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Crime in Public Housing

A Review of Major Issues and Selected Crime Reduction Strategies

Volume II:
A Review of Two Conferences and an
Annotated Bibliography

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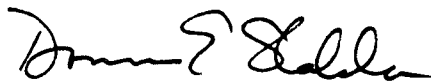
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ACQUISITIONS

FOREWORD

The two volumes of Crime and Public Housing have a single
objective: to contribute to the available information on ways to
reduce crime, and the fear of crime, in and around public housing
complexes.

For the general public, and for those whose lives are involved
with public housing, the subject of crime is laden with emotion and,
often, misinformation. These volumes approach the subject objectively.
They provide, perhaps for the first time, a comprehensive view of what
we have learned about the subject since 1961 when Elizabeth Wood and,
a few months later Jane Jacobs published their insights into the
relationship between crime and the physical environment.

Over the eighteen years that separate their landmark work from the
present, many others have concerned themselves with the subject of
public housing and crime. These volumes review that literature and
provide an extensive annotated bibliography of considerable value to those
who plan, implement, and evaluate crime-reduction programs.

In addition to assessing five crime-reduction strategies currently
in use, the volumes also summarize two anti-crime conferences funded by
HUD in 1978. The ideas generated are important. I am glad to share them
with you.

Richard Burk of the Housing Management Group supervised the study,
and Dr. Peggy Lentz contributed importantly to the draft report.
Acknowledgements are also due to Lynn Curtis of the Office of Housing
and to the many people who attended the HUD-sponsored conferences on
crime and public housing in September and October 1968.

Donna E. Shalala
Assistant Secretary for Policy
Development and Research

PREFACE

This report presents a literature review and analysis of crime prevention and control strategies. It is part of an ongoing assessment and policy development process concerned with problems in public housing. These volumes are not intended as a definitive statement on crime reduction strategies but rather as a compilation of recurrent ideas. In commissioning this study, it was our intent to summarize a selection of the available literature and to focus attention on the need for further interest, discussion and work.

The strategies discussed in this report were primarily developed for public housing developments. However, crime does not respect classification's such as "public" or "private" housing. Indeed most urban residents, whether in publicly assisted housing or not, believe that crime is an important problem directly impacting their lives. The approaches reviewed herein are applicable beyond public housing and in some instances were developed in privately owned neighborhoods.

The public housing focus of this study was chosen to allow the analysis to concentrate on a manageable portion of the literature and to address a particular set of strategies that have had some testing within a particular type of housing environment. Also, the study is part of the program and evaluation development leading to the Urban Initiatives Anti-Crime Program in Public Housing.

Volume I contains the primary part of the study, the actual literature review and analysis. Volume II provides a summary of two conferences convened by HUD in the Autumn of 1978 to discuss crime control and prevention. The first conference elicited the opinions of those most directly concerned, public housing residents, managers, social workers and security officers. The second conference engaged experts in crime prevention in extensive debates about what strategies are effective in what circumstances. Volume II also includes an annotated bibliography. By summarizing a larger portion of existing knowledge, these volumes make a significant contribution to our knowledge about community crime prevention. There is no assumption that this report covers all existent work. Nor are the five analyses of particular current approaches intended to be definitive evaluations. It is far too early in the development of community crime prevention and control to be rating the relative effectiveness of these strategies much less to assign ratings.

We truly appreciate the assistance and cooperation offered in the development of this report by the five research groups discussed in the "Five Current Approaches" section. The contributions of the participants in the two conferences are also gratefully acknowledged.

ABSTRACT

This is Volume II of the report "Crime in Public Housing: A Review of Major Issues and Selected Crime Reduction Strategies" prepared by the American Institutes for Research under contract with the Office of Policy Development and Research of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This volume includes a summary of the NAHRO/HUD Anti-Crime Conference held on September 12-13, 1978; a summary of the AIR/HUD Conference on Reducing Crime in and Around Public Housing held on October 2-3, 1978. In addition, this volume contains an annotated bibliography of the literature on crime and crime reduction.

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Section A

A Summary of the Conference Proceedings
of the NAHRO/HUD Anti-Crime Conference

held

September 12-13, 1978
Washington, D. C.

Summary Report
Anti-Crime Conference
September 12-13, 1978

I. *Background Information*

On September 12-13, 1978, the Office of Consumer Liaison
of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and
the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
(NAHRO) co-sponsored an Anti-Crime Conference that dealt with
public housing security. The purpose of the Conference was to
bring together the persons closest to the problems of crime in
public housing and to gain advice from them regarding the acti-
vities HUD should undertake in a program to reduce crime and
the fear of crime.

The Conference, held in Washington, D.C., was attended by
approximately 100 persons representing the Public Housing
Authorities (PHAs) of eighteen cities across the country, the
National Association of Public Housing Security Directors
(NAPHSD), NAHRO, and HUD. PHA representatives, up to five per
city, included public housing residents, management staff, and
security staffs. Areas represented were: Contra Costa and
Los Angeles County, California; Hartford and Stamford, Connecticut;
Dade County (Miami), Florida; Chicago and Decatur, Illinois;
New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts;
Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey;
Buffalo and New York City, New York; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania; and Newport News, Virginia.

Following an introductory plenary session, participants
were divided into two groups for the remainder of the conference
activities. Group A included NAPHSD, Los Angeles County, Contra
Costa, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Decatur, Boston,
and Newport News. Group B participants were New York City,
Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford, Stamford, Minneapolis,
New Orleans, and Dade County. NAHRO officials served as con-
ference coordinators while HUD officials observed the proceedings.

In the summary which follows, the discussions from each group have been integrated wherever possible. In cases where discussions differed widely, or similar formats were not followed, discussion summaries are identified by group.

II.   *Introductory Session*

Eugene Schneider, Project Director, Housing Management Service of NAHRO, opened the Conference. He and subsequent speakers from HUD welcomed participants, expressed what they hoped would result from the Conference, and indicated how those results would be used.

Schneider explained that the Conference, a joint effort by the Office of Consumer Liaison of HUD and NAHRO, had as its goal, providing HUD with information on the status of public housing security programs and ideas for future security programs.

Lynn Curtis, Special Assistant to the Secretary of HUD, then described the Urban Initiatives Program and mentioned that funds for crime prevention in public housing would be available through HUD for FY79.

Joseph Smith, Director of HUD's Community Liaison Division Office of Neighborhood Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection, stated that the Conference was an effort to discuss ideas regarding what the "ideal" security program in public housing would be.

Patricia Hampton, Deputy Director of HUD's Office of Assisted Housing Management, stated that HUD was sponsoring the Conference in order to learn what kind of partnership among the HUD federal office, local PHAs, and residents could contribute to establishing successful security programs. She also stated that the Urban Initiatives Program, in combination with other interagency agreements, will support renewed efforts to "turn around" not only public housing security problems, but also employment, social services, and management problems. Urban Initiatives will concentrate on anti-crime activities,

targeted rehabilitation, management improvement, and involvement of cities in efforts to link agencies and resources with public housing residents and management.

The final speaker of the introductory session was Richard Burk from HUD's Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research, Division of Community Conservation Research. He explained that the information provided from this conference will be used to help HUD develop practical tools to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and stated that the proceedings from this conference and from one to be held in October 1978 involving consultants and other designers of anti-crime programs will be incorporated into a guidebook for local Public Housing Authorities.

III.   *Session #1:   Whose Responsibility is Security?*

At the beginning of this session, four flip pads were hung in each room. On each pad one of the following points of view was written:

- Security is basically the responsibility of the PHA
- Security is basically the responsibility of the tenants
- Security is basically the responsibility of the Police Department
- Security is basically the responsibility of HUD

Participants were asked to sit near the flip pad that most closely represented their point of view. After each person had chosen a group, each group was asked to prepare a short presentation stating why it believed in that particular point of view.

The spokespersons from each of the small groups prefaced their remarks by indicating that the responsibility for security is a *shared* responsibility among residents, the PHA and the local police departments. Most also stated that HUD should *fund* the efforts but allow them to be carried out at the local levels. The following is a summary of the group presentations.

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A. *Why security is basically the responsibility of HUD:*

1. HUD is responsible for the creation of public housing and for ensuring that the housing provided be decent, safe, and sanitary. Good housing cannot be separated from security issues.

2. HUD establishes guidelines for public housing, and can assist in changing conditions that contribute to the security problem (e.g., changing admission and eviction guidelines to reduce the number of "problem tenants," and reducing the density of public housing environments).

3. HUD should set aside specific funds for security programs in public housing and provide long-term funding as an integral part of the local PHA budget. HUD should become more vigorous in obtaining appropriations from Congress so that funds can be made available for security on a permanent, rather than a one- or two-year basis.

4. HUD should recognize that security is a management function encompassing many aspects of managing a development, not simply the provision of security guards. Security lies not only in securing one's home from intrusion (provision of hardware, locks, monitoring devices, etc.) but also in the attitudes and minds of the people. In other words, the fear of crime must also be reduced before "security" will be realized.

5. HUD should provide for more appropriate staff/tenant ratios.

6. In order to be fully responsive to the management needs of security to public housing, HUD should establish an Office of Security and recognize that security in public housing is a serious concern among residents.

B. *Why security is basically the responsibility of the local police department:*

1. Public safety is the responsibility of the local government. Since residents of public housing are citizens of the locality, they are entitled to the same protection as other members of the community.

2. Police have the financial responsibility to provide security for public housing.

3. Police are trained professionals with the official and monopoly power and the arms to enforce the law. Where the police are currently inadequate, they should be provided with training to aid them in developing sensitivity to the needs of public housing residents.

4. Police departments are equipped with the facilities, equipment, and staff to handle problems of varying degrees of seriousness. For example, police departments may have such special services as:
   a. public relations offices;
   b. suicide and drug squads;
   c. homicide teams; and
   d. crime lab facilities.
   Each of these services should be made available to help reduce crime and the fear of crime in public housing.

C. *Why security is basically the responsibility of the tenants:*

1. Tenants are the most basic units of public housing.
   a. They can provide very specific insights and input through their day-to-day experiences in public housing.
   b. They must take some of the responsibility for solving their own problems.

c. Without tenant support, no security measures can be effective.

2. Security is a matter of *individual integrity*. An important element of a security program is residents exhibiting concern for one another within a project.

3. Tenants are often partially responsible for the security problems in their projects because they are ignorant of safety and security techniques.
   a. There is a need for tenant security education programs.
   b. The elderly need very specific suggestions and instructions in safety techniques to avoid victimization.

4. Plans for security programs must be made flexible enough so that they can be coordinated at the local level to meet the needs of each individual community.

5. Youths who are residents of public housing should be given employment and training programs that teach them to help other residents and provide security for the public housing complex.

D. *Why security is basically the responsibility of the PHA:*

The spokesperson for this group stated that security should be a function of management, and the local PHA should assume responsibility for providing security. The PHA has a distinct interest in protecting the people and the property, as it has made an investment in the developments in terms of staff, time, and energy. The PHA has a responsibility for the reputation of public housing in order to demonstrate that it is not simply housing of last resort.

The group listed eight PHA responsibilities for security:

1. Actual securing of the units with hardware.

2. Staffing security programs.

3. Coordinating efforts and assessing needs of the security programs for specific housing complex needs.

4. Planning security programs in cooperation and collaboration with the police department, residents, and local community agencies.

5. Supervising implementation of security activities.

6. Serving an advocacy function for security.

7. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of security programs.

8. Legal responsibility: litigating for security hazards. Through PHA's inter- actions with the courts, attempting to "re-educate" the courts to make them more understanding of the issues confronting pub- lic housing officials and tenants.

IV. *Session #2: Identification of Anti-Crime Security Issues in PHA's Projects*

At this point, conference participants in each room were asked to break into groups by PHA or organization. It is im- portant to note that though the conference participants repre- sented a large diversity of PHAs --- huge administrations such as those of New York, Newark, and Philadelphia, smaller ones like Newport News and New Orleans, and numerous mid-sized cities from across the country -- the issues raised seemed to be common to all.

Instructions for the session were for each group to brainstorm for thirty minutes in order to present a listing of the conditions that existed before security programs were implemented in their communities.

The following are the issues participants felt contributed to crime and to the fear of crime in public housing. They are presented here by problem category.

HUD

- Failure of HUD to recognize security as an integral function of providing housing.

- Lack of sustained funding to deal with security issues.

- Reliance on "gimmick" programs for security which provide funding for only one year.

- Lack of a focal point or central office within HUD for communication and coordination of security issues.

PHAs

- Failure of PHAs to recognize their responsibility to provide security for residents.

- Lack of management policies to ensure enforcement of existing mandates on security.

- Existence of confusion• among tenants and management as to who is responsible for what function.

- Lack of resident input in programs.

- Lack of training of management personnel to deal with security issues.

- Existence of poor admission regulations and policies.

- Difficulty in evicting residents due to legal and political restrictions and higher eviction costs.

- Existence of problems with tenant/staff relationships.

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

- Lack of local law enforcement involvement and police protection in public housing.

- Lack of training to sensitize police to situations confronting public housing residents.

- Existence of poor police/tenant relationships.

- Existence of a poor working relationship among police, PHA management, and security staff.

- Inappropriateness of police response (over-reacting or poor response time) to problems in public housing.

- Absence of quantitative data regarding the incidence of crime in public housing.

Other Services

- Decline of other services including fire protection, sanitation, public transportation, mail delivery, and recreation.

- Decline of retail services such as milk delivery, furniture delivery, and taxi service.

- Lack of easy access to stores.

- Lack of comprehensive social services programs and of social services provided on site.

- Existence of a wide variety of problems
  within educational systems, including the
  lack of truant officers.

Community

- Existence of a poor image of public housing
  residents and a stigma associated with public
  housing.

- High levels of fear or crime in areas around
  public housing, which causes people to avoid
  driving in nearby streets.

- Substantial media exaggeration of crime in
  public housing.

- Neighborhood and city-wide crime-related
  problems that spill over into public housing
  complexes.

Physical Characteristics of Public Housing

- The isolation of many public housing complexes.

- Too high a density in many public housing
  complexes, which creates situations that are
  impossible to control.

- The poor physical layout of many public housing
  complexes and the lack of consideration given
  to defensible space in designing projects
  which leads to problems such as unrestricted
  egress, lack of visibility, unlit areas, and
  no recognized group or individual turf.

- General lack of maintenance and serious de-
  terioration of public housing property.

- A large amount of vandalism against buildings,
  elevators, grounds, laundromats, and recreational
  areas, with the damage caused by this vandal-
  ism often not getting repaired for a long time.

- High crime rates and high levels of fear of crime, which causes residents, especially the elderly, to consider themselves prisoners in their own homes.

- A high incidence of crime against people (e.g., assaults, rapes, robberies, etc.) and crimes against property (e.g., theft and vandalism).

- A large amount of drug trafficking.

- Public housing units being used by some as bases of operation for criminal activities.

- A large extent of public drinking and gambling on the grounds.

- Lack of resident leadership or organized resident councils or boards.

- Serious problems with regard to tenant apathy.

- A lack of tenant input on design of security programs or evaluation.

- Great fear of retaliation by the criminal should a tenant report a crime.

- Lack of a stable public housing resident population as evidenced by high residency turnover.

- Vacancy rates, which contribute in a variety of of ways to crime.

- A general belief that the more responsible families have moved out of public housing leaving behind "problem families."

- Lack of tenant screening in public housing.

- A high degree of conflict among residents of public housing.

- Very few activities for the youth and a very high rate of unemployment among youth.

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- High truancy rates, but no truancy officers.

- High visibility of youth gangs.

- Substantial amounts of racial unrest.

- A variety of indirect effects from rapid integration, which have resulted in population changes and adjustment problems.

During this session, Mr. Hiram Cooke, President of the National Association of Public Housing Security Directors, expressed the view held by many of the conference participants that nothing new was being expressed about the problems. Mr. Cooke said that unless HUD realizes that some positive, realistic, viable security concepts are going to have to be implemented in public housing, the problems of crime and fear of crime in public housing will get worse.

V.   *Session #3:   Identification of Actions Taken to Address the Security Problems*

During this session, each PHA group was asked to prepare a presentation describing its current security program, the level of involvement and roles of various agency and community members, and the least and most successful aspects of its program.*

There was great diversity in the crime-related problems and local resources available in each city. Due to this, and the fact that cities have differing amounts of funds available for security programs, the approaches and activities employed varied dramatically from city to city. However, certain common thrusts were revealed during this session.

Many of the cities' first efforts to deal with crime problems were to hire private security guards. In Decatur,

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* Descriptions of each PHA's security program will not be presented in this Conference Report. The papers which were presented at the Conference are available from NAHRO.

Illinois, this activity is still the only security program in operation. In most of the cities, this practice was found to be expensive and generally ineffective. A general feeling was that private security guards did not identify with the public housing residents, were not sensitive to resident needs, and were not responsive to the Public Housing Authorities.

Many cities began to design more comprehensive security programs when HUD made funds available through the Target Projects Program. Other cities initially financed their programs with short-term funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The problems associated with the lack of sustained funding for security programs were mentioned often throughout the Conference and represent a major issue in every city's security program. Many of the security programs described were only fully operable during one- or two-year funding periods, and have been severely cut back or completely dismantled since the funding has ended. This was especially true in the programs where trained security guards were a major component of the program. Even those programs which had support from, and close coordination with, their municipal governments and local police departments were unable to continue their programs as originally conceived due to the lack of sustained funding.

The planning process for designing security programs varied among cities. Several persons who participated in the Target Project Program (TPP) stated that the HUD guidelines were so extensive that they, as tenants, felt they had little input into the program design. In other cities, such as Minneapolis, strong resident councils were formed which played a major role in planning the security program. Resident meetings were held in most cities, and surveys were used to elicit information and ideas from tenants. Some, such as Boston, had already begun their security programs as tenant volunteer efforts and had later received funding.

During the initial planning phase, program planners in several cities worked closely with other city agencies, including the police departments. In Pittsburgh, police created satellite communication stations which contributed to the PHA security program. In Newport News, social service agencies specifically assigned people to work with public housing residents. Chicago's program in Cabrini-Green was developed with close coordination and the support of City Hall, social service agencies, and the State Criminal Justice Department. There was general agreement that close cooperation among police departments and public housing residents and staff was vital to the success of security programs.

"Hardware" (e.g., locks, screens, alarms, etc.) played a major role in several of the security programs. Lobbies were enclosed in many of the high-rise buildings, outdoor lighting was improved, and fencing and landscaping were provided to control egress and to define public and private outdoor space. Target hardening (vandal resistant) equipment was installed in dwelling units. Almost all of the suggestions for hardware improvements mentioned in the literature on strategies to reduce crime in public housing environments had been implemented in some of the cities. There was general agreement that in cities where there were not also fairly extensive supportive software (e.g., social services, activities to stimulate social cohesion, hiring of personnel, etc.), the hardware improvements did not reduce crime substantially. An example of this was St. Louis, where the lobbies of high-rise buildings were enclosed and residents used cards to enter. Lobby attendants were not hired to monitor the lobbies or to educate the residents on the use of the entry cards, and the equipment was soon vandalized and rendered ineffective.

The composition of security patrols also widely varied from city to city. Some of the larger cities had security forces that equalled the size of a mid-sized city's police force. Other programs relied upon volunteer security patrols.

Many of the programs which hired security staff under their
initial funding had to cut personnel back when the funding ended.

In many of the cities, efforts were made to hire residents
as security guards, thereby assuring guards who were sensitive
to the public housing situation while providing employment for
people who often have difficulty finding jobs. Funding for the
employment of security staffs came from such sources as TPP,
CETA, and LEAA grants. Several of the cities are now facing
the dilemma of having their CETA funds cut, and this could
further complicate the funding of security programs.

Many public housing authorities have increased social
services and resident education in order to address their crime-
related problems. Many of the cities have some type of community
security officer who organizes tenant meetings, educates people
on target hardening techniques, and acts as liaison between
tenants, management, and security staff. Other activities that
have been implemented to address crime problems include trans-
portation services for the elderly, truancy officers, juvenile
counselors, youth recreation programs, family counseling, tenant
security aids, and block captains.

Several of the problems mentioned most often by conference
participants included understaffing and a lack of visible
security forces. In some of the cities where security patrols
do not have law enforcement powers, such as arrest authority
or the right to use arms, there seemed to be difficulty in
carrying out duties. Poor pay scales and job insecurity has
also served to reduce security patrols' morale and effectiveness.

VI.   *Session #4: Identification of the Elements of a Viable
      Anti-Crime Program*

During this last session of the Conference, participants
were asked to arrange themselves into role groups and from the
role perspective, design a security program. The groups were
tenants, administrative staff, security staff, and *planning
and social service staff.*

The initial instructions were *"if you had all the money in the world, what would your ideal security program look like?"*

Each group was asked to consider certain questions in the development of their security program:

Resident Group and Social Service/Planning Staff Group

Does your security program concentrate on
(1) families; (2) the elderly?

Does your program include the use of hardware?
If so, what kinds: interior -- type?
                    exterior -- type?

What is the level of involvement of different types
of groups/staffpersons in the security program?

Administration and Security Staff Group

How many security patrol personnel are needed per
unit per development?

What skills are needed by security guards? What
responsibilities and authority will the security
patrols be given?

What will be the relationship between the security
patrol and local law enforcement officials?

How much of the program is supported by one-time
funding and how much by on-going funding?

Distinguish and delineate software and hardware items.
What will be the role of security patrols in deter-
mining what hardware is to be used?

Below are summaries of the groups' presentations as they
described the "ideal" security program. This section serves
as a set of recommendations for future security programs.

- Security should be a permanent and separate funding fixture in HUD.

- There should be an emphasis of software rather than hardware.

- There should be an information exchange among housing authorities to discuss successful and unsuccessful security programs.

- HUD should pass regulations to compel cities to provide adequate levels of services to public housing tenants or face withdrawal of funds for other HUD programs.

- HUD guidelines for new security programs should include a requirement for tenant employment in security programs.

- Funds should be made available for adequate salaries for security personnel.

- HUD should support the creation of tenant security planning boards, or other tenant mechanisms, to participate in the decision-making process.

- There should be tenant control of funds for security programs.

- A security review process by tenants should be established and maintained on an on-going basis.

- There should be screening of prospective tenants by tenants according to guidelines written by tenants.

- There should be analysis of security problems by tenants on a public housing complex by public housing complex basis.

- Arrangements should be made to promote the use of tenant patrols by allowing rent credits as payments.

- Where appropriate, security programs should utilize students and other community resources.

- The program should also contain:
  1) adolescent, as well as child care centers;
  2) community organizers to train tenants in organization of tenants;
  3) adequate personnel to provide decent security;
  4) community safety education programs;
  5) leadership training activities;
  6) supervised junior patrols;
  7) youth pre-employment training programs;
  8) "strike squads" to deal with areas where crime and other social problems are concentrated;
  9) sensitivity and special training for police and security personnel;
  10) crime or arrest scoreboards to deter criminals by publicizing security measures being taken;
  11) pre-eviction, pre-arrest, and pre-trial diversions and counseling;
  12) hardware improvements, including renovation of lobbies in high-rise buildings, installation of communication devices between lobbies and apartments, video

recorders, fence installation to control
access, etc.; and

13) lower power broadcast systems for
housing developments to provide radio
communication between residents.

Tenant Group -- Group B

The tenants in Group B suggested that security programs
and patrols can have a significant psychological impact on
the residents in public housing. They recommended that
security programs be geared to "all persons at all levels"
and be in operation around the clock.

Recommendations:

Software Components of the Ideal Security Program

- Security police force trained in criminal
  justice.

- Supportive security programs such as tenants
  groups, block watchers, and tenants' security
  education programs, to act in conjunction
  with the professional security force.

- There should be close, on-going communica-
  tion between the Public Housing Authority
  management staff and tenants on improvements.

- There should be full tenant participation
  in security operations.

- There should be greater management sen-
  sitivity to and awareness of residents'
  problems

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on the part of the local management staff
and the PHA, especially during crisis/emergency
situations.

Hardware Components of the Ideal Security Program
- Adequate lighting
- Solid core doors
- Dead bolt locks
- Controlled tenant keys
- Peep holes
- Window modernization
- Intercom system in individual units

One further point made by tenants was that residents,
already overburdened with trying to support their families, should
not be asked to volunteer unless plans call for their being hired
once funds become available to support the activities they perform
as volunteers. As noted above, rent credits were suggested
as compensation in the instances in which money was not avail-
able for salaries.

Administrative/Executive Directors Group -- Group A
- There should be on-going funding for security
  programs.
- Security should be a management responsibility.
- There should be tenant advisory boards.
- The local manager should determine needs, make
  decisions, and direct implementation of security
  programs.
- Skills and training of security patrol staff
  should include:
  1) police training;
  2) human relations training; and
  3) orientation to PHA rules and regulations.

- The role of agencies outside the PHA in the
  security programs should include:
  1) providing training;
  2) providing advice on programs;
  3) sharing data and reports; and
  4) providing direct assistance when needed.

Administrative/Executive Directors Group -- Group B

The administrators in Group B recommended that a minimum
of 15 percent of the current budget (in excess of current funding)
be allocated to meet security needs.

The security program components included software and
hardware items.

Software Components of the Ideal Security Program
- Full-time trained security police are needed in
  the ratio of one officer per 100 units to patrol
  public housing developments. They should be on
  parity with local police (in terms of training,
  salaries and benefits, and legal powers) but
  come under the authority of the PHA.
- Tenant patrols should be established on a volun-
  tary basis modeled after the NYC program. These
  patrols must include a paid supervisor in the
  ratio of one to 250 units.
- Training must be provided for patrol supervisors
  and tenant patrol participants.
- There should be an on-going software program of tenant
  training and education regarding "how to be more secure."
- Recreation, employment, and training programs for youths
  should be provided as software components of crime pre-
  vention. Staff persons are needed to coordinate with
  city and local agencies to insure that all the youth
  services available to the larger community are accessible
  to youth in public housing.

Hardware Components of the Ideal Security Program

- Security screens for all accessible windows --
  both on the ground floor and balcony windows.
- Controlled entranceways including TV monitors,
  electronic call systems and alarms
- Solid core doors.
- Peep holes.
- Dead bolt locks.
- Exterior and interior lighting.
- Implementation of the "defensible space" concept
  by fencing.
- Security mailboxes.
- Maintenance and replacement costs for the above
  hardware items.

The administrators stated that consultants should be made
available to advise the PHA administration on the hardware/software
plan for each public housing complex and to install the appropriate
hardware. Public housing security staff and local police should
be included as consultants in the design and implementation
of the security plan. A close working relationship must be
developed among the PHA staff, city agencies and local police
departments. The police department can provide the PHA
security patrol with training, technical assistance, and
statistical data for their operations. City police also
provide a backup force for the PHA security patrols.

Increased resident participation in both building manage-
ment and in security programs was thought to be successful wherever
it was a major factor in the planning, implementation, and
operation of the security program.

The absence of sustained funding was universally mentioned
as the least successful aspect of the described programs. The
inability to acquire support from local governments and police
departments was another problem in many PHAs.

Building tenant support and involvement was often dif-
ficult. In one city where there was tenant support, it was
found that security staff seemed hostile to tenant participa-
tion. Thus, coordination among all the affected components
was difficult to achieve.

Planning/Social Service Group -- Group A
- There should be sustained funding which would be
  a yearly component of PHA budget.
- There should be interagency coordination in
  funding, planning, and implementing security
  programs.
- There should be a funded planning phase with
  resident involvement, identification of problems
  to be addressed, and the submission of a com-
  prehensive plan.
- There should be a hardware component to the
  security program.
- There should be a software component to the
  security program that includes education and
  training of management and residents, police
  training, and employment of residents.
- There should be technical assistance from HUD,
  including the creation and maintenance of
  an information-sharing network and the provision
  of manuals, technical bulletins, audio visuals,
  and modeling from other PHA security programs.
- There should be involvement of local agencies
  and educational institutions in the PHA security
  programs.

Planning/Social Service Group -- Group B
Three main issues were discussed:
- PHAs have the responsibility to plan, implement,
  and evaluate social services. Active tenant in-
  volvement must be carried throughout all levels.

- Social services must be made an integral part of a security program and there must be a definite commitment from HUD to fund social services.
- A security program should also include hardware items such as:
  1) video monitors;
  2) interior and exterior lighting;
  3) security screens for all accessible windows;
  4) incorporation of "defensible space" concepts whenever possible;
  5) reflecting mirrors in hallways to see into elevators;
  6) removal of dwelling units from the ground floor; and
  7) dead bolt locks.
- The security program should contain the following software items:
  1) limited density in projects;
  2) pre-adolescent delinquency preventions programs;
  3) adolescent job counseling, training, and placement;
  4) recreational facilities and programs;
  5) adult volunteer tenant patrols;
  6) adult block and building watches; and
  7) promotion of youth/elderly interaction in security education programs.

Social services and planning staff felt that social services could not be neglected in the establishment of security programs. These services provide a strong support system to aid in the integration of hardware items with their software components. Social service programs can be invaluable tools in promoting greater tenant involvement in security and related issues as well as providing some preventive assistance to project youth.

- Security programs should include comprehensive, 225-hour minimum, training programs designed specifically for public housing security patrols.
- PHA security directors should only be responsible to Executive Directors of PHA.
- Security personnel should be sworn officers who have police powers and who have successfully completed both comprehensive training programs and routine update physical training programs, subject to state, municipal, and PHA guidelines.
- There should be involvement of residents, manager, local police, and other appropriate agencies in security programs for public housing.
- The role of outside agencies should be to interact and interface with all public and private agencies delivering services to public housing residents.
- Security personnel should be familiar with type and availabilities of services and be able to offer assistance to aid in their delivery.
- Other security program elements should include:
  1) youth/family crisis counseling;
  2) incorporation of volunteer tenant patrols with paid supervisors;
  3) educational opportunities for volunteer patrols;
  4) crime prevention officers to survey each building for hardware needs;
  5) provision of office space for tenant patrollers within the professional security office; and
  6) supportive communication devices (walkie-talkies, radio dispatch, etc.).

The security staff group stated that a close working relationship between security patrols and tenants is essential to making security programs effective. The group recommended consultation with tenants regarding target hardening of units, as well as collaboration on the use of alarms, gates, fencing, and video-camera for project buildings.

One of the major recurring themes of the last session of
the Conference was the need for sustained funding for hardware
and software components of expanded security programs.

A second major theme was the recognition of the need
for coordination and participation of all affected groups
and agencies. Yet, there was a difference of opinion as to
who should control security programs. Tenants feel that
tenant boards and organizations should assume primary control
over both program design and financial control. Executive
directors supported extensive tenant involvement combined
with technical advice from security personnel, but stated
that the Public Housing Authority officials should control
the security program. Security directors from the PHA's stated
that they should only be responsible to the PHA Executive
Director and should have substantial control over the security
program.

At the close of this last session, Hiram Cooke, president
of the National Association of Public Housing Security Directors
made the following proposal:

1. HUD should create an Office of Security that
    would be responsible for implementation and co-
    ordination of all issues relating to security
    in public housing. These issues encompass
    planning, research and development, and the
    creation of permanent sources of funding
    for security.

2. The selection of the director of the office
    should be based on qualifications which combine
    a background in security or law enforcement
    with experience in public housing and training
    of security personnel.

3. The Director should be provided adequate staff
    to assist in implementation of security
    matters.

4. The Director should advise the Secretary of HUD regarding any and all pertinent matters involving security needs in public housing.

5. The Director should also be responsible for the issuance of guidelines pertaining to operational procedures, training, equipment, budgeting, planning implementation, and evaluation of security requirements in public housing.

6. The National Association of Public Housing Security Directors should be utilized as an advisory group or a task force to provide technical assistance in the research and development of innovative security concepts that will significantly reduce the current trends in levels of criminal activity, anti-social behavior, and juvenile delinquency that currently exist in public housing.

Summary of Themes

Several major themes were raised by conference participants. One was the feeling of frustration. Conference participants who had successful programs but were unable to continue them because of lack of funds felt frustrated. Those who came from PHAs where they were unable to operate security programs because of a host of problems felt frustrated. Residents of public housing were frustrated over the lack of action concerning security. Tenants, security staff, and members of the Public Housing Administrations all expressed frustration at the lack of an on-going discussion with HUD representatives.

There was a universal belief that HUD must make security in public housing a priority within the Department. People within HUD must realize that safe, sanitary, and decent housing can only be provided if sufficient attention and money is provided for security issues. To do this, it must provide adequate and sustained funding for security programs. There was a consensus that this type of funding must replace funding for one- and two-year demonstration grants.

Some conference participants called for HUD to appoint a Director of Security or create an Office of Security within HUD. This person or office could then represent security issues within the Department and coordinate all pertinent programs and information.

In addition, there was some confusion about roles of the different components. Different points of view were expressed as to whether Public Housing Authority management staff, security staff, or tenants should have control over the direction or operation of security programs. Although there was no consensus on who should have final control, there was, nevertheless, agreement by all conference participants that everyone involved -- from the federal departments, the municipal governments, and the local police departments to local housing management staff, security departments, and public housing residents -- must participate and work together if security programs are to be effective.

It was felt that security issues have been overlooked for too long by officials concerned with public housing. But these issues must be dealt with, and dealt with soon, if Public Housing Authorities are to provide "decent, safe, and sanitary" housing for those who need it.

Section B

Summary of the Proceedings of the
AIR/HUD Conference on
Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing

held

October 2-3, 1978
Washington, D. C.

Prepared for the Office of Policy Development and Research of
the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

by

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Herb Rubenstein
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Table of Contents

This summary of the Conference on Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing represents a brief overview of the proceedings of a two-day conference held in Washington, D. C. on October 2-3, 1978. The Conference and a report by the American Institutes for Research (AIR), *Crime and Public Housing*, which served as the working paper for the Conference, were part of a series of conferences, reports, and crime-reduction program developments that are taking place in 1978 and 1979 under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Early in 1978, HUD, in concert with the Department of Labor and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, began preliminary planning efforts in preparation for an Anti-Crime Demonstration Program which would target resources to reduce crime and the fear of crime in public housing environments. These preliminary planning efforts included: (1) a review of the literature regarding strategies to reduce crime in public housing environments;* (2) a conference, sponsored by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, at which public housing residents and management staff discussed crime-related problems and recommended strategies to reduce crime and the fear of crime;** and (3) a conference, sponsored by the American Institutes for Research and HUD, at which recognized experts in the field of crime reduction discussed a) the state-of-the-art knowledge with regard

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*See *Crime and Public Housing*, American Institutes for Research, 1978.

**See *Summary of the Proceedings of the NAHRO/HUD Anti-Crime Conference*, American Institutes for Research, 1978. In addition, each local Public Housing Authority prepared a background paper for the NAHRO/HUD Conference describing their crime-related problems and recent crime-reduction activities.

to various approaches and strategies for reducing crime and fear of crime in public housing, and b) a broad range of implementation and evaluation issues with regard to the proposed Anti-Crime Demonstration Program.

With this brief preface, the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program and the AIR/HUD Conference on Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing are put into perspective. This summary of the AIR/HUD Conferece has been written to stand alone. However, the reader may also want to consult the AIR report, *Crime and Public Housing*, which reviews the literature and discusses some of the current approaches to crime prevention, and which served as the Conference Working Paper.

The AIR/HUD Conference resulted from the efforts of many individuals who contributed to the Conference Working Paper and who participated in the Conference. A list of the Conference participants follows. Special acknowledgments are due to Lynn Curtis and Richard Burk, both of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, whose guidance and suggestions were very helpful throughout the course of the literature review and during the activities that led to this Conference on Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing.

This summary of the proceedings is not a transcription of what participants said during the Conference. Rather, the first section provides an overview of the opening remarks and a summary of the prepared statements by Oscar Newman, William Brill, Richard Gardiner, Seymour Rosenthal, and Marvin Wolfgang, in response to the AIR report, *Crime and Public Housing*. Then we present a distillation of the planning and implementation issues discussed. The third section focuses on knowledge production and evaluation issues raised during the final session. A summary of Virgil Poole's closing remarks are presented at

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the end of this report.*

The format of this summary, in keeping with the goals and objectives of the Conference, is designed to provide, in a concise manner, information which the Department of Housing and Urban Development and local Public Housing Authorities can use in the planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program. Other researchers, government officials, and practitioners in the field of crime prevention may also find that the key issues raised at the Conference are relevant to their concerns.

We have omitted the names of the persons who raised or discussed the key issues, since there were often as many as 10-15 participants addressing each of these issues during the two-day Conference. In general, the issues discussed in this report met one of two criteria. They either generated a lengthy discussion among Conference participants or, in the opinion of AIR, they represent an important contribution to the information base that HUD and local Public Housing Authorities can draw upon in planning, implementing, and evaluating future programs that seek to reduce crime and the fear of crime among public housing residents.

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*Should there be sufficient demand from readers who want even greater detail regarding the "give and take" among the participants, AIR will produce a "working paper" summarizing each of the participants' remarks in the order they were spoken at the Conference.

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October 2-3, 1978

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Introduction

    The AIR/HUD Conference on Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing brought together a diverse group of authors; members of the university-based and government in-house research communities; crime reduction program planners; managers and evaluators; government officials from various departments, Congress, and independent agencies; and other recognized experts in the field of crime prevention. The discussion among these participants included debate, disagreement, the reaching of consensus on several key issues and failure to achieve consensus on many others. With the exceptions of the introductory session and the final session on evaluation, the format of the Conference was primarily one of unstructured discussion, with participants being free to raise whatever issue they chose once they were recognized by the Chair.

    Victor Rouse of the American Institutes for Research, who served as Conference Chairman, opened the Conference with a discussion of the serious problems of crime and fear of crime in and around public housing and the need to draw from a broad range of experience and knowledge in seeking to create crime reduction programs that are effective in the public housing environment.

    He then introduced Lynn Curtis, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who discussed the goals and objectives of the AIR/HUD Conference and the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program. Dr. Curtis also discussed HUD's current position with regard to the design of the Program.

    The next speaker was Richard Burk, Program Analyst of HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research. Mr. Burk, who has responsibility for monitoring research and development activities in the area of residential security for HUD's Division of Community Conservation Research, asked the Conference

participants to advise HUD regarding the planning mechanisms, implementation strategies, program content, and evaluation methodology that would be most appropriate for HUD to support and encourage in trying to achieve the dual goals of the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program. These goals are 1) to reduce crime and the fear of crime among residents living in and around public housing and 2) to learn from this Demonstration Program what crime reduction approaches and strategies are the most effective in various types of public housing environments.

Mr. Burk's opening statements were followed by a brief presentation by Herb Rubenstein of the AIR report, *Crime and Public Housing*. Mr. Rubenstein stated that the AIR report describes a broad range of physical, social and other factors that are suggested in the literature as contributing to the problems of crime and fear of crime in and around public housing. The physical factors most often mentioned in the literature include, as presented in the report:

- Lack of Surveillance
- Lack of Adequate Locks, Door and Window Frames, Alarms, etc.
- Lack of Access Control
- Lack of Clearly Defined Areas and Physical Facilities on the Grounds of Public Housing
- Existence of Conflicting Uses on Public Housing Grounds
- Lack of Adequate Circulation Patterns and Transportation Services and Facilities

The literature on crime and crime reduction strategies also discusses a wide range of social factors relating to public housing environments that may contribute to the problems of crime and fear of crime. The social factors most often mentioned in the literature include:

- Lack of Social Organization, Social Cohesion
  and Informal Social Control

- Lack of Proprietary Interests and Territoriality
  among Residents

- Lack of adequately Trained, Culturally Sensitive
  Security Personnel

- Lack of Social Service Programs to Address
  Social Service Problems of Residents

- Lack of Supervision and Organized Activity
  for Youth

- Lack of Employment Opportunities for Residents

In addition, the literature and the participants at the
NAHRO/HUD Conference also mention several government and local
public housing management policies that are considered to be
contributors to the problems of crime in and around public
housing. These policies and issues discussed in the AIR
report include:

- Lack of Adequate and Stable Funding for
  Security Programs

- Lack of Effective Coordination and Communica-
  tion with Local Law Enforcement Agencies

- Lack of Effective Anti-Crime Management Policies

Mr. Rubenstein also stated that in addition to reviewing
the literature on factors that contribute to the crime problem,
the AIR report also describes and analyzes five current ap-
proaches to crime prevention as represented in the works of
Oscar Newman, William Brill, Richard Gardiner, Seymour
Rosenthal, and the Westinghouse National Issues Center. Each
approach was reviewed using the following five criteria:

1. The use of data, mapping techniques and systematic
   research methods.

2. The extent to which the approach addresses the
   physical, social and other factors discussed
   in the AIR report.

3. View of citizen/resident involvement and the
   use of residents as a resource for crime
   prevention.

4. The extent to which the approach is an integrated one, composed of mutually rein-forcing strategies.

5. The manner in which the approach deals with shared responsibilities and role definition among local groups.

Mr. Rubenstein concluded his remarks by saying that the question to be addressed by the Conference is: Given the knowledge that we have regarding crime and crime prevention, what actions should HUD pursue to meet the dual goals of the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program?

Mr. Rubenstein's comments on the AIR report were followed by responses from four of the practitioner/authors reviewed in the AIR report and by Dr. Marvin Wolfgang. Their responses are summarized below.

Responses to the AIR Report on "Crime and Public Housing"

Oscar Newman

The AIR report, by using the same five criteria to review each of the leading practitioners, has the effect of making the five approaches appear more similar than they really are. Specifically, the approaches of Newman and Rosenthal are radically different. Newman stated that while Rosenthal seeks to use residents as a catalyst for reducing crime, his own approach looks at the entire environment to determine what physical, social, and other characteristics are contributory to crime. As a result, his research and security design recommendations focus on the interrelatedness of and interaction among social and physical variables.

Furthermore, Newman stated that the combination of one-parent families, large numbers of children, a high number of residents who are vulnerable to criminals, and bad physical design makes many public housing complexes places where one would expect high levels of crime and fear of crime.

Newman felt that planned changes in both physical and social characteristics of the environment are necessary to reduce crime in these complexes; other small-scale efforts will only be "makeshift" and "costly" and will produce only temporary changes in crime rates. Among the planned changes that Newman suggests should beincorporated into the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program are physical design changes that seek to create a "defensible space" and a variety of social-oriented changes. One socially oriented strategy that Newman's work in Oklahoma City employed was the use of tenant selection and other procedures designed to increase the number of two parent families living in public housing. Newman stated that one way to help reduce crime is to encourage a stronger balance in public housing resident populations with regard to demo-graphic and socioeconomic characteristics.

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Finally, Newman suggested that more research should be undertaken in gaining an understanding of criminal behavior and evaluating the security oriented efforts that are taking place today in public housing.

William Brill

Brill, like Newman, had generally favorable comments on the AIR draft report. Brill began by explaining several key elements of his approach. First, his work has sought to create an empirically oriented base of knowledge regarding the crime problem in and around public housing. Second, he has developed an approach that is theoretically sound and based on a detailed problem analysis procedure. Third, he has sought to devise an approach that is integrative in nature--combining social science empiricism, physical changes based on site security analyses, and the creation of "neighbor-hood-ism" in public housing settings.

Brill analyzes the problem from three perspectives-- vicimitzation, fear of crime, and altered behavior. His approach emphasizes the collection of data on all of these characteristics not only to gain an understanding of the crime problem but also to allow for empirically based impact evalua-tion of the crime reduction strategies.

Brill has suggested that social services in public housing be reoriented as a means of reducing the vulnerability of residents. The service delivery system should be changed from a complex-wide basis to a more individualized, neighborhood level, service delivery system.

One of the problems that Brill has encountered is getting local Public Housing Authorities to innovate and respond to new ideas. While his physically oriented security recommenda-tions have generally been followed, his more socially oriented

recommendations have not. He suggested that a necessary
component of enhancing security in public housing is building
a social infrastructure that promotes helping behavior and
reduces the vulnerabilities of the residents. Finally, Brill
called for federal leadership and aid in funding for security
programs in public housing.

Richard Gardiner

        Gardiner stated that he views the problem of crime in
public housing as part of larger problem of urban decay and
deterioration. Rather than focusing only on the public
housing environment and its social and physical characteristics
as factors that contribute to the crime problem, Gardiner
suggested that the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program focus
attention on the environment surrounding public housing. In
addition, rather than focusing exclusively on social and
physically oriented strategies to crime reduction, the
approach should also take into account economic development
activities in the areas near public housing. This approach
calls for direct participation by the business sector and
merchants in the design and implementation of a crime reduction
strategy.

        This crime prevention approach would focus on developing
an area around public housing in such a manner that public
housing would no longer remain isolated; it would become part
of a neighborhood with supportive public and private services
and businesses. In addition to reducing the isolation and
stigma currently associated with public housing, this approach,
Gardiner suggested, would reduce the vulnerability of areas in
and around public housing to out-of-area offenders. Gardiner
stated that the use of "strategies" to reduce crime discussed
in the AIR report might not be effective in deterring the
out-of-area offender if these strategies took place only within
the grounds of public housing complexes.

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Gardiner stated that the discussion of particular social, physical, and other crime reduction strategies as presented in the AIR report is only somewhat helpful in "knowing" what to do in an environment to reduce crime. Each environment is different, and with the present state-of-the-art knowledge in crime reduction, there are no canned strategies that are replicable and suitable for a large variety of public housing environments. Therefore, while it is important to have knowledge of various types of "strategies," the plans for an anti-crime program have to be developed on a public housing complex by public housing complex basis. The important aspect regarding crime reduction in and around public housing is the *process* by which one analyzes the environment, and its crime problems and develops an understanding of the specific urban area in order to design, select, test, modify, and implement the most appropriate mix of crime reduction strategies. Gardiner stated that there are no magic strategies guaranteed to reduce crime, and the Anti-Crime Demonstration Program should pay considerable attention to developing a better process through which we can understand the crime problem. The one element currently missing in the literature is the "how to" regarding this process, and the Anti-Crime Program could help fill this gap.

Seymour Rosenthal

Rosenthal stated that one of the problems that plagues public housing security efforts is the attempt on the part of HUD to use quick-run solutions to the crime problem. Recent history has been a history of temporary programs and the use of a wide variety of funding sources to fund security efforts in public housing. In some Public Housing Authorities, the director does not see security for the residents as his or her responsibility. This must be changed in the job description of Public Housing Authority directors.

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Rosenthal then explained briefly the "turf reclamation" concept and its theoretical basis. Many of the problems among residents in public housing are social problems. Therefore, the "solutions" that are needed to improve the quality of life among residents and their security are social in nature-- social and human service programs. Rosenthal stated that in order to create long term improvements in the security and quality of life of public housing residents, regulations must be changed to provide direct and permanent funding for social and human service programs as part of the operating budget.

In addition to the provision of needed social and human services, Rosenthal suggested that security programs must be given permanent funding and the job description of the executive director be changed to include direct responsibility for security related efforts. Rosenthal stated that one of the positive results that could come out of the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program in addition to starting various efforts to reduce crime would be to identify and change all HUD regulations that currently serve as barriers to more permanent security and human service programs.

Marvin Wolfgang

Wolfgang stated that the problem of crime is often a problem of the existence of a subculture of violence that fosters criminal activity. In the general society, these subcultures are extremely difficult to deal with. They are often out of public view, uncontrollable by public authorities and unresponsive to the sanctions of the criminal justice system.

Public housing complexes, especially the high rise structures, "verticalize" these subcultures in a manner that removes them even further from public control or influence. This density and layering of persons, groups, and subcultures of violence prevent, to a very great extent, effective societal

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responses to the problems of crime in and around public housing. What we find in public housing, Wolfgang said, are cultures of despair, living--as Brill suggested--from crisis to crisis and--as Gardiner, Newman, and others have pointed out--in a stigmatized environment, isolated from services, shops and amenities, usually available to inner city residents.

An important aspect of the life of public housing residents is that they have no place to flee. They live in housing of last resort; and, due to their poverty, lack of skills, and many other problems, they have little physical or social mobility available to them. This lack of mobility to other places in the city, state, or country or lack of the opportunity to observe and participate in other cultures is, in a very real sense, part of the deprivation that pervades the life of the public housing residents.

To the extent that macro forces (deprivation, poverty, frustration, and anomie among youth) contribute to the problem of crime, the criminal justice system cannot be expected to deter crime significantly. No consensus exists regarding the root causes of crime, except the belief that there are a number of significant contributors to the crime problem. This notion of "pluralistic blame" (multiple causal factors) implies that the appropriate response to the crime problem must also be a pluralistic response. Today, however, there exists a lack of coordination among the various institutions that should be brought together to address the crime problem.

Although there are no single guidelines or crime reduction strategies known to be universally effective, Wolfgang suggested that, in order to reduce crime, one must attack the subcultures of violence which exist and which foster criminal activity. Crime prevention activities should promote social cohesion and neighborhood-ism among public housing residents. A central theme of crime prevention activities should be the

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promotion of an *ethos of service* among residents. Simple
activities such as instituting "buddy systems," which pair
youth and elderly, provide escort services for women, children,
and the elderly, and group two or three families who "check in"
on each other and perform services for one another, may be
effective in stimulating social cohesion and ultimately in
reducing crime. Wolfgang stated that activities which aid in
developing a sense of responsibility among public housing
residents for one another will address some of the social
problems that contribute to the development and maintenance of
subcultures of violence and crime. In addition to the activities
suggested above, Wolfgang stated that phone calling programs and
interdependent, interlocking family collectives that share child
care and shopping services all could serve to reduce crime and
the fear of crime.

Wolfgang also stated that no government-supported program
can, by itself, create the ethos of service and heightened
sense of social cohesion and neighborliness that would be
necessary to reduce residents' vulnerability to criminals.
However, a variety of government-supported efforts can serve
as a catalyst that promotes the residents' ability to create
such a social environment.

Following Dr. Wolfgang's remarks, the Conference changed
its format and entered into a round table discussion. A summary
of the key issues raised during the give and take of the dis-
cussions follows.

General Issues

- The state-of-the-art knowledge with regard to crime prevention tells us there are no "predesigned" or "canned" strategies that can be expected to reduce the problems of crime and fear of crime in all public housing environments.

- In order to design a program with the objectives of reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public housing, each public housing environment should be analyzed carefully in order to gain a thorough understanding of its crime and other social problems.

- In addition to analyzing its crime problems, each Public Housing Authority and its residents should assess and plan to use all of the potentially available local resources that can be brought to bear on the crime and fear of crime problems. The anti-crime program set up by residents and the local Public Housing Authority should have as one of its central goals local capacity building and the improvement of the ability of local resources to deter crime in and around public housing.

- The program guidelines as set forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in concert with other agencies must be flexible so that local Public Housing Authorities and their residents can design crime reduction programs tailored to their specific needs and which can build upon local resources to the maximum extent feasible.

These four general issues were discussed at various points during the Conference. The participants aggreed that one of the key ingredients of an effective anti-crime program was a well-planned *process* designed to 1) gain an understanding of the crime and fear of crime problems for each Public Housing Authority and residential complex; 2) gain awareness of the potentially available local resources that can help reduce crime; and 3) bring together *all* of the groups familiar with the problems, as their members may have ideas about crime reduction strategies and approaches.

These groups include, but are not limited to:

- Public Housing residents and tenant councils
- Public Housing Authority management and security staff
- Local law enforcement agencies
- Local government and social service agencies that either provide services to residents or whose services are needed by residents
- Community organizations and other local citizens who may be able to contribute to the planning, implementation and evaluation of an anti-crime program
- Consultants and crime reduction program experts who can provide technical assistance
- Local merchants
- Public school and truancy officials
- Juvenile officers and youth program leaders

One of the objectives of tapping all of these local groups, agencies, organizations, and resources is to develop better linkages among (1) residents and management staff of public housing and other residents of the city or area; (2) city government agencies providing services in the areas of employment, social service, crisis intervention, transportation, urban planning, and criminal justice; and (3) other local groups willing to help address the crime-related problems of public housing residents. Conferees agreed that, to the maximum extent feasible, the anti-crime program should also focus on areas surrounding public housing in addition to the public housing grounds and residential complexes themselves.

Several other general points were supported by a consensus of conference participants:

- Residents of public housing should have an important role in all phases of the anti-crime program. They should contribute significantly in (1) the analysis of the crime and fear of crime problems, (2) the selection and planning of anti-crime strategies, (3) the implementation of the anti-crime strategies, and (4) the

evaluation of the entire range of security
oriented efforts employed in their residential
complexes.

In addition to viewing residents as a key resource and
program participant, conference attendees stated that--since
a majority of the residents of public housing are members
of minority populations--the anti-crime programs at both the
local level and at the federal level should employ substantial
numbers of minority persons.

Although conference participants stated that there were
no "canned" strategies that could be expected to reduce crime
and the fear of crime in and around public housing, there was
a consensus that the crime reduction programs implemented at
the local level should be *integrated approaches* that include
physical design changes, social service improvements, manage-
ment changes, and a broad range of mutually reinforcing
strategies.

- The anti-crime program should be design not
  only to reduce criminal opportunities, but
  also to enhance the feeling of security among
  residents. Promotion of social cohesion and
  interaction should be stimulated by a variety
  of strategies all designed to promote neighbor
  helping neighbor. An *ethos of service* should
  be promoted.

Therefore, the crime reduction program should not rely
solely on additional security guards, physical changes to the
built environment, or the addition of social programs. The
physical environment should be analyzed and strategies de-
developed with regard to surveillance opportunities; access
control; adequate locks, door and window frames, and screens;
the lack of clearly defined areas, etc. The program should
also address social elements of the public housing environment
such as (1) high levels of unemployment, (2) youth-oriented
problems, (3) lack of social organization among residents,
(4) the male-female relationship with regard to the high

percentage of female residents and male security guards, (5) sexism, (6) racism, and (7) the lack of social and traditional services offered to other residents of the city. Social services should be given serious attention in both the problem analysis and implementation stages from two perspectives: (1) lack of services and (2) existence of services that are not being fully utilized by residents. These are separate problems, and different strategies will be needed to address each of these problems which, in the opinion of many conference participants, contribute to the vulnerability of public housing residents.

These and other general issues will be discussed in greater detail below.

Conferees were in general agreement that implementing effective crime reduction strategies in environments such as public housing is a very difficult task that requires adequate time for actual implementation in addition to planning. Physical changes in the built environment, establishment of effective working relationships with local agencies, groups, consultants, residents, and Public Housing Authority staff, and the putting in place of crime reduction strategies will require a great deal of coordination among the various participants in the implementation stage. Several points along these lines were stressed by conference participants.

- Recognition should be given to the fact that translating crime prevention approaches from the written words in the literature and in planning documents is a very difficult and time-consuming process.

- The process used to implement these strategies or approaches to crime prevention has not been well developed, and there are relatively few persons who have broad experience in implementing integrated crime reduction approaches in public housing environments.

- Due to the difficulties of the entire implementation process, expert technical assistance should be available to Public Housing Authorities and their residents throughout the life of the program--from the problem analysis stage through the evaluation.

- The entire area of shared roles and responsibilities is a critical, yet unexplored, element of implementing crime reduction approaches in public housing environments. Questions such as "Who or which groups are responsible for doing what?" and "By what date?" must be answered during the planning stage by a consensus of all groups concerned and carried out during the implementation stage.

The participants discussed a variety of ways to link up technical assistance with the local areas participating in the program. No general agreement existed with regard to the most appropriate method to assure that the expertise that was avail-

able would be matched with the public housing areas in need of their support. However, several arrangements such as HUD assigning technical assistance staffs to particular Public Housing Authorities or the use of arrangements--such as those currently used in the LEAA Community Anti-Crime Program--were explored.

The conference participants also agreed that clearly defined roles and responsibilities at the local level are essential to the successful implementation of the program. The participants did not agree as to the exact role each of the various groups should occupy. They generally accepted the idea that the exact roles should vary according to the local environments and the individual strengths, weaknesses and potential contributions of each of the local groups. As stated earlier, however, the participants did agree that residents should have a significant role and that, in local areas where residents are not currently organized, resources should be made available to establish resident councils to participate in the decision-making process of the program.

Two other key groups that conference participants suggested should have important roles in the development and implementation of the anti-crime program are the local law enforcement agencies and Public Housing Authority security guards. Not only should these groups have an important role in the planning and implementation of the anti-crime program, but their roles and responsibilities relative to each other should be clearly understood by all concerned. The conference participants stated that a close and positive working relationship between the local law enforcement officials and Public Housing Authority security guards is essential to the success of any public housing oriented crime reduction program. They stressed two other points with regard to local law enforcement officials and security guards.

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- The police and other local law enforcement officials should be knowledgeable about the crime problems in and around public housing and responsive to the calls for help by residents.

- Security guards employed by the Public Housing Authority must be well trained and culturally sensitive and should see their roles not only as security personnel, but also as being available to serve the public housing residents and staff in helpful, service-oriented ways.

Conference participants generally agreed that one of the essential attributes that a security guard force must have is its recognition by the residents as an integral, accepted part of the community.

As the preceding topics point out, much of the discussion focused on "process" types of issues, including the need for analyzing the local crime-related problems, utilizing potentially available resources, building local capactiy, sharing roles and responsibilities, and having adequate technical assistance for local participants in the program.

During these discussions, it was suggested that for purposes of comparison and feasibility testing, certain local areas participating in the program should be encouraged to develop and use a formal community decision-making board composed of residents, merchants, public officials, Public Housing Authority management and staff, police, community and city agency representatives, and others, in the directing of the crime reduction program. Others suggested that certain local areas participating in the program should be encouraged to rely completely on the residents of public housing to conduct the problem analysis, and make all major planning, implementation and evaluation decisions. These are just two of the many ways that HUD can stimulate a variety of relationships with regard to sharing roles and responsibilities among program participants.

In addition to the discussion of process, program design and evaluation issues, conference participants discussed a variety of activities that may reduce crime, but which were not included in the AIR report. Most of these activities were directed toward youth and toward stimulating social interaction and helping behavior among neighbors. The forming of family groups or collectives where families share responsibilities such as day care for children or the elderly, shopping, transportation, etc., was suggested as a means of improving social cohesion. The use of *pocket CB's* was suggested as a means of stimulating interpersonal communication and which could also be used by residents to call for help when faced with a fear producing situation or when victimized. Several of the activities suggested to address the problems of youth crime emphasized the development of linkages between youth in public housing and other youth throughout the city. Examples of activities that could help stimulate such linkages include establishment of Little League teams and community and cultural projects that operate in other parts of the city, and the encouragement of youth who live in public housing to become involved in Junior Achievement programs and private sector (non-profit) youth organizations.

Implementing an Anti-Crime Program--A Broader View

In addition to discussing the program design and site-specific problem analysis and implementation issues, conference participants provided a range of suggestions to HUD that have a much broader focus than the planning and implementation issues discussed above.

One of these issues was raised by several AIR/HUD Conference participants and was one of the major themes of the NAHRO/HUD Conference. The consensus was that the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program should not be implemented in a manner that appears to residents and Public Housing Authority management staff to be another "quick fix" solution to the long standing problems of crime and fear of crime. It was suggested that efforts should be made at both federal and local levels to make the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program part of an ongoing, long term commitment to providing greater security for public housing residents. One of the major goals of the HUD effort, as seen by participants, should be the *institutionalization* of security and social services that promote feelings of security among residents and persons who live in areas surrounding public housing. The failure to achieve stable funding for public housing security efforts was one of the major government policy issues raised in the AIR report. Participants of both conferences also view stable funding as an essential ingredient to government policy that attempts to reduce crime and the fear of crime in and around public housing.

Conference participants also suggested several other goals, in addition to achieving permanent funding for security efforts, that they would like to see realized. These include using the Anti-Crime Program to begin identifying and changing all Public Housing Authority regulations and management practicies that currently serve as barriers to improving and expanding the security and the human services that are needed by public housing residents.

One other issue discussed by the conference participants was the need for an "Office of Security" to be established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

To assure that the "Office" would not be overwhelmed by the more traditional physically oriented concerns of HUD, the recommendation was to establish it independent of Urban Initiatives or any other HUD program. This, it was argued, would help make clear to supporters in Congress and elsewhere that HUD was now serious about crime prevention and was not going to tie the "Office" to any program not funded on a permanent basis. It was felt that an unmistakable center of "gravity" for crime prevention would increase the potential for future and permanent funding for security from supporters in Congress. Conference participants stated that the Office could serve as a focal point for HUD in collecting security related information and in gaining and disseminating knowledge with regard to what strategies work in various types of public housing environments with various types of crime related problems.

General Issues

As stated in the Introduction, the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program has a second major goal in addition to reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public housing. This goal is the production and distribution of knowledge on:

- the nature and extent of the crime and fear of crime problems in and around public housing

- the most appropriate methods for analyzing the crime problems

- the types of planning processes and sharing of roles and responsibilities that lead to effective crime reduction strategies

- the effectiveness of selected crime reduction strategies and approaches in various types of public housing environments in deterring victimization and reducing fear of crime levels

- the extent to which the development of linkages among local groups and the utilization of community resources can aid in reducing crime in and around public housing

- the potential for developing guidebooks and other materials that could aid local public housing residents and Public Housing Authorities in addressing their crime and fear of crime problems in a more informed and systematic manner

One other large gap in the knowledge on crime and public housing which cannot be addressed fully through the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program is also worthy of mention here. Conference participants agreed that the state-of-the-art knowledge regarding offenders--their perceptions of the environment, their place of residence, their motivations, etc.--is very limited. There is little empirical evidence which gives insight into understanding offender behavior. Definitive answers with regard to offender behavior and perceptions will not be produced from the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program; but, if given adequate attention, some insights into this "black box" may be forthcoming from this program.

Knowledge will be produced from the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program at two levels: (1) at the local level where persons involved in the program (as well as potential offenders) will "learn" from the program activities and (2) at a more general level through *evaluations* and other reports describing and analyzing local activities. The participants in the final session of the conference discussed a variety of evaluation issues. Since this session on evaluation consisted primarily of prepared remarks by three speakers and a brief summary by a fourth speaker, we shall summarize the major points addressed by each of the speakers--Dr. Eleanor Chelimsky, Director of Program Evaluation, MITRE Corporation; Dr. Leonard Bickman, Director, The Westinghouse Evaluation Institute; Dr. Robert Yin, Visiting Professor of Urban Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Dr. Robert Krug, Vice President, American Institutes for Research.

Eleanor Chelimsky

The HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program will be an effort with broad aims: (1) reducing crime, (2) reducing the fear of crime, and (3) producing new knowledge regarding the development and implementation of strategies to reduce crime in a public housing environment.

There are tremendous problems in evaluating programs that are complex in nature. Some of the practical problems that are constantly faced in such evaluations as: (1) unevenness of starts, (2) failure of implementation, and (3) differential attrition. Given these problems--that will surely arise to at least some extent in the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program-- Chelimsky suggested that the evaluation be a process oriented evaluation with the primary focus on answering the question, "What happened?" Some effort should be made to conduct pre-post tests of impact evaluations; but it will be very difficult to identify the impacts of the 30 plus million dollars given

all of the other variables, inputs, exigencies, contingencies, unforeseen activities, etc. that will occur during the course of the demonstration program and which cannot be controlled for. Pre- and post-testing will be made more difficult and expensive due to the lack of adequate baseline data regarding the crime committed, fear of crime, and offender behavior.

A critical element of the evaluation is involving the evaluation team in the early planning efforts for the program. Evaluation planning is a time consuming process, and the evaluation team should work closely with others involved in the program.

In addition, program planning documents in each locale should specify each activity to be undertaken and the objectives to be realized by each activity. This will allow for discrete analysis that could be fruitful in identifying whether a specific activity was implemented as planned and, if so, whether it did or did not contribute to the desired objectives.

Another critical element is site selection. The site selection criteria must be carefully chosen. One of the most important site selection criteria is the willingness of the Public Housing Authority to participate fully in the demonstration program and to allow for and aid in the evaluation.

Another element of the program that will affect the program's evaluation is the clarity of the communication with all program participants and the evaluation team. The federal/state/local roles should be clearly defined, as should the role or technical assistance. Timing deadlines should be set reasonably and met.

There should be a mix of (1) independent evaluators; (2) residents evaluators; (3) pre- and post-testing using crime data, victimization, and fear of crime surveys, etc.; and

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(4) assessments of the delivery of public services. The evaluation should have a prioritized list of questions that reflect the importance that HUD attaches to collecting various pieces of information through the demonstration program.

Finally, the evaluation should be funded over a period of several years in order to gain knowledge and understanding of the second- and third-year results. Technical assistance should also last throughout the life of the demonstration program.

Leonard Bickman

"Did it work?" That question means "lots of things to lots of people." The type of evaluation that would be most fruitful given the nature of the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program is a process oriented analysis. It cannot be taken for granted that a proposal or planning document describes what actually has taken place. The implementation of the program must be carefully monitored in order to understand what took place at the demonstration site. The questions that can be answered by a successful evaluation are: What got done? How? By whom? In what time frame?, etc. All of these questions require that evaluators be on-site to monitor the implementation.

The evaluation of the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program should serve the function of a management tool. Whatever the formal evaluation techniques, they should rely upon a feedback mechanism which will allow for flexible implementation and promote change when difficulties arise in the crime prevention programs and plans. Local people should be trained and used for the collection of data and the establishment of a process monitoring system.

The evaluation should be designed to provide sufficient

data to test the assumptions upon which various crime reduction efforts are based. Significant intervening variables should be identified early in the evaluation planning process and controlled for--or taken into account--to the maximum extent feasible. The evaluation should operate on a microlevel where each strategy that is planned is evaluated on the basis of (1) how the strategy was actually implemented, (2) the objectives sought in implementing the strategy and the rationale under-lying the strategy to attain the objectives sought, (3) the results realized due to the strategy, and (4) the rationale regarding why the strategy as implemented contributed to the results observed.

Robert Yin

The traditional evaluation requires nearly complete measure-ment of what goes on at the site and the collection of data (pre and post) in order to assess the change in the environment that is attributable to the programmatic intervention.

One key element in the public housing environment that is lacking, but which is necessary for the traditional evaluation, is the measurement, or ability to measure, what goes on at the demonstration site. Therefore, the traditional approach may not be appropriate given the measurement problems that one will have regarding crime and the fear of crime and the public housing environment.

Given the problems that are inherent in conducting a traditional evaluation of an anti-crime program in an environ-ment such as public housing, Yin suggested what he called a "revisionist approach to evaluation" for this program. The HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program, being an action program, will link up with and add on to security efforts currently in place in public housing environments. Generally speaking, the Public Housing Authorities, if given wide discretion over the

use of the funds, are probably going to use the money to increase the things they are already doing to some extent. If this analysis is correct, Yin suggested that the program would be similar to General Revenue Sharing with a "security" slant. The question that follows is, "How do we evaluate the Revenue Sharing Program?" There is no formal design, and primarily we rely on documentation of what activities are taking place that are supported by the funds made available by the program.

The evaluation of the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program should use a much less formal design than the traditional approach, especially since one of the major goals of the program is to get the program off the grounds relatively quickly. The evaluation plan, in addition to being process-oriented, as suggested before, should also allow for citizens/ residents to have an opporunity to provide feedback on their perceptions of the achievements, successes, and failures of the program. This citizen oriented approach does not require the collection of baseline data and should provide very worthwhile information for policy makers at HUD, the Congress, and crime prevention researchers and practitioners who seek to gain knowledge regarding ways to reduce crime in public housing environments.

Robert Krug

There are several basic tenets of program evaluation. First, government programs and their evaluations occur in the real world. Second, the real world is not a laboratory. Third, no one ever really believed the null hypothesis. Fourth, program effects are almost always small. Fifth, statistical significance is often determined based on the sample size used in the study. Sixth, in the real world, no control group ever accounted for a significant amount of the variance that was measured.

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Traditional evaluations almost never do a good job at measuring the *inputs* that were actually implemented. Many evaluations look at planning documents or amount of funds spent when they should have been attempting to measure what actually happened in the program. Experience tells us that it is rare when what is finally implemented corresponds exactly to the proposed plan.

The evaluation of the HUD Anti-Crime Demonstration Program should be a process evaluation whose first goal is to measure the actual inputs into the public housing environments created by the program. The major goals of the evaluation should be to collect and analyze the appropriate data that will, in the future, help in designing an anti-crime program that *works*.

Therefore, what is needed is an evaluation that measures which components of the program are "working," and which components are not "working" or were not even implemented. A process evaluation is the only way, given the environment, to ascertain what inputs are causing what outcomes. An evaluation should home in on small chunks--strategies--of the program. There should be careful documentation of the inputs and the outputs and a documented rationale explaining the linkage between the inputs and outputs.

Closing Remarks by Virgil Poole
The best source of information regarding the problems of crime and the fear of crime in public housing is the tenants. Most of the crime is neighbor upon neighbor and outsiders often do not contribute directly to the crime problem.

The residents should be involved in all phases of the crime reduction program and resident councils should be utilized fully. All agencies that can help solve the problem of crime should be

brought in and should work together on the problem. Regardless of the process used or strategies employed to reduce crime and the fear of crime in public housing, the HUD Demonstration Program is a start in the right direction to attack the very serious crime-related problems of public housing residents. The program is small, but it represents a start. One should not expect miracles from such an effort. But new things may be tried, and we may learn something that we did not know before that will help us reduce crime. Whatever happens, even if it's a little, it has to help because the problems is so serious.

The AIR/HUD Conference of Reducing Crime in and around Public Housing adjourned at 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 3, 1978.

Section C

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    Department of Development and Planning, December 1977.

    The study evaluated the first year of operation of a high-
impact crime reduction program at the Cabrini-Green Public
Housing Project in Chicago. Results of the second year eval-
uation are expected to be released in October 1978; third-year
evaluation results are expected in 1979.

Arthur Young and Company. Additional data source specifications.
    Chicago, Ill.: Chicago City Department of Development and
    Planning, January 1978.

    This document provides a description of the sources of data
and the specific variables that were used in the Community Op-
tions Study Public Housing Model. The report describes the
actual data available.

Arthur Young and Company. Public housing model data base description. Chicago, Ill.: Chicago City Department of Development and Planning, January 1978.

   The manual describes the collection of data pertinent to the use of the public housing model. The data are divided into six sets: demographic, physical design, housing policies, resident turnover statistics, attitudes and perceptions of residents, and crime statistics and vandalism costs.

Arthur Young and Company. Statistical model for public housing. Chicago, Ill.: Chicago City Department of Development and Planning, August 1978.

   The survey correlated crime and the fear of crime with demographic statistics of residents at several buildings in the Cabrini-Green Public Housing Project. Interestingly, the survey found that families with large numbers of children and on welfare were stabilizing influences on the children, which resulted in their reduced participation in criminal activity.

Ash, M. Architecture, planning and urban crime. Proceedings of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders Conference, London, England, 1975.

   Contains conference papers, reviews trends in architecture and planning and their implications on crime, and suggests future architectural planning to impact on crime prevention. Presents an analysis of creating "communities of interests," those which, as a result of architecture and planning, create feelings of commonality and protectiveness among residents.

Banham, R. Parkhill revisited. Architecture Plus, May/June 1974, 2, 3, 109-115.

   The article asserts that it is difficult to document statistical or causal relationship between better design and social amelioration. It directly criticizes the conclusions of Newman's Defensible Space, and offers the proposition that good management and a "caring" attitude are more important in preventing

crime. The author contends that defensible space modifications are ineffective unless a style of public service that promotes understanding precedes such innovations. He offers Parkhill in England as an example.

Balkin, Steven. A preface to an urban economics of urban crime. Detroit: Wayne State University, 1976.

Two variables of prime importance to urban economists, industry mix and size, were shown to have a linkage to crime.

Barker, R. G. Ecological psychology. Stanford, Ca.: Stanford University Press, 1968.

This book discusses the concepts and methods for studying the environment of human behavior. The "behavior setting" is the central environmental unit of ecological psychology. Empirical evidence is presented to show that behavior settings do constitute the relevant environment of human behavior, and methods of identifying behavior settings and determining their attributes are given. A theory of the relationship between behavior settings and behavior is developed.

Barnes, R. E. Are you safe from burglars? New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1971.

In this book, a professional burglar reveals the tricks of his trade and discusses basic precautions which will discourage home burglaries. He describes the proper types of locks to install, safes and alarm systems which provide the best protection, and what to do if a burglar actually breaks into a home.

Bayley, D. H. Learning about crime--The Japanese experience. The Public Interest, Summer 1976.

This article examines the incidence of crime in Japan which is considerably lower than that of the United States. The author examines the reasons for this, and concludes that it is the informal social controls in Japan which curb the crime rates. Cohesive small scale social groups which maintain supervision of personal behavior, the legitimacy of this informal authority, and the fact that the police, prosecutors, and courts possess not only legal authority, but also moral authority which all contribute to a lesser degree of criminal activity in Japan.

Bechtel, R. B. Undermanning theory and crime. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

This paper reviewed the concepts and research done with undermanning theory over the past 30 years and demonstrates how it relates to the CPTED principles of surveillance, activity support and motivation reinforcement. It concluded that in undermanned environments (those with less people), surveillance activity levels and motivation reinforcement of participants is increased in a positive fashion that will help prevent crime.

Bell, L., & O'Kane, K. Portland curbs crime through urban design. Planning, 1977, 45.

This article looks at the LEAA Crime Prevention through Environmental Design program which is being implemented in Portland, Oregon. The site chosen for the program is a three and a half mile long business strip which carried a disproportionate share of the city's crime burden. Through community meetings and input, it was decided to concentrate efforts in three areas. First, activities were organized to dispell ideas that Union Avenue was unsafe to do business, then personal defense such as "cash off the streets" programs were implemented, and thirdly security planning and precautions were implemented in a large number of the residences and businesses in the area. According to recent surveys of the city's residents, three out of every five were aware of physical improvements in the area and about two-thirds indicated that the quality of life had been improved.

Bevis, C., & Nutter, J. B. Changing street layouts to reduce residential burglary. St. Paul, Minn.: Governor's Commission of Crime Prevention and Control, 1977.

This study examines the relationship between residential burglary and street layout in Minneapolis. Results of the study indicate that certain inaccessible street layouts are associated with low residential burglary rates, the relationship between street layout and residential burglaries cannot be dismissed by considering traditional social variables, and that street layouts ill-suited for residential burglaries do not seem conducive to other crimes.

Bickman, L. Dormitory density and helping behavior. Environ-ment and Behavior, 1973, 5, 465-490.

The research discussed in this article was designed to examine the relationship between dormitory density and the behavior and attitudes of the students who live in these dormitories. Students who lived in high, medium, and low density dormitories took part in the two studies which took place. The results of the studies show that the students in the higher density dormitories reported less trust, cooperative-ness, and responsibility in their residences. Moreover, stu-dents in the higher density dormitories behaved in a less socially responsible manner toward other dorm residents than the students in the lower density dorms. However, although there were significant differences among the different density dormitories, students did not like any one type of dorm less.

Black, D., & Baumgartner, M. P. Self-help in modern society. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1978.

In this article administrative, architectural, and techno-logical strategies are suggested to increase the quantity of self-help in modern society. These suggestions include sys-tematic depolicing and the introduction of new forms of electronic communication.

Blanchard, J., Brill, W., Misner, G., Newman, O., & Rykert, W. Proposal for a model residential building security code. Deterrence of crime in and around residences. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, June 1973.

The physical structuring of residents as a means of de-terring criminal activity is discussed in several contexts including the overall impacts of architectural design on criminal activity and the value of legislating building se-curity codes as a deterrence factor. The need for community involvement in programs to curb crime is highlighted as a major element of the overall problem.

Block, R. Community environment and violent crime. Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-20, 1977.

This study, conducted in Chicago, used statistical techniques to investigate the relationship between crime and the racial, economic, and demographic aspects of the communities.

Blumin, D. Victims: A study of crime in a Boston housing project. Boston, Mass.: Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee, 1973.

   The report stresses the acute need for clarification of the role of police, housing management, and tenants in the control of crime. Also points out the psychological, design, and socioeconomic factors contributing to a high sense of insecurity among tenants.

Boggs, S. L. Urban crime patterns. American Sociological Review, December 1965, 32, 899-908.

   This study reconceptualizes crime occurrence rates in terms of environmental opportunities relevant to each of 12 index crime categories. A factor-analytic test of these crime-specific occurrence rates and their corresponding criminal offender rates indicates that different neighborhoods are exploited for different types of crime. Two components of crime occurrence are identified: familiarity of offenders with their targets, and the profitability of community crimes.

Boggs, S. L. Formal and informal crime control: An exploratory study of urban, suburban, and rural orientations. The Sociological Quarterly, Summer 1971, 319-327.

   Using data collected from samples of adults in the three settings, comparisons were made in response to such questions as likelihood of neighborhood crime, sources of protection, and feelings of safety.

Bouma, D. H. The evaluation of a police-school liaison program. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. East Lansing, Mich.: Department of State Police, October 21, 1970.

   Evaluates the effectiveness of the Police-School Liaison Program of the Michigan Department of State Police operating in two public schools. The program involves assigning police officers to schools in public relation roles.

Brantingham, P., & Brantingham, P. The spatial patterning of burglary. The Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention, 1975, 14, 11-24.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. Residential burglary and urban form. Urban Studies, October 1975, 273-285.

Brantingham, P. J., & Brantingham, P. L. A theoretical model of crime site selection. Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-20, 1977.

Brantingham, P., & Brantingham, P. Housing patterns and burglary in a medium-sized American city. In Joseph E. Scott (Ed.), Criminal Justice and Planning. New York: Praeger, in press.

Brantingham, P., Brantingham, P., & Molumby, T. Perceptions of crime in a dreadful enclosure. The Ohio Journal of Science, in press.

Each of Brantingham's books, articles, and studies incorporate the works of Newman, Jeffrey, Repetto, and others in either testing hypotheses regarding crime-environment relationships, or in refining the hypotheses themselves. All work is based on and supports the thesis that criminals do not move randomly through their environment.

Brenner, R. A. Security in multi-family housing: Neighborhood watch. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

The paper suggests that the neighborhoods organize to provide home security checks, to promote the display of decals on windows or doors to alert potential thieves that the resident has a "defensible" attitude, and to publicize security and neighborhood watch techniques.

Brenner, M. H. Estimating the social costs of national economic policy: Implications for mental and physical health and criminal agression. Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress of the United States. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

This study analyzes the relationship between unemployment, crime and the costs (both social and economic) of these social problems.

Bridges, J. E. Security system "by" the residents "for"
the residents is in full swing in public housing in Kansas
City, Missouri. Journal of Housing, June 1973, 293-300.

This article is a description of the Housing Authority
Security Service (HASS) of Kansas City, Missouri. The pro-
gram began in 1971 with funding from the Emergency Employment
Act, Model Cities, and the local housing authority. The pro-
gram employed 70 people, of whom 40 were armed officers and 34
unarmed officers. Those hired were the "hard-core unemployable"
people living in public housing; they were trained in basic
police procedure. Results include an overall 34 percent de-
crease in criminal activities in housing authority developments.

Bright answer to the crime and energy question. Police Chief,
June 1974, 41, 53-55.

The article discusses four types of lighting--fluorescent,
sodium vapor, mercury vapor, and metal halide--and their ability
to provide the most economical and efficient street lighting
that will aid in reducing crime.

Brill, W. H. Innovation in the design and management of pub-
lic housing: A case study of applied research. Paper
presented at the Environmental Design Research Conference,
The University of California at Los Angeles, January 24,
1972.

Brill, W. H. Security in public housing: A synergistic ap-
proach. Deterrence of crime in and around residences.
Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office,
1973.

The author looks toward a mix of project security improvements,
including target hardening approaches and measures to increase
the social cohesion of the residents which together would
produce a synergistic effect. He mentions the Innovative Modern-
ization Project (IMP), in which ways to improve the quality
of life in public housing were tested and evaluated.

Brill and Associates. A crisis intervention program for Scott/Carver homes. Washington, D.C., 1974.

   This report presents a crisis intervention plan for Scott/Carver homes. Program elements are a community services handbook which would be distributed to residents, organizing community groups and meetings at which agency representatives would describe what services are available, and the installation of a hotline which residents could use to call for guidance when confronted with a crisis.

Brill and Associates. Housing management: Comprehensive security planning: A program for Scott/Carver homes. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1974.

Brill and Associates. Housing management technical memorandum #1: Safety and security. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1975.

Brill and Associates. Victimization, fear of crime, and altered behavior: A profile of four housing projects in Boston. Washington, D. C., 1975.

   Aimed at gathering statistical information to be used for comprehensive security plans of public housing projects. Information on building design and location of crimes is included and differences in victimization among 3 types of buildings are discussed.

Brill and Associates. An analysis of Wave Crest Gardens. Annapolis, Md.: Author, 1976.

Brill and Associates. Comprehensive Security Plan for Dunbar Village, West Palm Beach, Florida. Annapolis, Md.: Author, 1976.

Brill and Associates. Controlling access in highrise buildings: Approaches and guidelines. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1976.

   Deals with use of controlled access entry ways as a means of increasing security.

Brill and Associates. Millvale safety and security evaluation. Cincinnati, Ohio: Cincinnati Housing Authority,
   1976.

Brill and Associates. Architectural analysis and design
   recommendations to convert tasker for the senior citizen.
   Philadelphia, Pa.: Philadelphia Housing Authority,
   1977.

Brill and Associates. Comprehensive security planning: A
   program for Capper Dwellings, Washington, D. C.
   Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban
   Development, Office of Policy Development and Research,
   1977.

Brill and Associates. Comprehensive security planning:
   A program for Murphy Homes, Baltimore, Maryland.
   Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban
   Development, Office of Policy Development and Research,
   1977.

Brill and Associates. Comprehensive security planning:
   A program for William Nickerson Gardens, Los Angeles,
   Ca., Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban
   Development, Office of Policy Development and Research,
   1977.

   Three individualized security planning programs which include recommendations on site improvements, tenant participation, police services, and security related social services.

Brill and Associates. Phipps Plaza South Safety and Security
   Analysis and Recommendations. Annapolis, Md.: Author,
   1977.

Brill and Associates. Victimization, fear of crime, and
   altered behavior: A profile of the crime problem in
   Capper Dwellings, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.:
   Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of
   Policy Development and Research, 1977.

Brill and Associates. Victimization, fear of crime, and
   altered behavior: A profile of the crime problem in Murphy
   homes, Baltimore, Maryland. Washington, D. C.: Department
   of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1977.

Brolin, B., & Zeisel, J. Mass housing: Social research and design. Architectural Forum, July/August 1968, 68-70.

This article describes a study in which observations on social behavior are translated into requirements for appropriate architecture. The authors used several studies of behaviors of different ethnic groups and designed buildings that were compatible with the observations of peoples' activities.

Brooks, James. The fear of crime in the U. S. Crime and Delinquency, July 1974, 20, 3.

This article argues that the fear of crime is largely caused by mass media portrayal and reporting of crime incidents.

Brower, S. Street front and backyard: Two ways of looking at neighborhood open spaces. Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore City Department of Planning, 1977.

Brown, R., Burton, V., & Porter, W. An analysis of the incidence of crime with selected socio-economic variables in Durham, North Carolina. Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Police Development and Research. Durham, N.C.: Durham Urban Observatory, June 1976.

The relationship between criminal activity and selected socio-economic variables in Durham were assessed.

Brown, B. B., & Altman, I. Territorial and residential crime: A conceptual framework. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

This paper presents an analysis of privacy and territory, a conceptual model that emphasizes a sequential decision-making process used by burglars trying to select appropriate residential targets, and a classification system for quantifying the nature of the information sought in the decision-making process.

California Council on Criminal Justice. Selected crime prevention programs in California. Sacramento, Ca.: Author, 1973.

Surveys California programs for crime prevention. In-
cludes a brief review of a program recommendation to involve
law enforcement personnel in community development planning,
a security recommendation and inspection program, and a
similar program specifically for commercial establishments.

California Council on Criminal Justice Review. Evaluation
    of crime control programs in California: A review.
    Sacramento, Ca.: Author, April 1973.

The paper discusses various crime prevention projects
conducted in California such as block watch and property
identification.

California Department of Justice, Attorney General's Building
    Security Commission. Building security standards--pre-
    liminary report to the California legislature. Sacramento,
    Ca.: Author, January 1973.

The report defines the problem of creating and maintaining
physical security and establishes a logical approach for de-
veloping building security standards. It concentrates on the
physical aspects of elements in barrier systems, with emphasis
on window and door elements as being the most frequently at-
tacked.

Capone, D. L., & Nichols, W., Jr. Urban structure and crim-
    inal mobility. In C. R. Jeffrey (Ed.), Criminal behavior
    and the physical environment. American Behavioral Scientist,
    1976, 20.

The basic thesis of the paper is that an analysis of move-
ment behavior of criminals will yield insight into offender
decision making. The paper is based on a study conducted in
Miami and confirms the following hypotheses:

1. Frequency of robbery trips declines with increasing
    distance from residential location.

2. Armed robbery trips are longer.

3. The subjective evaluation of locations by robbery
    offenders produces differences in distances
    traveled to different types of premises.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Caporale, R. Toward the formulation of crime indicators:
    Robberies in Los Angeles County. Paper presented at
    the annual meeting of the American Sociological Asso-
    ciation, in New York, August 28, 1973.

    The paper questions the utility of uniform crime rates
and follows with an exploratory study of comparative incidence
of robberies in the differential susceptibility to high or low
rates of robberies in these communities. Study findings in-
dicate that crime-specific and comparatively originated indices
are more meaningful than indicators derived through aggregation
of statistics and geographical sites.

Cardarelli, A. P. Crime in Boston: An analysis of serious
    crime patterns within 81 neighborhoods. Boston, Mass.:
    Mayor's Office of Justice Administration, 1971.

    The author examines the nature and extent of robbery, assault,
burglary, and auto theft as they occur in neighborhoods in
Boston, with emphasis placed on geographical specificity.
He shows crime types and rates to be area related.

Carey, James T. The college drug scene. Englewood-Cliffs,
    N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968.

    The author used an informant strategy to develop data on
drug use in a college setting.

Carr, J. Operation Identification. Denver High Impact Anti-
    Crime Program Interim Evaluation Report. Prepared for the
    U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration. Denver, Co.: Denver Anti-Crime Council,
    August 29, 1974.

    Discusses the impact of the Operation Identification pro-
ject as implemented in Denver, Colorado.

Carter, R. L., & Hill, K. Q. Criminals and non-criminals
    perceptions of urban crime. Clear Lake City, Texas:
    University of Houston, 1976.

Carter, R. L., & Hill, K. Q. The criminal's image of the city
    and urban crime patterns. Social Science Quarterly, 1976,
    57.

In Carter's articles, data on the behavior of individual criminals--the locations of their crimes in the city--is compared with those criminals' evaluations of different areas of the city. Linkages were demonstrated between the criminals' perceptions of the neighborhoods and their own actions. The results indicate that crimes were committed by the white members of the sample in areas that they saw as more likely for success, more familiar, and as low in socioeconomic status. The results for the black members of the sample indicate that the familiarity dimension is of overriding importance as a predictor of this group's crimes.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Police Department. Evaluation of the effect of a large-scale burglar alarm system. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Author.

The report evaluates the use of burglar alarm systems in 350 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, businesses for cost, maintenance, and effectiveness. Formulates alarm specifications, company bidding, and selection of installation locations. It includes an itemized list of project expenditures, a form for burglary analysis, and the proposal for installation of the Police Alarm Notification System.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Police Department. Installation, testing, and evaluation of a large-scale burglar alarm system for a municipal police department--second phase completion report. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Author, December 1971.

The report describes the effectiveness of a simple and inexpensive central station burglar alarm system installed under police supervision in 350 businesses in Cedar Rapids. The interim results from the program indicate that the alarms are effective in improving police arrest and clearance figures, but not necessarily effective in deterring burglars.

Chappell, D., et al. Explorations in deterrence and criminal justice. Criminal Law Bulletin, July/August 1972, 8, 514-538.

The article points out gaps in existing information on deterrence and proposes research to fill these gaps. It identifies as a major issue the lack of research on the crime of burglary and the methods for its prevention.

Chicago Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development. Fifty-first and State--a pilot security plan for inner city commercial centers. Chicago, Ill.: Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

This report focuses on security considerations for inner city shopping, medical centers, and office complexes. It relies upon the experiences of an existing center as an example of how not to plan a center.

Chleboun, T. B., & Duvall, K. M. An evaluation of small business and residential alarm systems, Volumes I and II. Mountain View, Ca.: GTE Sylvania, Inc., June 1972.

This document is the final report of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program concerning the evaluation of small business and residential alarm systems. Included in the work are data and data analyses which pertain to the threat of crime, commercial security equipment and the user, the results of the analysis and security system requirements for various classes of users which were established based on the results, and a discussion of hardware which meets those requirements. Cost-effectiveness of the hardware was evaluated and specific system recommendations were made.

Christian, Alicia. A community guide to crime prevention. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development, August 1977.

The guide reviews essential elements in crime prevention and residential security. It discusses steps in organizing a block approach and other neighborhood and city-wide initiated programs for crime prevention. Problems of publicizing and funding crime prevention efforts are analyzed. It includes extensive listings of resources for information on citizen groups.

Cirel, et al. Seattle study and exemplary project: Community crime prevention program. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, September 1977.

This study describes the recent efforts in Seattle to implement a crime prevention program that uses federal funds and local citizens in a variety of ways.

Cizanckas, V. K. Prescription for vandalism: Junior housing
    inspectors. Nation's Cities, March 1974, 12, 16-18.

    The article describes a successful community program.
Faced with serious vandalism to Federally repossessed homes
in one section of Menlo Park and adjacent East Palo Alto, the
Menlo Park Police Department's Community Relations Depart-
ment instituted a program that the author credits with
generating new community pride and stopping 90 percent of
the vandalism.

Clark, Ramsey. Crime in America: Observations on its nature,
    causes, prevention, and control. New York: Simon and
    Schuster, 1970.

    The author spells out the fact of the crime problem, diag-
noses the roots of antisocial behavior in American society,
and proposes the specific measures the nation must take to
banish the causes of crime.

Cleveland Impact Cities Program, Public Information
    Project. Deterrence, detection and apprehension operating
    program: Evaluation report. Prepared for the U. S.
    Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin-
    istration. Cleveland, Ohio: Author, August 1974.

    The report presents an analysis of project performance toward
increasing citizens' awareness about the program and coopera-
tion with criminal justice agencies and crime reduction pro-
grams; increasing the number of potential and past offenders
seeking community assistance; and increasing the employment
of ex-offenders through the use of mass media publicity, crime
prevention workshops, and public presentations. It contains
a sample newsletter, a sample public relations poster, and
public information project workshop scripts on burglary and
assault prevention.

Cole, R. B. Protect your property: The applications of
    burglar alarm hardware. Springfield, Ill.: Charles
    C. Thomas, 1971.

    This book was written for business people and law en-
forcement officers who require knowledge on the appropriate
considerations in the application of burglar alarms as a
property protection tool. The principal part of the text is
devoted to a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages
and estimated cost of various detection devices. The book
also deals with the concepts of investing money on protection
devices on a cost-versus-risk basis.

Conklin, J. Crime prevention through environmental design
    in the urban shopping district. <u>Crime Prevention through</u>
    <u>Environmental Design Theory Compendium</u>. Arlington, Va.:
    Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

    This article focuses on the different reasons people go
shopping and why they choose to shop in certain areas.
It is thought that by attracting more people an area may
become safer. Efforts to do this in several cities are dis-
cussed and different strategies are presented.

Conklin, J. E. <u>Impact of crime</u>. New York: Macmillan,
    1975.

    The book discusses the types of social conditions and public
attitudes that can affect the commission of crime.

Conklin, J. E. <u>Robbery and the criminal justice system</u>.
    Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1972.

    The author examined the careers of robbery offenders, in-
cluding their decision to rob, their arrests, and their con-
victions. Brings into focus both the robbery offender and the
criminal justice system, and finds increasing crime rates in-
fluenced by increasing opportunity for gain.

Conklin, J. E., & Bittner, E. Burglary in a suburb. <u>Crimi-</u>
    <u>inology</u>, August 1973, <u>II</u>, 206-232.

    The article presents a study of all commercial and residen-
tial burglary data contained in the police department records of
a suburb of approximately 100,000. It provides statistics and
supportive analysis on crime rates, types of burglaries, crime
correlates (time, amount of loss), reporting practices, and
clearance rates. It examines the use of alarm systems as a
preventive measure; they are considered to be of limited ef-
fectiveness.

Cooksey, J. *Dallas County delinquency prevention project.* Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice. Dallas: Dallas County Government, July 1978.

   This prevention program sought to develop and implement new approaches, techniques and methods of preventing delinquency by providing direct services to youth and indirect activities which address community and institutional conditions which hinder positive youth development and lead to involvement in delinquency. The program activities included job placement and training, vocational counseling, tutorial services, recreation and referral, etc.

Cooper, Clare. St. Francis Square: Attitudes of its residents. *AIA Journal*, December 1971, 56, 22-27.

   The article treats the effect of environmental design on attitudes of residents in a city housing project, and provides an example of the apparently successful incorporation of "territorial" design principles in housing projects.

Cordrey, J. B. *Crime and community: Crime prevention policies.* Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Dayton, Ohio: Community Research Incorporated, January 1973.

   The author describes for criminal justice planners with little or no experience in quantitative analysis how statistical techniques and the use of computers can aid in such tasks as measuring the incidence of specific crimes, testing certain hypotheses, and deciding upon the allocation of available resources. It provides a basic introduction to the applications of statistical techniques.

Costales, Frederico. Personal communication, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1978.

   In this interview, Costales stated that minority populations in public housing complexes have great problems with local housing authority security personnel and the police. He suggested that resident security personnel, if given adequate training, could represent a great improvement in residential security.

Crime and the physical city. A pilot study prepared for the
    National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Jus-
    tice. Detroit, Mich.: Gerald Luedtke and Associates,
    June 1970.

The report describes a pilot study which investigated the
premise that the physical design of urban neighborhods may
be utilized as an approach to crime reduction. Selected
crime sites were analyzed in terms of (1) day and time of
crime and method of entry, (2) location of structure on block,
(3) physical condition of structure, (4) degrees of con-
cealment and visibility of site, (5) characteristics of build-
ing access, (6) extent of public and private lighting, (7)
amount of pedestrian traffic in area and in building, and
(8) land use of adjoining building and neighborhood charac-
teristics.

Crime prevention through environmental design. Nation's
    Cities, December 1977.

This specialreport of Nation's Cities includes the fol-
lowing articles.

    Frohman, J. CPTED and city planning agencies.

    Hanes, L. F. CPTED and public works departments.

    Kohn, I. R. CPTED and law enforcement agencies.

    McKay, J. W. CPTED in a commercial setting.

    McKay, J. W. Policy implications.

    Olson, L. CPTED in a residential setting.

    Pesce, E. The CPTED concept.

    Wegener, P. C. CPTED in schools.

    Welke, L. CPTED and mass transit.

    Welke, L. CPTED and street lights.

    Discusses the work conducted by the Westinghouse National
    Issues Center on the CPTED demonstration project.

Curtis, L. A. Criminal violence: National patterns and
    behavior. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1974.

    Criminal violence presents the results of a 1967 survey
of criminal homicide, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and
robbery. The objective of the book is to provide a unifying
source of base-line data on major violent crime, to determine
the extent to which the four criminal behavior systems merge,
and to analyze the most clear-cut national and regional patterns
for the same variables used in comparable American and foreign
studies.

Dean, A. O. Exploring the role of environmental design in
    crime prevention. AIA Journal, November 1975, 64, 48, 64.

De Campi, T. R. Wilmington crime specific program: A project
    evaluation. Wilmington, Del.: Delaware Agency to Reduce
    Crime, 1975.

    The report assesses the impact of coordinated projects aimed
at reducing robbery and burglary in selected high-crime target
areas. Individual program components include the home project,
Mr. Victim, education of the storekeeper, commercial alarm sys-
tem, identification engraving, high-visibility patrol, and
neighborhood watch.

DeJonge, D. Images of urban areas: Their structure of psycho-
    logical foundations. Journal of the American Institute of
    Planners, 1962, 28, 266-276.

    This article describes an inquiry concerning map images of
a number of urban areas in the Netherlands. In the study, a
systematic field reconnaissance of each area of several cities
was made by a trained observer, then was compared to images of
a small sample of residents. Residents were also asked to per-
form a number of imaginary trips. Among the conclusions drawn
were that formation of a map image is easier where there is a
street plan with a regular pattern, and that orientation is
difficult in areas where there are irregular patterns.

Decatur, Ill. Housing Authority. Comprehensive security program.
    Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference,
    Washington, D. C., September 1978.

    This paper describes the efforts of the housing authority
to reduce crime at the Longview Place development, a 418 unit
two-story project of row houses. In 1971, four security guards,
a guard supervisor, "sleeping policemen," and high intensity
lighting were installed at the development. Traffic congestion
and vandalism were substantially reduced (no statistics pro-
vided) and fire lanes and service drives were kept open. Youth
crimes and vandalism increased when these crime countermeasures
were removed.

In 1977, signs were posted prohibiting loitering, gambling, and drinking within the development. These strategies were ineffective in reducing crime. In 1978, special police officers (armed and with the same arrest powers as City Police) began patrolling the development during hours of highest crime frequency (5:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.). Although the costs were deemed "significant," a noticeable decrease in loitering, gambling, and the use of intoxicants was observed (no statistics provided).

Dictionary of anti-intrusion devices for architects and
    builders: Basic information for the security layman
    in easy-to-use format. Security World, November 1973,
    10, 30-35.

The article provides information on the principles, operation, and uses of the major types of intrusion or hazard detection devices (e.g., photoelectronic beam, microwave, compression sensors). Also included are questions and answers pertaining to security devices and systems.

Dietrick, B. The environment and burglary victimization in
    a metropolitan surburb. Paper presented to the annual
    meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta,
    Ga., November 16-20, 1977.

This study explores the applicability of using C. R. Jeffrey's behavioral model of crime control to gain a better understanding of crime in a suburban setting near Los Angeles. The study also seeks to investigate whether the physical or social variables of a given area are more important in accounting for individual burglary victimization rates. Significant differences in burglary rates were found for different types of housing. Other physical or environmental factors were also found to be highly correlated with varying crime rates.

Dillingham Corp., SUA Division. A study of crime prevention
    through physical planning. Prepared for the Southern
    California Association of Governments. Los Angeles, Cal.:
    September 1971.

The report provides information on existing or proposed techniques for achieving security in future residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and recreational developments through the manipulation of the physical characteristics of these developments. It focuses on the planning of future developments and urges that similar efforts be directed toward modification of existing structures.

Dingemans, J. Defensible space design in the California townhouse. California Geographer, in press, 1978.

The article reports the post-construction evaluation of six townhouse developments in the Sacramento area, which was undertaken to determine whether the necessary factors for "defensible space" are being provided in the suburbs today. Based on the study certain recommendations were made concerning design features.

Dingemans, J., & Schinzel, R. H. Defensible space design of housing for crime prevention. The Police Chief, November 1977, 44, 11.

Downs, R. M., & Stea. Image and environment: Cognitive mapping and spatial behavior. London: Edward Arnold, 1973.

This book addresses itself to the relationship between human behavior and environment by considering how people acquire, amalgamate, and remember all the bits of information necessary to form a comprehensive picture of their environment, and how they then formulate strategies that enable them to overcome two central behavior problems; where things are and how to get there from here. The book is a collection of papers from two dozen authors from various disciplines such as psychology, geography, urban design, biology and anthropology.

Duffala, D. C. Convenience stores, armed robbery and physical environmental features. In C. Ray Jeffrey (Ed.), Criminal behavior and the physical environment. American Behavioral Scientist, 1976.

This study is designed to test whether or not vulnerability of convenience stores to armed robbery is associated with certain environmental characteristics. No relationship was found between crime rates and proximity to major transportation routes. A significant relationship was found, however, between high crime levels and light vehicular traffic on the street.

Ehrenthan, F. <u>Transit passenger shelters: Basic design principles</u>. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, January 1973.

   The report addresses design criteria for passenger shelters and a prototype shelter design. It considers each element of user welfare separately in light of the constraints imposed by environmental fit and cost. It also presents a survey of shelters in use throughout the United States.

Fabbri, John. Crime prevention--before or after the fact. <u>FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin</u>, January 1973, <u>42</u>, 20-24.

   The author posits an obligation on the part of the police to participate in the decision making processes of government and private business, of industrial and community planners.

Fairley, W., & Liechenstein, M. <u>Improving public safety in urban apartment dwellings: Security concepts and experimental design for New York City Housing Authority buildings</u>. New York: Rand Institute, 1971.

   The report addressed the reduction of crime in the New York City Housing Authority's existing public housing facilities. The three crimes of particular interest were vandalism, robbery, and burglary. The purpose of this project was to define the problem and security alternatives, develop guidelines for estimating the cost effectiveness of security alternatives, and develop experimental models to evaluate the estimated effectiveness of different security measures.

Festinger, Leon, et al. <u>Social pressures in informal groups: A study of human factors in housing</u>. Stanford, Ca.: Stanford University Press, 1967.

   The authors find that development of friendships and formation of social groups are facilitated by the functional proximity of individual members. Furthermore, the groups thus formed have the power to impose conforming behavior on members.

Fishbine, G. M. <u>Bifurcation theory and the modeling of criminal behavior</u>. Paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-20, 1977.

This theoretical paper charts out a hypothetical behavioral chain that attempts to model the site selection process used by criminals. Sophisticated mathematical techniques are used to analyze the appropriateness of the model.

Flanagan, John C. Measuring human performance. Washington, D. C.: The American Institutes for Research, 1962.

The author describes the use of a technique--critical incident technique--capable of predicting and evaluating human behavior and in communicating the results of direct observation.

Fortune, Thomas. Schools equipped with "ears" to fight vandalism. Los Angeles Times, September 5, 1973.

The article describes a sound monitoring intrusion alarm system being installed in the Placentin, Orange, and Santa Ana unified school districts to prevent vandalism and burglary. The commercially available system utilizes a public address speaker that is set to trip a light at police headquarters when noise exceeds a predetermined level, allowing the dispatcher to listen in on whatever triggered the alarm.

Fowler, F., McCalla, M. E., & Mangione, T. W. Reducing crime and fear in an urban residential area: The planning and evaluation of integrated approach to opportunity reduction. Boston, Mass.: Center for Survey Research, the University of Massachusetts/Boston and the Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard University, February 1978.

This report discusses some of the methods and findings of the Hartford Anti-Crime Project, an 18-month project that began in 1973. The project, based on many of the precepts of CPTED, sought to combine a variety of strategies. This report discusses the implementation process as well as some of the major findings of the project.

Frausto, R. Public housing can be safe. Planning, the ASPO Magazine, February 1975, 14-15.

This article details plans to revamp Cabrini-Green, one of Chicago's least safe public housing projects. Plans include elimination of ground floor apartments, add lighting, and enclose the lobby where space will be provided for shops, install a "safe pathway system with fencing and lights and enclosed backyards."

Freedman, J. L. <u>Crowding and behavior</u>. New York: Viking Press, 1975.

The author addresses the need for an integrated approach to crime prevention.

Frisbie, D. W., et al. <u>Crime in Minneapolis: Proposal for prevention</u>. St. Paul, Minnesota: Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, May 1977.

This report presents a wide variety of ideas on how to reduce crime in St. Paul. Linkages with existing efforts and agencies are shown and the potential roles of citizens are explained.

Gardiner, R. A. <u>A proposal concerning crime prevention through community planning and design</u>. Submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development. Cambridge, Mass.: Author, 1975.

The proposal outlines a method that can document and analyze the process and findings of previous work investigating the relationship between the land use of an area and the crime rates. The goal of the effort would be to incorporate tested and proven security considerations into the urban planning and design processes.

Gardiner, R. A. Crime and the neighborhood environment. <u>HUD Challenge</u>, February 1976, <u>8</u>, 9-13.

The article outlines the recent research findings on the relationship of environmental design and urban crime, and notes that the neighborhood designs that promote feelings of community territoriality are most safe.

Gardiner, R. A. <u>Environmental security planning: Redesign for safe neighborhoods</u>. Cambridge, Mass.: Author, 1977.

Gardiner, R. A. <u>A program for integrating environmental security planning and design into the MDAG program</u>. Proposal made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1977.

These proposals suggest means for HUD to incorporate the knowledge gained through previous environmental design research and demonstration activities into ongoing programs.

Gardiner, R. A. A pilot program for integrating environmental
   security planning and design into the CDBG program. Pro-
   posal submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban
   Development. Cambridge, Mass.: Author, 1977.

Gardiner, R. A. Environmental security planning and design.
   Cambridge, Mass.: Author, 1978.

Gardiner, R. A. Environmental security planning and design.
   Crime Prevention Review, January 1978, 5(2).

   These books and articles investigate the crime-environment
phenomenon and define Gardiner's "environmental security" con-
cept. These works discuss the background theoretical aspects
of the concepts. In addition, they present the means to identify
security problems and design appropriate environmental security
solutions and strategies.

Garofalo, James. Public opinion about crime: The attitudes
   of victims and non-victims in selected cities. Prepared
   for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement As-
   sistance Administration, Albany, N. Y.: The Criminal
   Justice Research Center, 1977.

   This report analyzes data obtained in the National Crime
Survey (1972). Eight cities were sampled in the survey--At-
lanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland
(Oregon), and St. Louis.

Gastor, C. E. Break-ins are reduced by Plainfield's burglary
   prevention code. New Jersey Municipalities, June 1975,
   52, 6-7, 27-30.

   This article discusses the impact of Plainfield, New Jersey's
municipal code that requires security hardware (excluding elec-
tronic alarms) to be used on all openings in commercial estab-
lishments, garden apartments, and townhouses. The text of the
ordinance is reproduced in the article.

Give your building a security blanket (Part I). Buildings,
   March 1975, 49.

Give your building a security blanket (Part II), advance
   undercover planning preempts problems. Buildings, April
   1975, 74.

Give your building a security blanket (Part III), tools of
    the trade--and trade offs. Buildings, May 1975, 60.

Glaser, D. Letter to Lynn Curtis, Department of Housing and
    Urban Development, May 1978.

    This letter states that separating age groups in public
housing may do more harm than good. Disagreeing with New-
man, Glaser states that the elderly provide a variety of
necessary functions that benefit the elderly, the youth and
their parents when they live in the same residential complex.

Glaser, D. Crime in the city. New York: Harper and Row,
    1970.

    This book is a collection of works from different authors
who relate crime and urbanism both through "structural" and
"social process" analyses and provide some speculations and
recommendations as to which crime reduction program cities of
the future should develop.

Glazer, Myron. The research adventure: Promise and problems
    of field work. New York: Random House, 1972.

    The author discusses the conduct of field research.

Gold, M. Status forces in delinquent boys. Ann Arbor:
    University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research,
    1963.

    This book investigates the relationship between supervision
and delinquency and other factors which contribute to anti-
social behavior in youth.

Goldbery, F., & Michelson, W. Defensibe space as a factor
    in combating fear among the elderly: Evidence from
    Sherbourne Lanes. Crime Prevention through Environmental
    Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse
    National Issues Center, 1978.

    The authors examine Sherbourne Lanes, an apartment com-
plex in which crime prevention features were incorporated
into its design. The results were mixed as to the effective-
ness of the design and underscore the idea that even the
most thoughtful physical design does not operate in a vacuum,
but needs social support to be successful.

Goodman, L. H., et al. A study of the deterrent value
of crime prevention measures as perceived by criminal
offenders. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Social Science
Research, 1966.

The report addresses the question of how convicted felons
perceive and respond to deterrents, especially those that are
inherently part of police operations, in order to test the
tenability of certain assumptions that underly the crime
suppression strategies employed by police departments.

Gossett, R. L. Operation identification (marking personal
property). Journal of Property Management, September/
October 1975, 216.

According to this article, "Operation Identification" has
greatly improved the recovery percentage of stolen property
in areas where it has been employed. In addition, several
towns which have implemented this program report a decrease
in break-ins.

Granville, S. New York's experiment in tenant safety. HUD
Challenge, September 1974, 22-25.

This article describes the tenant patrol plan in New York
City's public housing projects. At the time of the article
there were 12,000 tenant volunteers divided into 120 patrols.
The article explains the organization of the patrols and the
results of the program which include increased building se-
curity, and a greater feeling of tenant pride and civic in-
terest.

Greensboro Housing Authority. Housing management: Safety
and security monitoring system. March 1976, 14.

The report gives an overview of the GHA Safety and Security
Monitoring System which serves as a useful tool for analyzing
conditions that affect safety and security, and for evaluating
the effect of the GHA's safety and security programs.

Greensboro Housing Authority. Housing management: Safety
and security monitoring system. March 1976, 24.

The two components that make up the program are the
Monitoring System, which provides data for use in designing
safety and security programs and then evaluates after imple-
mentation, and the Program Design Guide, which develops all
facets of safety and security from physical to social changes.

Grenough, John L. Crime prevention: A new approach--Environmental psychology and criminal behavior, Journal of Police Science and Administration, September 1974, 2, 3.

The article discusses the theory, implications, and applications of crime reduction through the design of environments and their effect on human behavior. The means by which environment may affect human behavior are discussed and examples of employing these design factors to reduce crime are provided.

Gulinello, Leo. Security--The city and the housing authority. Paper presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1974.

The paper describes the difficulties local housing authorities have in providing adequate security manpower to public housing projects. The author believes this difficulty stems from the fact that the State statutes that govern most housing authorities create a political limbo for the authorities, since they are not clearly definable as either State agencies or city agencies.

Guthrie, C. R. Project sky knight: A demonstration in aerial surveillance and crime control. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. Los Angeles, Ca.: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, May 1968.

The report describes a demonstration project utilizing helicopters for routine around-the-clock police patrol in an effort to provide data on the techniques and capabilities of aerial surveillance. This type of surveillance is chiefly valuable because it does not involve any appreciable increase in manpower. It produces a greater feeling of citizen security and increasing satisfaction with police services, as well as serving to deter crime and speed the apprehension of suspects.

Hakim, Simon. Spatial and temporal relationship of property crime, police expenditure and suburban development. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1976.

This thesis primarily investigates the spatial and temporal distribution of property crimes and police expenditures in a suburban region within the Philadelphia metropolitan area.

Hand, L. Cincinnati housing authority builds safety into project. HUD Challenge, March 1977.

This article describes the physical design modifications made by Brill in Millvale Public Housing Complex. It reports that the design changes helped to reduce crime.

Hart, G. T. Home alert: Crime prevention through police
    citizen cooperation. Crime Prevention Review, July 1974,
    1, 18-24.

    The article describes the development, background, and programs of
the Oakland, California, Police-Community Cooperation Project,
which sought to reduce crime through increased citizen aware-
ness and crime prevention efforts. This project was based
largely on the concepts of two earlier crime prevention pro-
grams: Operation Crime Stop, involving extensive police/public
education efforts on the nature of crime and crime prevention
techniques; and Home Alert, involving the formulation of neigh-
borhood groups to observe and protect the community.

Hawaii University. Offenses and environments: Analysis of
    crime in the City and County of Honolulu. Honolulu, Hi.:
    Author, 1974.

    This study examines the possible relationships between
specific crimes and the environment in which they occur.

Healy, R. J. Design for security. New York: Wiley,
    1968.

    The book analyzes the optimum security layout for industrial
facilities, starting with the premise that security can, at
best, provide only physical controls that act as "impediments to
the undetermined." In the context of this book, security is
intended not only as protection against common-law crimes such
as theft but also against industrial espionage and sabotage.

Heller, N. B., et al. Operation identification projects:
    Assessment of effectiveness. Washington, D. C.: U. S.
    Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Ad-
    ministration, August 1975.

    The report presents findings on the effectiveness of property
identification programs.

Henke, S., & Mann, S. Alternative to fear: A citizen's
    manual for crime prevention through neighborhood involve-
    ment. Walnut Creek, Ca.: Lex-Cal-Tex Press, 1975.

    The manual explains the concepts that provide the framework
and context for community crime prevention programs and provides
guidelines for their planning and implementation. It also
provides job descriptions for neighborhood committee staff posi-
tions, sample forms, and guidance on neighborhood data collec-
tion.

Holcomb, R. L. Protection against burglary. Iowa City, Ia.:
    State University of Iowa Institute of Public Affairs, 1973.

    The book describes to potential victims the things they can
do to thwart burglars and to reduce their losses in the event
of burglary. It concludes with surveys for use in commercial
buildings and residences.

Honigmann, J. J. Middle-class values and cross-cultural under-
    standing. In John C. Finney (Ed.), Culture, change, mental
    health and poverty. New York: Simon-Schuster, 1969.

    The author contends that the middle-class presumptions and
values of researchers often prevent a true interpretation of
important concepts as they relate to the people being studied.

Honolulu Housing Authority. Housing management: Tenant
    security guard. Honolulu, Hi.: March 1976, 21.

    The procedures for instituting a tenant security system
are detailed. By utilizing low-income tenants to provide
security services in their respective projects on a non-pro-
fit, tenant-operated basis, this guard system provided pro-
fessional services and fostered community support and co-
operation in solving security problems.

Hooper, P. Preventing crime through spatial control. Un-
    published paper, January 1977.

    The paper is a review of the works of Newman, Jacobs, and
several others. It serves as a good introduction to the
literature on environmental design and reviews the methods,
data, findings, and conclusions presented in Newman's work.
Concepts such as public and private space and their relation
to crime prevention are clearly articulated.

Housing Authority of Baltimore City. Security program experience.
    Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference,
    Washington, D. C., September 1978.

    The "shelter plus" concept was implemented by the HABC
to assist residents in meeting a variety of needs including
social, recreational and security. As an outgrowth,
residents began working closely with management in develop-
ing methods for meeting tenant needs. Noting the increase
in crime and vandalism, management and tenants implemented
an experimental program to improve security.

The lobby area was enclosed in one high-rise building in each of four high-rise developments and the movement of tenants and non-tenants was monitored 24 hours per day. Residents were admitted only after displaying appropriate identification and visitors were only admitted after approval by a tenant. A bullet-resistant guard booth was installed and direct linkages to the city police department were initiated. Monitoring devices were also installed. Residents were added to the security force when it was determined that guards were sleeping on the job, lack sensitivity and had no vested interest in the job (the Resident Security Aide Training Program).

Housing Authority of Columbus, Ga. Security program. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

The program's strategies involved the use of security officers to receive calls for police emergency services, assist management personnel with problem tenants, assist tenants with problem tenants, assist tenants with problem juveniles, counsel juveniles, counsel tenants involved in domestic disturbances, issue warnings, make arrests, and other duties normally associated with policing. In addition, hotline operators are available to take complaints, dispatch calls, and perform related clerical responsibilities.

Housing Authority of New Orleans. Security program retrospect. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

Management and residents designed the Women Against Crime Program to reduce the incidence of crime and vandalism repair costs. A social worker monitored the training of community activity workers to work with the New Orleans Police Department. The social worker also assisted in establishing viable resident councils which resulted in the initiation of a building and block captain system. This system was given credit for significantly reducing the incidence of crime through its linkages with the New Orleans Police Department.

Housing Authority of the City of Hartford (Connecticut). Security patrol improvement program. Proposal submitted to the Greater Hartford CETA Consortium, December 14, 1977.

The Authority sought the use of CETA personnel to provide security at its public housing developments. Funding was also sought to provide walkie-talkies and attendant equipment for security patrol personnel.

<u>Increase resident involvement through turf reclamation concept.</u>
Stamford, Connecticut: Housing Authority of the City of
Stamford, (undated).

   The turf reclamation concept was implemented at public
housing developments in Stamford. A consultant was used to
design reporting forms, to monitor meetings, security patrols,
and criminal/non-criminal complaints. Resident community
organizers patrol the development and talk with residents during
the day. Criminal and/or suspicious behavior is recorded on
the appropriate forms and reported to the police or housing
authority. Community security council meetings are held on a
monthly basis to involve residents in the management of the
developments. The council meetings will also be the mechanism
by which resident evictions and screening processes will occur.

Institute of Planning and Housing. <u>Intercom effectiveness</u>
<u>study</u>. (Addendum B, Final report) New York: New York
University, 1973.

   The study examined the experience of the New York City
Housing Authority over three years with intercoms installed
in buildings in nine housing projects. The study describes
the many factors that contribute to the success of intercom
installations in reducing crime and in remaining operational.

International City Management Association. Preventing crime
through environmental design. <u>Target</u>, February 1978, <u>7</u>
(2).

International Training, Research Evaluation Council. <u>Assess-</u>
<u>ment of the crime prevention security survey: A summary</u>
<u>report</u>. Falls Church, Va., 1976.

Ittleso, W. Crime prevention in the context of environmental
psychology. <u>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design</u>
<u>Theory Compendium</u>. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National
Issues Center, 1978.

   In this article the history of environmental psychology
is traced from its beginning in the mid 1950s. Major prin-
ciples of environmental psychology are the environment is a
facilitator of behaviors and that the environment is a stimulus
for experience. These principles have been incorporated into
the operating assumptions of CPTED and as such, CPTED shares
many of the same successes and limitations with the broader
field of study.

Jacobs, J. The death and life of great American cities. New York: Vintage Books, 1961.

The book attacks the current city planning procedure of functional separation of types of land use. It maintains that, in designing new urban environments, planners ignore the most basic structure of the city--the intricate and closely connected diversity of uses that constantly reinforce one another economically and socially.

Jacobson, I., Braden, A., Hoel, L. & Richards, L. AGT systems safety and passenger security study--Task 1: Passenger security. Cambridge, Mass.: U. S. Department of Transportation Systems Center, 1977.

The report discusses interim findings of an effort to evaluate and/or recommend transit crime reduction countermeasures for application on AGT systems.

Jeffrey, C. R. Crime prevention and control through environmental engineering. Criminologica, 1969, 7, 35-38.

Jeffrey, C. R. Criminal behavior and the physical environment. American Behavioral Scientist, 1972, 20, 149-174.

Jeffrey, C. R. Crime prevention through environmental design. (2nd ed). Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications, 1977.

These articles and book survey the history of western thought over the past several centuries toward the end of providing a state-of-the-art summary of crime control theories and a foundation for innovation in the area of crime prevention. Summarizes developments in such areas as sociology, psychology, criminal justice, and urban planning since these developments may influence the design of more effective strategies against crime.

Juvenile justice: A survey of community services in Scott and Rock Island Counties. Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Rock Island, Ill.: Bi-State Metropolitan Planning Commission, July 1975.

Results are reported of a survey of 42 youth-serving agencies involved in juvenile justice in several counties in Illinois. This information is intended to aid those interested in identifying and filling gaps in service and fostering coordination among the components of the juvenile justice system.

Kaplan, S. Defensible space: A review. Architectural Forum
    May 1973, 138(5).

Kaplan, S. Design will not solve society's ills: Review of
    defensible space. New York Times Book Review, April 29,
    1973.

    These articles present the view that physical changes alone
will not significantly impact on crime reduction. Author sug-
gests that social oriented programs must complement the physi-
cal changes suggested by Newman.

Kadets, B., & Martel, R. Cooperative police--Community pro-
    jects for burglary prevention. Prepared for West Newton,
    Massachusetts Police Department. (TIM 206-7). Reading,
    Mass.: The Analytic Sciences Corporation, October
    28, 1971.

    The report describes several police/community relations
projects and emphasizes that the public must become involved in
burglary prevention programs, as the application of new police
technology by itself has only marginal impact on the burglary
rate. Describes a property identification project, a security
inspection service for commercial establishments, and a pub-
lic information service.

Kadets, B., & Terry, E. Implementation plan I: Random
    saturation patrol for countering b(reaking) and e(ntering)
    crimes. Prepared for West Newton, Massachusetts Police
    Department. (TIM 206-5). Reading, Mass.: The Analytic
    Sciences Corporation, October 1, 1971.

    The report describes a detective saturation patrol technique
for countering breaking and entering crime, using random selec-
tion of patrol areas and the principle of concentration of
forces. It recommends that the patrol technique be implemented
on an experimental basis for a period of one year.

Kentucky University, College of Engineering, Office of
    Research and Engineering Services. Proceedings of the
    1973 Carnahan Conference on Electronic Crime Counter-
    measures. Lexington, Ky., May 1-3, 1972.

    A compendium of papers on the design and applications of
various electronic surveillance, alarm, and information pro-
cessing systems were presented.

Kingsbury, A. A. Introduction to security and crime preven-
tion surveys. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

The book is a reference text for police officers, profes-
sional security consultants, and college level students of
security. It offers step-by-step guidelines for conducting
on-site examination and analysis of premises to identify physical
opportunities for crime and to develop methods for reducing
such opportunities.

Kirkpatrick, R. E., & Stevens, R. C. Comprehensive research
program in crime prevention. Prepared for the Metropolitan
Washington Council of Governments. McLean,
Va.: Research Analysis Corporation, August 1969.

The report describes the identification of major crime pro-
blems in Metropolitan Washington and the definition of research
projects that address major elements of preventive activity.
It examines the target categories of larceny, burglary, auto
theft, indoor robbery, and vandalism from the point of view
of offender, incentive, and target. It recommends a unified
program, outside conventional law enforcement, involving school
training and public education, increased protection of property,
and research on crime data analysis in crime prevention pro-
grams.

Kohn, I., Franek, K. A., & Fox, S. A. Defensible space
modifications in row house communities. Unpublished
report. Prepared for the Natinal Science Foundation, Institute
for Community Design Analysis, New York, 1975.

The study attempts to test defensible space design prin-
ciples as they were applied to row house communities in New
York. A decrease in crime was found as well as an increase
in perceived safety. The study also provides recommendations
regarding physical changes in row house environments.

Kohn, Imre, Locasso, R., and Dubnikov, A. Crime prevention
through environmental design: CPTED program manual volume
III B CPTED technical guidelines in support of the analytic
methods handbook. Arlington, Va: Westinghouse
Electric Corporation, 1977.

The purpose of this guideline is to provide the CPTED
analyst with the skills necessary to do valid environmental
assessments in a project area. Different procedures for col-
lecting information about the environment are discussed and
emphasis is placed on methods of analyzing and interpreting
such information.

Kohn, I., Locasso, R., and Dubnikov, A. Volume III, An analytic
methods handbook. Arlington, Va: Westinghouse Elec-
tric Corporation, 1977.

The purpose of the handbook is to assist criminal justice
and urban planners and analysts in finding and generating in-
formation about an environmental setting for which a CPTED
project is being planned and implemented. Using a non-mathe-
matical approach, the handbook describes analytical methods
that can be used to accomplish necessary information-gathering
steps for diagnosing crime and fear of crime problems and for
evaluating strategies designed to deal with these problems.

Kreps, G. M. The study of crime in rural Ohio--The relation-
ship between ecological factors and a rural crime index.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan (University Microfilms).

In this study the degree of correlation between several in-
dependent variables relating to the environment and the de-
pendent variable of the rate of rural crime is tested for
nine (9) counties in Ohio. Theoretical background, study
methodology, and data analysis are described in detail. The
findings indicated that the ecological factors as independent
variables account for only a small percentage of the variance
between the counties of low and high crime index.

Kromkowski, John A. Neighborhood deterioration and juvenile
crime. Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban
Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy
Development and Research. South Bend, Ind.: South Bend
Urban Observatory, August 1976.

Residents of deteriorating neighborhoods generally
identify juvenile offenders as the cause of greatest fear.
This project attempted to provide recommendations for solutions
to juvenile delinquency and its debilitating effect on neigh-
borhoods by: (1) seeking to identify policies and programs
the city government, school system and youth-serving agencies
could implement to strengthen and coordinate their efforts
to reduce juvenile crime; and (2) studying residents' fears
of crime in order to recommend programs and policies which
could reduce those fears.

Krop, Edward C. Theoretical perspectives on community pro-
cess and form. Social Science Journal, April 1976, 13, 2.

The article presents views on the concept of neighborhood
and the processes which comprise it.

Krug, R., & Botts, J. The interface between neighborhood
    redevelopment and delinquency prevention. Prepared
    for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
    Washington, D. C.: American Institutes for Research,
    September 1976.

    The paper presents a program to involve inner city youth
in neighborhood redevelopment. A literature review is also
provided to lend background support to the program.

Lardy, F. Motivation. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
    Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues
    Center, 1978.

    Discussed in this article are the different theories re-
lating to motivation. Motivation concerns the conditions
responsible for variations in the intensity, quality, and
direction of ongoing behavior. Reinforcement theories,
need theories, balance theories, and instrumentality theories
are summarized and related to crime control.

Laymon, R. S. Architectural design and crime prevention.
    Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice, U. S. Department of Justice.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Criminal vic-
    timization in the United States. Washington, D. C.:
    U. S. Government Printing Office, November 1977.

    The book is a compliation of statistics on crime for a
series of years.

Lawton, M., Nahemov, L., Yaffe, S., and Feldman, S. Psychological
    aspects of crime and fear of crime. In Jack Goldsmith &
    Sharon S. Goldsmith (Eds.), Crime and the Elderly. Lexington,
    Mass.: Lexington Books, Division of D.C. Heath and Company, 1976.

    This article addresses the fear of crime and its consequences
on the elderly.

Ledee, R. High-rise policing techniques. New York: New York
    City Housing Authority, 1974.

    This report presents a history and description of the
New York City Housing Authority Police Department, which

has full jurisdiction on Authority property. In addition to covering the patrol function in detail, the report discusses training, recruitment, and volunteer tenant organizations. It also examines some of the problems encountered by the Department, such as community centers, youth gangs, racial tensions, and building design.

Leeds, M. Residential security techniques. <u>Justice and Older Americans</u>. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, Division of D.C. Heath and Company, 1977.

   The concepts of defensible space and turf reclamation and their applications in security improvement program for public housing projects are discussed.

Leeds, M., & Evans, K. Residential crime: The older person as victim. <u>Police Chief</u>, February 1976, 27-28.

   The elderly benefit greatly when community organization results in the re-establishment of community values. The elderly can perform a critical role in helping to promote neighborhood security.

Leeds, M. Security planning and the older resident. <u>HUD Challenge</u>, May 1975, 21.

   A brief discussion of some of the issues that are important for public housing authorities to consider in designing residential security programs to meet the needs for the elderly.

Lewis, C. A. People and plants interact to their mutual benefit. <u>Journal of Housing</u>, April 1974, <u>31</u>, 171-173.

   The article discusses a gardening program instituted in New York City housing projects as a countermeasure against project-oriented crime.

Liechenstein, M. <u>Designing for security</u>. New York: The Rand Corporation, 1971.

   The paper suggests the need for cooperation among architects, security experts, social psychologists, and government agencies during the planning phases of new buildings. Critical to crime prevention is the demarcation, arrangement, and hierarchy of public and private areas at the building's conception. The high post-construction costs of implementing security measures are stressed, as is the benefit of multifunctional integrated design units providing fire, burglary, robbery, and utility protection.

Liechenstein, M. <u>Reducing crime in apartment dwellings: A</u>
    <u>methodology for comparing security alternatives.</u> New York:
    Rand Institute, 1972, 26.

    A number of options are explored for improving security in
public housing developments. A description is given of one
of several methodologies developed to help in identifying
cost effective security alternatives for reducing crime in
New York City Housing Authority buildings.

Lipman, I. A. <u>How to protect yourself from crime: Every-</u>
    <u>thing you need to know to guard yourself, your family,</u>
    <u>your home, your possessions, and your business.</u> New
    York: Atheneum SMI, 1975.

    The author provides guidelines and checklists for
home, business, and personal security.

Locke, H. G. <u>Urban crime and urban planning: A pilot study</u>
    <u>of the role of planning in a comprehensive approach to</u>
    <u>crime control and prevention.</u> Prepared for the U. S.
    Department of Housing and Urban Development. Detroit,
    Mich.: Wayne County Planning Commission, 1969.

    The report describes a study of the criminal justice system
in Wayne County. The system focuses on deterrent and rehabil-
itation programs, particularly those programs appropriate for
youthful offenders. Volume I deals with the planning concept
relating to the problem of crime control and prevention, making
29 specific recommendations for a more effective, coordinated
approach. Volume II pursues the proposition that many persons
who first come under the scrutiny of the law as youthful of-
fenders can be identified and "rehabilitated" before their
criminal careers are firmly established.

Lopez-Rey, M. <u>Crime: An analytical appraisal.</u> New York:
    Praeger Publishers, 1970.

    This book examines the socio-political character of crime,
examines the theories of crime as a social problem, and distin-
guishes between crime and juvenile delinquency. The last
chapter correlates the expansion and distribution of crime
as a sequel of material living conditions and population
growth.

Lower Roxbury Community Corporation. <u>A safe place to live:</u>
    <u>Security in multi-family housing.</u> Prepared for Boston,
    Massachusetts, Mayor's Safe Street Act Advisory Com-
    mittee.

42

Focuses on the concept of residential security—both actual and perceived—and identifies the three areas contributing to security as relationship to neighborhood, physical characteristics of the housing development, and management.

Luedtke & Associates. Crime and the physical city: Neighborhood design techniques for crime reduction. June 1970.

This pilot study is based on the premise that the physical design of urban neighborhoods may be utilized as an approach to crime reduction. Five Detroit precincts were selected for study through an analysis of 289 structures in which crimes had occurred during 1969, through on-site inspections of high crime areas, and data from monthly crime reports of the Detroit Police Department. These study precincts comprise a cross-section of the city's physical and socio-economic structure. Selected crimes are analyzed in terms of day, time, and method entry, location of structure on the block, structure's physical condition, degrees of visibility of structure, characteristics of building access, lighting, pedestrian traffic near building, adjoining land use, and neighborhood characteristics.

Luedtke & Associates. Crime and the physical city. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Detroit, Mich.: Author, 1970.

The report analyzes the importance of selected physical features to the crimes of robbery and burglary, including the conditons and maintenance of buildings, streets and alleys, lighting, mixtures of land use, rates of pedestrain flow, landscaping, visibility of entrance and exit points. The data base used is an inventory of physical features in 289 structures in which crimes have been recorded by the Detroit Police Department.

Madison, A. Vandalism: The not so senseless crime. New York: Seabury, 1970.

On the basis of his belief that acts of vandalism are voluntary and expressive, the author probes for the causes of what

he classifies as "erosive," "fun," and "angry" types of vandalism to suggest fruitful ways of dealing with them. He cites the depersonalization of present urban/suburban environments as a root cause of "erosive" vandalism and suggests measures to encourage a sense of community and personal responsibility programs, including the need for involving the young in neighborhood patrol, school, or community "commission" type programs.

Malt Associates. An analysis of public safety as related to the incidence of crimes in parks and recreation areas in central cities. Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C.: Harold Lewis Associates, 1972.

   The findings of this analysis state that although the amount of data documenting the level and seriousness of park crime is limited and subject to interpretive problems, park crime is perceived by police and park officials as being generally low.

   The data that is available show park crime compared to street crime and total crime in the census tracts studied, to be virtually non-existent. While reported park crime is very low, police and park officials believe that people fear crime in the parks and consequently avoid using them.

Malt, H. L. Furnishing the city. New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.

   The book discusses and illustrates how cities could be made more functional and aesthetically pleasing through the imaginative design of street accessories (e.g., traffic signs, paving, trash receptacles, light fixtures). It discusses the establishment of an emergency-reporting telephone system and community emergency communications center.

Malt Associates. Operation streetscape: A demonstration furnishing the city street. Prepared for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Department of Urban Development. Washington, D. C.: Author, 1973.

   The author reports on the development of an integrated system of "street furniture" (ranging from trash receptacles to street lighting). He states that the project has proved that streets can be more habitable and safe through a unified street furniture system which also gives greater visual satisfaction and contributes to a sense of community identity. He also discusses post-installation evaluation.

Malt Associates. Tactical analysis of street crimes. Prepared
    for the City of Jacksonville, Fla., Office of the Sheriff.
    Washington, D. C.: Author, 1973.

    Examines the relationship between the physical street en-
vironment and street crime, specifically whether certain en-
vironmental indicators (e.g., bushes, abandoned buildings) af-
fect the location and incidence of street crime; whether users,
offenders, and policemen are aware of this effect; and whether
their behavior is influenced by their perception of the en-
vironmental indicators.

Mandelbaum, A. J. Fundamentals of protective systems: Plan-
    ning/evaluation/selection. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C.
    Thomas, 1973.

    Provides a basic survey and comparative evaluation of the
protective systems currently available to both business es-
tablishments and private systems. Emphasizes security devices
as opposed to design factors.

Martenson, K. R., & Greene, J. W. Report on a study of pro-
    perty numbering identification systems used in "Operation
    Identification." Prepared for the U.S. Department of
    Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
    National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
    Sunnyvale, Ca.: Public Systems, Inc., December 1973.

    Discusses the various types of possible number systems
and their varying effects for use in property identification
projects.

Marx, G. T., & Archer, D. Citizen involvement in the law
    enforcement process: The case of community police patrols.
    American Behavioral Scientist. September/October 1971,
    15, 52-72.

    These articles explore questions and issues arising from
the recent emergence of self-defense, vigilante, security
patrol, community patrol, and other such citizen groups. On
the basis of available descriptive data on 28 self-defense
groups, the authors formulate a typology of groups (supple-
mental or adversarial to the policy, encouraged or opposed
by the police), and discuss problems with which each type of
group must deal.

Marx, Gary T., & Archer, D. Community self-defense patrols:
    An exploratory inquiry. Prepared for the U.S. Department
    of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
    Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Joint Center for
    Urban Studies, 1972.

    Discusses public attitudes toward police patrols and the
social characteristics of persons who are opposed or indif-
ferent to patrols. Among the areas considered are when and
how communities mobilize around issues of crime and law en-
forcement; how people determine when law enforcement action
is needed; how and where community patrols emerge; how police
view community patrol effects; and the social, political, and
economic barriers to community mobilization.

Marx, G. T., & Archer, D. Community self-defense. Society,
    March/April 1976.

Mathias, W. J. Perceptions of police relationships with
    ghetto citizens--Part 2. Police Chief, April 1971, 38,
    78-85.

    The author surveyed attitudes towards crime and law en-
forcement in the Model Cities area of Atlanta, Georgia.
            were questioned about their perceptions of crime
in their own neighborhood. Divides those surveyed into race-
sex groups for analysis.

Mattick, H. W., et al. An evaluation of Operation Identifi-
    cation as implemented in Illinois. Prepared for the
    Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Chicago: University
    of Illinois, September 1974.

    The report dicusses the impact of Operation Identification
projects in the State of Illinois.

Mauer, E. C. Housing project safety restored. Journal of
    Housing, June 1971, 28, 282.

    The article indicates that lighting proved effective in one
housing project in reducing vandalism, muggings, and other crimes.

Mawby, R. I. Defensible space: A theoretical and empirical
    appraisal. Urban Studies, 1977, 14, 169-179.

McCormick, M. Robbery prevention: What the literature reveals.
    Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforce-
    ment Assistance Administration. La Jolla, California:
    Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1974.

    A literature review and annotated bibliography dealing with
robbery, the robber, and traditional and innovative methods of
robbery prevention. It covers such aspects of the robbery problem
as definitions, reasons for increases, motives, victims, con-
ventional deterrence, and crime prevention through urban plan-
ning and environmental change.

McLennan, B. N. (Ed.). Crime in urban society. New York: The
    Dunellen Company, Inc., 1970.

    This book is a series of critical essays on the subject of
crime.

Merry, Sally Engle. The means and management of danger in a
    high-crime urban neighborhood. Waltham, Mass.: Brandeis
    University, 1978.

    This research argues that the perception of danger is a
cognitive map imposed on actual events, persons and places,
and does not necessarily reflect the reality of the crime
situation.

Metraelis, G. S. Transfer potential of crime-specific programs
    to metropolitan Albuquerque. Prepared for the U. S. Depart-
    ment of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
    Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico, November
    1972.

    The report discusses recent techniques used to counter crime
and describes crime prevention programs in seven large cities
with respect to methods and results. It includes model building-
security ordinances for Seattle and Oakland.

Metropolitan Dade County, Florida Housing Authority. Security program. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1978.

A former police officer with extensive experience as a housing manager was hired to implement the security program. Activities include after-dark tours to identify security risks to elderly residents, improving relationships between the City police and housing managers, and a Stat-Check System to provide reassurrance to elderly residents. That system involved the installation of cartridges with moveable metal plates in mail-boxes. Elderly residents move the plate to show a red indicator when they pick up their mail each morning. The red indicators identify those residents who are "up and about" and are monitored daily by a committee of residents. A buddy system (assignments of two elderly residents to monitor the daily well-being of each other) was also implemented to provide reassurance and reduce the fear of crime among the elderly.

Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority. The Community liaison and involvement program (CLIP). Paper presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1978.

Tenant councils were established to recruit candidates for police training and certification. After training, the officers were returned to live and work at patrolling their housing development. Before/after comparisons were made to determine the impact of the program.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Crime in Minneapolis: Proposals for prevention. Minneapolis, May 1977.

Twenty-two thousand crimes are analyzed for a one-year period in the entire city of Minneapolis. Specific chapters cover specific crimes and crime problems, including: Crime and Housing Values, Citizen Concern about Crime, Residential Burglary, Commercial Burglary, Commercial Robbery, Street Robbery, Assault and Rape, Auto Theft, Vandalism, Street Layout, Crime and "On-Sale" Liquor Establishments, and Street Lighting. Recommendations are provided to aid the city in combating the problems described in the document. This report serves as the basis for Minneapolis comprehensive citywide crime prevention program.

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Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Minneapolis community crime
   prevention project: Problem statements, goals, and objec-
   tives. Minneapolis, April 1978.

   An outline of the overall problems facing community crime
prevention in Minneapolis with three neighborhood examples is
provided. Includes a brief discussion of overall project goals,
a description of programs, an outline of a work program, and
a description of staff positions. This document is the oper-
ational document for Minneapolis' citywide crime prevention
program.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Southside neighborhood
   housing services--community crime prevention program.

   An analysis of crime in a Minneapolis southside neighbor-
hood is used as the basis for developing a comprehensive crime
prevention plan for implementing a crime prevention program.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Block club organizing hand-
   book, Minneapolis and St. Paul versions. Minneapolis: n.d.

   A brochure discussing the importance of organizing block
clubs. Includes details about how to organize block clubs
and block club meetings.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Letter carriers kit.
   Minneapolis: n.d.

   A brochure detailing ways letter carriers can help police
reduce crime by careful daily observation of the neighborhoods
they service. Developed as part of a comprehensive training
program, the kit includes suggestions about how to be observant
and how to report suspicious activity. Also includes a list
of important, relevant Minneapolis and St. Paul phone numbers.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Cedar Square West: Security
   analysis. Minneapolis, 1978.

   This report describes the results of analysis of crime and
residents' perceptions of crime in the Cedar Square West new-
town in town. The report includes recommendations to deal with
the specific problems identified during this analysis. The
recommendations include resident actions, management actions,
security hardware modifications.

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Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Cecil Newman Courts:
  Security analysis and strategy recommendations. Minneapolis,
  1978.

     At the request of HUD, the Cecil Newman Courts in Minneapolis
are analyzed to determine the scope and nature of crime prob-
lems. The analysis is followed by recommendations focusing on
community organization and physical design recommendations based
upon the analysis.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Sumner-Olson Housing:
  Physical security assessment and security recommendations.
  Minneapolis, August 1978.

     This report was prepared in response to a request from the
Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority. It presents
the results of a preliminary analysis of crime problems in
Sumner-Olson and recommends some detailed interim physical and
management remedies for the problems identified by this analysis.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Mankato Mall Evaluation:
  Recommendations for crime control. Minneapolis, August
  1977.

     This report suggests changes of settings most susceptible
to victimization in Mankato Mall. Includes discussion of
security weaknesses of existing structures in the mall, and
discussion of an overall mall plan and design, weighing
the benefits of the changes against the initial costs.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. A building security code
  for Minnesota: An explanatory handbook and recommended
  code for state adoption. Minneapolis, 1977.

     A document demonstrating the need for and feasibility of
a security provision to the State Building Code as one means
of dealing with the increase of residential burglary. As
a means of assessing the relative value of the State Building
Code Security Provisions, the following points are addressed:
(1) the crime problem in Minnesota, (2) the methods of con-
trolling the problem of residential burglary and their rela-
tive benefits, (3) the development of effective security
performance standards, and (4) the potential impact of
adopting the proposed standards. A copy of the proposed
roles (Amendments to the State Building Code), minutes of
meetings of the Security Task Force, and the final report
on performance tests for the physical security of doors and
windows are attached.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. <u>Minnesota housing finance agency management guidelines</u>. Minneapolis, January 1978.

A detailed outline of building design guidelines for crime prevention.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. <u>Minnesota housing finance agency design standards checklist</u>. Minneapolis, 1978.

A checklist of design standards that prevent the opportunity for crime to occur.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. <u>The impact of crime on housing values and property tax revenues</u>. Minneapolis, 1978.

The relationship between crime and housing values is analyzed. Burglary and vandalism are found to have a distinct impact on housing values within census tracts. Estimates on the dollar impact per unit and the subsequent impact on tax revenues are provided.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. <u>Neighborhood deterioration and the location of adult entertainment establishments in St. Paul</u>. Minneapolis, April 1978.

Prepared at the request of the City of St. Paul, this study looks at the overall effect of adult entertainment facilities, both sexually-oriented and alchohol serving, on their surrounding neighborhoods. The study analyzes the effects both in terms of crime and property devaluation.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. <u>An analysis of the relationship between assaults and Moby Dick's Bar</u>. Minneapolis, 1978.

The relationship between assaults and Moby Dick's Bar is examined in a geographic context. It is found that although the bar is geographically associated with assault densities, the area under study is particularly susceptible to a high density of assaults. Special geographic analysis techniques and displays are used as part of the analysis. Study done at the request of the Minneapolis Police Department for the City Council.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Crime impact statements:
A strategy suggested from the study of crime around bars.
Minneapolis, 1978.

This article presents a method for predictive analysis of
crime at a limited level, and proposes a means for deriving
crime impact statements which can be fed directly into a
strategic plan for crime prevention. The method described--
distance decay analysis--is derived from the characteristics
of crime which can be attributed to the geographic location
of individual sites. An example of the application of the
theory to a project that studied crime around bars in Min-
neapolis from July 1974 through June 1975 is provided.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Crime around police pre-
cinct stations in Minneapolis. Minneapolis, 1978.

The geographic association between crime density and the
geographic location of police precinct stations is reviewed.
Generally, it is found that there is no basis for suggesting
that the police precinct stations either deter or encourage
the occurrence of crime based on geographic proximity to the
station. Study done at the request of the Minneapolis Police
Department and the City Planning Department.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Battered women in Min-
neapolis. Minneapolis, September 1977.

A study of incidents of battered women reported to the Min-
neapolis Police Department from June 1974 through June 1975.
The study provides data about the frequency of assault, dis-
tribution of assault, age of victims, race of victims and
suspects, injuries, time (when incident occurred), and likeli-
hood of the crime being reported. Recommendations for assist-
ance to battered women in Minneapolis are discussed.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. OCA-1: Operational crime
analysis system. Minneapolis, 1977.

A design for implementing a semiautomated crime analysis
system within a metropolitan police department is provided.
A modularized design scheme isolating conceptual blocks such
as input, geoprocessing, data base integrity, aggregation,
analysis, and display functions is provided as are the func-
tional and operational requisites of each block.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Display techniques facilitating research in metropolitan areas: Examples from a case study of the association between crime and its proximity to "on sale" liquor establishments. Minneapolis, 1977.

The development of geoprocessing needs for crime analysis as well as geographic analysis in metropolitan areas is reviewed. Specific examples detailing system and analysis requirements are given. Critical decision aids for developing geographic analysis software are provided. This paper was an invited contribution at the Harvard Computer Graphics Seminar.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. Operational crime analysis: Geographic analysis and display series. Minneapolis, 1978.

A summary of computer graphic displays applicable to crime analysis in metropolitan areas is provided. The document summarizes the graphic options available to various planning considerations and details the software requirements suitable for transferring these display capabilities.

Misner, G. E. Community involvement in crime prevention. In the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of crime in and around residences, 44-51.

The author describes the tenant-based and tenant-staffed Security and Order Maintenance Officer System (SOMO) in St. Louis housing projects. The system is established on the premise that security and crime prevention cannot be achieved without heavy community involvement.

Molumby, T. Patterns of crime in a university housing project. American Behavioral Scientist, 1976, 20, 247-259.

Using a victimization survey instrument, interviews were held with persons from nearly 550 apartments, two-thirds of the population of the area. The study found that larger apartment buildings were more likely to experience crime and that streets with open access were also more susceptible to crime. The study concludes that the physical environment is a major factor in criminal behavior.

Monahan, J., & Catalano, R. Toward the safe society: Plan-
    ning agencies and environmental planning. *Journal of
    Criminal Justice*, 1976, *4*, 1-7.

    The growth of the environmental planning process movement
is outlined, and roles for public safety officials are sug-
gested which could improve police services and encourage
design of "crime-resistant" environments.

Montgomery, R. High density, low rise housing and the changes
    in the American housing economy. In Sam Davis (Ed.),
    The form of housing. New York: Van Nostrant Reinhold,
    1977.

    This article discusses the contributions of social and
management factors to the demise of the Pruitt-Igoe public
housing complex.

Moolman, V. *Practical ways to prevent burglary and illegal
    entry*. New York: Cornerstone Library, 1970.

    The book describes various modus operandi of burglars,
with concise and practical descriptions of security hardware
and measures for burglary protection and prevention; discusses
aspects of lighting; describes designs and operations of lock-
ing devices and recommendations for their proper use; explains
different types of alarm systems. The theft prevention
measures covered include applications to residential, com-
mercial, and automobile security.

Morris, E. *Security in federally funded housing*. Raleigh,
    N.C.: Shaw University, 1974.

    The book presents the outlines and evaluations of several
workshops on the subject of "security in federally funded
housing." The concept of defensible space is stressed look-
ing at the role of physical and social changes in develop-
ing resident attitudes of territoriality. The work was per-
formed under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development.

Morris, J. and Wolf, J. *Cabrini-Green high impact program
    interim evaluation analysis*. Prepared for the Chicago
    Department of Development and Planning. Chicago, Ill.:
    Arthur Young and Company, September 23, 1976.

The overall goal of the evaluation was to test whether high-density apartment buildings in a public housing project could be made significantly safer, more desirable places to live for low-income families. This report was to provide an interim evaluation of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. It incorporates analyses of crime rates and vandalism costs for Cabrini-Green homes and a control housing project--Stateway Gardens.

Morris, J., Wolf, J., & Lifter, M. Cabrini-Green high impact program attitude and perception survey. Prepared for the Chicago City Department of Development and Planning. Chicago, Ill.: Arthur Young and Company, January 10, 1977.

This report provides the results of the first wave of panel surveys for the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. The survey sought answers to questions regarding crime victimization, fear of crime, employment, quality of life, and quality of living conditions.

Murray, C., Thomson, D., & Israel, C. UDIS: Deinstitutionalizing the chronic juvenile offender. Washington, D.C.: American Institutes for Research, January 1978.

The study reports the results of an evaluation of a community-based corrections program. The United Delinquency Intervention Services program undertook a major experimental effort to deal both effectively and humanely with the chronic urban delinquent, and undertook it in the classical inner-city setting of Chicago and its Cook County environs.

Murray, C.A. The link between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency: Current knowledge and practice. Prepared for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

The study examines the rationale and the statistical evidence for learning disabilities as a cause of delinquency.

Murray, C.A., & Krug, R.E. The national evaluation of the pilot cities program: A team approach to improving local criminal justice systems. Prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

The study examines a demonstration program to provide a unified planning/research capability in eight city/county jurisdictions.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Community crime prevention. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

The book promotes a system of mutual responsibility between citizens and the criminal justice system.

National Alliance for Safer Cities. Twenty-two steps for safer neighborhoods. New York: Author, 1972.

This report discusses a wide range of community self-defense techniques ranging from citizen to public agency efforts.

National Bureau of Standards. Door and window security standards. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1976.

The report details door and window standards established on the basis of security oriented concerns.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Fifty projects: Citizen action to control crime and delinquency. New York: Author, 1969.

The report presents a wide variety of possible organized and individual citizen actions designed to reduce crime.

National Crime Prevention Institute. Understanding crime prevention. (Vol. 1). National Crime Prevention Institute Press. School of Police Administration. Louisville, Ky.: University of Louisville, 1978.

This book was written for practitioners of crime prevention programs and begins with a detailed discussion of the concept of crime prevention. Emphasis is placed on the idea of partnership involving many individuals and groups in the community. The book catalogues a wide range of security devices and discusses how to apply environmental design techniques.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice,
     Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Planning
     guidelines and programs to reduce crime. Washington,
     D.C.: Author, 1972.

     The inventory of projects was developed on the basis of
available statistical and research information and the
informed judgments of experts in the field. This inventory
is offered as a source of ideas and approaches to crime
reduction to those responsible for the planning and imple-
mentation of criminal justice programs.

National public housing security--HUD: A partnership. Kansas
     City, Mo.: National Association of Public Housing
     Security Directors, September 11, 1978.

     This position paper outlined the Directors' recommenda-
tions for HUD funding policy improvements. Specific recom-
mendations included 1) permanent funding for housing authority
security forces, 2) improvements in the quality of security
provided in public housing, 3) improve credibility such
that security becomes an integral segment of local housing
authorities' organizational structure, 4) formulate and
develop a standard training curriculum for security officers,
and 5) develop a mechanism for the exchange of information on
crime reduction strategies.

National Urban League. Strategies for reducing crime: A
     position paper. New York: The Administration of
     Justice Division, National Urban League, March 1978.

     This paper focuses on the high rates of victimization,
incurred by the black population through the occurrence of
crime. A number of economic and social contributors to the
crime problem were discussed.

Nelson, D., Kalish, C., & Marbrook, M. Crimes and victims:
     A report on the Dayton-San Jose pilot survey of victim-
     ization. Washington,D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice,
     Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National
     Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

     The report describes a survey which was implemented to
fully field test victimization survey methods, techniques,
and th. instruments. The procedures were tested on two
counties in San Francisco and developed victimization in-
formation as it is related to those areas.

Newman, Oscar. <u>Physical parameters of defensible space,
past experience and hypothesis</u>. New York: Columbia
University, 1969.

Newman, Oscar. <u>Architectural design for crime prevention.</u>
New York: Institute of Planning and Housing, New York
University, 1970.

The illustrated monograph contains a state-of-the-art
survey of "defensible space," the incorporation of crime-
deterring features in the physical design of residential
buildings.

Newman, Oscar. Alternatives to fear. <u>Progressive Archi-
tecture</u>, October 1972, 92-105.

Physical planning to reduce the opportunities for criminal
activity in housing projects is the theme of this article.

Newman, Oscar. Architectural design for crime prevention.
In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice, <u>Deterrence of crime in and around
residences</u>, 1972, 62-65.

The article describes defensible space as a form of crime
prevention that, while basically mechanical, also acted as a
form of corrective prevention, alleviating some of the causes
of criminal behavior.

Newman, Oscar. <u>Defensible space: Crime prevention through
urban design</u>. New York: Macmillan, 1972.

The book develops the concept of residential security
predicated on a positive correlation between architectural
design and behavior. While the author does not claim that
design can mandate behavior, he posits that the forms of an
environment can elicit responses from the inhabitant of that
environment that can enhance his security. On the simplest
level, architects can create or prevent encounters. Latent
awareness of "spheres of influence" on the part of the young
will operate to inhibit crime, both "mechanically" and "cor-
rectively." This territoriality, fostered by physical means--
grouping dwellings in a residential complex, defining and
differentiating grounds, providing means for natural sur-
veillance, positioning routes--is essential to a self-defending
community. Crime is deterred when the easy opportunity to
vandalize, rob, burglarize, or rape is thwarted by the
territorial prerogative of residents.

Newman, O. Immediate measures for improving security in
    existing residential areas. New York: The Center for
    Residential Security Design, 1972.

Newman, O. Urban design, security and crime seminar (Lecture).
    New York, 1972.

    Lecture notes distributed during university seminar.

Newman, O. Architectural design for crime prevention. New
    York University, Institute of Planning and Housing.
    Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office,
    March 1973.

    The article updates the observations on environmental
design originally presented in Newman's Defensible Space
(q.v.). It discusses the concept of "defensible space" and
human territorial instincts, and reviews the works of other
authors, as they relate to defensible space. It relies
heavily on pictorial rather than tabular presentation.

Newman, O. Design directives for achieving defensible space.
    Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforce-
    ment Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law
    Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New York: Center for
    Residential Security Design, June 1973.

    This is a handbook for housing officials, architects, and
urban planners. Gives instructions for providing residential
security through employment of hardware and security personnel,
and is directed toward the initial design and programming of
new residential developments. Discusses building codes and.
the problems the present code structure creates in providing
security.

Newman, O. A design guide for improving residential security.
    Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

    This manual discusses all factors involved in the inter-
relationship of securing buildings, whether private or public.
Each section discusses a different facet such as hardware
(doors, hinges, windows, etc.); personnel (residents, security
guards, police force, etc.); and the last section gives examples
of total security systems used in certain cities.

Newman, Oscar. Model security code for residential areas.
New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1974.

   This Model Security Code is intended to provide planners
and municipal code administrators with a structured, annotated
set of model security provisions which can readily be added to
existing building codes.

Newman, O., & Wayno, F. The private street system in St.
   Louis. Report to the National Science Foundation (un-
   published). New York: Institute for Community Design
   Analysis, 1974.

   This study tests the hypothesis that closed streets, due
to limiting access, have lower crime rates. Controlling for
sociodemographic variables, the streets investigated by Newman
did have a lower crime rate than other streets with more open
access.

Newman, Oscar. Design guidelines for creating defensible
   space. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Justice,
   Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National
   Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

   A handbook demonstrating how to deal with the problems
of security in the planning and design of residential environ-
ments. Presents a comprehensive outline for designing housing
developments to reduce vulnerability to crime.

Newman, O. The mixing of income and life-style groups.
   New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis,
   1976.
   •
   This article discusses the position held by Newman that
mixing life style and income groups is not a recommended
strategy for reducing crime.

Newman, O. No place to rest his head. (16 mm film). 1976.

   A 90-minute sound film which makes extensive use of anima-
tion techniques to provide technical assistance on problems
of design and security for single- and multi-family housing.
It is intended for use by HUD personnel involved in reviewing
housing projects and for builders, mortgagees, architects, and
local housing groups. (Requests for information on obtaining
the film, which is available at no charge, should be addressed
to: Director, Architecture and Engineering Division, Depart-
ment of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.)

Newman, O. The assignment of different family types to different building types (Addendum IIb). New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1977.

The article discusses the recommended assignment of different types of families to different types of housing structures in housing developments.

Newman, O. Creation of a more stable tenant body: Oklahoma City public housing row housing (Addendum III). New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1977.

Newman, O. Community of interest. New York: Doubleday, 1978 (forthcoming).

Newman, O. Housing design and children's antisocial behavior (Addendum IV). New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1978.

This study will examine how the physical form of housing environments affected the ability of parents and other adult residents in supervising and giving support to pre-adolescent children in areas outside the home and how those factors affected the child's involvement in antisocial behavior.

Newman, O., et al. Crime and instability in federally assisted housing. Prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. New York: Institute for Community Design Analysis, March 1978.

Newport News Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Comprehensive security program. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

The program sought to provide those physical improvements which were suggested by residents, authority personnel and consultants, obtainaccurate statistical information on crime and its incidence and occurrence, and alleviate fear through educational and training devices. A needs assessment survey was conducted by a local college and a safety and security officer was employed to develop strategies to alleviate the fear of crime.

Nieburg, H.L. Crime prevention by urban design. Society. November/December 1974, 41-47.

Noblin, C.D., et al. Behavior of the victim in defense of
    personal space--final report. Prepared for the U.S. Depart-
    ment of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
    National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice,
    Richmond, Va.: Virginia Commonwealth University, September
    3, 1971.

    The report presents the results of a series of controlled
laboratory experiments to determine how closely a person will
allow a potentially hostile stranger to approach him or her.

Normandeau, A. Trends and patterns in crimes of robbery.
    Unpublished dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1968.

    The paper describes an in-depth investigation of robberies
reported to the police in Philadelphia from 1960 to 1966 to
discover whether the crime exhibits certain trends, patterns,
or uniformities that, if more fully defined and understood,
might aid in the development of programs to counter robbery.
It identifies trends and patterns with regard to the spatial
and temporal distribution of the crime, social characteristics
and behavior of victims and offenders, circumstances surround-
ing the act that constitute an opportunity, incidence of
detection and clearance, and other factors.

Nye, F.I. Family relationships and delinquency. New York:
    Wiley, 1958.

    A study of parental attitudes and relationships between
parents and youth and their effect on anti-social behavior of
children.

Oklahoma City Housing Authority. Comprehensive security
    program. Presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing
    Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

    The security program established a joint plan to identify,
prosecute, and evict tenants and non-tenants who were responsible
for disturbances and other criminal activities. The program
sought to provide tenants with needed protection and to al-
leviate property damage and vandalism.

    The security force was composed of foot patrols, mobile
patrols, and the senior citizens' security guards. In addition
to normal duties, the force implemented apartment checks (for
residents away from home), neighborhood watch, operation "get
involved" (the reporting of suspicious activities by residents),
operation "tell-check" (frightened residents can have their
safety checked on through the night by telephone or mobile
unit) and "anti-crime council tenant group" (inform the
security department of potential trouble-makers moving into
the community).

Operation "rent collection" (special guarding of the
manager's office during the first five working days of each
month), operation identification and operation "welcome a-
board" (the welcoming of new tenants) were also available.
It was claimed that all of these activities jointly reduced
crime in the OCHA developments.

Otten, Laura. Oscar Newman and defensible space incorporated:
     A review and critique. Unpublished paper. Washington,
     D.C., 1976.

     This paper begins with a review of the environmental design
literature prior to Newman. This study reviews Newman's work
and provides insight into some of the theoretical underpinnings
of his work. Other authors are reviewed such as Rainwater,
Jeffrey, and Luedkte Associates. In addition, defensible
space ideas and their relevance to commercial, residential,
and school areas are discussed.

Palen, J. Density, overcrowding and territory. Milwaukee,
     Wisc.: University of Wisconsin, School of Letters and
     Sciences, Department of Sociology, 1977.

     This project examined the interrelationships between
density, attachment to community, and social pathology as these
varied over 54 county areas of Milwaukee. Three measures for
density were used: the number of persons per acre, the number
per household, and the number per room. The degree of com-
munity attachment was measured by length of residence in the
community. Four measures of social pathology were used:
standard mortality ratios, the fertility rate, the poverty
rate, and the crime rate.

Patterson, A.H. Crime and the elderly: A review. Univer-
     sity Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State University, 1977.

Patterson, A.H. Crowding, crime and the designed environment:
     Social control perspective. Paper presented at the American
     Psychological Association Meeting, 1975.

Patterson, A.H. Territorial behavior and fear of crime in the
     elderly. University Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State Univer-
     sity, 1977.

Patterson, A.H. Crime and fear among the elderly: The role of
     the physical and social environment. Crime Prevention
     through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington,
     Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

Because of different aspects of the physical condition and lifestyle of the elderly, this author applies some of the different environmental approaches of the study of crime to the more specific area of crime and the elderly. The article demonstrates how the victimization rate and fear of crime would be reduced by providing environmental interventions such as providing surveillance opportunities, clearly identifying the functions of various spaces, limiting access, seaprating conflicting uses, and innovative police techniques that take into account the unique characteristics of the elderly.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. A study of building codes as related to crime prevention. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and for the Texas Criminal Justice Council. Amarillo, Tx.: Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, September 1972.

This document is the report of a HUD/Texas Criminal Justice Council pilot study to determine the relationship between building codes and crime prevention. Part I presents a general survey of trends of burglary and related offenses nationwide and in the Panhandle area. In Part II, the findings to date of research programs in the field are summarized.

Peel, J.D. Training, licensing and guidance of private security officers: A practical handbook for community security planning. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

The handbook details the techniques for improving the quality and performance of private security officers. It provides step-by-step guidelines from planning to evaluating such a force. Appended materials include position descriptions, text suggestions for a public information manual, and a training course outline.

Perlgut, D.J. Security in HUD-subsidized and insured multifamily housing projects: An analysis of the problems and some proposals for the future. Prepared for the National Housing Law Project. Berkeley, Ca.: Author, May 1978.

The paper describes the Multi-Family Demonstration Program that represented an approach to ameliorating the crime problems confronting families in HUD-subsidized housing in HUD's Region IX.

Phelan, G.F. Burglar security for middle income townhouse apartment complexes via design review criteria. Columbus, Ohio: Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, February 1976.

Phelan, George F. Testing 'academic' notions of architectural design for burglary prevention: How burglars perceive cues of vulnerability in suburban apartment complexes. Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-20, 1977.

These works focus on the use and potential effectiveness of "defensible space" design changes in residential settings. In "testing academic notions," Phelan conducts interviews with burglars to assess whether they pick up "defensible space" cues as they look at pictures of housing.

Phelps, L. Environmental security, services and risk management: A police perspective. Paper presented at a Stanford Research Institute Workshop, April 13, 1972.

Philadelphia Housing Authority. Security. Paper presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D.C., September 1978.

The paper describes the anti-crime strategies being used by the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Those strategies include enclosures used in high-rise developments to reduce entry of non-residents, television monitors in mailrooms to reduce the manpower needed to supervise the delivery and receipt of mail, the use of tenants on the security force, and interrelationships with city police personnel. (The security force utilizes foot patrols although several motorbikes were acquired to patrol certain areas.) A centrally-located radio system is available 24 hours per day to receive complaints from tenants and to dispatch security officers. Also, the Community Services Department of the Philadelphia Housing Authority operates day care and senior citizen centers, and provides security educational programs. Research projects to develop anti-vandalism programs are planned and a program to collect and monitor crime statistics in the public housing developments is underway.

Phillips, L., Votey, H.L., & Maxwell, D. Crime, youth and the labor market: An econometric study. Journal of Political Economy, May-June 1972, 491-504.

Pittsburgh Housing Authority. Security experience in the Pittsburgh Housing Authority. Paper presented at the NAHRO/HUD Public Housing Security Conference, Washington, D. C., September 1978.

PHA sought to improve physical security by removing areas of concealment and increasing visibility, reducing areas of accessibility to dwellings, installing warning/ communication devices, increasing feelings of identity and proprietorship for occupants, and seeking funding to provide preventive equipment and facilities (e.g., air conditioning to reduce tensions, equipping recreational centers, etc.). In later years, residents were employed and participated in improving security and a Community Security Organizer Program (from the turf reclamation concept) was implemented. Consultants were used to provide training and guidance for the program.

Poole, Virgil. Speech given before the 1978 convention of the Black Police Officers. Chicago, Ill.: August 1978.

Mr. Poole stated in his speech that one of the main problems in public housing is the lack of cultural sensitivity of police to the residents. He indicated that police must take on a helpful stance toward residents rather than constantly dealing with them from detached, authoritarian positions.

Pope, Carl E. Crime-specific analysis: The characteristics of burglary incidents. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1977.

Pope, Carl E. Crime-specific analysis: An empirical examination of burglary offender characteristics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1977.

These studies analyze data collected on the criminal and the criminal events in search of patterns of criminal behavior.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Task force report: The police. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

This report discusses the attitudes that citizens have toward the police and vice versa. The report documents citizen discontent with the police and states that police view citizens as being unresponsive to their needs for witness reports and other help necessary to apprehending offenders.

Press, S.J. Some effects of an increase in police manpower in the 20th precinct of New York City. New York: The Rand Corporation, October 1971.

The report describes an analysis to determine the effect of additional manpower (an increase of 40 percent in the 20th precinct) on reported crime rates. Crimes in several categories are found to decrease in the 20th precinct following the increase in police manpower, and crime rates in precincts adjacent to the 20th precinct are analyzed to determine the extent of displacement effects.

Progner, Jean. Reducing tenant anxiety in public housing projects. Design & Environment. Summer 1971, 36-37.

Proshansky, H.M., Ihelson, W.H., and Rivlin, L.G. Environment psychology: Man and his environment. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970.

This textbook embodies a collection of readings that deal with the relationship between behavior and the society-defined environment.

Pyle, Gerald F. The spatial dynamics of crime. Chicago: Department of Geography, University of Chicago, Research Paper #159, 1974.

Pyle, Gerald F. Spatial and temporal aspects of crime in Cleveland, Ohio. American Behavioral Scientist, November/December 1976, 20, 1975-198.

These studies compared, at a macro-geographic level, certain aspects of crimes and related incident reports taking place within 27 major public housing estates operated by the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Metropolitan Housing Authority. Comparisons were made regarding the incidents reported over a 24-month period ending in March 1975, with attention given to architectural types of housing units as well as to characteristics of the resident population. Results show that housing densities, architectural design, the location of public housing, and racial segregation do contribute to the incidence of crime.

Rabushka, A., & Weissert, W. G. . Caseworkers or police: How tenants see public housing. Stanford, California: Hoover Institution , 1977.

The book was developed around interviews with public housing residents in Wilmington, Delaware. An assessment of the interviews determined that security was of greatest concern to residents while the demand for social services was ranked considerably lower. The book also noted that when the security force was installed at the public housing site, crime was reduced. When the force was removed (through budget cuts), crime increased as determined through "informal tenant observations."

Rainwater, L. Behind ghetto walls. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1970.

Rand, George. Territoriality and behavior: Private and public domains in the urban setting. New York: Columbia University, 1969.

The book identifies areas of public and private, and semi-public and semi-private space in urban areas. It also discusses the relevance of this classification scheme to an analysis of urban life, crime, and social interactions.

Redesign to cut high crime rate studied in New York public housing. Professional Builder, April 1971.

Reiss, A.J. Methodological studies in crime classification-- Final report. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New Haven, Ct.: Yale University, June 1972.

The report describes a study of Detroit Police Department records for larceny/theft over the period 1965-1969, and concludes that the records are unreliable. Unreliability is attributed primarily to the lack of data on level of coercion, inaccurate estimates of the dollar value of items stolen, and the impact of inflation on estimated value.

Reiss, A.J. and Black, D.J. Studies in crime and law enforcement in major metropolitan areas. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Field Surveys III. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Reiss, Albert J., Jr. Environmental determinants of victimization by crime and its control: Offenders and victims. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

These studies focus on the offender's selection of victims; victim proneness to victimization by crime; and environmental control of offenses. Some of the findings were that offenders in the aggregate tend to minimize distance between their place of residence and the location of the offenses or the residences of their victims. All other conditions being equal, offenders select victims that are socially or physically distant. The higher the income of a community within an urban area, the fewer the property offenses. The risk of victimization is greater outside of the victim's residence than within it. On the whole, the major environmental factors that affect risk of victimization by crime are the more macroscopic features of communities.

Reppetto, T. A. Residential crime. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1974.

The book focuses on residential crimes in the Boston metropolitan area. This analysis emphasizes the relationships among income, geographic location, vulnerability, and crime. The author discounts the ability of the criminal justice process to deter and contain criminal activity, and concludes that future research must be directed toward developing a model that blends the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system with citizens' anticrime efforts and improved physical designs of buildings and environments. Crime displacement, whether geographic or functional, looms as a major obstacle to any strategy for control of crime and must also be considered.

Reppetto, T. A. Crime prevention through environmental policy: A critique. American Behavioral Scientist, 1976, 20, 275-288.

Reppetto in his critique of crime prevention through environmental policy offers a concise review of the positions of Jacobs, Angel, Jeffrey, and Newman. A brief discussion is also presented on the practical problems that are faced in trying to implement environmental design strategies to reduce crime.

Reppetto, T. A. Crime prevention and the displacement phenomenon. Crime and Delinquency, April 1976, 22(2).

Reppetto, T. A. Crime control management and the police. Sloan Management Review, April 1976, 14(2).

Suggests that the broad strategic questions generally applied to businesses should be applied to management of crime prevention, detection, and apprehension institutions. Discusses the role of the police and crime control management, and analyzes the limitations of police patrol and detection in terms of police resource allocations and criminal behavior. Recommends coordinated strategies based on an understanding of crime patterns, offender operations, and victimization.

Reppetto, T. A. Crime by design: Some observations from the past. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

This paper examines the historical relationships between the design and form of the urban environment and predatory crime. The paper concentrates on London from the 16th century onward with occasional reference to other Western cities. Some of the paper's conclusions are that the nature various facilities may have served as indirect attractors that caused the formation of criminal districts, concentration of poor quality housing and other buildings, exacerbated existing conditions, and produced more crime and afforded easy escape for criminals and tended to discourage law enforcement officials from acting vigorously. Among the more common design solutions to these problems were the imposition of limits on size and density, fortifying buildings and barricading streets, segregation of classes by geographic barriers, concentrating particular targets such as banks, and increasing surveillance by troops and police, and the razing and rebuilding of supposed criminal districts.

Richman, P. An analysis of burglary based on the social facts relative to the crime. Prepared for the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council. St. Louis, Mo.: University of Missouri, December 15, 1971.

Describes an analysis of burglary in University City, Missouri, in which 840 reported burglaries in 1970 are examined. Hypothesizes that direct relationships exist among the elements of time of occurrence, land use of the targets, and location of the target. Suggests that target-hardened environments do not prevent burglary, and concludes that society must look to social stimuli operating in the community--type and location of targets--as a potential deterrent.

Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority. <u>Housing manage-</u>
   <u>ment: Fighting crime without more locks: An economic</u>
   <u>approach to security</u>. March 1976.

   This program utilized "operation identification" as a
means of deterring crime by engraving owner's social security
numbers on principal appliances, placing decals at the front
and rear of dwellings, and filing lists of identified items
with police. Tenant fear has been reduced and morale has
improved.

Rodman, H. Middle-class misconceptions about lower-class
   families. In Arthur B. Shostak, et al. (Eds.), <u>Blue collar</u>
   <u>world: Studies of the American worker</u>. Englewood Cliffs,
   N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964.

   In this article, the author demonstrates how middle-class
conceptual values are imposed upon descriptions of lower-class
behavior.

Rodman, H. The lower class value stretch. <u>Social Forces</u>,
   1973, <u>42</u>, 205-215.

Rosenthal, S. J. An approach to neighborhood security. <u>HUD</u>
   <u>Challenge</u>, March 1974, <u>5</u>(3), 18-20.

   Discusses the importance of community involvement in making
neighborhoods secure, stressing the need for community organiza-
tion and informed citizen participation.

Rosenthal, S. J. Ridding our neighborhoods of fear. <u>The</u>
   <u>Evening Bulletin</u>, Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1974.

   The article develops a notion of neighborhood security
based on the concept of "turf control." The basic idea is
that for a neighborhood to be safe, the majority of residents
who are law abiding citizens must exert their influence and
values so that they predominate in the neighborhood.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. <u>Developing a comprehensive security</u>
   <u>program housing</u>. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing Manage-
   ment Institute, Center for Social Policy and Community
   Development, Temple University, 1974.

   This paper discusses the necessary physical and social
programs that constitute, in Rosenthal's view, a comprehensive
security program. Such strategies as creating surveillance,
target hardening, resident security patrols and the coordina-
tion of all security related efforts are stressed.

Rosenthal, S. J. An approach to neighborhood security.
    Ekistics, February 1975.

    This article explains Rosenthal's concept of "turf control"
emphasizing the role of value consensus and citizen action in
reducing not only crime but also the fear of crime.

Rosenthal, S. J. Statement of Mr. Seymour Rosenthal, Director,
    Center for Social Police and Community. Committee on the
    Judiciary--Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
    U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March
    25, 1976.

    The testimony discusses some of Mr. Rosenthal's ongoing
work in reducing crime in public housing and presents his views
on ways to use residents of public housing to help reduce crime
rates.

Rosenthal, S. J., & Allen, A. Turf reclamation revisited:
    The concept by practice. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing
    Management Institute, Center for Social Policy and Com-
    munity Development, Temple University, 1977.

    The paper gives a brief discussion of Rosenthal's and
Allen's experience with the turf reclamation concept in Pitts-
burgh and presents preliminary study results which show that
the program appeared to be related to the reduction of crime.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. The community security organizers'
    policy and procedures manual: A resource book for trainers/
    supervisors/trainees. Prepared for the Housing Authority,
    City of Pittsburgh. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing
    Management Institute, Temple University, 1978.

    This book reviews the steps prescribed by Rosenthal, Allen,
et al. to be taken in establishing a comprehensive security
program for multi-family housing projects. A detailed
description of the role, training, and potential effectiveness
of "community security organizers" is discussed. Evaluation
and supervision techniques are also discussed at length.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. Comprehensive project review of
    phases 1, 2, and 3 of the community security organizer
    training program. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing Manage-
    ment Institute, Center for Social Policy and Community
    Development, Temple University, 1978.

The book describes the role of community security organizers, the recent evaluations of their effectiveness, and provides suggestions for future housing security programs. Appendices are provided that discuss in detail the various responsibilities of community security organizers, salaries, and methods of evalution.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. Instructor's guide for workshop in residential security in multi-family housing. Philadelphia, Pa.: Center for Social Policy and Community Development, Temple University, 1978.

This work prepared under contract with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development explains "how to" conduct managers teaching security personnel, residents, housing managers, etc., how to be effective in creating successful security programs. The program discusses hardware and software components of a comprehensive security system. In addition, "defensible space" and "turf reclamation" are discussed in detail.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. A proposal to develop and implement a comprehensive resident security program. Prepared for the Resident Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing Management Institute, Center for Social Policy and Community Development, Temple University (undated).

The proposal outlines in detail the organization of a comprehensive resident security program. Cost estimates are also provided. The goals of the four phase program include (1) increasing surveillance, (2) encouraging the reporting of incidents of criminal victimization, and (3) promoting value changes and decreasing tolerance levels for crime. Use of public housing residents is promoted.

Rosenthal, S. J., et al. Residents' perceptions of crime and criminal victimization: Southfield Village Community, Stamford, Conn. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Housing Management Institute, Center for Social Policy and Community Development, Temple University (undated).

The study is based on interviews with a sample of residents of the area. Data collected on perceptions, observations of crimes, vandalism, and criminal victimization are reported and analyzed.

Rouse, W. V. The role of new communities in the urban environ-
ment. Presentation made before the Colloquium Board,
Harvard University Graduate School of Education, 1973.

Mr. Rouse discusses the thesis that new communities must
provide new and innovative approaches related to the process
of education, motivation, and the main qualities which prepare
a young person to survive in this society.

Rouse, W. V. Developing a methodology for evaluating the
effectiveness of crime reduction measures for mass transit
systems. Proceedings of workshop on methdology for evaluating
the effectiveness of transit crime reduction measures in
automated guideway transit systems. Washington, D. C.:
U. S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transporta-
tion Administration, July 1977, 67-86.

The paper holds that evaluation measures which seek to
reduce crime on mass transit systems must be primarily con-
cerned with the type and quality of data which determine
that a problem exists, requiring the problem analysis and
solutions which lead to the selection of a particular measure.
To characterize the relationship between data-problem analysis
and solution, the speaker explored the relationship between
mass transit crime and the neighborhoods in which the system
operates.

Rouse, W. V., & Rubenstein, H. The basic concepts in environ-
mental design and residential security (Draft report).
Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Develop-
ment, Office of Policy Evaluation and Research, Washington,
D. C.: American Institutes for Research, April 1978.

Rouse, W.V. Planning/implementation framework for managing neighborhood resources. Paper given at the American University, Center for the Administration of Justice Conference on Community Responsibility, April, 1978.

The paper describes a planning and implementation concept involving citizen-oriented, self-help activities to better utilize community resources in improving life quality.

Rouse, W. Victor. Crime control, criminal justice and the quality of urban life. Paper presented before the National Black Police Association Conference. Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1978.

Mr. Rouse's speech addressed the integration and inter-action of functional areas and their related strategies and, secondly, the necessary response to the reality and myth of Black on Black crime.

Rouse, Victor. Key person analysis process. Prepared for Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, D.C. Government. Washington, D.C.: American Institutes for Research, 1978.

The paper describes a methodology for collecting data in difficult research environments.

Rykert, W. Crime is a thief's business. Prevention is yours. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of crime in and around residences.

This work discusses aspects of police operational strategies in community crime prevention.

Safety and security. Building Operating Management. June 1973.

Several articles on security measures-security firms, electronic systems, fire preventatives, locking systems, etc.

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Sagalyn, A. The crime of robbery in the United States.
    Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office,
    1971.

    The report is an assessment of studies and related data
from 1965-1970; a background paper is included.

Sagalyn, A., et al. Residential security. Washington, D.C.:
    U.S. Department of Justice, 1973.

    This report is a survey of alternative approaches for
governments, institutions, and individuals to crime preven-
tion in the residential setting. The study examines the
cost-effectiveness of security measures from the perspec-
tives of actual protection against a threat of crime and
the freedom from fear of crime. The determination of cost-
effectiveness of a security measure is based on the crime
pressure of the area and the vulnerability of the specific
residence. The report emphasizes that security devices
should be seen as part of the consumer market, that greater
attention should be paid to displacement effects of any
targethardening measures, and that design plays an important
role in crime prevention. The report concludes that gov-
ernment's role should be primarily informational.

Salama, Ovadia, and Tzonia, A. Strategies for defense.
    Progressive Architecture, April 1974, 72-75.

    This paper describes the development of a framework for
generating crime-reducing features in a variety of environ-
ments, and transferring Newman's findings from the area of
public housing to other environments.

San Luis, E. Office and office building security. Los
    Angeles, Calif.: Security World Publishing, 1973.

    The report discusses those actions which are most
likely to be identified as criminal activity (i.e., burg-
lary, robbery, arson, violence, and industrial espionage).
It Evaluates security techniques that have proven most
successful in identifying and defending against problem
areas quickly and efficiently.

Sanoff, H., et al. <u>Techniques of evaluation for designers</u>.
     Raleigh, N.C.: School of Design, North Carolina State
     University, 1968.

     Sanoff presents methods of rating the physical attri-
butes of the dwelling, the neighborhood, user needs, and
building performance.

Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program. <u>Burglary in</u>
     <u>San Jose</u>. (Technical Report for the period January -
     April, 1971.) Prepared for the U.S. Department of
     Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
     National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal
     Justice. San Jose, Calif.: Santa Clara Criminal Justice
     Pilot Program, February, 1972.

     Discusses intervention techniques on the basis of data
on burglaries reported to the San Jose Police Department.
Finds that burglary is a highly time-specific crime,
occurring largely in private dwellings with differing
levels of use according to time of day and type of
premises. Provides information on offender/victim char-
acteristics, including data on drug and alcohol involvement
of burglary offenders and victims.

Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program. <u>Crime in San</u>
     <u>Jose</u>. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice,
     Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National
     Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
     San Jose, Calif.: Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot
     Program, December, 1971.

     Describes the initial phase of the baseline offense
reporting system, and includes data necessary for focusing
crime reduction efforts and developing intervention techni-
ques. Delineates the city's high-crime areas by location
and type of premise, identifies the most frequent crime
targets by type and value, and describes day and hour of
occurrence. Also discusses the importance of the discoverer
of crimes--citizens whose calls trigger police action.
Additional material describes victim/offender relationships,
ages, sex, race, and number, the role of the victim and
the victim's compliance.

Scarr, H.A. Patterns of burglary. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Scarr, H. A. On cyclical behavior: Especially cyclical criminal behavior. In Terrance Thornberry and Edward Sagarin (Eds.), Images of crime: Offenders and victims. N.Y.: Praeger Publishers, 1974.

These works discuss the pattern of incidents of burglary in Fairfax County, Va., Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Md., for the three-year period 1967, 1968, 1969. General patterns of burglary are laid out and recommendations for citizen and police responses are given.

Schneider, A.L. and Schneider, P.R. Private and public-minded citizen responses to a neighborhood-based crime prevention strategy. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

This study, based on data from Portland, Oregon, was collected for an evaluation of the Portland neighborhood crime prevention program. The major conclusion was that the block meeting approach appears to be effective in bringing about citizen responses that are considered essential linkages between environmental programs and crime prevention. People who attended these meetings were more likely to engage in protective neighboring, by-stander helpfulness, and private target-hardening efforts. This type of program appears to have a greater impact on collective prevention than on private target-hardening. Attendance at block meetings was the only variable that had any relationship to by-stander helpfulness; it had a greater impact on apartment renters than on homeowners. Results show that citizen response to the environment is amenable to change through small group educational efforts.

Schur, Edwin M. Our criminal society: The social and legal sources of crime in America. Englewood CLiffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969.

The book examines major findings of systematic research on crime in America.

Sears, H. Crime, vandalism and design. Paper presented at the Crime Prevention Workshop, University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology, May 21-22, 1975.

Examines the relationship between crime and envionmental design, and explores the means by which physical environments can be designed and modified to reduce crime.

Seattle. Law and Justice Planning Office. Burglary reduction program: Final report. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle, Wash.: Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, February 24, 1975.

Describes the efforts used to reduce burglaries through the use of block watch organizations, property identification, and home security inspections.

Seattle. Law and Justice Planning Office. Community crime prevention--Burglary reduction: Evaluation of first-year results. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle, Wash.: Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, 1974.

Demonstrates the success of reducing burglaries through the use of blockwatch organizations, property identification, and home security inspections.

Security. Housing Manager's Resources Book. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Housing Management, 1976.

Discusses the manager's role in designing a security program for a housing project. Key participants are: management, residents' organization, local police department, and local social service agencies.

Security Planning Corporation. Residential security. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1973.

Assessment of security measures, focusing on deterrents to burglary, discussing cost effectiveness, physical security and design, group action, and public policy.

Selltiz, C., Jahoda, Mr., Deutsch, M., and Cook, S.
    Research methods in social relations (revised).
    New York, N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1959.

    Research concerned with immediate application requires
collaboration between social scientists and those who are
to act upon their findings. Such collaboration creates
problems of its own, for which neither party is fully
prepared by specific training. This book addresses a treat-
ment of such problems.

Sherman, E. et al. Crimes against the elderly in public
    housing: Policy alternatives. Albany, N.Y.: Institute
    of Gerontology, State University of New York at Albany,
    June, 1975.

    The purpose of the study was to explore the effects of
three different living arrangements (age-integrated, age-
segregated and age-segregated units within an age-integrated
project) on the numbers of kinds of crimes involving elderly
victims. Investigations were also made to determine the
fears and attitudes of the residents concerning their personal
safety and to assess past and present attempts to ensure
their safety.

Sherman, L. W., et al. Team policing: Seven case studies.
    Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, August 1973.

    Describes a study undertaken to examine the team
policing experience on a case-by-case basis and to get some
preliminary indications of why team policing has worked
well in some places and less well in others. Most programs
studies included, among their basic elements maximum communi-
cation between team members and the community. Participation
of community members in police work is generally seen as
important. The study notes the frequent confusion by police
officers between "community relations" and "public relations."

Skogan, W. and Klecka, W. The fear of crime. Washington,
    D.C.: The American Political Science Association,
    October, 1976.

    This is part of the APSA "setups" package. The primary
function of this package is to give instruction in computer
data analyses.

Smith, T.S., et al. <u>Police-civilian foot patrol: An evaluation of the PAC-TAC experiment in Rochester, New York.</u> Prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester, 1975.

   Presents an analysis of data collected and analyzed as part of the overall evaluation of the PAC-TAC Program, which paired police officers and citizens to walk beats in selected neighborhoods.

Sommer, R. Developing proprietary attitudes toward the public environment. <u>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory Compendium.</u> Arlington, Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

   Three methods for increasing protectionist attitudes toward public spaces were discussed: creating permanent occupants, multiple usage and personalization. Examples cited included providing mobile homes for people to live in on school grounds, using cemeteries as parkland, painting murals to prevent graffiti, landscaping school yards, and planting community gardens.

Sommer, R. <u>Personal space: The behavioral basis of design.</u> Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

   Discusses the psychology of designing space. The basic premise is that spatial relationships affect user behavior in a quantifiable fashion and in other more complex and less measurable ways. The treatment is philosophical and speculative; however, specific studies of the effect of spatial arrangements on social interaction are described.

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Southern California Association of Governments. Handbook
of crime prevention bulletins: Crime prevention
through physical planning. Los Angeles, Calif.:
Southern California Association of Governments, 1971.

Contains draft of 16 single-topic bulletins that pro-
provide information on how to prevent crime through the
planning and design of physical characteristics and their
application to specific projects such as apartment com-
plexes, industrial parks, commercial recreation develop-
ments, and public buildings.

Spivak, M. The arts and mental illness: Environment, the
arts and mental illness. Cambridge, Mass: Laboratory
of Community Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School.

This brief work represents Spivak's theories as to
how architects have an impact on the quality of life of
residents in institutions and in other settings. The major
recommendation that Spivak makes is that preprogramming
and evaluation of future environments should be used.

Spivak, M. Listen, hide, build, sing, and dig: The politi-
cal collapse of a playground. Landscape Architecture,
July, 1969.

Playgrounds today are often in disarray, unused, or
unusable due to vandalism. They are too physically oriented,
and too narrow to stimulate a child properly and promote
his self realization. Redesign should allow them to be
more adaptable to the child's needs. Spivak discusses how
he redesigned a park in Boston to fulfill children's needs.
The children and youths helped build it.

Spivak, M. Archetypal place. Forum. October, 1973.

Spivak presents a theory that seeks to unify (or at
least to coordinate) the efforts of designers, psychologists,
social scientists, and intended users in putting together
the structure or park to be built. Concepts such as
setting deprivation, the system of archetypal places, and
critical confluence are introduced and discussed.

Spivak, M. The exceptional environment: Strategies for
design. School Review. August, 1974.

This Harvard Medical School publication outlines a
strategy to design an environment for exceptional children.
A key element of the process is preplanning and evaluation.

Spivak, M. Design, environment and mental health. Initial
     report on institutional design to the President's
     Commission on Mental Health. Task Panel on the Role
     of the Arts in Mental Health. Boston: Harvard Medi-
     cal School, August, 1977.

     This short paper discusses the factors in the general
environment that may effect emotional health. Such
factors as environmental richness, sensory sterility, setting
deprivation, crowding, cultural propriety, and dispossession
are discussed.

Spivak, M. The play web: A proposal to the neighborhoods.
     Research Report Series Number 7. Cambridge, Mass.:
     Laboratory of Community Psychiatry, Harvard Medical
     School.

     This paper discusses the conventional and unconven-
tional playground and the advantages of the multi-purpose,
manipulative environment of unconventional playgrounds as
conceived by Spivak.

Staff Report, National Commission on the Causes and Preven-
     tion of Violence. Law and order reconsidered, 1969.

     The report is a how-to manual for citizen involvement in
reducing crime opportunity. It details community crime pre-
vention strategies, funding and informational sources, and
provides case studies on effective community crime prevention
programs.

Stanley, P.R.A. Crime prevention through environmental de-
     sign. Toronto, Canada: A. R. A. Consultants, Ltd.

     An overview of theory and research on the use of environ-
mental design to reduce criminal activity is presented, and
guidelines for applying design techniques in crime preven-
tion are offered.

Statistical report (extract). Philadelphia, Pa.: City of
     Philadelphia Housing Police, 1977.

     The Philadelphia Housing Authority reports an 8.7%
decrease in Part I crimes and a 23.6% decrease in reported
violent crime in 1977. During the year that the decreases
were noted, the Authority implemented a new radio system
for the PHA project police and improved police services.
It was unknown however, whether the decreases in crime rates
were related to these crime prevention strategies or flaws
in the crime reporting process.

Stenzel, W.W. St. Louis impact crime displacement study.
    St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance
    Council, September, 1974.

    Presents the results of a study conducted to determine
whether crime prevention programs undertaken in St. Louis
may have an effect upon crime displacement.

Sternlib, G., Burchell, R.W., & Casey, S. Municipal crime
    rates and land use patterns. Crime Prevention through
    Environmental Design Theory Compendium. Arlington,
    Va.: Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978.

    In this study, land use patterns of New Jersey communi-
ties were compared with crime rates. Preliminary results
indicate that for communities of the 10,000 to 20,000 popu-
lation range, generally lower crime rates are found in areas
with a heavy concentration of single family residences and a
low proportion of businesses.

Strategies for controlling crime: A position paper. Pre-
    pared by the Administration of Justice Division,
    National Urban League, Inc., March, 1978.

    The overriding theme and the policy positions taken in
this paper hold that "crime has its roots in many social
ills which the criminal system is neither equipped nor de-
signed to solve."

Stuart, D., Rouse, V , Botts, J. & Ray, C. Predicting AGT
    system station security requirements. Prepared for the
    U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation
    Systems Center. Washington, D.C.: W.V. Rouse and
    Company and the American Institutes for Research,
    July, 1978.

    The paper examined the characteristics of transit crime
and related them to neighborhood conditions. It also de-
scribed methodological factors which must be examined prior
to place AGT systems in urban neighborhoods.

Studer, R.G. Behavior technology and the modification of
    criminal behavior through environmental design and
    management. Crime Prevention through Environmental
    Design Theory Compendium. Arlington, Va.: Westing-
    house National Issues Center, 1978.

    In this paper a learning theoretical approach is applied
to the CPTED task. The principles and processes underlying
operant-based behavior technology are discussed and its
general relevance to the multi-component criminal justice
system is shown. Then arguments are developed for moving
from programs of behavior modification to those of environ-
mental planning design and management.

System Development Corporation. Crime - Specific burglary
    prevention handbook. Prepared for the California
    Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Sacramento,
    Calif.: Author, May, 1974.

    Presents a handbook for law enforcement personnel
interested in establishing burglary abatement programs in
their jurisdictions. The major approaches tested are public
education, security, improved surveillance, investigation,
and decreasing the receiver market. Each of these approaches
is dealt with according to underlying hypotheses, objectives,
procedures and techniques, and findings.

Taube, G., & Levin, J. Public housing as neighborhood: The
    effect of local and non-local participation. Social
    Science Quarterly, December, 1971, 52(3), 534-542.

    Interviews with public housing tenants indicate that
both local and non-local social participation enhance posi-
tive attitudinal and behavioral orientations toward public
housing as neighborhoods.

Teitz, M.B. Multi-family family failures: Case studies.
    (Vol. 1-3) San Francisco, Calif.: Berkeley Planning
    Associates, July, 1975.

    This report discusses a variety of factors that con-
tribute to crime and other elements of failure in multi-
family failures in California. The role of social services
is also discussed.

Thall, L. Control of crime and violence in public housing: Systems framework for improving security in Detroit public housing. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Boston, December 26-31, 1969.

Tien, J. M., et al. A review of the issues in street lighting and crime. Policy Systems Evaluation, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., June 1976.

Titus, R. CPTED in perspective. Paper presented at the symposium on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. 85th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, Ca., August 1972.

The paper discusses the role of LEAA funded research in the area of CPTED. Such areas as changing physical configurations, lighting, land use planning, target hardening, and others are touched upon briefly. Future research ideas are also presented.

Treves. R. Do it yourself home protection--a common sense guide. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

The author provides a guided tour of your home to locate the weak points. Then, in words and pictures, he shows exactly what to do step by step to make your home secure, not only from intruders, but from fire and accident, from natural perils and the increasing hazards of environmental "pollution."

Trojanowicz, R., et al. Community based crime prevention.
    Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear Publishing Co.,
    Inc., 1975.

    The book discusses the nature and extent of crime, how
to understand the causes of crime, and contemporary crime
prevention programs. There are also chapters on crime
prevention and community politics, the role of criminal
justice agencies in crime prevention and citizen involvement.
The book concludes with a discussion of the future and com-
munity crime prevention.

U.S. Congress Senate Select Committee on Small Business.
    Crime against small business. Washington, D.C.: Gov-
    ernment Printing Office, 1969.

    Provides a benchmark of current problems and solutions
to crime, so as to encourage optimal use of existing crime
prevention measures (particularly, protective devices, archi-
tectural design, and managerial systems) and to encourage
the provision of more effective crime insurance. The main
orientation of the study is the small businessman and real-
world remedies on a cost/benefit basis.

U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. Elderly crime
    victimization: Residential security. Hearings before
    the Subcommittee on Housing & Consumer Interests,
    Select Committee on Aging, March, 1976.

    Representatives from the Department of Housing and Urban
Development described programs and research that HUD has
initiated concerning security planning and analysis and public
education.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National
    Institute of Mental Health. Juniper Gardens Project:
    A study in community crime control. Washington, D.C.:
    Government Printing Office, 1974.

    Describes the project established in an urban housing
development to instill a sense of community by finding social
mechanisms that enable residents to work together to in-
vestigate and solve community problems. Discusses the
tenants' organization and some of the policies, procedures,
etc., established thereby (e.g., standards of behavior for
the community, residents' code, security patrol). Descrip-
tions are provided to develop an urban observation battery,
which quantifies data on the appearance of the project and
on recreation facilities.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <u>Housing Management Technical Memoranda</u>. (No. 1.), September, 1975.

The 25-page "memorandum" discusses the efforts of William Brill Associates to study the effects of a wide variety of crime reduction programs. In addition the role of a crisis intervention program as a means to reduce crime is discussed.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Residential security. <u>HUD Challenge</u>, September, 1973.

This article by Oscar Newman, H.R. Crawford and James W. Shumer covers issues such as how to reduce crime through architectural design, security planning, and Federal crime insurance programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Residential Security. <u>HUD Challenge</u>, May, 1975.

A series of articles regarding security among the elderly, physical design modifications in Cincinnati, crime and the neighborhood environment, and turf reclamation. In addition, one article deals with measuring residential security and the effectiveness of various crime reduction strategies.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Secretary. <u>Residential security and the role of HUD</u>. Washington, D.C.: Author, December, 1977.

This report reviews HUD and LEAA's previous research in residential applicability of that knowledge in operational settings. In addition, it describes the lack of coordinated approach between HUD and LEAA on residential security matters.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <u>Security planning for HUD: Assisted multifamily housing</u>. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1974.

This handbook provides guidance to local housing authorities, managing agents, and owners of HUD-insured multifamily housing projects regarding planning for protection against crime and vandalism.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration. Community involvement study: LEAA-
funded state-of-the-art study, Washington, D.C.:
Government Printing Office, (n.d.).

Examines programs and projects oriented toward identi-
fied community needs and training personnel to meet those
needs, as well as to determine the effectiveness and use-
fulness of various program strategies. General project
categories include programs in community education to en-
courage involvement in crime control, reduction, and pre-
vention; academic or interdisciplinary training; public
attitude surveys, community-based corrections; evaluation;
research and development; and minority recruitment.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration, National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service. Crime in eight American
cities: National crime panel surveys of Atlanta,
Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Newark, Portland, and
St. Louis. (Advance Reports.) Washington, D.C.:
Author, July 1974.

Highlights criminal victimization surveys conducted in
eight major cities and presents comparisons of victim
characteristics and overall incidents among those cities.
Approximately 9700 households and 2000 commercial estab-
lishments are surveyed in each city to obtain victimiza-
tion information on rape, robbery, and assault, for
the personal sector; burglary, larceny, and auto theft for
the household sector; and burglary and robbery for the
commercial sector.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration, National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service. Criminal victimization sur-
veys in 13 American cities: National crime panel
surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami,
Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh,
San Diego, San Francisco, Washington, D.C. Washington,
D.C.: Government Printing Office, June, 1975.

Presents selected findings of victimization surveys
conducted in each of 13 cities on approximately 10,000
households and 1500 commercial establishments. The surveys
covered incidents that occurred during 1973.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice. An inventory of surveys of the
    public on crime, justice, and related topics.
    Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office,
    October, 1972.

    Provides an uncritical survey and classification of
published and unpublished work involving the interviewing
of the general public for opinions concerning civil dis-
orders, delinquency, crime, etc. Includes a topical index
study, descriptions, and conventional abstracts, and sample
questions excerpted from the survey.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice. Citizen crime reporting projects:
    Phase I report. Series A, Number 14. Washington,
    D.C.: Government Printing Office, April, 1977.

    This report summarizes the current state of knowledge
about projects that encourage citizens to report suspicious/
criminal activities to law enforcement agencies.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice. Crime and school security.
    Washington, D.C.: Author (undated).

    Includes approximately 120 citizen interviews on
topics such as vandalism, school disturbances, tort lia-
bility, juvenile delinquency, and police-in-the-schools.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Criminal Justice Information
    and Statistics Service. Crimes and victims: A report
    on the Dayton-San Jose pilot survey of victimization.
    Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, June, 1974.

    Describes a pilot victimization survey by the Bureau of the
Census for the National Crime Panel as a test of survey
instruments on the general population. Personal interviews
were conducted in a representative sample of homes and
businesses in the urbanized portions of Montgomery County,
Ohio, and in Santa Clara, California. The survey classifies
crimes as rape, robbery, assault, burglary, or larceny
including auto theft. The definitions are compatible with
the Uniform Crime Reports.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Criminal Justice Information
    and Statistics Service. Criminal victimization surveys
    in the Nation's five largest cities: National crime
    panel surveys of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New
    York and Philadelphia. Washington, D.C.: Author,
    April 1975.

    Focuses on the similarities and differences in criminal
victimization experienced by residents, households, and
businesses of the Nation's five largest cities. Presents
the findings of victimization surveys conducted in approxi-
mately 10,000 households and 3500 commercial establishments
in each city for incidents that occurred during 1972.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Criminal Justice Information
    and Statistics Service. Criminal victimization in
    the United States: A national crime panel survey
    report. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office,
    May, 1975.

    This report is the second to present findings from the
National Crime Panel for the United States as a whole and
the first to publish data for an entire year. Data used
for the survey are incidents that occurred during 1973.
Interviews were conducted twice during the year (at six-
month intervals) with approximately 60,000 households and
15,000 commercial establishments in the 50 States and
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice. Crime prevention surveys: Phase
    I report. Series A, Number 8. Washington, D.C.: Gov-
    ernment Printing Office, January, 1977.

    This report summarizes the crime prevention effective-
ness of surveys conducted to promote citizen awareness
of property protection.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
    Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement
    and Criminal Justice. Summary of institute research
    results and recommendations on housing security for
    the elderly. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing
    Office, 1972.

Although this report focuses on crimes against the elderly, the majority of recommendations relate to crime prevention and deterrence measures that are applicable to all age groups. Special attention is given to public housing projects in the areas of architectural and building design, residential security, security and surveillance systems, and community involvement.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Urban design, security and crime. Washington, D.C.: Author, January 1973.

Focuses on security measures for preventing burglary and stranger-to-stranger crimes in and around residences and businesses in the urban community. Reviews the state-of-the-art, and develops proposed research and action ideas for the future.

U.S. House of Representatives. The relationship between unemployment and crime. Washington, D.C.: House Subcommittee on Crime, 1978.

These hearings discussed the previous research on the relationship between crime and unemployment. Data were analyzed locally and nationally on and micro- and macro-levels.

U.S. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. A national strategy to reduce crime. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Summarizes the other five reports issued by the com-cormission appointed by the LEAA to formulate crime prevention and reduction standards and goals at the state and local levels. Also includes materials on national criminal justice goals and priorities, criminal code reform, and handgun legislation. Addresses crime prevention in the broadest sense, and discusses programs concerning court systems, correctional institutions, and rehabilitation programs.

U.S. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice
Standards and Goals, Task Force on Police. Police.
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office,
January 23, 1973.

Discusses primarily police operational considerations
(such as patrol, team policing, and specialized units),
and administrative matters (such as recruitment, training,
and discipline). Acknowledges that much of the work in
mechanical crime prevention has been largely speculative
rather than definitive.

U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the
Administration of Justice. A national survey of
police and community relations. Report of the
National Center of Police and Community Relations,
School of Police Administration and Public Safety,
Michigan State University, Field Surveys V. Washington,
D.C.: Government Printing Office, January, 1967.

Presents a broad survey of the field of police/community
relations. Provides a general assessment, based upon
examination of representative city departments across the
country, of the gravity of and causes of police/community
problems and of means of lessening these problems. Finds
that those departments that exercise extremely aggressive
repression as their main technique of crime control suffer
from the most serious problems in community relations, and
also fail in mitigating their crime problems. Recommends
programs that make crime prevention a community enterprise.

U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the
Administration of Justice. Criminal victimization
in the United States: A report of a national survey.
Report of the National Opinion Research Center, Field
Surveys II. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing
Office, May, 1967.

Describes a study designed to measure the amount of
criminal victimization in the United States, based on

interviews conducted in 10,000 U.S. households covering
the year 1965. Presents data on both the actual and
incident and the attitudes of the victims.

U.S. Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and the
    Administration of Justice. Report on a pilot study
    in the District of Columbia on victimization and
    attitudes toward law enforcement. Report of the
    Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Field Surveys
    I. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office,
    1967.

    Describes a study conducted to design and field test
methods of surveying the public, primarily to gain infor-
mation on the incidence of crime and its impact in terms of
fear and changes effected in day-to-day life; and, second-
arily, for estimating the nature and incidence of unreported
crime. Data are presented on the nature of the public's
contacts with and attitudes toward police and other law
enforcement agencies, and on the degree to which the public
is informed about crime and law enforcement matters.

University of California, Center on Administration of
    Criminal Justice. The prevention and control of
    robbery. (5 Vols.) Prepared for the U.S. Department
    of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
    National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal
    Justice, and the Ford Foundation. Davis, Calif.:
    Author, 1973-1974.

    Vol. I, Ca., The robbery setting, the actors and some
        issues.

    Vol. III, The geography of robbery.

    Vol. IV, The response of the police and other agencies
        to robbery.

    Documents a study of the nature and patterns of robbery
in Oakland, California. Finds that the picture of robbery
differs significantly from what is generally assumed, as
shown by the particularly great variance within the city.
In a 3-year period during which the robbery rate in Oakland
was one of the highest in the Nation, two-thirds of the
half-block-sized areas in the city had no robberies or
purse-snatches at all. Thus, for most areas, robbery was a
very rare event.

94

University of Rochester, Graduate School of Management, Rochester-Monroe County Criminal Justice Pilot City Program. "PAC-TAC"--Police and citizens-- Together against crime: Experimental action program. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester, June, 1973.

Describes an experimental program in which civilians and police officers work as two-person teams, patrolling fixed beat areas in selected urban neighborhoods. These teams work in response to service calls, aiding regular mobile patrols in their duties, deterring criminal activity and civilian victimization, and developing better community relations. The PAC-TAC experiment takes place at times of high crime and service call activities, in evening hours, 7 days a week.

Uppal, Gopal. Analysis of urban crime: A methodological refinement of the ecological approach. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1975.

Correlation coefficients between crime rates and various demographic variables were computed, and the significant correlatives of each of the crime categories were identified and discussed. The study determined that the volume of crime reported to the police is a gross under-estimation of actual crime levels, that the extent of unreported crime is positively correlated with average family income in the crime occurrence area and that, based on opportunity factors, crime is not necessarily concentrated in central city areas. The view that central cities are more crime prone than suburban areas was linked to weaknesses in methodologies employed.

Urban Systems Research & Engineering. Crime and housing in a metropolitan area: A study of the patterns of residential crime. Washington, D.C.: National Technical Information Service, 1973.

Urban Systems Research & Engineering. Crime in and around residences. Washington, D.C.: National Technical Information Service, 1973.

These studies investigate the physical locations of crime and provides a useful taxonomy or classification scheme on the nature and patterns of crime in and around residences. These studies also take into account information regarding the offender that is often not collected or analyzed in crime related studies.

95

Volunteer tenant security program. Buffalo, N.Y.: Buffalo
    Municipal Housing Authority (undated).

    The pamphlet describes the strategies implemented by
the housing authority to involve residents in the devel-
opment of safety and security programs in high rise build-
ings. The program involved two components: 1) a uniformed,
armed security force trained by the local police depart-
ment, and 2) the use of tenant volunteers to maintain a
communications system for tenants as well as security forces,
service agencies, and management assistance.

    Tenants serving as program representatives act as liaison
with the tenant organization and tenants within the development.
The tenant patrol is an organized group of tenants who monitor
the movement of non-residents in buildings in the development.
The court awareness program for security was designed for row
housing and involves tenants with leadership capability to
improve the awareness of other tenants of how they themselves
can help improve security within their neighborhood. A com-
plaint sheet is used by tenants to report incidents and com-
plaints to the VTSP (volunteer tenant security program) and
management. Project SNOW (security night owl watch) encourages
watchfulness on the part of tenants and educates them to be
crime observers. Burglary prevention seminars are provided
for tenants and are developed by the Buffalo Police Department
and the Erie County Sheriff's Department. Operation Identifi-
cation activities stress the serial number engraving of per-
sonal property.

Ward, Benjamin. The search for safety--A dual responsibility.
    Deterrence of crime in and around residences. Washing-
    ton, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

    Emphasizes the cooperation that must exist between police
and civilian for community crime control. Describes an
auxiliary police force in New York City, which is an out-
growth of the civil defense impetus of the 1950s. In 1972,
over 3,500 men and women were actively serving, with an
additional 900 officers in training.

Warren, R.L. The sociology of knowledge and the problems of
    inner cities. Social Science Quarterly, December 1971,
    52 (3), 469-491.

    Based on a study of community decision organizations (and
especially the Model Cities Program) in nine different cities,
an attempt is made to trace some of the interconnections be-
tween knowledge and social structure.

Washnis, George J. Citizen involvement in crime prevention.
    Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1976.

    The study about which this book was written concentrated
on police-community projects where citizens were actively in-
volved and largely independent of government control, though
they did work in close cooperation with the police. Thirty-
seven projects were reviewed in 17 cities, and a national
survey was conducted to determine which cities had the most
meaningful programs. In addition, block leaders in three
cities were substantially reduced in areas with well organ-
ized block clubs.

Weber, T.L. Alarm systems and theft prevention--An expert
    says: Think like a thief. Los Angeles, Ca.: Security
    World Publishing, 1973.

    Discusses top-security alarm systems, the methods by
which they are being defeated, and the countermeasures
currently available against such methods. Explains the
economics of alarm system choice, as well as the problems of
police-connected alarms, the types of safes that can prevent
successful attacks, and the pros and cons of the proprietary
alarm located on the premises.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. CPTED theory compendium.
    Arlington, Va.: Author, 1978.

    Multidisciplinary specialists outside of the Westinghouse
consortium produced 14 papers advancing aspects of the
theoretical foundation of the CPTED Program. The authors
focused on problem areas that are close to their own interests
and experiences, and have implications for the CPTED approach.

    Bechtel, R. Undermanning theory and crime.

    Black, D., & Altman, I. Territoriality and residential
        crime: A conceptual framework.

    Conklin, J.E. Crime prevention through environmental
        design in the urban shopping district.

    Goldberg, F., & Michelson, W. Defensible space as a
        factor in combatting fear among the elderly: Evi-
        dence from Sherbourne Lanes.

    Ittelson, W. Crime prevention in the context of environ-
        mental psychology.

Landy, F. Motivation models applied to CPTED issues.

Patterson, A. Crime and fear of crime among the elderly:
     The role of the physical and social environment.

Reiss, A., Jr. Environmental determinants of victimiza-
     tion by crime and its control: Offenders and victims.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. CPTED final report on
     residential demonstration: Minneapolis, Minnesota.
     Arlington, Va.: Author, 1978.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. CPTED final report on
     commercial demonstration: Portland, Oregon. Arlington,
     Va.: Author, 1978.

     Demonstration Final Reports - Each report presents the
site-specific evaluation plan and analyzes the project's
planning and implementation process, noting factors that caused
the project's actualization to diverge from the original plans
and highlighting lessons learned in the process. In addition,
the Final Reports on the Commercial and Schools Demonstra-
tions include both process and impact evaluations.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. CPTED multi-disciplinary
     curriculum. Arlington, Va.: Author, 1978.

     In September 1975, a multi-disciplinary course entitled
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design was introduced
at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign campus. The
course was sponsored during the first semester by the Depart-
ment of Industrial Design, joined in co-sponsorship by the
Department of Architecture in January 1976. Thirty-six
graduate and advanced undergraduate students, representing a
diverse range of professional disciplines, completed the
CPTED course during its first year. This document discusses
the instructor's observations about the success of the course
and presents recommendations to guide the development of
similar courses at other educational institutions.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. Crime prevention through
     environmental design. Vols. I, II, and III. Preliminary
     manuscript presented to the Department of Justice, Law
     Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.:
     U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

     This multi-volume document was prepared to assist urban
designers and criminal justice planners in determining the

applicability of the CPTED concept to the solution of crime or fear-of-crime problems in various environments. The three-volume manual also provides detailed guidance for the planning and implementation of a CPTED project.

Volume I - Planning and Implementation Manual--Describes the planning framework and related project management activities.

Volume II - Strategies and Directives Manual--Presents a catalog of strategies (or solutions to identified problems), together with examples of specific design directives to implement those strategies in a given environment. Appended to Volume II is an annotated bibliography of CPTED-related materials that can be referenced by the Manual user in search of greater detail on the historical and theoretical aspects of the CPTED concept.

Volume III - Analytic Methods Handbook--Provides a catalog of analytical techniques. Although the topics presented deal with highly technical and/or scientific disciplines, the content is presented to the maximum degree possible in non-technical language covering, for example, such topics as procedures for using police crime data and CPTED project evaluation.

Westinghouse National Issues Center. CPTED technical guidelines in support of the analytic methods handbook. Arlington, Va.: Author, April 1978.

This document discusses techniques of investigation and analysis in varying degrees of technical sophistication appropriate for each topic. These Guidelines (numbered 1-9) will aid the experienced analyst in the application of familiar techniques to specific analytical and decisionmaking processes used in planning a CPTED project.

Environment assessment methods (Guideline no. 1) - Different procedures (e.g., mapping, scaling, security surveys, etc.) for collecting information about the environment are presented, with emphasis placed on the analysis and interpretation of such information in relation to crime phenomena.

Behavioral observation methods (Guideline no. 2) - A number of approaches suitable for the observation of human behavior relevant to crime/environment analyses are described, and issues relating to the validity of observations, coding analysis, and training are covered.

Assessing the fear of crime (Guideline no. 3) - This guideline presents a thorough discussion of the fear of crime experienced by residents and users of the environment and the potential impact of fear on the quality of life. A measuring instrument, the Environment Usage Questionnaire, is presented that assesses self-reported behavior of individuals in the project area along with their victimization fears. A final section covers potential sources of fear stemming from environmental conditions as well as crime conditions.

Use of victimization surveys (Guideline no. 4) - Covered are the merits and limitations of victimization surveys as indicated in a review of relevant literature along with procedural guidance for conducting such surveys, e.g., interviewing, sampling, and validity considerations.

Application of quantitative analytic techniques (Guideline no. 5) - The many different statistical procedures and models that can be used for the analysis of crime statistics, behavioral and environmental data are described. The discussion spans the range of statistical manipulations.

Decision aids and CPTED evaluative criteria (Guideline no. 6) - This guideline assists decisionmakers in identifying, among alternative program proposals, the one most attractive for implementation. The decision aids for systematically determining this preference are drawn from the rapidly expanding literature on multiobjective decisionmaking. Their relevance for CPTED stems from the multiple and conflicting operational, economic, social, and political objectives typical of CPTED projects.

Planning public outdoor areas (Guideline no. 7) (June 1978) - This document focuses on two design elements, outdoor lighting and outdoor landscaping, and includes information on building materials and plant types. The lighting component covers hardware options and construction standards within the context of CPTED design principles, and the landscaping component includes a discussion of types and functions of design elements with numerous illustrations.

Citizen involvement in CPTED projects (Guideline no 8) (June 1978) - This document is concerned with the question of how citizens can play a more direct role in CPTED projects. Participation methods are discussed and recommendations are offered.

Security engineering design in commercial and institutional facilities (Guideline no 9) (June 1978) - This guideline concerns CPTED-related security considerations pertaining generally to all aspects of the built environment but

specifically to commercial and institutional settings. It
covers a discussion of commercial security practices and
design considerations for site, perimeter, and building
security.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   The elements of CPTED.
    Arlington, Va.: Author, 1975.

    Develops an environmental taxonomy for each potential
demonstration site and refines the existing theoretical
framework.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   Crime/environment
    targets: A CPTED planning document. Arlington, Va.:
    Author, 1976.

    Describes approaches to synthesizing available crime
and fear information and comparing environmental settings
with types and severity of crime problems.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   CPTED commercial demon-
    stration plan: Portland, Oregon. Arlington, Va.: Author,
    1976.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   CPTED residential demon-
    stration plan: Minneapolis, Minnesota. Arlington, Va.:
    Author, 1976.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   CPTED schools demonstra-
    tion plan: Broward County, Florida. Arlington, Va.:
    Author, 1976.

    Each Demonstration Plan characterizes the environmental
type and its crime problems in the context of the applica-
bility of the CPTED approach; presents the site selection
process; discusses the crime/environment analysis of the
specific site, and details the strategies and directives
designed for that site; develops a management plan, including
funding strategies and evaluation designs.

Westinghouse National Issues Center.   CPTED annotated bibli-
    ography. Arlington, Va.: Author, 1977.

    Provides a list of source material up to December 1977.

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White, A.G. <u>Physical design and urban crime: A bibliography</u>.
Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, November 1976.

Why public housing fails - And a hope for the future. <u>Build-
ing Design and Construction</u>. March 1973, <u>14</u>, 28-31.

Presents the modification plans for a crime-ridden public
housing project. Reduction of population density and intro-
duction of complex surveillance and control procedures are
the core of the security program.

Williams, J.A., Jr. The multifamily housing solution and
housing type preferences. <u>Social Science Quarterly</u>,
December 1971, <u>52</u> (3), 543-559.

An analysis of data collected from 231 families living in
low-rent areas of a southwestern city suggests that greater
acceptance of at least moderate density housing could be
achieved by designing housing projects to include such amenities
as privacy, protection, outdoor space for gardening and recre-
ation, and the option to purchase the dwelling unit.

Williams, J.R., & Nash, K.D. <u>A new project focus</u>. Prepared
for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Research Triangle
Park, N.C.: Research Triangle Institute, January 3, 1974.

Redefines the Targets of Opportunity study (q.v.) to
consider factors or characteristics associated with certain
individual crimes, such as burglary and robbery. The more
narrowly defined objectives preclude emphasis on the concepts
of "targets of opportunity," and limit the scope of the study
to "seized opportunities for crime" (the set of crimes that
actually occur, such as robbery of a gas station, burglary of
a home).

Williams, J.R. <u>Targets of opportunity--Progress report</u>. Pre-
pared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research Triangle Park,
N.C.: Research Triangle Institute, August 31, 1973.

Describes the development of a classification scheme for
criminal opportunities to serve as a guideline for drawing
data from other research. Subsequently, details those data-
gathering efforts.

Williams, J.R., et al. Center for the Study of Social Behavior. <u>Targets of opportunity--Progress report no. 2.</u> Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research Triangle Park, N.C.: Research Triangle Institute, October 13, 1973.

Describes an initial attempt at fitting empirical data to a classification scheme. Data in given categories (urban/ suburban; urban on-the-street/off-the-street; type of premises; and land use) are summarized against crime.

Wilson, J.Q. <u>Thinking about crime.</u> New York: Basic Books, 1975.

A review of much of the current literature on crime, the criminal justice system, and current causal theories. The study presents a set of policy and program recommendations on methods to reduce crime.

Windham, B.L., Baugh, J., Hill, R.H., & Stansbury, F. <u>Specialized environmental design school for crime prevention officers.</u> San Marcos, Tx.: Southwest Texas State University.

This textbook for an advanced course in environmental design focuses on working with city planners, architects, and others in both the public and private sectors to encourage planning to reduce crime.

Wolfgang, M., Figlio, R.M., & Sellin, T. <u>Delinquency in a birth cohort.</u> Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.

A study of the arrest and recidivism patterns of youth born in 1945 in Philadelphia.

Wood, E. Housing design, a social theory. New York: Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, 1961. (Reprinted in Gwen Bell and Jaqueline Tyrwhitt (Eds.), <u>Human Identity in the Urban Environment.</u> Baltimore, Md.: Penguin, 1972, 327-351.

Contends that the present design of housing projects underwrites a philosophy of "sophisticated family individualism." Instead of furthering the development of social structures in which people can create their own social controls and do their

own self-policing, the design of project housing appears to minimize or to prevent accidental and casual communications or informal gathering. It is this widespread acquaintance-ship and general recognition of a community of feeling about the project, not only as a physical entity but as a society, that gives rise to social control and stimulates maintenance of the community.

Wright, R., et al. Impact of street lighting on street crime. Vol. 2. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Ann Arbor, Mi.: University of Michigan, May 1974.

Describes an investigation of the crime deterrent effects of upgrading street lighting from incandescent to mercury and sodium vapor in selected high-crime commercial and residential areas in Kansas City, Missouri. The two areas are commercial, located in the central core, and residential, in an adjacent zone. Effectiveness is assessed by comparing changes in crime rates before and after installation in both relit and non-relit areas. Crime of violence are significantly deterred, while crimes against property are largely unaffected.

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