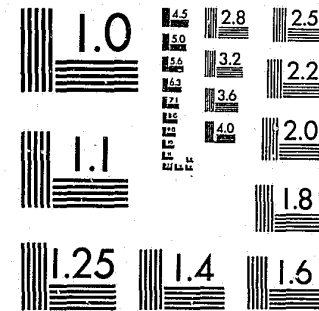


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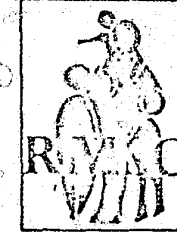
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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

DATE FILMED

06/01/81



Human Services
For
Human Development

ROXBURY MULTI-SERVICE CENTER, INC.

OFFICE COPY MFI

317 BLUE HILL AVENUE, ROXBURY, MASS. 02121 (617) 427-4470

January 12, 1981

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Vivian C. Male
President

Kenneth Haskins
Vice-President

Roy E. Neblett
Treasurer

Sylvia Krakow
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Satellite Centers:

Youth Development Center
434 Warren Street
Roxbury, Mass. 02121

Day Activity Center
321 Blue Hill Avenue

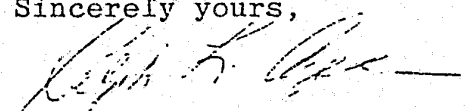
Ms. Carla Gaskins
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Grants & Contract Management Division
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Ms. Gaskins:

Enclosed, please find the Final Report of the Roxbury Multi-Service Center's Community Anti-Crime Program representing the entire grant period.

If you should have any questions about this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.


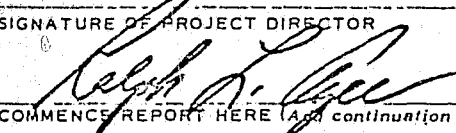
Sincerely yours,


Ralph L. Agee, Director
COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

LA/km
nc.

75583

A Community Service Agency Providing Counseling, Guidance and Action on
Housing, Legal, Neighborhood, Family and Personal Problems.

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE Roxbury Multi-Service Center 317 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, MA 02121		LEAA GRANT NO. 79-CA-AX0024	DATE OF REPORT 1/12/80
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE N/A		REPORT NO. 6	
TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT			
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Community Anti-Crime Program		GRANT AMOUNT \$174,492.00	
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD THROUGH			
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Ralph L. Agee, Director Community Anti-Crime Program	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SUMMARY</u></p> <p>The attached narrative report represents the entire grant period of the continuation of a Community Anti-Crime Committee, Hot-Line, an Advocacy and Education Program and Public Service Media.</p> <p>During the grant life, we monitored racial tensions, licensing board hearings and other crime-related issues resulting in a decrease in available liquor licenses in the City, increased communication around the race problems and the development of program ideas to address youth unemployment.</p> <p>We met with over 2700 residents in 121 different meetings and participated in 5 major community-wide events where we made presentations and set up information booths. We distributed materials that we produced as well as that from other sources and presented various films and slides.</p> <p>We assisted groups with establishing block watches, developing program proposals, planning fund raisers, impacting legislation.</p> <p>We developed positive relationships with the Boston Police Dept. and our Hot-Line served to quell rumors and solve individual problems. We responded to 363 calls for service.</p> <p>By far, the most significant outcome of the CACP culminated in the community-inspired reorganization of the Boston Police Department to ensure greater responsiveness and accountability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NCJRS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">773 9 1981</p>			
<small>NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).</small>			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)		DATE	

I. OVERVIEW

This final narrative report of LEAA Grant Number 79-CA-AX0024 represents a summary of the entire grant period (July 15, 1979 through October 15, 1980) of the Roxbury Multi-Service Center's (RMSC) Community Anti-Crime Program (CACP). This grant, awarded through LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, represents a continuation of grant number 78-CA-AX0009 and was designed to continue a Community Anti-Crime Hot-Line, a Community Advocacy and Education Program, an Anti-Crime Committee and to educate through the media.

Prior to the award of this grant, our components had fostered a total of forty-two meetings with the participation of over 1500 residents representing various neighborhood groups. We responded to 1200 calls; provided public service announcements over 12 radio stations as well as a number of t.v. announcements. We had also participated on 8 radio and television talk shows on crime and its prevention and provided a liaison between the community and police, legislators, and other criminal justice professionals.

With the aforementioned track record, the Community Anti-Crime Program proposed to continue our activities with appropriate revisions as indicated by the outcomes of our first grant award.

An analysis of our continuation effort follows and consists of accomplishments by program area as related to our objectives, methodology, major activities, problems encountered and outcomes.

II. PROGRAMMATIC AREA DESCRIPTIONS

A. Anti-Crime Committee

1. Objectives

Per our continuation application, the CACP objectives for this aspect of our project were:

- to increase the reporting of specific crimes
- to increase police response to specific crimes
- to provide a forum for resident participation in the decision making processes of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions.

2. Methodology

The CACP methodology for the Anti-Crime Committee involved meeting on a regular basis for the purpose of sharing information around crime problems, monitoring and responding to crisis situations and reviewing anti-crime efforts of neighborhoods. Additionally, the forum allowed for community representatives to put forth ideas to improve crime prevention and to lobby for change where possible.

3. Summary of Major Activities

The CACP Program Director continued to meet regularly with local ministers, Boston police officials, the Roxbury Little City Hall Manager, Deputy Mayor Jones, and representatives from community agencies to respond to any number of community-wide issues.

Specific issues addressed during the grant involved continued monitoring of the Boston Licensing Board hearings.

We were instrumental in a successful effort to reduce the total number of available liquor licenses from seven hundred (700) to six hundred-and-fifty (650).

The Boston City Council passed a Home Rule petition on August 15, 1979, effecting this reduction.

As a result of a series of murders during the first half of 1979, the Committee addressed ways of assisting existing crime-reduction efforts. We developed a proposal for additional money to assist Neighborhood and Block Watch. The proposal was developed in conjunction with the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and the Office of Deputy Mayor "Jeep" Jones and, unfortunately, was not funded. Other planning involved our input into two major conferences held in October. The first was a response to the potentially volatile racial situation that developed around the shooting of Darryl Williams, a 15-year-old Jamaica Plain High School football player during the halftime of a game with Charlestown High School. The conference entitled, "Making Race Relations a Higher Priority in the 1980's" was held October 19, 1979. The second major conference entitled, "Conference for Better Police-Community Relations" occurred October 24 and October 25 1979.

Work began on identification of resources for summer youth employment. The Anti-Crime Committee was especially con-

4.

cerned with creation of recommendations for employment opportunities and housing during the summer months. In recognition of the anticipated urban violence resulting from idleness among youth, we sought to develop avenues for the creation of employment opportunities in conjunction with the private sector employers. The City did not allocate any additional funding for summer youth jobs and the Committee continued to pursue alternatives without success.

4. Problems Encountered

Major problems addressed during the life of the grant involved the lack of resources to start efforts conceived by the Committee. Significant cuts affected the traditional funding sources and alternatives were non-existent. Most other problems were crisis-intervention types and involved resolving racial conflict, police/community relations and defusing explosive situations through rumor control and high media visibility. The major problem, however, appeared to be a lack of determined leadership to confront the racial questions. We attempted to address all problems through a series of monthly seminars, recognizing that these problems will not be overcome quickly. (See Appendix 1).

5. Outcomes

The Anti-Crime Committee had constituted itself as a body to resolve conflict and to respond to community and/or city-wide crisis. As such, serious evolution occurred

5.

during the grant period as the city, like many others, became embroiled in racial conflict. Several long-term efforts developed as significant bodies unto themselves with emphasis on programs and ideas to deal with violence, especially racial.

As a follow-up to the October 19, 1979 conference entitled, "Making Race Relations a Higher Priority in the 1980's" (see our Second Quarterly Report) a series of monthly forums on Major Civil Rights Issues in Boston was developed under the auspices of the "Greater Boston Civil Rights Coalition" (see Appendix 2). In view of the enormous Civil Rights issues, an Ad Hoc Committee on Violence was established with six sub-units or task forces. These groups separately and collectively addressed (1) Social Programs for Youth, (2) Programs to Combat Racial Violence, (3) Economic Development and Employment, (4) Delinquency and Crime, (5) Youth Participation, and (6) the Media. It now appears that these bodies will continue to function and impact all crime and violence issues in Boston for years to come. As a buttress to their continuation, the Mayor of Boston has established a Boston Committee designed to give minorities access to the centers of power in the city. The Boston Committee's charge is to publicly examine the progress of minorities and has been allocated funds for a paid full-time staff.

B. Community Advocacy1. Objectives and Methodology

The objectives for the Community Advocacy and education component of CACP were initially separated by neighborhood groups. While there is a significant commonality among many groups, we have determined to continue the separation of our objectives and methodology by group in an attempt to demonstrate the vast assortment of approaches necessitated by an individualized conviction to problem solving. We have combined the objectives and methodology so as to avoid confusion that may well be created by listing each group in several different places throughout this report. The following list represents the proposed objectives and methodology per the continuation application.

a. Highland Park Neighborhood Association

Objectives: Programs to reduce the specific crimes of (1) Breaking and Enterings, (2) Rape, (3) Assault, (4) Muggings, (5) Harrassment and, (6) Speeding automobiles are the next urgent phase of business involvement in areas of Anti-Crime activities and increase police involvement in non-crime area activities out to lead to a lessing of traditional hostilities.

Methodology: Community advocate will meet regularly with community groups to provide support, share information regarding other anti-crime acti-

vities and report on statistics relative to crime in neighborhood. Assist members in increasing participation on behalf of neighbors.

b. Mission Hill Tenants Association

Objectives: Continue to sustain interested members to work toward the reduction of the incidents of the specific crimes of assault, B&E, robbery, vandalism and larceny.

Methodology: The advocates will coordinate group meetings, develop group leadership, introduce crime prevention techniques and establish routine police/community meetings.

c. Academy Homes I & II (HUD)

Objectives: Continued reduction of the incidents of the specific crimes of breaking and entering, vandalism, robbery and stolen vehicles. Increasing police presence in the area and facilitating tenant control and management of project as it relates to safety.

Methodology: The advocates will (1) continue to introduce residents to crime prevention program and its techniques; (2) aid groups in hosting police/community meetings for tenants; (3) work with HUD contractors in their efforts to establish coop buying; (4) and thus identify other groups which may have an advocacy role.

d. St. Joseph's Homes

Objectives: Substantial reduction of fear of retribution and feeling of impotency to deal with community crimes. Stimulate in area residents the need for more participation in group activities and improved police/community relations.

Methodology: The Advocates will do group development to facilitate the delegating of responsibilities. Facilitate groups in hosting meetings with police representatives. Continued education of residents to a variety of crime prevention techniques.

e. Bromley Heath Association

Objectives: Continued reduction in specific crimes of assault, robbery, B&E, larceny and vandalism. Supported initiation of group development and reform.

Methodology: The Advocates will re-establish the original group that operated until city funding stopped. They will coordinate group efforts with existing police activities and assist in crime prevention presentations.

f. Cecohama, Inc.

Objectives: Maintaining the increasing effectiveness of our bi-lingual program for both French and Spanish speaking people. Sustained involvement of group members in the overall efforts of Neighborhoods United for a Better Boston (NUFABB).

Methodology: The Advocate will translate all program material into French and Spanish. Establish police/community relations meetings on a regular basis. While providing technical assistance to the above groups for all media productions.

g. Grove Hall Community Association

Objectives: Reduction of the incidents of crime against the elderly - vandalism, robberies, breaking and entering and assaults. Support efforts of this group to form an anti-crime federation among six street associations in Roxbury.

Methodology: The Advocate will provide technical assistance around media and communication activities of the group. While developing leadership capabilities within residents, efforts to federate will succeed. Resident participation in police program and meetings will assist in the facilitation of good police/community relations.

h. Elm Hill Park Association

Objectives: Reductions of incidents of the specific crimes (1) vandalism, (2) breaking and entering, and (3) robberies. Continued increase resident participation in group activities, will improve information dissemination and communication among group members. Increased knowledge of crime prevention techniques will assist participants in the Federation.

Methodology: Group development, listing such techniques as developing leadership, establishing a communication network, providing a structure for meaningful input from all area residents, form presentations on crime and the solutions to crime ground-work for joining the Federation.

i. Lower Roxbury Community Corp. (LRCC)

Objectives: Continued decrease of the specific crimes against the elderly. Increased transportation service for the elderly. To provide group education on crime prevention techniques to more of the area residents.

Methodology: The Advocates will maintain dialogue with police on patrols and community meetings. Assist in the gathering for the elderly and other residents of the area for forming Block-Watch and other crime prevention activities. Initiate and promote activities which enhance communication among all community residents.

j. Roxse Homes

Objectives: Reduce the incidents of the specific crimes of rape, vandalism, muggings, breaking and entering and auto thefts. Increase membership participation and stronger organizational structure.

Methodology: The Advocates to do coordination of tenant management efforts for positive ends. Continual group development for a stronger and independent leadership. Educational presentations will be made on crime

prevention and the work of this program. Additional organizing of tenant patrols and blockwatches.

k. Cathedral Tenants Task Force

Objectives: Reduction of residential fears and the incidents of the specific crimes of drug traffic, assaults, rapes and murders. Specific development of a working relationship with other South End community groups. Continued security transportation for the elderly in the project area.

Methodology: The Community Advocates will assist in the development of a program to provide security transportation for elderly residents while shopping, banking and attending meetings. They will continue to coordinate the formation of a tenant organized patrol for safety while working on the improvement of police/community cooperation and strengthening of group operations.

l. Garrison/Trotter Neighborhood Association

Objectives: Continue to sustain interest of the residents in the reduction of the incidents of the specific crimes of breaking and entering, drug traffic, vandalism and burning of vacant buildings.

Increase resident participation in a crime prevention program and the study of methods to reduce the level of apathy which prevails the community.

Methodology: The Advocate will educate residents on crime prevention techniques to be accomplished through

the use of audio-visual materials and equipment. The organizational structure is sound and those techniques and methods will be used throughout the Federation.

2. Summary of Major Activities

In accordance with the CACP workplan, we continued to provide technical assistance to groups identified in our proposal. We also met with a number of other groups, both for purposes of sharing information and also as a response to the crisis issues in our communities. We confronted many racially motivated incidents as well as assisted numerous groups in their formation, growth and development.

During the grant period, CACP staff met with over 2700 residents in 121 different meetings (See Appendix 3). Additionally, we actively participated in five (5) major community-wide events wherein we set up information booths or made program presentations.

In addition, CACP helped the Coalition for Womens' Safety plan and organize a "Freedom Stride" held on August 5, 1979 in Franklin Park. One of our groups, the Roxbury Highland's Neighborhood Association, was successful in securing \$500 to assist with the development of their Block Watch Program. The money was earmarked for the purchase of communications equipment (C.B. radios and handsets) to be used in conjunction with the neighborhood patrol.

We translated flyers to Spanish, printed and distributed them for use as we developed relationships in the Hispanic neighborhoods.

Towards the end of our First Quarter activity began to pick up considerably as we were alerted to two (2) separate shooting incidents involving apparent racially motivated attacks. Both were and are being downplayed by the Police Department and Media. Then, on September 28 another crisis occurred as Darryl Williams, a Black 15-year-old Jamaica Plain High School student, was critically wounded as his football team huddled with their coach during half-time at Charlestown High.

As a result, racial tensions re-surfaced and a frantic appeal for security in the schools and neighborhoods went out. CACP began to respond by meeting with various groups who wanted to deal with the issue. All segments of the community became involved and various activities were planned. We offered our services and resources to all and worked with several groups as they developed plans for varying types of action.

We participated in the implementation of recommendations outlined in the "Service and Needs Profile", a report of the Orchard Park/Dudley East Services Strategy Task Force. This effort had been ongoing since 1978 and CACP spearheaded an effort to introduce a team policing concept in the Orchard Park Housing Development. This was in line with the residents' citation of crime as the uppermost major community problem. CACP staff participated in a program with Boston Police Academy Instructor, Lincoln Chandler, wherein recruits visited

community agencies in an attempt to familiarize the recruits with services offered as well as sensitize them to the uniqueness of each community and its residents. It also served to improve our posture with the Department in the sense that we could sit down and learn from each other. Our approach throughout the life of our grant continued to be education through the utilization of films, slides, brochures and public speaking. Additionally, many persons were assisted as our advocates accompanied clients to court, served as interpreter and calmed anxious moments. We continued to encourage the establishment of block watches and ensured that Boston Police Personnel were available to meet with residents in their efforts to combat crime in the neighborhoods. The major benefit during the quarter appears to be the groups' own unanticipated sense of community initiated by our work with those groups. Other activity during the grant included staff participation in the Arson Control Conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Arson Task Force (CACP Director is a member) and held in Springfield on May 2, 1980.

Additionally, CACP staff was requested to review the enabling legislation for an ordinance to create a "Boston Commission Against Discrimination". The culmination of staff review and input led to the "statement presented to the City Council

in reference to the creating of a Boston Commission Against Discrimination", delivered June 26, 1980, by RMSC Executive Director, Marilyn R. Anderson-Chase.

The Mission Hill Planning Committee continued its work around the development and finalization of the proposal for a tenant mediation effort to be administered by the Tenant Task Force. We assisted in the preparation of the final document for submission to the Boston Housing Authority for funding. The proposal has not yet been approved by BHA, but all indications are favorable. Further, a meeting between the Boston Police and a group of Hispanic ministers addressed the numerous burglary and vandalism problems of the churches that line Dudley Street. Also, the Roxbury Highland Security Team, directed by CACP staff, planned for and provided security to the Interfaith Religious Service of the "Boston Jubilee 350" celebration honoring Boston's 350th birthday. One of the most significant efforts of the grant life involving the advocacy phase of CACP grew out of an August 7, 1980, meeting with various community leaders and the Mass. Attorney General's Office. Based on our suggestion to provide sensitivity training to police recruits as a means of minimizing hostility between the police and community, the Civil Rights Division of the Attorney General's Office requested that CACP develop a design for that training and begin packaging a proposal for consideration by the BPD. This effort is still outstanding and RMSC will continue to

see it through to implementation.

3. Problems Encountered

The primary problem confronting CACP advocacy staff involved the ever-changing community mood with regard to priorities. Planning was often difficult as it was impossible to predict changing priorities prompted by volatile criminal occurrences in communities. For example, racial incidents, rape and murder incidents often necessitated a reordering of priorities. We learned early on that priorities were never permanent and unchangeable but rather, were often a part of a starting plan and more importantly, we often had to set existing problems aside and move against others as community sentiment dictated. To deal with this problem, CACP developed a flexible approach to problem solving. That is not to suggest that we vacillated but rather that we stood ready to change direction, but only after good reasons for making the shift became apparent.

4. Outcomes

The major benefit of the advocacy segment of CACP involved the level of awareness we were able to create in the neighborhoods with regard to citizen group ability to impact crime and criminal justice issues locally. Many of the groups involved with CACP and its programs are able to and will continue to operate their blockwatches, police/community relations, tension monitoring around racial unrest, and other programs. Some have even developed proposals on their own and plan to operate their own programs apart from the Roxbury Multi-Service Center.

Only three (3) days before our grant expired, the most significant outcome of all occurred with the publication of the first of a nine (9) part Boston Globe Spotlight Team Report on the ineffectiveness of the Boston Police Dept. The major findings of that report is attached as Appendix 4. The Boston Globe Spotlight Team is an investigative reporting unit that based its findings on a 5-month investigation to "demonstrate that the department has fallen far short of meeting the three major priorities it has set for itself." The Spotlight report, prompted by citizen demands for improved police services, demonstrated the clout of community groups as it pointed out how priorities were reordered. The report stated, "It was largely through face-to-face meetings last year that neighborhood groups and leaders convinced the department that gang activity was a major issue that demanded novel measures to combat it." (Boston Globe, "Dunleavy's View...10/16/80; pg. 20).

The Spotlight report made public for the first time that a restructuring of the entire Boston Police Department was being prepared to be implemented. Designed to increase the number of walking beats and improve neighborhood accountability, the plan was a direct response to neighborhood pressures over the last few years. The Globe wrote, "At meetings last month in the South End, Roxbury and East Boston, residents complained Boston Police were not active enough in stemming incidents of crime." Deputy Superintendent William P. McDonald

described the goal of the reorganization was to fashion a patrol strategy that "responded to the priorities of the neighborhoods, rather than to police priorities."

(Boston Globe, "New Patrol Plan..." 10/14/80 pg. 13).

The reorganization plan has been challenged in court by the Boston Police Patrolemens Association and CACP has attempted to insure community monitoring by informing residents of the issues and the need for their continued involvement. The CACP Director has written articles for newspaper publication (see Appendix 5) and has appeared on both radio and television to discuss the issues.

This is an ongoing issue that CACP will continue to follow to ensure that community groups are heard. We expect a favorable resolution to the settlement of issues in the labor-management dispute over implementation of the walking beats -- a crucial element of the entire plan (Appendix 6). The unanticipated sense of accomplishment and community has given our groups the sense of victory needed to ensure that some will survive and thrive long after CACP is no longer a functioning unit of the Roxbury Multi-Service Center.

C. Hot-Line (445-1111)

1. Objectives: Per our continuation application our primary objective for the continuation of our Hot-Line service was to provide a 16-hour-a-day direct access system for residents to increase reporting of crimes and increase police response to crime without having those individuals getting directly involved with the police. We continued to operate a referral

and information gathering service. Additionally, the line functioned as a rumor-control network during neighborhood crisis.

2. Methodology: Our Hot-Line continued to refer calls to the appropriate agency as well as monitor police response to criminal activity. Its staff continued to function as liaisons between police and community residents.

3. Summary of Major Activities

The Hot-Line was changed considerably with continuation funding of our project. Most significant was the reduction from a 24-hour operation to a 16-hour (9 a.m.-12 midnight) basis. This change was necessary because of, (a) the decreased level of funding, and, (b) the experience of the prior year which reflected only about 10 percent of calls received during the overnight shift.

The late September shooting of a Black High School football player led us to monitor all racially tense situations spawned by the incident in an effort to avert potentially violent confrontation and retaliation. Fortunately, this situation was kept in check to some degree by the quick response of both public and private agencies.

Additionally, the establishment of a "Homicide Hot-Line" by the Mayor during periods of crisis led to confusion between the services of CACP and the BPD. We subsequently moved to develop a promotional brochure which clarified the differences and encouraged the community's participation

beyond the crisis issues. (See Appendix 7)

Hot-Line activity throughout the grant period reflected moderate use. We have recognized that our service is most used during perceived crises in the communities. For the reporting period, we received 393 calls. A breakdown of the data analysis completed during our fourth quarter is included as Appendix 8. Hot-Line activity steadily declined during the reporting period both because of the de-emphasis by other CACP components and the overall acceptance that this service was to be terminated with the grant period.

4. Problems Encountered

Overall there were no significant problems associated with the Hot-Line. Once we attended to the issues of getting publicity via our brochures and public-service announcements we were able to operate smoothly with good cooperation from the District II police staff.

5. Outcomes

The Hot-Line served community residents in a very positive manner. Persons with a variety of problems -- social, economic, as well as crime related -- sought and received help from this service. Yet, by far, the most significant benefit to the community has been the positive relationship developed by the Hot-Line personnel with police that has resulted in easier access to police administrators and officers. This occurred primarily because of the daily contact created by the physical presence of Hot-Line staff in the Police Station.

We were given a chance to live, learn, laugh and cry with police personnel and gain a greater appreciation for their jobs, thereby making it easier to communicate the need for cooperation to community residents who respected our integrity as Roxbury Multi-Service Center staff who often fought the citizens' fight against the police.

RA/km

APPENDICES

1. Schedule of Monthly Forums on "Major Civil Rights Issues in Boston"
2. Membership List of Greater Boston Civil Rights Coalition
3. Schedule of Major Meetings 7/15/79 - 10/15/80
4. "Spotlight Team - Findings In Brief"
5. Articles Written by CACP Director on Police Reorganization
6. Boston Globe Article, "One Man Foot Patrols for Hub Police Barred"
7. Brochures
8. Hot-Line Data Analysis

GREATER BOSTON
CIVIL RIGHTS COALITION
SPONSORS
MONTHLY FORUMS ON MAJOR CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES IN BOSTON

October 9, 1980

"Boston's New Initiatives in Addressing Racial Issues"
Conference Room - 'B' Level
John Hancock Building

November 13, 1980

"The Business Community: What Is Its Responsibility in Racial Problems and Civil Rights Matters?"

John Hancock Institute - Room 202
Stuart and Trinity Place

December 11, 1980

"Should Citizens Be Involved in Overview of the Boston Police Department?"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

January 8, 1981

"The Role of the Media in Reporting Racial Issues and/or Incidents"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

February 19, 1981

"The Issue of Turf in Boston"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

March 12, 1981

"Charter Reform in Boston"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

April 9, 1981

"The Leadership Role of Public Elected and Appointed Officials in Race Relations"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

May 14, 1981

"Housing Discrimination"

Auditorium in Lobby
Federal Reserve Bank - 600 Atlantic Ave.

June 11, 1981

"Youth and Racial Violence"

Auditorium in Lobby
First National Bank of Boston - 100 Federal St.

GREATER BOSTON CIVIL RIGHTS COALITION

1. American Jewish Committee
72 Franklin St., Suite 403
Boston, MA 02110
Rabbi Herman J. Blumberg, Exec. Dir.
2. American Jewish Congress
72 Franklin St., Suite 402
Boston, MA 02110
Ms. Shelia Dector, Exec. Dir.
3. Anti-Defamation League
B'nai B'rith
72 Franklin St.
Boston, MA 02110
Mr. Leonard Zakim, Civil Rights Dir.
4. Black Ecumenical Commission
14 Beacon St., Rm. 303
Boston, MA 02108
Ms. Myrtle Calvery, Acting Dir.
5. Boston Public Schools
26 Court St.
Boston, MA 02108
Dr. Paul A. Kennedy, Acting Supt. of Schls.
6. Chamber of Commerce
125 High St.
Boston, MA 02110.
Mr. William F. Chouinard, Exec. VP
7. Citywide Parents' Advisory Council
59 Temple Place
Boston, MA 02111
Ms. Alifa Mahmoud, Staff Dir.
8. Citizens for Participation in Political Action
32 Warren Ave.
Chelsea, MA 02150
Mr. Mike Heichman
9. Civil Rights Division
1 Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
Mr. Robert H. Bohn, Chief
10. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
639 Tremont St.
Boston, MA 02118
Mr. Eduardo J. Alvarez, Dir.
11. Community Change
14 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02108
Mr. Horace Seldon, Dir.
12. Concerned Black Citizens of Brookline
151 Davis Ave.
Brookline, MA 02146
Mr. Robert J. McCain

2.

13. Family Services Assn. of Greater Boston
34 1/2 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02111
Ms. Tracy Amalfitano, Asst. Dir. for Social Advocacy
14. Freedom House
14 Crawford St.
Roxbury, MA 02121
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Snowden, Co-Founders and Co-Directors
15. East Boston Ecumenical Council
86 White St.
East Boston, MA 02128
Ms. Kay Savini
16. Fair Share
304 Boylston St.
Boston, MA 02116
Mr. Michael Ansara
17. Human Relations Youth Resources Commission
11 Pierce St.
Brookline, MA 02146
Mr. C. Steve Bressler, Dir.
18. Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston
72 Franklin St.
Boston, MA 02110
Dr. Phillip Baram, Dir.
19. Jewish Labor Committee of New England
27 School St.
Boston, MA 02108
Mr. Harley Lippman, Dir.
20. League of Women Voters of Boston
59 Temple Place
Boston, MA 02111
Ms. Mary Hardenbergh, President
21. League of Women Voters of Mass.
120 Boylston St.
Boston, MA 02116
Ms. Barbara Fegan
22. Mass. Advisory Committee to the
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
55 Summer St., 8th Fl.
Boston, MA 02110
Dr. Bradford Brown, Chairperson
23. Massachusetts Black Caucus
State House, Room 156
Boston, MA 02133
Ms. Bettye Robinson, Admin. Asst.

24. *Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination*
1 Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
Mr. Daryl Outlaw, Chairperson
Mr. Alex Rodriquez, Commissioner
Mr. Jim Davis, Dir. of Public Relations
25. *Massachusetts Council of Churches*
14 Beacon St., Room 416
Boston, MA 02108
Dr. James E. Nash, Exec. Dir.
26. *Missioner to the Minority Communities for the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts*
1 Joy St.
Boston, MA 02108
Canon Edward M. Rodman
27. *NAACP*
451 Mass. Ave.
Boston, MA 02118
Mr. Joseph Feaster, President
28. *National Conference of Christians and Jews*
88 Tremont St.
Boston, MA 02108
Mr. Richard Rand, Exec. Dir.
29. *Office for Civil Rights*
140 Federal St., 14th Fl.
Boston, MA 02110
Mr. John Bynoe, Dir.
30. *Roxbury Multi-Service Center, Inc.*
317 Blue Hill Ave.
Roxbury, MA 02121
Ms. Marilyn Anderson Chase, Director
Mr. Ralph Agee, Dir. of Anti-Crime Programs
31. *United Community Planning Corporation*
87 Kilby St.
Boston, MA 02109
Mr. Ike Fields, Associate Executive VP
32. *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights*
55 Summer St., 8th Fl.
Boston, MA 02110
Mr. Jacob Schlitt, Dir.
33. *Urban League of Eastern Mass., Inc.*
236 Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02115
Ms. Shirley Hicks, Acting Dir.

34. *Ms. R. K. Schwartz*
Director
N.E. Minority Business Opportunity Committee
BFEB
Minority Business Development Agency
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
441 Stuart St.
Boston, MA 02116
Tel. 223-3726
35. *Martin A. Walsh, Regional Director*
Dept. of Justice
Community Relations Service
100 Summer Street, Suite 1920
Boston, MA 02110
Tel. 223-5170

SCHEDULE OF MAJOR MEETINGS

The following represents all CACP major meetings attended between July 15, 1979 and October 15, 1980.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Residents</u>
8/1/79	L. E. Smith Management	6
8/7/79	Dudley Merchants Association	6
8/17/79	American Community Union	30
8/18/79	American Community Union	28
8/20/79	First Church In Roxbury	5
8/20/79	Pyramid Development Corp.	12
8/22/79	Highland Park Residents	
8/24/79	Fort Ave/Beech Glen Residents	7
8/24/79	Cathedral Tenants Task Force	4
8/25/79	Highland Park Residents	8
8/30/79	Bromley-Heath Tenants	28
8/30/79	Cathedral Tenants Task Force	5
9/8/79	Bromley-Heath Tenants	20
9/9/79	U. S. Justice Dept. - C.R.S.	20
9/11/79	Highland Park Residents	6
9/13/79	Tenants Policy Council	8
9/13/79	Cathedral Tenants Task Force	5
9/14/79	Roxbury Action Program	6
9/17/79	Freedom House	6
9/28/79	Roxbury Action Program	12
10/10/79	Christ Missionary Church	70
10/26/79	Cathedral Task Force	3
11/5/79	RMSC - Police Cadets Meeting	13

2.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Residents</u>
11/6/79	Jamaica Plain APAC	8
11/8/79	La Alianza Hispana	2
11/13/79	Pyramid Development Corp	2
11/15/79	Cathedral Tenant Task Force	34
11/18/79	Cathedral Tenant Task Force	24
11/19/79	Racial Distrubance Meeting	3
11-19/79	Highland Park Residents	9
11/19/79	Federation/Garrison Trotter	1
12/5/79	Hennigan Community Council	10
12/20/79	Concord Houses/Tenant Services, Inc.	8
12/20/79	Elderly Group on Tremont St.	8
12/26/79	The Federation	13
12/27/79	Concord Houses/Tenant Services, Inc.	30
12/29/79	Christian Assembly	59
1/6/80	"Reach Out"	30
1-8/80	Roxse Homes	32
1/9/80	Hennigan Council Meeting	7
1/12/80	RMSC Area Planning A.B.C.D.	25
1/13/80	"Reach Out"	20
1/14/80	Garrison Trotter Nieghborhood Assoc.	30
1/16/80	Franklin Field Tenants Assoc.	4
1/20/80	"Reach Out"	30
1/23/80	Dept. of Education/Special Ed. Appeals	100
1/27/80	"Reach Out"	15
1/29/80	Concord Service Agency, Inc.	11
1/31/80	Church El Buen	28
2/2/80	Boy Scouts of America	13

3.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Residents</u>
2/7/80	Hennigan Council Meeting	9
2/10/80	Nazing Street Tenants	26
2/11/80	A.B.C.D. Youth Affairs	2
2/13/80	La Alianza Hispana	16
2/19/80	Warren Gardens Tenants Assoc.	1
2/20/80	The Aggressive Tenants/Cathedral	2
2/22/80	Nazing Street Tenants	26
2/26/80	A.B.C.D. Youth Affairs	15
2/27/80	" " "	11
2/27/80	Jamaica Plain Day Care	16
2/29/80	The Federation	20
3/3/80	Warren Gardens Tenants Assoc.	1
3/4/80	Franklin Field Tenants Assoc.	6
3/5/80	Hennigan Council Meeting	9
3/7/80	C.O.W.E. (Boston Study Gr.)	61
3/9/80	St. Joseph's Mission Baptist Ext.	85
3/12/80	Jamaica Plain Day Care	16
3/13/80	Dudley Merchants	4
3/19/80	Nazing Street Tenants	17
3/20/80	Dudley Terminal Merchants	11
3/20/80	Unity Bank/Boston Five	9
3/27/80	Urban Education System	10
3/27/80	The Federation	42
4/7/80	Tenants Voting Council	25
4/8/80	Roxse Homes	12
4/6, 13, 20 27/80	AdHoc Spanish Teachers Group	7

4.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Residents</u>
4/23/80	St. John's Extended (regular meetings)	106
4/24/80	Mission Youth in Action	8
4/30/80	Boston People's Organization	7
5/5/80	Franklin Field	40
5/5/80	Dudley Merchants	3
5/7/80	Hennigan Council	6
5/7/80	Franklin Field	40
5/9/80	Franklin Field	44
5/12/80	Mission Hill Task Force	201
5/15,16/80	Franklin Field	100
5/21/80	Third World Jobs Clearing House	20
5/21/80	NAACP	12
5/22/80	Neighborhood Federation	9
5/23/80	Thwing Street	5
5/27/80	Mission Hill CDBG Hearing	200
5/28/80	Nazing Street	10
5/29/80	Highland Park	5
5/30/80	Dudley Merchants	2
5/31/80	Black United Front	6
6/12/80	Tenant Service	15
6/12/80	Brook House	6
6/19/80	Mission Hill Main Tenants	101
6/23/80	Mission Hill Extended (Pilot Program)	9
7/11/80	Bromley Heath Tenant Mgmt. Corp. Dir.	5
7/16/80	Mission Hill Extension-Task Force	9
7/17/80	" " " " "	15

5.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Residents</u>
7/22/80	Mission Hill Planning	15
7/25/80	Roxbury/N. Dor. Area Plnng. Action Coun.	13
7/31/80	Mission Hill Extended Task Force	18
8/7/80	Parcel 18 Task Force	17
8/14/80	Mission Hill	20
8/18/80	Urban Educational Sustems (Arson)	9
8/28/80	So. Allston Neighborhood Assoc.	20
9/4/80	Columbia Pt. Task Force	7
9/5/80	A.M.E.M. (Spanish Clergy)	32
9/11/80	Mission Hill Extended Task Force	28
9/11/80	" " " Co-Sponsors	6
9/17/80	Volunteer (NCCI)	32
9/18/80	Ad Hoc Committee on Violence	77
9/20/80	O.V.E.R.	45
9/22/80	Brunswick St. Residents	8
9/24/80	Mass. Health Planning Council	4
9/25/80	Mission Hill Extended Task Force	24
9/28/80	Brunswick St. Residents	12

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FROM THE BOSTON GLOBE
SPOTLIGHT TEAM FINDINGS, IN BRIEF
Monday, October 20, 1980

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FROM THE BAY STATE BANNER
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1980

"POLICE REORGANIZATION PLAN
EXPRESSES WILL OF THE PEOPLE"

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PROTECTING THE PEOPLE: A LOOK AT THE POLICE REORGANIZATION

by Ralph L. Agee

The recent reorganization of the Boston Police Department is long overdue in its implementation. Unfortunately, a key element of the plan calling for one man foot patrols along newly designated routes has been delayed by Suffolk Superior Court Judge William Young's ruling that those walking beats could affect the safety of the officers involved. We can only hope that the delay of this critical element of the plan will not adversely affect the newly developed standards designed to improve the law enforcement delivery system.

In this era of belt-tightening, the long known fact that citizen involvement in crime prevention is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary becomes paramount. This, many believe, is the basic premise on which the patrol plan has been established. Personal contact with community residents by patrol officers can yield far-reaching benefits to both the police and the neighborhoods. Police gain rapport and are in a position to offer advice to residents on many of the local security problems. Residents, on the other hand, are more likely to report crimes, serve as witnesses, and assist police in other ways. Further, crime prevention work will no longer be the sole responsibility of "Crime Prevention Officers", but should occur on a department-wide basis.

James Q. Wilson, a Harvard University professor of Government and co-author Barbara Boland of the Washington-based Ins-

titute for Law and Social Research recently concluded that cities where police departments employ an "aggressive" patrol strategy generally have higher arrest rates and a lower crime rate for robberies than cities with a "passive" patrol strategy. Their study entitled "The Effect of the Police on Crime" examined the effect of police practices on robbery in 35 large American cities and states: "Police may affect crime rates less by how many of them are on patrol than by what they do there. What they do includes many things in addition to, and perhaps more important than, making arrests." In defining "aggressive" strategies they write, "By aggressive strategy we do not mean that an officer is hostile or harsh, but rather that he maximizes the number of interventions in and observations of the community."

The issue of increased hazards to police officers assigned to one-man patrols has been given undue emphasis, especially since the patrol plan does not prevent any officer from calling for back-up. The widely held belief that family dispute calls (priority 3) are among the leading causes of police injuries and fatalities in the line of duty flies in the face of yet another study published in the November issue of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" which concluded that, "Contrary to popular opinion, police are not often killed during domestic disturbances, nor are they seemingly senseless victims of madmen or lunatics." Further it

suggests "police are more likely to be killed by rational robbers fleeing the scene of a crime, who routinely use potentially lethal weapons as 'tools of the trade.'"

It goes without saying that when an individual decides to become a police officer, s/he has acknowledged and agreed to accept the risks associated with enforcing the law, albeit 80 per cent of the patrollers time may be spent on routine social work. Additionally, the recruit program requires that entrants have the physical, mental, and emotional wherewithal to handle the job.

The police are not above public scrutiny and the quality of their services should be monitored periodically. That does not mean spending more money to improve law enforcement. The Wilson-Boland study suggests that improvements can be accomplished by "having police organizations capable of devising and maintaining a personnel, incentive and management system that delivers more law enforcement." The reorganization plan is an attempt to achieve this aim. Boston's police management and unions must now confront four crucial elements affecting law enforcement in the city. Coordination, Consultation, Communication and above all Cooperation must replace their preoccupation with the preservation of their independence and protection of turf, clearing the way for enforcing the law to protect the people.

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FROM THE BOSTON GLOBE
ONE-MAN FOOT PATROLS FOR
HUB POLICE BARRED

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1980

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1980

" COURT BARS ONE-OFFICER FOOT
PATROLS "

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HOT-LINE DATA ANALYSIS

VALUE LABELS

- (1-2) Date M (1) Jan. (2) Feb.
- (3-4) Date D (1 thru 31) Day of Month
- (5-6) Date Y (Lo thru Hi) Year
- (7) Wkday (Lo thru Hi) Day of Week (1) Mon. (2) Tue.
- (8-9) Reason (1) B&E (2) Define as crime only
- (3) Offering Info (4) Comp. About Police
- (5) Assault (6) Vandalism (7) Suspicious Person
- (8) Abandoned Auto (9) Request for Assistance
- (10) Recieved Threat (11) Report Accident
- (12) Auto Theft (13) Rape (14) Purse Snatch
- (15) Disturbance (16) Youth Gang (17) Theft From Auto
- (18) Kidnapping (19) Missing Adult (20) Report of Fire
- (21) Murder (22) Drug Related Crime
- (30) No Heat, etc. (31) Identiguard Info.
- (32) In Need of Housing (33) Rent Trouble
- (34) Public Works Prob.
- (40) Social Service, other (41) Personal
- (42) Crisis Intervention (43) Suicide Prevention
- (50) Legal Info. (51) Request Attorney
- (52) Court Referral (53) Consumer Protection
- (60) Health Info. (61) Med. Info. (62) Request Amb.
- (63) Hospital (64) Medical Referral
- (70) Missing Child (71) Child Abuse (72) Child in Need of Service
- (73) Parent Child Prob.

DATE 09/29/80

DAY OF WEEK Tue.

SHIFT 2

REASON FOR CALL	Dist. of Caller	Time of Inc.	Dist. of Incident	Sex of Caller	Inquiry or Complaint
B&E and Vand.	2	4p	2	M	Q

ANTI-CRIME/HOT-LINE
Data Collection - 1978-1980

[illegible]

The computer analysis of the Anti-Crime/Hot-Line data was requested by Shirley Simpson, the Director of the Community Development Program and Ralph Agee, Director of the Anti-Crime Program. This analysis was undertaken as part of an effort to generate a data base which would in turn be used to formulate hypothesis about the nature and effectiveness of the hot-line operation.

Data was coded, keypunched, assembled and executed on the IBM 370 at Boston College. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in analyzing the data. The data set contained only nominal level data, hence, this analysis is mainly an examination of the distributional characteristics of each of the variables in the data set. SPSS sub-program frequencies was used to calculate the descriptive statistics and also to generate the tables for this analysis.

1. DATA ANALYSIS:
*number of calls by month

The data from the hot-line files contained information regarding the spread of calls throughout the years. The largest proportion of calls during this period were handled during the

month of February, comprising 23.7 percent of the total. The second most frequent number of calls were made in May accounting for 9.1 percent, followed by September with 8.1 percent.

IV. Methodology

In this study an examination was made on characteristics of all recorded in-coming telephone calls to the hot-line operators, covering the period from January 1978 through February 1980. The categorization at the variables in the study can be determined from the tables in the data analysis and findings sections.

Table 1 presents the frequency distribution of in-coming calls from January to December.

Table 1	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq. (PCT)
JAN:	80	6.3
FEB.	301	23.7
MARCH	100	7.9
APRIL	48	3.8
MAY	116	9.1
JUNE	96	7.6
JULY	85	6.7
AUG.	93	7.3
SEPT.	100	7.9
OCT.	104	8.2
NOV.	71	5.6
DEC.	74	5.8
MISSING	1	0.1
TOTAL	1269	100.0

CALL AND DAY OF MONTH

The data indicates that 50.9 percent of the in-coming calls were handled during the first thirteen days of the month. Table 2 indicates the distribution of calls based on the day of the week and month.

Table 2

Day of Month	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq. (PCT)
1	57	4.5
2	42	3.3
3	20	1.6
4	17	1.3
5	37	2.9
6	79	6.2
7	102	8.0
8	72	5.7
9	43	3.4
10	42	3.3
11	44	3.5
12	41	3.2
13	50	3.9
14	53	4.2
15	42	3.3
16	29	2.3

Table 2 Continued)

<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
17	27	2.1
18	24	1.9
19	32	2.5
20	32	2.5
21	43	3.4
22	44	3.5

NUMBER OF CALLS BY YEAR

Table 3 presents the absolute frequency of calls and how they were distributed during this period. 1978 and 1979 the two years in the data set accounted for 98.1 percent of the calls.

Table 3

<u>Year</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
1978	546	43.0
1979	699	55.1
1980	23	1.8
Number of missing cases	1	0.1
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

NUMBER OF CALLS BY SEX

The data indicates that 59.4 percent of the calls received by the hot-line operators in 1978 - February 1980 were from females. Table 4 indicates the distribution of

calls received based on the sex of the caller

Table 4

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
M	390	30.7
F	754	59.4
Missing # of cases	125	9.9
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

NUMBER OF CALLS BY DISTRICT

Table 5 shows the frequencies between the districts in which the calls originated and the total number of calls for the period. The table shows that the highest proportion of calls originated from district 2, but, also a high proportion of calls were classified as missing; meaning that although the calls were received, all of the pertinent information regarding those particular calls were not solicited or given.

Table 5

<u>District</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>
1	1
2	583
3	119
4	33
5	9
7	1

(Table 5 Continued)

<u>District</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>
11	169
13	17
14	1
15	1
92	1
99	334
<hr/>	
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>

FREQUENCY OF CALLS AND TYPE OF CRIME

The data provided information about the type of crime for the 1269 in-coming telephone calls received by the hot-line operators in 1978, 1979 and the first period in 1980. The crime types and their proportioned frequencies of occurrence are presented in Table 6. It is interesting to note that by far, the greatest proportion of calls fall again in the missing data column.

Table 6

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
B&E	78	6.1
Assault	46	3.6
Rape	14	1.1
Vandalism	45	3.5
Murder	2	0.2
Auto Theft	27	2.1

(Table 6 Continued)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Purse Snatch	16	1.3
Received Threat	34	2.7
Disturbance	52	4.1
Yough Gang	16	1.3
Missing Person	11	0.9
Comp About Police	58	4.6
Offering Info.	43	3.4
Suspicious Person	51	4.0
Theft From Auto	12	0.9
Other	2	0.2
Kidnapping	5	0.4
Define As Crime Only	110	8.7
Report of Fire	6	0.5
Report of Accident	24	1.9
Request for Assistance	32	2.5
Abandoned Auto	33	2.6
Missing	552	43.5

Table 7

<u>Requested Info.</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
General Information	464	36.6
Charges	1	0.1
Missing Data	804	63.4
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 8

<u>Inquiry-Complaint</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq/ (PCT)</u>
Inquiry	485	38.2
Complaint	771	60.8
Missing	12	0.9
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 9

Referrals (House & Pub. Works)

<u>Type of Referral</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Heat, Pipes, etc.	25	2.0
Ident.	5	0.4
In Need of Housing	30	2.4
Trouble with Heat	3	0.2
Pub. Works Problem	57	4.5
Missing Data	1149	90.5
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 10

Referrals (Social Services)

<u>Type of Referral</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Drug Related	1	0.1
Personal	43	3.4
Crisis Intervention	10	0.8
Other	63	5.0
Missing Data	1152	90.8
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 11

Referrals (Legal)

<u>Type of Referral</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Info	6	0.5
Request Attorney	1	0.1
Court Referral	4	0.3
Bail	1	0.1
Other	11	0.9
Consumer	3	0.2
Missing Data	1243	98.0
<hr/>		
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 12

Referrals (Health)

<u>Type of Referral</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Request Ambulance	4	0.3
Hospital Info	2	0.2
Med. Info	18	1.4
Other	7	0.6
	1	0.1
Missing Data	1237	97.5
<hr/>		
TOTAL	<u>1269</u>	<u>100.0</u>

VALUE LABELS.

DateM = month

Dated = today's date

Datey = current year

Incomp. = inquiry - complaint

Intime = time of complaint

Incrime = type of crime

Info = request for information

Comtime = time of complaint

House = housing, public works

socser = social services

Table 13

Referrals (Youth)

Type of Referral	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq. (PCT)
Missing Youth	13	1.0
Abuse	9	0.7
In Need of Service	9	0.7
Other	2	0.2
	2	0.2
Missing Data	1234	97.2
TOTAL	1269	100.0

Table 14

Number of calls by month	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq.
JAN.	1	0.2
MAY	60	11.0
JUNE	70	12.8
JULY	81	14.8
AUG.	72	13.2
SEPT.	72	13.2
OCT.	74	13.6
NOV.	55	10.1
DEC.	60	11.0
Missing	1	0.2
TOTAL	546	100.0

Table 15

Total numbers of calls for 1978

Code	Absolute Freq.
78	546

Table 16

Sex	Code	Absolute Freq.
Male	1	189
Female	2	332
Missing	9	25

Table 17

Total numbers of calls by district

District	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq. (PCT)
2	366	67.0
3	38	7.0
4	7	1.3
5	7	1.3
11	74	13.6
13	5	0.9
15	1	0.2
99 (Missing)	48	8.8
TOTAL	546	100.0

Table 18

<u>Inquiry-Complaint</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Inquiry	192	35.2
Complaint	351	64.3
Missing Data	2	0.4
Other	1	0.2

Table 19

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
B & E	54	9.9
Assault	18	3.3
Rape	5	0.9
Vandalism	30	5.5
Murder	1	0.2
Auto Theft	21	3.8
Purse Snatch	8	1.5
Received Threat	13	2.4
Disturbance	38	7.0
Youth Gang	8	1.5
Missing Person	2	0.4
Comp About Police	21	3.8
Offering Info.	9	1.6
Suspicious Person	13	2.4
Theft From Auto	7	1.3
Kidnapping	1	0.2
Define As Crime Only	11	2.0

(Table 19 Continued)

	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Report of Fire	3	0.5
Report of Accident	14	2.6
Request for Assist.	9	1.6
Abandoned Auto	14	2.6
Missing Cases	244	44.7

Table 20

<u>Request for Information</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>
Request for information	192
Missing data	354
TOTAL	546

Table 21

Complaint by Districts

	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
	326	59.7
	5	0.9
	1	0.2
	2	0.4
(Missing) 212		38.8
TOTAL	546	100.0

Table 22

<u>House & Pub. Works (Complaints)</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Heat, Pipes, etc.	10	1.8
Ident.	2	0.4
In need of Housing	14	2.6
Trouble with rent	2	0.4
Pub. Works Problem	37	6.8
Missing	481	88.1
TOTAL 546		100.0

Table 23

<u>Social Services</u>	<u>Absolute Freq.</u>	<u>Relative Freq. (PCT)</u>
Drug Related	1	0.2
Personal	28	5.1
Crisis Intervention	7	1.3
Other	33	6.0
Missing	477	87.4
TOTAL 546		100.0

END