

**HOUSING AUTHORITY SECURITY PATROL**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

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# CITY OF HARTFORD

*City Demonstration Agency*  
525 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103



COUNCIL - MANAGER GOVERNMENT

October 20, 1972

To the Reader:

The Housing Authority Security Patrol (HASP) Project will be refunded by the City Demonstration Agency for a third year of operation beginning November 1, 1972 for a total Model Cities budget of \$205,770.00. As a part of the refunding process, HASP was the subject of an indepth evaluation from the Model Cities Administration. This evaluation was directed by Mr. John Carman (of Carman Associates, Cleveland, Ohio), and utilized Model Cities Staff, particularly Mr. Stephen LoPinto (Evaluator - Law and Justice Projects).

The evaluation was conducted through personal interviews with a number of concerned people from allied agencies plus structured interviewing of staff members, and residents of the two housing projects served by Model Cities HASP. Enclosed is the report of these efforts. It is hoped that it will be useful in the clarification of HASP's role and responsibilities.

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ACM:as

HOUSING AUTHORITY SECURITY PATROL

EVALUATION REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

During the month of June, 1972, Mr. Thomas Bodine (Chairman of the Hartford Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners and Vice-Chairman of the City Demonstration Agency) called Mr. Stephen LoPinto of the Model Cities Evaluation Staff to discuss a possible evaluation of the Housing Authority Security Patrol (HASP). Mr. Bodine explained that he and Councilman Richard Suisman were interested in an evaluation of HASP for its own sake and also for further documentation of the worth of security patrols in other sections of Hartford.

Since HASP is the most expensive single Model Cities Project and a very visible project to the community, Model Cities staff was very agreeable to the suggestion for a HASP evaluation. The first planning meeting was held on June 21, 1972 and representatives from the Housing Authority (H.A.) staff, Board of Commissioners, Advisory Council, and the Hartford Police Department were invited. The Model Cities staff prepared a draft outline of an evaluation for consideration. A discussion of HASP and the proposed evaluation outline resulted in the following recommendations from the group:

1. A consultant should be hired as Project Director to give guidance to the work done by the Model Cities Evaluation Unit.
2. A number of additions should be added to the proposed evaluation outline (for example, an attitude survey of tenants, etc.).
3. Suggestions were given as to other persons who could be invited to the next planning meeting (for example, the Fire Department, the CDA Evaluation Committee, etc.).

The Evaluation Unit worked on all three of the group's recommendations and called another planning meeting for July 6, 1972. At this meeting it was decided that the revised evaluation outline be accepted, and that Mr. John Carmen would be hired as Project Director to the HASP evaluation. Mr. Carmen had experience both as a past Security Patrol Director, and as an evaluator of security patrols in other Model Cities. Mr. Carmen was hired and directed the Model Cities Staff in the evaluation during July and August. A preliminary presentation of the evaluation findings was made by Mr. Carmen at a City Hall meeting on August 11, 1972. The following discussion is the final report on the work done by Mr. Carmen and Model Cities Staff on the evaluation of HASP.

Participants in the planning meetings for the HASP evaluation were:

I. June 21, 1972 meeting: Persons invited were:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| * Mr. Thomas Bodine      | - Vice Chairman City Demonstration Agency and Chairman of the Hartford Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners |
| * Richard Suisman        | - Councilman, City of Hartford  |
| Mrs. Charlie Mae Ashford | - Chairwoman HASP Advisory Council  |
| * Daniel Lyons           | - Director of the Hartford Housing Authority  |
| * Nick Giamalis          | - Hartford Housing Authority  |
| * James R. Heslin        | - Asst. Chief, Hartford Police Dept.  |
| * David Nuss             | - Officer, Hartford Police Department Data Processing Unit  |
| * Eugene Haynes          | - HASP Project Director   |

\* Persons who attended the 6-21-72 meeting.

II. July 6, 1972 meeting: Persons invited were:

Richard Suisman	- Hartford City Council
*Thomas Bodine	- Hartford Housing Authority
*Daniel Lyons	- Hartford Housing Authority
*Nick Giamalis	- Hartford Housing Authority
*Eugene Haynes	- Hartford Housing Authority
*James R. Heslin	- Hartford Police Department
*David Nuss	- Hartford Police Department
*John Stewart	- Hartford Fire Department
Mrs. Sara Anderson	- Chairwoman, Law and Justice Task Force
Steve Ruffin	- Vice Chairman, Law and Justice Task Force
*Edward Sorant	- CDA Evaluation Committee
*Walter Bailey	- CDA Evaluation Committee
William MacKay	- CDA Evaluation Committee
Ray Petty	- CDA Evaluation Committee
Mary Jenkins	- CDA Evaluation Committee
Mrs. Charlie Mae Ashford	- HASP Advisory Council

\* Persons who attended the 7-6-72 meeting.



## STUDY DESIGN

The general objectives of this study were: To examine the HASP Program in operation in the light of the original HASP Program Plan. To ascertain (1) if, and to what degree, the stated and implied goals, objectives and methods have been met; (2) if these proposed goals, objectives and methods have yielded any significant reduction in criminal, delinquent and anti-social activity or have brought any other social and psychological benefits.

The scope of this study was limited to the two target areas: Dutch Point Colony and Bellevue Square. In that the immediate surrounding community of these two properties tends to contribute victims as well as perpetrators, affecting conditions in and around the target areas - some inquiry was directed there to determine the reciprocal impact of the Program and the community-at-large.

All the information contained within this study was gathered by personal contact, review of files and records, and by samplings using interview forms. Great effort was made to gether information and data that related to the major, general and underlying principles, concerning HASP, that have emerged to date.

Analysis of the gathered information and data was done mainly by Mr. Carman. It is based on his experience in security programs and their operation in the high-density housing setting and on other basic programming criteria.

## SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS

Almost every person interviewed (residents, Housing Authority staff, members of the Hartford Police and Fire Departments, HASP members, and representatives of other interested groups and agencies), was positive and enthusiastic about Housing Authority Security Patrol, its concept, and its accomplishments.

The majority of the problems noted are inherent to the program because of lack of attention in the proposal/planning stage.

1. The lack of a real and operative career ladder for HASP personnel.
2. The lack of any established mechanism that meaningfully and statistically links Model Cities, Housing Authority, HASP and the Police Department, for reciprocal enlightenment, organizational, informational, and evaluative purposes.
3. All aspects of the HASP program are seriously limited due to the inadequacy of manpower in terms of the numbers of men.
4. A great number of patrol members operate virtually without formal training, and there exists no plans to initiate a much needed comprehensive training program.
5. There exists among the patrol members varying resistance to supervision due to the arbitrary training program, and to the lack of experience and of supervisory training given the Chief of Security and the two Captains.
6. A conflicting personnel grievance mechanism has evolved wherein the Advisory Board (or Council as it is sometimes called) hears the appeals of those personnel it helped to select in the first place.

Consequently, the Board is sometimes reluctant to recommend appropriate disciplinary action.

7. It is necessary to define just where the decision-making responsibilities lie regarding this program. The Advisory Board should define its own responsibilities, taking care not to limit its decision-making powers.
8. There is a lack of legislative support for the type of security patrol that has been established. HASP members presently have no legal authority to issue parking tickets. Also, the Housing Authority is presently not under any statutory obligation to assume payment of a judgement rendered against patrol members performing within the scope of their employment.
9. The Advisory Board has not addressed itself to future plans. It has not laid out a long-range plan of action and apparently no steps have been taken relative to locating a more substantial means of funding.

PART I

A. Background of HASP

Prior to 1969 the Hartford Housing Authority (HHA) was not endowed with an adequate means by which to deal effectively with the occurrences of criminal and anti-social activities in and around its various properties.

In 1969 (Mrs.) Gussie Jordan (a member of the Model Cities' Crime and Delinquency Task Force) visited the New York City Housing Authority. During this visit she investigated the NYCHA security program. Upon return she suggested to the Task Force that they consider doing what they could to bring into fruition a similar program at the Hartford Housing Authority.

In consideration of Mrs. Jordan's suggestion, the Task Force convened a series of meetings with HHA staff, Police and Fire Department representatives and other interested individuals and groups. During these meetings the feasibility, design, scope, authority and probable effectiveness of such a program was discussed.

Eventually, agreement on the program design was reached (see Program Description). Then on November 12, 1969, the City Demonstration Agency (CDA) and the City Council approved Part III of the Model Cities' First Action Year program plan. HASP was one of the crime and delinquency projects in the package, which was then submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for approval.

On May 11, 1970 HUD gave approval to the submission. However, questions arose among some commissioners on the CDA Board in regard to the individual projects. It was argued by some members that in the urgency of submitting Part III to HUD, they had not been able to sufficiently assess the individual projects.

Consequently, the CDA Board did not pass the HASP project until October 28, 1970.

On January 11, 1971, the Hartford Housing Authority agreed to enter into contract with Model Cities (i.e. City of Hartford) for the operation of the project. The contract, signed on February 16th (see First Year contract, Exhibit # 1), identified the Housing Authority's initial obligation as convening the HASP Advisory Council, a body made up of 8 residents and 7 professionals.

The Advisory Council's first order of business was to advise the Housing Authority on the recruiting process, then approve a minimum of three candidates for the Chief of Security position, and 20 for the patrol position.

On March 15th the City Personnel Department posted job announcements for the Chief of Security position. Following interviews in late April, the Advisory Council ranked the top candidates. Mr. Eugene Haynes, originally ranked second by the City interview panel, was ranked first by the Advisory Council. He was offered the position and began work June 1, 1971.

Meanwhile, recruitment for the patrol positions had begun. The Crime and Delinquency Task Force had modified the job requirements as follows (so as not to preclude the hiring of Model Neighborhood residents):

1. Minimum 21 years of age
2. Have good vision
3. Have respect for and relate to the community
4. Sensitive to the needs and wants of the community.

Response numbered around 100 applicants. About one-quarter of these were subsequently interviewed, and on June 10th the Advisory Council identified the top candidates. Physical examinations were waived, and uniform purchasing was delayed for the time being.

Later in the month, training began with instructors from the Police and Fire Departments. Training lasted for a period of six weeks, with various

other agencies involved. The planned ten-week course was shortened in order to provide faster patrol start-up.

Finally on August 2, 1971, complete with new uniforms, handcuffs and flashlights, HASP began functioning in the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point projects. There has been a subsequent turn-over of four patrolmen to this point: three were dismissed and one resigned.

## B. Program Description

The HASP program is based on the idea that specially-trained neighborhood people can be a viable and effective way of providing safety and security to the high-density, multi-story housing community. To this extent, the HASP program is unique in that these services are performed by unarmed patrols.

Some of the problems that concerned the Model Neighborhood residents prior to the implementation of this project were:

1. High incidence of drugs and drug-related crimes
2. High incidence of arrests for minor crimes
3. High incidence of crimes against property
4. Lack of effective police protection of citizens
5. Lack of police responsiveness to area needs
6. Apathy and brutality in handling of crime by police in the area
7. Prejudice against minority policemen within the department.

One proposal that was put forward was the South Arsenal Protection Association, whose goal was to have been the "protection of all persons and properties within our boundaries". Its two objectives were:

1. Prevention of fire, robbery, purse snatching, stealings, mugging and carelessness.
2. Promotion of safety, order in the community, good will, discipline, respect and confidence in ourselves.

Elsewhere in the City, during this time, what appears to have been a prototype of HASP was beginning. The Oakland Civic Patrol, a part-time contingent of eight men, was intended to "fight crime through verbal communication". Two-man teams without weapons patrol the upper Albany Avenue area nights and weekends. They try to handle all disputes themselves without resorting to Police.

Inherent in the discussion was the idea that neighborhood residents themselves would comprise the protective group. This was because their knowledge of and familiarity in the community would be valuable in their role as peace maker; and further, because of the need to provide residents with job opportunities.

The Crime and Delinquency Task Force wanted people (especially the elderly) in the two housing projects to have protection and at the same time, did not want to co-opt Hartford Police Department responsibility.

In defining powers of these security patrolmen, the task force was at a point where they felt protection could be provided without a gun - as the problems were primarily "social", if the patrolmen were neighborhood residents themselves it was felt they wouldn't need a gun. The community was against the patrolmen bearing arms and they didn't want this innovative project to come under police control.

The primary purpose behind the subsequent HASP concept was to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Colony Housing Projects. A secondary purpose was for HASP to assume a leadership role in making the community a better place to live.

HASP was designed as an attempt to close existing gaps in both protective and social services - not as a replacement for any existing services but rather as a supplement to them. The project exhibits a dual nature; that of a deterrent capability vs. the positive aspect of promoting community pride and good citizenship.

The mission of this patrol is, within the scope of its authority: To perform diligent and faithful patrol; to protect people, property, and keep the peace; to act as a deterrent to the mischief-bent youngster, as well as the more determined criminal; to reduce the opportunities for the occurrence of crime and delinquency; to minimize the effects of anti-social activities; and to relieve the psychological anxieties associated with the fear of criminal activities.

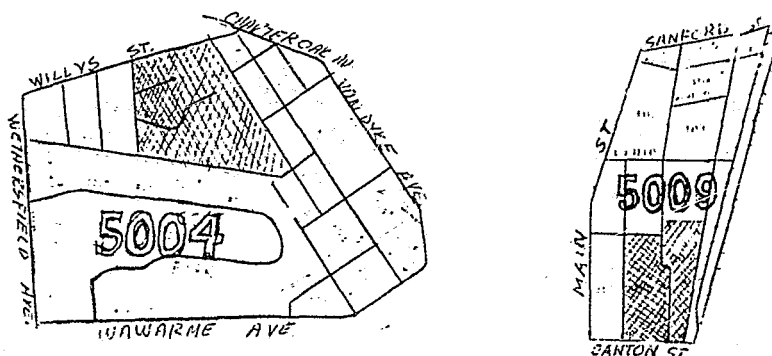


Armed only with handcuffs and flashlights, the HASP patrolmen were to perform no investigative or vice work. Appendix F to the First Year Contract between the City and the Housing Authority specified what the duties were to be:

1. Walk a systematic "beat"
2. Perform routine fire/safety inspections
3. Record, report conditions/irregularities
4. Perform emergency services, including first aid
5. Perform non-emergency, chaperone, escort services
6. Assist other security personnel
7. Keep informed on activities affecting neighborhood and security
8. Learn names and faces of residents
9. Participate in neighborhood activities
10. Act to foster concepts of good citizenship
11. Intervene in cases of violent attacks.

C. Demographic Analysis

A large amount of statistical data is available from the 1970 United States Census about the City of Hartford's population. The smallest breakdown of information provided by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census is by Census Tract. The two Housing Authority complexes for which HASP provides services are part of two different Hartford Census Tracts: Bellevue Square is included in C.T. 5009, and Dutch Point Colony is included in C.T. 5004. The following drawings show the complete tracts with the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Colony Housing Projects shaded to show the area they take up within each Census Tract.



Although this breakdown by Census Tract is not a perfect match to the housing projects that HASP serves, it is a good approximation because of the homogeneity found within the inner city sections of Hartford. Therefore, the statistics will be presented by Census Tract and labeled the "Dutch Point Colony Area" (C.T. 5004), and the "Bellevue Square Area" (C.T. 5009). In a few cases where it is felt that the figures possibly do not represent the real situation within each housing project, it is so noted within the text of the discussion.

1. General Characteristics of the Population:

<u>Race</u>	<u>City of Hartford</u>	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
All persons	158,017	2,805	3,621
White	111,862	2,287	631
Negro	44,091	470	2,922
Percent Negro	27.9%	16.8%	80.7%

The U.S. Census includes the Spanish Speaking population in the White category. If the Census category of "Persons of Spanish language" was added to the "Percent Negro" category above, the results would be as follows:

	<u>City of Hartford</u>	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
"Percent Negro" plus			
"Percent Spanish language"	35.5%	22.1%	90.2%

The above figures represent an estimation of the minority group census in each area. It must be noted that the U.S. Census is believed to have "seriously undercounted" the Puerto Rican and Black populations (New York Times, 4-20-72, p. 36).

<u>Age</u>	<u>City of Hartford</u>	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
Under 5 years	9%	10%	15%
5 - 9	9	10	15
10 - 14	8	9	13
15 - 19	9	7	9
20 - 24	11	11	8
25 - 34	13	12	12
35 - 44	10	11	8
45 - 55	11	10	8
55 - 59	5	5	4
60 - 64	5	4	3
65 - 74	7	7	4
75 years and over	4	5	2

(Figures shown are percentages of total population)

It should be noted that the Bellevue Square Area population is a younger one than the City of Hartford as a whole. Bellevue Square Area has 60% of its population under 25 years, and 9% over 60 years; whereas, the City has 55% of its population under 25 years and 16% over 60 years.

<u>Marital Status</u> (Persons over 14 yrs. of age)	<u>Dutch Point Colony Area</u>			<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	317	319	636	403	338	741
Married	492	548	1,040	481	660	1,141
Separated	39	89	128	76	251	327
Widowed	38	211	249	51	163	214
Divorced	35	88	123	16	46	62
Total	882	1,166	2,048	951	1,207	2,158

The marital status figures for each area were very similar to each other

and to the City as a whole.

Relationship to Head of Household

	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
All Persons	2,805	3,621
In Households	2,759	3,612
Head of Households	1,099	1,041
Head of family	635	760
Primary individual	464	281
Wife of head	431	381
Other relative of head	1,160	2,100
Not related to head	69	90
In group quarters	46	9
Persons per household	2.51	3.47

The median number of persons per household for the City was 2.70. Against the City figure, the Bellevue Square Area appears very high.

Type of Family

	<u>City of Hartford</u>		<u>Dutch Point Area</u>		<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Families	36,851	100	635	100	760	100
Husband-wife families	26,996	73	431	68	381	50
Families with other male head	1,681	5	28	4	43	6
Families with female head	8,174	22	176	28	336	44

The Dutch Point Area has slightly more families with female heads than the City, but the Bellevue Square Area has double the City ratio of female headed families.

2. Social Characteristics of the Population:

Nativity, Parentage, and Country of Origin

	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>		<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>	
	#	%	#	%
All Persons	2,805	100	3,621	100
Native of native parentage	2,157	77	3,512	97
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	390	14	74	2
Foreign born	258	9	55	1
Persons of Spanish Language	148	5	344	10
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	121	4	356	10

These figures show the Dutch Point Area to be a much more ethnically diversified area than the Bellevue Square Area. This is one instance where the area statistics could be misleading, in that the Dutch Point Housing Project may well be more homogeneous than the larger area statistics would indicate.

School Enrollment

Percent enrolled in school by age	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
16 and 17 years	72.0%	99.9%
18 and 19 years	39.7%	43.6%
20 and 21 years	5.8%	6.5%
22 to 24 years	7.4%	-
25 to 34 years	-	1.9%
Percent 16 to 21 years, not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	28.8%	22.3%

School Enrollment (con't)

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	Dutch Point Area		Bellevue Sq. Area	
	#	%	#	%
Persons, 25 yrs. old and over _____	1,517	100	1,505	100
No school years completed _____	36	2	233	15
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs. _____	130	9	136	9
5 to 7 yrs. _____	283	19	210	14
8 years _____	203	13	186	12
High school: 1 to 3 yrs. _____	334	22	421	28
4 years _____	374	25	262	17
College: 1 to 3 yrs. _____	102	7	38	3
4 yrs. or more _____	55	4	19	1
Median school years completed _____	10.0 yrs.		8.9 yrs.	
Percent high school graduates _____	35.0%		21.2%	

Figures such as school enrollment show clearly where the U.S. Census fails to count all persons especially in highly populated areas like Bellevue Square. It is hard to believe that 99.9% of the 16 and 17 year olds in the Bellevue Square Area are presently enrolled in school.

RESIDENCE IN 1965	Dutch Point Area		Bellevue Sq. Area	
	#	%	#	%
Persons _____	2,037	100	2,683	100
Same house as in 1970 _____	966	47	1,674	62
Different House _____				
In central city of this SMSA _____	508	25	528	20
In other part of this SMSA _____	101	5	90	3
Outside this SMSA _____	211	10	166	6
North and West _____	178	9	48	2
South _____	33	2	118	4
Abroad _____	40	2	59	2

The Dutch Point Area is close to the City in stability (same house as in 1970 = 48%), but the Bellevue Square Area presents a much more mobile population.

3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population:

Occupation

The chart on the following page reflects the number and percent of different categories of workers for the City and each of the two HASP Areas. The Dutch Point and Bellevue Square Areas have considerably lower percentages of professional workers, and higher percentages of laborers than the City as a whole.

<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>	<u>Dutch Point Colony Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
Male, 16 years old and over _____	826	856
Labor force _____	666	570
Percent of total _____	80.6	66.6
Civilian labor force _____	661	570
Employed _____	637	528
Unemployed _____	24	42
Percent of civilian labor force _____	3.6	7.4
Female, 16 years old and over _____	1,117	1,161
Labor force _____	558	389
Percent of total _____	50.0	33.4
Civilian labor force _____	558	389
Employed _____	518	381
Unemployed _____	40	8
Percent of civilian labor force _____	7.2	2.1
Male and Female, Unemployed, Percent of civilian labor force	5.3%	5.2%

It should be noted that the above figures do not take into account persons who never entered the labor market such as young men out of school.



OCCUPATION

	City of Hartford		Dutth Point Area		Bellevue Square Area	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total employed, 16 years old and over	68,005	100	1,155	100	909	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,579	13	81	7	47	5
Managers and administrators except farm	2,694	4	58	5	22	2
Sub-Total	11,273	17	139	12	69	8
Sales workers	3,722	5	44	4	34	4
Clerical and kindred workers	16,313	24	299	26	164	18
Sub-Total	20,035	29	343	30	198	22
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8,483	12	160	14	77	8
Operatives, except transport	11,459	17	226	20	273	30
Transport equipment operatives	2,072	3	18	2	42	5
Laborers, except farm	3,348	5	42	4	77	8
Sub-Total	25,362	37	446	39	469	52
Farm workers	272	---	16	1	5	1
Service workers	9,895	15	200	17	114	13
Private household workers	1,168	2	11	1	54	6
Sub-Total	11,335	17	227	20	173	19

INDUSTRY	Dutch Point Colony Area		Bellevue Square Area	
	#	%	#	%
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1,155	100	909	100
Construction	80	7	52	6
Manufacturing	312	27	318	35
Durable goods	236	20	209	23
Transportation	9	1	19	2
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	14	1	25	3
Wholesale trade	62	5	42	5
Retail trade	221	19	141	16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	158	14	50	6
Business and repair services	22	2	13	1
Personal services	45	4	115	13
Health services	61	5	25	3
Educational services	26	2	17	2
Other professional and related services	46	4	52	6
Public administration	72	6	25	3
Other industries	27	2	15	2
<hr/>				
CLASS OF WORKER.				
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1,155	100	909	100
Private wage and salary workers	927	80	726	80
Government workers	155	13	144	16
Local government workers	84	7	93	10
Self employed workers	73	6	39	4
Unpaid family workers	--	--	--	--

4. Income Characteristics of the Population:

	<u>Dutch Point Colony Area</u>		<u>Bellevue Square Area</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</u>				
All Families _____	627	100	734	100
Less than \$1,000 _____	13	2	64	9
\$1,000 to \$1,999 _____	13	2	47	6
\$2,000 to \$2,999 _____	40	6	63	9
\$3,000 to \$3,999 _____	58	9	96	13
\$4,000 to \$4,999 _____	26	4	86	12
\$5,000 to \$5,999 _____	55	9	66	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999 _____	32	5	70	10
\$7,000 to \$7,999 _____	34	5	39	5
\$8,000 to \$8,999 _____	58	9	21	3
\$9,000 to \$9,999 _____	57	9	4	1
\$10,000 to \$11,999 _____	129	21	37	5
\$12,000 to \$14,999 _____	66	11	83	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999 _____	37	6	53	7
\$25,000 to \$49,999 _____	9	1	-	-
\$50,000 or more _____	-	-	-	-
Median income _____	\$8,733		\$5,167	
Mean income _____	8,940		6,512	
Families and unrelated individuals _____	1,178		1,133	
Median _____	6,297		4,316	
Mean income _____	7,456		5,169	
Unrelated individuals _____	551		399	
Median income _____	4,802		1,700	
Mean income _____	5,768		2,699	

The difference between the two projects is especially apparent in the median income figure (\$8,733 for Dutch Point, and \$5,167 for Bellevue Square).

TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES

	<u>Dutch Point Area</u>	<u>Bellevue Sq. Area</u>
All families	627	734
With wage or salary income	579	524
Mean wage or salary income	7,380	7,018
With non-farm self-employment income	55	16
Mean non-farm self-employment income	9,034	---
With farm self-employment income	5	---
Mean farm self-employment income	---	---
With Social Security income	105	115
Mean Social Security income	1,198	1,949
With public assistance or public welfare income	131	288
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	1,779	2,306
With other income	186	127
Mean other income	1,163	1,306

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of families with incomes

Less than .50 of poverty level	2.1	12.1
.50 to .74	6.7	13.4
.75 to .99	5.6	11.0
1.00 to 1.24	7.3	8.3
1.25 to 1.49	2.7	11.0
1.50 to 1.99	12.4	7.6
2.00 to 2.99	25.5	16.1
3.00 or more	37.6	20.4

The Bellevue Square Area had a higher percentage of its families receiving Social Security or Public Welfare Income (55%) as compared to the Dutch Point Area (38%). Both of these figures are higher than the same figure for the City as a whole 32%.

5. Physical Characteristics of Housing Authority Projects:

Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Colony are both low-income housing projects located within Model Cities target areas.

Both projects are about 30 years old.

Bellevue Square provides 15 brick three- and four-story walk-ups, plus other buildings containing the project office, community hall, and boiler room.

Dutch Point Colony contains 28 buildings of brick construction, including the heating and administration buildings. Two of the tenant buildings are three-story apartment house walk-ups; the rest are two-story buildings containing primarily duplex apartments.

There are no through-traffic streets in either project.

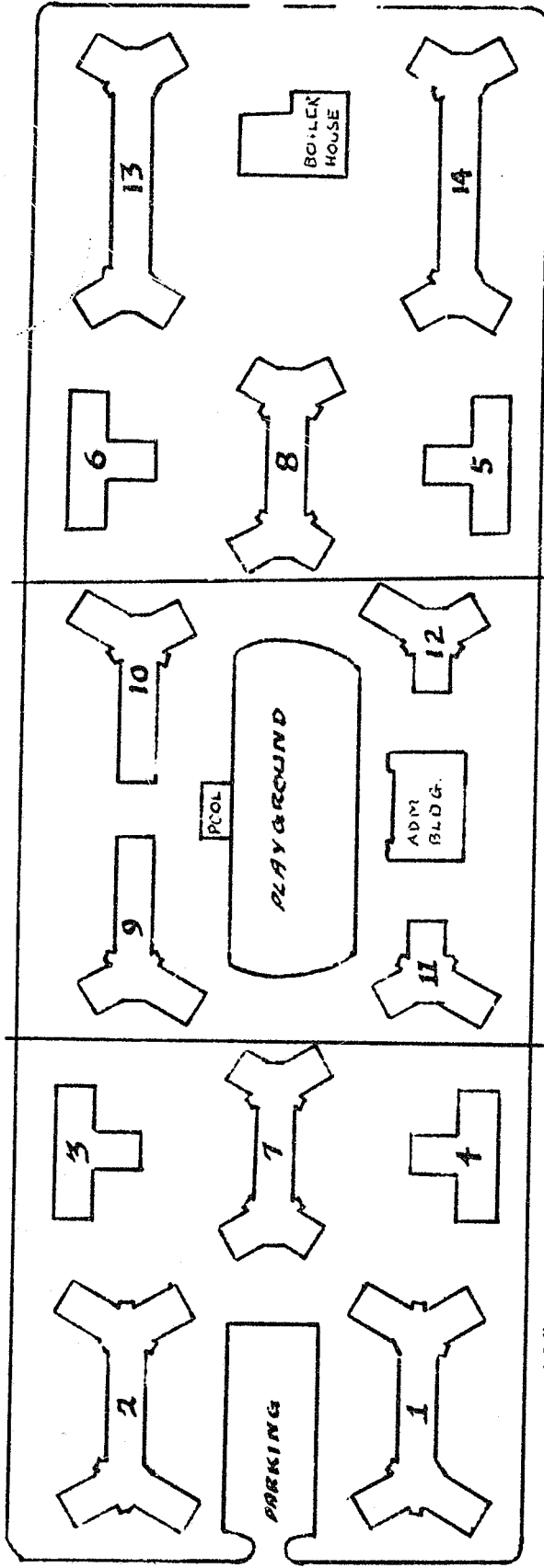
As of June 30th, all but 47 of Bellevue Square's 499 units were occupied.

The tenant group was entirely non-white, with all but 61 units black-occupied. Also, Dutch Point Colony had all of its 220 units occupied, with 55% non-white (60 black, 62 other).

Bellevue Square is about 30% larger than Dutch Point in terms of land acreage (12.57 vs. 9.6). Population density (measured by occupied units/acre) shows Bellevue Square to be about 50% greater (35.9 vs. 22.9).

An illustration of the physical layout of the two projects is presented on the following pages.

BELLEVUE STREET



PAVILION STREET

CANTON STREET

AREA - 1

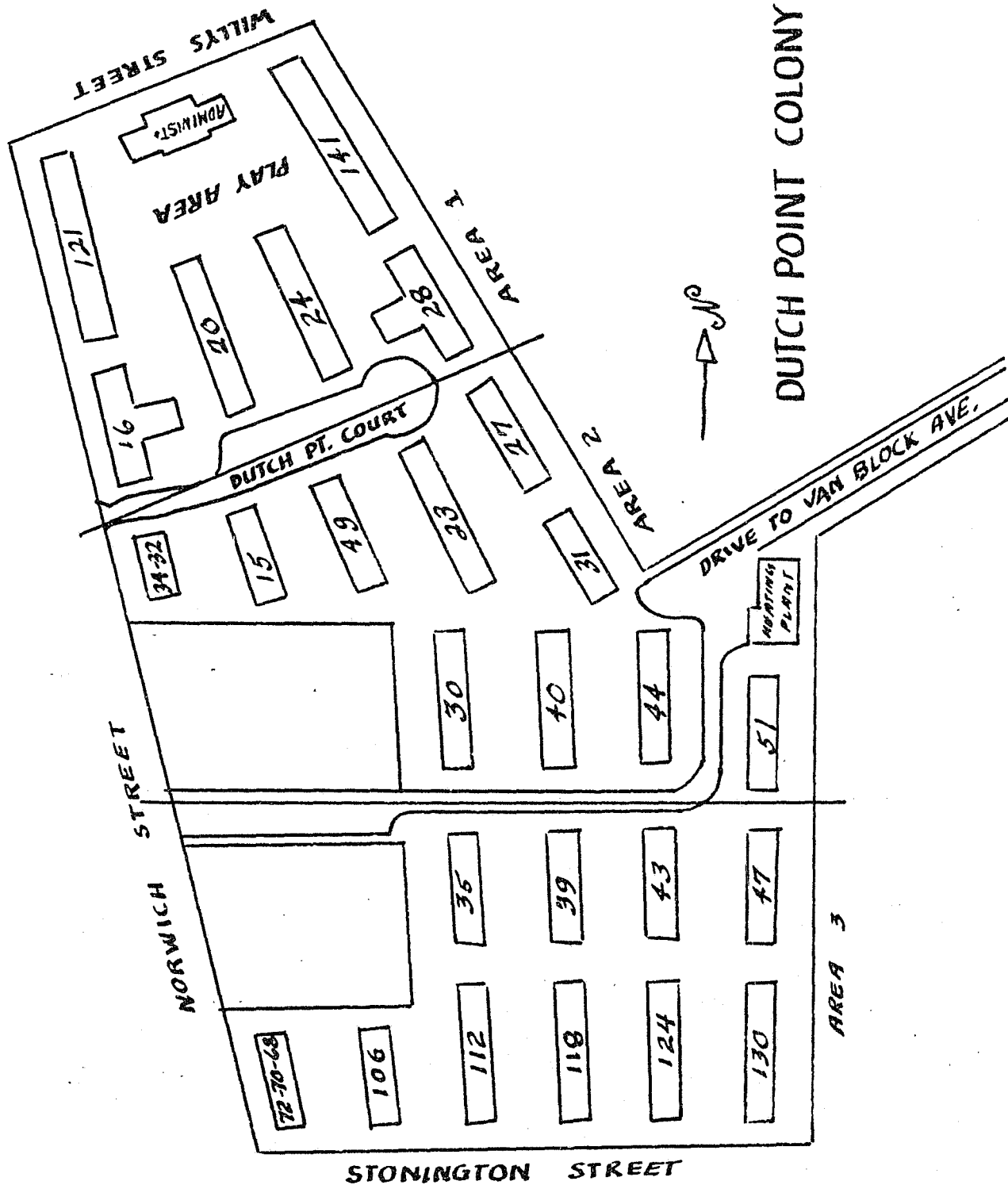
AREA 2

AREA 3

WOOSTER STREET



BELLEVUE SQUARE



DUTCH POINT COLONY

STONINGTON STREET

NORWICH STREET

WILLYS STREET

DRIVE TO VAN BLOCK AVE.

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

DUTCH PT. COURT

ADMINISTR.

PLAY AREA

HOISTING PLANT



## PART II

### A. Inter-Relationships

The following interviews were conducted to ascertain how various groups, agencies, and individuals in Hartford have perceived the HASP program during its first year of operation.

#### Assistant to the Police Chief

On Tuesday, July 18, 1972, in company with Steve LoPinto, of the Model Cities Staff, we met with the Assistant Chief of Police Heslin, Capt. Lavigne, and Major Napper of the Hartford Police Department. Our inquiry was to ascertain how the Police Department perceived the HASP Program.

In a "blue sky" type conversation, the police representatives indicated that they were very pleased with the HASP program, with certain reservations.

They mentioned that, in the past, the Housing Authority had hired patrolmen to walk beats, and now that was no longer necessary. It was added that they perceive the crime rate to be about the same in the two housing projects. They expressed some concern in that they had not received any feedback of incident reports that could be included in their complement of crime statistics. They also expressed some concern about the past records of some of the individuals employed in the HASP program.

They felt that Mr. Haynes had done an exceptional job and realized that he had some very real constraints. They said that, for many reasons, the program had assisted the Police Department in its goals. They hoped that the program would continue.



They indicated that in August the Police Department would offer an additional two days of training to the HASP patrolmen.

Patrolmen

On Tuesday night, July 18, 1972, Mr. Carman met with three Hartford City Policemen who were assigned to mobile patrol in the Bellevue Square area, to ascertain how they perceived the HASP program.

Policeman #1

Has worked in the Bellevue Square area since the inception of the HASP program. He received no official orientation from the HPD about the program. His knowledge has been gained through the "police grapevine" and through his personal experiences working in the area. He stated that another security effort in the City had left a bad taste in the mouths of many policemen.

The HASP program was greeted with skepticism, at first, by most policemen. However, since that time, he has had much inter-action with the HASP personnel, and now sees merit in the program. He informed Mr. Carman that the majority of problems he has had with HASP people have been when they were off duty. He stated that he would like to see the program continued.

Policeman #2

Has worked in the Bellevue square area for about three months. He has received no official orientation from the HPD relative to the HASP program. He, too, has gained his knowledge through the "police grapevine" and through his personal experiences in the Bellevue area. He felt that the HASP program was serving a good purpose; however, he

thought more training was necessary for the HASP people. He stated that more than the patrol was needed to effectively reduce problems in the projects (i.e., better lighting, etc.). He also felt the program should be continued.

Policeman #3

Has only recently joined the HPD. He stated that Mr. Haynes had addressed his class in the police training school and that they were given a wealth of information regarding HASP. In subsequent conversation, this patrolman was highly critical of the caliber of men in the HASP program. He was alarmed at the past records of some of the men, and thought they should be removed from the program. He also stated that the patrol should take over more of the complaints that the police now handle. He felt the patrol should be made "more professional".

South Arsenal Neighborhood Development (SAND)

On Tuesday, July 18, 1972, Messrs. Carman and LoPinto met with John Banks and John Wilson of SAND. Our inquiry was to ascertain what impact they found HASP was having on neighborhood organizations.

Mr. Banks informed us that he had been part of a neighborhood committee that had begun to investigate the need for a housing security patrol some years back. Since that time, he had participated on the Crime and Delinquency Task Force and had contributed to the formulation of the existing HASP program. He related to us, in general terms, a bit about the background of the program, and some of the problems that were encountered.

He further stated that, in the original planning of the program, it was determined that the program would be somewhat different in operation and scope; however, financial limitations and other considerations had caused some shift downward from the original plans.

Messrs. Banks and Wilson were pleased with the present operation. They felt that much had been accomplished in terms of the program's operation, in the area of crime prevention, and in the area of upgrading the standards of the persons employed in the program.

They both agreed that more and better training was necessary and that it was time for the program to take on a more professional image. Mr. Banks stated that he had lectured in the original training course, and since that time, Mr. Haynes had come to him on several occasions for counsel. Regarding the Police Department, Mr. Banks said their coverage appears to be about the same, except now they drive around instead of walking. Mr. Wilson added the police seem to be happier now (since HASP) having been relieved of the foot patrol coverage.

They alluded to some of the existing problems as: not enough patrolmen; the HASP Advisory Board being too large and too arbitrary; not enough having been done to increase the administrative ability of the Program Director and his supervisors; and the lack of adequate and certain continuing funds.

Hartford Housing Authority Board

On Tuesday, July 18, 1972 Mr. Thomas Bodine, Chairman of Housing Authority Board, was interviewed by Messrs. Carman and LoPinto.

Mr. Bodine informed us of his role in assisting to bring a security program to the Housing Authority. Mr. Bodine also stated that, since the program had been implemented, all he really knew about its operation came through discussions with the Housing Authority administrative staff and conversations with various residents. He has never had official conversations with Mr. Haynes or members of his staff. He stated that the Board does not require oral reports from the various administrative heads. Mr. Bodine realized that, as time passes, the HASP program will have to be redefined to meet the rising and changing needs of the Housing Authority; however, he did not have any preconceived notions as to how or when this would be accomplished.

#### HASP Advisory Board

On Wednesday, July 19, 1972 a meeting was held with the HASP Advisory Board and other interested persons. The meeting was to determine how this body perceived the HASP program and to ascertain their plans and perspectives in future programming.

Although there were several suggestions made relative to future planning, the impression was that the Advisory Board has not really addressed itself to future plans. It has not laid out a long-range plan of action with a corresponding timetable, and apparently no work has been done relative to locating a more substantial means of funding. A few members of the Advisory Board made comments about the Patrol such as: they are responsive, and have matured to the job; they have helped in the Housing Authority's effort to provide social services to tenants.

Some suggestions were also voiced such as: making periodic distribution to the tenants of the patrol schedules; making stronger linkages with organized community groups serving the housing projects; instituting a Cadet or Junior Patrol program to develop new patrol members; putting a larger proportion of females on the patrol.

Mr. Carman stressed the following to the Advisory Board members: it is necessary to define just who has decision-making responsibilities regarding this project. In light of that, the Advisory Board should define its own responsibilities and duties, taking care not to limit its decision-making power. He cautioned that the Police Department would never like to go into housing projects again; therefore they would never send a policeman into the projects should they be given control of HASP. It has to be made clear to the Police Department, he added, that they cannot pull back from their (statutory) responsibilities - that HASP is supplementary to normal police coverage.

Hartford Fire Department, Community Relations Unit

On Wednesday, July 19, 1972, Lt. Stewart of the Hartford Fire Department, Community Relations Unit was interviewed. The meeting was to determine how the Fire Department perceived the HASP program. It was readily apparent that Lt. Stewart had taken pains to be informed of the HASP program. He was highly laudatory about Mr. Haynes, and was able to recount many instances in which HASP had given valuable assistance to the Fire Department. He was able to relate reductions in: harrassment of firemen in the course of their

duties; the number of false alarms; and the number of dumpster fires in all the areas patrolled by HASP. He stated that, on several occasions, firemen he least expected to have comments had informed him how much better conditions were with HASP in operation. Lt. Stewart stated that the Fire Department fully intended to offer additional training to HASP as soon as the Fire Department difficulties - due to promotions - could be resolved.

Criminal and Social Justice Coordinating Committee

On Wednesday, July 19, 1972, Mr. Brian Hollander, Director of the Criminal and Social Justice Coordinating Committee, was interviewed. The inquiry was to determine how other criminal justice agencies perceived the HASP program. Mr. Hollander informed those present that he had served as the Chairman of the Crime and Delinquency Task Force, and that in this capacity, he had participated in the planning stages leading up to implementation of the HASP program.

Mr. Hollander stated that, until the last meeting of the Task Force, it had been presumed - without any adverse reactions - that the HASP patrolmen would be armed and have the power of arrest. However, a segment of the community became alarmed at an unfortunate shooting involving a security guard. Due to their concern, there was an 11th-hour decision made that the HASP patrolmen would be unarmed and would have no powers of arrest.

Mr. Hollander was unaware of the fact that the training proposed to be done by the Police Department had not been carried out, or that turnover in personnel had resulted in

a great number of the HASP patrolmen being virtually without formal training. He further stated that his organization had no funding capability; however, he offered his resources to the HASP program.

#### Neighborhood Legal Services

On Thursday, July 20, 1972, Mr. Carman in company with Mr. LoPinto, interviewed Mr. Sydney Schulman, Director of the Neighborhood Legal Services. The inquiry was to determine how the N.L.S. perceived the HASP program. Mr. Schulman informed us that he had been a member of the Task Force that had originally designed the HASP program. In addition, he had lectured to the HASP participants during their training relative to legal aspects. Presently, he is a member of the Advisory Board and had assisted in structuring the Board. However, pressure of his duties kept him from attending Board meetings regularly.

In that regard, Mr. Schulman views the Advisory Board as having three primary purposes:

1. handling personnel grievances
2. providing assistance in locating funding sources
3. as a vehicle for presenting tenants' complaints and suggestions for change.

He added that the Housing Authority stated they would go along with the Advisory Board's setting HASP policy. He was able to tell us instances regarding referrals made to N.L.S. by HASP personnel. He felt that this had been one positive aspect of the program that few other people recognized.

He further stated that, in his role at N.L.S., no one had

ever come to his office to lodge a complaint against the HASP program or any of its members.

Interview With the HASP Program Director

On several occasions, Mr. E. J. Haynes was interviewed relative to his perspective of the HASP program. The following is a summary of those conversations:

Mr. Haynes' sincerity and dedication to the HASP concept and its goals were readily apparent. His enthusiasm is as fervent as when the program began, one year ago. However, some frustration became apparent in that some of his objectives were still out of reach. He felt that his lack of administrative experience was partly the cause; however, he cited incidents when others did not rise to the occasion. Mr. Haynes felt that he was not given adequate support in disciplinary matters, and that he was often circumvented by his subordinates. He felt that some members of the Hartford Housing Authority staff, although courteous and helpful, viewed the HASP as a temporary effort, a demonstration, and a handout, and was not to be taken seriously.

He also mentioned that, from another aspect, the HASP program was intended to provide meaningful employment, and a realistic career ladder to the participants. He stated that the program had reached a plateau, and he found great difficulty in continuing to motivate his staff when he had no reward to offer. He said that he has detected some complacency on the part of his staff and he has become reluctant to talk to them in terms of:

1. better or higher income positions through HASP;
2. upward mobility through the Housing Authority;



3. future employment (in any position) by local law enforcement agencies; or

4. grants toward cross-training or continuing education.

Further instabilities have been generated by rumors relative to discontinuation of the HASP program.

Mr. Haynes related that he had recently returned to college and was enrolled in courses he thought would enable him to gain experiences he lacked. He stated that budgetary limitations made it difficult for him to adequately share his educational experiences with his staff through off-duty hours training.

The impression is that these difficulties have caused Mr. Haynes to become a more competent, more complicated, often misunderstood person.

#### Interview with the Housing Authority Staff Security Liaison

On several occasions there were conversations with Mr. Nick Giamalis relative to the HASP operation and how it was perceived by the Hartford Housing Authority. Mr. Giamalis was able to cite the entire background leading up the HASP program, and fill us in on what had happened since its inception. Not only is he the Housing Authority staff liaison, but he also serves on the HASP Advisory Board.

Mr. Giamalis was exuberant in his praise of HASP and its Director, Mr. Haynes. He felt that there was still much improvement to be made, and stated that he would strongly seek and support such efforts.

He was able to cite an incident that he witnessed in which a potentially bad situation was averted due to prompt and

correct action by HASP members. He stated that some members of the Housing Authority staff may have lukewarm personal feelings about HASP, but those that had personal contact or knowledge of the problem were strongly in favor of its continuation. He further stated that he has made himself available to counsel and assist Mr. Haynes in the performance of his duty. He was only sorry that he could not do more. Mr. Giamalis was hopeful that other physical and equipmental things could be done at the various Hartford Housing Authority properties to assist in increasing the security factor.

Interview with Small Business Proprietor

We were able to gain testimony as to HASP's impact from Mr. Bruno Klos, owner of the Colt Market, 63 Norwich Street. The market is located on the Dutch Point Colony property. Upon interview, Mr. Klos said that the HASP had increased his feelings of security. He related that, prior to HASP, the windows of his store were constantly being broken and that he had been the victim of several hold-ups. Since the inception of HASP, he has experienced no hold-ups and no broken windows. He attributes this to the deterrent capabilities of HASP.

B. HASP in Operation

The Hartford Housing Authority has the basic responsibility in the functioning of HASP, by contract with the Model Cities agency. The organizational structure is that the HASP Program Director reports directly to the Executive Director of the Hartford Housing Authority or his designee (see page 37 ). In this case, Mr. Nick Giamalis was designated to serve as the Housing Authority staff liaison to the HASP program.

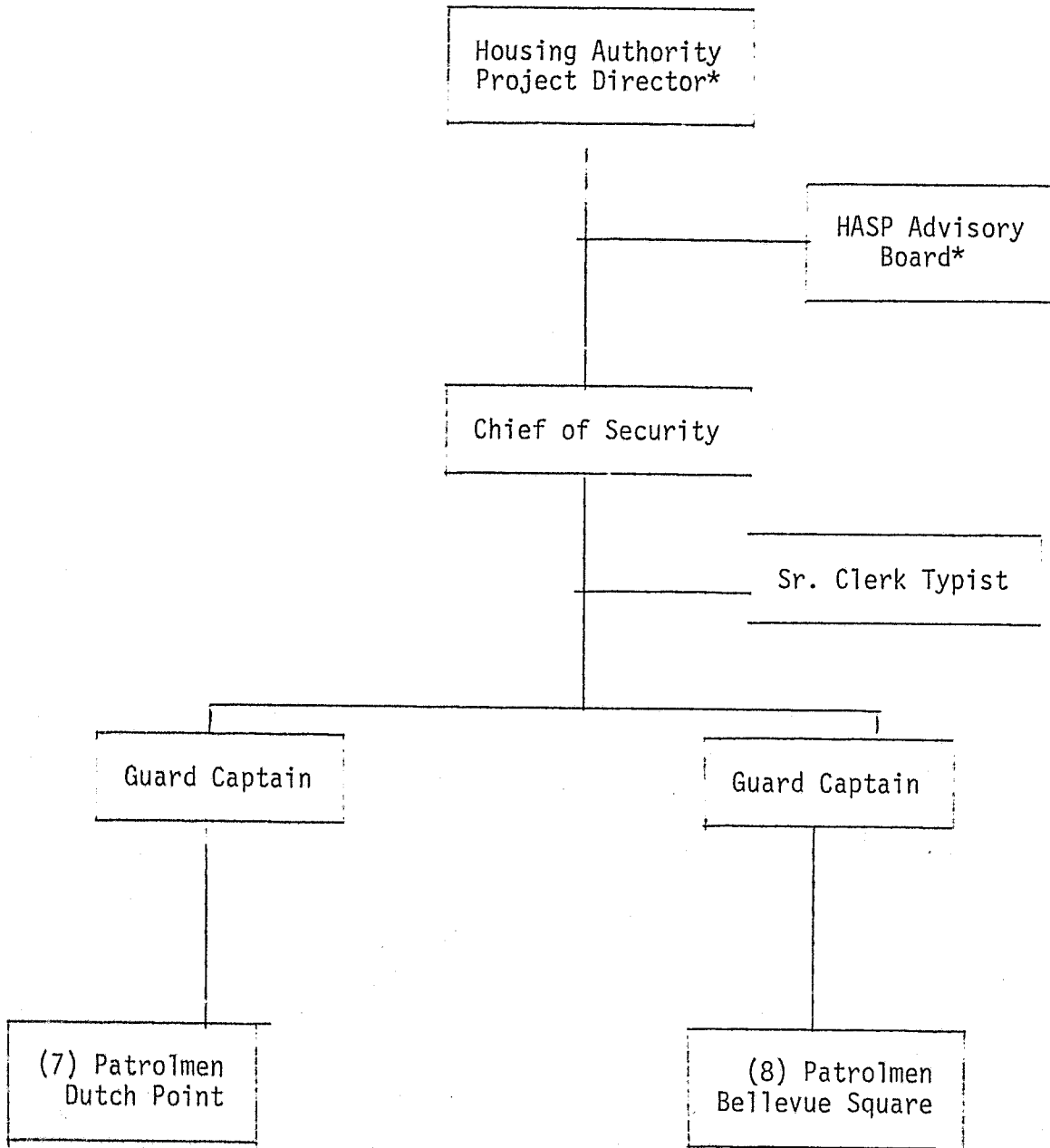
By virtue of the sub-contract, the Housing Authority became directly responsible to the City for the successful implementation of the project. All project personnel became employees of the Housing Authority, and are expected to contribute toward fulfillment of the following services: (See Exhibit #2)

1. Patrol the two housing projects;
2. Provide prompt and effective assistance to residents in health and other emergencies;
3. Provide a continuing campaign for the promotion of good will and confidence in the neighborhood and HASP itself.

The Chief of Security and his secretary are headquartered in the Bellevue Square HASP office.

Since the advent of the E.E.A. funded security patrols at Harriet Beecher Stowe Village and Charter Oak Terrace, the Model Cities funded Chief of Security has become their Chief of Security, also, in an attempt to bring the four patrols under a single management. Consequently, part of the Chief of Security's time must be spent with supervising non-Model Cities activity.

The Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners is not involved in the normal operation of the program. However, there was involvement on the part of the Board during the planning stages, as one representative was successful in pressing



\*Not a Model Cities Funded Position  
(shown for organizational relationship only)

for the security patrolmen to be able to ticket parked cars in violation on project property (see discussion under legal issues, p. 43).

Generally, the Housing Authority hoped the security patrol would be of assistance, aside from the above, particularly in reducing vandalism and nuisance crimes, and in giving the elderly tenants a "sense that someone cares".

The Hartford Police Department's role was foreseen as being able to provide a large portion of the training phase as an in-kind contribution, including instructions in human relations and Spanish offered to Police Department recruits. As provided for in the first-year contract, they were to participate in both the design and conduct of the training.

Initial liaison with the Hartford Police Department led to the issuance of a HPD General Order #71-33 in October (See Exhibit #3). In brief, this order directed the Hartford Police Department's Commander of Field Services to insure that police patrol and traffic personnel cooperate and work with HASP, and that they maintain a liaison with the Director of the HASP program and his subordinates. Additionally, the Training Division Commander was directed to establish recruit training and roll-call orientation for HASP.

It was determined that the Hartford Chief of Police would have ultimate supervision and control of the HASP program. The agreement stipulated that the HASP members would have no arrest powers other than those of a private citizen, and would perform the following law enforcement-related services:

1. Issue parking tickets to vehicles found in violation on HHA property;
2. Handle routine sick calls, including requesting ambulances through HPD Communications Division;
3. Submit written reports to the HPD at the end of each tour of duty; and
4. Provide crowd control within the bounds of their beats.

Recently, HASP has provided each of its members with a booklet containing HASP rules, regulations, standard operating procedures, and other pertinent information.

As manpower will allow, the patrols function on a scheduling, as closely as possible, that is responsive to known or anticipated incidents. Needless to say, this small complement of persons cannot respond to all events; neither does their scope of authority allow them to do all the things some residents might desire. Yet, it is obvious that, within these constraints, they perform a variety of services much to the benefit of the residents, the Housing Authority, the Police and Fire Departments, and to the community-at-large.

Specifically, the patrolmen, equipped with two-way radios, tour the grounds, giving attention to parking and play areas, common corridors, stairways, and walks. They observe and report any unusual activities or events; they provide escort services; they counsel with the youth; they mediate non-criminal tenant disputes; they summon police and fire departments in times of need; they issue summons in instances of illegal or improper parking; and, most importantly, they provide a focal point of responsibility to the housing community in times of emergency and need.

Part and parcel of the original proposal called for the establishment of a HASP Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is composed of 15 persons (eight residents and seven professionals from various agencies), including the HASP Program Director.

The Advisory Board's rules and responsibilities have included: selection of a Program Director; setting the basic qualifying standards for the patrol personnel; providing a grievance mechanism; and determining basic policy matters.

To date, the Advisory Board's activity has been somewhat limited. They tend to deal most frequently with personnel grievances. Little progress has

been made relative to charting HASP's future course or being. Recently, Advisory Board attendance has improved and suggestions for by-laws have been drafted. Toward becoming a more viable entity, the Advisory Board is considering several reorganizational alternatives for itself.

From the point of program implementation, it was beset with several operational difficulties. Although attention was promptly given, the repercussions have greatly affected the first year of operation.

Specifically, there were complications that caused the program to start much later than originally intended. This affected the starting date of the Program Director and the recruitment, screening, and employment of patrol personnel. It also caused a deviation from the original training program to an abbreviated, less substantial one. Other early difficulties encountered had to do with: insufficient funds budgeted for the purchase of uniforms and equipment; and, constraints arising from the purchasing process of the Housing Authority.

However, the criticisms that have arisen to date, to a great extent, have been unfounded and are greatly outnumbered by the positive testimony of those who have been directly served by the program.

#### Proficiency of Program Administration, Management and Supervision

It is important to first note that the recruiting material omitted any clear reference to the desired level of administrative, managerial or supervisory qualifications for personnel. As this relates to the Program Director the emphasis on abilities was placed, and rightly so, in other areas: (1) prior police experience, (2) leadership abilities, (3) prior community work experience, and (4) the ability to get along with neighborhood people. As the qualifications are specified in the Proposal, the present Director meets them fully.

Unfortunately, as has been observed by others, and by his own admission,

Mr. Haynes' greatest weakness lies in his lack of administrative and managerial experience. More unfortunate is the fact that, so far, Mr. Haynes has received only criticism from those sources designated to advise and assist him. We were gratified to learn that Mr. Haynes has re-enrolled in college, at his own expense, in an attempt to overcome his shortcomings.

To some extent basic supervision suffers due to the lack of experience and lack of supervisory training given the two program Captains. This is complicated by (1) the influence of the Housing Authority, (2) the influence of the Police Department, (3) intervention by the Advisory Board, and (4) the tendency of patrol members to circumvent the chain of command.

Another important factor is that many of the patrol members have not done this type of work before. This, in addition to the arbitrary training schedule has obviously manifested itself as a varying resistance to supervision.

#### Allocation of Manpower in Terms of Need

A review of the scheduling and allocation of manpower indicated that some difficulties are being encountered due to sick time, days off, suspensions, etc. Assignments are made first on the basis of number of men available on any given day. Then consideration is given to problem areas. This is directly related to an inadequacy in total manpower.

#### Adequacy of Training and Skill Development

The training program, as described in the Proposal, has never materialized. Further, other than scattered on-the-job training sessions and a brief session to be conducted by HPD, no comprehensive training program was foreseen. (See p. 68 for description of possible training).



This is due in part to the fact that time limitations and the press of duties of a normal shift do not lend themselves to such training programs. Secondly, no funds have been available to institute an over-time or off-duty training program.

#### Adequacy of Manpower and Equipment

All aspects of the HASP Program are seriously limited due to the inadequacy of manpower in terms of numbers of men. As previously indicated, the complement of patrol personnel is not large enough to satisfy the demands of diligent and faithful patrol, and also take into consideration time off, sick time, and special assignments.

This has resulted in an arbitrary and weakened patrol and has drawn criticism from the residents and from patrol members.

#### System of Reports

Currently, the HASP patrolmen submit two informational reports. One is titled, "Irregularity Report". Its purpose is to record incidents of substance. The second report is titled, "Security Guard Report". Its function is a chronological report of duty.

In a review of HASP files, it was discovered that more than 40% of the Irregularity Reports contained information that more aptly should have been only an entry on the Security Guard Report. Apparently, this results in patrol members returning to the office frequently, consuming time filing an unwarranted report.

Also, several of the Irregularity Reports indicated that a follow-up report was to be made; however, no such information was attached to the original Irregularity Report.

In other instances, HASP's system of reports to Model Cities is recorded on a report form from which it is most difficult to derive relevant information.

The system of informational exchange between HASP and the Hartford Police Department currently is not being done at the level at which both organizations benefit.

#### Legal Basis for HASP

There is an apparent lack of legislative support for the type of security patrol that has been established. Section 8-44b of the (Connecticut) General Statutes provides housing authorities with the power to establish a housing authority police force. This is based upon legislation approved June 7, 1971. (See Exhibit #4 ).

However, HASP violates many of the provisions of this statute, e.g. the patrolmen do not meet the requirements referred to; it is not desired that they either have or exercise municipal police arrest powers; nor is it desired that they be subject to the ultimate supervision and control of the Chief of Police. Since HASP does not fit the requirements of Section 8-44b as presently constituted, it bears no legal responsibility to the Hartford Chief of Police.

In much the same situation, the Hartford City Charter provides in Chapter 10, Section 3 (See Exhibit #5 ) for special policemen who, after appointment by the Police Chief, remain employees of the applicant (i.e. Housing Authority). The Housing Authority, according to the Corporation Counsel's office, qualifies as an applicant under this section as a "public corporation". Although day-to-day control would remain with the applicant, the special policemen, while on the premises of the applicant, would have all the powers and duties of policemen of the City, and are subject to the rules and regulations of the Police Department.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the HASP members have been granted, under a Police Department order, the authority to issue parking tickets. However, the Corporation Counsel's office has pointed out that the proper

legal basis for this action is for the individual issuing the ticket to be appointed as a Special Police Officer - such as the City's "Meter Maids". Once again this conflicts with the present situation.

Beyond these contradictions that exist, it is further realized that the issue of legal protection for the HASP members in times of extra-ordinary circumstances is also an important one. The City Corporation Counsel's office has stated that their research reveals no statute that would require the Housing Authority to assume the payment of any judgment rendered against HASP members acting in performance of their duties and within scope of their employment.

Clarity of Responsibilities and Roles as perceived by HASP Patrolmen

And

Staff Morale

The above two topics were explored through personal interviews utilizing a form especially designed for this purpose. The results of these interviews and their analysis are presented in the following section.

C. HASP Questionnaire

The following information is based exclusively on information collected through personal interviews with HASP patrolmen (see Exhibit #6 for interview schedule used). The principal reason for these interviews was to assess how the patrol personnel perceived various aspects of the program. No attempts were made to determine the veracity of the individual answers and statements. Ten of the 15 patrolmen employed were interviewed. This represented the following divisions of personnel:

1.

No.	Ethnic Group	Average Age	Sex
7	Black	34	1F, 6M
3	Spanish Speaking	37	3M

2. 3 - were assigned to Dutch Point Colony  
7 - were assigned to Bellevue Square
3. 7 - were employed during 1971  
3 - were employed during 1972
4. All resided in the Model Cities Area  
7 - reside in the public housing developments.

It was discovered, in the analysis, that there was some variations in the perceptions of the 1971-employed persons as opposed to the 1972-employed persons. Therefore for purposes of examination their respective responses have been separated.

Training

One stated objective of the HASP Program was to develop a concentrated and a continuing training program.

When asked:

Question: What training did you receive as a HASP patrolman?

1971 Responses: (average answers) First-Aid, fire prevention  
police regulations and human relations.

1972 Responses: (average answers) First-Aid, and human relations

Question: Do you feel that you received enough training?

Responses:	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Yes	3	3
No	4	0

Question: Do you feel that the training you did receive was of  
good quality?

Responses:	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Yes	7	2
No	0	0
Unsure	0	1

The majority of the first group to be employed felt that more training was necessary; the last group to be employed felt otherwise. The 1971 group expressed a need for more training in the areas of: psychology, public relations, report writing, self defense and better attitudinal skills for HASP patrolmen.

#### Career Ladder

It was implied in the original proposal that this program would also aim to establish meaningful jobs that would lead to a career ladder. When asked:

Question: Do you feel that this job will eventually lead to  
a better job for you?

Responses:	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Yes	7	2
No	0	0
Unsure	0	1

Only 2 of the 1971 group saw future work in security. The other 5 thought they would progress in some type of community/social work. One of the 5 stated HASP has given him the opportunity to go to college. Two of the 1972 group indicated that they expected promotions in the HASP Program.

The HASP (Organization & Operation)

In a series of questions relative to how the patrolmen perceived the HASP in its organization and operation, we ascertained the following:

a. Hours

1971 Responses: 5 - persons felt the working hours and scheduling were satisfactory  
2 - persons did not like to switch shifts

1972 Responses: 2 - persons felt the working hours and scheduling were satisfactory  
1 - person did not like to work late at night

b. Pay

1971 Responses: The same 5 persons felt the salaries were good  
2 - persons felt underpaid

1972 Responses: All three persons were satisfied with their present salaries

c. Job

All 10 persons stated that they liked their jobs.

Question: Do you feel like a regular Housing Authority employee?

Responses:	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Yes	3	3
No	4	0

Note:

Dissenters cite feelings akin to lack of job security and lack of recognition by the Housing Authority. Nine of the 10 felt the job had other, personal rewards. Much of this was due to the "nice things the residents said about HASP."

d. Program Effectiveness

1971 Responses:     3 - felt more could be done  
                      3 - felt enough was being done  
                      1 - no comment

1972 Responses:     All 3 felt more could be done

Note:

Relative to comments about more should be done by HASP, respondents alluded to "being able to do more social work (advice and referral)."

All 10 of the respondents perceived their main task as "helping people." They all also felt they could be more effective in this area with "more manpower, spending more time with individual cases." None of the 10 respondents could identify any additional services they felt HASP should render.

e. Appeals Mechanism

<u>1971 Responses</u>		<u>1972 Responses</u>	
OK	4	OK	2
Dislike	2	Dislike	0
Not sure	1	Not sure	1

f. Equipment

Of the 10 respondents only 2 (from the 1971 group) felt weapons (Mace and nightsticks) should be used. Two felt time clocks, additional uniforms, and better walkie-talkies were needed.

Relationships

The intent of the following series of questions was to determine how the HASP patrolman perceived his interaction with others.

a. Hartford Policemen

85% of HASP's contact with the Hartford Police Department has been through the HPD being called to the area on criminal and family disturbance matters.

15% of contact has been through care to the ill or injured. All 10 respondents report they "get along good with Hartford policemen." Three of the 1971 group, however, expressed feelings that the HPD "did not understand HASP's role."

Of the 1971 group, 3 would do nothing to improve HASP/police relationships. Four would attempt to improve communications through get-togethers.

Of the 1972 group, one would do nothing; 2 would attempt to improve communications.

b. Housing Authority Employees

Apparently due to the hours worked, HASP's contact with Housing Authority employees is limited to maintenance people. Nine of the 10 (1 - no comment) report good feelings about the HA employees with whom they do have contact.

Question: Did your impressions of the Housing Authority change when you became a security patrolman? (Better or worse?)

Responses:	1971	1972
Yes	6 - better	1 - better
No	1 - unchanged	1 - unchanged
		1 - no comment

Nine of the 10 felt that HASP/ Housing Authority relationships were as good as could be. One no comment from the 1972 group.

c. Residents

All 10 report that they feel a good relationship exists between HASP and the residents. They felt that this was due to "long time contacts"; "that HASP was made up of community people", and "we try hard to do a good job." Nine of the 10 respondents stated they had no particular difficulties in dealing with the residents. They



identified parking problems and tenant/tenant squabbles as being the most irksome and time-consuming of their duties.

Four of the 1971 group felt juveniles were the trouble-makers.

Three could not identify any specific group as trouble-makers.

Of the 1972 group, 1 identified teenagers as trouble-makers; 2 respondents could not identify any specific group.

#### Other Comments

60% of the comments related to a strong wish for continuation of the HASP program. Various comments indicated a desire to see HASP's manpower increased, and one comment alluded to "more authority" for HASP.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In general, participants in the HASP Program can be described as having good morale. They are generally positive in their attitudes and expressions toward every aspect of the HASP program. There was some dissatisfaction with the personnel grievance mechanisms including appeals procedure.

It is important to note the consistency of diverse feelings expressed by the 1971 group as opposed to the 1972 group. It is reasonable to assume that longevity and training are significant factors. Apparently, patrol members better realize their training needs after spending considerable time in the field.

The most valid complaint HASP members voiced was that there were not enough patrolmen in the program. They felt that this reduced their chances for impact and caused individual hardships due to frequent rescheduling of shifts and days off.

D. Resident Interviews

Residents of Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Colony were interviewed to ascertain how residents felt about the HASP program and patrolmen. A random sample was taken of the approximately 870 dwelling units occupied in the two projects. During the 19 man-days of interviewing, a total of 67 interviews were completed. This represents 7.8% of the dwelling units. The complete interview schedule is found in Exhibit #7.

Respondent Information:

1. <u>Race</u>	<u>Dutch Point</u>	<u>Bellevue Square</u>
Black	48%	80%
White	30%	--
Puerto Rican	22%	20%
2. <u>Sex</u>		
Male	30%	23%
Female	70%	77%
3. <u>Relationship to Household</u>		
Head of household	35%	55%
Wife of above	39%	41%
Son or Daughter	17%	5%
Other Relative	9%	—
4. <u>Length of Residence</u>		
Dutch Point Colony:	85% have lived in Hartford more than five years 50% have lived at Dutch Point more than three years.	
Bellevue Square:	72% have lived in Hartford more than five years 62% have lived at Bellevue Square more than three years.	

Responses to Questionnaire: (Both Projects)

Question: From what you know about other cities, do you feel Hartford is as safe a place as these other cities for you and your family to live?

Response: 45% Yes  
19% No  
27% No difference  
9% Don't know

Question: Have you ever thought about moving from this project?

Response: 50% Yes  
50% No

Of the people who have considered moving from the projects:

50% would move out of fear;  
25% cited personal reasons;  
17% would purchase their own homes;  
6% because of increase in family size;  
2% no response.

Question: If you were to move, would you move to:

Response: 26% Another Housing Authority project in Hartford  
23% Another neighborhood in Hartford  
21% A surrounding suburb of Hartford  
26% Another City  
3% Don't know  
2% All but Housing Authority.

Question: Do you think that crime in Hartford is:

Response: 44% Increasing

16% Remaining about the same

14% Decreasing

26% Don't know

Question: Do you see Hartford City Policemen in this neighborhood often?

Response: 76% Yes

24% No

Question: Have you ever called the Hartford City Police for help?

Response: 39% Yes

61% No

If yes, did they come quickly?

72% Yes

28% No

Were you satisfied that the police tried to help you?

82% Yes

18% No

Of those that were not satisfied, 100% said that they were pushed around without cause.

Question: Do you think that the Hartford City Police normally try to do a good job?

49% Yes

35% No

8% Sometimes

8% Don't know

Interviewees cited that they based these feelings as follows:

3% had bad personal experiences:

33% had good personal experiences;

64% had had no personal experiences

Question: Do you think that this project is a safe place for you and your family to live?

Response: 64% Yes  
33% No  
2% Don't know  
2% Somewhat

The interviewees who responded negatively cited fear of criminals and fear of drug users.

Question: Since the security patrol has started do you think things are:

Response: 30% About the same  
59% Better  
3% Worse  
8% Don't know

Most people thought things were better because of the work that they had observed HASP doing and the reduced amount of juvenile misconduct.

Question: Have you ever called the security patrol or been around when a security patrolman was called?

Response: 60% Yes  
40% No

If yes, were you satisfied with what they did?

89% Yes  
11% No

The people who responded "no" indicated that they felt HASP members were late on arriving to incidents, were not able to do enough, and were not qualified for the job.

Question: Do you think that the security patrol normally does a good job in helping people?

Response: 84% Yes  
6% No  
6% Don't know  
3% Maybe

Question: Do you feel that the security patrol makes this project a better place to live?

Response: 71% Yes  
14% No  
14% No difference  
2% Don't know

The interviewees who responded negatively felt that HASP fails because the men were not always around when the trouble started.

Question: What happens here that you and your family are most afraid of?

Response: 70% of the interviewees cited fear of breaking and entry to their apartments;  
28% cited fear of drugs;  
2% had no fear.

Question: Do you think that most of the trouble around here is made by people who live in the project or people who live outside the project?

Response: 52% People who live outside the project  
13% I don't know  
14% Equal division

Question: What age group do you think makes most of the trouble around here?

Response: 8% Little kids 7-12 years old  
32% Big kids 13-17 years old  
25% Young adults 18-21 years old  
8% Adults 22 and over  
1% Kids 7-17  
10% All ages  
13% No age groups in particular  
4% Don't know

Question: Do you think that there is a particular ethnic group of people who cause most of the trouble?

Response: 17% Black  
6% Puerto Rican  
6% Other  
2% No problem  
26% No particular race  
26% Black and Puerto Rican  
6% Don't know  
11% All

Question: What time of the day are you most worried about things happening?

Response: 2% 8 AM - 12 Noon  
3% 12 Noon - 4 PM  
10% 4 PM - 8 PM  
50% 8 PM - 12 Midnight  
10% 12 Midnight - 4 PM  
2% 8 Am - 8 PM  
3% All day

- 8% No special time
- 13% Feel secure

Question: What do you think it will take to make things better?

Response: Interviewees responded as follows:

- 27% - more cooperation between residents, including juveniles;
- 21% - beautify the property;
- 24% - increase the size of HASP;
- 10% - HASP needs more authority;
- 8% - Manager needs more authority;
- 6% - more city police;
- 4% - Don't know

Question: Why do you think that this will help?

Response: Interviewees explained that they felt people would think twice about doing anything if someone had more authority (36%); they also felt that if they were "together", things would be much better (64%).

Question: Do you worry that someone may:

Response:	<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>	
	39	61	Climb in your windows?
	56	44	Break in your apartment?
	15	85	Steal your mail?
	28	72	Steal your Car - bicycle?
	51	49	Throw things through your window?
	26	74	Set fire to your apartment?
	60	40	Fight your children?
	36	64	Assault your children sexually?
	56	44	Introduce your children to drugs?



<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>	
53	47	Cause your children to get in trouble?
46	54	Snatch your purse?
34	66	Assault you?
41	59	Rob you?
40	60	Damage your property? (car, bicycle, etc.)
42	58	Hurt you with a weapon?

Question: Have you changed your habits because of your fear of crime?

Response: 20% Yes

78% No

2% Don't know

Of those who responded affirmatively, 33% reported that they must watch their children more carefully because they might get beaten up; 67% said they feared going out at night.

Question: Is this still necessary since HASP has come into the area?

Response: 69% Yes

31% No

Those who answered positively felt that there are not enough guards and HASP helps, but it is not enough.

Question: What have you seen the security patrol do, that makes you feel good?

Response: Interviewees gave such responses:

(When people fight, they try to talk them out of it;

They do their part;

They have been very polite and very good to me;

They can do many simple things;

They're always patrolling;

They talk to kids and break up fights. If the police were sent to the area trouble would result.)

Question: What have you seen the security patrol do that you dislike?

Response: 85% of the interviewees reported "nothing".

Question: Do you think that other people who live here feel the same as you do?

Response: 40% Yes

8% No

35% Don't know

10% Some

5% Many

3% Most

Question: Is there anything else you would like to tell me about the Housing Authority?

Response: People cited the lack of prompt maintenance and repair as their major Housing Authority problem.

Question: Is there anything you would like to tell me about the Police Department?

Response: A great number of people cited the lack of Black policemen patrolling in the area. Most felt that the police did a fine job.

Question: Is there anything you would like to tell me about the security patrol?

Response: The great majority of the respondents felt that the HASP is doing the best it can.

E. Statistical Data

The evaluative team made an effort to locate statistical information that would relate to HASP activities. Although we were able to locate several kinds of data, none was adequate enough to accurately assess or statistically prove any impact the HASP program has had on criminal and delinquent incidents.

Hartford Police Department

It had been assumed, at the HASP program inception, that Hartford Police Department records would provide an accurate record of the full range of criminal, delinquent, and anti-social conduct. Unfortunately, the HPD presently does not have computer capability, and is hard-pressed to provide a record of Part I-type crimes (felonies).

This information (See Exhibit # 8) is indicative of the kinds of activities upon which HASP is least prepared to demonstrate any noticeable impact. Officer Nuss of the HPD Statistical Unit, agreed that enough information (in terms of years) was not available, and that any noticeable changes could be attributed to a variety of influences. For whatever reasons, these figures do indicate a fluctuating but decreasing number of major crimes reported in both the Dutch Point Colony and Bellevue Square areas. (See Graphs # 1 and # 2).

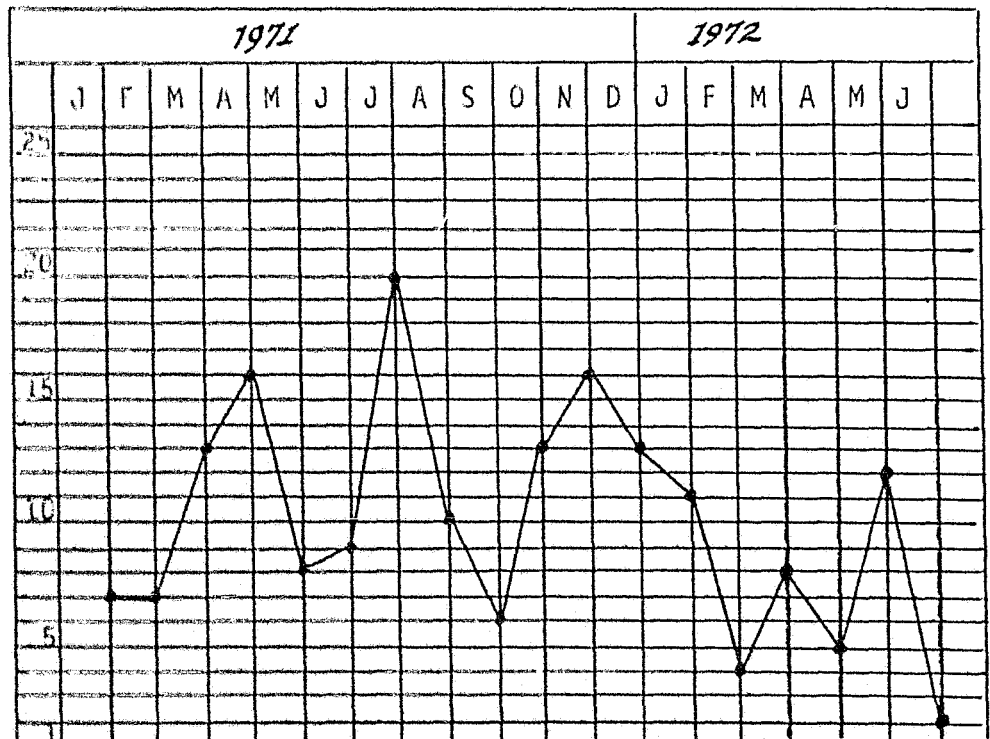
To determine the extent of unreported crimes, a President's Commission initiated the first national survey ever made of crime victimization. Ten thousand households were questioned by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago (NORC). "They were asked whether any member of the household had been a victim of crime during the past year and whether the crime had been reported. More detailed surveys were made of high and medium crime rate precincts of Boston, Washington, and Chicago. The surveys

REPORTED OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR CRIMES

DUTCH POINT COLONY

	1971												1972								
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	T	J	F	M	A	M	J	T	
Murder																					
Rape					1							1									
Robbery	2	1	3	1								7									
Aqq. Assault				1		1	5	1			2	1	11						3		3
Burlary			1	6		4	2	2		2	4	3	24	6		4	1	5	1	17	
Larceny*	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	4	20	3	1	1	1	3		9	
Auto Theft	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	3	1	5	2	1	29		2					2	
Part I Total	6	3	8	13	5	7	12	8	3	10	8	9	92	9	3	5	2	11	1	31	
Other Assaults			1	1			3	1		1	1	2	10			1	1	1		3	
Weapons			2		1								3								
Narcotics										1	1	2	4	1						1	
Breach of Peace	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	1	6		29	1	1	2	2		1	7	

\*Larceny Over And Under \$50.

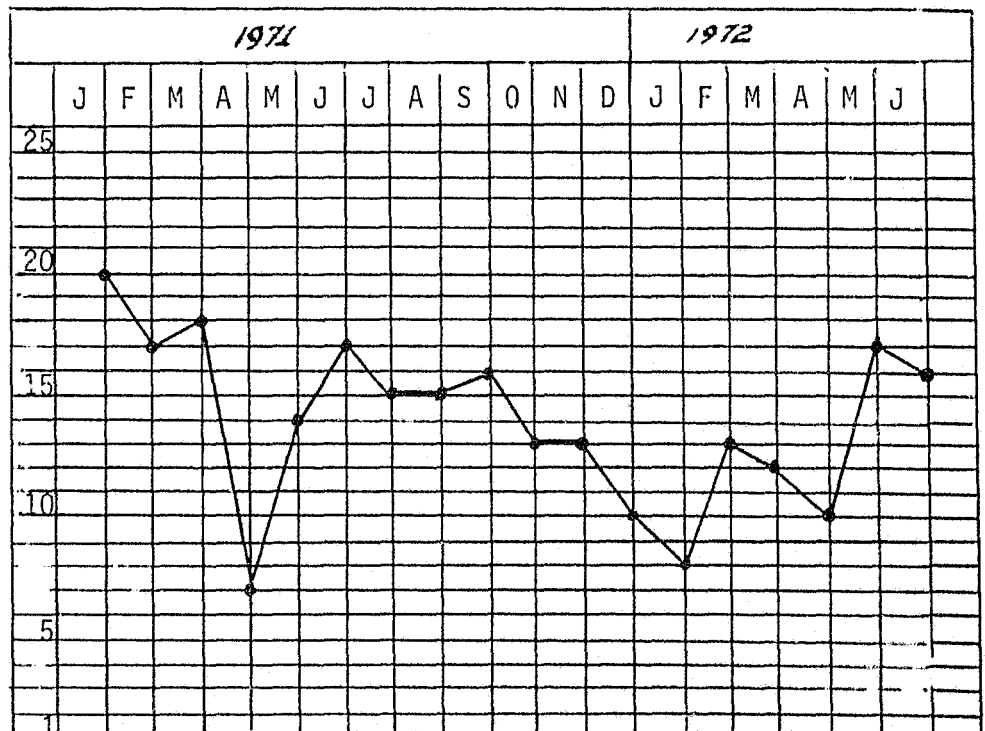


REPORTED OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR CRIMES

BELLEVUE SQUARE

	1971												1972								
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	T	J	F	M	A	M	J	T	
Murder																					
Rape																					
Robbery	2	2	1	1	2	1						9		1			3	1	5		
Agg. Assault	2		2		2	4	2	2	4	3	2	2	25	3	1	1	3	1	4	13	
Burglary	1		3		1		3	2	1	2		2	15	1	1		3	2	7		
Larceny*	6	3	2	1		3		2	2	1	1	1	22	1	3	2		2	4	12	
Auto Theft	4	3	1	1		3	1			1			14	1	1	1	1		4		
Part I Total	15	8	9	3	5	11	6	6	7	7	3	5	85	6	7	4	7	8	9	41	
Other Assaults	2	2	4	1	3	5	3	2	4	2	7	2	37		2	4	2	4	2	14	
Weapons			1										1		1				1		
Narcotics			4	1	1	1		2	1	1		1	12	1					1	2	
Breach of Peace	3	7		2	5		6	5	4	3	3	2	40	1	3	4	1	5	4	18	

\*Larceny Over And Under \$50.



revealed that the amount of crime in the United States is several times that reported in the UCR. The NORC survey found, for example, that forcible rapes were three and a half times the reported rate, burglaries three times, aggravated assaults and larcenies of 50 dollars and over more than double, and robbery 50 per cent greater than the reported rate. The overall personal injury crime reported to NORC was almost twice the UCR rate and the amount of property crime more than twice as much. For certain specific offenses the Washington survey showed from three to ten times as many crimes as the number indicated by police statistics. Even these rates are believed to understate the actual amounts of crime. Albert Biderman points out that this is partly due to the fact that most incidents of victimization, even those of a serious nature legally, are not highly salient experiences in a person's life.

The President's Commission examined four major factors which affect the reporting of crime: (1) the changing expectations of the poor and segregated minority groups; (2) police practices and the professionalization of the police which result in more formal actions, more formal records, and less informal disposition of individual cases; (3) increases in insurance against theft and the belief of many citizens that they must report a crime to the police in order to collect insurance; and (4) classification. Although the UCR rules and offense definitions are explicit, its system of classification presents problems; even the best police statistical departments were found to have made mistakes. New UCR rules should result in more uniform reporting but it will be impossible, the Commission holds, to eliminate problems with data on which offenses as aggravated assault where classification depends on the degree of injury."

(Source: Criminal Statistics by Eugene Doleshal)

In addition to these Uniform Crime Statistics the Hartford Police Department provided an accounting of "calls for police service" that related to both Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Colony (See Exhibit #9 ).

These figures represent the calls to which police responded and in most instances took some action. The action ranged from, "advised" to "report made" to "arrest and subsequent prosecutions." We were unable to obtain information relative to financial dispositions.

These figures cover the period from June, 1971, through June, 1972. Again, they do not go back far enough to accurately determine if the changes are other than normal. However, at Bellevue Square, it is indicated that the number of calls fluctuated and decreased. At Dutch Point Colony, the decrease is more apparent (See Graphs #3 and #4 ).

#### Analysis

A hard-line analysis of these figures is not possible. First, the changes are not sufficient enough, 1971 as opposed to 1972. Secondly, there is no way of determining the probability that, while the HASP patrol may have prevented some incidents from happening, concurrently, people probably began to report incidents more faithfully -- thus, one cancels the other, resulting in questionable change.

Continuation of the HASP program will, in time, reflect more startling changes.

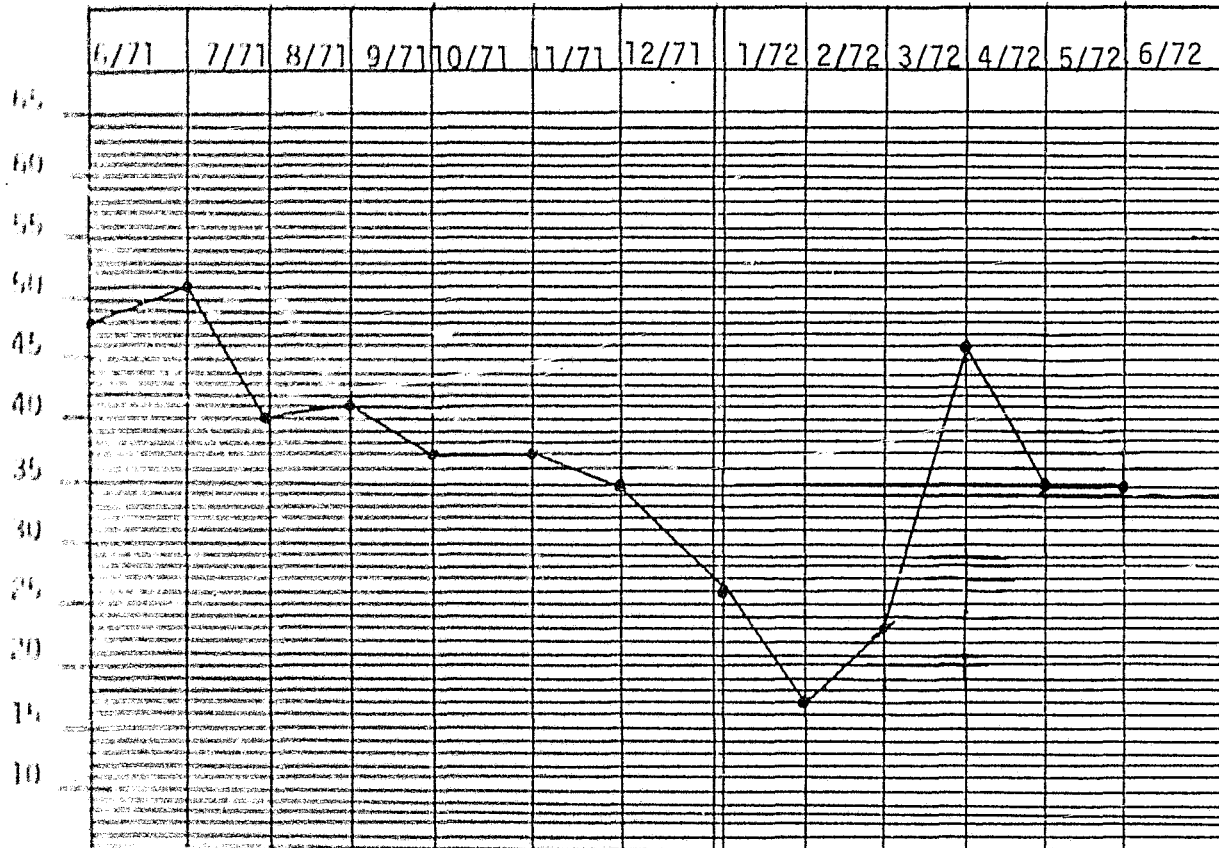
#### HASP Files

The HASP program files themselves revealed a summary of incidents responded to by HASP personnel. As there was no control, these figures indicate accomplishments for the last 11 months. (See Exhibit #10).

These quantitative figures do not accurately reflect the great amount of work and response that some qualitative information indicates. In future evaluations, these figures will bear more meaning.

CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE

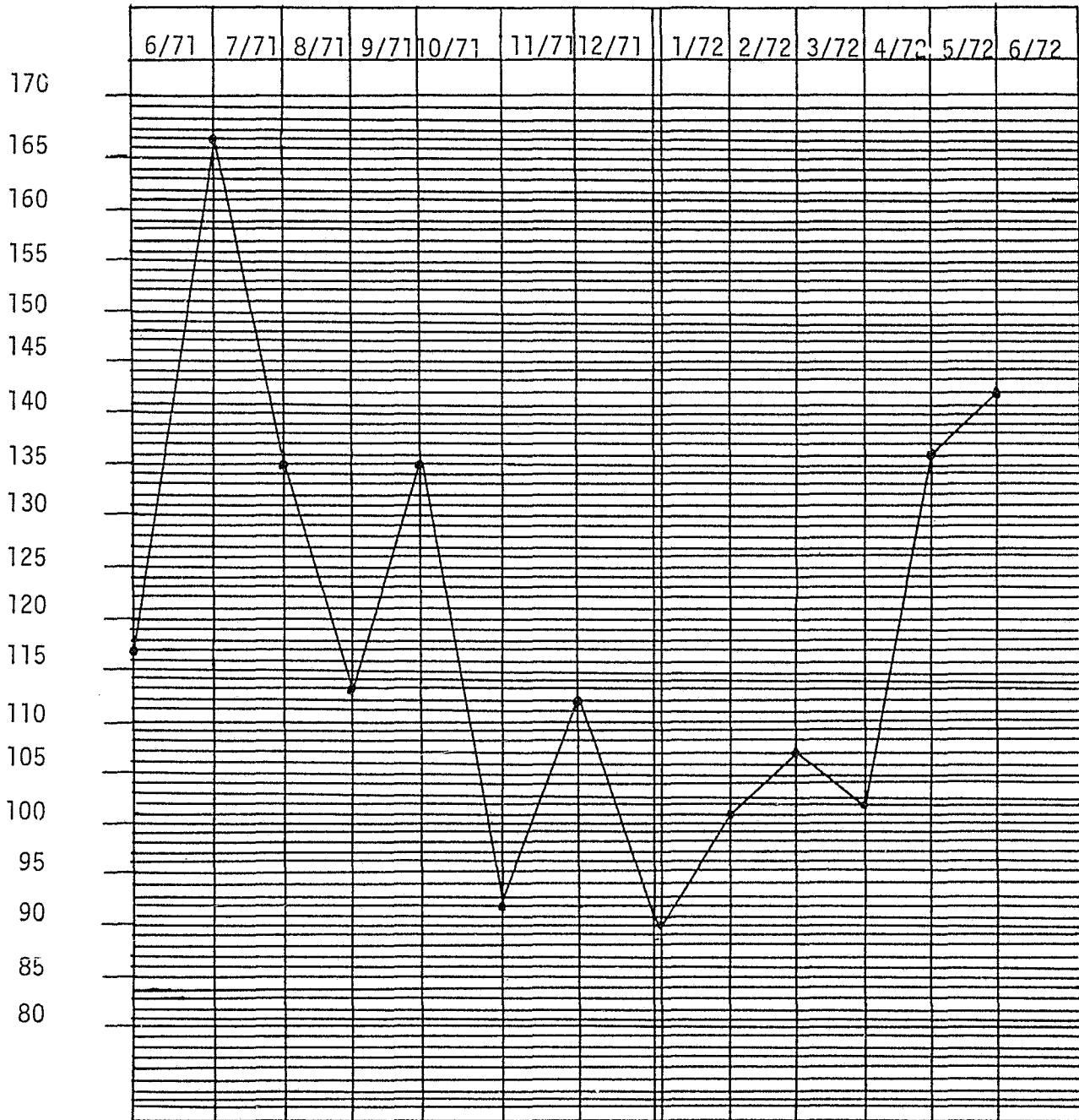
DUTCH POINT





CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE

BELLEVUE SQUARE



Housing Authority Files

Although requested, as of this writing, the Housing Authority could produce no statistical information relative to any impact HASP might have had in the reduction of vandalism or more serious incidents suffered by the Housing Authority.

### PART III

#### A. Description of Possible Training, Under Title VIII

At Mr. Carman's suggestion, Brooks Holloman (of the State Personnel Department) was contacted concerning the possibility of the State granting Title VIII funds to pay for additional training of HASP employees. At that time, the likelihood of such a grant seemed favorable.

A few weeks later, Mr. Holloman contacted Mr. LoPinto to follow-up on the request. A meeting was held on August 8th which also included E. J. Haynes and Tiny Quinn of the Housing Authority. The purpose of this meeting was to provide Mr. Holloman with enough information to enable him to prepare a recommendation on the question of funding.

Mr. Haynes and Mr. LoPinto then compiled a list of recommended subjects to be covered in the training.

On August 23rd, after it was decided by the State Personnel Department that limited funds would be available this fiscal year to support HASP training, a meeting was held with representatives from Manchester Community College to determine their capacity to provide this training. During the meeting, it became clear that the grant would provide for only 6-8 training sessions and that the proposed subject list would have to be shortened accordingly.

Once an agreed upon curriculum can be developed it is believed that Manchester Community College can begin the training some time in October. The training is expected to cover such topics as: developing leadership and group attitudes, human relations, report writing, criminal law and procedures, handling of juveniles, child abuse, mental illness, alcoholism and drug abuse.

The outlook seems favorable for additional training under this grant for the next fiscal year - which may run as long as sixteen additional weeks.

B. Recommendations

1. That the size of the HASP patrol be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Dutch Point Colony

<u>Needed</u>	<u>Present</u>
1 Day Supervisor	1 Supervisor
1 Night Supervisor	7 Patrolmen
1 Swing Supervisor	
2 Day Patrolmen	
4 Night Patrolmen	
3 Swing Patrolmen	
12	<u>8</u>

Bellevue Square

<u>Needed</u>	<u>Present</u>
1 Day Supervisor	1 Supervisor
1 Night Supervisor	8 Patrolmen
1 Swing Supervisor	
3 Day Patrolmen	
6 Night Patrolmen	
3 Swing Patrolmen	
15	<u>9</u>

2. That more specific legislative support be sought for HASP members.
3. That a real career ladder be established and that HASP members be encouraged to cross-train and bid on better positions at the Housing Authority, or civilian positions at the Hartford Police Department.

4. That the general appearance of the HASP office be upgraded. (Re-furbishing, repainting, grass planted outside, exterior lights increased around entrance-way, illuminated HASP sign, windows washed regularly, etc.)
5. In its efforts to provide sound and relevant training for the HASP members, consideration should be given to the development of a curriculum that directly relates to the specific duty and skills needed by housing security patrolmen. Secondly, a training schedule must be established that will provide for at least 240 hours of classroom-type training. Next, provisions must be made so that each HASP member can complete the required training while being compensated.
6. At present, it is most difficult to statistically prove any program's impact on crime and delinquency. A mechanism must be devised that would maintain an accurate quantitative accounting of any changes in criminal activity that can be attributed to this program.
7. Efforts should be made by those responsible for the program to form a consensus long-range plan with a corresponding timetable. This would serve to give the program a stronger sense of direction as well as raising the issue of future funding sources.

EXHIBITS

- A. Function. The Housing Authority Security Patrol shall be a security force, above and beyond security forces existing in the Model Neighborhood on the date of this contract, providing services in public safety to the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Housing Projects, hereafter referred to "the two Projects", and their residents.
- B. Services Provided. The Housing Authority Security Patrol hereinafter called "HASP", shall provide the following services:
1. Concentrated and direct efforts toward the prevention of crimes, including muggings, purse-snatchings and vandalism, fires, and other situations caused by malice or carelessness which present a danger to life and/or property in the two Projects.
  2. A continuing campaign for the promotion of safety, order, good will, and confidence in the neighborhood and HASP itself.
  3. Prompt and effective assistance in health and other emergency situations. The principal method of providing these services will be through the carrying out of patrols by fifteen HASP Patrolmen.
- C. Administrative Structure. HASP shall be a service of the Operating Agency and will be directed by and executed by employees of the Operating Agency acting under the direction of a Chief of Security who shall report to the Director of Management of the Operating Agency. An Advisory Council shall advise the Operating Agency and the Chief of Security on all aspects of the project's management and operations and will have additional functions described below.

D. Advisory Council. The Advisory Council will consist of fifteen persons and shall include:

- The chairmen of the Tenants Association of each of the two projects,
- A resident of each of the two Projects appointed by the Tenants Association of each project,
- A resident of each Model Neighborhood, as defined in Appendix E, who shall be nominated by the HASP subcommittee to the Crime and Delinquency Task Force and the CDA for their approval,
- Two professionals in the field of law enforcement, police science, law, community relations or related fields who shall be nominated by the HASP subcommittee to the Crime and Delinquency Task Force and the CDA for their approval,
- Two persons appointed by the Chief of the Hartford Police Department, at least one of whom is a uniformed policeman frequently assigned to at least one of the two Projects,
- Two persons appointed by the Operating Agency, at least one of whom shall be involved in the management of at least one of the two Projects,
- And the Chief of Security, following his appointment by the Operating Agency.

The Operating Agency will convene the initial meeting of the Advisory Council prior to performing any other obligations under this agreement. The rights and duties of this Advisory Council shall be:

- to advise the Operating Agency in the design and execution of the recruiting process,
- to approve a minimum of three candidates for the position of Chief of Security, and to rank these candidates in the order of the Council's preference in accordance with City Personnel procedures,



- to approve a minimum of twenty candidates for the position of HASP patrolmen,
- to advise the Operating Agency in the design and operation of patrols and services,
- to file complaints against the patrol and the patrolmen and to suggest appropriate action, including discipline,
- to listen to complaints by patrolmen against the Chief of Security and the Operating Agency and to suggest appropriate action,
- to make recommendations on the rules, regulations and department guidelines for the patrolmen to the Operating Agency and the Chief of Security,
- to participate in monitoring and evaluating the project as requested by CDA staff,
- to participate in the formulation of policies bearing on HASP action,
- and to present the needs of the residents to the Operating Agency and the Chief of Security.

E. Qualifications and Duties of the Chief of Security and Others. The Chief of Security shall administer and direct the Project. The qualifications and duties of the Chief of Security, the Guard Captains, and the Security Guards of HASP Patrolmen shall be in accordance with the narrative description of the project, attached hereto as Appendix F.

F. Training of the Patrolmen. The patrolmen will be trained in a ten-week training program conducted by the Hartford Police Department in cooperation with the Hartford Fire Department and the Human Relations Commission. Detailed design of the training will be conducted by the Chief of Security and the Hartford Police Department with the advice of the Advisory Council and

the cooperating trainers. As a minimum, training will include:

First Aid	Crowd Control
Traffic Control	Radio Operations
Fire and Safety Inspections	Patrol Procedures
Community Activities	Physical Conditioning
Self Defense	Leadership
Report writing, filing	Patrol rules, regulations and guidelines
Problems of Low-Income groups and individuals	
Orientation to Hartford City Government	
Orientation to Hartford Housing Authority	
Introduction to Hartford Police and Fire Departments	
Legal aspects of Private Security Patrols.	

- G. Liaison and Linkage to Hartford Police Department. In both training and execution the Operating Agency shall cooperate fully with the Hartford Police Department. Before actual patrols begin, the Chief of Security shall meet with the appropriate representative of the Department in order to devise procedure to be followed in cases where joint action by HASP and the Department are necessary, probable, or desirable. Procedures jointly worked out shall become standard HASP operating procedure and will be reevaluated periodically by the Operating Agency and the Department. Procedures shall be devised covering all foreseeable problems of joint action, emergency as well as non-emergency.
- H. Use of Deadly Weapons Prohibited. Deadly weapons, including but not limited to guns, knives, daggers, pistols, rifles, chains, clubs, and billy-clubs shall not be used by employees of the Operating Agency for any purpose of this agreement.

2. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The general objective toward which the Housing Authority Security Patrol Project is directed is to provide for the security of the residents of the Dutch Point Colony and Bellevue Square Housing Projects. The means of attaining the above stated objective focuses upon the establishment of the Housing Authority Security Patrol Project.

SECTION A: SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

A. Primary Services

1. Patrol the Dutch Point, and Bellevue Square housing projects in an effort to curtail the rate of crime and danger to the lives and property of residents.
2. Provide prompt and effective assistance in health and other emergency situations.

B. Secondary Services

1. Provide a continuing campaign for the promotion of safety, order, good will and confidence in the neighborhood and HASP itself.
2. Establish an advisory council which shall consist of fifteen persons and shall include:
  - The chairmen of the Tenants Association of each of the two projects,
  - A resident of each of the two projects appointed by the Tenants Association of each project,
  - A resident of each Model Neighborhood, as defined in Appendix G who

shall be nominated by the HASP subcommittee to the Law and Justice Task Force and the CDA for their approval,

-Two professionals in the field of law enforcement, police science, law, community relations or related fields who shall be nominated by the HASP subcommittee to the Law and Justice Task Force and the CDA for their approval,

-Two persons appointed by the Chief of the Hartford Police Department, at least one of whom is a uniformed policeman frequently assigned to at least one of the two projects.

-Two persons appointed by the Operating Agency, at least one of whom shall be involved in the management of at least one of the two projects,

-And the Chief of Security.

The Operating Agency will convene the initial meeting of the Advisory Council prior to performing any other obligations under this agreement.

The rights and duties of this Advisory Council shall be:

- to advise the Operating Agency in the design and execution of any recruiting and screening necessary to fill any staff vacancies which may occur,
- to advise the Operating Agency in the design and operation of patrols and services,
- to file complaints against the patrol and the patrolmen and to suggest appropriate action, including discipline,
- to listen to complaints by patrolmen against the Chief of Security and the Operating Agency and to suggest appropriate action,
- to make recommendations on the rules, regulations and department guidelines for the patrolmen to the Operating Agency and the Chief of Security,

- to participate in monitoring and evaluating the project as requested by CDA staff,
- to participate in the formulation of policies bearing on HASP action,
- and to present the needs of the residents to the Operating Agency and the Chief of Security.

SECTION B: PERSONS TO BE SERVED

Persons to be given first preference in receiving services provided by the project are:

- those in the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Housing Projects.

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER # 71-33

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 17, 1971

A. PURPOSE:

This General Order announces an agreement between the Hartford Police Department and the Hartford Housing Authority Security Patrol regarding patrol responsibilities in the Bellevue Square and Dutch Point Housing Projects.

B. POLICY:

Members of this Department shall cooperate fully with HASP members for the mutual benefit of the Department, HASP and the Community they serve.

C. JURISDICTION:

1. Police responsibility on Housing Authority grounds shall remain with the Hartford Police Department.
2. HASP augments the Police Department in addition to its community service function.
3. By virtue of his sworn police power, an officer on official business in the Housing Projects shall be in charge. However, such officer shall utilize the resources of HASP as much as possible.
4. HASP members shall not have arrest power other than that of a private citizen.

D. HASP SERVICES:

1. HASP members shall:
  - a. Issue parking tickets to vehicles in violation on Housing Authority property within the project they serve.

- b. Handle routine sick calls including:
  - (1) Requesting ambulances from the Hartford Police Communications Division.
  - (2) Submitting written reports to the Department at the end of their tour with all pertinent data.
    - (a) Such reports shall be on HPD forms which shall be routed through the HASP Captain-in-charge.
    - (b) HASP will request a line cruiser to transport all police reports to Headquarters.
- c. Provide crowd control at incidents within the bounds of their beat.
- d. Upon request and on approval of the HASP Captain-in-charge, assist all agencies conducting affairs in the area.
- e. Provide such additional assistance to police and fire personnel as is mutually agreed upon.

2. Police Contractors:

- a. When ambulances are requested by HASP members, it will not be necessary to send a line unit unless it appears that the incident requires it or HASP requests the police.
- b. If the police wreckers are requested, a line unit will also be sent and the towing will be at the direction of the police officer according to HPD guidelines.
  - (1) Abandoned cars shall be referred to the Abandoned Vehicle Squad by HASP or any police officer.

E. REQUESTS FOR POLICE:

- 1. HASP personnel shall notify the Hartford Police under the following conditions:

- a. All Felonies
  - b. All crimes in progress or where weapons may be involved.
  - c. Any apprehensions of criminals by HASP personnel or situations in which there is imminent danger of serious injury or death.
  - d. When in their judgement, the presence of the police is warranted.
2. HASP personnel will assist the police on their arrival and remain with them until the situation is resolved.

F. RESTRICTIONS:

1. HASP personnel shall not:
  - a. Carry any weapons.
  - b. Perform investigative or undercover work for any agency.

G. POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. The Commander of Field Services shall:
  - a. Insure that Patrol and Traffic personnel cooperate and work with HASP.
  - b. Maintain a liaison with the HASP Director and his subordinates.
  - c. Bring any problems to the attention of the Division Commanders involved.
  - d. Refer those problems which cannot be resolved at Division level to the Assistant Chief of Police.
2. The Commander, Training Division shall insure that proper recruit and roll-call orientation is provided on the mission of HASP.

BY ORDER OF:

Thomas J. Vaughan  
Chief of Police



Substitute House Bill No. 7176

PUBLIC ACT NO. 424

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOUSING AUTHORITY POLICE FORCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Any housing authority created by section 8-40 of the general statutes shall have the power to establish a housing authority police force, the members of which shall be employees of such housing authority and shall be known as housing authority police officers. Housing authority police officers shall be appointed by the local board, agency or person empowered to appoint municipal police officers, subject to approval of the housing authority. The requirements for appointment as a police officer in the municipality in which the housing authority is located, except for age and physical qualifications, shall be mandatory for housing authority police officers in such municipality. No person shall be appointed to such housing authority police force unless he has been awarded a certificate attesting to his successful completion of an approved municipal police basic training program, as provided in section 7-294e of the general statutes. The initial appointment shall be for a probationary term upon completion of which the appointing authority may promote such probationary officers to permanent status: provided such promotion shall be in accordance with procedures applicable to municipal police officers in the municipality and shall be made subject to the approval of the housing authority. Housing authority police officers shall have and exercise the powers and authority conferred upon municipal police officers and shall be subject to the ultimate supervision and control of the chief of police of the municipality in which the housing authority operates.

Approved June 7, 1971.

HARTFORD CHARTER

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC SAFETY

Section 3 Special Policemen

Upon application of any individual, firm, corporation or association, showing the necessity therefor, The Chief of Police may appoint one or more special officers to be paid by the applicant. He may also appoint, at the request of the City Manager, any employee of any department of the City as a special policeman.

Special policemen shall take the oath required of members of the police force; shall wear, when on duty, in full sight, a badge in the form prescribed by the Chief; and while in or on the premises of the individual, firm, corporation or association requesting his appointment, and in the case of a City employee while in the performance of his official duties, shall have all the powers and duties of policemen of the City and shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Department of Police.

Such appointments shall be revocable by the Chief of Police at any time.  
(Sp. Laws 1947, Act No. 30, Ch. X Sec. 3; Ord. No. 28-67, 11-7-67)

HARTFORD MODEL CITIES  
HASP STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondent Information:

- a. Date employed by HASP \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Ethnic Group:  Black  
 White  
 Puerto Rican

#1. What training did you receive as a HASP patrolman? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#2. Do you feel that you received enough training?  
 yes  
 no  
↓  
If no, what kind of training should have been given? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#3. Do you feel that the training that you did receive was of good quality:  
 yes  
 no  
↓  
If no, Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#4. Do you feel that this job will eventually lead to a better job for you?

yes (what job? \_\_\_\_\_)

no

Why do you feel this way? \_\_\_\_\_

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#5. Do you have any comments to make about:

the hours you work? \_\_\_\_\_

the pay you make? \_\_\_\_\_

any other things about your job? \_\_\_\_\_

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#6. What qualifications do you think a new security guard should have to do a good job? \_\_\_\_\_

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#7. What do you see as your major responsibilities as a security patrolman?

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#8. What could you be doing that would increase the effectiveness of HASP?

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#9. What services are you now doing that you feel you should not be doing?

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#10. Do you feel that there is a good appeal mechanism for work disputes at HASP?

yes

no

Why not?

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#11. Do you have a need for additional tools or equipment to do your job?

yes

no

If so, what ones:

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Why?

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#12. If you could change anything about the way HASP works, what would you change?

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Why?

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#13. In what kinds of situations do you meet Hartford Policemen? \_\_\_\_\_

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#14. How do you usually get along with the Police? \_\_\_\_\_

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#15. In what situations do you meet Housing Authority employees? \_\_\_\_\_

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#16. How do you usually get along with the Housing Authority employees when you meet? \_\_\_\_\_

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#17. Were you a resident of a Housing Authority Project when you took this job?

yes  
 no

Did your impressions of the Housing Authority change when you became a security patrolman?

yes  
 no

How? \_\_\_\_\_

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#18. Do you feel like a regular employee of the Housing Authority?

yes

no

Why not? \_\_\_\_\_

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#19. What would you do to improve the relations between HASP and:

the Police Department \_\_\_\_\_

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the Housing Authority \_\_\_\_\_

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#20. How do you get along with the residents of the projects? \_\_\_\_\_

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#21. Why do you feel this way? \_\_\_\_\_

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#22. What difficulties do you encounter with the residents? \_\_\_\_\_

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#23. Is there any group of people who consistently cause trouble for HASP? \_\_\_\_\_

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#24. Have you found that there are any particular personal rewards in being a HAS patrolman?

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#25. Is there anything else that you would like to say about:

HASP \_\_\_\_\_

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Housing Authority \_\_\_\_\_

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**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

HARTFORD MODEL CITIES

H.A.S.P. SURVEY

Housing Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Apt. #: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer Calls

1.		2.	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Completed:		Completed:	
Not completed:		Not completed:	
Reason:		Reason:	
<u>Interviewer:</u>		<u>Interviewer:</u>	
3.		4.	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Completed:		Completed:	
Not completed:		Not completed:	
Reason:		Reason:	
<u>Interviewer:</u>		<u>Interviewer:</u>	

1. How long have you lived in Hartford?

- Less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 2 years
- 2 years to less than 5 years
- 5 years to less than 10 years
- 10 years to less than entire life
- Entire life

2. From what you know about other cities, do you feel Hartford is as safe a place as these other cities for you and your family to live?

- Yes
- No
- No difference

3. How long have you lived in this project?

- Less than 1 year
- 1 year to less than 3 years
- 3 years to less than 5 years
- 5 years to less than 10 years
- More than 10 years

4. Have you ever thought about moving from this project?

Yes

No

↳ If yes, Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. If you were to move, would you move to

Another housing authority project in Hartford?

Another neighborhood in Hartford

A surrounding suburb of Hartford

Another City

6. Do you think that crime in Hartford is:

Increasing

Remaining about the same

Decreasing

Don't know

7. Do you see Hartford City policemen in this neighborhood often?

Yes

No

Don't notice

8. Have you ever called the Hartford City police for help?

- Yes
- No

If yes, Did they come quickly?

- Yes
- No

a. Were you satisfied that the police tried to help you?

- Yes
- No

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you think that the Hartford City police normally try to do a good job?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Do you think that this project is a safe place for you and your family to live?

Yes

No

↳ If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Since the security patrol has started do you think things are:

About the same

Better

Worse

Why do you feel this way? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Have you ever called the security patrol or been around when a security patrolman was called?

Yes

No

↳ If yes, were you satisfied with what they did?

Yes

No

↳ If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you think that the security patrol normally does a good job in helping people?

Yes

No

↳ Why not, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Do you feel that the security patrol makes this project a better place to live?

Yes

No

No difference

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. What happens here that you and your family are most afraid of?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. Do you think that most of the trouble around here is made by people who live in the project or by people who live outside the project?

People who live here

People who live outside the project

17. What age group do you think makes most of the trouble around here?

Little kids 7-12 years old

Big kids 13-17 years old

Young adults 18-21 years old

Adults 22 and over

18. Do you think that there is a particular ethnic group of people who cause most of the trouble?

Black

White

Puerto Rican

Other \_\_\_\_\_

19. What times of the day are you most worried about things happening?

8 a.m. - 12 noon

8 p.m. - 12 midnight

12 noon - 4 p.m.

12 midnight - 4 a.m.

4 p.m. - 8 p.m.

4 a.m. - 8 a.m.



20. What do you think it will take to make things better?

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21. Why do you think that this will help?

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22. Do you worry that someone may?

- |  |                              |                             |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Climb in your windows                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Break in your apartment                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Steal your mail                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Steal your car -Bicycle                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Throw things through<br>your window          | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Set fire to your apartment                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Fight your children                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Assault your children (sexually)             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Introduce your children to drugs             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Cause your children to get in<br>trouble     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Snatch your purse                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Assault you                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Rob you                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Damage your property<br>(car, bicycle, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Hurt you with a weapon                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

23. a. Have you changed your habits because of your fear of crime?

Yes

No

→ How, \_\_\_\_\_

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b. Is this still necessary since HASP has come into the area?

Yes

No

Explain, \_\_\_\_\_

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24. What have you seen the security patrol do, that makes you feel good?

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25. What have you seen the security patrol do that you dislike?

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26. Do you think that other people who live here feel the same as you?

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes        | <input type="checkbox"/> Some |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No         | <input type="checkbox"/> Many |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Most |

27. Is there anything else you would like to tell me about?

a. The Housing Authority? \_\_\_\_\_

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b. The Hartford Police Dept? \_\_\_\_\_

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c. The Security Patrol? \_\_\_\_\_

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Respondent Information:

1. Race:  Black  
 White  
 Puerto Rican  
 Other
  
2. Sex:  Male  
 Female
  
3. Relationship to Household:  
 Head of Household  
 Wife of Head of Household  
 Son or Daughter  
 Other Relative  
 Lodger or Friend

Interviewer Remarks:

4. Were there any questions which the respondent found difficult to answer because he did not know the answer, or did not want to give an answer? If so, please specify question and reasons.

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5. Describe the condition of the yard.

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6. Describe the conditions of the hallway.

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7. If you saw any HASP person around, describe what they were doing.

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REPORTED OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR CRIMES

DUTCH POINT COLONY

	1971												1972								
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	T	J	F	M	A	M	J	T	
Murder																					
Rape					1							1									
Robbery	2	1	3	1								7									
Agg. Assault				1		1	5	1			2	1	11						3		3
Burglary			1	6		4	2	2		2	4	3	24	6		4	1	5	1	17	
Larceny*	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	4	20	3	1	1	1	3		9	
Auto Theft	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	3	1	5	2	1	29		2					2	
Part I Total	6	3	8	13	5	7	12	8	3	10	8	9	92	9	3	5	2	11	1	31	
Other Assaults			1	1			3	1		1	1	2	10			1	1	1		3	
Weapons			2		1								3								
Narcotics										1	1	2	4	1						1	
Breach of Peace	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	1	6		29	1	1	2	2		1	7	

REPORTED OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR CRIMES

BELLEVUE SQUARE

	1971												1972								
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	T	J	F	M	A	M	J	T	
Murder																					
Rape																					
Robbery	2	2	1	1	2	1						9			1			3	1	5	
Agg. Assault	2		2		2	4	2	2	4	3	2	2	25	3	1	1	3	1	4	13	
Burglary	1		3		1		3	2	1	2		2	15	1	1		3	2		7	
Larceny*	6	3	2	1		3		2	2	1	1	1	22	1	3	2		2	4	12	
Auto Theft	4	3	1	1		3	1			1			14	1	1	1	1			4	
Part I Total	15	8	9	3	5	11	6	6	7	7	3	5	85	6	7	4	7	8	9	41	
Other Assaults	2	2	4	1	3	5	3	2	4	2	7	2	37		2	4	2	4	2	14	
Weapons			1										1		1					1	
Narcotics			4	1	1	1		2	1	1		1	12	1					1	2	
Breach of Peace	3	7		2	5		6	5	4	3	3	2	40	1	3	4	1	5	4	18	

\*Larceny Over And Under \$50.

CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE

BELLEVUE SQUARE

	6-71	7-71	8-71	9-71	10-71	11-71	12-71	1-72	2-72	3-72	4-72	5-72	6-72
Hazardous conditions		3		1	1		2		1	1	1	1	1
Dog complaints						1		1			2	1	1
M. V. Acc. robert		2	1		1				1		1	1	1
M. V. Acc. Personal	2		1										
Evading Responsibility			1	1								1	
Moving violations			1	3	1								
Parking violations										1	1		1
Do Bites	1	2						1					
Sick person	23	29	26	16	25	20	27	18	17	22	17	22	18
Accident, not M. V.	3		4	3	3		2		6	2	4		1
Mental case		3				1				1			
Unknown trouble	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	1		1		4	2
Missin Person	4	7	6	5	11	5	3		4	3	6		2
Juvenile left alone		1	1	1	2			1		2		1	
Juvenile complaint	8	29	10	9	6	2	1	7	5	4	10	3	10
Gambling		2			1								1
Narcotics			1		1	1			3		2		1
Suspicious persons			1	2	1		1	2	1		2	1	1
Suspicious car		2			1		1				2	1	1
Fire alarm, box	2	2	1	1	1		1	3	1	6	1	1	1
Fire alarm, still	8	5	2	7	3	2	3	1	5	2	2	7	6
Breaking & Entering	7	6	6	2	1	1	5	3	6	7	6	6	7
Assaults or fights	7	9	7	4	8	3	7	8	11	8	7	7	15
Breach of Peace	30	43	40	39	35	38	34	30	28	35	20	43	42
Domestic	5	15	10	9	11	6	10	10	8	10	9	17	17
Intoxication		2		1	2		2	1		2	2	5	
Thefts	11	7	5	2	9		3	2	1		3	4	6
Large Disor. Group						1							
Stolen car		2	2	1	1	2	1				2		
Aggravated Assault	3	1		1	3	3			1			2	3
Gun		1	1	1	1		2	1			1	2	1
Other weapon	1	1	1		2		1					1	1
Purse Snatch												3	
Mugging						1		1			1	1	
Holdup									2			1	2
Rape												1	
Homicide													
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>142</b>

CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE

DUTCH POINT

	6-71	7-71	8-71	9-71	10-71	11-71	12-71	1-72	2-72	3-72	4-72	5-72	6-72
Hazardous conditions		1				1							1
Dog complaints	1	1				1	1				1		
M.V. Acc. Property	2				1		1	1					1
M. V. Acc. Personal	1										1		
Evading responsibility	1	1		1	2	1						1	
Moving violations													2
Parking violations	2	1	3	4		1	1	2	2		6		1
Dog bites				1					1	2			1
Sick person	1	3	6	3	2	4	6	5	7	4	7	3	2
Accident, not M.V.	2				1		1				4		
Mental case					1		2		1				
Unknown trouble		1	1								1	2	
Missing person	1	1	2	2	1		2	2	1		1	2	3
Juvenile left alone								1					
Juvenile complaint	2	5	2	5	2			1			2	1	
Gambling		1											
Narcotics						1							
Suspicious persons	1	1	5	1		1	1	1		1			
Suspicious car		1				3	2			1			1
Fire alarm, box	1			1							1		
Fire alarm, still	2	1	1	1							1	4	1
Breaking and Entering	3	1	3	1	2	6	3			4		3	1
Assaults or fights	6	2	2	1	1	1	3	3		2	7	3	4
Breach of Peace	14	19	7	15	14	10	9	6	3	6	5	10	10
Domestic	1	4	3		6	4		2			5	3	3
Intoxication		1	1										
Thefts	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1		3	3	3
Large Disor. Group	1												
Stolen car		4	1	1	1		1	1			1		
Aggravated Assault	1				1	1			1	1			
Gun	2		1			1							1
Other weapon										1			
Purse Snatch							1						
Mugging	1	1											
Holdup													
Rape					1					1			
Homicide													
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>



ACCOUNT OF IRREGULARITIES

VANDALISM AND MISCHIEVOUS CONDUCT

BELLEVUE SQUARE

Aug. '71	Fights	6	Feb. '72	Juveniles	5
	Breaking & Entering	2		Boards off windows	6
	Bottle throwing	1		Broken windows	5
	Broken window glass	1		Breaking & Entering	2
	Missing Juvenile	1			
Sept. '71	Vandalism	1	Mar. '72	Broken windows	4
	Fight	6		Juveniles	5
	Theft	1		Rock throwing	1
	Rock throwing	1		Boards off windows	2
	Board off window	3		Bottle throwing	3
	Burglary	1		Gang fights	1
	Broken window	5		Kids	2
	Assault	1		Fights	2
	Kids hit by bike	1		Robbery	1
	Stolen bike	1		Theft	1
	Lost juvenile	1	Apr. '72	Boards off window	6
	Robbery	1		B. B. Gun	3
Oct. '71	Burglary	3		Broken windows	9
	Breaking & Entering	2		Fights	5
	Fighting	8		Rock throwing	1
	Broken windows	2		Juveniles	4
	Theft	1		Kids	1
	Boards off window	1	May '72	Bottle throwing	1
	Rock throwing	1		Broken windows	4
	Chestnut throwing	1		Kids	1
Nov. '71	Broken window	3		Boards off windows	6
	Bottle throwing	1		Juveniles	6
	Fighting	1		Breaking & Entering	1
				Fights	2
Dec. '71	Juveniles	1	June '72	Theft	5
	Breaking & Entering	1		Robbery	6
	Broken windows	2		Juveniles	5
	Assault	1		Broken windows	9
	Burglary	1		Rock throwing	1
	B. B. Gun	1		Breaking & Entering	1
	Boards off window	2		Assault	1
				Fights	7
Jan. '72	Juveniles	3	July '72	Robbery	1
	Theft (Bike)	2		Vandalism	1
	Assault	1			
	Broken window	3			
	B. B. Gun	1			
				TOTAL	204

DUTCH POINT COLONY

Aug. '71	Cracked windows	1	Mar. '72	Purse snatch	1
	Fighting	7		Juveniles	2
	Stolen bike	2	Apr. '72	Vandalism	1
	Hydrant	1		Juveniles	1
	Breaking & Entering	1		Purse snatch	1
	Kids destroying fence	2	May '72	Broken windows	2
Sept. '71	Fights	2		Gang fights	2
Oct. '71	Fight	6	June '72	Theft	1
	Stolen candy	1		Juveniles	4
	Attempted B & E	2		Vandalism	1
	Rock throwing	1		Fights	1
	Rape	1	July '72	Juveniles	2
	Attempted rape	1		Robbery	1
Nov. '71	Rifle	1		Sling Shot	1
	Stolen watch	1		Broken window	1
	Broken window	1		Firecrackers	2
	Vandalism	2		Fights	1
Dec. '71	Broken window	1			
	Robbery	1			
	Fights	1			
	Assault	1			
Jan. '72	Fights	1			
	Stone throwing	1			
Feb. '72	Juveniles	2			
	Kids fighting	1			
	Broken windows	1			

TOTAL 68