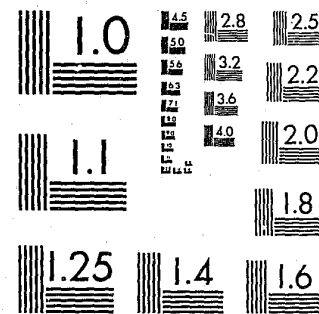


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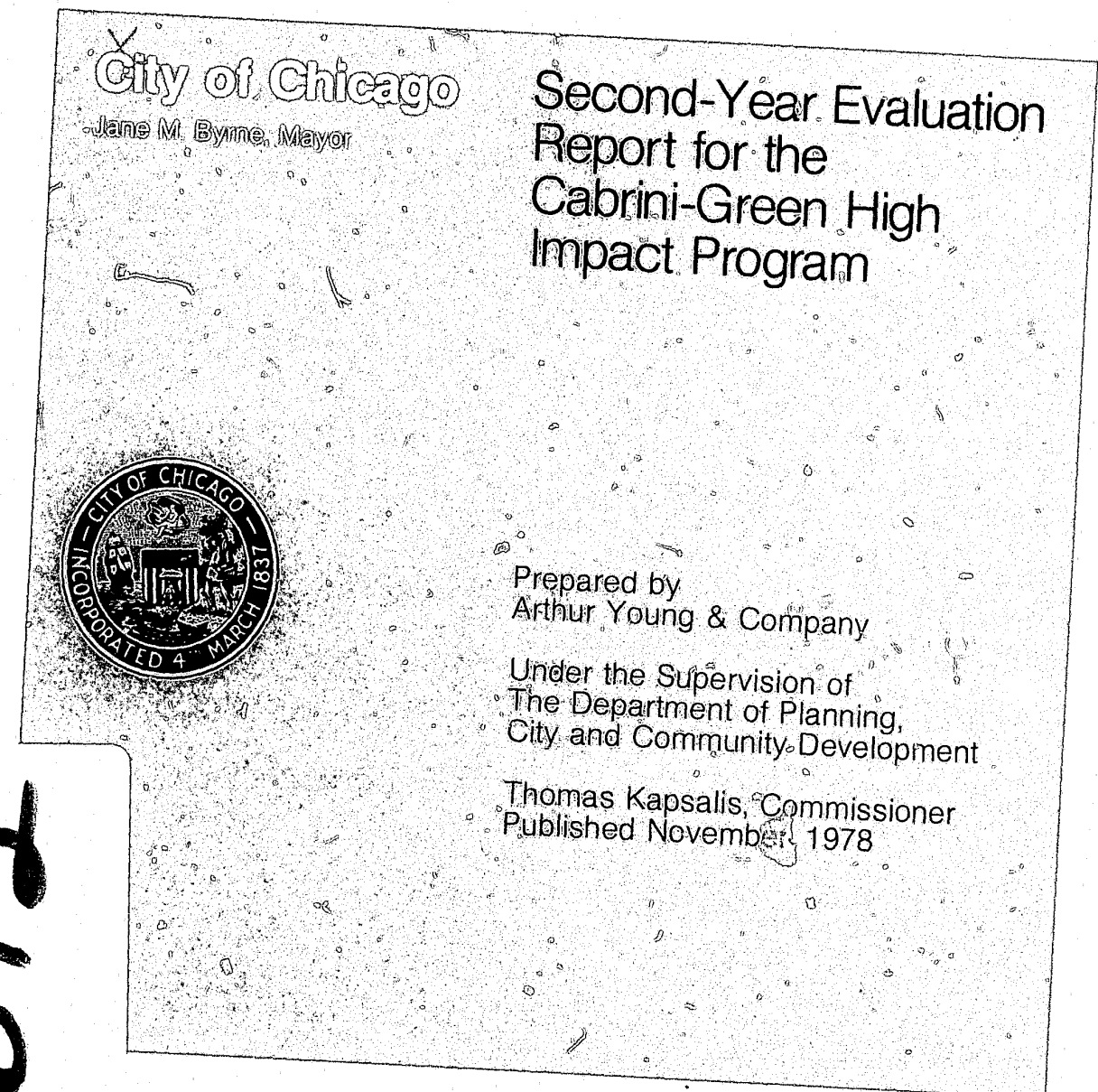


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August 31, 1978

Mr. Albert H. Baugher
City of Chicago
Department of Planning,
City and Community Development
City Hall - Room 1006
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Mr. Baugher:

Arthur Young & Company is pleased to submit Deliverable Product No. 9, Second-Year Evaluation Report, for the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. Our report presents the results of the evaluation of the second-year High Impact Program. It includes an analysis of the component programs, as well as aggregate and cost-benefit analyses.

This evaluation is based upon data collected in the Cabrini-Green Resident Attitude and Perception Surveys, verified crime data from the Chicago Police Department, and vandalism and occupancy data from the Chicago Housing Authority.

We have revised our draft report in accordance with your conditions of acceptance. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our Project Director, Mr. Thomas J. Riley, at 751-3108.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Young & Company

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Program Analyses and Findings
- 3 Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
- 4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Appendices

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We would like to thank the Commissioners and staff of the Chicago-Cook County Criminal Justice Commission for their designation of Cabrini-Green as a high impact target area, and the Commissioners and staff of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission for their continued support and funding of the Cabrini-Green project.

We gratefully acknowledge the participation of the field High Impact Program agencies - the Chicago Housing Authority and the Department of Human Services - for their participation in the collection and analysis of data, for their personal interest and assistance with the entire High Impact Program effort, and without whom the program could not have been implemented.

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The City of Chicago, Department of Planning, City and Community Development, and Arthur Young & Company staff who are responsible for the production of this report are as follows:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASP: Architectural Security Program
CGYSB: Cabrini-Green Youth Service Bureau
CSE: Community Safety Education (Program)
IRSA: Improved Resident Safety Aide (Program)
RSA: Resident Safety Aide (Program)
SAP: School Assistance Program
WDCP: Women's Defense and Crime Prevention (Program)
YOTP: Youthful Offender Treatment Program
YSH: Youth Shelter Home

Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the second-year evaluation analysis of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. It represents the ninth deliverable product prepared by Arthur Young & Company for the second year of the evaluation. Its predecessor and companion volume is entitled First Year Evaluation Report for the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program.

This introductory section presents the scope and objectives of the High Impact Program, outlines the organization and contents of this report, describes the role of the evaluators, Arthur Young & Company, in the program, and briefly outlines the evaluation methodology and data used in the evaluation.

A. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM

To address the complex problems of urban, high-crime public housing, the City of Chicago Department of Planning, City and Community Development (DPCCD), Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) have concentrated their resources to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a program aimed at improving the quality of life in one major public housing development. The set of component activities encompassed by this pilot project are known as the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program (HIP).

The Cabrini-Green High Impact Program is composed of five separate but interrelated strategies designed to affect the problems of crime and vandalism which degrade the quality of life in the development. Through the application of these strategies, the program managers expect to reduce the incidence of crime in the Cabrini-Green development, improve the feeling of security among its residents, and develop cost-effective strategies to allow expansion of the program to other developments managed by the Chicago Housing Authority. The five specific program components (or strategies) adopted to reach this goal include:

1. ARCHITECTURAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The premise of CHA's Architectural Security Program (ASP) is that the architectural characteristics of a building determine the degree of crime which takes place in and around it.

The strategy adopted to reduce the incidence of crime through architectural design changes includes enclosed lobbies, locked doors, presence of security personnel (called Senior Public Safety Aides) in the lobbies, intercom systems, and other electronic security and surveillance devices. By limiting access to the lobbies and implementing these security measures, it was hoped that there would be a reduction in indoor crime and an increase in the perceived security of residents both inside and in the area immediately surrounding the buildings.

2. COURTYARD SECURITY FENCING PROGRAM

During the second year of the High Impact Program, the architectural changes were extended to the Rowhouses by the Courtyard Security Fencing Program. This program was responsible for placing a seven-foot wrought iron fence around the Rowhouses in areas where the fence faces public streets, and seven-foot-high chain-link fencing along less visible, private areas.

The fence connects the ends of buildings which are adjacent to each other and arranged in a courtyard pattern. It creates clusters of buildings and limits access into the general Rowhouse areas. The objective of this fencing is to reduce crime and vandalism in these areas and to increase the feelings of community among the Cabrini-Green Rowhouse residents.

3. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM

To support the architectural changes made by CHA, the Department of Human Services implemented the Prevention and Treatment Program. The strategy of the program was to provide and coordinate social and educational services to youth and

adults in support of the new physical safety changes. It was planned that such a program would affect crime through the provision of crime diversion, prevention, and educational services.

Six specific strategies employed in the Prevention and Treatment Program are as follows:

- Youth Service Bureau

To permit more extensive services to youth living in Cabrini-Green, a Youth Service Bureau was established in the development to concentrate the efforts of services previously offered to a larger population. These services included counseling, referral, and client advocacy with the juvenile justice system.

- Youth Shelter Home

A home was established in Cabrini-Green to provide short-term custodial and treatment services to Cabrini-Green youths on probation and referred by the Juvenile Court for temporary placement outside the family.

- Community Safety Education

Education programs for Cabrini-Green residents and staff were conducted to ensure that these individuals were aware of and could utilize the various security features and programs available. In addition, sessions provided instruction on personal safety and crime prevention both inside and outside residential buildings.

- Women's Defense and Crime Prevention

The Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program offered security education courses taught by self-defense experts to women residents of Cabrini-Green. The curriculum covered both physical and mental aspects of self-defense and the avoidance of problem situations by defensive behavior. The courses were designed to increase the women's ability to defend themselves against criminal attacks.

- Youthful Offender and Treatment

To prevent negative involvement in the criminal justice system, the Youthful Offender Program is designed to encourage Cabrini-Green youth between the ages of 17 and 21 to finish high school, obtain meaningful job skills, and seek a rewarding career. It provides the youth with constructive social, cultural, and career opportunities. Activities of the Youthful Offender Program include educational, employment, and personal counseling, as well as job training programs.

- School Assistance

A school-based counseling program for troubled and hard-to-reach youngsters, the School Assistance Program provides a variety of counseling services to Cabrini-Green youth (ages 14 to 17) who attend Cooley Vocational High School and Schiller Upper Grade Center. It is designed to involve both teachers and parents in working out problems which affect the school performance and the social and emotional life of the students.

4. MANAGEMENT OUTPOST PROGRAM

Prior to the High Impact Program, the CHA initiated a Management Outpost Program which established 29 decentralized Management Outposts. One Management Outpost was opened in every Cabrini-Green building. The Management Outpost consisted of a three-member resident team employed by the Chicago Housing Authority to "manage" one particular building. The three-member team included: (1) a Resident Service Aide responsible for collecting rent, handling complaints, and resident counseling; (2) a Resident Safety Aide responsible for attending to order and safety within the building; and (3) a Resident Aide who was to provide clerical support to the Outpost team. The Resident Safety Aides were stationed in every Management Outpost as part of the High Impact Program, to provide access for residents' discussion, communication, and resolution of security-related problems in and around Cabrini-Green buildings.

An Improved Resident Safety Aide Program was implemented as part of the second year of the HIP. Additional funding from the HIP enables the Improved Resident Safety Aide Program to operate as a component HIP program in its own right.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

From the outset of the High Impact Program, the participating agencies felt that coordinated program implementation and management would be important to the success of this multi-agency demonstration project. Therefore, the strategy of DPCCD's Administrative Assistance and Development component was to assist in effective planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of on-site HIP components. DPCCD was also to provide technical assistance in the identification of new funding sources and the coordination of refunding activities.

The following table indicates when various components of the High Impact Program described above were implemented.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>
July 1975	<u>Architectural Security Program</u> : Initiation of construction of security lobbies in four target buildings.
August 1975	<u>Resident Safety Aide Program</u> : Staffing completed.
January 1976	<u>Youth Service Bureau</u> : On-site Cabrini-Green YSB office opened. <u>Youth Shelter Home</u> : Cabrini-Green YSH opened.
April 1976	<u>Community Safety Education Program</u> : First CSE workshops conducted.
July 1976	<u>Architectural Security Program</u> : Completion of construction of security lobbies; security stations staffed by Senior Public Safety Aides.
September 1976	<u>Architectural Security Program</u> : Outside Safe Pathways cameras installed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>
January 1977	<u>School Assistance Program:</u> Counseling sessions initiated in Cooley Vocational High School and Schiller Upper Grade Center.
February 1977	<u>Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention:</u> On-site program implemented in Cabrini-Green.
May 1977	<u>Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program:</u> First of several six-week courses began.
June 1977	<u>Improved Resident Safety Aide Program:</u> Training courses began.
October 1977	<u>Courtyard Security Fencing:</u> Fencing installed in Cabrini-Green Rowhouse area.

B. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report provides an analysis of the impact of the first two years of the High Impact Program. The major emphasis of this evaluation is focused on the Architectural Security Program, both because the necessary data was most readily available and because the nature of the program lent itself to the impact evaluation. Of the remaining programs, some are more suited for an impact evaluation than others, due to data availability and time constraints. Each of these programs, and its corresponding evaluation methodology, is discussed in the following chapters of this report.

There are two main purposes of this report. One purpose is to present specific findings based on a detailed evaluation of many of the program components described in the Introduction. This evaluation will assist the City of Chicago in documenting its efforts in this major project to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) which funded the HIP. A second purpose of this report is to identify those program components which should be considered for transfer to other public housing developments or

to other buildings within Cabrini-Green Homes. Identification of these components will allow for further detailed study of the economic and technical aspects associated with their transfer. This analysis is meant to assist the High Impact agencies in making informed decisions about the future strategies and directions of the program and its component parts.

C. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION AND THE ROLE OF THE EVALUATORS

This evaluation analyzes impact. The approach of an impact evaluation is different from that utilized for a process evaluation. A process evaluation considers the techniques employed in conducting a program to determine if the techniques were effectively implemented. An impact evaluation considers the results of employing techniques in a given environment. In this case, the evaluation was designed to consider the impact of these component programs on Cabrini-Green residents. It was intended that the impact portion of the evaluation would center on two specific areas of inquiry:

- The impact of security improvements as measured by specific reduction in crime rates, vandalism costs, and residents' fear of crime.
- Overall resident perception of the degree to which the desirability of the development improved as a result of the Cabrini-Green programs.

During the first-year study, a process evaluation was developed to address the effects of some programs on the quality of services, their appropriateness and effectiveness. However, the second-year study solely addresses impact.

In order to properly evaluate the conclusions reached in this report, it is important to understand the strategy adopted by the Arthur Young & Company team during the High Impact Program. The project team recognized early in the evaluation that the first year of the program might not show positive or

conclusive results. It was understood that this would not necessarily indicate that the program had failed. Rather, the program may not have had time to mature. At the conclusion of the second-year evaluation, we believe the programs in their second year of operation are now mature enough to show an effect on crime, vandalism, and resident attitudes.

The Arthur Young & Company team attempted to work effectively with all the agencies involved to ensure that our effort would be considered credible. Such credibility was essential to ensure a high level of cooperation between the evaluator and the agencies. While maintaining this close working relationship with the agencies, we also recognized the need to develop and maintain an objective, professional attitude toward the program and the agencies. We believe that accomplishing these goals has led to successful and effective completion of the program evaluation, and has established a strong working relationship among the agencies involved.

D. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND DATA

In brief, the High Impact Program evaluation methodology involved three general steps:

- Identifying specific program objectives.
- Identifying measures to evaluate the impact of the HIP on these stated objectives.
- Assessing the changes in these measures from some baseline period to a time after the program had begun.

A more detailed discussion of this methodology is presented in the Program Strategies and Objectives, and Evaluation Methodology for the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. In that report, the specific program strategies and impact measures are elaborated. In this second-year evaluation analysis, these strategies and measures are excerpted and incorporated where appropriate in the individual chapters.

All changes within the Cabrini-Green development, from a baseline period (approximately 1975) through 1977 are compared with changes observed in the control housing development, Stateway Gardens, which is similar to Cabrini-Green but did not experience a High Impact Program. In addition, to specifically assess the effect of the Architectural Security Program, the four ASP "experimental" buildings were matched according to height and architectural design against four other Cabrini-Green high- and medium-rise buildings (called "control buildings").

The four experimental buildings modified as part of the Architectural Security Program, and four matched control buildings are:

EXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

CONTROL BUILDINGS

Medium-Rise (7 stories)

Medium-Rise (7 stories)

364 West Oak
365 West Oak

862 North Sedgwick
911 North Hundson

High-Rise

High-Rise

1340 North Larrabee
(16 stories)
1150-1160 North Sedgwick
(19 stories)

630 West Evergreen
(16 stories)
1117-1119 North Cleveland
(19 stories)

In addition, all high- and medium-rise buildings which are not part of the ASP are called "nonexperimental buildings" (which includes the four control buildings). These "nonexperimental buildings," as well as the entire Cabrini-Green development, are frequently compared to a matched control development, Stateway Gardens.

Finally, some data on Cabrini-Green (such as crime rates) are compared with corresponding data for the City of Chicago, other major cities, and the other High Impact Program cities to place this analysis in a broader perspective.

The following discussion documents each data type and presents any methodological limitations or constraints relating to that data.

E. CRIME DATA

To address the impact of the HIP on crime at Cabrini-Green, data concerning the number of crimes are presented and analyzed throughout this report. These data are derived from the following three data bases:

- Chicago Police Department (CPD) Verified Crime Reports.
- Chicago Police Department (CPD) Case Report Data.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports.

Throughout this report, the most frequently cited crime data are the verified crime statistics which are taken from the CPD Verified Crime Report data base. The CPD Case Report Data are used only when more detailed information is required and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports are used only to provide data on a citywide basis for other large cities across the United States.

1. CPD VERIFIED CRIME REPORTS

Verified crime data are provided by CPD computer printouts. These statistics are the number of index and nonindex crimes which were reported to the CPD and verified by them at Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens for 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. These data are available for each individual building in both developments. This allows us to disaggregate the data for the analysis of experimental vs. control buildings or medium-rise vs. high-rise vs. rowhouse buildings. These data are also available for each type of index crime individually (homicide, rape, assault, robbery, burglary, index theft, and auto theft) and for the location where the crime occurred (inside the building, the building perimeter, or on the grounds around the building).

To standardize these data for our analysis, we have calculated crime rates based upon the number of crimes which have occurred and the number of residents of each building (see Table D-5 in Appendix D) and multiplied this by 1,000 to compute a crime rate per 1,000 residents. The analysis focuses on changes in these crime rates from a baseline period, 1975, to 1977, with an emphasis on the net change between those years (rather than upon intermediate fluctuations in the data). Unusual changes between 1974 and 1975 are also noted.

Our findings are based on general trends that are visible from the data and impressive changes which have occurred between 1975 and 1977. While all changes are real and important to document, our main focus is upon the differences in rates of change for the following groups:

- Cabrini-Green vs. Stateway Gardens.
- Cabrini-Green ASP experimental buildings vs. Cabrini-Green control buildings.
- Cabrini-Green ASP experimental buildings vs. Cabrini-Green nonexperimental buildings vs. Stateway Gardens.

As a general rule, there are two times when we consider changes in the crime rate significant:

- When there is a net decrease in the targeted group but not in the control population.
- When the rate of change in the targeted group is ± 10 percent greater than in the control population.

There is one exception to this rule which applies to changes in crime rates that are typically small (such as those for a single type of crime, i.e., burglary). Since rates of change reflect the initial magnitude of the crime, large rates of decrease may actually reflect only small changes in actual numbers of crimes. For example, a decrease in the crime rate from 8.0 to 4.0 per 1,000 residents represents a 50 percent

decrease but may reflect only two less crimes per year. Given these circumstances, it is often impossible to declare that a decrease is a significant change; therefore, we exercise more caution when analyzing changes in crime rates where so few crimes have occurred at all, such as the crime rates for individual types of crime.

2. CPD CASE REPORT DATA

Case Report Data is used to provide additional information not contained in the CPD Verified Crime Report computer printout. Information about the exact location of the crime, time of day or day of week, and the sex of the victim was extracted from the actual CPD Case Reports. However, these data are not completely comparable to the Verified Crime Reports, due to the continual changes in the classification of the crimes and the problems of keeping this data base updated.

The Case Report statistics are the number of crimes which have occurred only in the four ASP experimental and four control buildings at Cabrini-Green for 1974, 1975, 1976, and the first nine police reporting periods of 1977. The data are available for each of these buildings individually. Unfortunately, these data are limited to the eight buildings and can only be used to analyze the differences between experimental and control buildings in the ASP evaluation. In other chapters of this report, we have included this information to provide further insight into the program, but we are not able to draw conclusions based upon these statistics.

To standardize the data for our analysis, we have calculated crime rates based upon the number of residents of a building (see Resident Population Data section) and multiplied this by 1,000 to create a crime rate per 1,000 residents. The analysis focuses on changes in these crime rates from a baseline period, 1975, to 1977, rather than upon intermediate fluctuations in the data.

Since 1977 data were only available for the first nine reporting periods, we have extrapolated these nine periods to 13 to create a full year of data. In addition, unusual changes between 1974 and 1975 are also noted in the analysis.

In general, these data are only used to disaggregate to exact location, or times of day and day of week; therefore, the crime rates which are calculated are rather small. When the data are analyzed, findings are based upon a general rule that large rates of change may reflect only small changes in the actual numbers of crimes in that location during that time of day (as explained in the CPD verified crime section previously). Therefore, we have exercised caution in the analysis where so few crimes have occurred and developed the following general guidelines:

- A change is significant when there is a net decrease in the experimental but not the control buildings.
- A change is significant when there is a net decrease in the experimental buildings that is at least double the decrease in the control buildings.

3. FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Verified index crime data are derived from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1975, 1976, and 1977. These statistics are the number of crimes which were reported to police and verified by them for the 15 largest American cities and for the eight High Impact Cities. At the time of this report, crime statistics for 1977 were available only for the first nine months of that year. Therefore, the total number of crimes for 1977 has been extrapolated based upon the 1976 proportion of crime which occurred in the first nine months, compared to the total number of crimes for 1976. This would take into account the seasonal variations in crime occurrence.

To standardize this data for our analysis, we have calculated crime rates based upon the number of crimes which have occurred and the number of residents of each city, (as obtained from the Bureau of the Census for those years) multiplied this by 1,000 to compute a crime rate per 1,000 residents.

The analysis focuses on net changes in these crime rates from 1975 to 1977, rather than upon intermediate fluctuations in the data. Our findings are based upon rates of change in the crime rate for the different cities, as compared to changes at Cabrini-Green.

As a general rule, there are two times when we consider changes in the crime rates to be significant:

- When there is a net decrease at Cabrini-Green but not in the City of Chicago or the other cities.
- When the rate of change in Cabrini-Green is 10 percent or more greater than in the City of Chicago or the other cities.

F. VICTIMIZATION DATA

Data concerning the victimization of residents of Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens are analyzed to supplement our knowledge of crime in these developments. These data are derived from the Attitude and Perception Surveys. The methodology for surveys are discussed in detail in Appendix B of this report.

The victimization data set contains the number, location, and type of crimes which have been provided through interviews with residents of Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens developments. There were three survey waves:

- Baseline Survey: Summer 1976.
- First Follow-Up Survey: Fall 1976.
- Second Follow-Up Survey: Summer 1977.

The victimization data are not comparable to either the Case Report Data or the CPD Verified Crime Data for several reasons. First, the victimization data are based upon only a sample of all Cabrini-Green authorized residents, while the Police Department data are based upon crimes which have been reported by both residents and visitors to Cabrini-Green. Secondly, the time frames of these surveys are not comparable to the CPD timeframes. This is especially true for the Baseline survey which covered an indefinite period of time that the respondents may have been victimized while in the area of the development. Finally, it is a generally known fact that not all victimizations are reported to the police and that not all victimizations have been verified. Hence, police data are only reported and verified crime, as opposed to all resident reported victimizations.

To standardize these data for our analyses, we have calculated victimization rates based upon the number of respondents in a building and multiplied this by 1,000 to create a victimization rate per 1,000 respondents.

This analysis focuses on differences in the rates for the following groups:

- Cabrini-Green vs. Stateway Gardens.
- Cabrini-Green Experimental vs. Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental vs. Stateway Gardens.
- Cabrini-Green Experimental vs. Cabrini-Green Control Buildings.

Due to the differences in timeframes of each survey, it is not possible to analyze differences in victimization between the three survey waves. Therefore, our analysis of victimization rates focuses upon differences between the different groups in each survey. As a general rule, our findings are based upon changes in the victimization distribution in each survey wave. No attempt has been made to calculate statistical significance of these differences because of the varying timeframes of the victimization.

G. VANDALISM DATA

Vandalism data are provided by the Chicago Housing Authority for all Cabrini-Green buildings separately, and the Rowhouses within Cabrini-Green, for the last six months of 1975 and all of 1976 and 1977. This data is segregated into two component parts:

- Expenses for elevator repair (charges not related to routine elevator maintenance).
- All other vandalism expenses.

Elevator vandalism (repair) is measured by the charges imposed for elevator repairs over and above the general service contract between the Chicago Housing Authority and the Otis Elevator Company. It reflects actual expenditures rather than the number of incidents and therefore can be taken as an indicator of the seriousness or degree of elevator vandalism.

The separation of elevator and other vandalism expenses is important, because elevator vandalism (or repair costs due to vandalism), which is the largest component of the total vandalism costs, may have masked the incidence of other vandalism costs.

Our findings are based upon general trends that emerge from the data, based on six-month intervals, and impressive changes which have occurred since the last six months of 1975. The analysis focuses more upon net changes over time than upon intermediate fluctuations of the data. However, major vandalism repair is sometimes delayed until better weather and, therefore, seasonal fluctuations are taken into consideration.

As a general rule, there are two times when we consider changes in vandalism expenses to be significant:

- When there is a net decrease in the targeted building but not in the control areas.
- When the rate of change in the targeted group is + 10 percent greater than in the control buildings.

H. OCCUPANCY DATA

Occupancy data are provided by the Chicago Housing Authority for all buildings in the Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens developments. These data are available from the CHA monthly report of move-ins and move-outs for 1975, 1976, and 1977.

In preparing our analysis of resident satisfaction, we found that use of occupancy-related data (move-ins and move-outs) can be an adequate measure of the satisfaction of former, current, and prospective Cabrini-Green residents. We believe move-ins and move-outs are a function of the residential desirability of a public housing development. While other factors can contribute to a desire to leave the development (employment, availability of private housing, eviction), move-ins and move-outs provide one indication of the residential desirability of the development. Therefore, we have chosen to use the number of families moving into and out of the development to reflect the residential desirability of a public housing development.

Our findings are based upon general trends that emerge from the data, based upon six-month intervals, rather than upon intermediate fluctuations in the data. In addition, the analysis does consider the lagged effects of move-ins to move-outs. Move-in/move-out data is not consistent for all developments because it is not possible to determine when CHA closed off and reopened apartments for occupancy; therefore, there are no hard-set quantitative rules on which findings are based.

I. FIRE DATA

Fire data are provided by the Chicago Housing Authority for all buildings in the Cabrini-Green development. These data consist of the number of fires reported to CHA for each month in 1975, 1976, and 1977. There are no comparable data for Stateway Gardens.

Our findings are based on general trends that emerge from the data, based on one-year intervals. The analysis focuses upon what appear to be consistent changes in the number of fires in each building, over this three-year period.

J. ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY DATA

Attitude and perception survey data were collected in three waves of interviews which were conducted by Arthur Young & Company since the start of the High Impact Program evaluation. These were:

- Baseline Survey: Summer 1976.
- First Follow-Up Survey: Fall 1976.
- Second Follow-Up Survey: Summer 1977.

Appendix B of this report describes the Attitude and Perception Survey methodology in detail. These surveys were conducted for samples of adult and youth residents of Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. The first two waves are a panel survey but the third wave is an independent and new random sample. The surveys were stratified and weighted so that it is possible to disaggregate in the following manner:

- Cabrini-Green vs. Stateway Gardens.
- Cabrini-Green Experimental vs. Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental vs. Cabrini-Green Rowhouse.

Most of the attitudinal data deals with fear of crime and perceptions of residential desirability within the development. The analysis focuses upon the net changes in attitudes from the Baseline to the Second Follow-Up Survey (rather than upon intermediate fluctuations in the data). Average fear scores for

various locations have been calculated as part of the analysis.¹ Our findings are based upon an analysis of variance between responses of these two survey waves and between a target group and control sample population. As a general rule, findings are statistically significant when the probability that the differences in responses either between the different samples and/or survey waves would occur by chance five or less times out of 100 ($p \leq .05$).

¹There has been some concern about the use of means and ANOVA tests for attitudinal (ordinal level) data. We believe that the linkage between the scale of measurement and the appropriate methods of statistical analysis is not an overriding concern. We view the numbers generated by the questionnaire purely as numbers, amenable to most any statistical manipulation. This view is supported in the literature by both S. Labowitz in "Some Observations on Measurement and Statistics" (in Social Forces, 1967, Volume 46, pages 151 to 160) and by F. M. Lord in "On the Statistical Treatment of Football Numbers" (in American Psychologist, 1953, Volume 8, pages 750 to 751).

The scale of measurement places a more direct restriction on the manner in which statistical results are interpreted, than on the type of analyses that are applicable. Recognizing the ordinal nature of the data collected, ANOVA was selected as an appropriate, and statistically powerful, tool for detecting group differences at a general level. However, interpretation of the statistical analysis results took into account the fact that statements such as "There was three times as much fear in elevators as apartments," were not possible under this scale of measurement.

This analytic approach was adopted to provide a measure for summarizing a massive amount of data and for answering the basic question: is the difference between groups (or over time) greater than would be expected by chance alone? Beyond this general question, finer interpretation of the results at any finer level of analysis must be arrived at by examination of the data at a finer level than provided by ANOVA. It is at this level that judgment and even speculative examination of the data must replace the rigorously statistical approach; and it is in this interpretation of the data that close attention must be paid to the scale of measurement.

Program Analyses and Findings

2

2. PROGRAM ANALYSES AND FINDINGS

This section of the report contains the program description, strategies and objectives, methodology, and findings for each component of the High Impact Program. The findings presented are based upon measurement of attitudes and perceptions of residents, statistical analysis of program component costs and service data, analysis of hardware elements, interviews with program officials, and observations by Arthur Young & Company. Each component of the High Impact Program is treated separately.

This chapter groups the component programs into four sections. The first section presents an Aggregate Analysis of the entire High Impact Program. Within each of the succeeding sections, the nine component programs are divided in the following manner:

- Physical Design Programs
 - Architectural Security (ASP)
 - Courtyard Security Fencing (CSF)
- Youth Prevention and Treatment Programs
 - Youth Service Bureau (YSB)
 - Youth Shelter Home (YSH)
 - Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention (YOTP)
 - School Assistance (SAP)
- Resident Security Programs
 - Improved Resident Safety Aide (IRSA)
 - Community Safety Education (CSE)
 - Women's Defense and Crime Prevention (WDCP)

The results of our evaluation are organized by presentation of a "Finding," followed by a discussion and related tables or exhibits which support these conclusions.

A. AGGREGATE ANALYSIS OF THE HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM

1. INTRODUCTION

The aggregate analysis is an evaluation of all components of the High Impact Program (HIP) in the Cabrini-Green development. The High Impact Program for the Cabrini-Green public housing development is a comprehensive security program designed to test architectural improvements and new management and human services programs. The overall goal of the program is to test whether high density apartment buildings in public housing developments can, in fact, be made significantly safer and more desirable places to live for low-income families.

Many of the component programs are evaluated individually in succeeding sections of this report. However, the effect of any one program in the Cabrini-Green environment can rarely be separated from other programs (whether they are part of the HIP or sponsored by other sources), especially where the programs maintain similar objectives and where the interventions overlap.

The aggregate analysis tracks the changes in the stated objective of the HIP since the program was implemented. The data are contrasted against the same measures for Stateway Gardens, which has served as the control development throughout this evaluation. This part of the evaluation is not meant to ascribe impact, as the High Impact Program cannot be isolated from the many other programs operating concurrently at Cabrini-Green.

The major objectives established for the HIP were to reduce the incidence of crime and to improve residential desirability. Both objectives were evaluated by measuring the amount of change in selected indicators, such as crime rates, vandalism costs, and residents' attitudes of the entire Cabrini-Green development. Corresponding to each of these objectives are the indicators used for the Aggregate Analysis, which are identified below.

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Source</u>
Reduce crime	Verified Crime Rates	Chicago Police Department
	Victimization Rates	Attitude and Perception Survey
Improve residential desirability	Occupancy Data - Move-Ins/Move-Outs	Chicago Housing Authority
	Perceptions of residential desirability	Attitude and Perception Survey
	Perceptions of security	Attitude and Perception Survey

2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the evaluation methodology, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) verified crime data are used to observe changes in the level of crime in Cabrini-Green Homes and to draw comparisons with the control housing development (Stateway Gardens), the City of Chicago, other selected major cities, and the other High Impact Program cities, using the index crime rate per 1,000 persons. The total number of crimes, as well as the incidence of the various types of index and nonindex crimes, are analyzed. For comparisons between the two CHA developments, the incidence of the various types of crime and location of each type of crime is also analyzed.

Respondents in each wave of the Attitude and Perception Survey were asked about their experiences with crime. The results for the three surveys are analyzed to determine the location (e.g., lobby, apartment) of specific types of victimization, perceptions of crime as a problem, and perceived fear of crime in locations in and around the development.

Two measures are utilized for evaluating the effects of the HIP on improving the residential desirability of Cabrini-Green Homes: (1) occupancy and (2) residential satisfaction. Occupancy is measured by evaluating the trends and level of move-ins and move-outs in Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. The first-year evaluation considered occupancy during the Baseline and implementation periods of the HIP. This second-year evaluation continues to assess the effects of the HIP on occupancy.

The purpose of measuring perceptions of residential desirability is to assess the ultimate goal of the HIP, which is to make Cabrini-Green Homes a better, more desirable area in which to live and to enhance the quality of life there. Attitude and Perception Survey data are analyzed to determine whether the HIP is related to changes in the expressed desirability of Cabrini-Green. Changes are compared to the control development, Stateway Gardens.

The Aggregate Analysis findings are grouped in the following order:

- Verified Crime Rates.
- Victimization Rates.
- Residential Desirability.

3. FINDINGS

a. Crime

Verified index crime rates for Cabrini-Green were compared with rates for the control development (Stateway Gardens), the City of Chicago, the 15 largest American cities, and the eight federally designated High Impact cities. These rates are shown in Table 1.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

TABLE 1
ANNUAL VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES FOR
CABRINI-GREEN, STATEWAY GARDENS, THE 15 LARGEST CITIES,¹
AND THE EIGHT HIGH IMPACT CITIES²
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

Development or City	1974 ³	1975 ⁴	1976 ⁴	1977 ^{4,5}
Cabrini-Green	47.2	52.5	43.6	37.1
Stateway Gardens	79.1	73.1	66.7	61.2
New York	68.0	77.7	88.0	81.0
Chicago	76.7	76.1	69.1	64.6
Los Angeles	78.5	81.9	80.9	77.0
Philadelphia	43.9	46.4	42.4	36.1
Detroit	100.4	116.2	115.0	90.4
Houston	69.0	69.5	78.3	89.0
Baltimore ²	86.8	82.7	79.3	78.0
Dallas ²	100.8	116.2	112.3	103.7
Washington	74.5	77.5	69.9	70.0
Cleveland ²	76.6	90.5	83.2	83.8
Indianapolis	46.3	58.6	54.5	46.1
Milwaukee	48.8	57.9	55.6	50.2
San Francisco	81.4	97.1	116.3	109.5
San Diego	69.8	77.6	80.9	82.7
San Antonio	66.9	76.3	79.6	72.9
Atlanta ²	107.9	112.1	113.5	98.4
St. Louis ²	119.0	132.2	119.5	102.5
Newark ²	88.8	101.8	101.0	86.9
Denver ²	92.5	104.0	109.1	110.9
Portland ²	110.6	118.6	114.7	104.2

¹Rankings of cities based on 1970 U. S. Bureau of the Census population figures.

²High Impact cities as designated by the U. S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

³Population estimates for 1973 as reported in the 1976 Statistical Abstract of the United States, U. S. Bureau of the Census, were used to compute the cities' crime rates. The number of verified crimes, used to compute the 1974 crime rates, was taken from the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1974.

⁴Population estimates for 1975 as reported in the April 14, 1977 U. S. Department of Commerce news release were used to compute the cities' crime rates. The number of verified crimes for 1975 and 1976 were taken from Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports by the FBI for 1975 and 1976.

⁵Crime rates were extrapolated for the entire year from crime statistics for the first nine months of 1977 as supplied by the FBI, Uniform Crime Report Division.

There is considerable variability in the verified index crime rates for the 15 largest American cities. For example, in 1977 the estimated index crime rates² ranged from a low of 36.1 index crimes per 1,000 residents in Philadelphia, to a high of 109.5 in San Francisco. In 1977, Chicago's estimated verified index crime rate was in the middle of these extremes at 64.6 crimes per 1,000 residents and Cabrini-Green's was at the lower end, with a crime rate of 37.1. Eleven of these cities experienced decreases in their index crime rates between 1975 and 1977 and four cities showed increases (New York, Houston, San Francisco, and San Diego).

The verified index crime rates for the eight High Impact cities also reveal considerable variation: from a low of 78.0 in Baltimore, to a high of 110.9 in Denver (1977 rates). For the same year, Chicago's verified index crime rate is lower than the rate for any of these cities.

It should be noted that some of the differences in crime rates are true reflections of the amount of crime in an area and some are due to variation in the amount of crime which residents tend to report. There is additional variation in police reporting systems.

Finding 1: The decrease in the verified index crime rate at Cabrini-Green between 1975 and 1977 may be related to the High Impact Program.

Between 1975 and 1977, the verified index crime rate at Cabrini-Green decreased by 29.3 percent, from 52.5 crimes per 1,000 residents to 37.1. The City of Chicago verified index crime rate fell by 15.1 percent, from 76.1 crimes per 1,000 persons to 64.6. During this same period, the verified index crime rate at

²The 1977 index crime rates are estimated statistics, based upon the number of crimes which occurred in the first nine months of 1977, as described in the INTRODUCTION section of this report.

Stateway Gardens fell by 16.3 percent (from 73.1 to 61.2). Since the decrease in the verified index crime rate is greater for Cabrini-Green than for the City of Chicago or Stateway Gardens, this decrease may be related to the development-wide HIP at Cabrini-Green.

While much of the decrease in crime may be related to the High Impact Program, it is important to recognize other possible influences. For instance, changes in the size of the youth population, density, or the other social service programs located in the Cabrini-Green target area could all be contributing to this decrease in the crime rates. At this point, however, it is not possible to isolate the impact of the HIP from all other changes and events taking place throughout the development.

Finding 2: Decreases in the nonindex crime rates at Cabrini-Green may also be related to the HIP.

According to Table 2, the nonindex verified crime rate also decreased at Cabrini-Green between 1975 and 1977. In 1975, the nonindex crime rate was 39.4. By 1977, this rate had fallen to 27.5. This represents a 30.2 percent decrease in the nonindex crime rate at Cabrini-Green.

TABLE 2
VERIFIED INDEX AND NONINDEX CRIME RATES
PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

		1974		1975		1976		1977	
		Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS									
Cabrini-Green		47.2	44.0	52.5	39.4	43.6	30.8	37.1	27.5
Stateway Gardens		79.1	61.7	73.1	40.9	66.7	42.0	61.2	40.1

At Stateway Gardens, the nonindex crime rate decreased by only 2.0 percent (from 40.9 to 40.1) from 1975 to 1977. Exhibits 1 and 2 illustrate the crime trends at Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens.

Since the nonindex crime rate decreased considerably at Cabrini-Green, while it decreased only slightly at Stateway Gardens, it is likely that the decrease in the nonindex crime rate at Cabrini-Green may be related to the HIP. The location of crimes appears to be one of the critical variables in understanding these changes in the verified crime rates.

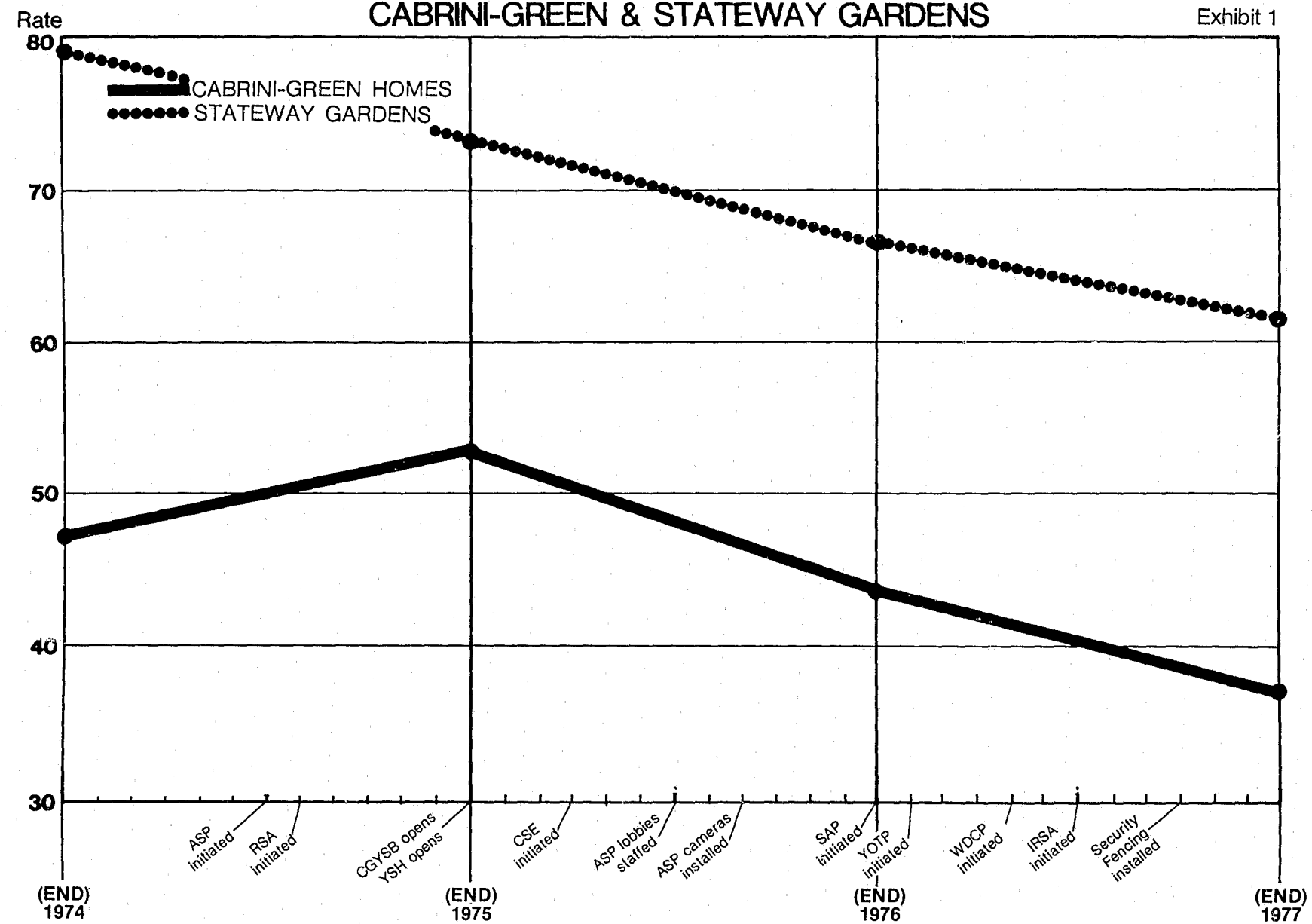
Table 3 reflects the crime rates for various locations. The verified index crime rate at Cabrini-Green for crimes which occurred either inside of a building or on the building's perimeter increased by 12.4 percent between 1975 and 1977 (from 15.3 to 17.2) and 21.4 percent (from 2.8 to 3.4), respectively. At Stateway Gardens, these two verified index crime rates increased even more rapidly: the inside index crime rate increased by 31.0 percent (from 28.4 to 37.2) and the index crime rate for those which occurred on the building perimeters increased by 136.8 percent (from 3.8 to 9.0).

TABLE 3
VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

		1974		1975		1976		1977	
		Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex	Index	Nonindex
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS									
Cabrini-Green									
Inside of building		9.6	12.1	15.3	17.9	19.7	18.6	17.2	17.2
Building perimeter		0.0	0.0	2.8	1.9	5.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Outside of building		37.6	31.9	34.4	19.5	18.5	8.8	16.5	6.8
Stateway Gardens									
Inside of building		10.7	14.8	28.4	23.8	46.2	32.3	37.2	29.9
Building perimeter		0.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	5.2	3.2	9.0	4.7
Outside of building		68.4	46.9	40.9	15.8	15.2	6.5	15.0	5.4

VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)
CABRINI-GREEN & STATEWAY GARDENS

Exhibit 1

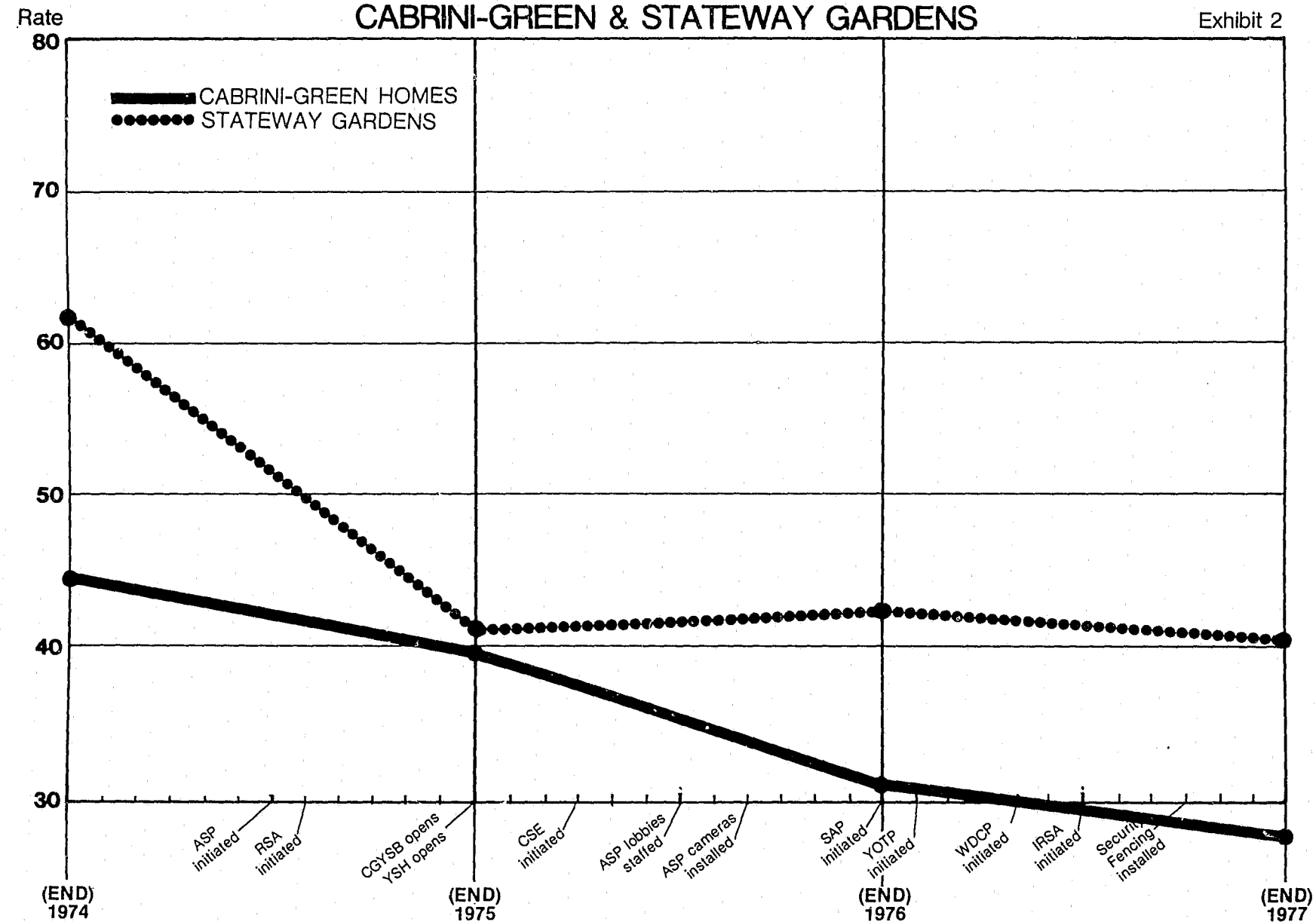


Aggregate Analysis
Timeline

All Data Points Represent Year End Crime Rates

VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS) **CABRINI-GREEN & STATEWAY GARDENS**

Exhibit 2



All Data Points Represent Year End Crime Rates

On the other hand, the index crime rate for verified crimes which occurred outside of the building (away from the building perimeter) decreased at both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. At Cabrini-Green, this rate fell by 52.0 percent (from 34.4 to 16.5), while at Stateway Gardens there was a 63.3 percent decrease (from 40.9 to 15.0). The larger decrease in the outside index crime rate at Stateway Gardens than Cabrini-Green indicates that the HIP is probably not affecting the outdoor index crime rate at Cabrini-Green.

Finding 3: Decreases in nonindex crime rates for inside crimes at Cabrini-Green may be related to the High Impact Program.

The nonindex crime rate at Cabrini-Green decreased slightly (by 3.9 percent) for indoor crimes and sharply for outdoor crimes (by 65.1 percent) between 1975 and 1977. The nonindex crime rate for crimes which occurred around the perimeter of buildings increased by 84.2 percent (but only from 1.9 to 3.5 crimes per 1,000 persons).

At Stateway Gardens, the nonindex crime rate increased by 25.6 percent for inside crimes and by 261.5 percent for crimes occurring around the buildings' perimeter. The nonindex crime rate for outside crimes fell by 65.8 percent between 1975 and 1977, similar to Cabrini-Green. The only location where the nonindex crime rate decreased at Cabrini-Green but increased at Stateway Gardens was that for inside crimes. The HIP at Cabrini-Green may be related to this change.

Crime rates for the various types of crimes were also analyzed for Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. These rates are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR TYPES OF INDEX CRIMES
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Cabrini-Green	Stateway Gardens	Cabrini-Green	Stateway Gardens	Cabrini-Green	Stateway Gardens	Cabrini-Green	Stateway Gardens
Homicide	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0
Rape	1.2	5.3	0.8	4.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.7
Assault	10.7	7.8	10.9	6.8	7.9	8.4	9.2	9.5
Robbery	5.4	19.3	8.2	22.6	8.8	17.7	3.8	19.3
Burglary	7.5	21.0	7.8	18.2	3.9	17.0	4.6	8.5
Index-Theft	15.6	18.6	19.5	14.5	17.3	17.2	13.6	15.0
Auto Theft	6.3	6.8	4.7	6.6	3.9	5.0	4.2	6.3

In contrasting the changes in the different verified index crime rates at Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens, assaults, robberies, index thefts, and auto thefts have all decreased more at Cabrini-Green. On the other hand, rape and burglary rates have decreased more at Stateway Gardens.

Finding 4: The HIP may be related to decreases in assaults, robberies, and index theft at Cabrini-Green. It was not related to changes in rape and burglary.

At Cabrini-Green, the verified crime rates for all types of index crimes decreased, except for homicides and rapes. The verified crime rates which decreased most significantly between 1975 and 1977 were robbery, burglary, index theft and assaults: these crime rates fell by 53.7, 41.0, 30.3, and 15.6 percent, respectively.

At Stateway Gardens, the verified crime rates decreased for four of the seven types of index crime: rape, robbery, burglary and auto theft. These verified crime rates fell by 58.5, 14.6, 53.3, and 4.5 percent, respectively. All other verified index crimes experienced increases during this period.

At Cabrini-Green, index thefts and assaults were the most frequently reported crimes in both 1975 and 1977. These crime rates were 19.5 and 10.9, respectively, for 1975, and 13.6 and 9.2 in 1977. The least frequently reported crimes are homicide and rape. These verified crime rates were 0.6 and 0.8, respectively, for 1975, and 0.9 and 1.0 in 1977.

At Stateway Gardens, robbery and burglary were the most commonly reported crimes in 1975 (22.6 and 18.2 crimes per 1,000 residents, respectively). In 1977, the most commonly reported crimes were robbery and index theft (19.3 and 15.0). For both years, the least commonly reported crimes at Stateway Gardens were also homicide and rape. These verified crime rates were 0.3 and 4.1 in 1975, and 1.0 and 1.7 in 1977.

b. Victimization

To examine the actual incidence of crime (as opposed to crime reported to police), and to determine if the incidence of crime differed between Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens, respondents in the Attitude and Perception Surveys were asked whether they had ever had a crime personally committed against them during varying time periods. Table 5 indicates the proportion of survey respondents in each wave who stated that they had been a victim of a crime. (The INTRODUCTION to this report discusses these data in greater detail.)

TABLE 5
PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO
REPORTED BEING A VICTIM OF CRIME
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

	Cabrini-Green			Stateway Gardens		
	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³
Percent victims	21.8 (124)	8.7 (26)	6.0 (29)	36.8 (74)	9.2 (14)	12.9 (31)
Rate per 1,000 respondents (Based on number of respondents who reported being a victim of crime)	218	87	60	368	92	129

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Numbers in () are number who reported being a victim.

Because the time frames are not comparable between the three survey waves, the analysis of victimization rates focuses upon the differences between Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. A ratio between the number of victimizations in each survey wave at Stateway Gardens and Cabrini-Green was calculated to aid in this comparison.

Finding 5: There is an increased ratio of victimization rates of Stateway Gardens to Cabrini-Green between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys. This may be related to a development-wide anti-crime program, such as the HIP, at Cabrini-Green.

In the Baseline survey, 21.8 percent of Cabrini-Green respondents and 36.8 percent of Stateway Gardens respondents had reported being a victim of crime while living in their respective developments. By the Second Follow-Up survey, 6 percent of Cabrini-Green residents and 12.9 percent of Stateway Gardens residents had been a victim of crime during the past six months. In the earlier survey, there was one victimization at Cabrini-Green for every 1.69 at Stateway Gardens. By the Second Follow-Up, this increased to one victimization at Cabrini-Green for every 2.15 at Stateway Gardens. This increased ratio of victimization rates may be related to a development-wide anti-crime program at Cabrini-Green, such as the HIP.

Respondents were also asked about where the crimes took place, especially because many of the High Impact Programs were directly concerned with reducing crimes in specific indoor locations. Table 6, shows the distribution of victimizations occurring inside and outside of the buildings. In Cabrini-Green experimental and Rowhouse buildings and Stateway Gardens, there was a decrease in the percent of victimizations

in inside locations. In the Cabrini-Green nonexperimental buildings, there was a slight increase in the percent of inside victimizations between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys. Given this increase in the nonexperimental buildings but decrease at Stateway Gardens, it does not appear that the HIP significantly contributed to a reduction in inside victimization. This confirms the results of the verified crime analysis, which reflected a 12.4 percent increase in inside index crime rates at Cabrini-Green.

TABLE 6
LOCATION OF CRIMES IN EACH SURVEY
PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES OCCURRING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

Survey	CG Experimental		CG Nonexperimental		CG Rowhouse		Stateway Gardens	
	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside
Baseline ¹	53.8%	46.2%	57.4%	42.6%	76.2%	23.8%	77.9%	22.1%
First Follow-Up ²	20.0	80.0	15.4	84.6	75.0	25.0	66.7	33.3
Second Follow-Up ³	33.3	66.7	60.0	40.0	66.7	33.3	74.2	25.8

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

c. Residential Desirability

One goal of the High Impact Program was to enhance the residential desirability of the Cabrini-Green development. Two types of measures were used to address this issue: residential turnover as witnessed by move-in and move-out data, and residents' attitudes about life in the development. The graphic presentation of the relationship of move-ins to move-outs for Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens developments appear on the following page (Exhibit 3). Actual move-in and move-out data is included in Appendix D.

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	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside
Baseline ¹	53.8%	46.2%	57.4%	42.6%	76.2%	23.8%	77.9%	22.1%
First Follow-Up ²	20.0	80.0	15.4	84.6	75.0	25.0	66.7	33.3
Second Follow-Up ³	33.3	66.7	60.0	40.0	66.7	33.3	74.2	25.8

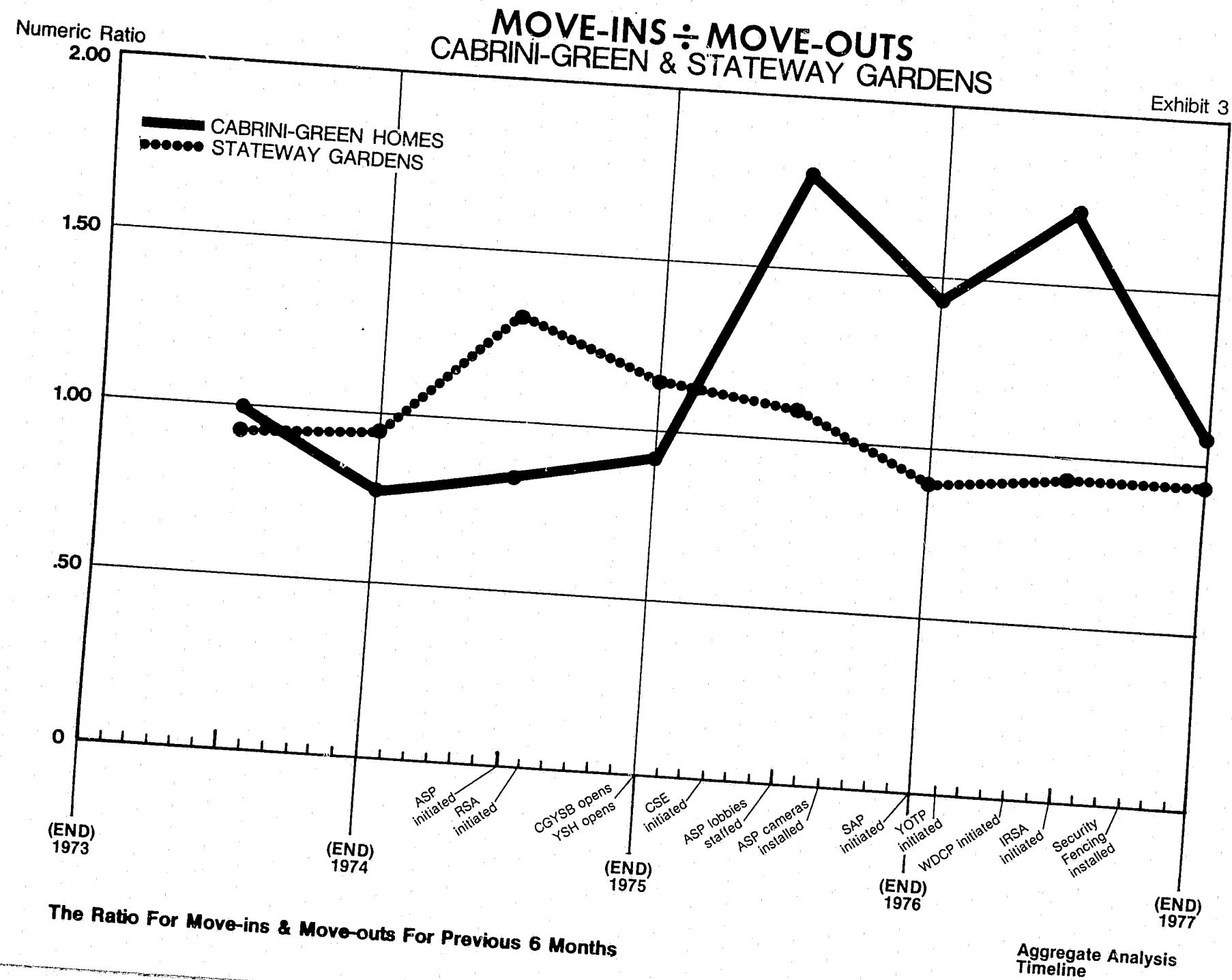
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Data for Cabrini-Green Homes were compared to the control development, Stateway Gardens. At the start of the High Impact Program, Stateway Gardens had a higher occupancy level than Cabrini-Green Homes. By monitoring move-ins and move-outs in both developments since that time, it was possible to estimate whether there were any long-term trends at Cabrini-Green Homes that were unique to that development or whether they were possibly related to changes in other high-rise housing developments as well.

Finding 6: Since December 1975, more families have moved into Cabrini-Green than have moved out but this has not occurred at Stateway Gardens. This increase in occupancy appears to be related to the High Impact Program.

At Cabrini-Green, there were more move-outs than move-ins during the last six months of 1975. During four of these months, the move-in/move-out ratio was less than 1.00. However, beginning with December 1975 and continuing through June 1977, there were more families moving into the Cabrini-Green development than leaving for every month. In fact, in three of those months, there were almost twice as many families moving into the Cabrini-Green development as were moving out of it. Since July 1977, there has been a fairly equal number of move-ins and move-outs, which reflects the high occupancy level that Cabrini-Green achieved during the first two years of the High Impact Program.

On the other hand, at Stateway Gardens, the move-in/ move-out ratio was greater than at Cabrini-Green in the last six months of 1975 but fluctuated considerably during the January 1976 to June 1977 period, while occupancy at Cabrini-Green increased considerably. During this 18-month period, there were 10 months where the number of families moving out was

greater than the number moving into Stateway Gardens. Since July 1977, there appears to be a trend toward increasing occupancy at Stateway Gardens. This could reflect the enhanced residential desirability of Stateway Gardens or the fact that as one of CHA's largest housing developments, Cabrini-Green reached peak capacity (especially in terms of certain sized apartments), CHA was able to house more families in alternative developments such as Stateway Gardens.

Another measure which assesses the residential desirability of the development is the length of time residents expect to remain in that development (see Table 7). Although confounded by other decisions such as those reflecting residents' feelings of upward social mobility, a measure of expected tenure does provide some estimate of the desirability of the particular living environment.

TABLE 7
EXPECTED LENGTH OF STAY IN CURRENT HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
BY CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS ADULTS
BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS

	Cabrini-Green			Stateway Gardens		
	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³
Less than six months (1)	2.9% (10)	2.4% (6)	3.8% (14)	3.5% (5)	6.3% (7)	8.4% (14)
Six months to one year (2)	4.8 (17)	6.4 (16)	8.8 (32)	8.4 (12)	6.3 (7)	11.5 (19)
One to two years (3)	16.1 (57)	9.2 (23)	19.9 (73)	17.5 (25)	6.3 (7)	20.1 (33)
Indefinite stay (4)	33.4 (118)	38.2 (96)	45.4 (166)	22.4 (32)	19.8 (22)	48.2 (79)
Don't know	42.8 (151)	43.8 (110)	22.1 (81)	48.2 (69)	61.3 (68)	11.6 (19)
Total	100.0% (353)	100.0% (251)	100.0% (366)	100.0% (143)	100.0% (111)	100.0% (164)

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

In the Baseline survey, when leaseholders of both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens were asked how long they expected to remain in their current housing development, the modal response was "don't know." In the Second Follow-Up, however, their modal responses were that they "planned to stay indefinitely." This shift in response probably reflects a degree of commitment to their current housing situation and a level of satisfaction with the development that was not witnessed previously.

The survey results show that among Cabrini-Green respondents, 45.4 percent said that they planned to stay indefinitely and 48.2 percent of the Stateway Gardens respondents planned to stay indefinitely. It also appears that the greater increase since the Baseline survey in the percent responding that they would remain "indefinitely," occurred among Stateway Gardens residents (an increase of 25.8 percent over the Baseline). The increase among Cabrini-Green respondents was only 12.0 percent. Therefore, it does not appear that the HIP is responsible for changing Cabrini-Green residents' attitudes, with respect to tenure in the development.

To isolate the effects of dissatisfaction with the development from all other issues, with respect to expected length of tenure, respondents were asked what would be their primary reason for leaving their current development (see Table 8). "Upward mobility" was the response most frequently mentioned by residents of Cabrini-Green in the Second Follow-Up survey (40.0 percent). Fear of crime was the modal response for Stateway Gardens residents (39.6 percent). The fear of crime as a reason for moving decreased in its frequency of response by 0.7 percent among Cabrini-Green respondents and increased by 5.3 percent among

Stateway Gardens residents while a dislike of the development was cited less frequently among both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens respondents.

TABLE 8

PRIMARY REASONS WHY CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS YOUTHS AND ADULT RESIDENTS MIGHT LEAVE DEVELOPMENT
BASELINE AND SECOND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS

Reason	Cabrini-Green		Stateway Gardens	
	Baseline ¹	Second Follow-Up ²	Baseline ¹	Second Follow-Up ²
Fear of crime	29.2% (166)	28.5% (166)	34.3% (69)	39.6% (95)
Upward mobility	23.2 (132)	40.0 (233)	16.4 (33)	22.9 (55)
Dislike of development	24.6 (140)	16.0 (93)	24.9 (50)	13.3 (32)
Miscellaneous responses	6.9 (39)	12.2 (71)	11.9 (24)	20.4 (49)
No responses	16.1 (92)	3.3 (20)	12.5 (25)	3.8 (9)
Total	100.0% (569)	100.0% (583)	100.0% (201)	100.0% (240)

Note: Reasons mentioned by less than three percent of the sample are not listed. Percentages are based on total sample size.

¹Summer 1976

²Summer 1977

Finding 7: There was a significantly greater decrease at Cabrini-Green than at Stateway Gardens in the percentage of residents who agreed that "crime is the biggest problem around here." This decrease may be related to the HIP.

Residents of Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens were also asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that "crime is the biggest problem around here." In the Baseline and Follow-Up surveys, a greater percentage of Stateway Gardens residents than Cabrini-Green residents agreed with this statement (Table 9). In the Baseline survey, 71.5 percent of Cabrini-Green respondents and 82.6 percent of Stateway Gardens respondents agreed with this statement. In the Second Follow-Up survey, the percentage of respondents at both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens who agreed with this statement decreased. Cabrini-Green dropped from 71.5 percent to 53.3, and Stateway Gardens decreased from 82.6 percent to 75.0. The greater magnitude of change at Cabrini-Green is statistically significant and may be related to the presence of the HIP program.

TABLE 9

QUESTION: "DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT CRIME IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM AROUND HERE?"

Response	Cabrini-Green			Stateway Gardens		
	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³
Agree	71.5% (407)	57.3% (223)	53.3% (311)	82.6% (166)	84.3% (129)	75.0% (180)
Disagree	21.6 (123)	35.5 (138)	36.4 (212)	13.4 (27)	10.5 (16)	20.0 (48)
Don't know	6.9 (39)	7.2 (28)	10.3 (60)	4.0 (8)	5.2 (8)	5.0 (12)
Total	100.0% (569)	100.0% (389)	100.0% (583)	100.0% (201)	100.0% (153)	100.0% (240)

Analysis of Variance:
Location - Significant at p < .01
Time - Significant at p < .01
Interaction - Significant at p < .01

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens respondents were asked about their fear of being a victim of crime in various development locations. Table 10 presents the average scores of the Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens respondents. In general, fear is consistently lower among Cabrini-Green respondents than among the Stateway Gardens group for all locations. Also, the average fear scores have decreased in every location for both groups of respondents.

TABLE 10
FEAR OF BEING A VICTIM OF CRIME
IN VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT LOCATIONS

	AVERAGE SCORE			
	Cabrini-Green		Stateway Gardens	
	Baseline ¹	Second Follow-Up ²	Baseline ¹	Second Follow-Up ²
Apartment	2.16	1.69	2.42	1.91
Hallway	2.31	2.06	2.47	2.34
Lobby	1.88	1.64	2.25	2.10
Elevator	2.36	2.09	2.63	2.48
Grounds	1.98	1.73	1.90	1.79

¹Summer 1976

²Summer 1977

Finding 8: Decreases in fear of crime in the hallways, elevators, lobbies, and on the development grounds at Cabrini-Green may be related to the High Impact Program. However, the decline in fear of crime in the apartments cannot be attributed to the HIP.

Even though the greatest decrease in average fear scores was fear in the apartment, this decrease cannot be related to the HIP program. At Cabrini-Green, the scores decreased from 2.16 to 1.69 and, at Stateway Gardens, they declined from 2.42 to 1.91. Since the

average fear score declined slightly more at Stateway Gardens than at Cabrini-Green, it is not possible to conclude that the HIP was responsible for this decrease in apartment fear.

However, average fear scores for the hallways, lobbies, elevators, and development grounds also decreased significantly between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys and these changes may be more directly related to the HIP. In the hallways, fear decreased from 2.31 to 2.06 at Cabrini-Green, and from 2.47 to 2.34 at Stateway Gardens. In the lobbies, fear fell from 1.88 to 1.64 at Cabrini-Green, and from 2.25 to 2.10 at Stateway Gardens. Elevator fear fell from 2.36 to 2.09 at Cabrini-Green, and from 2.63 to 2.48 at Stateway Gardens. Residents' fear of crime on development grounds also decreased. At Cabrini-Green, it fell from 1.98 to 1.73, and at Stateway Gardens it declined from 1.90 to 1.79. For all of these locations (hallways, lobbies, elevators, and development grounds) there was a greater decrease in fear at Cabrini-Green than Stateway Gardens, which may be related to the HIP's objective of reducing fear at Cabrini-Green.

Finally, in the Second Follow-Up Attitude and Perception Survey, residents were asked to evaluate the High Impact Program. Specifically, Cabrini-Green youth and adults were asked whether they agreed with the statement: "The High Impact Program is making this a better place to live" (see Table 11). The modal response for both adults and youth of all Cabrini-Green locations was "strongly agree." The differences in the distribution of responses were very slight for either youth or adults or by the location of residence. Rowhouse residents expressed the greatest agreement (93.0 percent of the Rowhouse adults and 89.3 percent of the youth agreed with the statement), followed by

Cabrini-Green nonexperimental residents (88.6 percent of the adults and 83.7 percent of the youth) who agreed that the HIP was making Cabrini-Green a better place to live. Among Cabrini-Green experimental residents, 94.9 percent of the adults and 82.8 percent of the youth expressed agreement with the statement. An a posteriori comparison between the groups showed that there were no significant differences in the evaluations of the HIP by Cabrini-Green experimental, nonexperimental, or Rowhouse residents.

TABLE 11
"THE HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM IS MAKING
THIS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE"

	Cabrini-Green Experimental		Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental		Rowhouses	
	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth
Strongly disagree	3.1% (3)	8.6% (5)	5.7% (10)	9.2% (9)	2.3% (1)	0.0% (0)
Somewhat disagree	2.0 (2)	8.6 (5)	5.7 (10)	7.1 (7)	4.7 (2)	10.7 (3)
Somewhat agree	37.8 (37)	27.6 (16)	43.2 (75)	37.8 (37)	44.2 (19)	35.7 (10)
Strongly agree	57.1 (56)	55.2 (32)	45.4 (79)	45.9 (45)	48.8 (21)	53.6 (15)
Total	100.0% (98)	100.0% (58)	100.0% (174)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (43)	100.0% (28)

Note: Numbers in () are the number of respondents in each category.

B. PHYSICAL DESIGN PROGRAMS
1. ARCHITECTURAL SECURITY PROGRAM

a. Introduction

The Architectural Security Program (ASP) is a major part of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. It consists of several architectural improvements to two high-rise (19 and 16 stories) and two medium-rise (7 stories) buildings in Cabrini-Green Homes. The ASP includes the following components:

- Enclosed lobbies with supervision by trained Senior Public Safety Aides.
- Electronic surveillance and security features.
- Attractive fencing and landscaping to increase recognition of territoriality.
- "Crime-free" pedestrian pathways monitored by Senior Public Safety Aides using Safe Pathways cameras.

A timetable indicating the sequence of implementation for these components is included in Chapter 1, INTRODUCTION.

Attainment of three Architectural Security Program objectives was measured in the four buildings where the ASP strategies were concentrated. These objectives were to reduce the incidence of crime and vandalism within the four buildings, improve residents' perceptions of the security of these buildings, and increase the desirability of the four buildings at Cabrini-Green Homes as a place to live.

Related to each objective are specific indicators which are used to measure impact. For example, a reduction in crime is measured by using verified index and nonindex crime statistics³

³Verified index and nonindex crimes are crimes which have been reported to the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and are believed to have actually occurred. This is in contrast to unfounded crimes, which are those which are reported to the CPD but are later classified as "unfounded" or not really being a crime.

which have been provided by the Chicago Police Department (CPD). It is also measured by the victimization rates of residents, as derived from the Resident Attitude and Perception Surveys (RAPS) of Cabrini-Green residents. In the listing below, each relevant objective is identified, along with the measures that are used to assess the ASP's impact upon that objective.

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Source</u>
Reduce crime	Index/nonindex verified crime rates	Chicago Police Department
	Victimization rates of residents	Resident Attitude and Perception Survey
Reduce vandalism	Vandalism costs (elevator/other)	Chicago Housing Authority
Improve perceived security	Attitudes regarding fear of crime	Resident Attitude and Perception Survey
Enhance residential desirability	Attitudes regarding residential desirability	Resident Attitude and Perception Survey
	Occupancy data - move-ins/move-outs	Chicago Housing Authority

The evaluation of the ASP focuses on the objectives identified above. The analysis was specifically concerned with changes over time in the experimental and control buildings. In addition, crime and vandalism data were disaggregated for the 16- and 19-story experimental and control buildings to watch for potential differences between these buildings. We have also included an evaluation of the security hardware features of the ASP. The ASP evaluation is organized as follows:

- Impact of the ASP on reducing crime.
- Impact of the ASP on reducing vandalism.
- Impact of the ASP on reducing fear of crime.

- Impact of the ASP on improving residential desirability.
- Assessment of the security hardware features of the ASP.

b. Findings

(1) Verified Crimes

The verified crime data provided by the Chicago Police Department are aggregated to provide annual totals for 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. Crime rates for 1974 are provided in this report because the ASP construction began in 1975. However, the data for 1975 are used as a baseline against which changes may be measured and related to the ASP, since the program was not fully operational until July 1976. Verified crime represents eight categories: homicide, rape, assault, robbery, burglary, index theft auto theft, and nonindex. A later discussion utilizes the data which consider the exact location of occurrence. As discussed in the methodology section of the INTRODUCTION, the data are analyzed using crime rates per 1,000 residents and changes in these rates between years.

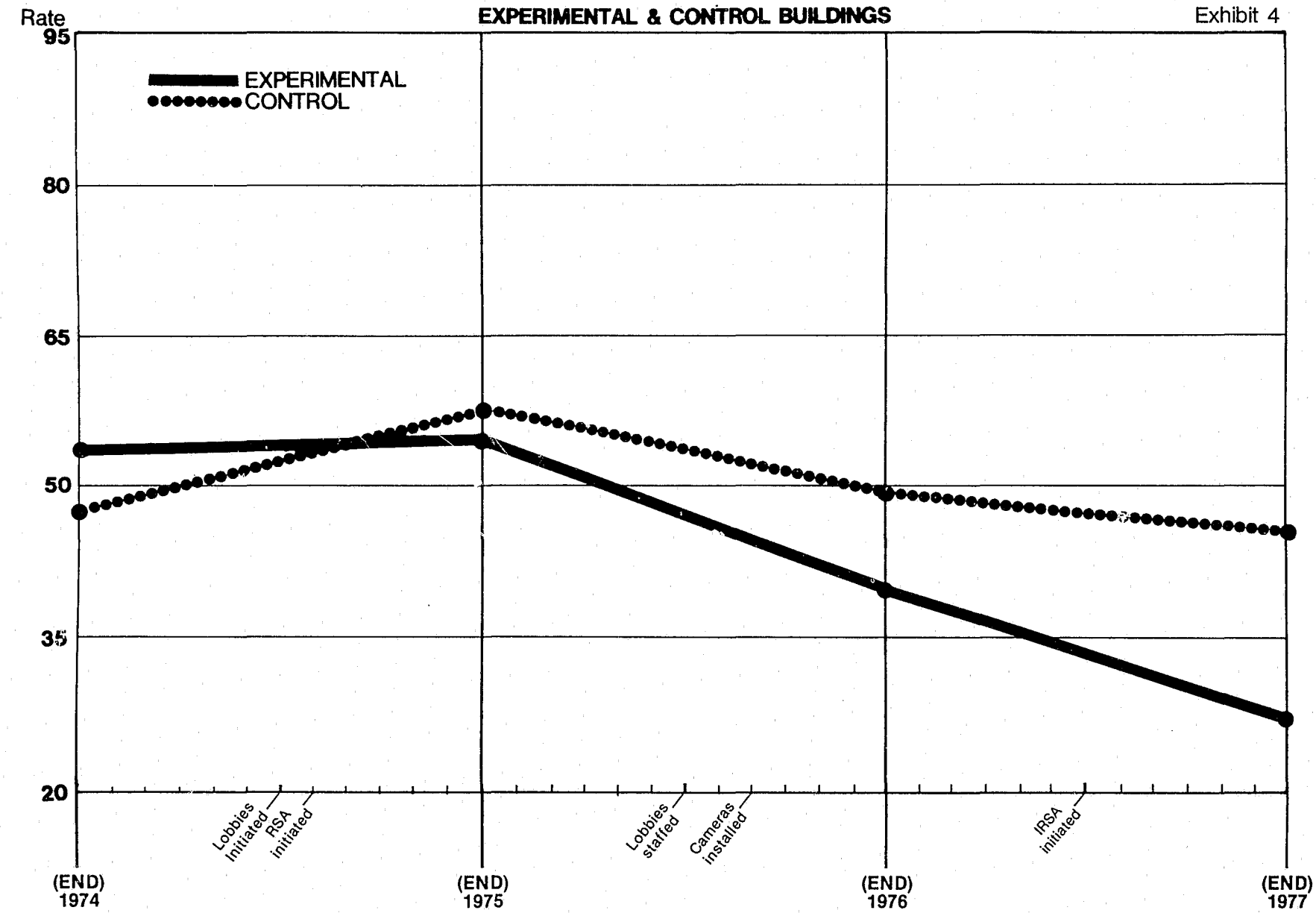
Finding 9: In 1977, index and nonindex verified crime rates in the experimental buildings were lower than in the control buildings at Cabrini-Green.

Table 12 shows the crime rates for 1975 to 1977 for the control and experimental buildings. In 1975, the index crime rates in the experimental and control buildings were 54.3 and 57.8 per 1,000 residents, respectively. Nonindex crime rates were 45.2 and 37.6, respectively. That is, the index crime rate was lower in the experimental buildings but the nonindex crime rate was higher. However, by 1977, both the index and nonindex crime rates were lower in the four experimental buildings than in the four control buildings (index 27.0 and 46.7, respectively; nonindex 28.0 and 30.6, respectively). Exhibits 4 and 5 graphically illustrate this finding.

VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 4



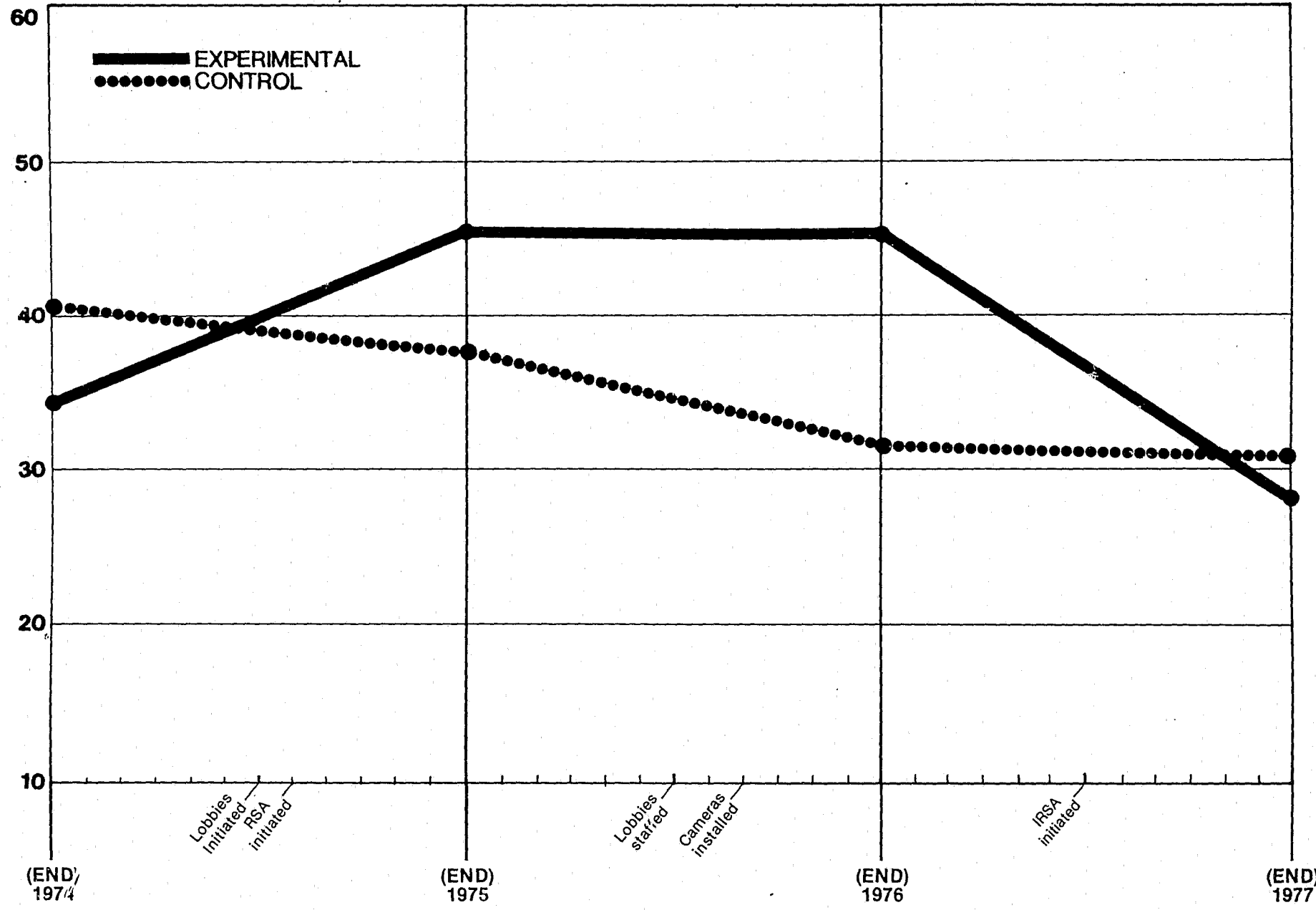
All Data Points Represent Year End Crime Rates

ASP Timeline

VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 5



All Data Points Represent The Year End Crime Rates

ASP Timeline

CONTINUED

1 of 7

TABLE 12
VERIFIED INDEX AND NONINDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	Index				Nonindex			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Experimental	54.5	54.3	40.6	27.0	34.4	45.2	45.2	28.0
High-Rise	54.2	48.2	40.2	26.4	34.9	41.2	41.0	31.0
16 story	28.3	38.5	35.4	34.1	30.0	31.5	33.7	43.8
19 story	74.9	56.1	44.2	21.1	38.8	49.1	47.0	22.2
Medium-Rise	55.6	71.1	42.0	29.2	32.9	56.0	58.3	17.0
Control	47.9	57.8	49.5	46.7	41.3	37.6	31.5	30.6
High-Rise	53.1	65.2	49.7	45.4	41.2	41.6	28.7	31.0
16 story	39.6	36.7	31.4	26.0	30.4	24.0	9.4	26.0
19 story	66.3	92.7	67.7	62.3	51.5	58.7	47.7	35.4
Medium-Rise	33.3	37.1	48.8	51.1	41.7	26.2	39.5	29.2

Finding 10: Index and nonindex crime rates decreased steadily from 1975 to 1977 in both experimental and control buildings. The rate of decrease in the experimental buildings was greater than in the control buildings, and may be related to the ASP.

The index crime rate decreased steadily from 1975 to 1977 in both experimental and control buildings. The index crime rate fell by 50.3 percent (from 54.3 to 27.0) in the experimental, and 19.2 percent (from 57.8 to 46.7) in the control buildings between 1975 to 1977. Nonindex crime rates also declined over this time period by 38.1 percent (from 45.2 in 1975 to 28.0 in 1977) in the experimental buildings, and by 18.6 percent (from 37.6 to 30.6) in the control buildings. (See Exhibits 6 and 7.)

Finding 11: The largest decrease between 1975 and 1977 in verified index and nonindex crime rates occurred in the medium-rise experimental buildings and in the 19-story high rise experimental buildings.

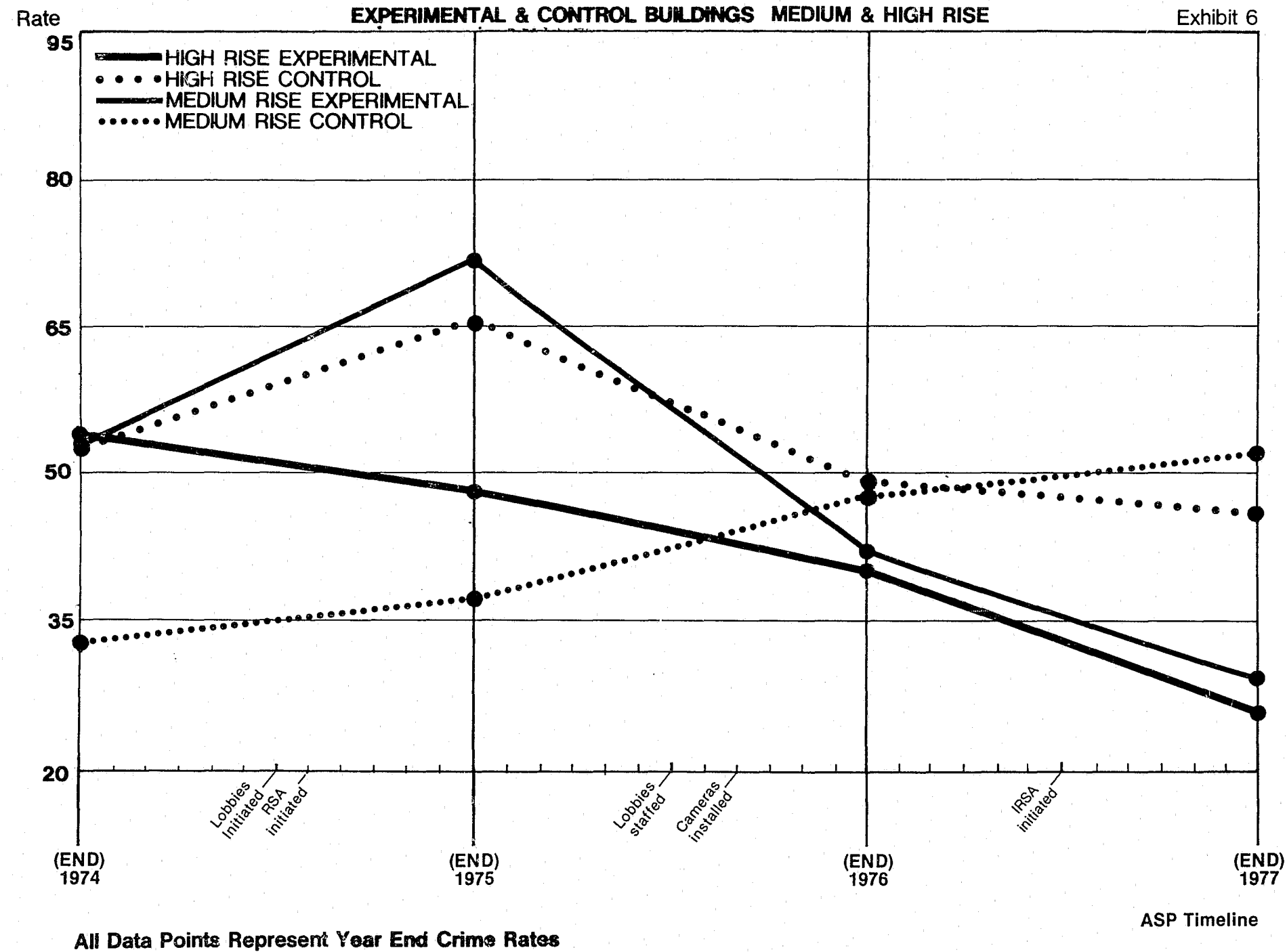
The 19-story high-rise experimental buildings showed the greatest decrease in index crime rates and the medium-rise experimental buildings showed the greatest decrease in nonindex crime rates. (See Exhibits 6A and 7A.) According to Table 12, index crime rates decreased by 62.4 percent (from 56.1 to 21.1) in the 19-story high-rise experimental and by 58.9 percent in the medium-rise (71.1 to 29.2), and nonindex crime rates decreased by 69.6 percent in the medium-rise buildings (from 56.0 to 17.0) from 1975 to 1977. In contrast, the crime rates in the medium-rise control buildings for both index and nonindex crimes increased between 1975 and 1977 (by 37.7 percent for index crimes, and 11.5 percent for nonindex crimes). The index crime rate increased from 37.1 to 51.1 percent, and the nonindex crime rate increased from 26.2 to 29.2 percent for the medium-rise control buildings.

One plausible explanation for this dramatic change in the medium-rise experimental buildings was that in 1975 widespread crime seemed to be a problem of greater magnitude there than in the previous year. There was a sharp increase in index crime in those buildings in 1975. In the medium-rise experimental buildings, in 1974 the index crime rate was 55.6 but by 1975, it jumped to 71.1 crimes per 1,000 residents. Similarly, the nonindex crime rate increased from 32.9 in 1974 to 56.0 in 1975 for those medium-rise experimental buildings.

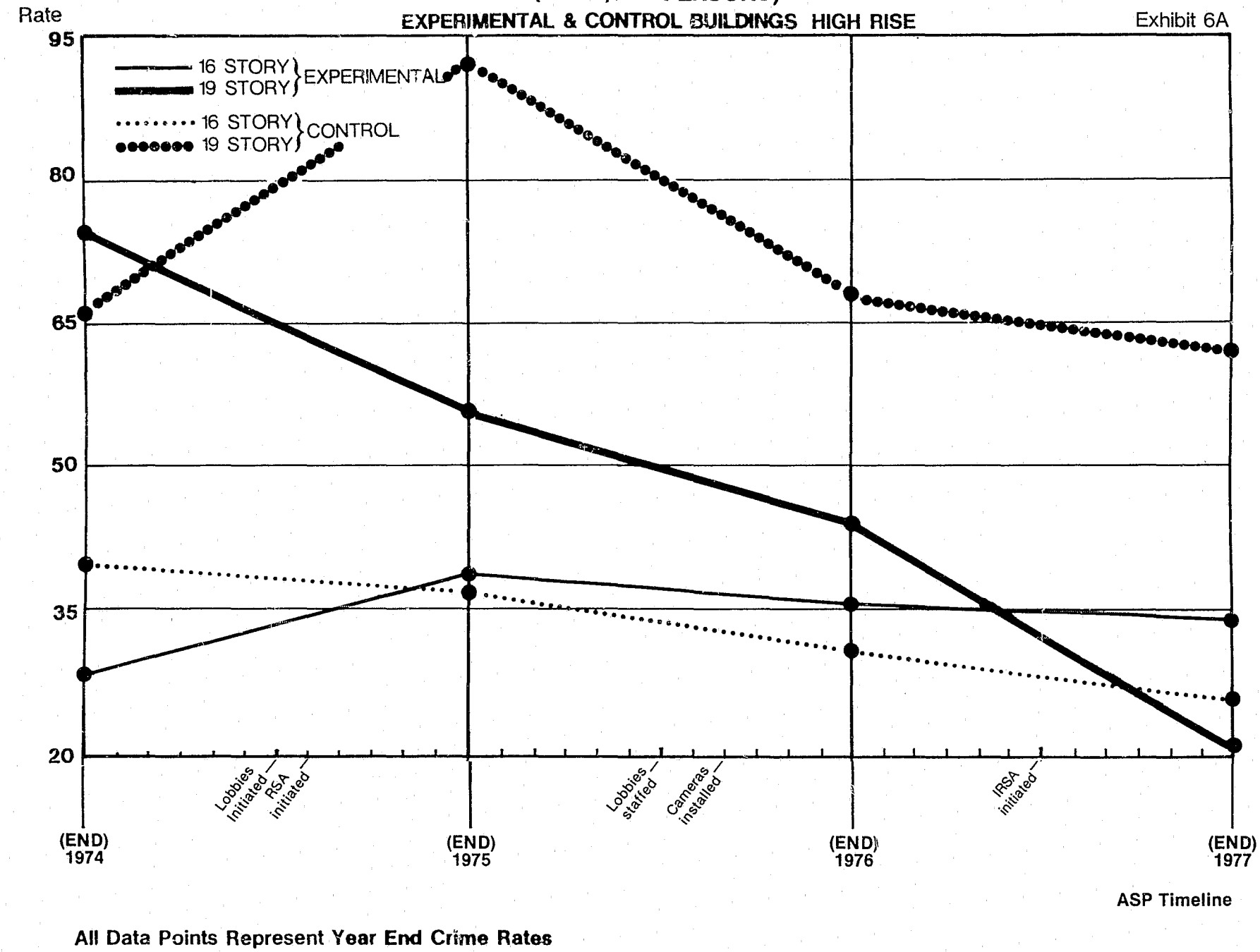
(a) Location of Crimes

Since the ASP is primarily intended to affect crimes inside the building, the verified crime rates for interior crimes were analyzed.

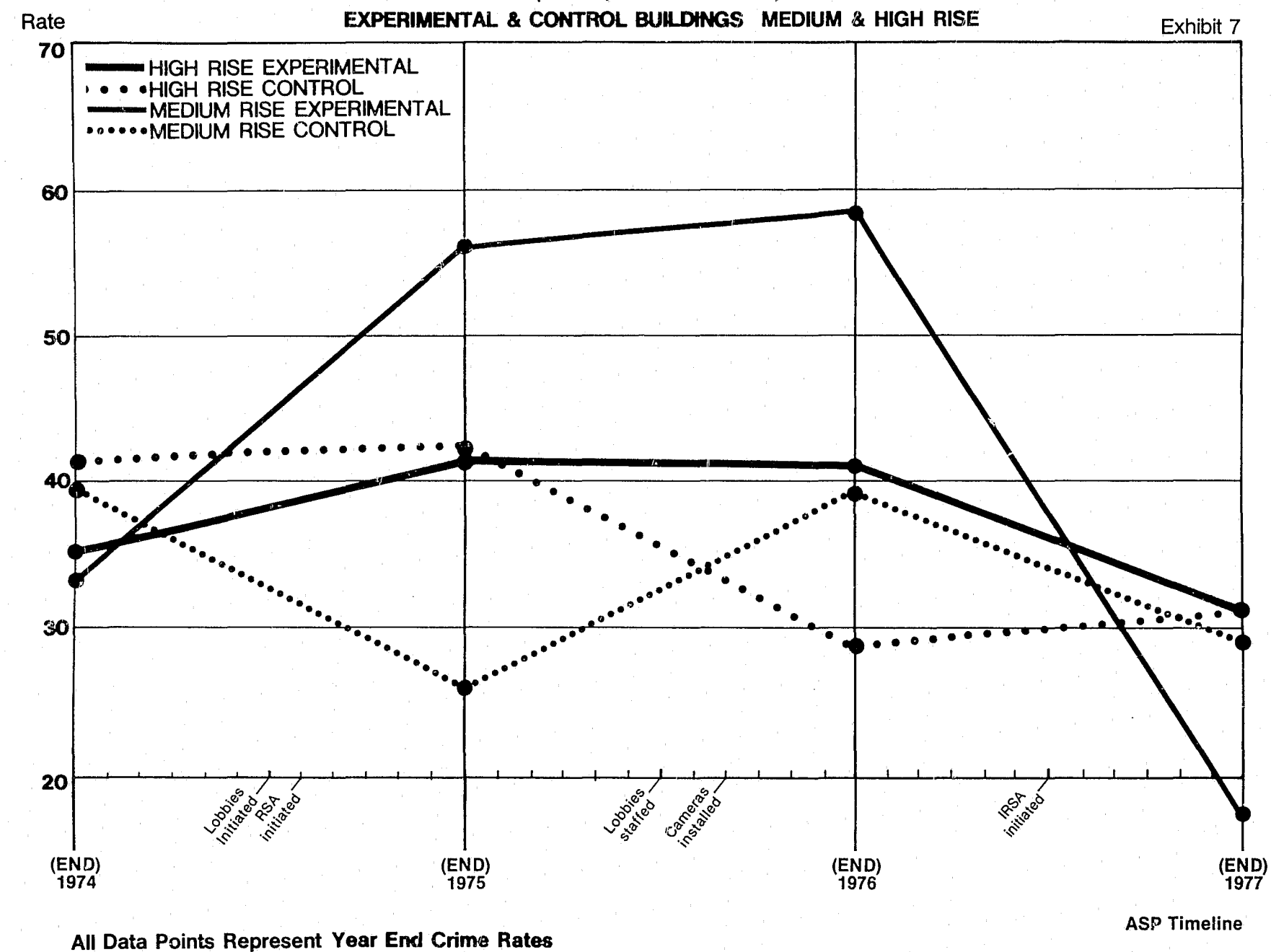
VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)

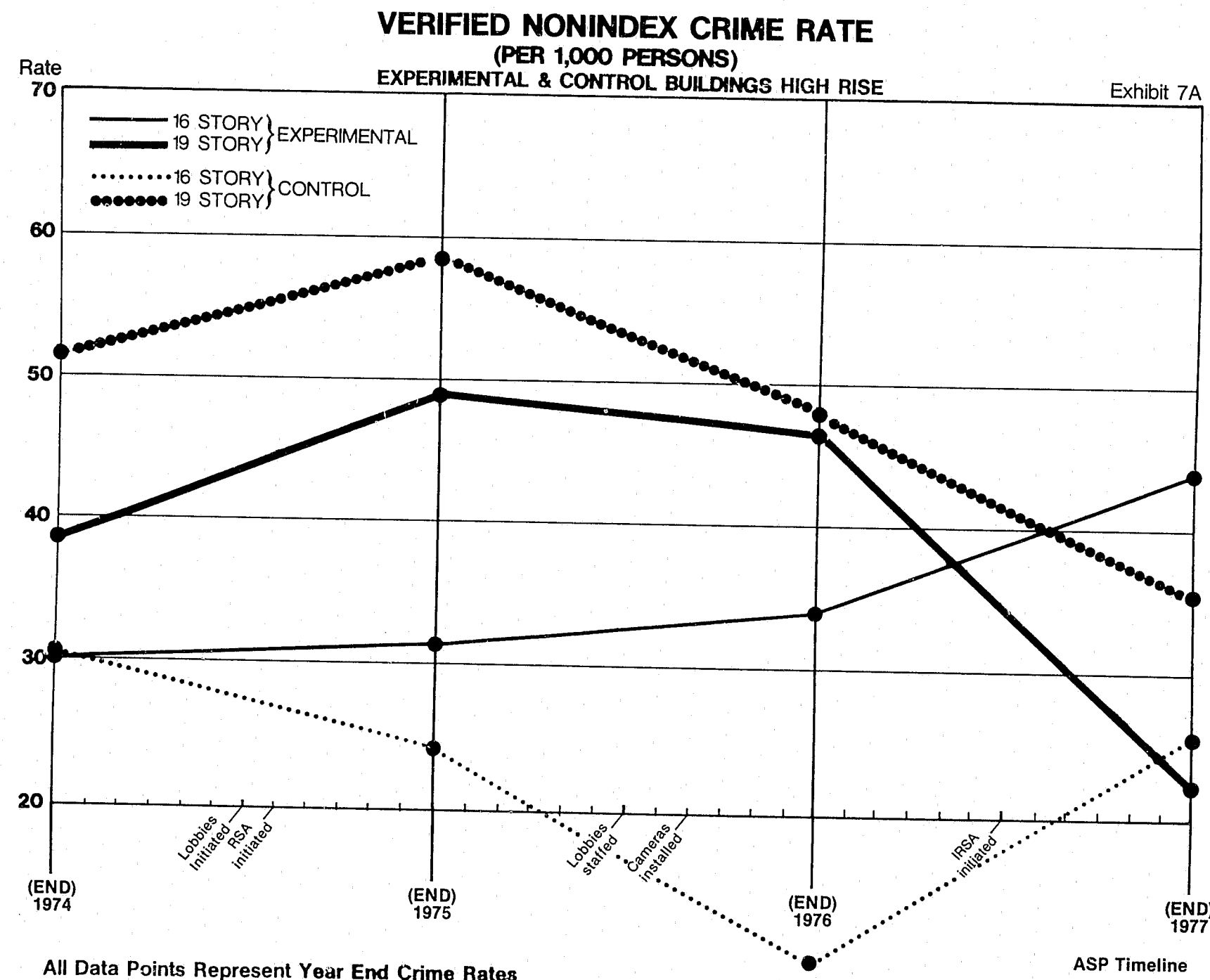


VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)



VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)





Finding 12: Between 1975 and 1977, interior verified index and nonindex crime rates decreased in the experimental buildings but increased in the control buildings. This decrease in the interior crime rates may be related to the ASP.

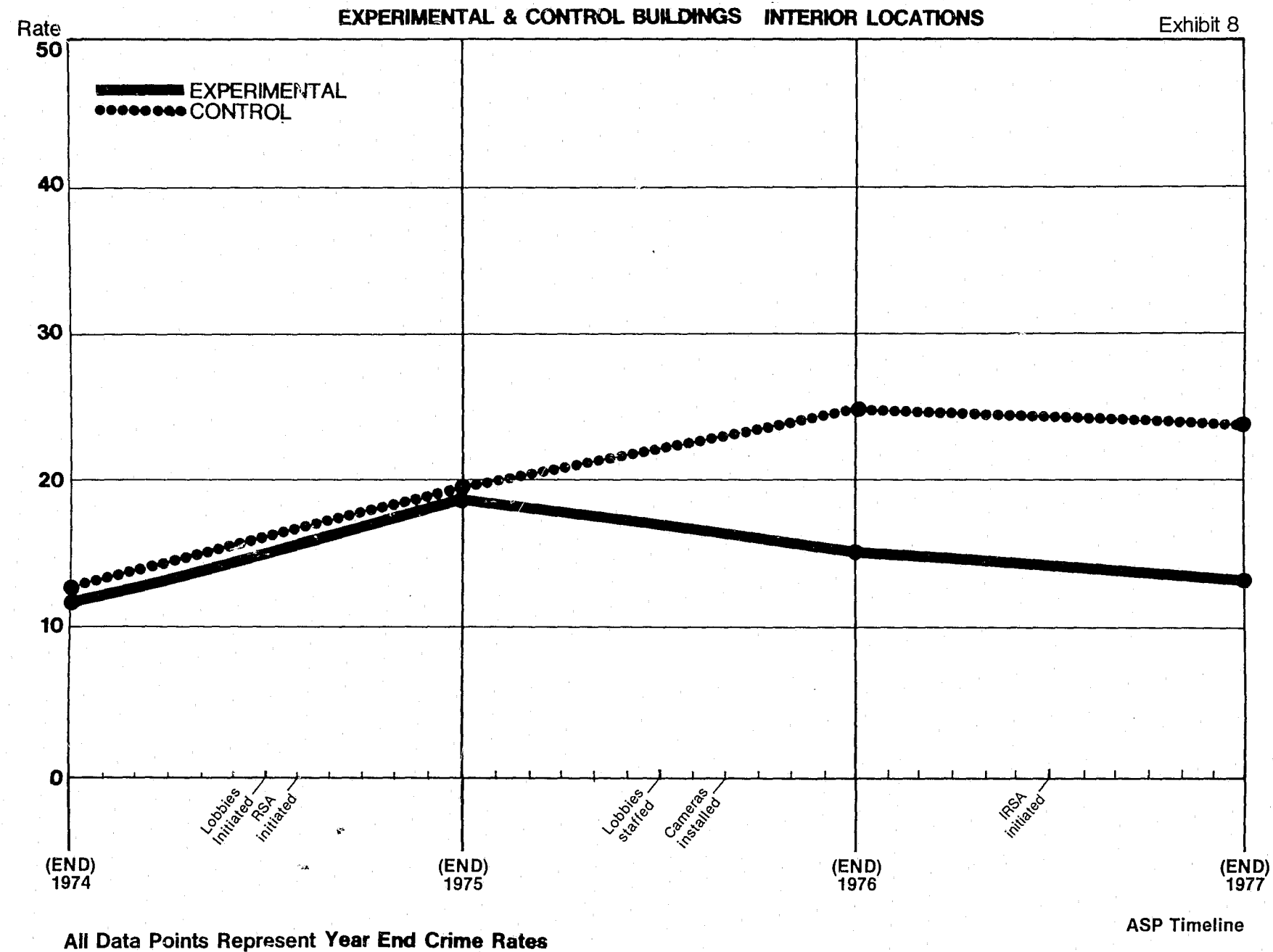
Table 13 indicates the verified crime rates for crimes which took place inside the experimental and control buildings. In the experimental buildings, the index crime rate decreased steadily from 1975 to 1977 for crimes which had occurred inside the buildings. From 1975 to 1977, the index crime rate for interior crimes fell 28.6 percent in the experimental buildings, while it increased by 20.9 percent in the control buildings.

The nonindex crime rate for interior crimes fell by 12.2 percent in the experimental buildings but increased by 8.2 percent in the control buildings between 1975 and 1977. These results are illustrated in Exhibits 8 and 9.

TABLE 13
INTERIOR LOCATION VERIFIED CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	<u>Index Crime Rate</u>				<u>Nonindex Crime Rate</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Experimental	11.5	18.9	14.9	13.5	10.9	18.9	27.5	16.6
High-Rise	12.6	17.9	18.2	15.2	8.9	19.5	25.0	18.5
16 story	8.3	15.7	11.8	21.1	6.7	15.7	20.2	26.0
19 story	16.0	19.6	23.5	11.1	10.7	22.4	29.0	13.3
Medium-Rise	8.2	21.6	4.7	7.3	16.5	17.2	35.0	9.7
Control	12.1	19.6	24.5	23.7	10.5	20.8	22.7	22.5
High-Rise	15.0	21.2	24.9	21.2	9.7	24.4	19.4	21.9
16 story	15.2	4.8	18.8	8.1	10.7	14.4	7.8	19.5
19 story	14.7	37.1	30.8	32.6	8.8	34.0	30.8	24.1
Medium-Rise	4.2	15.3	23.3	31.6	12.5	10.9	32.6	24.3

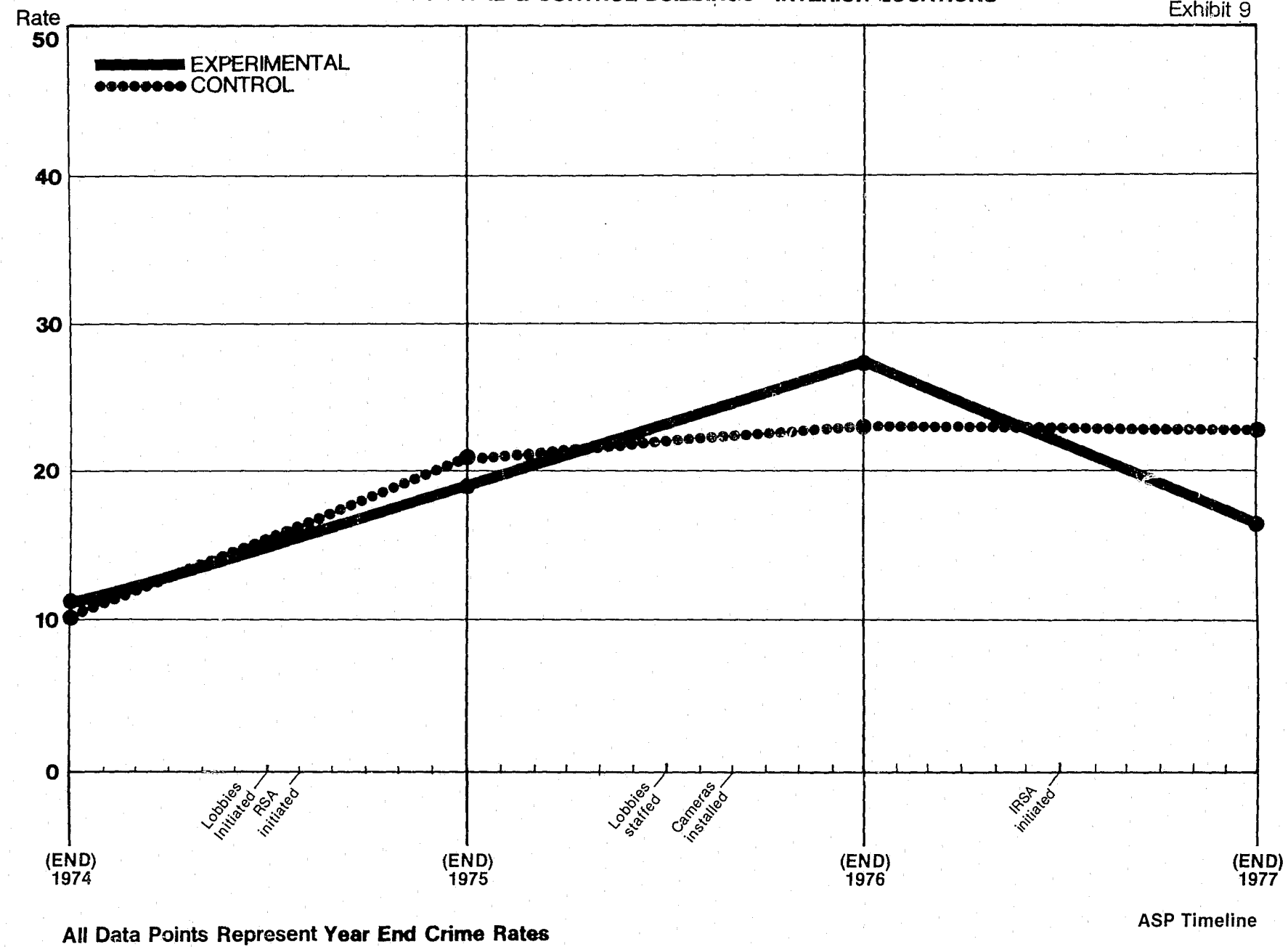
VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)



VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS INTERIOR LOCATIONS

Exhibit 9



Finding 13: In the medium-rise experimental buildings, interior crime rates decreased between 1975 and 1977. Interior crime rates increased in the medium-rise control buildings.

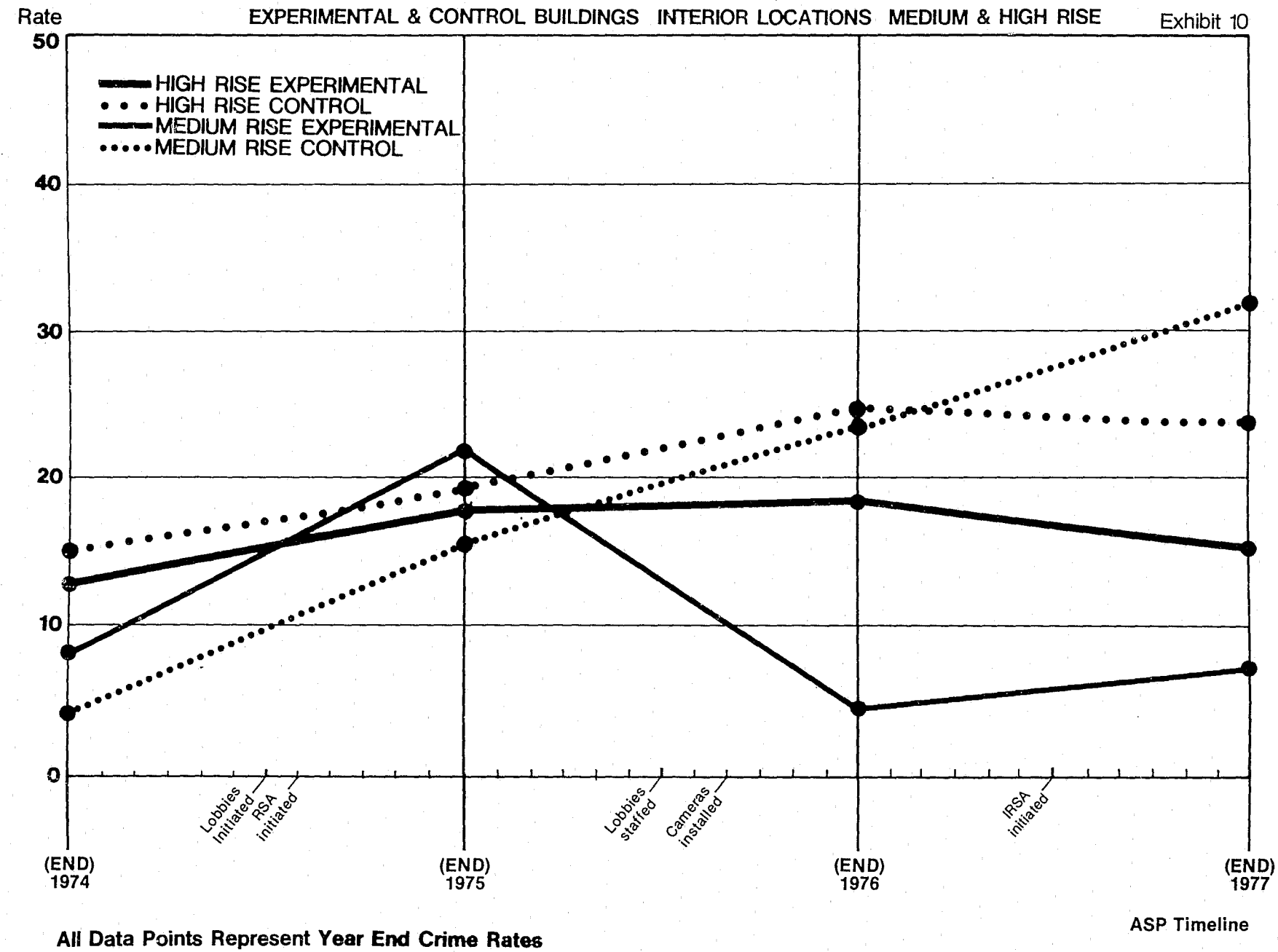
The largest reduction in interior crime rates between 1975 and 1977 took place in the medium-rise experimental buildings. Although there were fluctuations in the crime rates during this period, there was an overall decrease of 66.2 percent in the index crime rate and 43.6 percent in the nonindex crime rate between 1975 and 1977.

In contrast, in the medium-rise control buildings, the index crime rate rose steadily between 1975 and 1977. There was an increase of 106.5 percent in the index crime rate (from 15.3 to 31.6 per 1,000 residents). The nonindex crime rate for these buildings fluctuated between 1975 and 1977 but showed a net increase of 122.9 percent during this period (from 10.9 to 24.3 per 1,000 residents). Exhibits 10 and 11 graphically illustrate these crime rates.

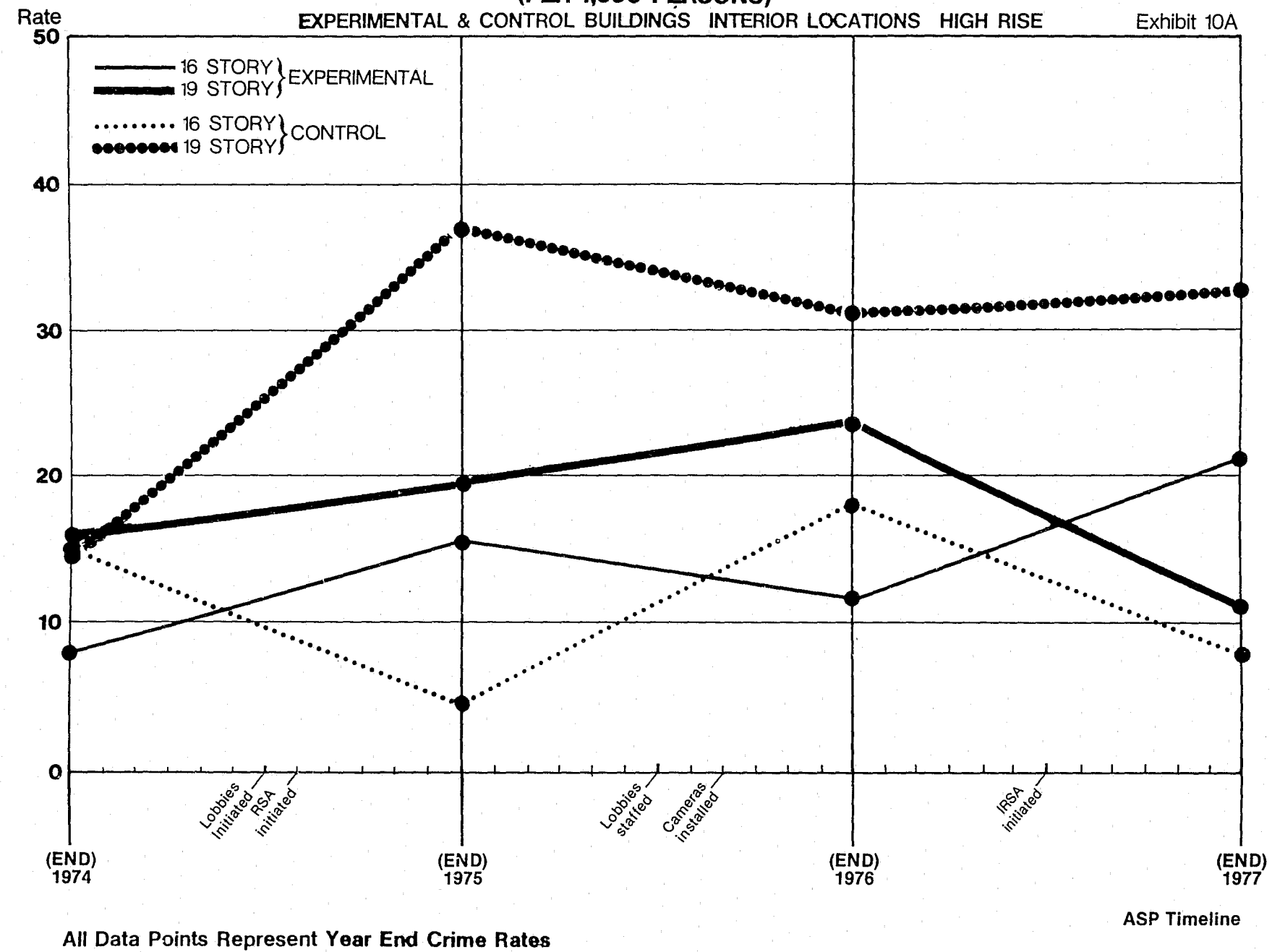
In the high-rise experimental buildings, there was a difference between the 16- and 19-story buildings. In the 16-story experimental building, crime rates increased by 34.4 percent for index crimes and 65.6 percent for nonindex crimes between 1975 and 1977. In the 19-story experimental buildings, the crime rates decreased by 43.4 percent for index crimes and 40.6 percent for nonindex crimes during that period. (Exhibits 10A and 11A demonstrate the differences among the high-rise buildings.)

These results are even more unusual in consideration of the 1974 crime rates. In all cases, except in the 16-story control building, the inside crime rates were considerably lower in 1974 than in 1975. Part of this is likely due to real differences in the

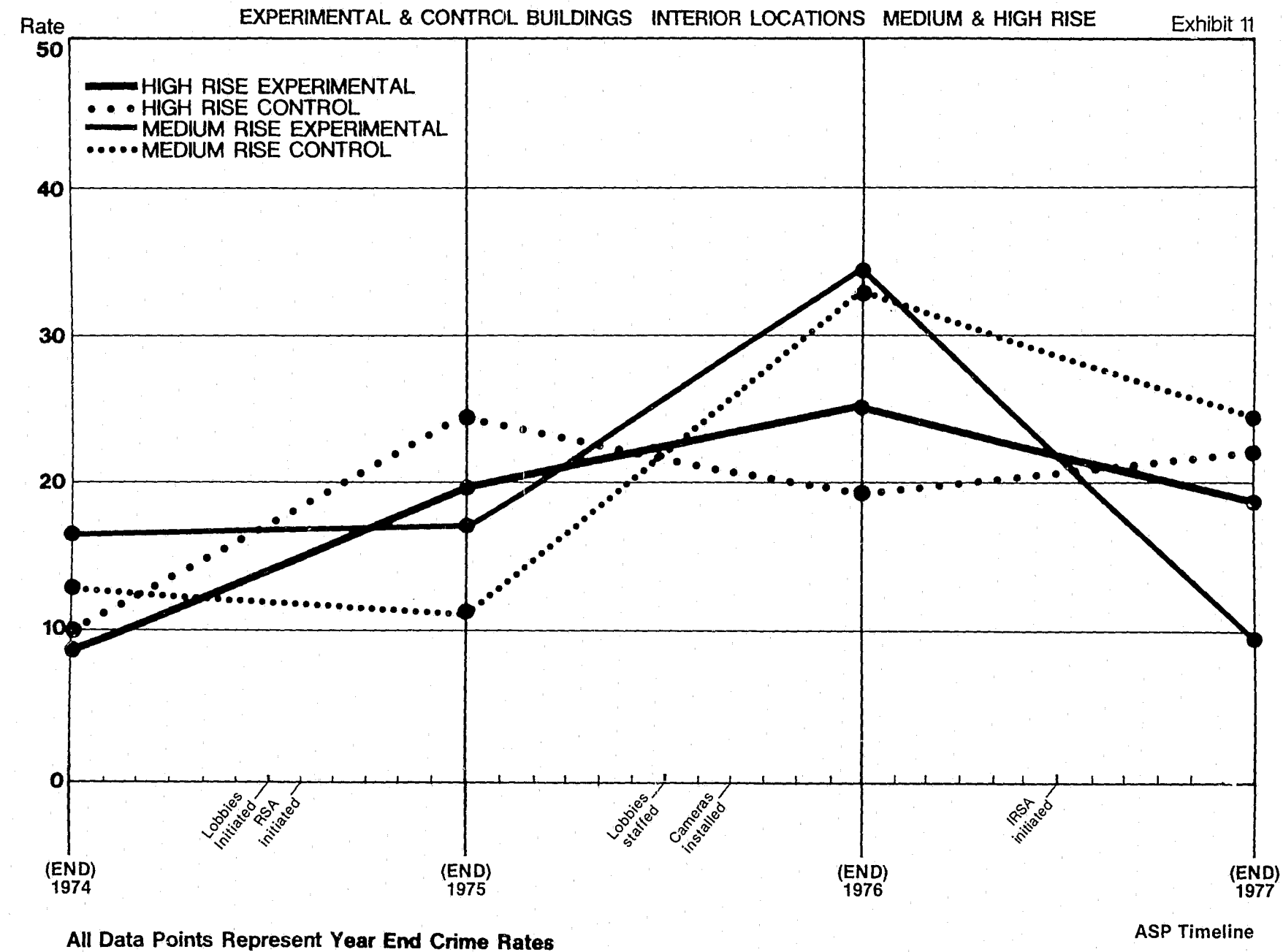
VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)



VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)



VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)



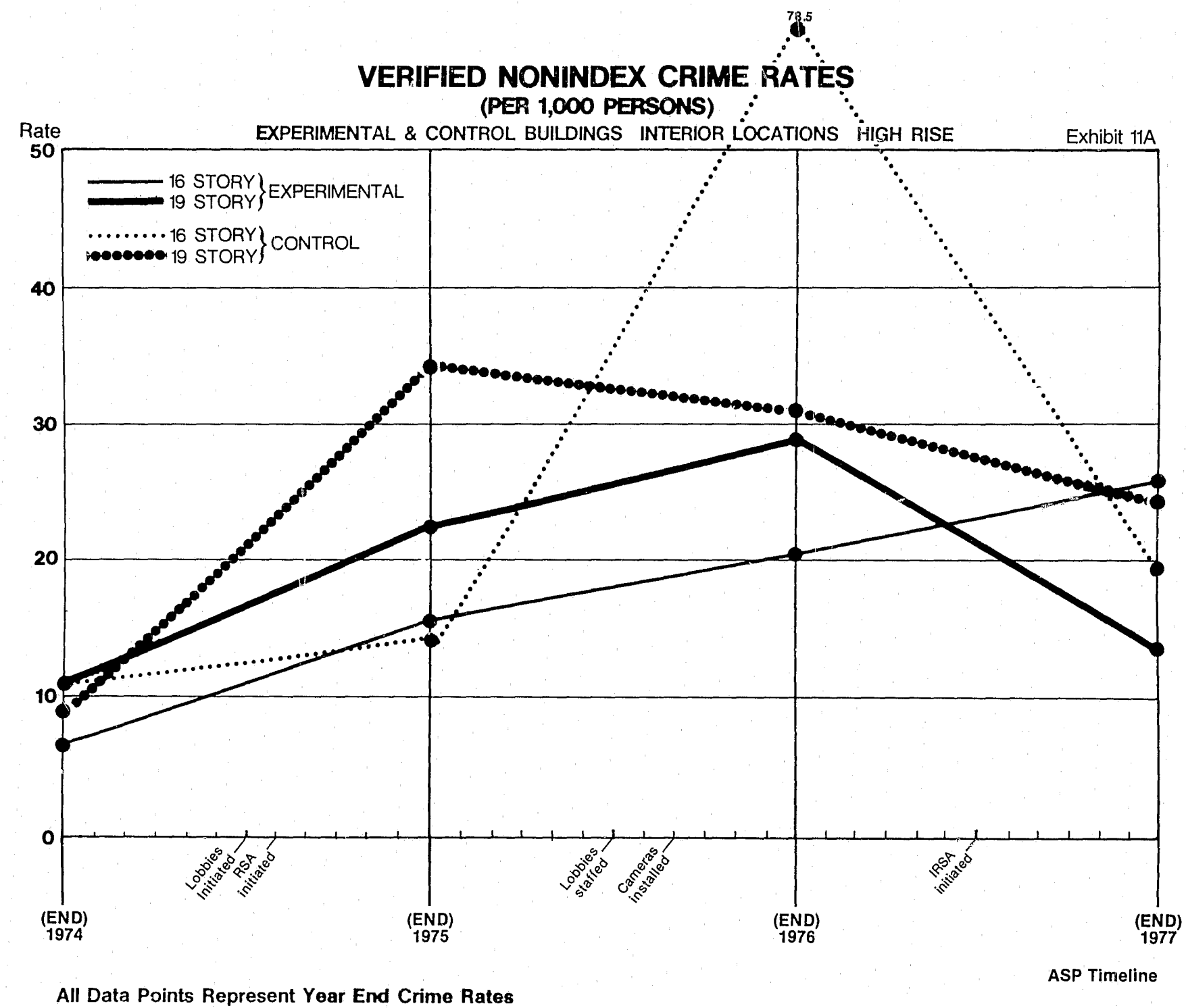


TABLE 14

CRIME RATES FROM CASE REPORT DATA IN INSIDE LOCATIONS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	<u>Lobby</u>				<u>Hall</u>				<u>Apartments</u>				<u>Elevators</u>				<u>Stairwells</u>			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977*</u>
Experimental	4.9	7.4	4.6	2.1	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.1	39.3	43.5	32.1	18.7	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.5
High-Rise	5.9	8.6	3.8	2.6	6.7	6.2	4.6	2.6	41.5	44.4	36.4	20.5	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.0	3.7	2.3	0.8	0.7
16 Story	3.3	3.5	0.0	4.9	5.0	8.7	5.1	6.5	33.3	28.0	20.2	30.8	1.7	0.0	3.4	4.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
19 Story	8.0	12.6	6.9	1.1	8.0	4.2	4.1	0.0	48.1	57.5	49.7	13.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	5.3	2.8	1.4	1.1
Medium-Rise	2.1	4.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	4.9	32.9	40.9	18.6	14.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
Control	1.7	2.9	2.3	3.5	7.7	4.0	6.4	5.8	47.4	42.7	32.7	37.5	1.1	2.9	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.6
High-Rise	2.2	3.1	1.6	3.8	9.7	2.4	5.4	3.8	51.6	49.5	33.4	39.3	1.5	3.9	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.6	2.3	0.8
16 Story	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.1	0.0	1.6	6.5	35.0	22.4	25.1	30.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
19 Story	2.9	4.6	1.5	5.7	13.3	4.6	9.2	1.4	67.7	75.7	41.5	46.7	0.0	7.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	4.6	1.4
Medium-Rise	0.0	2.2	4.7	0.0	2.1	8.7	9.3	9.7	35.4	24.0	30.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*These rates were extrapolated from data for the first nine police reporting periods of 1977 to create a 13-period year.

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Lobby, hall, and elevator locations all had considerably lower crime rates than the apartments for both experimental and control buildings. This is true for each year between 1975 and 1977.

In each year, the crime rates, as well as the number of crimes they represent, are extremely low in all locations except the apartments. All totaled, indoor crime may be disconcerting but crimes in most individual locations are not problematic. Therefore, this evaluation of the impact of the ASP on reducing crime in specific locations is predicated on the fact that most of these crime rates are low and, perhaps, at a threshold below which it may be, for all practical purposes, impossible to reach.

Finding 15: In the experimental buildings, crime rates decreased between 1975 and 1977 for the lobbies, hallways, apartments, and stairwells. The crime rate increased in the elevators during these years.

Between 1975 and 1977 the crime rates fell by 71.6 percent in the experimental lobbies (from 7.4 to 2.1); by 39.2 percent in the hallways (from 5.1 to 3.1); by 57.0 percent in the apartments (from 43.5 to 18.7); and by 82.8 percent in the stairwells (from 2.9 to 0.5). On the other hand, crime in the elevators in the experimental buildings increased by 66.7 percent (from 0.6 to 1.0) between 1975 and 1977. Yet, most of these changes represent only small changes in the number of crimes that actually took place. For example, there were nine crimes in the hallways of these buildings in 1975 and six in 1977. Likewise, there was only one crime in the elevators of these buildings in 1975 and two in 1977. Therefore, while these reductions may be related to the ASP, it is necessary to bear in mind the actual numbers of crimes as well and to recognize the relative size of these reductions.

In comparison, in the control buildings, lobby crime increased by 20.7 percent between 1975 and 1977 (while it decreased sharply in the experimental buildings.) Yet this comparison of lobby crime for experimental and control buildings is misleading because the control buildings do not have a clearly defined lobby, so crimes may be less frequently reported in a "lobby" area. The apartment crime rate fell by only 12.2 percent, which is a considerably smaller decrease than in the experimental buildings. Also, stairwell crime decreased by 50.0 percent in the control building, compared with 82.8 percent in the experimental.

Finding 16: While elevator crimes in the experimental buildings increased between 1975 and 1977, this is entirely due to an increase in the crime in the 16-story buildings.

The elevator crime rate increased by over 100 percent (from 0.0 to 4.9 crimes per 1,000 residents) in the 16-story buildings between 1975 and 1977. On the other hand, in the elevators of 19-story and medium-rise buildings, there was no crime at all in 1977.

In fact, there was also an increase in lobby and apartment crimes in the 16-story experimental building from 1975 to 1977. However, this increase was not large enough to offset the significant decreases in the crime rates for these locations for the other experimental buildings when taken as a whole. It appears that this one 16-story building has not experienced the same general reduction in crime as the medium-rise and 19-story experimental buildings.

(c) Type of Crime

The types of index crimes that occurred in the experimental and control buildings were also analyzed for each of the three years. These data are derived from the CPD verified crime data as described in the INTRODUCTION. The crime rates for verified crimes in six of the index crime categories are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15

VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR INDEX CRIME (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	<u>Homicide</u>		<u>Rape</u>		<u>Assault</u>		<u>Robbery</u>		<u>Burglary</u>		<u>Index Theft</u>	
	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Con</u>
1974	0.5	0.0	1.6	2.2	12.0	12.7	7.6	3.9	6.5	6.6	18.0	15.4
1975	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.6	10.3	20.2	9.1	8.1	5.1	8.7	22.9	18.5
1976	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.6	1.1	7.0	19.5	18.1
1977	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	11.4	8.7	0.5	6.9	2.6	5.2	8.8	14.4

Finding 17: The verified crime rates decreased since 1975 in the experimental buildings for homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, and index theft. The crime rates for assaults increased for this time period in the experimental buildings.

Verified crime rates for experimental buildings decreased by 100.0 percent for homicide, 100.0 percent for rape, 94.5 percent for robbery, 49.0 percent for burglary, and 61.6 percent for index theft between 1975 and 1977. The crime rate for assault increased by 10.7 percent during this time. In the control buildings, the crime rates for homicide remained the same, rape increased, but assaults, robbery, burglary and index theft decreased from 1975 to 1977.

Homicide

The incidence of homicides is small and difficult to analyze, relative to the effects of the ASP. It should be noted, however, that there have been no homicides in the experimental buildings since the ASP began. In the control buildings, the homicide rate has fluctuated from 1.7 to 0.6 and back again to 1.7 per 1,000 residents since 1975.

Rape

Although the 1975 crime rate for rape in the experimental buildings was more than double that rate in the control buildings, it has continually declined in the experimental buildings, as it continually increased in the control buildings. The frequency of occurrence is too low to draw conclusions; however, there appears to be a trend toward fewer rapes in the experimental buildings (from 1.7 in 1975 to 0.0 in 1977 per 1,000 residents) and more rapes in the control buildings (from 0.6 to 2.3). Since 1975, the rate of rape has been reduced by 100.0 percent in experimental buildings and increased by 283.3 percent in control buildings.

Assault

Of all the personal crimes, assault is the only one which has increased in the experimental buildings. The rate of assaults reported by experimental building residents fell in 1976 (from 10.3 in 1975 to 7.4) but increased beyond the 1975 level in 1977 (to 11.4). In the control buildings, assaults increased slightly between 1976 and 1977 (from 8.2 to 8.7) but did not approach the earlier 1975 level (of 20.2 assaults per 1,000 residents) which was extremely high.

Since there appears to be some problem with assaults in the experimental buildings, we investigated this matter further. The increase in assaults in the experimental buildings can be attributed mostly to the high-rise buildings (both in the 16- and 19-story buildings). In these high-rise buildings, there were 9 assaults in 1975 compared to 16 in 1977. Table 16 shows the distribution of verified assaults in the experimental and control buildings.

TABLE 16
VERIFIED ASSAULTS
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Experimental	22	18	13	22
High-Rise	20	9	10	16
16 Story	5	3	6	8
19 Story	15	6	4	8
Medium-Rise	2	9	3	6
Control	23	35	14	15
High-Rise	19	29	12	12
16 Story	10	3	4	1
19 Story	9	26	8	11
Medium-Rise	4	6	2	3

In 1975 and 1976, the number of verified assaults was greater in the control than experimental buildings. By 1977, however, more assaults were reported by residents of experimental buildings. Given this information, the ASP does not appear to be having an effect upon assaults.

Additional insight into the nature of this problem can be gained from the CPD case report data base. As discussed in the INTRODUCTION, these data are not directly comparable to the Verified Crime Report data

which are discussed previously. However, from the case report data, we found that a large proportion of assaults took place in the apartments. The number of reported assaults in the experimental and control building apartments is shown in Table 17 (for 1974 through 1977). This information may reflect domestic disputes which were not intended to be addressed by the ASP. Furthermore, between 1975 and 1977, there was an increase in assaults in the apartments of experimental buildings, which can almost entirely be attributed to the 16-story building. In the medium-rise and 19-story experimental buildings, there was a decrease in the number of apartment assaults.

TABLE 17
VERIFIED ASSAULTS IN APARTMENTS
CABRINI-GREEN, ACCORDING TO CPD CASE REPORTS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Experimental	20	12	18	13
High-Rise	16	8	18	10
16 Story	4	2	5	7
19 Story	12	6	13	3
Medium-Rise	4	4	0	3
Control	21	22	12	5
High-Rise	18	18	9	4
16 Story	7	2	4	3
19 Story	11	16	5	1
Medium-Rise	3	4	3	1

Robbery

In 1975, the crime rate for robberies in the experimental buildings was slightly higher than the rate in the control buildings. By 1977, however, the rate for robberies in the experimental group was considerably lower than the rate in the control buildings. Between 1975 and 1976 there was only a slight reduction in the rate of robberies in the experimental buildings (from 9.1 to 7.4). However, from 1976 to 1977, this

rate declined greatly (to 0.5). In the First-Year Evaluation Report of the ASP, it was speculated that the occurrence of robberies probably had no relation to the ASP. However, it now appears that there might be some closer link between the ASP and this type of crime. This is especially true when the robbery rate in control buildings is considered. Since 1975, the number of robberies in control buildings declined by two (14 in 1975 and 12 in 1977) and the rate has decreased only slightly (from 8.1 to 6.9).

This change in conclusions led us to further investigate the nature of these robberies. Table 18 provides additional insight into the nature of robberies in the experimental and control buildings. There was a sharp reduction in the number of robberies in the medium-rise experimental buildings between 1975 and 1976 and in the high-rise experimental buildings between 1976 and 1977. The most recent decrease in robberies in the experimental buildings has occurred in the high rises. In the control buildings, robberies have continually increased in the medium-rise but decreased in the 16- and 19-story high-rise.

TABLE 18
CABRINI-GREEN VERIFIED ROBBERIES

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Experimental	14	16	13	1
High-Rise	11	10	13	0
16 Story	4	3	5	0
19 Story	7	7	8	0
Medium-Rise	3	6	0	1
Control	7	14	13	12
High-Rise	4	13	9	6
16 Story	3	2	5	0
19 Story	1	11	4	6
Medium-Rise	3	1	4	6

Burglaries

Between 1975 and 1976, the burglary rate reported by experimental building residents fell from 5.1 to 1.1, while the burglaries in the control buildings only fell from 8.7 to 7.0. This represented a 78.4 percent decrease in the experimental building but only a 19.5 percent decrease in the control group. At that time, it appeared that the ASP was producing an effect on the number of burglaries.

However, in 1977 the burglary rate in experimental buildings began to increase again (to 2.6), while in the control buildings it continued to drop (to 5.2). This implies that there is some uncertainty of the effect of the ASP upon burglaries. Although the rate in the experimental buildings is still 49.0 percent lower than in 1975, the increase in the burglary rate between 1976 and 1977 in experimental buildings raises the possibility that the ASP had a more dramatic initial effect on burglaries which is beginning to level off.

In addition, all burglaries in the experimental buildings and the majority of those in the control buildings were in the high-rise buildings.

Index Theft

There is a continuing decrease in the rate for reported index thefts in both experimental and control buildings. In 1975, the experimental buildings had a higher reported theft rate than the control buildings, 22.9 index thefts per 1,000 residents vs. 18.5. Between 1975 and 1977, index theft rate decreased by 61.6 percent (from 22.9 to 8.8) in the experimental buildings and by only 22.2 percent (from 18.5 to 14.4) in the control buildings. Therefore, the ASP may be affecting the index theft rate.

(2) Victimization

Overall, the verified crime rates reflect a general decline in both experimental and control buildings over a three-year timeframe. However, crime rates are often criticized for only considering those crimes which have been reported to the police. Therefore, to verify these results, we also incorporated victimization statistics which were derived from the Resident Attitude and Perception Surveys. Victimization statistics are taken from the results of the Attitude and Perception Surveys, by the number of respondents reporting that they had been the victim of a crime. Victimization rates are derived from this, for every 1,000 respondents. Because of sampling techniques, however, we will compare the Cabrini-Green experimental building respondents with respondents from all other Cabrini-Green buildings (except the Rowhouses).

In each survey wave, respondents were asked if they had been the victim of a crime in the Cabrini-Green area. In the Baseline survey (Summer 1976) no timeframe was placed on responses. The First Follow-Up survey (Fall 1976) covered the period since the Baseline survey (approximately six months), and the Second Follow-Up survey (Summer 1977) covered the period since the First Follow-Up (approximately six months). Given these differing time frames, it is impossible to compare the results of one survey wave to another. Table 19 indicates the victimization rates for survey respondents in each wave.

Finding 18: In the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys, the nonexperimental group had a higher rate of victimization than the experimental respondents (250.0 compared to 185.0 and 63.9 compared to 50.3 for the First Follow-Up).

TABLE 19
VICTIMIZATION RATES

RESIDENTS OF
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

	CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental
*Rate per 1,000 respondents:		
Baseline ¹ (victimized since living in Cabrini-Green)	185.0 (39)	250.0 (68)
First Follow-Up ² (victimized during past six months)	50.3 (9)	63.9 (20)
Second Follow-Up ³ (victimized during past six months)	82.7 (10)	78.5 (13)

Note: Number in () indicates number of crimes reported in survey. This number will not necessarily correspond to the number of reported victimizations because some persons may report being victimized more than once.

*Based on number of respondents who reported being a victim.

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Finding 19: In the experimental buildings the victimization rates for rape, burglary, and theft have decreased since the Baseline survey.

The decreasing trends for rape and theft are consistent with the reported crime statistics. However, the reported crime data show an increase in burglaries over this time period (even though it decreased sharply the year before, from 1975 to 1976).

Finding 20: In the experimental buildings, the victimization rates for robbery and assault have increased since the Baseline survey.

The increasing trend for assaults is consistent with the reported crime data. However, according to verified crime statistics, robberies should have decreased during this period. This contradiction may be explained because the Chicago Police Department crime statistics represent crimes which have been reported and investigated while the victimization responses represent perceived crimes, crimes reported but not verified by police, and unreported crimes. Therefore, victimization rates may be expected to be higher than reported crime rates.

Finding 21: For the nonexperimental buildings there was a decrease in victimization rates for all crime types since the Baseline survey.

Table 20 shows that for the nonexperimental buildings (all high- and medium-rise buildings except the four experimental ones) the victimization rate for all crimes is lower in the Second Follow-Up survey than in the Baseline, except for auto theft which showed an increase from 3.8 to 5.2.

It is difficult to generalize from this finding to the reported crime data because this finding reflects victimization in all nonexperimental buildings and the verified crime data apply to only four control buildings. However, the verified crime statistics do confirm that some types of crime are decreasing at Cabrini-Green, especially theft.

TABLE 20
 BREAKDOWN OF TYPE OF CRIME
 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED FOR
 CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS
 (RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	<u>Baseline¹</u>		<u>First Follow-Up²</u>		<u>Second Follow-Up³</u>	
	<u>CG</u> <u>Experimental</u>	<u>Non-</u> <u>experimental</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>Experimental</u>	<u>Non-</u> <u>experimental</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>Experimental</u>	<u>Non-</u> <u>experimental</u>
Rape	25.0 (5)	7.6 (2)	-	3.2 (1)	-	-
Robbery	5.0 (1)	22.7 (6)	5.7 (1)	9.6 (3)	7.5 (1)	5.2 (1)
Assault	20.0 (4)	34.1 (9)	22.3 (4)	12.8 (4)	30.1 (4)	31.5 (6)
Burglary	45.0 (9)	56.8 (15)	-	16.0 (5)	-	-
Theft	60.0 (12)	72.0 (19)	22.3 (4)	-	22.6 (3)	10.5 (2)
Auto Theft	-	3.8 (1)	-	3.2 (1)	-	5.2 (1)
Purse Snatching	5.0 (1)	7.6 (2)	-	3.2 (1)	7.5 (1)	- (0)
Vandalism	10.0 (2)	15.2 (4)	-	6.4 (2)	-	10.5 (2)
Shooting	-	-	-	6.4 (2)	-	-
Other	25.0 (5)	37.9 (10)	-	3.2 (1)	7.5 (1)	5.2 (1)
Total - rate per 1,000	195.0 (39)	257.7 (68)	50.3 (9)	64.0 (20)	75.2 (10)	68.1 (13)

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Finding 22: Between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, the percent of victimizations occurring in interior locations decreased in the experimental buildings but increased in the nonexperimental buildings.

In the Baseline study, 53.8 percent of the crimes involving Cabrini-Green experimental residents occurred inside of the building, but only 33.3 percent were inside crimes in the Second Follow-Up survey. These changes are shown in Table 21. In the nonexperimental buildings at Cabrini-Green, there was a slight increase in indoor victimizations. For respondents in these buildings, 57.4 percent of the reported victimizations were indoors during the Baseline survey, and 60.0 percent in the Second Follow-Up.

TABLE 21
LOCATION OF CRIMES PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

	CG Experimental			CG Nonexperimental		
	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³
Indoor locations	53.8%	20.0%	33.3%	57.4%	15.4%	60.0%
Outside locations	46.2	80.0	66.7	42.6	84.6	40.0

¹Summer 1976
²Fall 1976
³Summer 1977

(3) Vandalism

A second goal of the ASP was to reduce vandalism of the four experimental buildings. Vandalism costs for both elevator and non-elevator repair were analyzed at semi-annual periods for 1975, 1976, and 1977 to assess the effect of the ASP upon vandalism. The vandalism cost data for 1975 serves as a baseline against which changes may be measured. As discussed in the INTRODUCTION, the vandalism analysis focuses on changes in vandalism costs since 1975.

In analyzing vandalism data for the three years, we did not take into account inflation adjustments which may have affected these costs.

Finding 23: Total vandalism costs are lower for the experimental buildings than the control ones. In late 1975, these expenditures were 1.0 percent lower. At the end of 1977, they were 26.1 percent lower.

In 1975, the vandalism expenditures for the experimental buildings were only 1.0 percent lower than those for the control. By the end of 1977, these vandalism expenses had decreased at a faster rate for the experimental buildings, such that the experimental building expenses were 26.1 percent lower than the control building expenses.

Table 22 shows the total vandalism costs for six-month periods, from July 1975 to December 1977. The table indicates that the total vandalism expenses for the last six months of 1975 were \$80,446 for the experimental buildings and \$81,282 for the control buildings. Since then, total vandalism expenditures have fallen for both sets of buildings. By the end of 1977, the six-month total vandalism expenses were \$42,058 for the experimental buildings and \$56,912 for the control buildings.

TABLE 22

TOTAL VANDALISM EXPENDITURES
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	July- December 1975	January- June 1976	July- December 1976	January- June 1977	July- December 1977
Experimental	\$80,446	\$78,201	\$50,281	\$40,864	\$42,058
High-Rise	70,872	67,217	43,533	32,145	33,033
16 Story	19,646	22,401	15,938	11,971	11,715
19 Story	51,226	44,816	27,595	20,174	21,318
Medium-Rise	9,574	10,984	6,748	8,719	9,025
Control	\$81,282	\$85,330	\$72,665	\$59,657	\$56,912
High-Rise	66,269	64,758	54,521	48,627	41,228
16 Story	21,235	21,959	22,500	20,105	14,533
19 Story	45,034	42,799	32,021	28,522	26,695
Medium-Rise	15,013	20,572	18,144	11,030	15,684

Finding 24: Total vandalism costs (semi-annual totals) decreased for both the experimental and control buildings between July 1975 and December 1977. These costs fell by 47.7 percent in the experimental buildings and by 30.0 percent in the control. This larger decrease in the experimental buildings may be related to the ASP.

There is a continual decrease in total vandalism expenditures for the experimental buildings. The control buildings show an initial increase in costs before the gradual decline. In large part, this was related to the changes in total vandalism expenses for the high-rise buildings. In 1975, the ratio of high-rise vandalism costs for experimental buildings to control (i.e., experimental ÷ control) was 1.07. By the end of 1977, the ratio was 0.80. For medium-rise experimental to control, the ratio fell from 0.64 to 0.58 during this same time period.

Finding 25: The high-rise experimental buildings accounted for the greatest decrease in vandalism expenditures.

Vandalism expenditures in the high-rise experimental buildings decreased from \$70,872 for the last six months of 1975 to \$33,033 for the last six months of 1977. This represents a change of 53.4 percent. On the other hand, these expenditures for medium-rise experimental buildings fluctuated from 1975 to 1977. The first half of 1976 reflected the highest period of expenditure (\$10,984) and the second half of the year had the lowest vandalism expenditure (\$6,748) for all time periods involved. Between the end of 1975 and 1977, the medium-rise experimental vandalism costs declined only 5.7 percent.

In comparison, the vandalism expenditures for the high-rise control buildings declined steadily. Between 1975 and 1977, these costs decreased 37.8 percent. The medium-rise control buildings' vandalism expenses fluctuated over this time period but showed a 4.5 percent increase from 1975 to 1977.

(4) Elevator Repair (Attributable to Vandalism)

In both experimental and control, medium- and high-rise buildings, the largest portion of vandalism expenses at Cabrini-Green is attributed to elevator vandalism costs. Elevator vandalism (repair) is measured by the charges imposed for elevator repairs over and above the general service contract between the Chicago Housing Authority and the Otis Elevator Company. It reflects actual expenditures rather than the number of incidents and can therefore be taken as an indicator of the seriousness or degree of elevator vandalism. Between July 1975 and December 1977, the total amount spent on vandalism expenses for these eight buildings was \$647,696. Over 96 percent of this (\$621,873) was spent for the repair of elevator vandalism.

Finding 26: Decreases in elevator vandalism in high-rise experimental buildings accounted for the greatest decline in vandalism expenditures.

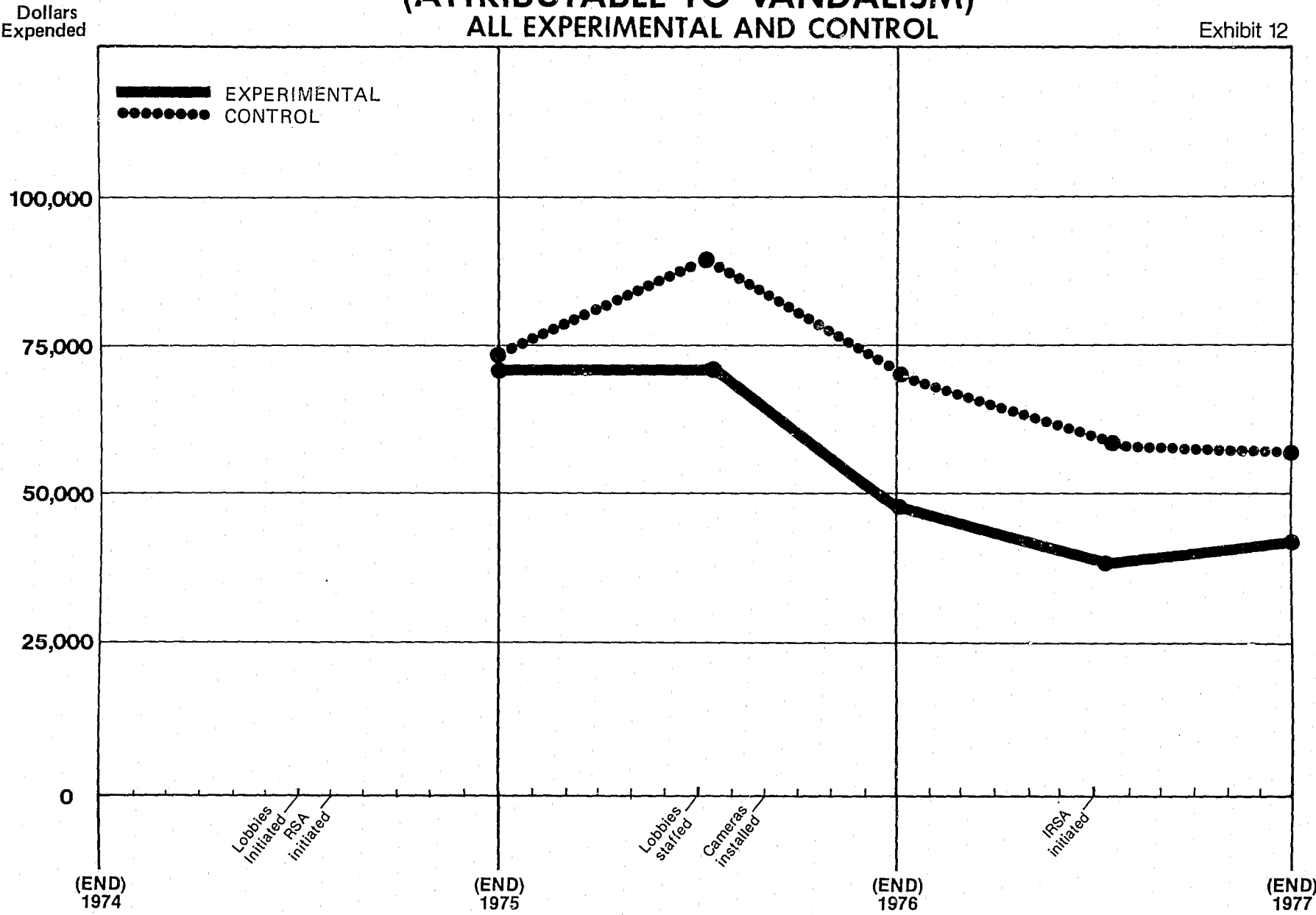
Table 23 shows that, except for the last six months of 1977, elevator vandalism in high-rise experimental buildings reflected a continual decline. Between the end of 1975 and the end of 1977, these expenses decreased by 49 percent. Elevator vandalism expenses for the medium-rise experimental buildings have fluctuated since the end of 1975. They reached a high of \$9,993 in the first six months of 1976 and a low of \$6,549 in the next six months. Between the end of 1975 and the end of 1977, these elevator vandalism expenses increased by 12.3 percent. Exhibit 12 illustrates this declining trend in the experimental and control buildings.

TABLE 23
ELEVATOR VANDALISM EXPENDITURES
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	July- December 1975	January- June 1976	July- December 1976	January- June 1977	July- December 1977
Experimental	\$72,406	\$71,066	\$49,192	\$37,494	\$41,853
High-Rise	64,128	61,073	42,643	29,924	32,558
16 Story	17,228	20,522	15,822	11,110	11,125
19 Story	46,900	40,551	26,821	18,814	21,433
Medium-Rise	8,278	9,993	6,549	7,570	9,295
Control	74,715	89,076	70,685	58,953	56,433
High-Rise	60,719	69,437	52,782	48,176	40,808
16 Story	18,826	20,186	21,914	19,850	14,333
19 Story	41,893	49,251	30,868	28,326	26,475
Medium-Rise	13,996	19,639	17,903	10,777	15,625

**ELEVATOR REPAIR
(ATTRIBUTABLE TO VANDALISM)
ALL EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL**

Exhibit 12



All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months.

The trends in elevator vandalism in the experimental buildings are similar to those in the control buildings. Elevator vandalism costs decreased by 32.8 percent in the high-rise control buildings and increased by 11.6 percent in the medium-rise control buildings. Exhibit 13 and 14 shows this decline in elevator repair costs for the high-rise buildings; Exhibit 13 also illustrates the trend in the medium-rise buildings.

(5) Other Vandalism

The second type of vandalism is the cost of repairs attributed to vandalism but not associated with the elevators. General or other vandalism is defined as the expenditures made to repair damage attributed to vandalism, as opposed to repairs chargeable to a tenant. Again, the analysis of costs associated with repairs attributable to vandalism, rather than the number of incidents of vandalism, was analyzed as an indicator of the seriousness of the damage.

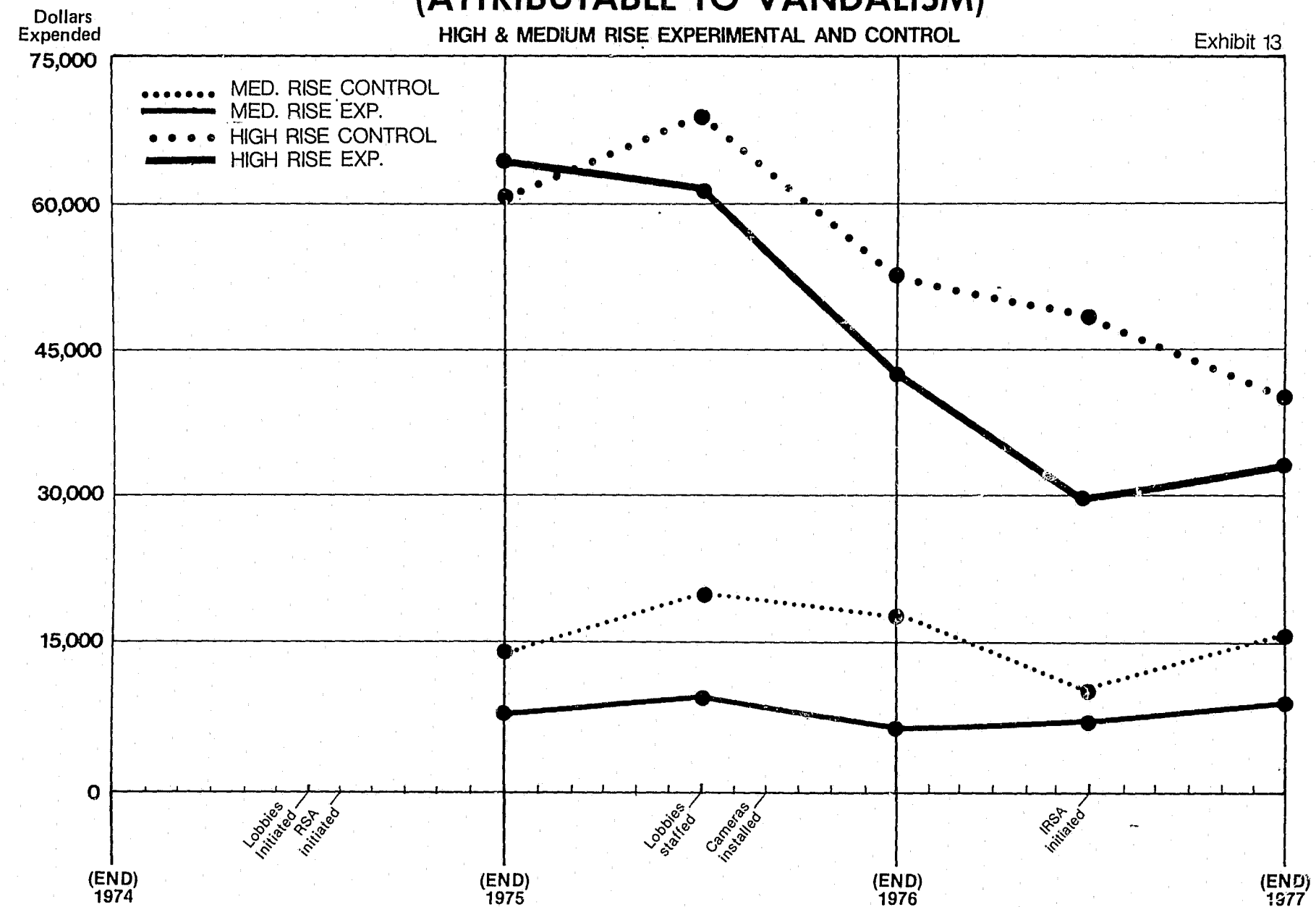
Finding 27: Non-elevator vandalism costs declined by 90.3 percent between the last six months of 1975 and the last six months of 1977, for both experimental and control buildings.

Table 24 indicates that non-elevator vandalism costs declined from 1975 to 1977 for both the experimental and control buildings. These costs were greater in the experimental building than in the control buildings in 1975. Between the last six months of 1975 and the end of 1977, these costs for experimental buildings went from \$8,040 to \$775, and from \$6,567 to \$635 for control buildings. Both of these represent decreases of about 90 percent (Exhibit 15). The greatest changes in vandalism costs were for the medium-rise experimental buildings which were zero for the last six months of 1977.

ELEVATOR REPAIR (ATTRIBUTABLE TO VANDALISM)

HIGH & MEDIUM RISE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL

Exhibit 13

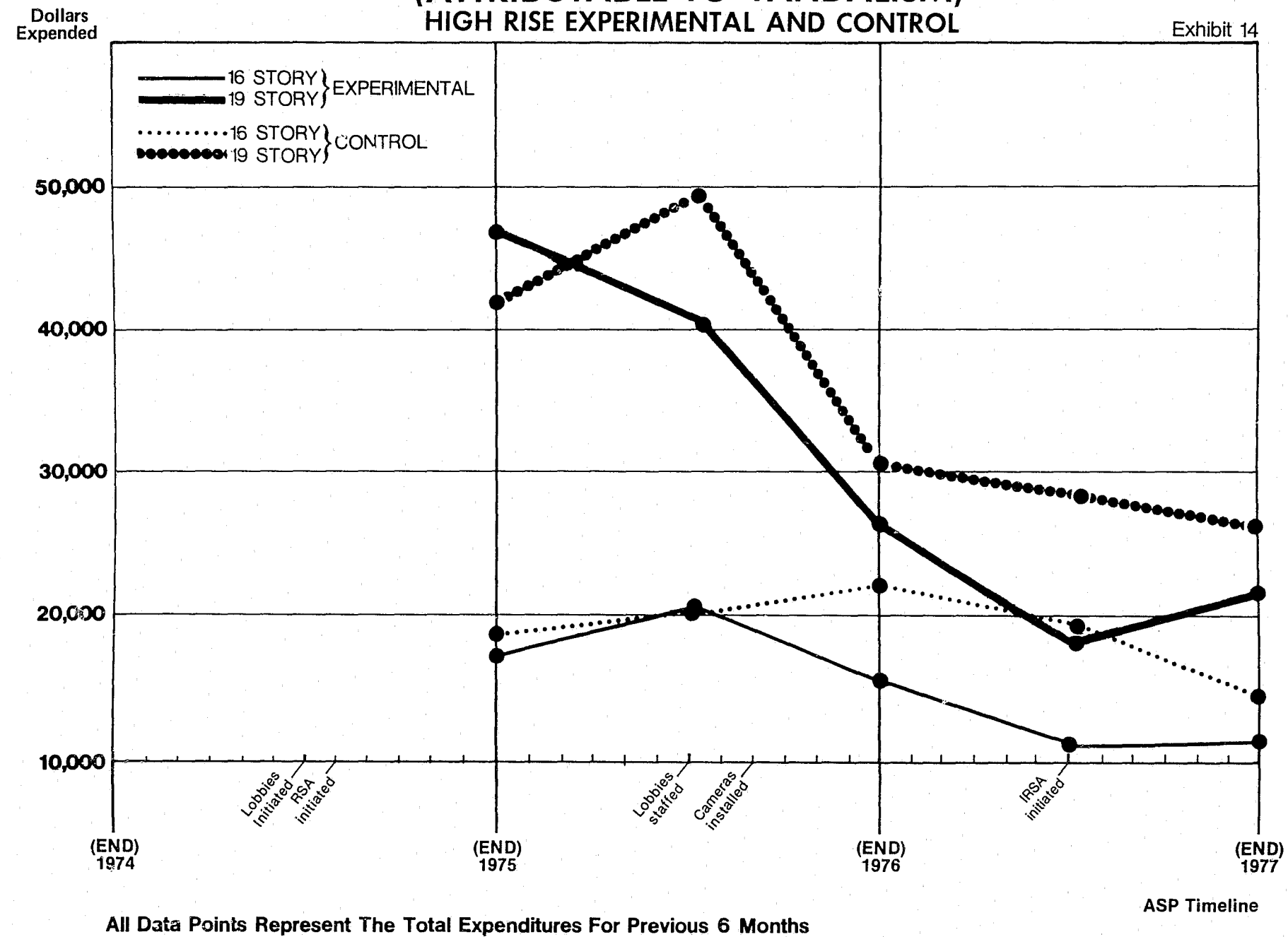


All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

ELEVATOR REPAIR (ATTRIBUTABLE TO VANDALISM) HIGH RISE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL

Exhibit 14



OTHER VANDALISM EXPENDITURES (NON-ELEVATOR) EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

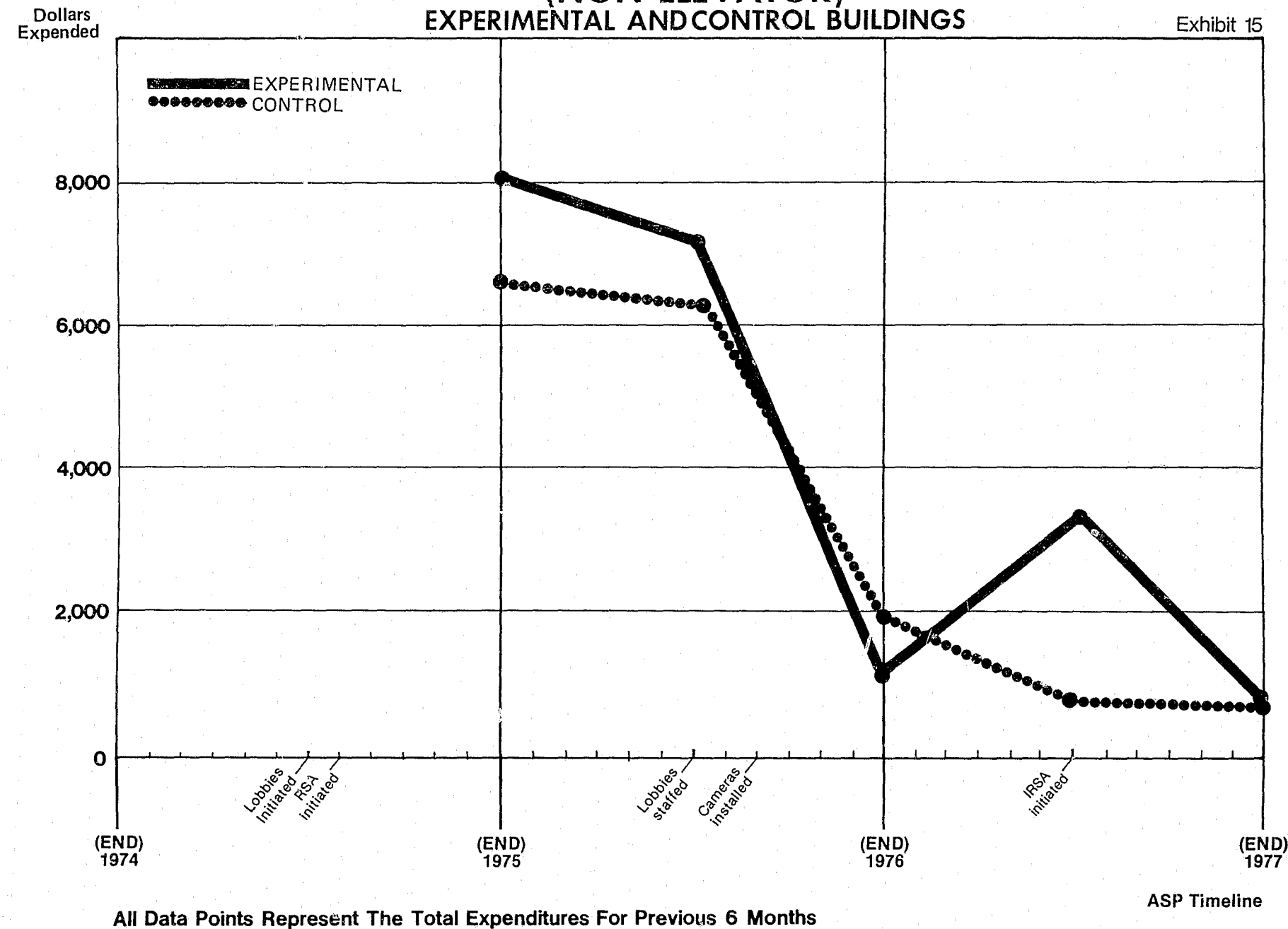


TABLE 24
NON-ELEVATOR VANDALISM EXPENDITURES
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

	July- December 1975	January- June 1976	July- December 1976	January- June 1977	July- December 1977
Experimental	\$8,040	\$7,135	\$1,089	\$3,370	\$775
High-Rise	6,744	6,144	890	2,221	775
16 Story	2,418	1,879	116	861	590
19 Story	4,326	4,265	774	1,360	185
Medium-Rise	1,296	991	199	1,149	0
Control	6,567	6,254	1,980	704	635
High-Rise	5,550	5,321	1,739	451	420
16 Story	2,409	1,773	586	255	200
19 Story	3,141	3,548	1,153	196	220
Medium-Rise	1,017	933	241	253	215

The non-elevator vandalism expenditures for the experimental buildings during the first six months of 1977 are surprisingly high. This sharp, but short-lived, increase probably represents some vandalism-related maintenance expenses delayed earlier and incurred in the warm Spring months of that year.

Exhibits 16 and 17 graphically illustrate the dramatic decline in non-elevator related vandalism costs for the high-rise buildings, and the changes in the medium-rise buildings.

(6) Perceptions of Security

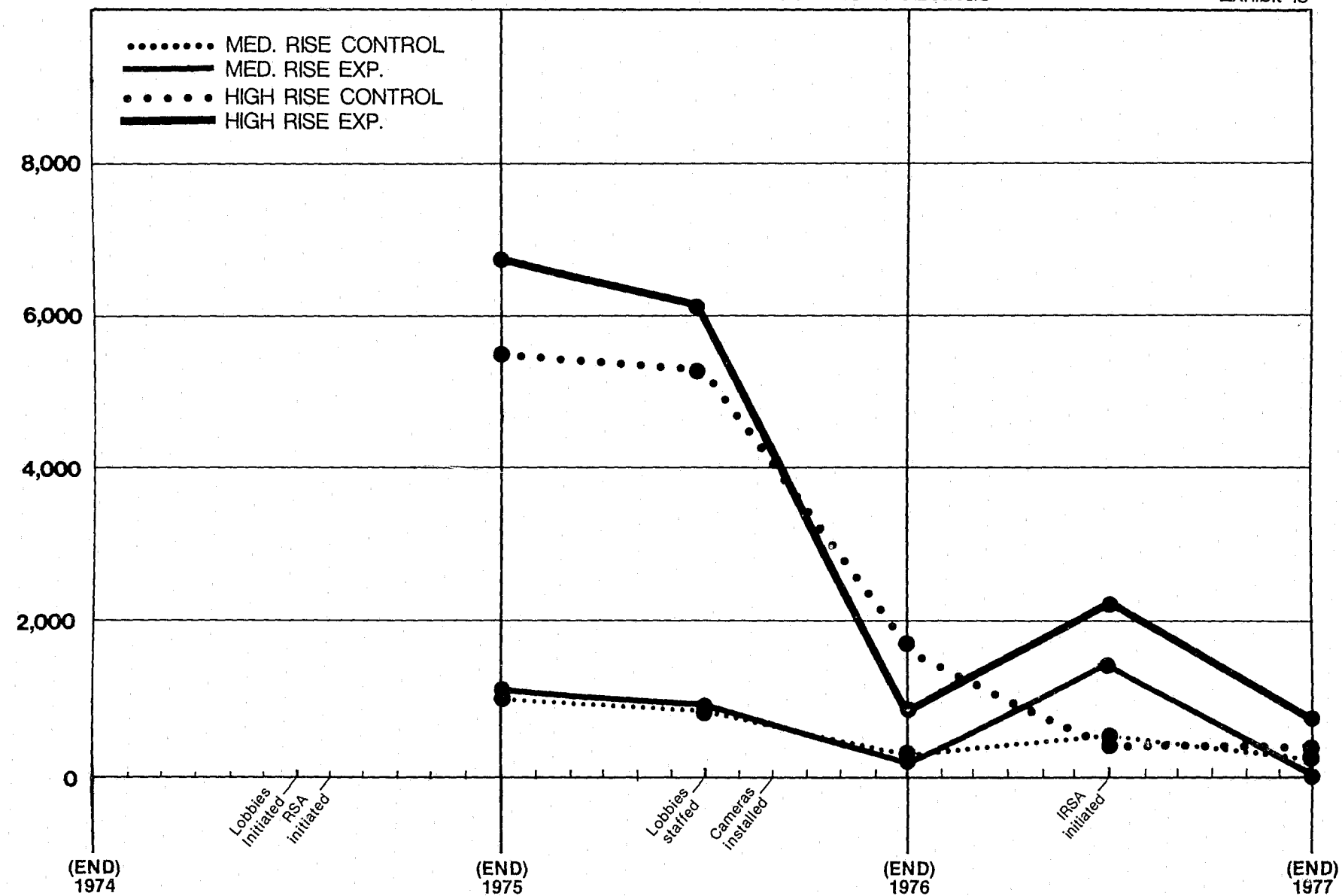
A major goal of the Architectural Security Program was to provide better security to residents by enclosing lobbies and stationing security personnel inside the lobby. The security program was designed to improve the perception of safety by residents in four target (experimental) buildings. The program focused on improving security within each of these buildings.

OTHER VANDALISM EXPENDITURES (NON-ELEVATOR)

Dollars
Expended

HIGH & MED. RISE EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 16



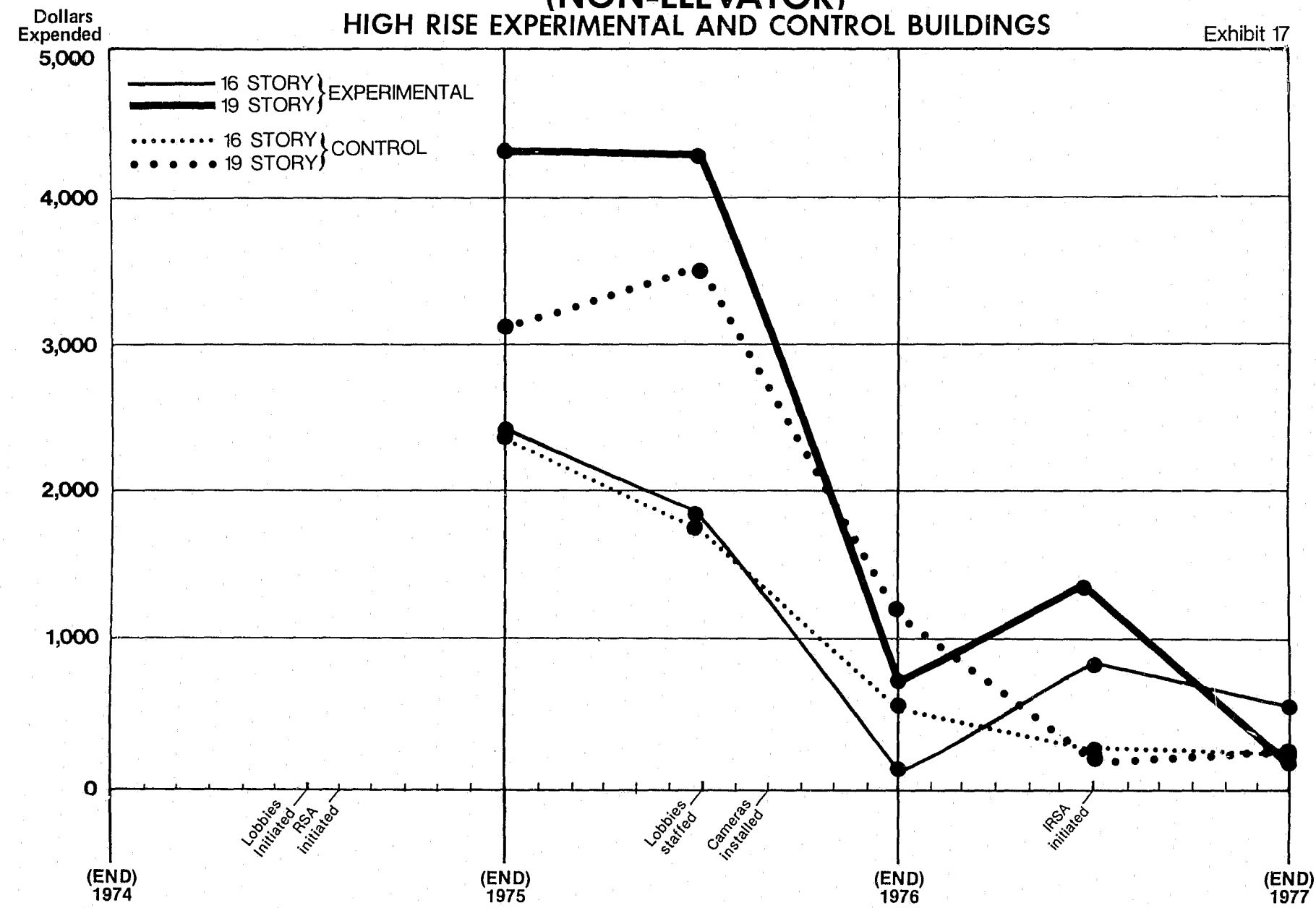
All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

OTHER VANDALISM EXPENDITURES (NON-ELEVATOR)

HIGH RISE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 17



All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

The analysis therefore sought to evaluate the relative improvement in the perception of safety in interior locations (lobbies, elevators, apartments, stairwells, etc.) as opposed to exterior locations (grounds, surrounding neighborhood). At the time of the surveys, two of the buildings (1340 North Larrabee and 1150-1160 North Sedgwick) had security personnel on 24-hour duty while the remaining two buildings (364 and 365 West Oak) had 8- to 16-hour security personnel coverage.

In each survey, residents in the four experimental buildings were asked whether they "feel safer with the new building lobby compared to the old lobby." In the Baseline survey, 82 percent stated that they "felt safer." In the First Follow-Up survey, 93.2 percent felt safer, while in the Second Follow-Up survey, 86.6 percent felt safer (see Table 25).

TABLE 25
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY IMPROVEMENT IN
EXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

Reason ^a	Feel safer with new lobby			Reason ^a	Do not feel safer with new lobby		
	Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³		Baseline ¹	First Follow-Up ²	Second Follow-Up ³
	82.0% (N=164)	93.2% (N=124)	86.6% (N=155)		10.0% (N=20)	6.8% (N=9)	8.9% (N=16)
	Percent ^b	Percent ^b	Percent ^b		Percent ^b	Percent ^b	Percent ^b
Presence of security personnel	42.5% (85)	37.6% (50)	21.2% (38)	No security ^c personnel	4.0% (8)	3.0% (4)	.6% (1)
Design of lobby	14.5% (29)	7.5% (10)	2.2% (4)	Crime	3.5% (7)	-	-
Better security	8.0% (16)	36.0% (48)	36.3% (65)	Design of lobby	-	1.5% (2)	-
Doors locked	-	-	5.6% (10)	Unlocked doors	-	0.8% (1)	1.7% (3)
Improved lighting	7.0% (14)	5.3% (7)	3.9% (7)	Other	2.5% (5)	1.5% (2)	6.7% (12)
Other	10.0% (20)	6.8% (9)	17.3% (31)				
Total	82.0% (164)	93.2% (124)	86.6% (155)	Total	10.0% (20)	6.8% (9)	9.0% (16)

^aReasons mentioned by less than three percent of respondents are reported as "other."

^bPercentages based on all respondents (N=200 Baseline; N=133 First Follow-Up; N=179 Second Follow-Up. Sixteen residents responded "don't know" as to whether they felt safer with the new lobbies in the Baseline survey and fifteen responded "don't know" or "no response" in the Second Follow-Up survey).

^cSecurity personnel are on 24-hour duty at each of the experimental buildings except 364-365 West Oak, where they are on 8-16 hour duty.

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Finding 28: In all three surveys, the presence of security personnel and improved security accounted for more than one-half of the reasons for feeling safer (50.5 percent in the Baseline, 73.6 percent in the First Follow-Up, and 57.5 percent in the Second Follow-Up) among residents of the experimental buildings.

Other reasons mentioned included the design of the lobbies, locked doors, and improved lighting. Reasons mentioned by respondents who did not feel safer included crime, lack of security personnel (security personnel are not on 24-hour duty at 364 and 365 West Oak), and unlocked doors (the doors can be kept open).

When analyzing the results for the respondents in the individual buildings, there were variations in the percent stating that they felt safer. At 1340 North Larrabee (the 16-story building), 91.7 percent (66 of 72 respondents) indicated feeling safer. At 1150-1160 North Sedgwick (both 19-story buildings), it was 82.5 percent (52 of 63). In the medium-rise buildings at 364 West Oak, 78.9 percent (15 of 19) and, at 365 West Oak, 73.7 percent (14 of 19) reported that they felt safer.

Finding 29: The two experimental buildings without full-time security personnel (364 and 365 West Oak) had the lowest percentages of persons who felt safer among security building respondents.

However, the reasons cited for feeling safer indicate the effects of other aspects of the security program. Of all respondents who indicated feeling safer, 78.6 percent at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick, cited the presence of security personnel or improved security. At 1340 North Larrabee, 70.1 cited one of these factors while at 364 West Oak and 365 West Oak the percentages were only 60.0 and 28.6 percent, respectively. These responses accurately reflect the

security staffing situation in these buildings. Security personnel somewhat less frequently monitor 364 West Oak and considerably less frequently monitor the 365 West Oak building lobby.

Locked doors appeared to be an important factor at 364 and 365 West Oak as this was cited by 17.2 percent of the respondents in those buildings. The presence of full-time security personnel and security doors in the lobby appear to be major factors in determining the relative security, vis-a-vis lobbies, in these four buildings.

(a) Fear by Location

While one of the major features of the ASP was the modification of building lobbies, the improved security measures were designed to affect the perceived security of residents in other locations. It was expected that, given locked doors, security personnel, and cameras, residents would feel safer within and around the buildings. In all three surveys, residents were asked about their perceived fear of crime in various development locations. These included interior (apartment, hallway, lobby, elevator) and exterior (grounds, surrounding neighborhood, Loop) locations. Respondents were asked to rate their perceived fear of crime as "quite scared," "somewhat scared," or "not scared." These responses were coded on a scale from 1 (not scared) to 3 (quite scared). From these scores, a mean value for fear was calculated.

Table 26 indicates the mean ratings of fear in the various locations for residents of Cabrini-Green experimental and control buildings. Respondents generally reported less fear of becoming victims of crime in various locations during the Follow-Up surveys

than during the Baseline survey. In the experimental buildings, the largest improvements occurred in areas where the ASP was designed to have an impact on perceived fear. However, improvements were not confined to the experimental buildings; reduced fear of crime also occurred among the residents of the control buildings.

TABLE 26
FEAR OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME
IN VARIOUS BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATIONS
(MEAN RESPONSES FOR YOUTHS AND ADULTS)

Location	CG Experimental			CG Control		
	Total	High-Rise	Medium-Rise	Total	High-Rise	Medium-Rise
Apartment						
Baseline ¹	2.09	2.26	1.81	2.15	2.21	1.92
First Follow-Up ²	1.65	1.82	1.34	1.79	1.90	1.50
Second Follow-Up ³	1.60	1.77	1.39	1.76	1.97	1.48
Hallway						
Baseline ¹	2.18	2.17	2.19	2.41	2.44	2.30
First Follow-Up ²	1.84	1.95	1.65	2.24	2.21	2.30
Second Follow-Up ³	1.95	2.00	1.89	2.08	2.13	2.00
Lobby						
Baseline ¹	1.62	1.62	1.62	2.02	2.02	2.00
First Follow-Up ²	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.97	1.97	2.00
Second Follow-Up ³	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.88	2.00	1.72
Elevator						
Baseline ¹	2.26	2.25	2.27	2.36	2.32	2.54
First Follow-Up ²	1.76	1.69	1.90	2.11	2.18	1.90
Second Follow-Up ³	1.85	1.84	1.88	2.28	2.51	1.96
Grounds						
Baseline ¹	1.89	1.92	1.83	1.95	1.93	2.00
First Follow-Up ²	1.79	1.82	1.73	1.89	1.86	2.00
Second Follow-Up ³	1.75	1.86	1.48	1.82	1.97	1.62
Inside the Building*						
Baseline ¹	8.17	8.32	7.94	9.00	9.07	8.75
First Follow-Up ²	6.51	6.78	6.00	8.17	8.30	7.78
Second Follow-Up ³	6.70	6.85	6.50	8.00	8.62	7.15

*Fear inside the building is the average fear for all indoor locations. It is based on a scale of 4 to 12.

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

Finding 30: In the Baseline survey, the mean fear scores for respondents in the experimental buildings were lower than for the control group in all of the locations.

This relationship holds for both high- and medium-rise buildings, except fear in the apartment in high-rise buildings. At that time, the greatest difference was in the lobbies: the mean fear score was 1.62 for experimental and 2.02 for control group respondents. This reflects that by the time of the surveys, the architectural improvements were already underway in the experimental buildings. Therefore, the Baseline fear score probably does not reflect the real fear level in the lobbies prior to the ASP.

Fear in the hallways was also considerably greater in the control buildings than in the experimental, at the time of the Baseline survey. The average fear score in the hallway was 2.18 for the experimental buildings, and 2.41 for the control.

However, fear levels within the apartments and on the grounds did not significantly differ between the experimental and control buildings at the time of the Baseline survey.

Finding 31: In both experimental and control buildings there was a general decline in fear in all locations between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys.

While the average fear scores showed a net decline between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, there was considerable fluctuation among the First Follow-Up results. However, as stated in the INTRODUCTION, this analysis focuses on the net differences, rather than on intermediate fluctuations.

For example, fear in the apartment fell from 2.09 to 1.60 for the experimental buildings, and from 2.15 to 1.76 in the control. Fear in the hallways decreased from 2.18 to 1.95 in experimental buildings, and from 2.41 to 2.08 in the control. Fear in the lobbies decreased from 1.62 to 1.28 and from 2.02 to 1.88 in the experimental and control buildings. Fear of being a victim of crime in the elevators fell from 2.26 to 1.85 for experimental buildings, and from 2.36 to 2.28 for the control. Fear of being a victim on development grounds also decreased, from 1.89 to 1.75 for experimental buildings, and from 1.95 to 1.82 for control.

While fear declined in the control buildings, as well as in the experimental ones, the average fear levels in the experimental buildings were still lower than for the control ones in all locations and all survey waves.

Finding 32: In the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, the highest levels of fear were in the elevators and hallways, for both experimental and control buildings.

The verified crime reports indicate that apartments are the locations where crimes occur most frequently, and that the hallways and elevators show considerably lower crime rates. However, residents' fear of crime is greater in the locations where crime is reported to occur less frequently, such as in the elevators. Conversely, fear is lowest in locations where crime is highest, such as in the apartments.

Finding 33: The significant differences in the reduction of fear in the elevators in experimental and control buildings indicate that a decrease in fear in the elevators may be attributed to the ASP.

In the experimental buildings, the greatest reduction in fear of crime took place in the elevators.

Between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, the mean fear score for the elevators decreased by 0.41 (from 2.26 to 1.85) in the experimental buildings. In the control buildings, this decrease was only 0.08 (from 2.36 to 2.28). In fact, among control building respondents, fear in the elevators showed the least improvement among all locations.

Finding 34: The elevator cameras in the high-rise experimental buildings did not, by themselves, appear to contribute to a significant reduction in fear of crime in the elevators.

Elevator cameras were installed only in elevators of the high-rise buildings. Yet there is hardly any difference between fear in the elevators in the medium- or high-rise buildings. In the medium-rise buildings, the average elevator fear score fell from 2.27 to 1.88, and in the high-rise experimental buildings it fell from 2.25 to 1.84. This indicates that the cameras placed in the elevators of the high-rise buildings did not significantly contribute to a reduction in the fear of crime in the elevators.

Finding 35: Although there were significant reductions in fear of crime in the apartments, this decrease does not appear to be attributed to the ASP.

In the experimental buildings, there was a 0.49 decrease in the average apartment fear score between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys (from 2.09 to 1.60). While the fear in apartments is higher in the control buildings, there was also a strong decrease in them (from 2.15 to 1.76) as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that this decrease in fear does not appear to be attributable to the ASP.

Finding 36: There was a significant decrease in fear of crime in the lobbies for experimental building respondents. This decrease may be related to the ASP.

Between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, the mean fear of crime score in the lobbies fell by 0.34 for experimental buildings (from 1.62 to 1.28), and 0.14 for the control buildings (from 2.02 to 1.88). The difference between these changes indicates that the improvement in fear of crime in the lobby may be related to the ASP.

Finding 37: Fear of crime in the hallways decreased more in the control buildings than in the experimental ones.

The average fear score for the hallways decreased by 0.23 in the experimental (from 2.18 to 1.95), and by 0.33 in the control buildings (from 2.41 to 2.08). The fact that this decrease was greater in the control than experimental buildings reflects that the ASP did not contribute to this improvement.

A composite index of fear for all indoor building locations confirms that index fear levels are higher in the control buildings, and that, in general, fear is decreasing over time in all eight buildings.

The continual decrease in fear in the control buildings specifically reflects this trend. On the other hand, the decrease in fear in the experimental buildings has not been continual. There was a rapid decrease in fear immediately after the ASP but, since then, fear has increased slightly. This increase probably reflects a "levelling off" effect. It should be noted that the level of indoor fear in the Second Follow-Up increased only slightly since the First

Follow-Up, and does not approach the Baseline level. Furthermore, it is still lower than in the control buildings.

(7) Residential Desirability

One important objective of the ASP is to make the experimental buildings a more desirable place in which to live. In this analysis, we use two different measures to address the ASP's impact upon this objective: occupancy statistics and residents' feelings about living in the development.

In preparing our analysis of resident satisfaction, we found that use of occupancy-related data (move-ins and move-outs) can be an adequate measure of the satisfaction of former, current, and prospective Cabrini-Green residents.

Prior to 1976, there were more families moving out of the experimental buildings than moving into them. Beginning in 1976, however, there were approximately twice as many families moving into the experimental buildings for every one family moving out. This change probably reflects CHA's direction to increase the occupancy in the experimental buildings, as well as the residents' desire to live in security buildings.

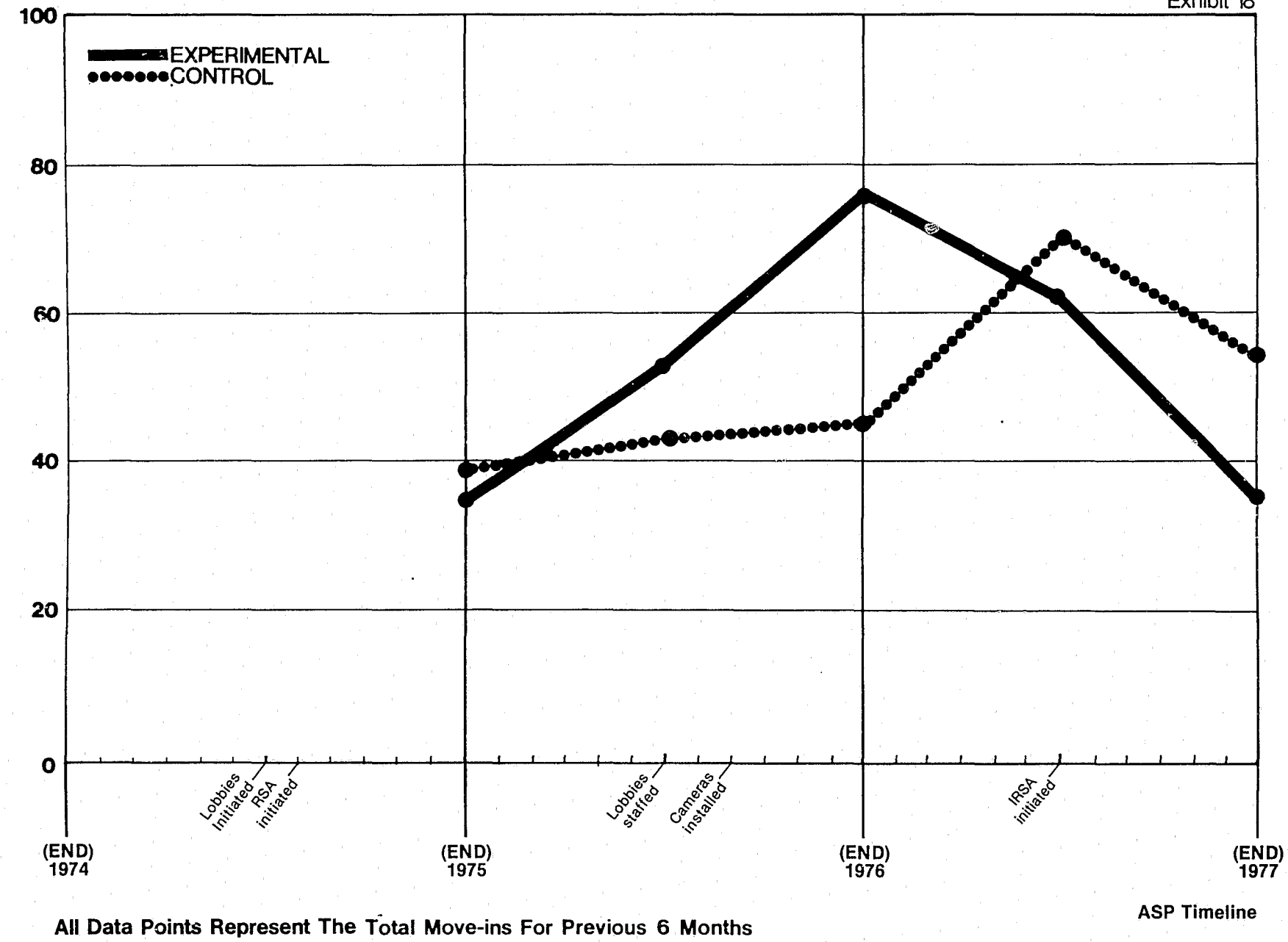
Finding 38: Since the beginning of the High Impact Program, more families have moved into the experimental buildings and less have moved out of them, as compared with the control buildings at Cabrini-Green.

Exhibit 18 illustrates the increasing numbers of families moving into Cabrini-Green experimental and control buildings while Exhibit 19, which follows, shows a fluctuating pattern for families moving out. In general, the number of families moving into the experimental buildings is higher than those moving into

MOVE-INS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS

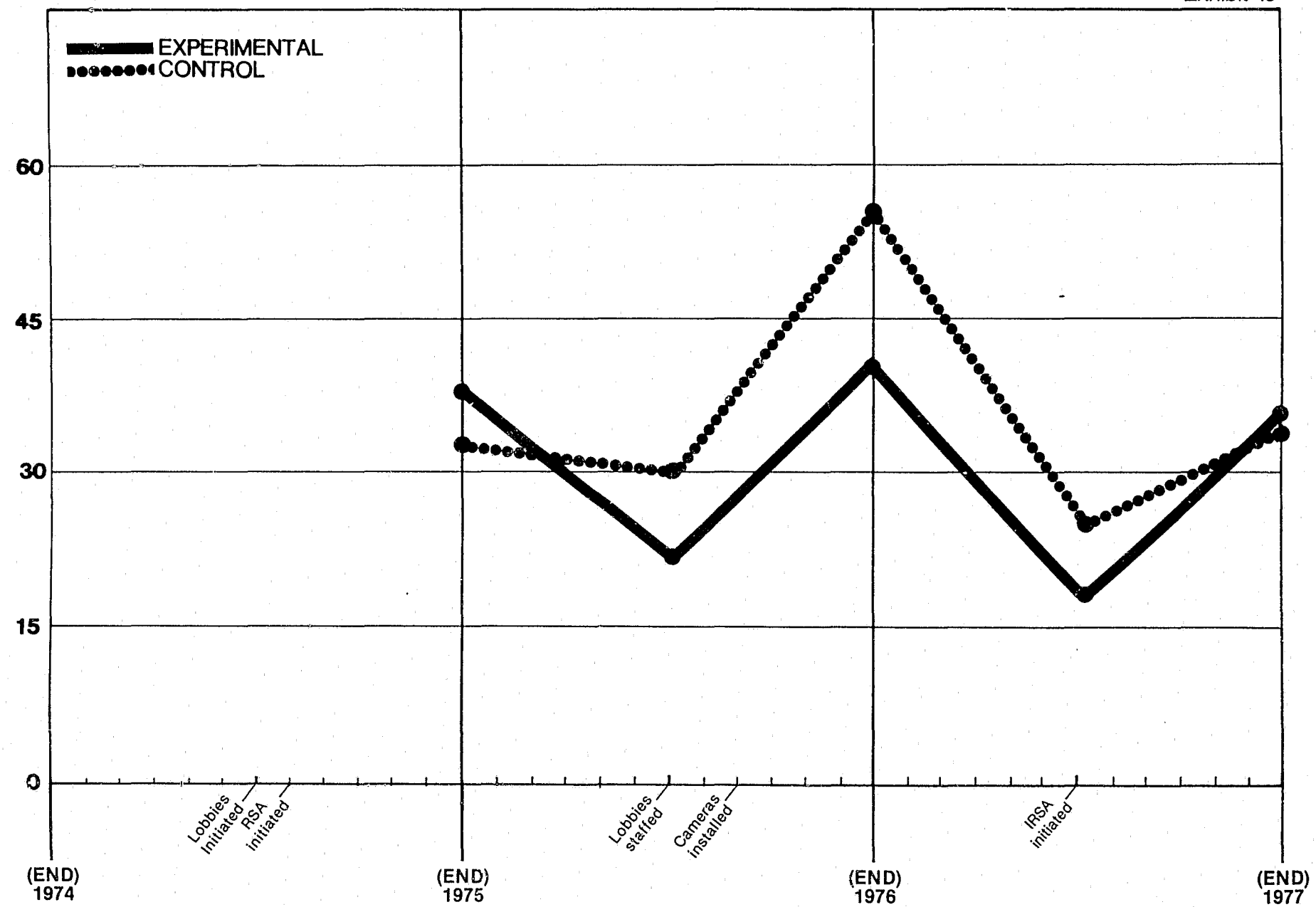
Exhibit 18



MOVE-OUTS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 19



All Data Points Represent The Total Move-outs For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

the control buildings. Similarly, the number of families moving out of the experimental buildings is lower than those moving out of the control ones.

Finding 39: The increased occupancy in the experimental buildings since the HIP can largely be attributed to increased occupancy of the high-rise experimental buildings.

The number of families moving into the high-rise experimental buildings is greater than those moving into the control buildings of the same height. Exhibits 20, 20A, 21, and 21A illustrate the trends for high- and medium-rise buildings separately. Meanwhile, the number of families moving into the medium-rise experimental buildings does not, in general, exceed those moving into the medium-rise control buildings; but this is undoubtedly a reflection of the fact that both medium-rise experimental buildings have had a 99 percent occupancy for one and one-half years.

Until mid-1977, the number of families moving out of the high-rise experimental buildings was less than those moving out of the high-rise control ones. In the last six months of 1977, this pattern has been reversed. This may be the direct result of increased follow-up by CHA on tenants who either owe rent or are evicted as problem tenants, or it may reflect some residential dissatisfaction there. According to information supplied by DPCCD staff, an average of 34 tenants per month during July, August, and September 1977 moved out due to owed rent, eviction, or termination requested by CHA. This was about twice as many as in previous months.

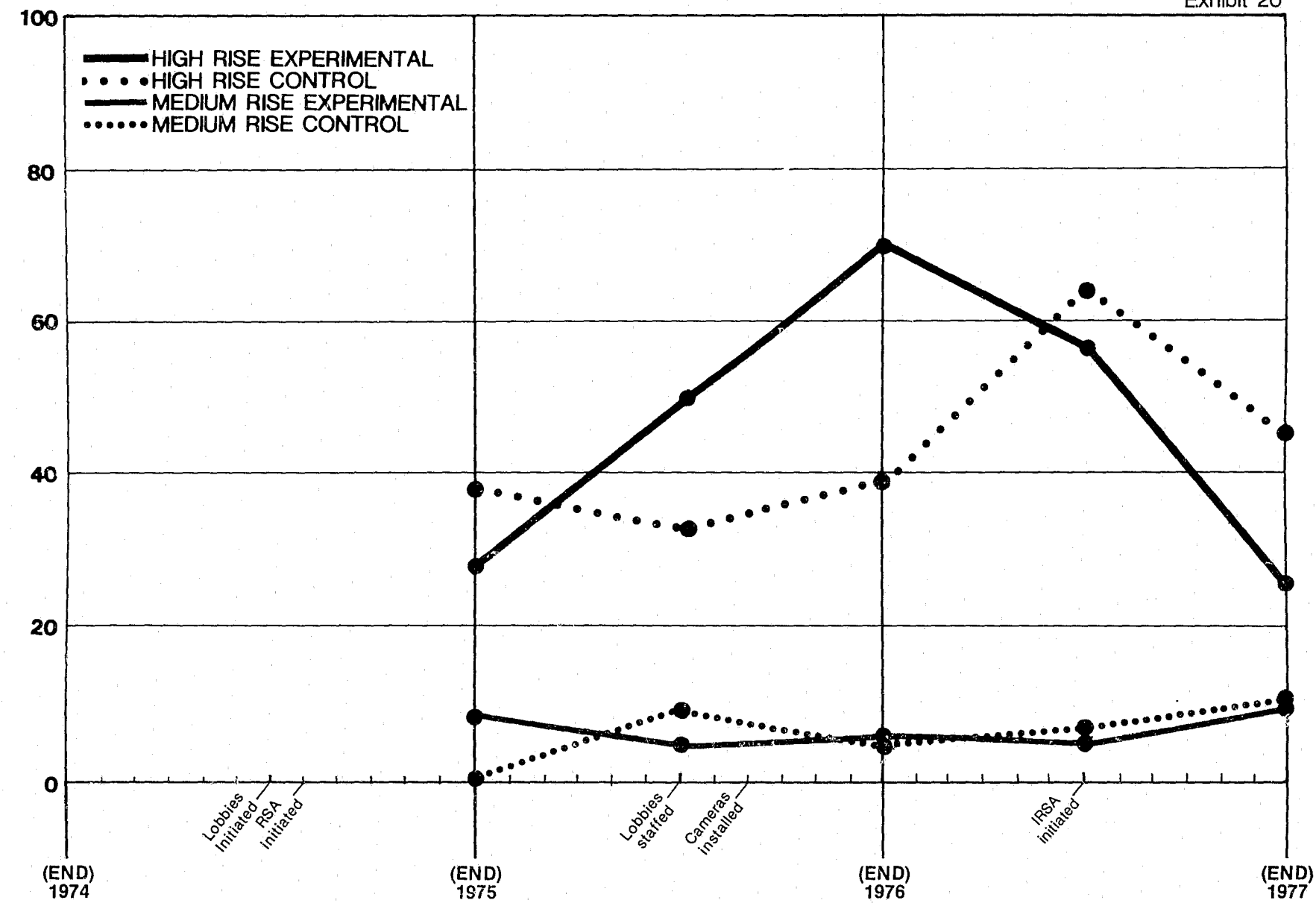
Since mid-1976, fewer families have been leaving the medium-rise experimental buildings than the same sized control buildings. Before 1977, the control

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

MOVE-INS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS MEDIUM & HIGH RISE

Exhibit 20



All Data Points Represent The Total Move-ins For Previous 6 Months

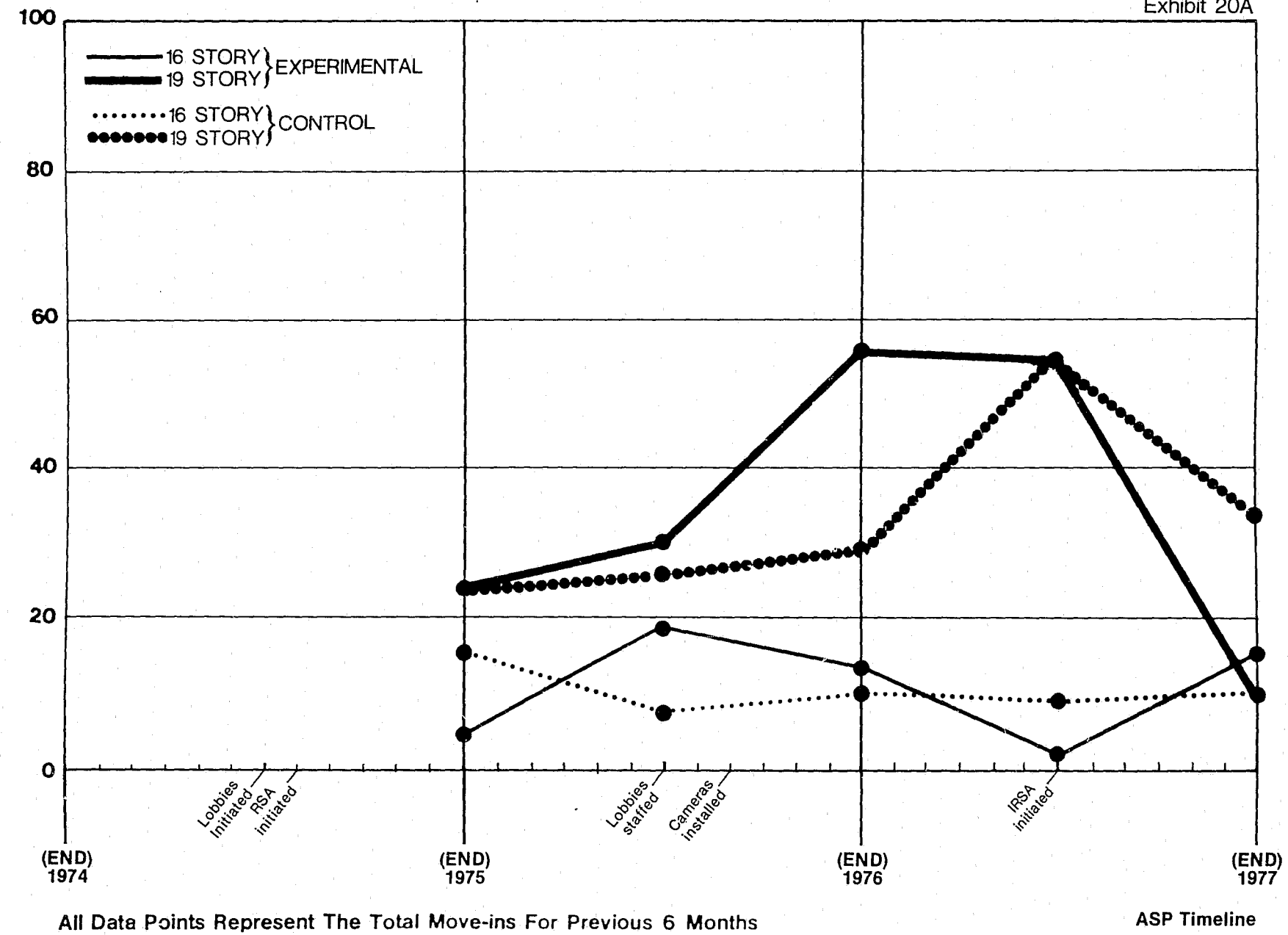
ASP Timeline

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

MOVE-INS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS HIGH RISE

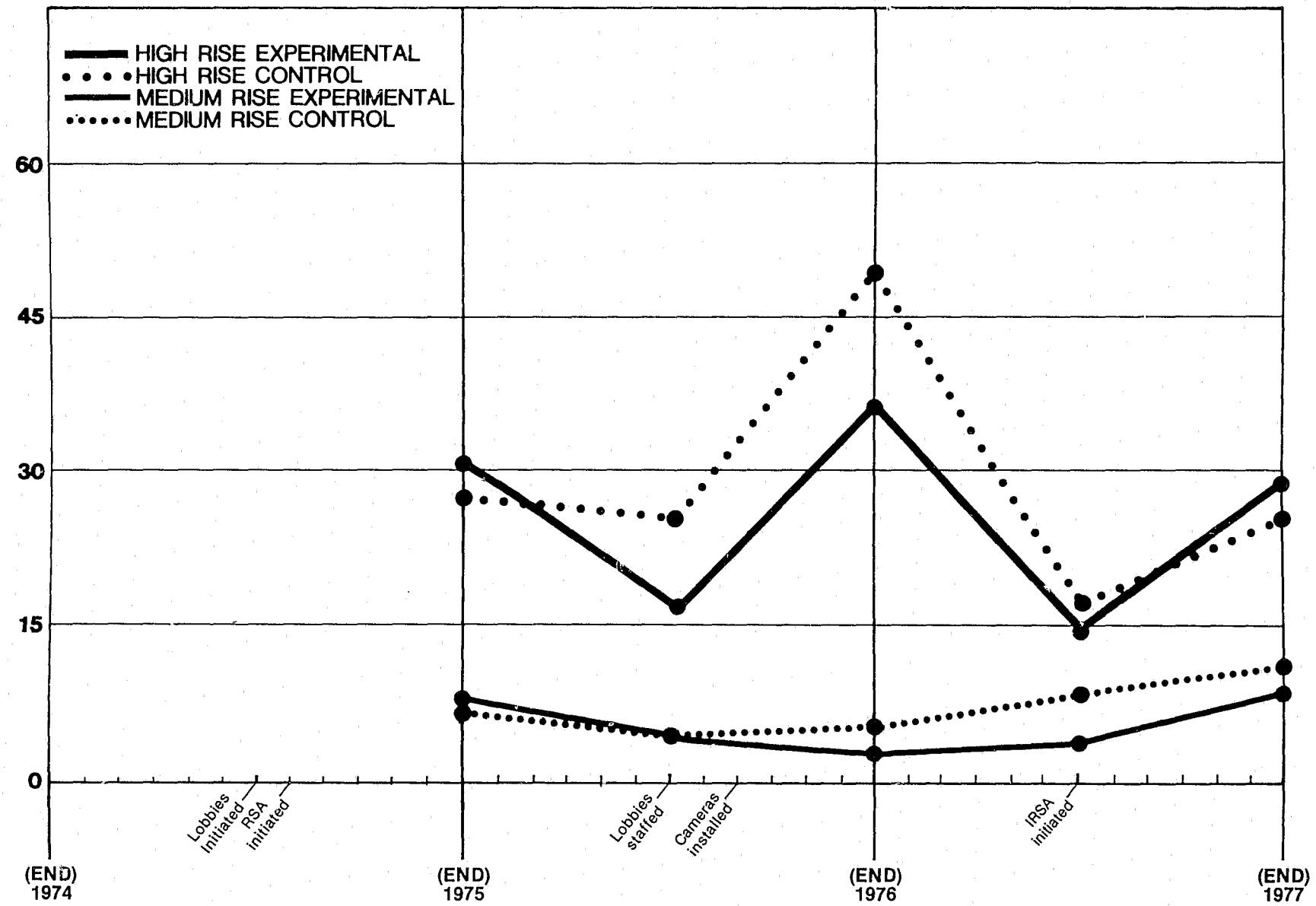
Exhibit 20A



MOVE-OUTS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS MEDIUM & HIGH RISE

Exhibit 21

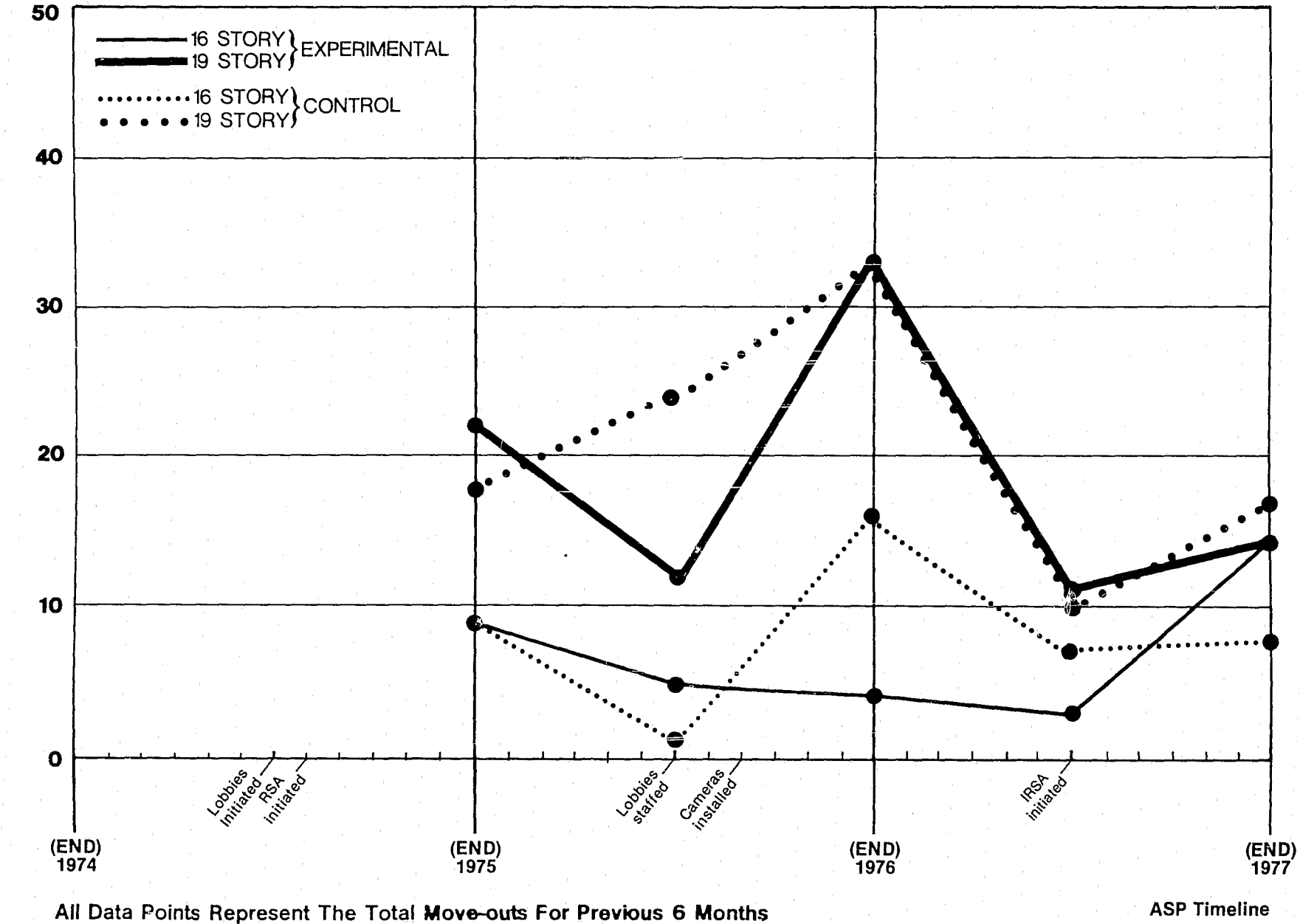


All Data Points Represent The Total Move-outs For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS HIGH RISE

Rate 50



buildings had only a slightly greater number of families moving in than moving out. Since 1977, there appears to be an increasing trend of families moving into the control buildings (Exhibits 22, 23 and 23A).

Finding 40: In general, the occupancy trend for the control buildings seems to lag behind that of the experimental by about one year. This can be attributed, in part, to the very high occupancy of experimental buildings in recent times.

After the four experimental buildings reached near capacity occupancy, the occupancy of control buildings began to increase as well.

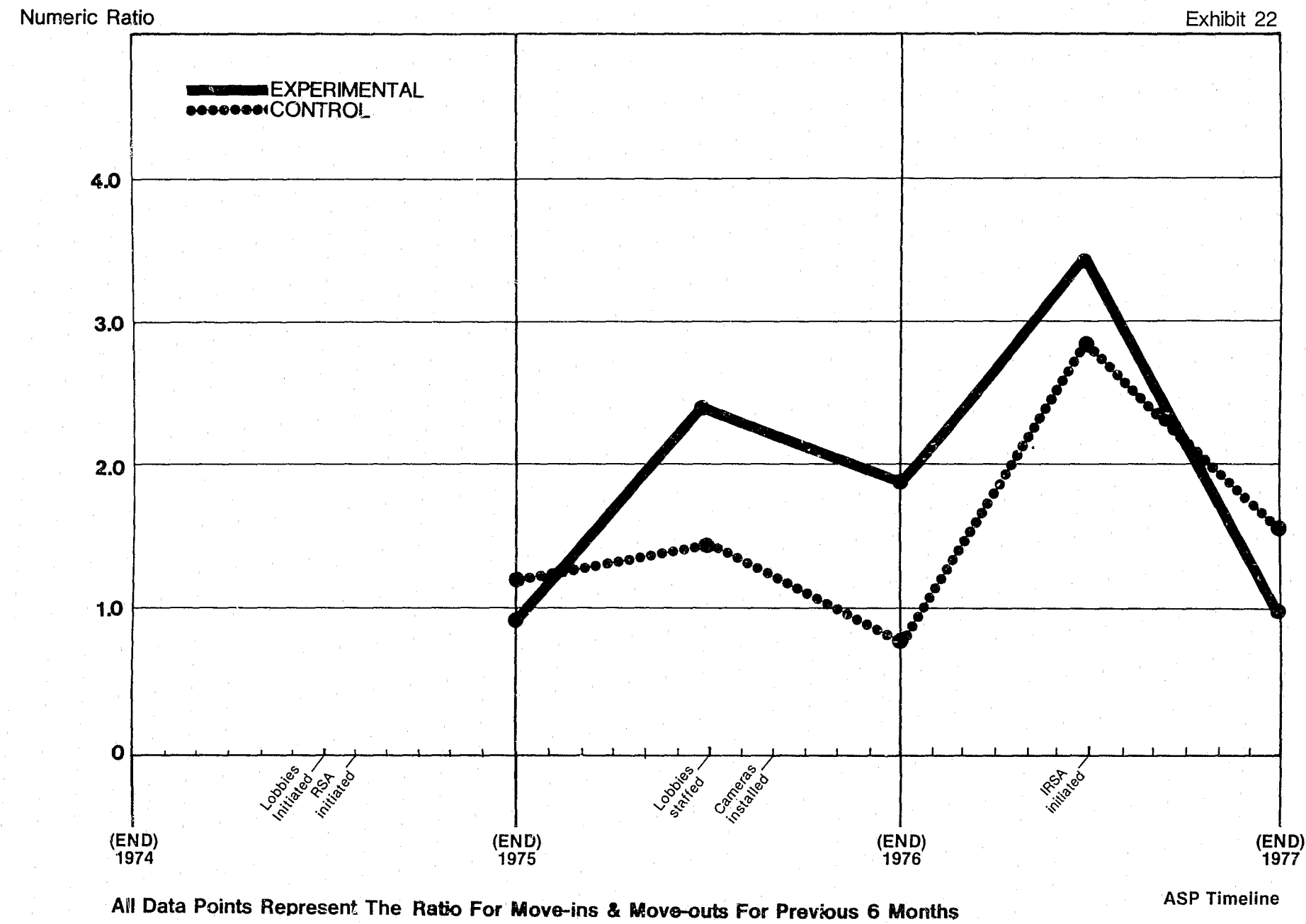
While occupancy is increasing in the experimental buildings, the results of the Resident Attitude and Perception Surveys provide some additional insight. Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their intentions of remaining in their current apartment and in the Cabrini-Green development.

In the Second Follow-Up survey, Cabrini-Green leaseholders were asked if they had ever considered moving to another building in Cabrini-Green (Table 27). Twenty percent responded that they had considered moving. Of this group, the majority (50.7 percent) considered moving to the Rowhouses; 23.9 percent considered moving to medium-rise nonexperimental buildings; 7.5 percent to high-rise nonexperimental buildings; 6.0 percent to high-rise experimental; and 1.5 percent to medium-rise experimental buildings.

CONTINUED

2 of 7

MOVE-INS ÷ MOVE-OUTS **EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS**

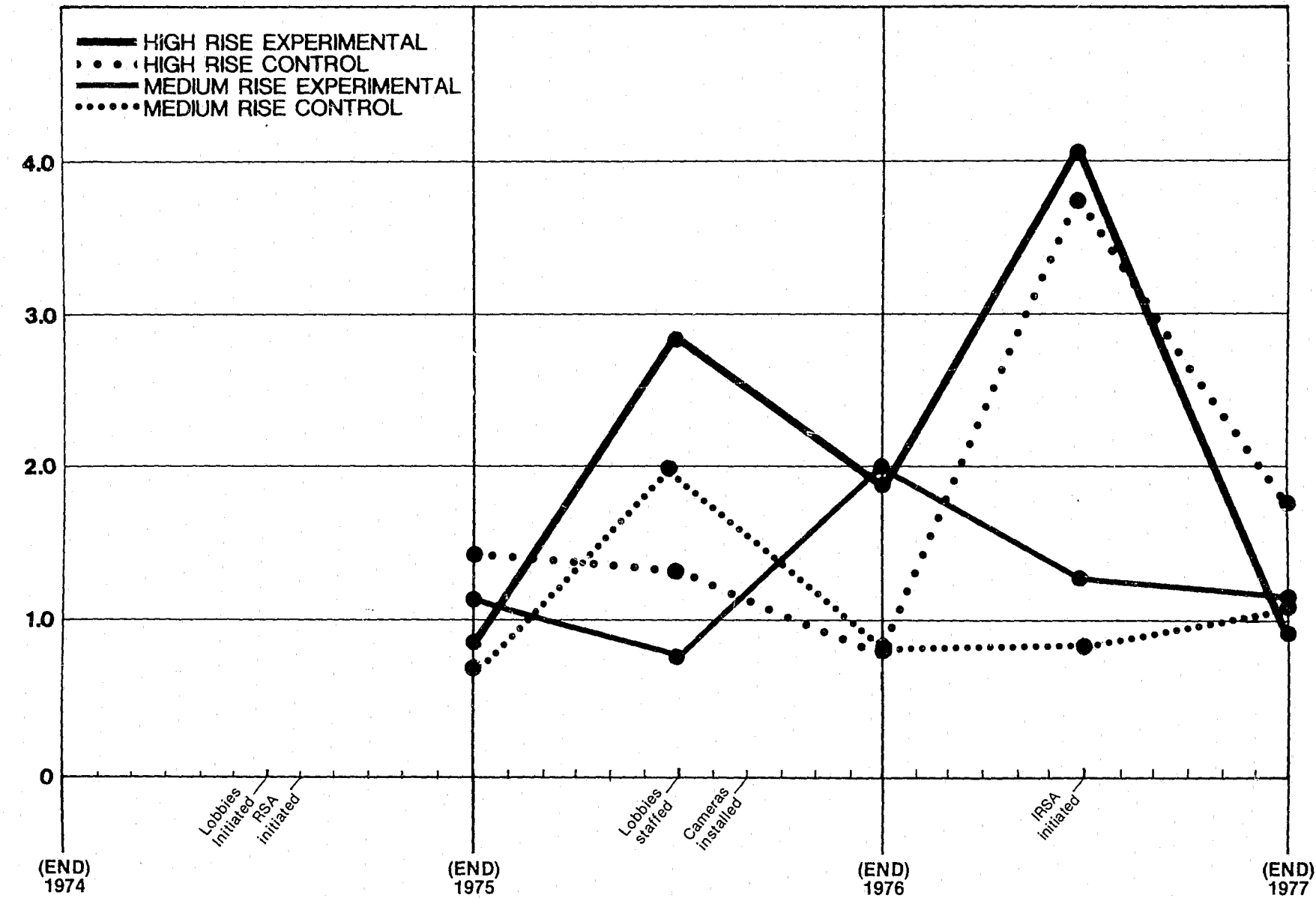


MOVE-INS ÷ MOVE-OUTS

EXPERIMENTAL & CONTROL BUILDINGS MEDIUM & HIGH RISE

Numeric Ratio

Exhibit 23



All Data Points Represent The Ratio For Move-ins & Move-outs For Previous 6 Months

ASP Timeline

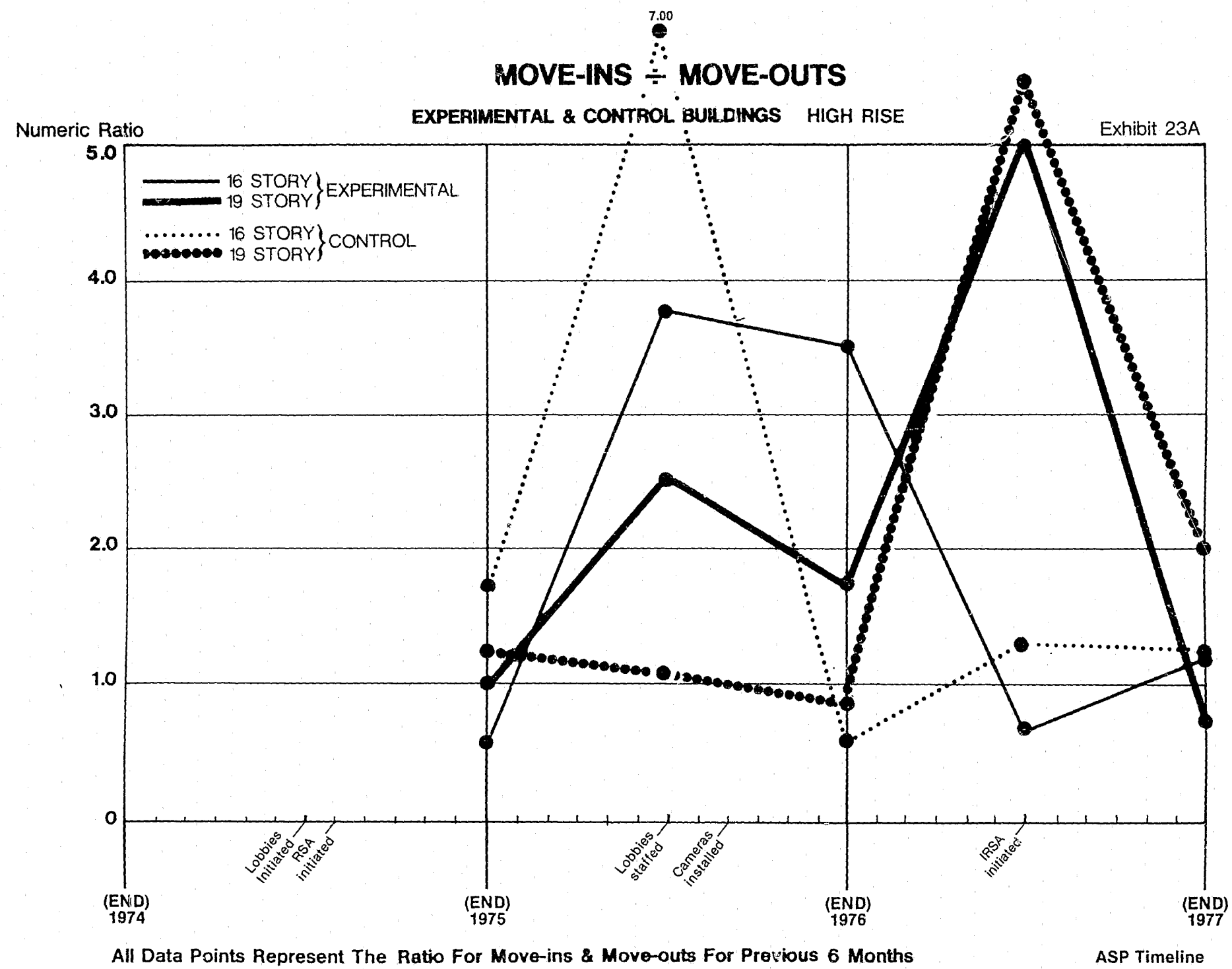


TABLE 27

CABRINI-GREEN LEASEHOLDERS WHO CONSIDERED
MOVING TO ANOTHER CABRINI-GREEN BUILDING*

<u>Where Have They Considered Moving</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Would move to High-Rise Experimental	6.0% (4)
Would move to Medium-Rise Experimental	1.5 (1)
Would move to High-Rise Nonexperimental	7.5 (5)
Would move to Medium-Rise Nonexperimental	23.9 (16)
Would move to Rowhouses	50.7 (34)
Do not know	10.4 (7)
Total	100.0% (67)

*Percentages are based upon the percent of respondents who considered moving to another building.

Based on this information, it appears that the continued increasing occupancy in the experimental buildings is more likely due to new Cabrini-Green development tenants. It appears unlikely that the increasing trend is the result of the current Cabrini-Green tenants moving into the experimental buildings.

The current popularity of the Rowhouses is reflected throughout the evaluation of Cabrini-Green. The Rowhouse residents reflect the highest level of life satisfaction, the highest ratings of development attractiveness, and the most positive attitudes toward their housing as a place to raise children.⁴ Therefore, it comes as no great surprise that so many other Cabrini-Green residents desire to live in these buildings.

⁴A more in-depth analysis is provided in Deliverable Product No. 6, Second Year Attitude and Perception Survey for the High Impact Program, February 1978.

c. ASP Electronic and Hardware Security Systems

Prior to the Architectural Security Program, the entrance area to all high- and medium-rise buildings consisted of open lobby breezeways which were virtually incapable of providing either actual or perceived security from crime. Access to the lobby areas, as well as to the building elevators and stairwells, was completely unprotected. Residents and visitors could freely trespass through the lobby entrances and into the upstairs floors of the buildings. Even the residents' mailboxes were accessible to anyone who happened to pass through these lobbies. In addition, low levels of lighting not only reduced the protective ability of the building, but enhanced the likelihood that a crime could take place there.

With the implementation of the ASP, five building lobbies have been severely modified to create a security environment. These changes protect not only the building lobbies, but all locations inside and immediately surrounding these buildings. The ASP lobbies have been closed off to trespassers by the use of security doors which are intended to control the flow of traffic into the building. Each entrance has two sets of doors to the lobby: the outer set which is not locked but closed to create an outer building lobby; and an inner set, which is composed of locked security doors and requires either a key or unlocking (manually or electronically) by someone already inside the building.

Once inside the security lobby, there is a locked security control room where the ASP security personnel, called Senior Public Safety Aides, are stationed to control the activity and traffic flow to the lobby area and to monitor the various electronic security systems which have been installed at these locations. In some ASP buildings, this room is occupied by security personnel on a 24-hour basis, while in others it is only covered 8 to 16 hours per day.

Inside the security room is the electronic monitoring equipment for the security system. Each monitoring system serves the electronic security hardware for that building. While the system is not identical for all buildings, the general idea is that the monitor serves any audio-visual security system in the elevators, any electronic door locks on the lobby and upper stairwell doors, and any safe pathway cameras attached to that building. The security control room also contains the electronic equipment to monitor the access of persons through the locked lobby security doors. This electronic aspect of security is discussed in greater detail later in this section of the report.

In addition to the security control room and accompanying electronic equipment, several other modifications were included in the Architectural Security Program. In the inner lobbies, old mailboxes which were highly susceptible to vandalism and theft were replaced with tamper-proof boxes; in the outer lobbies, lavatories were installed in the entrance area. Both inside and outside existing lights were replaced by more units of greater intensity; and the rear of some of the buildings was closed off to trespassers by the installation of 7-foot-high wrought iron and chain link fencing. In addition, 1-1/2-foot-high decorative iron and chain fencing was placed in the front areas of some of the buildings.

The implementation of this ASP system was designed to address four aspects of security:

- Access control
- Surveillance
- Territoriality
- Urban design

Of these four means for enhancing security, access control appears to be the most important one because it physically impedes intrusion by someone who does not belong in the building.

In different ways, the ASP has tried to address each of these security aspects in the four ASP experimental buildings (and five lobbies) at Cabrini-Green. For example, through the Cabrini-Green ASP, access control to the lobby is achieved through the use of the locked security doors and the security personnel in the control rooms. In addition, access past the lobby and to the upstairs of the building is controlled by locks on the stairwell doors. The wrought iron and chain link fencing in the rear of the ASP buildings also serves to limit access to each building.

The ASP was also designed to improve surveillance in and around these buildings, by making residents and security personnel capable of observing an area and the events taking place there. The bullet-resistant plexiglass security control rooms and security lobbies were intended to address this objective. Both residents and security personnel are able to witness fear-provoking or criminal situations and to summon assistance without becoming directly involved in an incident.

Much of the electronic security equipment implemented as part of the ASP is also designed to enhance surveillance of the targeted buildings. Electronic cameras (and microphones) were installed in some of the elevators for two purposes: to create an ability to survey the elevators (the traditionally fear-provoking location), which would make passengers feel more secure, and to warn riders that their actions and voices are being monitored by security personnel at the console, and therefore deter someone from committing a criminal act. Similarly, Safe Pathway cameras were placed on the corners of some of the ASP buildings for the same two purposes: to create perceptions of enhanced security and to deter crime from taking place there. Furthermore, the installation of bright lighting also served to increase the surveillance opportunities of the buildings.

The ASP addressed the territoriality aspects of security by the use of fencing. Both the 7-foot wrought iron fencing (and the accompanying chain link type) and the decorative 1-1/2-foot-high fences define boundaries around the Cabrini-Green ASP buildings. These boundaries create an awareness that the grounds immediately surrounding a specific building are set aside for the residents of that building and not for use by the general public.

The ASP in itself does little to address the urban design aspects of security. That is, it was not intended to define the uses of the outside areas immediately surrounding each ASP building and have them act as support for the hardware security improvements. However, concurrent to the implementation of the ASP, some areas were developed by other agencies to become children's playgrounds and tot lots. These areas created places for children to play and removed them from the immediate building lobbies where they were more likely to impede the other new security measures.

As part of the ASP evaluation, the electronic and hardware security features were reviewed to present specific findings and develop recommendations regarding the systems' performance, possible improvements, and considerations for the future installation of similar systems in other public housing buildings or communities. Of all the ASP measures utilized to enhance the security of the area, the electronic security components were the most sophisticated and subject to the most extensive evaluation. Therefore, this evaluation concentrates on electronic security, chosen by the ASP as the primary means for monitoring access control. In addition, the high cost of purchasing, installing, maintaining, and monitoring this equipment also justifies its emphasis in this report.

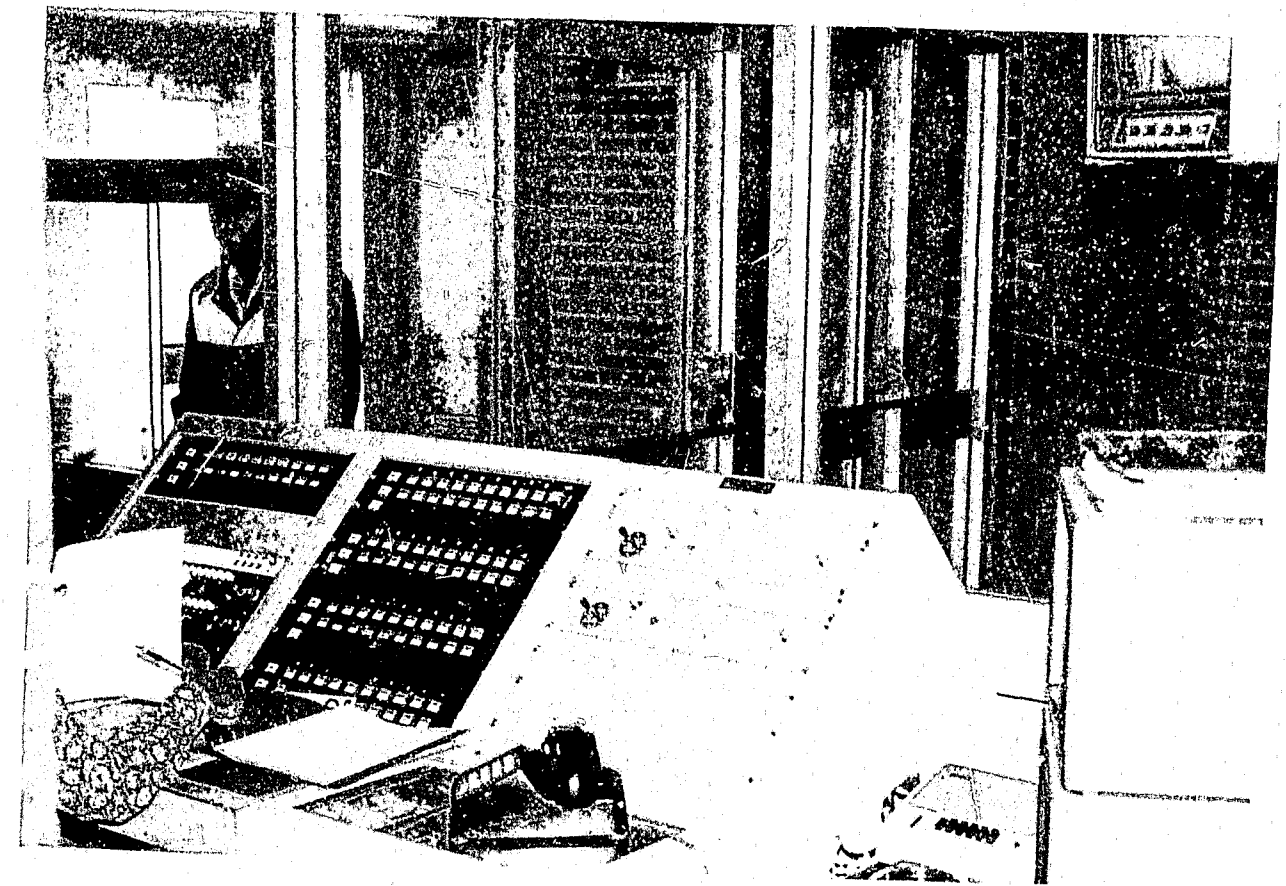
The findings presented are based on the attitudes and perceptions of residents, analyses of the security hardware elements, interviews with program officials, and observations made by William J. Sako & Associates and Arthur Young & Company staff members.

(1) Security Control Room and Console

Finding 41: In general, the installation of security control rooms and the provision of security personnel (Senior Public Safety Aides) in the lobby of each experimental building has been helping to meet program objectives.

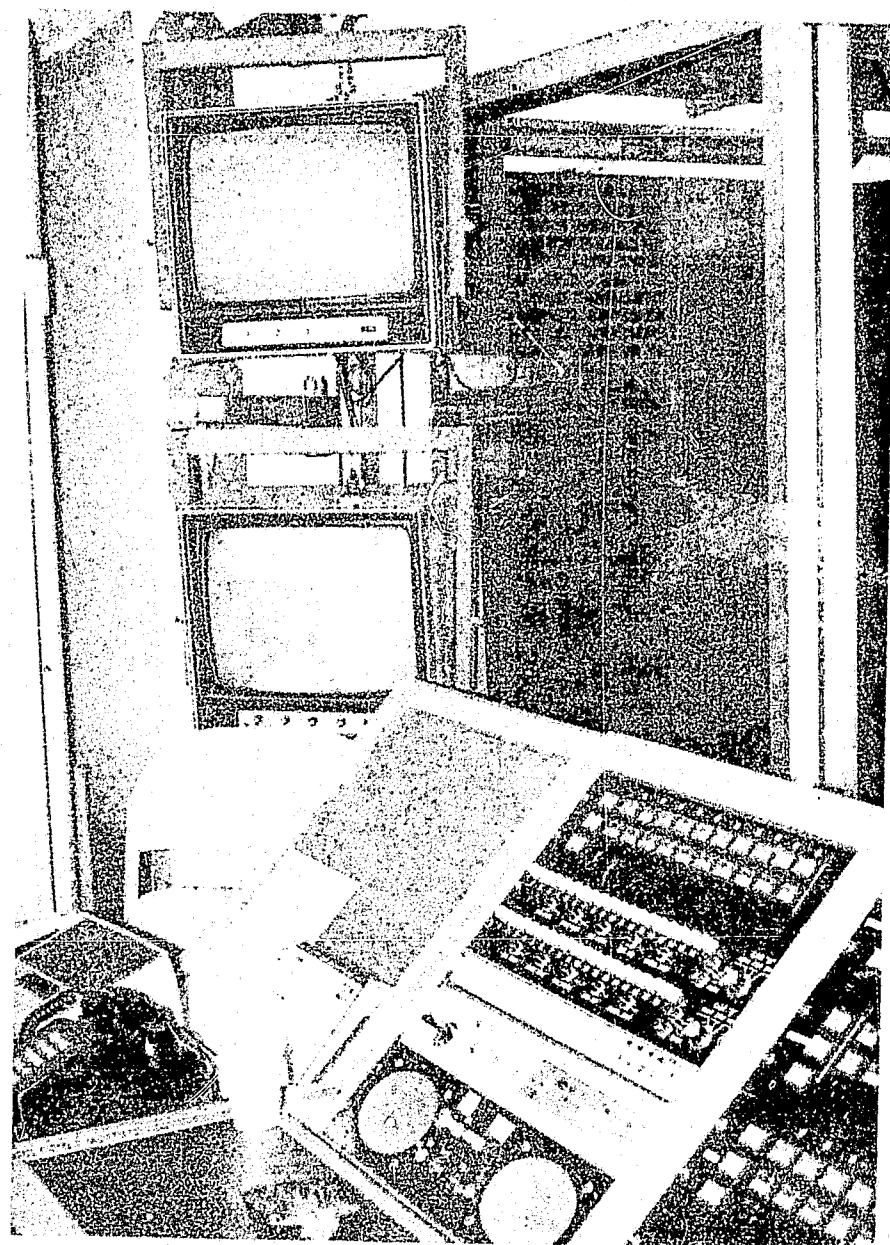
A security control room was constructed in the lobby of each of the experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. The control rooms were designed to provide a secure location from which the Senior Public Safety Aides could control the activity and flow of traffic in the lobby of each building and monitor the various electronic security systems which have been installed at these locations. Each control room was designed to provide security personnel with a clear vision of all activities in the vestibules and lobbies of these buildings. The objective of providing a security control room in the lobby of each building was to increase both the actual and perceived level of security in an effort to reduce the occurrence of crime-related incidents in these buildings.

Equipment control consoles were installed in each of the security control rooms at 1150 and 1160 North Sedgwick (Exhibits 24 and 25), and at 1340 North Larrabee (Exhibit 26). The equipment consoles serve as a work station for security personnel and were designed to allow for operation of all equipment from a seated position. The equipment consoles provide for rack mounting of the electronic security control and monitoring components associated with the security systems installed in these buildings. These components are mounted into a sloped front equipment frame which is an integral part of each security console. Each console is also equipped with a writing surface for use by



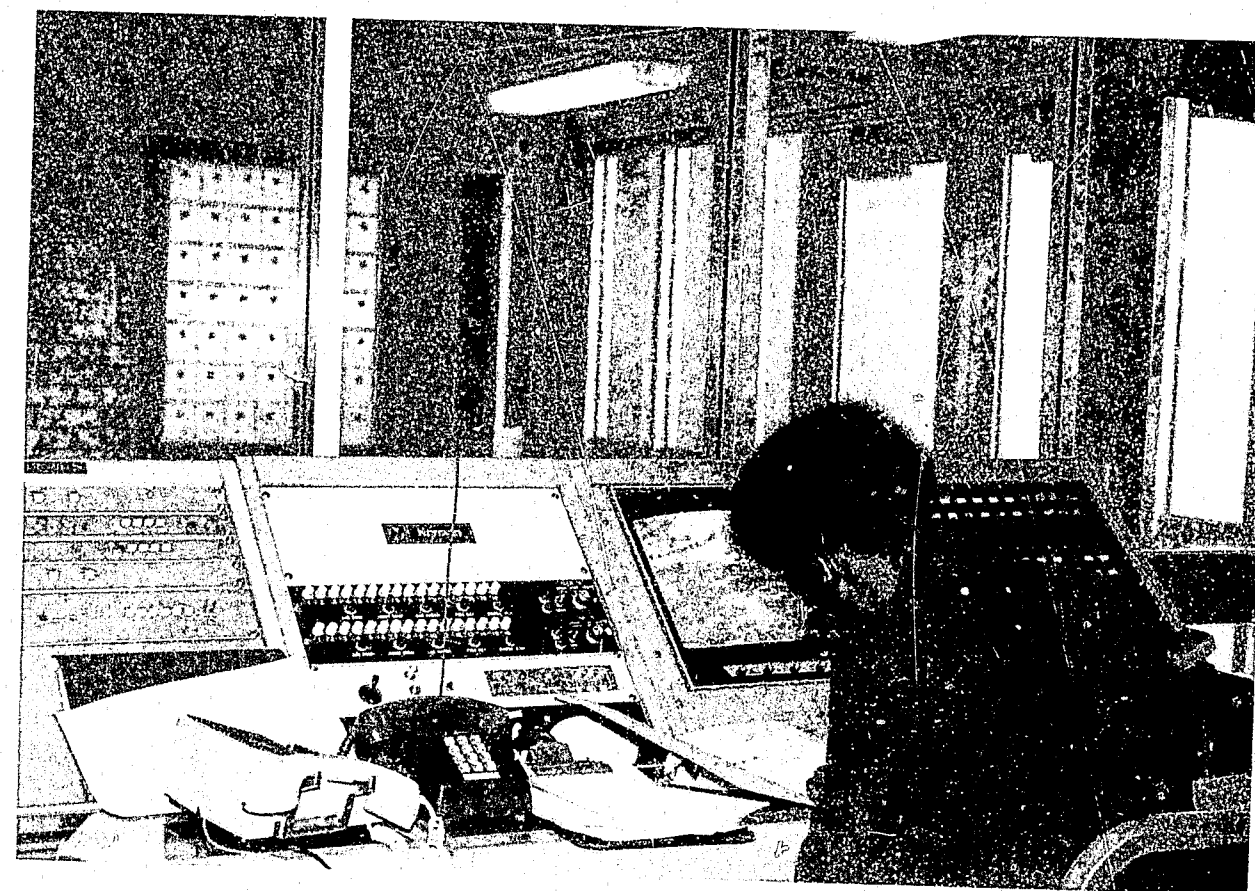
Security Control Room
1150 Sedgwick

Exhibit 24



Security Control Room
1160 Sedgwick

Exhibit 25



Security Control Room
1340 Larabee

Exhibit 26

security personnel. The control and monitoring components mounted in these consoles include the following:

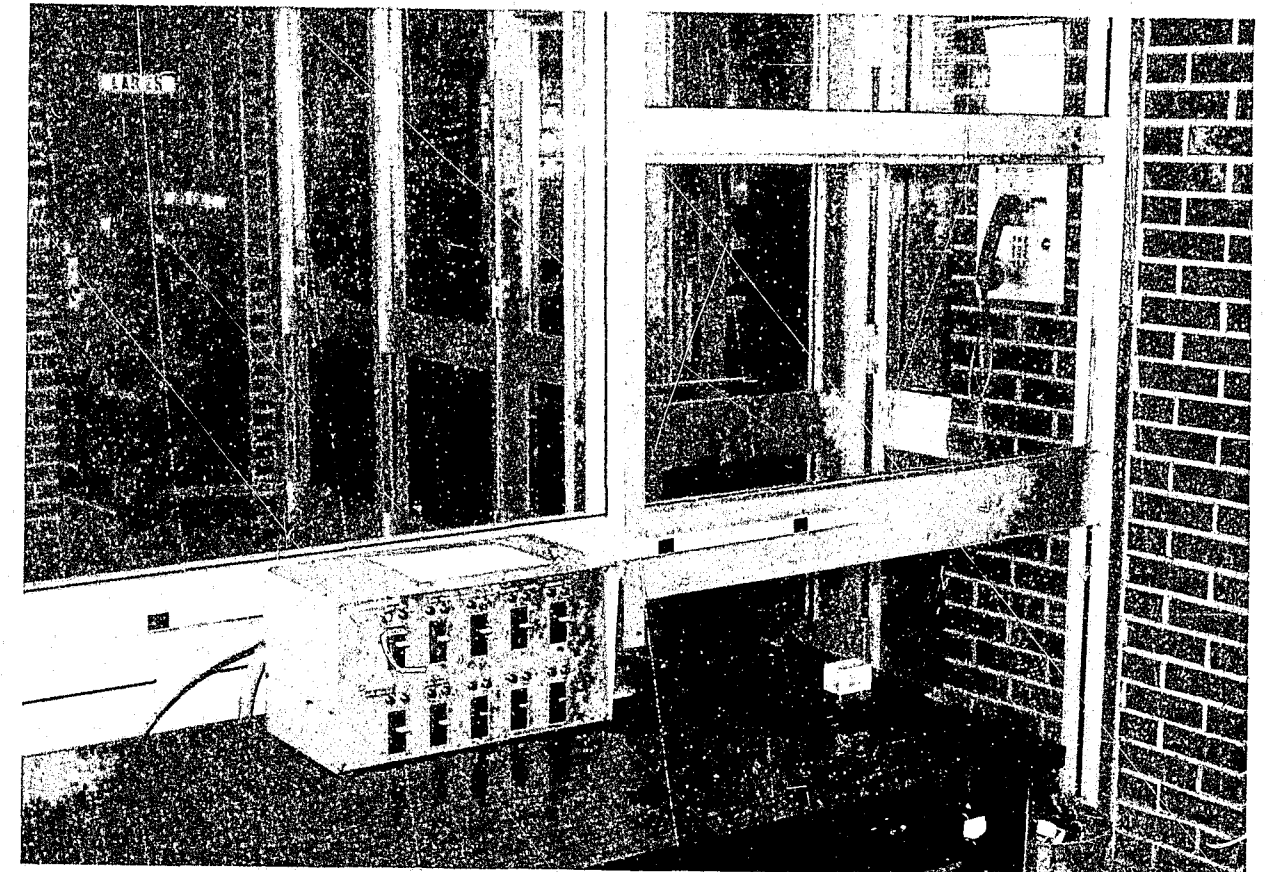
- Stairwell Door Monitoring and Control Panels
- Elevator Intercom Panels
- Elevator Monitoring and Control Panels
- Video Switchers for the Elevator Surveillance System
- Remote Pan, Tilt, and Zoom Controls for the Safe Pathway Cameras
- Video Monitors for Elevator Surveillance and the Safe Pathway Cameras

Less extensive equipment control consoles were provided in the control rooms at 364 and 365 West Oak (Exhibits 27 and 28). These control rooms were equipped with standard desks which serve as the work stations for security personnel and the monitoring and control components associated with the security systems were designed for desk top use.

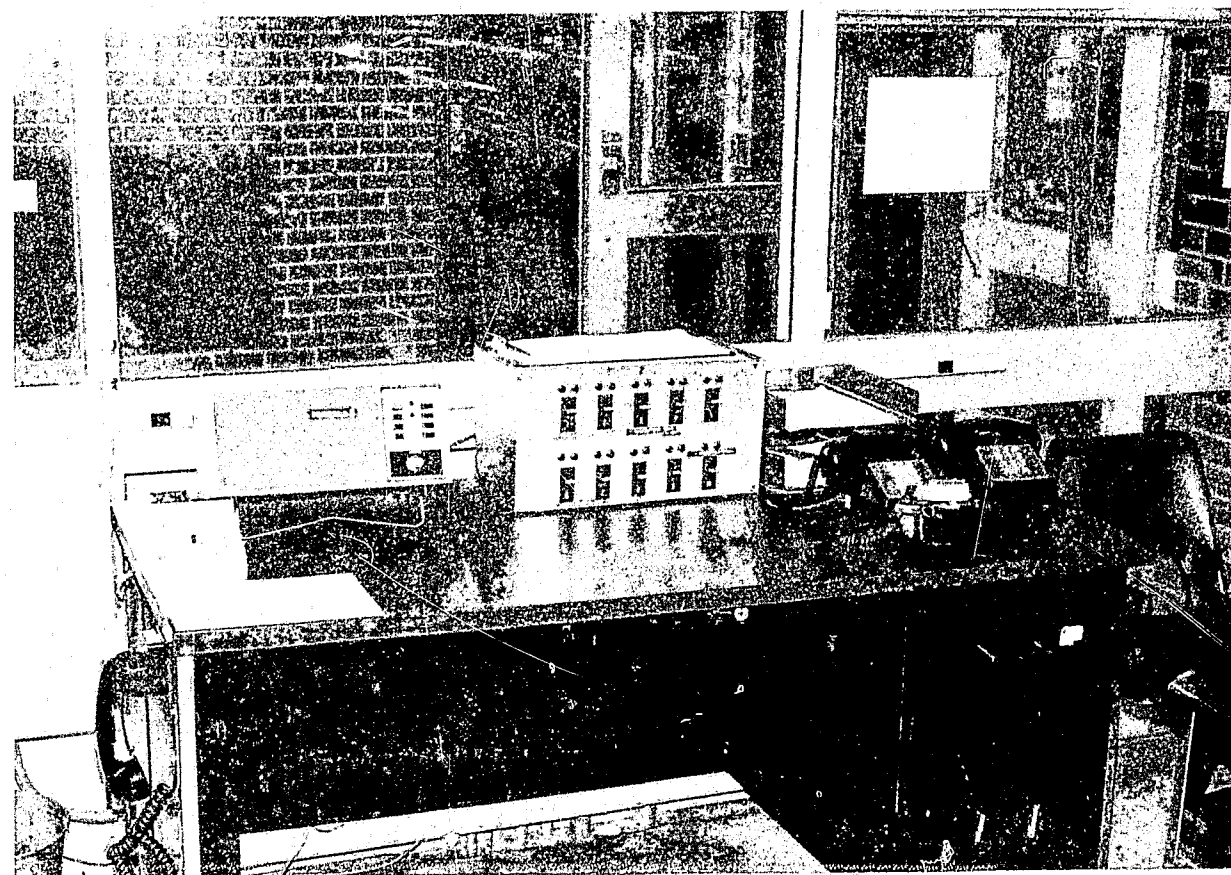
In most of the buildings, the security control rooms enable the Public Safety Aides to easily monitor the access of persons to the building. However, the security control room located at 1340 North Larrabee fronts only on the inner lobby of this building. Therefore, it is not possible for security personnel to request and receive identification from a person before he has entered the secured part of the building. Once in the lobby area, the person has free access to the elevator lobby.

Recommendation: The lobby door leading to the elevator lobby at 1340 North Larrabee should be equipped with an electric strike and door closer.

The electric strike should be controlled from the security control console. This would provide security personnel with added control of traffic in these areas.



Security Control Room
364 Oak



Security Control Room
365 Oak

Exhibit 28

Additionally, the elevator lobby at 1340 North Larrabee is not clearly visible from the security control console.

Recommendation: One closed circuit television camera should be installed in the elevator lobby of 1340 North Larrabee to provide surveillance of this area.

The camera should be monitored at the security control console in that building. The existing 19" video monitor which is rack mounted in the console should be replaced with two rack mounted 9" video monitors. One monitor should be used in conjunction with the existing outdoor camera and, in effect, replace the 19" monitor. The second monitor should be used in conjunction with the proposed camera to be installed in the elevator lobby. This camera should be surface mounted to the ceiling of the elevator lobby in a tamperproof enclosure.

Finding 42: In some cases, Senior Public Safety Aides do not have a view of the entire lobby area from the security control rooms in the experimental buildings.

The four buildings in which the control rooms were constructed were existing structures. While the control rooms were designed to provide maximum vision of all lobby areas, some minor blind spots could not be avoided. A shatterproof surveillance mirror was installed at 1160 North Sedgwick to eliminate the problem at this location.

Recommendation: A shatterproof surveillance mirror should be installed at 1150 North Sedgwick and 364 and 365 West Oak to eliminate the problem of blind spots from the security control room.

In an effort to prevent frequent breakage, all glazing in the lobby areas was accomplished with a polycarbonate material. The material installed at Cabrini-Green was not a mar-resistant material. As a result of frequent maintenance procedures, severe scratching of the material has occurred, making visual surveillance in some cases very difficult.

Recommendation: Consideration should be given to the installation of Lucite abrasion-resistant materials to reduce the problem of scratched lobby windows.

These severely damaged sheets should be replaced with Lucite AR abrasion resistant sheet. Unlike conventional acrylic sheet, Lucite AR is specially processed to resist abrasion and strong chemicals.

Recommendation: For future installations, the use of bullet-resistant glass for the security control room glazing material should be considered.

This will enable greater visibility from the control room since glass does not scratch easily. According to standards developed by Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.), bullet-resistant glass should have a laminated thickness of one and three-sixteenths inches for Medium Power Small Arms (MPSA). MPSA is the lowest ballistic level used by U.L. and the American National Standards Institute and it applies to .38 Super Auto-loading Pistols and handguns of a lesser caliber such as .22. All other lobby glazing material for doors, side lights, partitions, etc., should be an abrasion resistant material such as Lucite AR sheet.

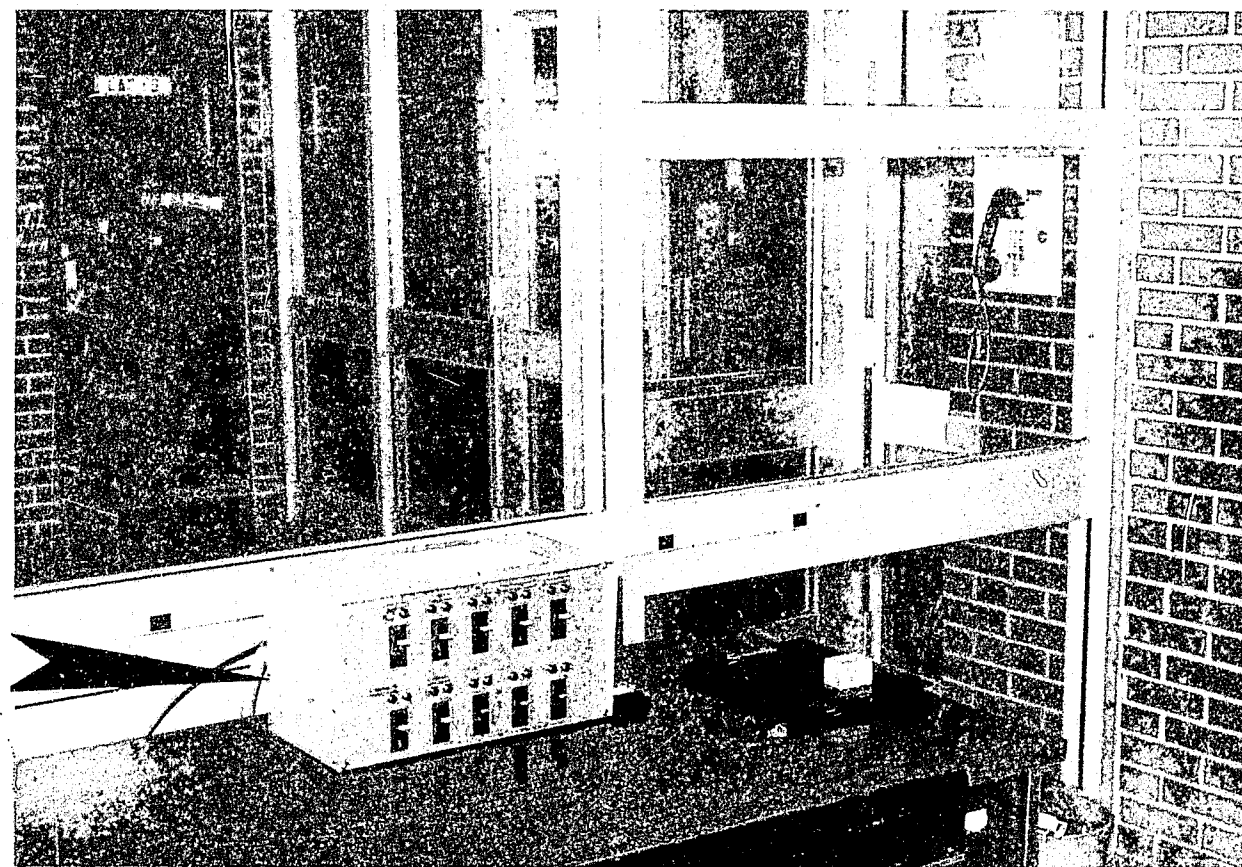
Use of bullet-resistant glass for the entire lobby is not recommended due to its extreme thickness and weight per square foot.

(2) Lobby Door Control Systems

The lobby door control system consists of three basic components: electric door strikes, mechanical door closers, and a door strike control panel. A heavy duty industrial-grade electric strike and mechanical door closer has been installed on the security control room door, on the two interior lobby entrance doors, and on the two exterior lobby washroom doors in the lobby of each of the experimental security buildings. Each of these door strikes is controlled from the security control room console located in the lobby of each building. The system was designed to provide remote momentary release of the door strike mechanisms on these doors. The objective of the system was to provide control of the flow of pedestrian traffic into these areas.

Finding 43: Although the lobby door control system in each of the experimental buildings is complete and operational, the lobby door closers at 364 and 365 West Oak are providing inadequate service.

Lobby door control systems were installed in each of the experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. Each of the door strikes is controlled from a panel located in the security control room console in the lobby of each building. The door strike control panels installed at 364 and 365 West Oak (see Exhibit 29) are identical in appearance and operation. These control panels are desk top units which incorporate ten momentary toggle type switches. An individual switch is provided for control of each door strike. Each panel controls seven doors and the three remaining switches on these panels are spares for future use. Activation of the appropriate switch releases the desired door strike and allows free passage through the door.



Toggle Switch Door Control Panel

Exhibit 29

Installation of mechanical door closers on each door assures that the doors return to their closed position after use. The lobby entrance doors are equipped with panic hardware to allow free exit from within the building at all times. The security control rooms at 364 and 365 West Oak are not manned 24 hours per day and the residents are issued keys to the lobby doors to enable them to gain access during those hours that security personnel are not present. These door closers are equipped with a mechanical adjustment which allows for latching of the door in the open position. The adjustment is easily accessible to residents and visitors, and the doors are often left in an open position. The latching open of these doors is a serious breach of security.

Recommendation: The lobby door latch in the ASP experimental buildings at 364 and 365 West Oak should be modified to eliminate the use of the latching feature by unauthorized personnel.

The manufacturer of these door closers should be contacted to determine if the existing door closers installed on these doors can be modified so as to make the adjustment less accessible to residents and manipulated only by authorized personnel, such as janitors, equipped with the necessary tool for unlatching the door.

Finding 44: Lobby doors in the ASP experimental buildings continue to be damaged as a result of the movement of large objects through the main entrance.

Some problems have been experienced due to the size and construction of the lobby doors installed in each of the experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. None of the experimental buildings have loading docks or receiving rooms. As a result, all moving of furniture and large appliances is accomplished through use

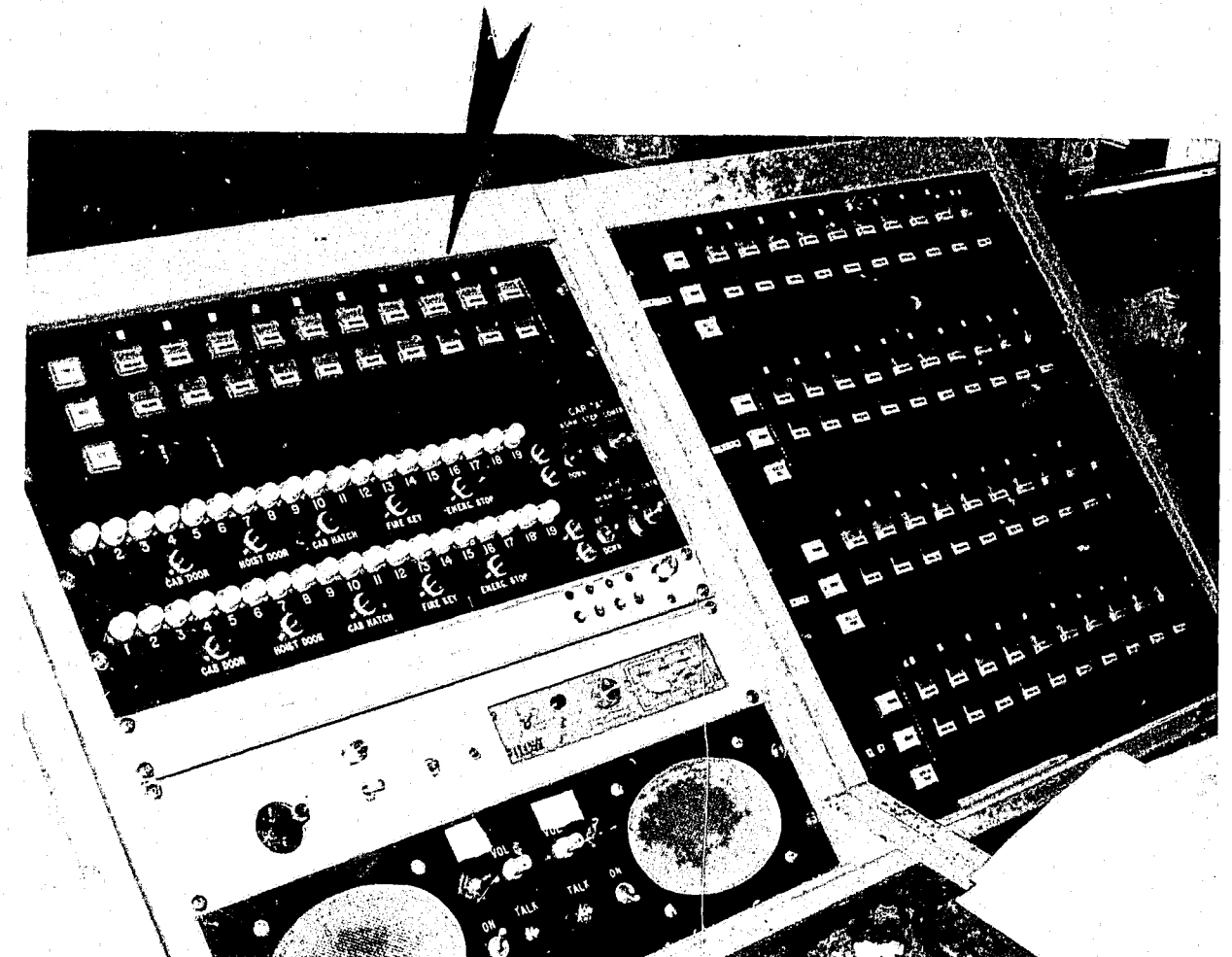
of the pedestrian entrance doors. These doors are of aluminum construction and were not designed to accommodate the moving of large objects. Therefore, they are frequently damaged and knocked out of alignment during this process. The manufacturer of the door frames should be contacted to determine if the existing door frames can be reinforced to withstand the abuse experienced during the moving of furniture and appliances.

Recommendation: Future lobby door frame installations should be designed to eliminate abuse currently experienced due to moving bulky objects through the doorway.

In future installations there are several options which should be considered. These include provision of a secured receiving room for each building, the use of wider lobby doors to accommodate furniture movement, and the use of steel door frames rather than aluminum.

Finding 45: On the monitoring and control panels, pushbutton switches for all electronic door control panels appear to be more effective than toggle type switches.

The door strike control panels at 1150 and 1160 North Sedgwick and 1340 North Larrabee (Exhibit 30) are rack mounted into the equipment console turrets located in the security control room of each building. These panels provide the same functions as those installed at 364 and 365 West Oak but were designed in conjunction with the stairwell door monitoring systems installed in these buildings. The panels installed at these locations incorporate the use of momentary action pushbutton switches for release of the door strike mechanisms as opposed to the previously described toggle switches. The lobby entrance doors of these three buildings are equipped with the same type of



Pushbutton Switch Door Control Panel

mechanical door closers and panic hardware as previously described. Because the three control rooms in these buildings are manned 24 hours per day, residents of these buildings are not issued lobby door keys. This means that every time a resident wants to enter the lobby of these buildings, the security personnel must use the buttons on their monitoring panel.

Recommendation: Future installations should consider the use of pushbutton switches for all door control panels rather than toggle type switches.

Toggle switches protrude from the face of the control panel and, as a result, may be damaged more by the constant use demanded in high-rise public housing buildings and may be an inconvenience to the console operator. The pushbutton switches installed on the door control panels at Cabrini-Green are providing reliable service. Pushbutton switches are in general easier to operate and offer increased reliability when compared to toggle type switches of comparable design largely because pushbutton switches are less susceptible to damage.

(3) Apartment Intercom and Entrance Door Control System

The apartment intercom and entrance door control system is a Bell Telephone Touch-Tone system. This system was installed in the two medium-rise experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. These buildings are located at 364 and 365 West Oak. The system consists of three basic components: the lobby master station with directory, the individual intercom telephones located in each apartment and in the security control room, and the lobby master station on/off switch located in the security control room. The system was designed to provide voice communications from the outer lobby and security control room to the apartments, and to provide remote release of the lobby entrance door lock from the apartment station. The objective of the system was to

provide increased control of visitor access in those secured buildings which were not manned with security personnel 24 hours per day.

Each apartment in these buildings is equipped with a Touch-Tone telephone which has two basic functions. This apartment telephone can receive calls from the master station located in the outer lobby or from the telephone located in the security control room, and can activate the electric door lock release mechanism on the lobby door. The residents' phones cannot be used for call origination except in those cases in which residents have purchased outside phone service.

The lobby intercom station and resident directory provide a visitor with the capability of calling any apartment in the building and verbally requesting access to the lobby. The resident can unlock the lobby door through use of the standard pushbuttons on his telephone.

Two types of lobby telephone stations were used at Cabrini-Green. One station was equipped with a standard telephone handset (Exhibit 31) and hook switch and the other with a flush mount speaker and microphone with push-to-activate-button (Exhibit 32). Both stations utilized pushbuttons for dialing. To contact a resident, a visitor is required to lift the handset or push and hold the active button, wait for a dial tone, and then dial the desired apartment code number listed in the adjacent apartment directory.

Finding 46: The lobby-apartment intercom system in the medium-rise experimental buildings has been successful, but the operation of handset type apparatus appears less confusing to residents and visitors.

Upon answering the call, the resident can activate the lobby door lock release mechanism by depressing one of the pushbuttons on his telephone. The door lock



Lobby Master Station
364 Oak

Exhibit 31



Lobby Master Station
365 Oak

Exhibit 32

will buzz when released, indicating that the visitor can then hang the handset up or release the activation button and enter the lobby. The security control room is equipped with an on/off switch which can be used by security personnel to disconnect the lobby station.

The lobby intercom station originally installed in 365 West Oak Street was equipped with a flush mounted speaker and microphone. This station was replaced with a unit incorporating a telephone type handset with retractable cord. The systems now installed in both these buildings utilize identical telephone handsets on the lobby stations. Prior to the replacement of the lobby station at 365 West Oak, some confusion as to the operation of this system was experienced. People were not familiar with the operation of a telephone which was not equipped with a handset. Since that unit has been replaced with a station equipped with a handset, this confusion has been eliminated.

Recommendation: The lobby stations should continue to utilize handsets rather than intercom type speakers and microphones.

People are much more familiar with the operation of this type of system. To provide maximum durability and reliability, armored cable should be used to connect the handset to the station. Presently, one station uses armored cable and the other incorporates a retractable cord.

One continuing problem is that people use the intercom system for conducting casual conversations which sometimes last for several minutes. When present, security personnel discourage this practice through use of the vestibule intercom system and lobby station on/off switch located in the security control

room. To discourage use of this system for casual conversation, additional control and monitoring capabilities should be provided. The system should be modified to incorporate a time-out feature.

Recommendation: Although the intercom system has been successful, there should be a control over extended use of the system by an individual.

Upon activating the system by lifting the handset, the user should have a certain limited time span, for example 45 or 60 seconds, within which to complete his call. Automatic termination of the call should occur after this time and the operating instructions on the lobby station should be modified to incorporate an explanation of this feature.

The lobby station on/off switch located in the security control room is a latching switch. If security personnel are present when the system is being misused by a visitor, they can use this switch to disconnect the lobby station and terminate the phone call. However, if security personnel forget to turn this switch back on prior to leaving for the day, the lobby station remains inoperable. There is really no need for prolonged disconnection of the lobby station. The latching switch should be replaced with a momentary action pushbutton switch so that the lobby station should be disconnected only when the pushbutton switch is being depressed. Release of the switch should return the system to a normal operating state. The pushbutton switch should be conveniently located on the security console.

(4) Outer Lobby Intercom System

The outer lobby intercom system consists of two basic components, the security control room master

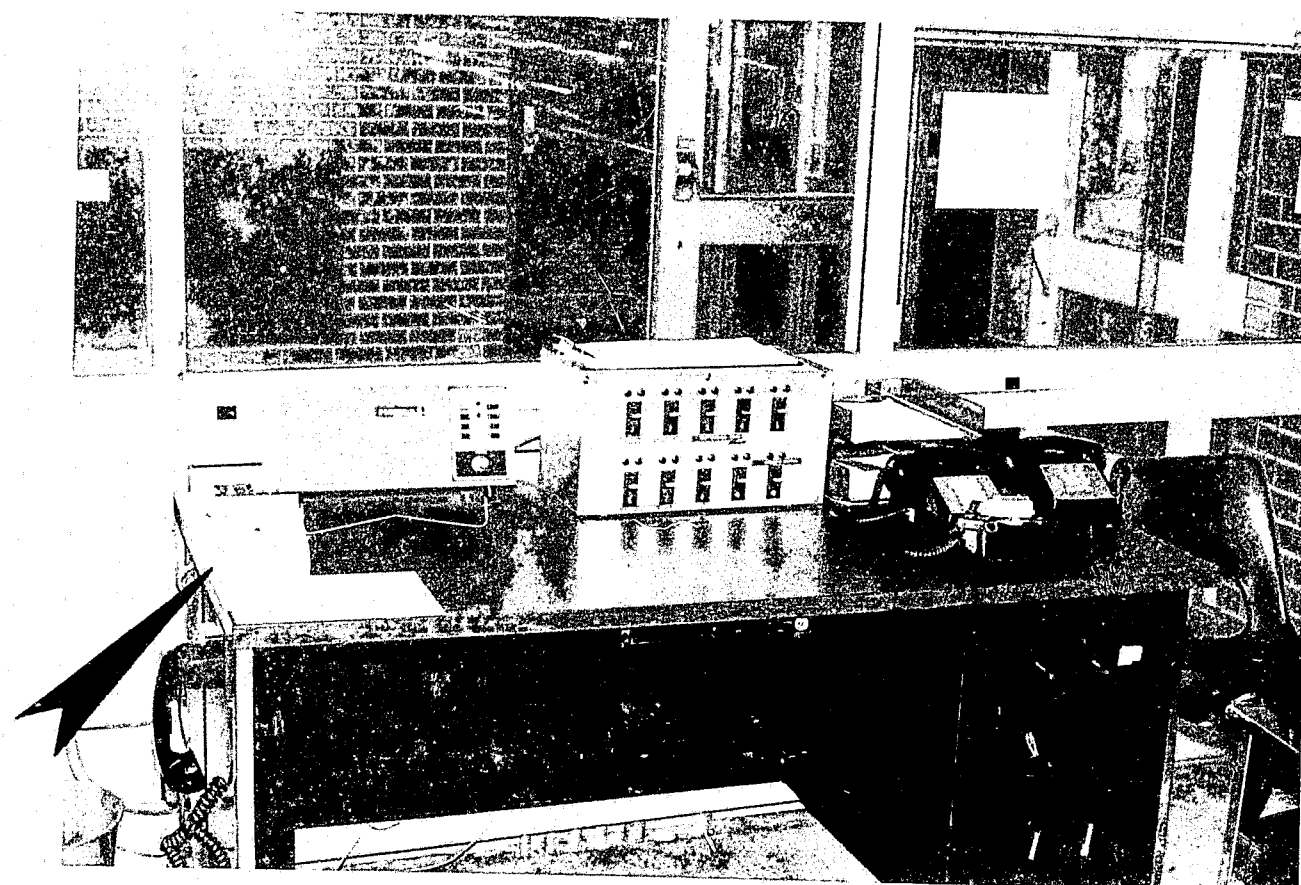
intercom station and the outer lobby intercom substation. Intercom systems have been installed in the control room and outer lobbies in each of the four experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. The system was designed to provide two-way voice communication between the security control console and the outer lobby in each building. The purpose of this system was to enable security personnel to easily communicate with people in the outer lobby without having to leave their security console.

Each security control room master station consists of a desk top intercom speaker with monitor and push-to-talk switch (Exhibit 33). When the switch is operated in the monitor position, the console operator is able to audibly monitor any activity in the outer lobby area. By activating the push-to-talk switch and speaking into the speaker/microphone, the operator is able to talk into this same area.

The outer lobby substations consist of an intercom speaker housed in a surfaced mount enclosure (Exhibit 34). Call-in capabilities from the substations are not provided.

Finding 47: While the outer lobby intercom systems in each ASP experimental building appear to be functioning effectively, the master stations located in each control room are not providing reliable service.

The outer lobby intercom systems which have been installed in each of the experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green are meeting their designed objectives. Use of the intercom system provides security personnel with the prime medium for communicating with people in the vestibule of each building.



Security Control Room Master Intercom Station

Exhibit 33



Vestibule Intercom Substation

Exhibit 34

However, the master stations located in each security control room are of plastic construction and were designed for office or residential applications. The stations are very delicate and as a result are not providing reliable service. The master intercom stations located in each of the security control rooms have received heavy use and are in poor operating condition.

Recommendation: These master stations should be replaced with heavy duty industrial type intercom stations.

These stations should be rack mounted into the existing security consoles at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick, and at 1340 North Larrabee. The new master stations for 364 and 365 West Oak should be rack mounted in a desk top turret and be located on the security desk.

Recommendation: Additional speaker substations in the main lobbies should be considered.

The addition of speaker substations in the main lobbies in all experimental buildings is recommended. Installation of these substations would enable security personnel to communicate with both the outer lobby and the main lobby from a secured location. These substations should consist of a speaker/microphone surface mounted in a tamperproof enclosure.

(5) Stairwell Door Monitoring and Control System

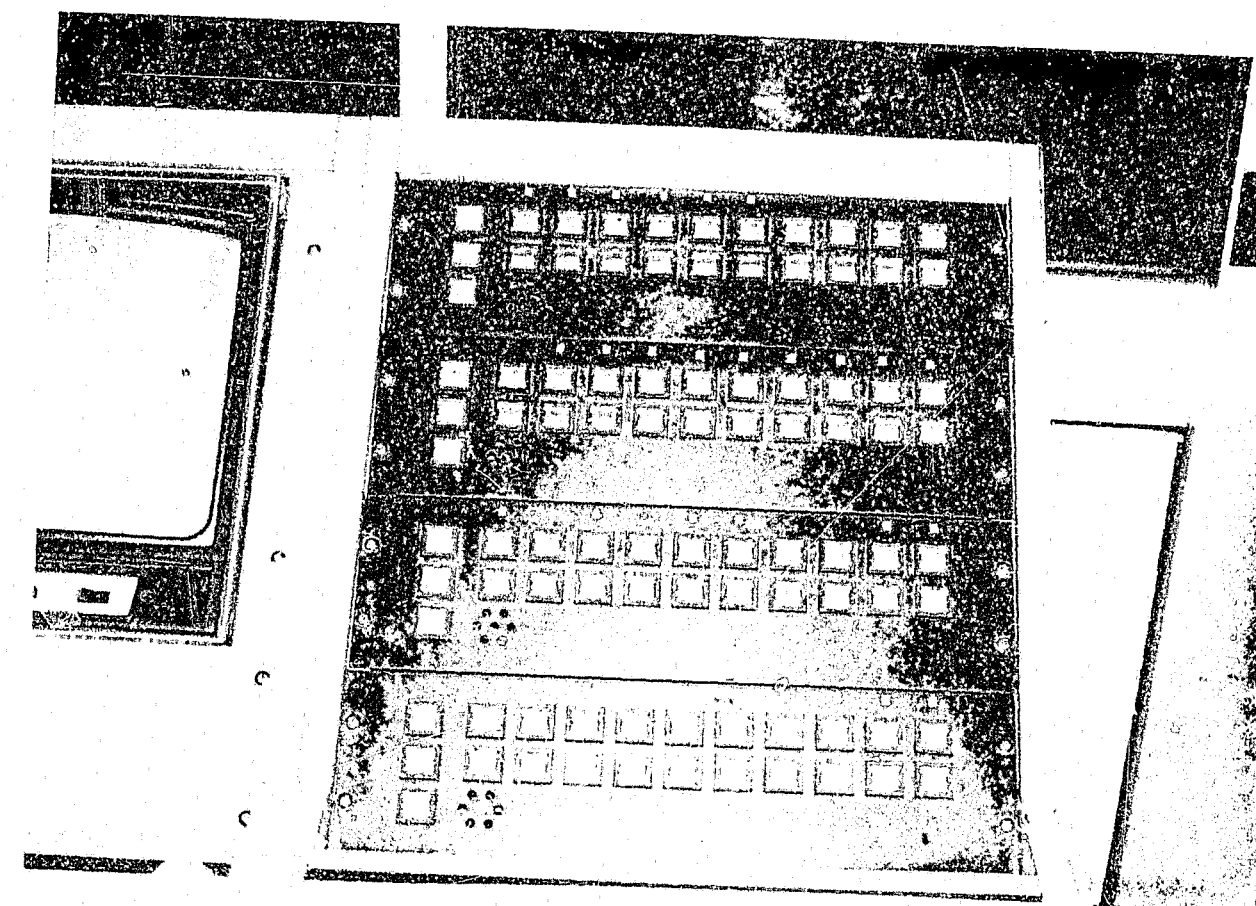
The stairwell door monitoring and control system consists of four basic components. These are remote electronic door locking devices, remote door position monitoring devices, mechanical door closers, and a central control and monitoring panel. This system has been installed in three lobbies: 1150-1160 North Sedgwick and 1340 North Larrabee. Each of the stairwell doors in these buildings is equipped with a door status monitoring device, a door closer, and an electronic door locking device. Each of these devices are monitored and controlled at the lobby control

console located in the security control room of each building. The system was designed to provide remote locking and unlocking of the stairwell doors and monitoring of the open or closed status of these doors. The objective of the system was to prevent casual use of the stairwells in nonemergency situations. It was intended that once a person enters a stairwell the only point of egress would be through the lobby door located at the bottom of the stairwell.

The door control panel located in the security console in each of these buildings provides the console operator with two basic functions (Exhibit 35). These functions are the locking and unlocking of the stairwell doors and the monitoring of the open or closed status of each door. Each door is equipped with an electronically controlled deadlocking latch which allows for remote locking or unlocking of the latch through the use of a lighted pushbutton switch. The pushbutton switch is a dual lamp latching switch, which when in the depressed position, annunciates with a green lamp, indicating that the latch is electrically locked, and, in the relaxed position, annunciates with a yellow lamp, indicating that the latch is unlocked.

In addition to the individual door latch control switches, the panel consists of a system power switch, alarm reset switch, lamp test switch, and a solid state tone signaling device. The power switch provides power to the control panel and electric locks associated with that panel. The reset switch allows the operator to reset an alarm which is registered on the system whenever a monitored door is violated. The test switch lights all lamps on the panel to ensure their proper operation and detect those lamps that require replacement.

Each door is equipped with a door position switch which is monitored at the local security console. Opening of a door causes an alarm to register on the control panel. The alarm is annunciated in two ways, the sounding of the audible signal



Stairwell Door Monitoring and Control Panels

device and the flashing of the indicator light on the corresponding door alarm control switch. It is possible to reset the audio alarm with the reset switch before the door is returned to its closed position either manually or by the mechanical door closer; however, the indicator light will continue to flash until the door is closed.

Finding 48: In the ASP experimental buildings, the stairwell electronic locks were designed to prevent use of the stairs; but the system has not been effective, in part because elevator malfunctions have necessitated use of the stairs.

During the early stages of this study, the installation of all stairwell electronic locks had not been complete. A large number of door frames had been damaged which hindered the installation of the electric hinges, locks, and monitoring devices. During this time, stairwell doors were frequently propped open by residents to preserve stairwell access. Vandalism of the door closers and locking devices was also quite frequent.

Since that time, all door hardware has been installed and the systems are completely operational. Vandalism and propping of the doors has decreased but casual use of these doors has not been eliminated. There are several factors which make it difficult to reinforce the fact that these stairwells are for emergency use only. One of the most significant problems concerns the frequent breakdown of the resident elevators. Breakdown of the elevators dictates that the stairwell doors be unlocked and that the stairwells be used by residents to gain access to their floors. In addition, all stairwell doors are equipped with electric latches which can only be controlled from the security control console located in

the lobby. Mechanical locks were not provided on these doors. As a result, during building maintenance procedures, all stairwell doors are electronically unlocked for a prolonged period of time to allow free stairwell access for maintenance personnel. This frequent unlocking of all stairwell doors for building maintenance and elevator repair causes confusion as to when the stairwells are to be used.

If the elevators provided adequate service to the residents and other building personnel, the stairwell doors could remain locked, casual use of the stairwells would decrease, and use of the stairwells only for emergency situations could be reinforced. A resident will naturally choose the fastest and most convenient method of travel. That method should be the use of the elevators. Serious consideration should be directed to improving the operational efficiency and reliability of the elevators. With increased elevator efficiency and reliability, signs could be installed on each floor to reinforce the fact that the stairwells are for emergency use only.

Recommendation: In future installation, the stairwell doors should be equipped to be unlocked mechanically with a key so that maintenance personnel could use the stairwells and perform their maintenance without having to electrically unlock every door in the stairwell.

Maintenance personnel could then lock and unlock the doors on an individual basis as required. Electric release of the door locks from the security control console is only a convenience which would not be required if the elevators operated properly and if mechanical locks were installed on all doors.

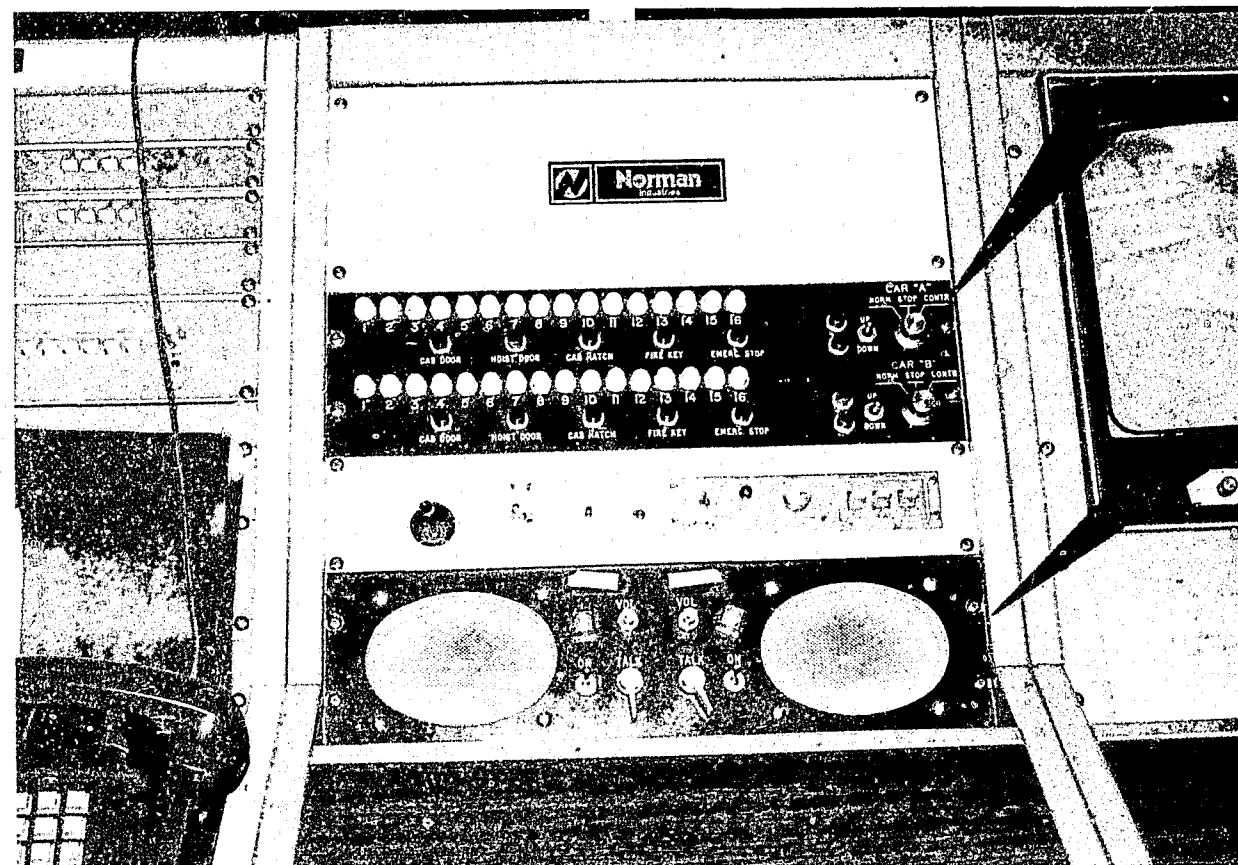
(6) Elevator Control System

Elevator control systems have been installed on elevators located in the high-rise experimental buildings, at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick and 1340 North Larrabee. The elevator control system consists of three basic components: the intercom speaker/microphone located in each elevator cab, the master elevator intercom panel, and the elevator control and status panel located in the security console (Exhibit 36). This system was designed to provide the console operator with the capability of communicating with each elevator cab and monitoring and controlling the operational status of each elevator from one central location. The objectives of this system, combined with the elevator video surveillance system, were to reduce the fear of elevator crime and the occurrence of crime and vandalism in the elevators of high-rise buildings at Cabrini-Green.

Each of these experimental buildings is equipped with two elevators which can be monitored and controlled at the security consoles located in the lobby of each building. The security consoles are equipped with an elevator intercom panel, status indicators, and control switches for each elevator.

The elevator intercom panel is rack mounted in the security consoles and consists of a speaker/microphone, on/off switch and indicator, volume control, and push-to-talk switch for each of the two elevators. When activated, the panel provides continuous audible monitoring of each elevator cab. By depressing the appropriate push-to-talk switch and speaking into the speaker/microphone, the console operator's voice can be heard in the desired elevator cab.

The elevator status and control panel is also rack mounted into each of the security control consoles. The panels include a switch which allows the console operator to choose three modes of operation for each elevator. These are normal, stop, and control. When the elevator is in the control mode, the operator



Elevator Intercom and Control Panel

Exhibit 36

can activate a second switch to control the ascending or descending motion of the elevator. Individual annunciator lamps are provided for each elevator to give continuous indication as to the floor location of the elevator.

Finding 49: The elevator control systems in the ASP experimental buildings appear to be meeting their objectives. However, use of the emergency stop button in the elevator cab disables the remote control capabilities of the control panel in the security console.

The elevator control systems are operational and seem to be meeting their designed objectives. Since the installation of these systems and the elevator cameras, crime in the elevators does not appear to be a problem.

One problem which does exist is that use of the emergency stop button within the elevator cabs disables the remote control capabilities of the control panel located in the security console. The only way of regaining control is by resetting the emergency stop button within the elevator cab. In addition, many of the local alarm bells associated with the emergency stop function are not operational. Misuse of the emergency stop button not only inconveniences the residents, but presents a potential security problem.

Recommendation: Override of the emergency stop button should be provided at each elevator control panel.

This override should enable the console operator to control the elevator and return it to ground level even if the stop button in the cab is activated. Such an override system is acceptable by city building standards as long as it is wired through the firemen's

key on the elevator shaft and enables firemen to override all systems in case of emergency. Visual monitoring of the interior of the elevator cab through the use of the elevator video surveillance system and audible monitoring through the use of the elevator intercom system should provide the operator with sufficient information to avoid misuse of the override feature. Activation of this feature should be of momentary design to prevent accidental deactivation of the emergency stop buttons for prolonged periods of time. A momentary pushbutton or spring loaded key switch should be installed in each of the three existing elevator control panels for this purpose. Override of the emergency stop button from the elevator control panel located in the security control room should not silence the elevator's alarm bell. The bell should be silenced when the emergency stop button is reset from within the elevator cab.

The operational status of the elevator alarm bells in each of the experimental buildings should be reviewed. Damaged or inoperable bells should be repaired or replaced.

(7) Elevator Video Surveillance System

During the early stages of the program, elevator video surveillance systems had been installed at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick. Since that time, the system has also been installed at 1340 North Larrabee. The elevator video surveillance system consists of two basic components, the video cameras installed in the ceiling of each elevator cab and the video monitors installed in the security control rooms in each of these buildings. This system was designed to provide security personnel with the capability of visually monitoring the activity within each elevator cab from the security console located in the lobby of each building. The objective of this system was to reduce the occurrence of crime and vandalism and the fear of crime in the elevators of high-rise buildings at Cabrini-Green.

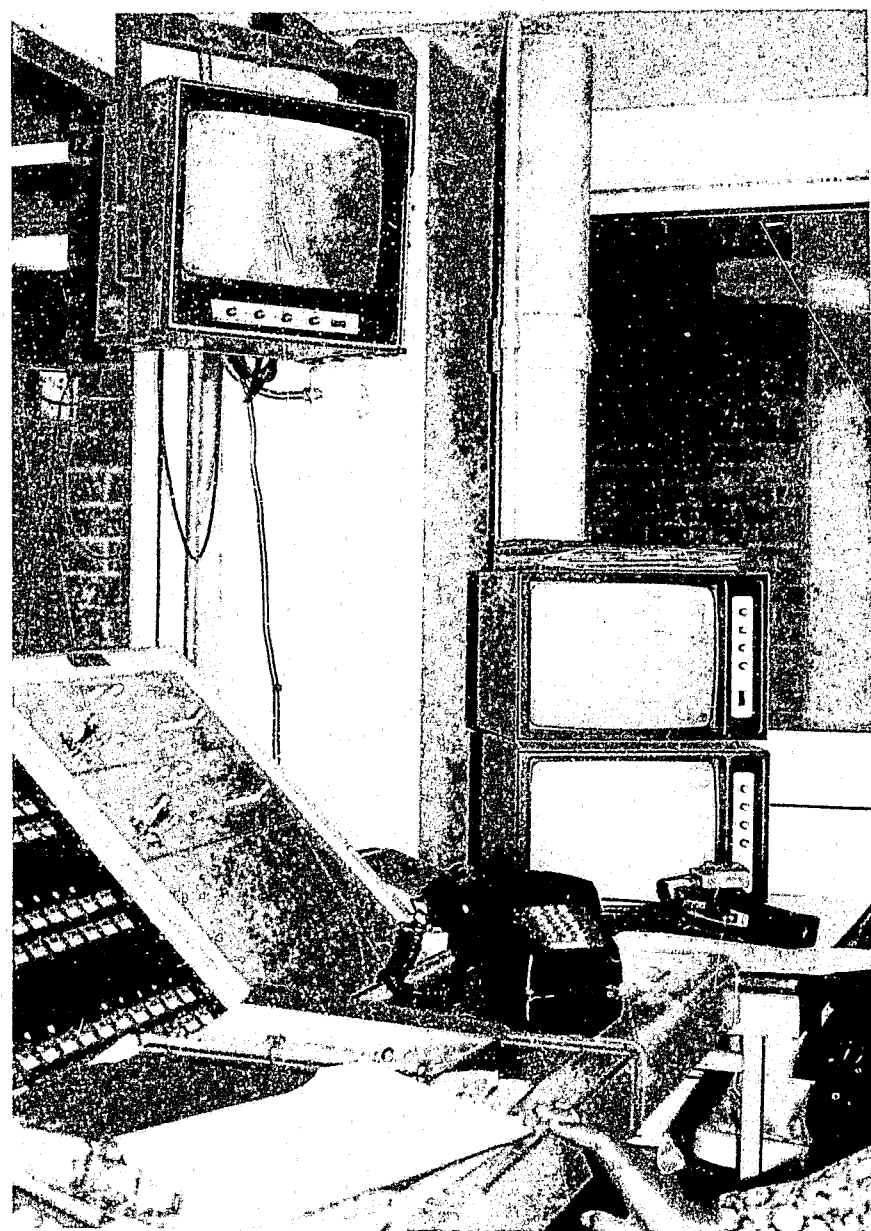
Two video cameras were installed in each of the elevator cabs located in these buildings. These cameras are vertically mounted in the ceiling of each elevator cab and view the interior of the cab through a shatterproof Lexan window. The video outputs of the elevator cameras are monitored at the security control console located in the lobby of each building (Exhibit 37). One video monitor and a video sequential switcher has been provided in each control room for this purpose. The video monitor is a 19" black and white wall mount unit. The video switcher is rack mounted into each security console and automatically sequences the outputs of the four video cameras onto the screen of the video monitor. Any of the cameras may be locked in for continuous viewing on the monitor by depressing the appropriate selector switch located on the switcher.

Finding 50: The elevator video surveillance systems in the ASP experimental buildings are operating effectively. However, it appears that not all of the equipment in use is necessary.

The elevator video surveillance systems installed in each of the high-rise experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green are fully operational and are meeting their designated objectives of monitoring the elevators to ensure passenger safety and increase residents' feelings of security. Furthermore, elevator vandalism expenditures have been reduced by nearly 40 percent. However, one video camera per elevator would have been sufficient.

Recommendation: Unless the elevator cabs are unusually large, or have very low ceilings, future installations of one video camera per elevator are recommended.

During this study, several observations were made regarding the implementation of the various components of this system. These observations may be useful if future installations of this system in other buildings



Video Surveillance Monitors

Exhibit 37

are considered. At this time, two video cameras are mounted in the ceiling of each of the elevator cabs in the high-rise experimental buildings at Cabrini-Green. The interior of these elevator cabs is small enough to be fully viewed by one camera. The use of a second video camera per elevator is not required.

Recommendation: Future installations should consider the use of smaller 9" video monitors which can be rack mounted within the security consoles.

The existing elevator video surveillance cameras are now monitored through the use of a video switcher and 19" video monitor which is wall mounted within the security control room. Rack mounting of the video monitors assures that the monitors are within full view of the console operator at all times.

(8) Outdoor Video Surveillance System

The outdoor video surveillance system consists of two basic components: the outdoor video cameras complete with enclosure and mounts, and the associated video monitors and control panels. During the early stages of this study, one outdoor video camera had been installed on the exterior of two of the Cabrini-Green experimental buildings. These buildings are located at 1150 and 1160 North Sedgwick and 1340 North Larrabee (see Exhibits 38 and 39). Since that time three additional outdoor cameras have been installed. These cameras have not been operational for a long enough period of time to accurately analyze their total effectiveness.

This system was designed to provide security personnel with the capability of visually monitoring the pedestrian activity in the immediate vicinity of a building from that building's security control console. The objective of this system is to reduce the occurrence of crime-related incidents in the immediate vicinity of these buildings.



Outdoor Video Camera
1150 Sedgwick

Exhibit 38



Outdoor Video Camera
1340 Larabee

Exhibit 39

The two outdoor cameras originally installed at 1340 North Larrabee and 1150 and 1160 North Sedgwick are monitored at the security control consoles located in the lobby of these buildings. Each control room is equipped with a 19" black and white video monitor for this purpose. The video monitor at 1340 North Larrabee is rack mounted within the security control console. The monitor at 1150 and 1160 North Sedgwick is a wall mount unit.

The two outdoor cameras are equipped with silicon target imaging tubes. These camera tubes are more sensitive to light than standard vidicon imaging tubes and allow for use of the cameras during nighttime as well as daytime hours. Each camera is housed in an environmental enclosure which is equipped with a thermostatically controlled heater and blower. The heater and blower are installed to protect the camera by compensating for temperature extremes throughout the year.

Each camera is mounted to a heavy duty remote control pan and tilt unit. The pan and tilt control panels are rack mounted in the security control consoles of these buildings. These control panels provide the console operator with the capability of horizontally panning and vertically tilting the outdoor camera to allow for maximum visual coverage of the exterior areas surrounding these buildings. In addition, each camera is equipped with a motorized zoom lens which is also controlled from the security consoles.

Finding 51: The two original Safe Pathways cameras, one each mounted on the 16- and 19-story security buildings, are experiencing serious ASP problems with lens glare.

At times the camera picture seems to "white out" for 15-30 minutes at a time. One possible solution could be to extend a lip over the lens, to shield the lens from direct glare. In any case, this problem must be resolved to assure maximum surveillance by the camera system.

Video cameras are oftentimes the most useful and most sophisticated component in any security system. This combination often dictates that specialized maintenance procedures be established to ensure their proper operation. The outdoor video cameras installed at Cabrini-Green are operated 24 hours a day all year long. To ensure their continued effectiveness, a well-defined preventive maintenance and repair program should be established. The program should consider the purchase of spare parts to minimize camera downtime in case of failure.

The installation of the three newest outdoor cameras at Cabrini-Green included the provision of a 19" video cassette tape recorder for each camera. A discussion regarding the provision of this equipment can be found below.

(9) Video Cassette Tape Recorders

Video cassette tape recorders were installed to provide security personnel with the capability of tape recording the output of the video cameras associated with two of the video surveillance systems installed at Cabrini-Green. Video cassette tape recorders were installed at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick. The objective of providing the tape recorders was that the videotapes recorded could provide a permanent record of those incidents which occur in areas equipped with video surveillance cameras.

There are four video surveillance cameras associated with the security system installed at 1150 North Sedgwick. Two cameras are installed in each of the two elevators at this location. The video cassette recorder is located in the security control room console in the lobby of this building. The recorder is mounted on a recessed shelf in the lower portion of the security console beneath the console's writing surface. The control console is equipped with a four input video switcher.

This switcher allows the console operator to manually select the desired video signal to be recorded. The output of only one camera can be recorded at one time. Upon selecting the desired camera to be recorded, the console operator is then required to activate the tape recorder by turning it on and placing it in the record mode. Once the recording is complete, it can be played back and viewed on the video monitor located on the wall in the security control room.

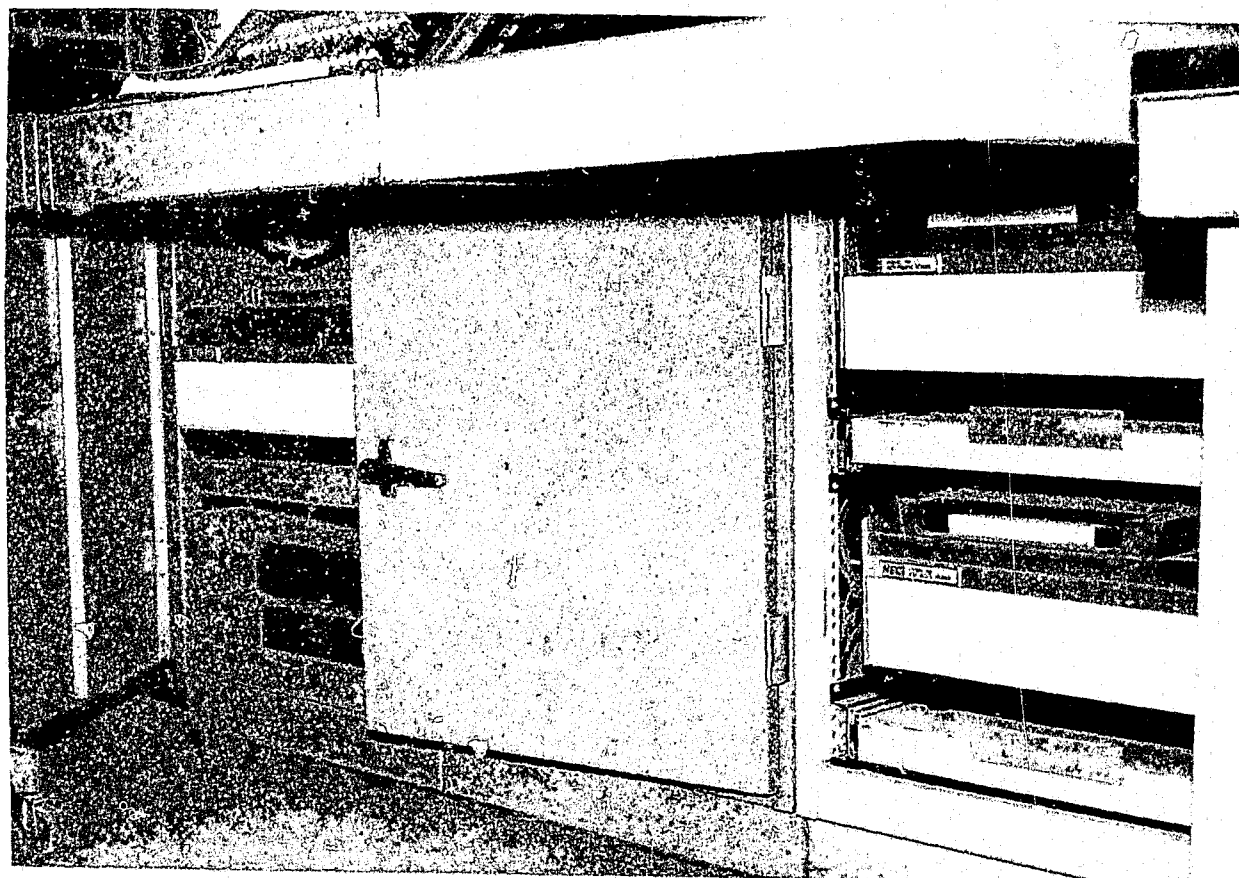
The installation and operation of the videotape recorder provided in the security control room console at 1160 North Sedgwick is identical, with the exception of one additional video surveillance camera. This camera is mounted to the exterior of this building and provides surveillance of the surrounding areas. The videotape recorder installed at this location has the capability of recording the output of any one of five cameras, including the four elevator cameras and the one outdoor camera.

Finding 52: The video tape recorders are placed in an inconvenient location in the security console rooms of the experimental buildings; furthermore, not all the equipment that has been installed is required for effective surveillance.

The location of the videotape recorders within the security control consoles is very inconvenient (see Exhibit 40). The console operator cannot easily gain access to the tape recorder control mechanisms.

Recommendation: Either the tape recorders should be relocated to a more convenient location or should be operated by remote control.

One solution to this problem is the relocation of the tape recorders from beneath the security console to a more convenient location. An alternate solution to the relocation of the recorders is providing remote



Location of Video Cassette Recorders

control capabilities. The remote control units could be conveniently located on top of the security console with the recorders remaining in their present location.

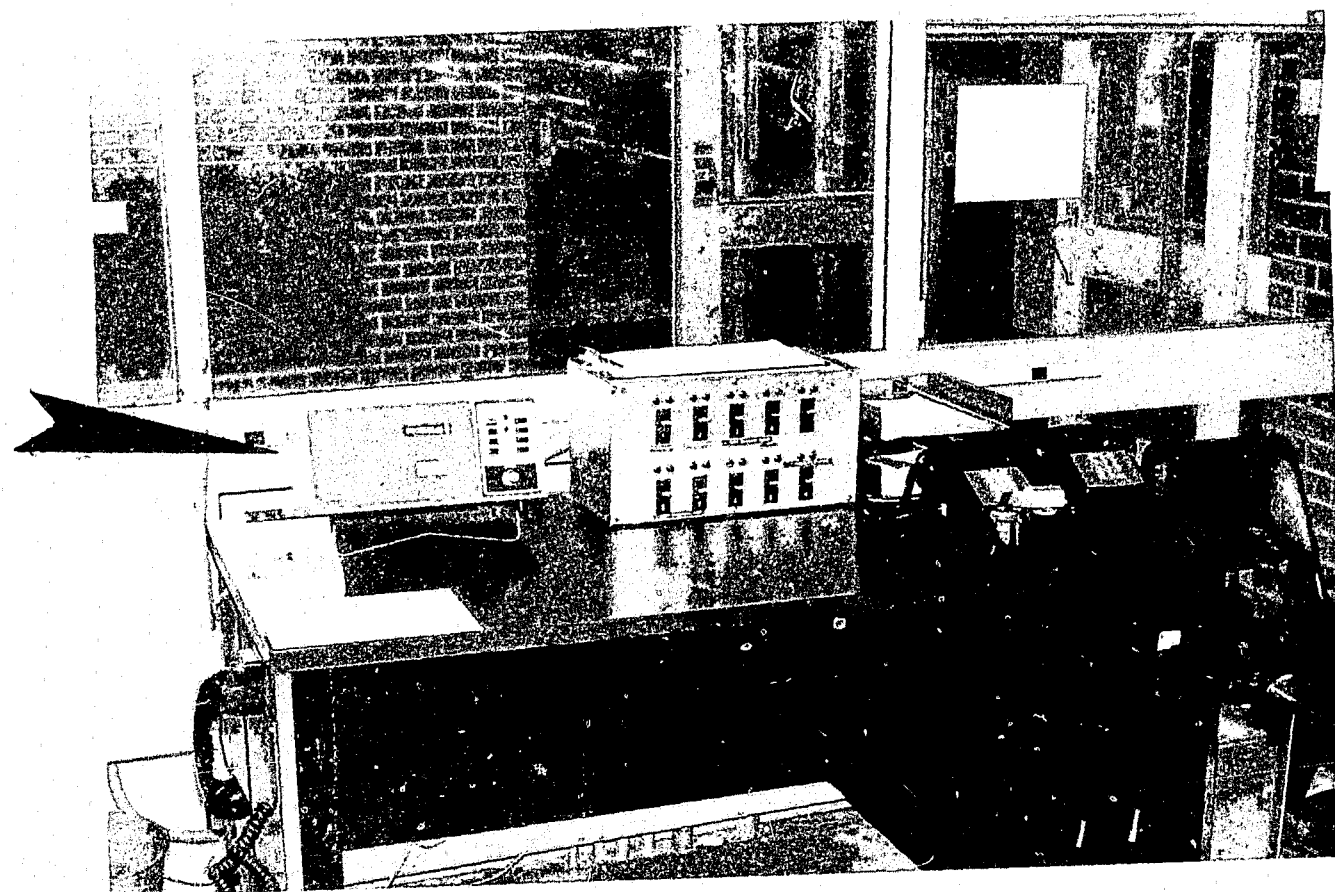
Recommendation: The provision of more than one video-tape recorder per security control room is not required.

During the installation of the three newest outdoor cameras at Cabrini-Green, some observations were made which may be useful when considering future installations. The implementation of these three additional cameras includes the provision of a 19" video monitor and video cassette tape recorder for each camera. Some of these video monitors and tape recorders are being installed in security control rooms already equipped with these same components.

All video recording requirements in one security control room can be accomplished through the use of a properly designed switching network and one videotape recorder. Prior to the installation of any additional equipment to an existing system, the existing system should first be analyzed to determine the most efficient method of interfacing the two systems. In most cases the existing control and monitoring equipment may be reused with only minimal changes to accept new equipment.

(10) Radio Phone Communication System

The radio phone communication system consists of three basic components: the radio base station, remote radio phones, and portable hand held radio units. One radio phone has been installed in each of the security control rooms in the high-rise experimental buildings located at 1150-1160 North Sedgwick and 1340 North Larrabee. The base station has been installed in the security control room at 365 West Oak (see Exhibit 41). The control room at 364 West Oak has not been equipped with a radio



Radio Base Station
365 Oak

Exhibit 41

phone. The system includes approximately 35 hand-held portable units. These units have been issued to all security personnel, including the Resident Safety Aides in each building. The system was designed to provide these security personnel with a continuous two-way communications system between themselves and the base station, in an effort to reduce the response time to crime-related incidents or emergencies in these buildings.

The radio phones installed in the security control rooms are desk top units equipped with telephone type handsets, intercom speakers, and channel select switches. Each of these phones is wired to the base station located in the security control room at 365 West Oak. The system provides two channels of communication. Use of Channel One keys the base station transmitter and is used for the transmission of messages to all radio units, including the hand-held portables. Use of Channel Two does not key the transmitter and is used for station-to-station intercommunications between the wired radio phones in the security control rooms. The antenna for this system is located on the top floor at 365 West Oak.

Finding 53: The radio communication system appears to be fully operational in three of the experimental buildings; the system should be extended to 364 West Oak which does not have a radio-phone.

Adequate communication between security personnel is an essential component of any security program. Provision of a dedicated security communications system has increased the total effectiveness of the security program at Cabrini-Green, especially in the four experimental ASP buildings. As for the radio communication system for Resident Safety Aides, it was initially believed that the two-way radios provided for the Resident Safety Aides would increase the RSAs' effectiveness and enable them to work as a team. Now, however, it is recognized that the RSAs' do not appear

to have any pressing need for two-way radios, as there is rarely a use for them. On the other hand, the radios have served as symbols of the RSAs' role and authority and they have legitimized their standing among the residents and visitors in the building. Since the hand-held radios are already purchased and distributed, their potential effectiveness would be enhanced by the installation of the radio-phone at 364 West Oak. This would complete the radio network and the ability for RSAs' to interface better with security personnel in the five control rooms.

Recommendation: A radio phone should be permanently installed at 364 West Oak.

The security control room at 364 West Oak is not equipped with a radio phone. Security personnel who staff this station are provided with a hand-held portable unit. This control room is manned 8-16 hours per day and should become a permanent part of the security communications network.

d. Transferability

In general, the evaluation of the ASP program is favorable. The verified crime rate has decreased in interior building locations (28.6 percent decline in index crime, 12.2 percent in nonindex), especially in the apartments. Much of this change can be attributed to the ASP. In addition, most of the residents (86.6 percent) feel safer in the new lobbies and in various building locations. Coupled with the reduction in vandalism expenditures and high occupancy rates, there is definitely the potential to transfer the ASP to other areas.

Needless to say, before proceeding with the transferability of the ASP, it is important to recognize that no program should be expected to replicate its exact results. Extraneous influences play a large role in the effect of the program. In

particular, the results of the evaluation of the ASP may not have been achieved if the demographic composition of Cabrini-Green had remained constant rather than experience a decline in the 11 to 20 year old population. As mentioned in the Aggregate Analysis, between 1975 and 1977, the average percentage of 11 to 15 year olds in each building declined from 27.4 percent to 25.2 percent, and those 16 to 20 years old declined from 23.6 percent to 16.8 percent. For example, if more families with teenagers had moved into Cabrini-Green during the life of the High Impact Program, the results might have been different. However, we have conducted this analysis and evaluation by comparing the experimental results to a matched control group and have therefore minimized the likelihood that the extraneous influences have altered our evaluation.

When transferring the ASP to other areas, there are certain components worthy of maintaining and other components which have not contributed significantly to meeting the ASP objectives. The first component which we believe is worth transferring is the enclosed lobbies, with security entrance doors. Interior crime (not just lobby crimes) has been reduced by 28.6 in the experimental buildings between 1975 and 1977, because admittance to the buildings is limited.

The security station, and the Senior Public Safety Aides who monitor these stations are also worthwhile components for transfer. The presence of security personnel has helped to maintain the security system and is one of the primary reasons that residents cite in feeling more secure. Security personnel should be trained and placed on 24-hour duty in all buildings. Procedures should be established to allow for break or rest periods for each security person on duty.

While we believe the electronic security system has achieved many of its objectives, it should not be transferred in its present form, but a simplified version should be considered. For

example, only one camera per elevator is necessary for adequate surveillance. All stairwell doors should be equipped with mechanical door locks to allow access by authorized personnel only and this may eliminate the need for electronic controls. In addition, only one videotape recorder per security control room is necessary.

In transferring the electronic system, it is important to choose materials which can withstand the heavy use which is common to public housing. For example, the Safe Pathways cameras are frequently broken or functioning poorly and many of the lobby intercom systems provide only one-way communication as a result of heavy usage. A better quality system would provide better coverage. Also, an improved maintenance program utilizing preventive maintenance procedures and the stocking of replacement parts would minimize downtime.

In recommending transfer of the electronic security portion of the ASP, we believe the following suggestions are important.

(1) Security Control Room

The control rooms should provide a secure and well-organized work area for Senior Public Safety Aides. Each control room should be situated so that building visitors do not have to be admitted to the lobby before verbal contact can be made. Additional closed circuit television systems should be installed to monitor the elevator-lobby area. Also, all lobbies should have surveillance mirrors so that blind spots can be eliminated. All control room window areas should be equipped with bullet-resistant material. This is especially important if harassment of security personnel is expected to be a problem. Since the present bullet-resistant plexiglass has experienced severe abrasions which have limited the security personnel's visibility, future installations should investigate the use of bullet-resistant glass which is less susceptible to surface abrasion and graffiti.

(2) Lobby Door Control System

The performance of these systems can be improved by installing, where structurally feasible, a separate loading dock or door for moving large, bulky items. Where this is not possible, door frames should be reinforced or one door frame should be widened. In the building with limited coverage by Senior Public Safety Aides (364 and 365 West Oak), door closers are equipped with a mechanical adjustment which allows for latching of the door in the open position. These should be modified so that a special tool or key is required to latch the door open. This would help eliminate the breach in security and it would allow entrance by authorized personnel, such as janitors, possessing the key to operate the latch.

(3) Apartment Intercom and Entrance Door Control System

Intercoms equipped with a handset, pushbutton dialing system, and armored cord should be used in all installations. Also, a timing device should be installed to limit the length of conversations.

(4) Vestibule Intercom System

The current system should be replaced with a heavy duty system. The current system is made of plastic and does not appear to be able to withstand the current level of use. There are frequent shortcircuits resulting in one-way conversations. Also, additional speakers should be placed throughout the lobby so that the Senior Public Safety Aides can communicate with residents and visitors in both the vestibule and lobby areas.

(5) Stairwell Door Monitoring and Control System

This system has not eliminated the use of stairs by residents. In part, this is a result of inadequate elevator service. Electronic door locks should be replaced by mechanical door closers.

(6) Elevator Control Systems

Each control station should be provided with a capability for overriding the elevator emergency button. Currently, use of the emergency stop button in the elevator cab disables the remote control capabilities of the control panel in the security console.

(7) Elevator Video Surveillance System

Two cameras were installed in each elevator cab. Since the cab interiors are small enough to be fully viewed by one camera, the use of a second video camera per elevator is unnecessary.

(8) Outdoor Video Surveillance System

An improved maintenance and repair program should be developed. It should include the stocking of replacement parts to eliminate downtime. The cassette recorders should be moved to a more convenient location inside the control room. Also, the recorders should be equipped with a switching network so that only one recorder will be required.

(9) Radio Phone Communication System

A dedicated radio communication system should be installed in all security building control rooms.

(10) Other Recommendations

Lighting improvements were installed both in and around each security building. Maintenance procedures should be developed to provide for the immediate replacement of all defective or burned-out lights.

2. COURTYARD SECURITY FENCING PROGRAM

a. Introduction

During the first year of the High Impact Program, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) made certain architectural changes to improve security and decrease crime in four ASP

experimental buildings (two high-rise and two medium-rise) at Cabrini-Green Homes. The first-year High Impact Program evaluation showed that residents of the buildings with new security features felt that fewer crimes were committed by outsiders (nonresidents of the development) and, in general, they perceived a greater sense of personal safety, compared to the residents of buildings without these security features. During the second year of the High Impact Program, the architectural changes were extended to the Rowhouses (two- and three-story buildings).

The Courtyard Security Fencing Program installed seven-foot wrought iron fencing, connecting the ends of buildings which are adjacent to each other and arranged in a court pattern, to create clusters of buildings and limit access into the general Rowhouse areas. To continue the courtyard linkage between buildings in a few spots where the wrought iron was impractical, seven-foot chain link fence was used.

Because the physical design of the Rowhouses allows a free flow of pedestrian traffic, the easy access to this area in the past created an atmosphere conducive to crime and vandalism. In some instances, it seemed that crimes might have been avoided had the physical arrangements within the Rowhouses encouraged the residents to challenge strangers. In addition, since each Rowhouse is particularly vulnerable to forced entry, CHA considered it necessary to reduce the opportunities for such crimes.

Fencing the Rowhouses to enclose a courtyard for every four buildings was intended to create a sense of private community and territorial propriety. Visitors are now able to enter the enclosed courtyard only by going through the interior of the Rowhouses or through the controlled gates.

An additional purpose of the courtyard fencing was to designate to residents the proper use of courtyards as private backyards not for unauthorized parking and other such uses. By

creating the image of the courtyard as one's "backyard," it was hoped to increase the tenants' sense of pride and territoriality in that area.

Both of the general objectives of the High Impact Program (to reduce crime and vandalism and to improve the perceived security of the residents) are addressed by the Courtyard Security Fencing Program. But, more specifically, the aim of this program was to reduce crimes of opportunity and the opportunity for crimes to occur within the Rowhouse area of Cabrini-Green by reducing public access to the semi-private spaces. Achieving this objective would involve a reduction in personal crimes of opportunity (rapes, aggravated battery, and robberies), property crimes of opportunity (burglaries and index thefts), and nonindex crimes of opportunity (minor thefts, minor assaults, and other nonindex crimes).

CHA anticipated that the Courtyard Security Fencing Program would result in a decrease in vandalism to Rowhouse building exteriors as well. Since vandalism conveys an image of a crime-ridden area to the residents, CHA therefore anticipated an increase in perceived and actual security in the Rowhouses.

The installation of the security fencing began early in the Summer of 1977 and was completed in the Fall. To measure the impact of this fencing upon the above objectives, it would be necessary to have data for some time interval prior to fencing installation and for some length of time afterwards. Unfortunately, the third wave of the Attitude and Perception Survey was completed prior to the installation, which makes resident attitudes about this component unavailable at this time. However, an analysis of attitudinal responses of Rowhouse residents is included in this section as a baseline, against which future changes may be measured.

Crime, vandalism, and vacancy data are available through the end of 1977. While these data will be used in our trend

analysis, there is only a very short timeframe upon which to draw conclusions. Therefore, these data are provided also as a baseline, against which future changes may be observed.

b. Findings

(1) Crime

Finding 54: Between 1975 and 1976 verified index crime rates per 1,000 residents dropped by 46.8 percent and 40.1 percent for nonindex crimes in the Rowhouse area. These rate decreases occurred before the security fencing was installed and the crime rates leveled off between 1976 and 1977.

Table 28 indicates that in 1975 the verified index crime rate for the Rowhouse area was 58.5 and fell to 31.1 in 1976. In 1977 it dropped slightly to 30.5 index crimes per 1,000 residents. Exhibit 42 illustrates this result.

The verified nonindex crime rates also decreased during this period, from 36.7 in 1975 to 22.0 in 1976, and fell again slightly to 21.2 in 1977.

TABLE 28
VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR THE ROWHOUSE AREA
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Index crimes	41.6	58.5	31.1	30.5
Nonindex crimes	45.2	36.7	22.0	21.2

In 1975, the verified index crime rate for the Rowhouse area was higher than for the entire Cabrini-Green development, the experimental buildings, or the control buildings. Since that time, the index crime rate for the Rowhouses has decreased at a much greater rate than in any other Cabrini-Green area, so that by 1977, the index crime rate for the Rowhouses was the lowest at Cabrini-Green.

analysis, there is only a very short timeframe upon which to draw conclusions. Therefore, these data are provided also as a baseline, against which future changes may be observed.

b. Findings

(1) Crime

Finding 54: Between 1975 and 1976 verified index crime rates per 1,000 residents dropped by 46.8 percent and 40.1 percent for nonindex crimes in the Rowhouse area. These rate decreases occurred before the security fencing was installed and the crime rates leveled off between 1976 and 1977.

Table 28 indicates that in 1975 the verified index crime rate for the Rowhouse area was 58.5 and fell to 31.1 in 1976. In 1977 it dropped slightly to 30.5 index crimes per 1,000 residents. Exhibit 42 illustrates this result.

The verified nonindex crime rates also decreased during this period, from 36.7 in 1975 to 22.0 in 1976, and fell again slightly to 21.2 in 1977.

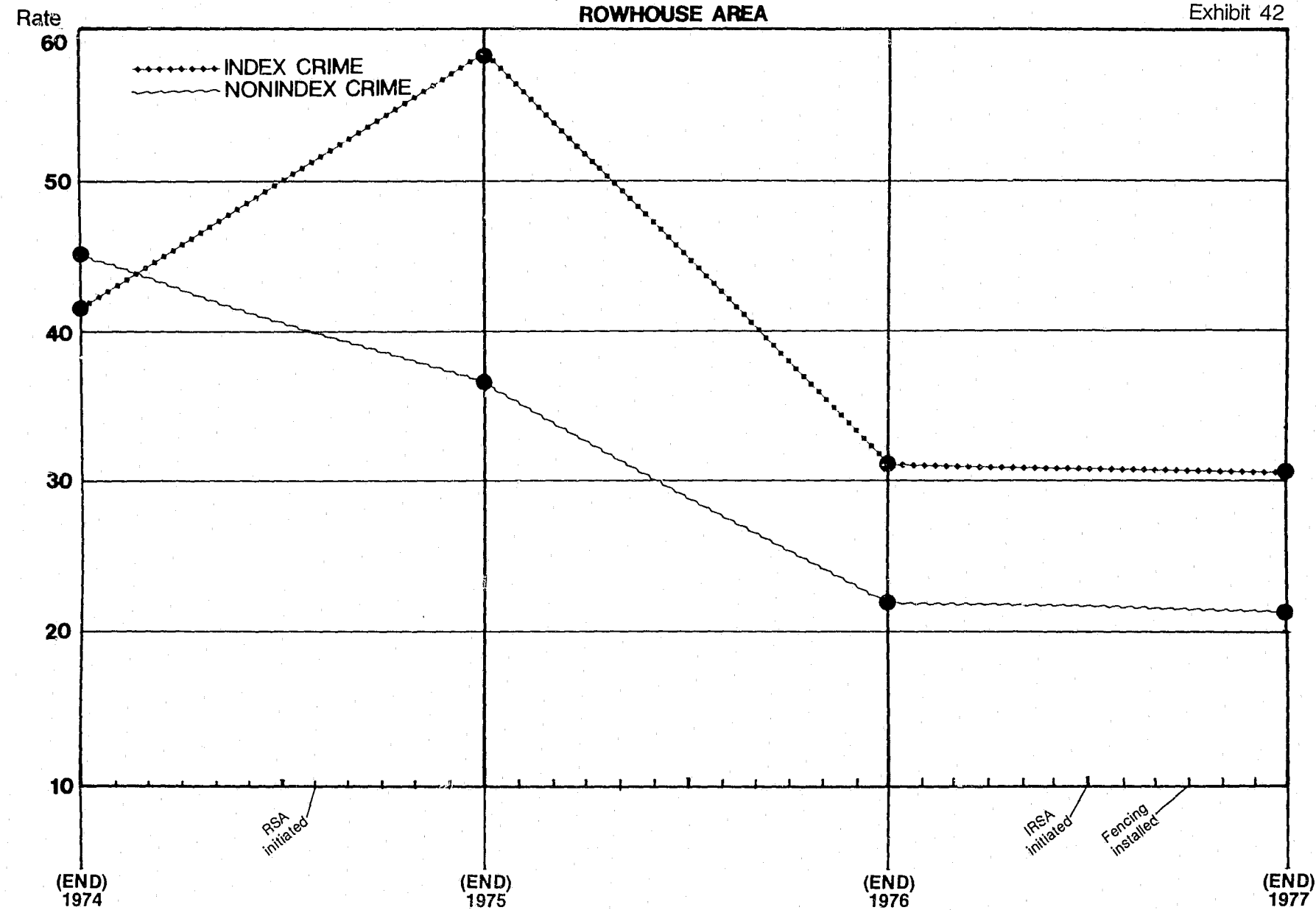
TABLE 28
VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR THE ROWHOUSE AREA
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Index crimes	41.6	58.5	31.1	30.5
Nonindex crimes	45.2	36.7	22.0	21.2

In 1975, the verified index crime rate for the Rowhouse area was higher than for the entire Cabrini-Green development, the experimental buildings, or the control buildings. By 1977, the index crime rate for the Rowhouses had decreased at a much greater rate (47.9 percent) than that of the control buildings (19.2 percent), but it did not exceed the rate of the experimental buildings, which declined by 50.3 percent.

VERIFIED CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)
ROWHOUSE AREA

Exhibit 42



All Data Points Represent Year End Crime Rates

Courtyard Security
Timeline

In the Rowhouse area, verified crime rates for crimes occurring inside a building are greater than building perimeter crime rates. These rates show little change over time.

According to Table 29, the inside index crime rate was 11.7 in 1975 and 10.3 in 1977. The building perimeter crime rate was 1.6 and 1.6, respectively in those same years. The majority of crimes in the Rowhouse area occurred outside of the building and beyond the building perimeter. These crimes showed the greatest change since 1975; the index crime rate for these crimes fell by 59.1 percent from 1975 to 1977 and the nonindex crime rate fell by 62.0 percent (Exhibits 43 and 44).

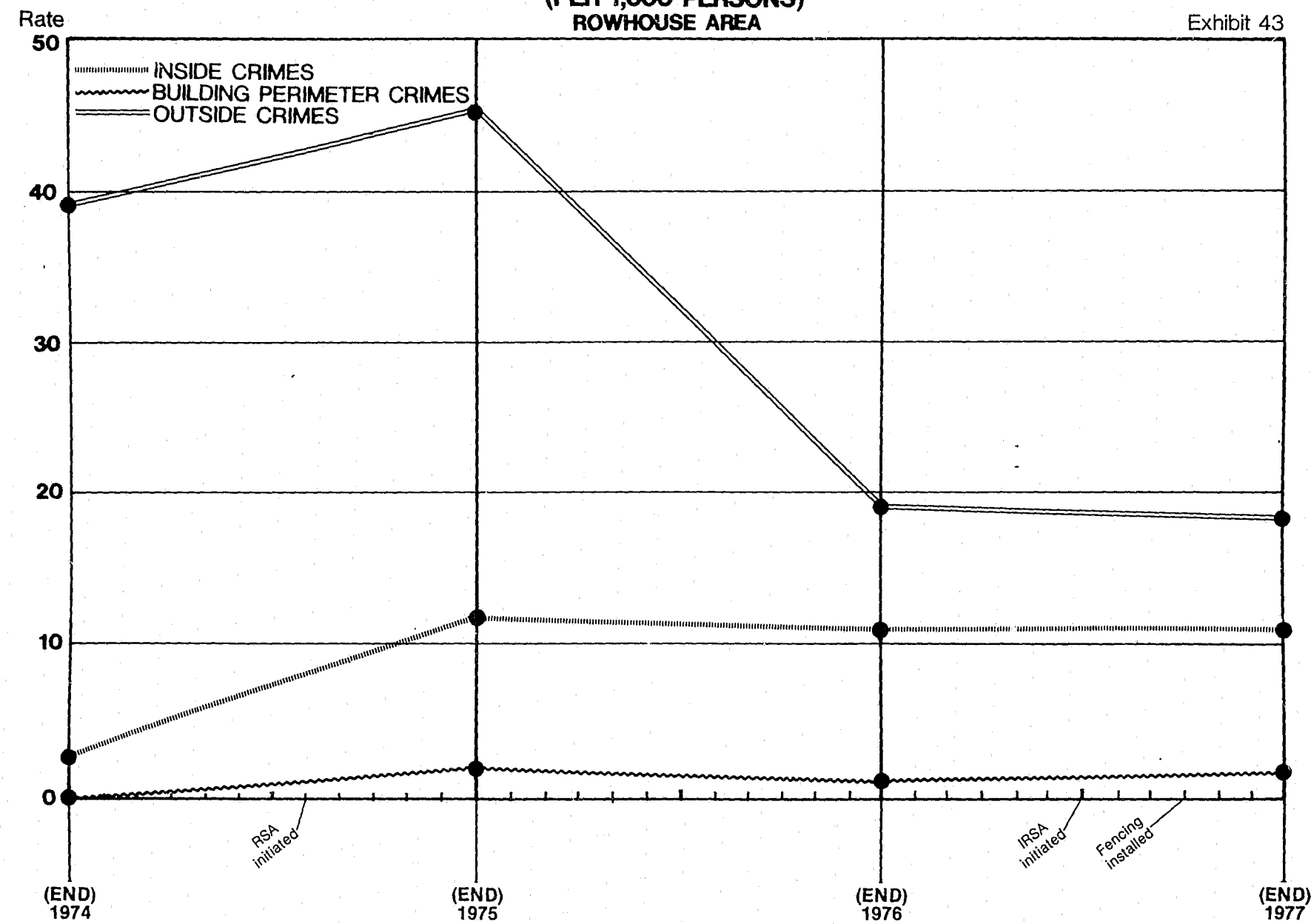
TABLE 29
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE VERIFIED CRIME RATES
FOR THE ROWHOUSE AREA
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Inside of building				
Index	2.5	11.7	10.7	10.3
Nonindex	8.1	11.7	9.7	10.9
Building perimeter				
Index	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.6
Nonindex	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.1
Outside of building				
Index	39.1	45.2	19.3	18.5
Nonindex	37.1	24.5	10.2	9.3

Table 30 indicates the number of verified crimes and rates of occurrence for the seven index crimes and nonindex crime. Homicides and rapes were the only two crime types reflecting an increase between 1975 and 1977.

VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS) ROWHOUSE AREA

Exhibit 43



All Data Points Represent Year End Crime Rates

Courtyard Security
Timeline

VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)

Exhibit 44

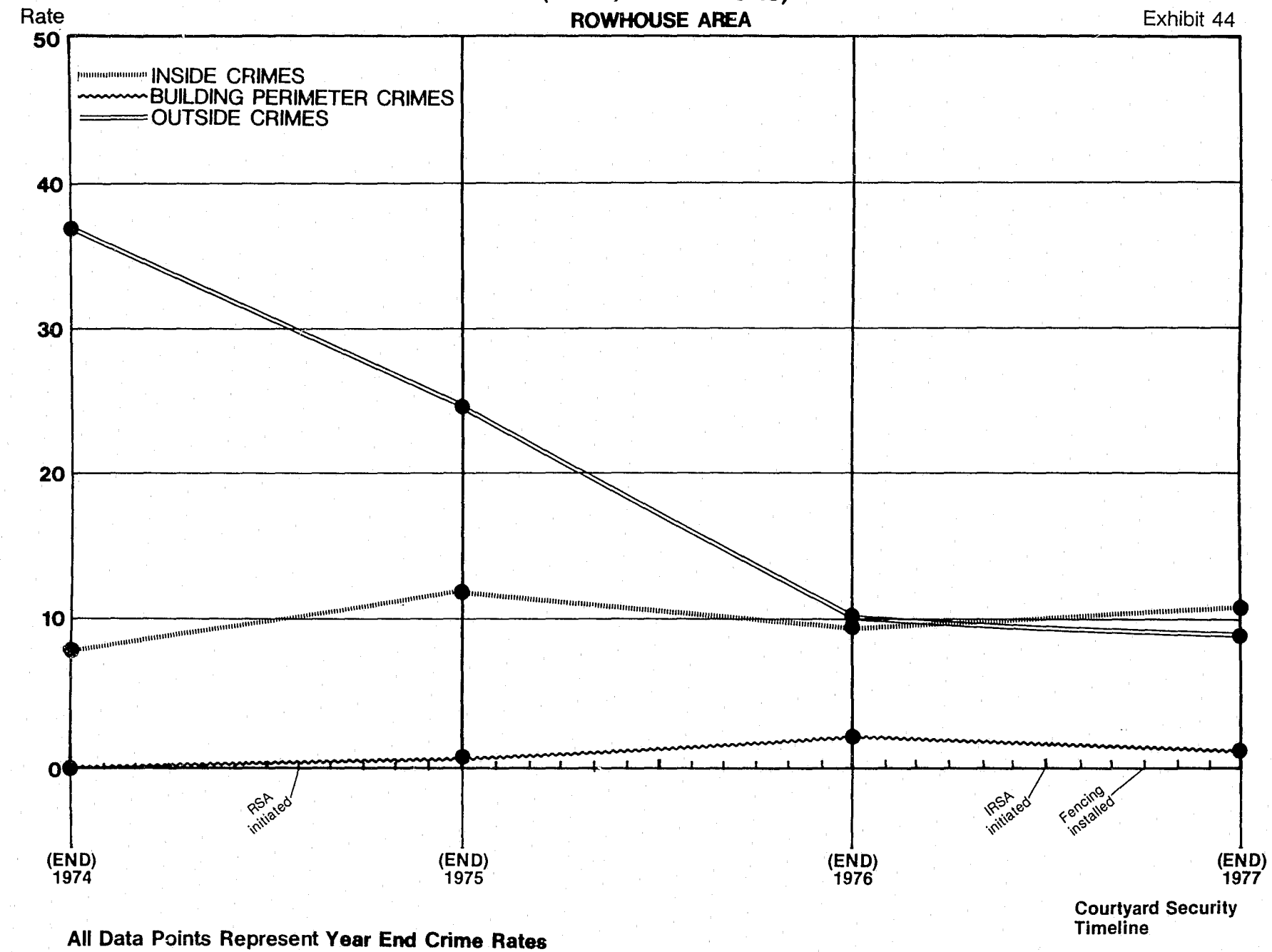


TABLE 30
BREAKDOWN OF TYPES OF CRIMES
FOR THE ROWHOUSE AREA

	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Rape	0	0.0	0	0	2	1.1	1	0.5
Assault	13	6.6	19	10.1	9	4.8	9	4.9
Robbery	7	3.6	18	9.6	9	4.8	7	3.8
Burglary	22	11.2	23	12.2	9	4.8	9	4.9
Index theft	33	16.8	36	19.1	19	10.2	24	13.1
Auto theft	8	4.1	14	7.4	10	5.4	5	2.7
Nonindex	89	45.2	69	36.7	41	22.0	39	21.2

Finding 55: The crime rates for verified assaults, robberies, burglaries, index theft, auto theft, and nonindex crimes decreased between 1975 and 1977 in the Rowhouse area. Except for auto theft, the largest portion of the decline in these crime rates, however, occurred between 1975 and 1976, before the fencing was installed.

The crimes with the largest decrease in rates since 1975 were robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts. The robbery rate decreased by 60.4 percent, the burglary rate by 59.8 percent, and the auto theft rate by 63.5 percent. The assault rate also decreased significantly by 51.5 percent.

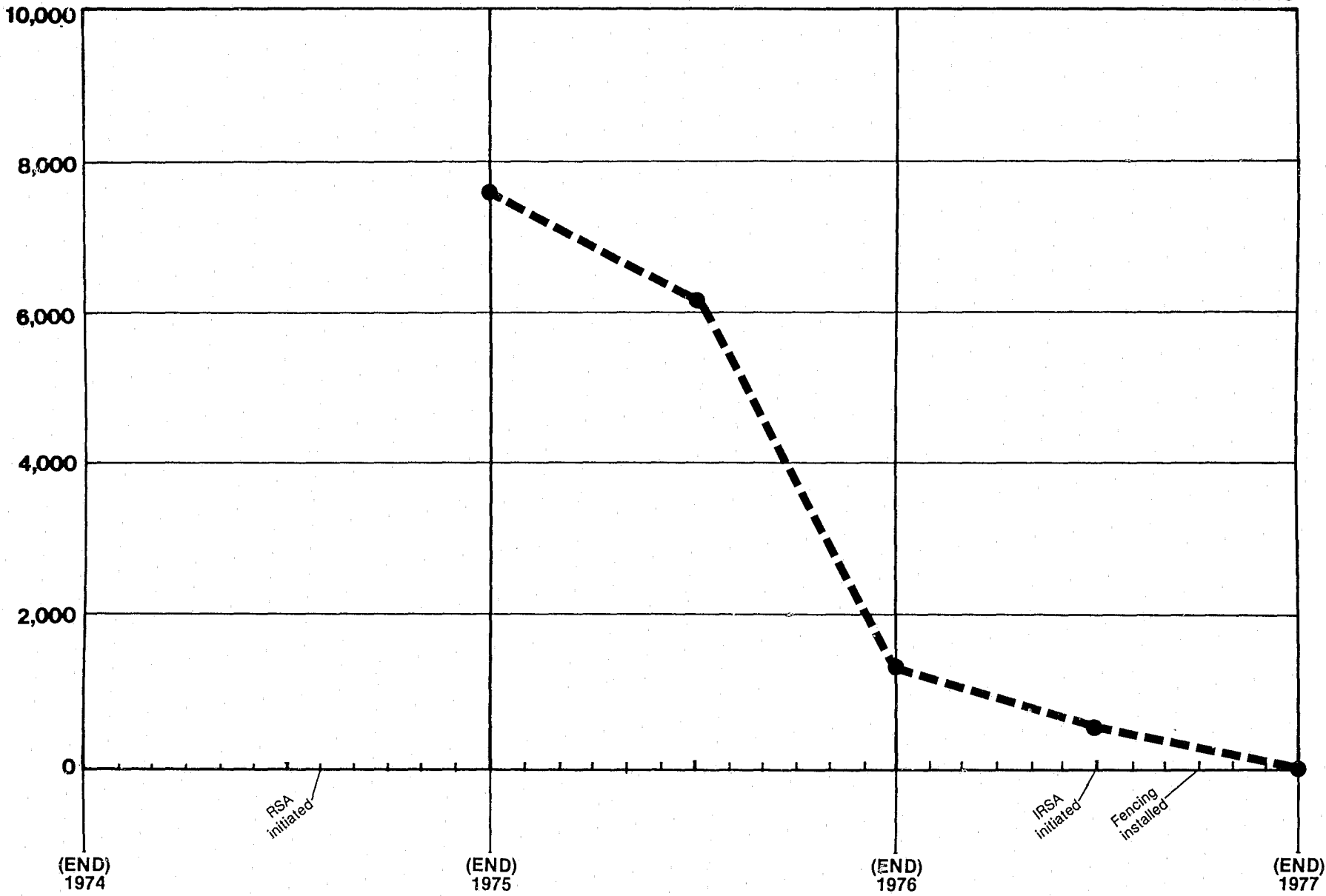
For most of these crimes, the largest portion of this decline occurred between 1975 and 1976. For example, between 1975 and 1976, the assault and burglary rate declined by 52.5 percent and 60.7 percent, respectively. Although these rates remained lower than their 1975 level, they did increase slightly between 1976 and 1977. Another example is the robbery rate, which declined by 50 percent between 1975 and 1976 and

VANDALISM EXPENDITURES

ROWHOUSE AREA

Exhibit 45

Dollars
Expended



All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

Courtyard Security
Timeline

(3) Perceptions of Security

To set the baseline concerning Rowhouse residents' perceptions of security as it relates to the Courtyard Security Fencing Program, we examined the three Attitude and Perception Surveys which were conducted prior to the installation of fencing. Rowhouse residents were asked to rate their fear of crime in various development locations, including inside of their apartments and on the grounds surrounding the Rowhouses. Table 32 shows the results for Rowhouse residents.

TABLE 32
FEAR OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME IN VARIOUS
BUILDING AND NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATIONS
ROWHOUSE RESIDENTS

BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS					
Location	CG Rowhouses (Baseline N = 105, First Follow-Up N = 66, Second Follow-Up N = 91)				
	Quite Fearful (3)	Somewhat Fearful (2)	Not Fearful (1)	No Response	Missing Data (4)
Apartment					
Baseline ¹	46.7% (49)	27.6% (29)	25.7% (27)	-	-
First Follow-Up ²	23.8 (16)	32.8 (22)	43.3 (29)	-	-
Second Follow-Up ³	19.1 (17)	19.1 (17)	55.1 (49)	6.7 (6)	-
Grounds					
Baseline ¹	29.5 (31)	43.8 (46)	26.7 (28)	-	1.0 (1)
First Follow-Up ²	10.4 (7)	44.8 (30)	38.8 (26)	4.5 (3)	1.5 (1)
Second Follow-Up ³	11.2 (10)	29.2 (26)	43.8 (39)	3.4 (3)	13.5 (12)
Surrounding neighborhood					
Baseline ¹	36.2 (38)	36.2 (38)	26.7 (28)	0.9 (1)	-
First Follow-Up ²	19.4 (13)	43.3 (29)	31.3 (21)	6.0 (4)	-
Second Follow-Up ³	17.6 (16)	36.3 (33)	35.2 (32)	-	9.0 (8)

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

⁴Missing data is the result of coding errors, illegible information or unverified information.

⁵Differences between the total "N" of respondents for each survey wave and the sum of the "N" of each respondent group occur because of the use of statistical weights and the subsequent rounding to whole numbers. To provide estimates of true population values on which to base comparisons of the research samples, representative weights were assigned to each strata of respondents except the neighborhood. These weights and the methodology are presented in Appendix B. Table D-6 in Appendix D presents the unweighted values of "N". The percentages may also total more than 100 percent because the responses were calculated as a percentage of the total "N" not the sum of "N."

Fear of being a victim of crime in Rowhouse apartments has decreased steadily since the Baseline survey.

The modal response for Rowhouse residents in the Baseline survey to fear of being a victim of crime in their apartments was "quite fearful." In the two Follow-Up surveys, the modal response was "not fearful." By the Second Follow-Up, over half of the Rowhouse respondents (55.1 percent) were not afraid of being the victim of crime in their apartment and less than one out of five respondents was "quite fearful" (19.1 percent).

Among Rowhouse residents, fear of being a victim of crime on the Rowhouse grounds or in the surrounding neighborhood has also decreased since the Baseline survey.

Table 33 shows that Rowhouse residents' fear of being victimized on the grounds surrounding their homes has steadily decreased since the Baseline survey. Like fear in the apartments, the modal response has shifted so that, by the Second Follow-Up survey, nearly one-half of the respondents were "not fearful" of being victimized on the grounds surrounding their homes.

Fear of being a victim of crime is greater in the surrounding neighborhood than on development grounds for Rowhouse residents. Although fear of victimization in the surrounding neighborhood has decreased over time, the modal response of Rowhouse residents was "somewhat fearful" in the Second Follow-Up survey. In general, there is greater fear for the surrounding neighborhood than for the development or apartment.

TABLE 33
AVERAGE FEAR SCORES FOR SELECTED LOCATIONS

	Rowhouse Residents	Experimental Residents	Non-experimental Residents
Apartment ¹			
Baseline ¹	2.15	2.07	2.23
First Follow-Up ²	1.62	1.68	1.17
Second Follow-Up ³	1.61	1.62	1.75
Grounds ¹			
Baseline ¹	2.04	1.89	2.02
First Follow-Up ²	1.67	1.79	1.85
Second Follow-Up ³	1.61	1.76	1.74
Neighborhood ¹			
Baseline ¹	2.07	2.10	2.12
First Follow-Up ²	1.90	1.93	1.96
Second Follow-Up ³	1.80	2.04	2.01

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

In the Second Follow-Up, Rowhouse residents' average fear of being victimized in their apartments, on development grounds, and in the surrounding neighborhood is lower than any other group of Cabrini-Green respondents.

As indicated by the average fear scores in Table 33, the Rowhouse respondents' average fear of being victimized has continually decreased and is currently the lower than either experimental or nonexperimental respondents.

As baseline data, these attitudes indicate an increasing trend for perceived security among Rowhouse residents and probably reflect the influence of some of the HIP components that were already functioning in the Rowhouse area. In future surveys, it will be important to see if there are additional declines in these average fear scores in order to establish the influence of the Courtyard Security Fencing Program upon perceptions of security.

(4) Residential Desirability

One objective of the Courtyard Security Fencing Program is to enhance the residential desirability of the Rowhouse area. Rowhouse occupancy figures are used as one measure of residential satisfaction. Attitudinal data would provide a good indication of desirability, except that the surveys were conducted prior to the installation of the fencing. However, these data will be presented as a baseline to measure future attitudinal changes.

In general, the percentage of occupied Rowhouse units is very high and turnover is very low. The number of residents moving out is closely equalled by the number of new residents, within a one- or two-month lag. The ratio of move-ins to move-outs fluctuates between 1975 and 1977, but it always averages to greater than 1.00, which is the level of replacement (for every family moving out, another is moving in). In addition, the turnover (both the number of move-outs and move-ins) has declined continuously since 1975.

Finding 57: The move-in/move-out ratio indicates a continual increase in occupancy in the Rowhouse area although this may not be attributable to the Courtyard Fencing Program.

Since the security fencing has been installed (approximately October 1977), eight families have moved out and seven have moved in. This should not be interpreted at this point as a trend in occupancy due to the Courtyard Security Program, because there is such a short time period over which to base conclusions and there had been a waiting list for Rowhouse units long before the CSF program. Roughly, an additional few years of occupancy data will be needed to measure the effect of the Courtyard Security Fencing Program.

As discussed in the ASP evaluation, another measure which assesses the residential desirability of the development is the length of time residents expect to remain in that development.

In the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys, when leaseholders were asked how long they expected to remain in their current housing development, the modal response was "don't know." In the Second Follow-Up, however, the modal response was that they "planned to stay indefinitely." This shift in response reflects a degree of commitment to their current housing and satisfaction with the development that was not witnessed previously. Among the Cabrini-Green respondents, more Rowhouse residents than any other group said that they planned to stay indefinitely. In fact, the majority of Rowhouse residents, 53.3 percent, responded in this manner.

Finally, Cabrini-Green leaseholders were asked if they had ever considered moving to another building in Cabrini-Green, to see if certain buildings in this development may be more desirable to residents than others. Twenty percent responded that they had considered moving to another building. Of this group, the majority (50.7 percent) considered moving to the Rowhouses, 23.9 percent considered moving to medium-rise nonexperimental buildings, 7.5 percent to high-rise nonexperimental buildings, 6.0 percent to high-rise experimental and 1.5 percent to medium-rise experimental buildings (see Table 27 in the Architectural Security Program evaluation).

Of those who considered moving to the Rowhouses, 61.3 percent were currently from the nonexperimental buildings, 17.1 percent currently reside in experimental buildings, and 21.6 percent were already Rowhouse residents wishing to change apartments.

The current popularity of the Rowhouses is reflected throughout the evaluation of the development. The Rowhouse residents reflect the highest level of life satisfaction, the highest ratings of development attractiveness, and the most positive attitudes toward their housing as a place to raise children.⁵ Therefore, it comes as no great surprise that so many other residents desire to live in these buildings.

⁵The results of the Attitude and Perception Survey concerning residential desirability are discussed in far greater detail in Deliverable Product No. 6., Second Year Attitude and Perception Survey for the High Impact Program.

C. YOUTH PROGRAMS

1. YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

a. Introduction

The Cabrini-Green Youth Service Bureau (CGYSB) was established as a complement to the Near North Joint Youth Development Center (NNJYDC) Youth Service Bureau, in order to provide a greater amount of services to Cabrini-Green youth. By assigning full-time staff members and opening an on-site office at Cabrini-Green, it was hoped that these youths would be the recipients of a greater volume and intensity of services. In turn, it was theorized that, by focusing staff efforts at both YSB offices (Near North and Cabrini-Green) on specific populations, there would be an increase in the diversion of youths from the juvenile justice system. However, due to the unavailability of the appropriate data, the consultants were unable to perform an impact evaluation of the CGYSB during the second year.

While an impact evaluation was not performed, the Attitude and Perception Survey was used to collect data concerning Cabrini-Green youths' awareness of and satisfaction with the services provided by the NNJYDC and the CGYSB. Those data are included in this report solely for informational and not evaluative purposes.

In every survey wave, more youth had heard of the NNJYDC than the CGYSB. In the third wave of the survey (Summer 1977), 64.5 percent of the youths had heard of the NNJYDC but only 24.2 percent had heard of CGYSB. Of those who had heard of each agency, 29.9 percent said that they knew of the services the NNJYDC offered, but only 2.8 percent knew of the CGYSB services. Between the Baseline (Summer 1976) and Second Follow-Up surveys (Summer 1977), there was a general increase in those who were aware of the NNJYDC⁶ and its services but a decrease in awareness of the services offered by the CGYSB.

⁶Since the NNJYDC closed in March of 1977, prior to the third survey, this result presents some questions. One explanation is that the youth who responded may have confused the NNJYDC with the Near North Urban Progress Center, or other social service programs in the area.

While over 50 percent of the third survey respondents said they would be willing to use the NNJYDC, only 13.3 percent said they had actually used the services. Only 17.5 percent of the same group of respondents said they were willing to use the CGYSB and none of these respondents said they had used the services. All of those youth who said they had used the services at the NNJYDC in the Second Follow-Up were either "very satisfied" or "generally satisfied" with the services. Table 34 provides the complete breakdown of these responses.

2. YOUTH SHELTER HOME

The Youth Shelter Home (YSH) provides the Cabrini-Green area with short-term support for youths from deteriorating family situations until a more stable relationship is developed. The Youth Shelter Home also provides probation officers with a community-based residence for youths as an alternative to further processing in the juvenile justice system.

Four objectives were identified for the YSH. Three of these objectives were concerned with developing processes and programs. The fourth, to divert youth from continued involvement in the juvenile justice system, was applicable to the second-year evaluation.

The YSH was not evaluated during its second year of operation because of the limited number (9) of youths who were served and released (graduated) from the program. Also, data on recidivism are not available from the juvenile justice system at this time.

TABLE 34

CABRINI-GREEN YOUTHS' REPORTED UTILIZATION AND
ATTITUDES IN CONNECTION WITH TWO YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES

BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS

	Near North Joint Youth Development Center			Cabrini-Green Youth Service Bureau		
	Baseline ¹ (N=198) ⁴	First Follow-Up ² (N=139) ⁴	Second Follow-Up ³ (N=211) ⁴	Baseline ¹ (N=193) ⁴	First Follow-Up ² (N=139) ⁴	Second Follow-Up ³ (N=211) ⁴
1. Percent of sample having heard of agency	56.6%	29.5%	64.5%	25.9%	25.2%	24.2%
2. Percent of sample having knowledge of agency services	22.7	10.8	29.9	5.2	6.5	2.8
3. Percent of sample willing to use agency	44.9	20.9	51.2	20.2	20.9	17.5
4. Percent of sample having used agency	7.1	7.2	13.3	1.0	1.4	0.0
5. Percent of sample either "very satis- fied" or "generally satisfied" with assistance received	6.6	5.0	13.3	1.0	1.4	0.0

¹Summer 1976

²Fall 1976

³Summer 1977

⁴In the Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up surveys, the total number of youths participating were 201, 139, and 211, respectively. In the Baseline survey, three youths indicated "no response" relating to the NNJYDC, and eight indicated "no response" for the CGYSB. None of the youths in the First or Second Follow-Up surveys indicated "no response." The percentages indicated above are based on the number of youths responding other than "no response."

3. YOUTHFUL OFFENDER TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

The Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program is directed at youth between the ages of 17 and 21 who reside in the Cabrini-Green Homes. Generally, the developers of the Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program believe that the Cabrini-Green environment is not conducive to the growth and positive development of young adults. They also believe that young adults have little incentive to finish high school, pursue a higher education, or seek a rewarding career. Therefore, young people who grow up in such an environment often lack the skills and education to cope with situations outside Cabrini-Green. To help ameliorate this situation, the Department of Human Services designed the Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program to encourage the development of incentives for attaining skills and seeking a rewarding career among the Cabrini-Green youth. This program provides the youth with constructive social, cultural, and career opportunities.

The Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program provides social services, including vocational education, counseling services, emergency housing, and medical treatment for Cabrini-Green youth. The program tries to deliver services to these young adults early enough to prevent their involvement in the criminal justice system, with drugs, or with other socially unacceptable behavior.

The single objective of the Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program is to prevent involvement in the criminal justice system. All activities of the Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program are directed toward creating new attitudes among program participants in order to reduce the arrest rate of youths aged 17 to 21 who live in Cabrini-Green Homes. The preventive programs are meant to guide the youths away from crime or drugs into other directions. It is hoped that the social, educational, employment, and vocational counseling will eventually prepare the youths for jobs. It is also believed that the participants will then develop values which will help keep them from becoming involved in "improper" activities.

At present, it is too early in the program's operation to evaluate its impact. This evaluation would be more meaningful if conducted after the program had been functioning for a longer period of time.

4. SCHOOL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

a. Introduction

To help the Cabrini-Green youth (between the ages of 14 and 17) cope with the environment in which they live, the Department of Human Services' School Assistance Program was designed to provide a variety of counseling interventions to approximately 150 students. Provided through a purchase-of-service agreement with the Youth Guidance Agency, a private agency of the Episcopal church, this program specifically serves "pre-delinquent" and "nondelinquent" youth living in the Cabrini-Green development. Its approach emphasizes peer group counseling in both the youths' homes and their school environments.

Cabrini-Green youth who attend Cooley Vocational High School or Schiller Upper Grade Center are referred to the Youth Guidance Agency for individual screening and evaluation before beginning a counseling program. Among the counseling services offered by Youth Guidance are "Treatment-Groups," Positive Peer Group Counseling, individual treatment, and family-therapy counseling. In addition, Youth Guidance provides social assessment, referral, and crisis intervention services to selected Cabrini-Green youth who are not enrolled in any of the formal counseling sessions. The agency also serves as a diagnostic team for the Special Services Department of District 7 of the Chicago Board of Education, to coordinate referrals of students to other agencies. Finally, Youth Guidance provides recreational programs for the students.

The School Assistance Program also provides services to the teachers of these Cabrini-Green students. Youth Guidance conducts "in-service" teacher training sessions for the faculties

of Schiller Upper Grade Center and Cooley Vocational High School. Attended by all faculty members, these sessions provide an opportunity for Youth Guidance to disseminate information about its services. These sessions also include a presentation by Youth Guidance staff members which deals with skills in handling student behavioral problems. For a limited number of these teachers, Youth Guidance conducts weekly workshops on in-depth techniques for dealing with student behavioral problems.

Two sets of objectives were established for accomplishment by the School Assistance Program. One set, consisting of 15 service objectives, defined the types of services to be rendered and the number of Cabrini-Green youths and parents to be served. The other set, a total of five program objectives, enumerated the desired outcomes of the services by which program effectiveness could be measured. These five objectives are more pertinent to the High Impact Program and can be summarized as follows:

- Motivate students toward improved school performance, e.g., better grades and better attitudes toward school and/or classroom behavior.
- Stimulate positive self-concepts in the students.
- Decrease chances of student involvement in the juvenile justice system.
- Reduce class cutting, suspensions, assaults, or fights.
- Promote a feeling of responsibility in students toward their homes.

b. The Evaluation

The Youth Guidance organization always evaluates its own programs. For the School Assistance program, two Youth Guidance staff evaluators, Herbert J. Walberg, Ph.D., and Diane L. Pearson, conducted the evaluation. Arthur Young & Company did not conduct an evaluation of its own because the program had been

in operation for such a short period of time. Since Arthur Young & Company did not participate in the evaluation of this program or verify the data and methodology utilized by Youth Guidance, we will only reiterate their findings and not comment on the potential for transferring it to other populations. The following discussion summarizes the findings of Dr. Walberg and Ms. Pearson in terms of the program objectives listed previously.

The School Assistance Program received funding in October 1976 and counseling groups started meeting in January 1977. As a result of the delay in start-up, the first-year evaluation, completed in September 1977, is considered a modest effort by the evaluators and it is not conclusive. A total of 174 students were served, 91 from Cooley Vocational High School and 83 from Schiller Upper Grade Center. Some positive trends, which can be evaluated more extensively at the end of the second year, did appear in this first formative review.

Dr. Walberg's and Ms. Pearson's evaluation methodology included a number of strategies. In addition to obtaining information from Youth Guidance worker evaluations of client progress, school records, and project records concerned with student contacts with the police, they conducted a number of formal interviews with students, teachers, and Youth Guidance staff. Sixteen students and 16 staff members, including administrators, counselors, and teachers from Schiller and Cooley, three parents, and the six Youth Guidance social workers responsible for the program participated in the interviews. The interview schedule asked a series of questions pertaining to the benefits of the program, the interviewees' involvement with Youth Guidance, and their involvement or their perceived involvement of the program participants in the juvenile justice system.

School performance and school behavior was assessed by school quarter during the 1976-1977 school year to determine the effects of the program. The students' performance and behavior

patterns during the last two quarters, after the initiation of the program, were compared with those demonstrated in the first two quarters, before the counseling sessions began. At Cooley Vocational High School, the effect of the program was gauged through the school records concerning grades, division absences, class cuts, suspensions, exclusions, and disciplinary actions. Of the 91 students served from Cooley, the Youth Guidance evaluators reviewed the grades for 85 to 88 students over the four quarters, the disciplinary records of 63 students for whom such records were available, and the division absences and class cuts for 50 students.

Since Schiller Upper Grade Center serves a different school level, the evaluators reviewed somewhat different information pertaining to the Schiller clients. Some information regarding absences, grades, suspensions, and test scores for math and reading skills was obtained for all of the 83 students served. Neither class cutting records nor information about suspensions were used because class cutting was not considered a significant problem at Schiller and the data on suspensions appeared to the evaluators to be unreliable. Because of the particular grading method at Schiller, the evaluators decided to use the yearly test scores, rather than grades, as an indicator of academic achievement. As a result of these decisions, the evaluators considered the available attendance records of 52 clients and the test scores of 45 clients.

(1) Motivate Improved School Performance and Attitudes

Out of the 91 program participants from Cooley Vocational High School, complete academic records were available for 85 students. Of these 85, 30.6 percent demonstrated better grades in the last two school quarters than they had in the first two quarters. The majority, however, did not change, and 18.8 percent received worse grades in the last two quarters.

At Schiller Upper Grade Center, school performance was measured on the basis of improvement on the yearly math and reading test scores. An expected average yearly score improvement is 0.6 points. When May 1977 test scores of 45 of the 83 program clients were compared with their May 1976 test scores, more than 60 percent demonstrated more than a 0.6 point improvement on the Vocabulary and Reading test scores. On the Math Concepts and Problems test, approximately 70 percent improved more than 0.6 points.

Positive attitudes toward the School Assistance program were demonstrated in the interviews of participants and staff conducted by Youth Guidance. Although the Cooley staff was generally more negative than its counterparts at Schiller, and both staffs were less favorable than either group of students, 54 to 63 percent of all those interviewed believed the program had helped improve one or more of the following five indicators of school performance: classroom behavior, obedience to rules, grades, class cutting, and suspensions. Over 60 percent of all the respondents noted improvement in the first two areas; however, only 25 percent of the Cooley staff believed that classroom behavior was less violent and less disruptive. At least 54 percent of all the respondents thought grades had improved, class cutting was reduced, and there had been fewer suspensions since the start of the program. Again, however, only 38 percent of the Cooley staff saw any improvement in these areas, while at least half of the Cooley students believed there had been improvements.

(2) Stimulate Positive Self-Concepts

According to the interview responses, 78 percent thought the project had helped the students develop a better self-image. All of the eight students from Schiller who were interviewed thought the program was beneficial and that it helped them to improve their "concept of self." Six of the eight Cooley students interviewed agreed with this assessment.

A review of the Youth Guidance workers' evaluations revealed they, too, believe the majority of clients have developed improved self-esteem. According to these evaluations, Cooley students appear to be doing slightly better than those from Schiller, which is different from the perception of the students. Of the 91 Cooley students served, staff records were reviewed for 84. Of those 84, 64.3 percent showed improvement and 35.8 percent maintained the same level of self-esteem since the beginning of the program. Within the group of 76 Schiller students (out of a total of 83 served) for whom staff records were reviewed, 53 percent had improved self-esteem, but 2.6 percent appeared to have a declined self-image.

(3) Decrease Chances of Involvement
in the Juvenile Justice System

In the opinion of most of those interviewed, negative involvement or the probability of involvement in the juvenile justice system by program clientele has declined. Most of those interviewed believe that the program was responsible for this decline. They also believe the program can continue to have a positive influence on involvement with the police.

Reports of student contacts with the police since the beginning of the program do not totally support these perceptions. Of 13 Cooley students who had police involvement prior to becoming a client of the program, five had contacts afterward. Furthermore, the evaluators note that four Cooley and five Schiller clients are known to have had their first police contact since beginning participation in the program. Involvement with the juvenile justice system therefore appears to be increasing rather than declining.

(4) Reduce Class Cutting, Suspensions, Assaults, or Fights

At Cooley Vocational High School, where the records of division absences and class cuts were obtained for 50 of the 91 clients, only 38 percent had less absenteeism in the last two school quarters, while 50 percent had more. Class cutting was

reduced, as 44 percent cut class fewer times in the last two school quarters while 22 percent had more cuts and 34 percent had the same number. One more student was suspended in the last two quarters, but one fewer student received some kind of disciplinary action during this same period. Absenteeism records obtained for 52 clients from Schiller indicate that only 38.5 percent had fewer absences in the last two quarters than in the previous two. In fact, 50 percent had more absences.

The findings about the decline in class cutting at Cooley support the perception of nearly all of the Cooley students and 38 percent of the staff. Since suspensions increased slightly, there is a discrepancy between the respondents among the Cooley students and the actual data. At least half of the Cooley students interviewed thought suspensions had declined. No actual assault data or instances of disruptive behavior appear to have been analyzed. Therefore any discrepancies between respondents' perceptions and the actual number of incidents have not been considered.

(5) Promote a Feeling of Responsibility
in Students Toward Their Homes

In terms of the last objective, the evidence is inconclusive concerning the development of students' feelings of responsibility toward their homes. Over 60 percent of those interviewed believe the program has the potential for developing such feelings. Only a few students have demonstrated a growth of these feelings at this time.

It is the conclusion of the Youth Guidance evaluators that the School Assistance program, in general, has been successful during the nine months of operation. Areas for improvement in the second year include communication between the teachers and the Youth Guidance social workers, and modification of some of the service objectives. It is believed that another evaluation at the end of the program's second year will produce better indications of the program's effectiveness.

c. Recommendations For Future School
Assistance Program Evaluations

While it is recognized that this evaluation of the School Assistance program was limited by the infancy of the program and the availability of appropriate data, Arthur Young & Company believes some improvements can be made to the methodology in the conduct of future evaluations. We would also like to suggest some areas of further elaboration in the present evaluation.

In the present evaluation, greater information about the type and extent of police contact by the students should be provided. Such information would give an indication of the seriousness of the contact and what components of the SAP should be affecting that behavior. In addition, for the Schiller clients whose academic performance was determined on the basis of their yearly test scores, the actual improvement in the test scores should be included in the evaluation, as well as the relationship to the expected performance.

For future evaluations, the evaluators should include a review of past school years to determine whether there is any seasonal trend to school absences, class cuts, disruptive behavior, and other indicators of school performance. Data collected since the beginning of the SAP should be analyzed in light of these trends. What this analysis reveals may be a more accurate assessment of the effect of the program. In conjunction with this type of methodology, the performance of a sample of non-SAP participants would also provide another element by which to measure the performance of the participants.

Further investigation should be conducted into the discrepancies between the perceptions of those interviewed and the actual data as contained in the school records. Data pertaining to fights and serious disruptive behavior should be included. In addition, greater distinction should be made between the two schools and their population characteristics. The differences between the two may have an effect on the program strategies to be implemented with each.

Finally, it is suggested that Youth Guidance consider using an outside evaluator. Such a study may be considered more objective and convincing than self-evaluation. The influence of staff evaluators interviewing their coworkers about their performance as measured in their clients' performance is not discussed in the evaluation, yet it may have had an effect. Improvements such as this one and those mentioned previously will strengthen the evaluation, its conclusions, and usefulness in expanding or transferring similar School Assistance Programs.

D. RESIDENT SECURITY PROGRAMS

1. IMPROVED RESIDENT SAFETY AIDE PROGRAM

a. Introduction

The Improved Resident Safety Aide program (IRSA) is the one Management Outpost program that is also part of the HIP and falls within the scope of this evaluation. The IRSA program evolved from the Resident Safety Aide program of the first year of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. The goals of both resident safety programs were to reduce crime and improve resident security at Cabrini-Green.

In the first-year program, HUD's TPP Management Outpost program contributed security personnel - Resident Safety Aides - for the four security (experimental) buildings. Resident Safety Aides assisted the security staff hired for the Architectural Security Program (ASP) in monitoring security stations in the experimental buildings and in patrolling all nonexperimental buildings and the Rowhouse area. In addition, Resident Safety Aides were assigned nonsecurity tasks, such as encouraging residents to actively participate in community programs and assisting management in the control of school truancy and enforcement of curfew regulations.

During the first-year HIP, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) security management recognized that the presence and visibility of security staff around the buildings appears to create secure feelings among the residents and to decrease crime and vandalism within the buildings. Therefore, in the second year of the High Impact Program, the role of the Resident Safety Aide was expanded to include building security patrols.

Although the Resident Safety Aides do not directly intervene in criminal situations (which is the responsibility of the police department), they are responsible for reporting crimes and

suspicious situations to the police and for providing relevant information to law enforcement agencies. The Aides are also responsible for identifying "trouble spots" which provide opportunities for crime. However, the main function of the Resident Safety Aides is to motivate building residents to assume responsibility for security in their building and community. They encourage the residents to become involved in crime prevention by becoming aware of suspicious activity in and around the buildings and reporting such activity to the police department to aid the police in the apprehension of criminals.

Since the Resident Safety Aides had become more involved in the security process during the second year of the program, they were required to participate in a new, intensive special training program. Consultants from the University of Chicago conducted training sessions which covered a variety of issues, including communication, self-defense, and human relations.

As part of the second-year High Impact Program, the expanded role of the Resident Safety Aides required a capability for quick communication with management and security staff in other parts of the development. Therefore, the Resident Safety Aides were furnished with portable walkie-talkie radios.

The Resident Safety Aides were also given uniforms identical to those worn by the Public Safety Aides and Senior Public Safety Aides (of the experimental building lobbies), to make them identifiable and more visible. Because of its past experience, CHA believes that uniformed security staff help reduce crime and vandalism more than unidentifiable staff. Uniformed staff would also help create a secure environment for residents, by arousing residents' concern and participation in reporting unusual occurrences.

As part of the HIP, the major objectives of the Improved Resident Safety Aide program are to reduce the incidence of crimes of opportunity and vandalism, to improve perceived

security among Cabrini-Green residents, and to enhance the residential desirability of the development.

Specifically, CHA believes that the IRSA contributes to a reduction of crimes of opportunity (both index and nonindex types) inside the apartment buildings (but not within the apartment units) at Cabrini-Green. As in the Courtyard Security Program, the achievement of this objective would mean a reduction in personal crimes of opportunity (rape, aggravated battery, and robberies), property crimes of opportunity (burglaries and index thefts), and nonindex crimes of opportunity (nonindex thefts, minor assaults, and other nonindex crimes). In addition, the IRSA program is designed to improve actual and perceived security and safety of Cabrini-Green residents, especially in and around the public areas of the apartment buildings within Cabrini-Green.

The evaluation of the Improved Resident Safety Aide program covers the following four issues:

- The impact of the IRSA program on verified crime (Chicago Police Department) and victimization (Attitude and Perception Survey).
- The impact of the IRSA program on vandalism.
- The impact of the IRSA program on residents' perceptions of security.
- The impact of the IRSA program upon residential desirability.

Data on verified crime were provided by the Chicago Police Department. In addition to the analyses used in the evaluation of the Architectural Security Program, comparisons were made for all buildings at Cabrini-Green Homes. Victimization data from the Attitude and Perception Surveys were also used in this evaluation. The Attitude and Perception Surveys also provided data on perceived security and residential desirability.

A full impact evaluation of the IRSA program could not be conducted because several other anti-crime and social service programs were being conducted simultaneously throughout the Cabrini-Green development. Therefore, our evaluation cannot directly attribute changes in the development to the IRSA program alone. However, this analysis attempts to investigate relationships between this program and the attainment of objectives stated above.

Since the IRSA program operates in all Cabrini-Green buildings, it is necessary to use the matched development, Stateway Gardens, as a control group.

b. Findings

(1) Crime

To measure the Improved Resident Safety Aide program's impact upon crime, the verified crime rates for Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens were analyzed.

Finding 58: It appears that the IRSA program is not related to a decrease in the index crime rate.

Table 35 shows that the verified index crime rates for Cabrini-Green experimental, nonexperimental, and Rowhouse areas decreased from 1975 to 1977. In 1975, the index crime rate was 54.3 per 1,000 residents for the experimental buildings, 51.0 for the nonexperimental, and 58.5 for the Rowhouse area. By 1977, these index crime rates were 27.0, 40.5, and 30.5, respectively. The experimental buildings experienced the largest reduction during this period where the index crime rate fell by 50.3 percent. In the Rowhouses, the decrease was 47.9 percent and, in the nonexperimental, the index crime rate fell by 20.6 percent.

In the control group, Stateway Gardens, the verified index crime rate decreased by 16.3 percent between 1975 and 1977 (from 73.1 to 61.2 crimes per 1,000 residents). In contrasting this with the changes in the index crime rate in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental buildings, where there were no architectural modifications, there is no significant difference (Exhibit 46). The sharper decreases in index crime rates in the other Cabrini-Green buildings may reflect a combined effect of other components of the HIP along with the IRSA program.

Even though it is difficult to isolate the effect of the IRSA program upon the crime rate, there does not appear to be a relationship between the program alone and a reduction in crime.

The decreases in the index crime rates in the Cabrini-Green experimental and Rowhouse areas probably reflect the effect of other programs besides the IRSA. However, while the IRSA program by itself did not produce a reduction in index crime rates, the combination of the IRSA with architectural and programmatic changes has probably affected the index crime rate.

TABLE 35
VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
FOR CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

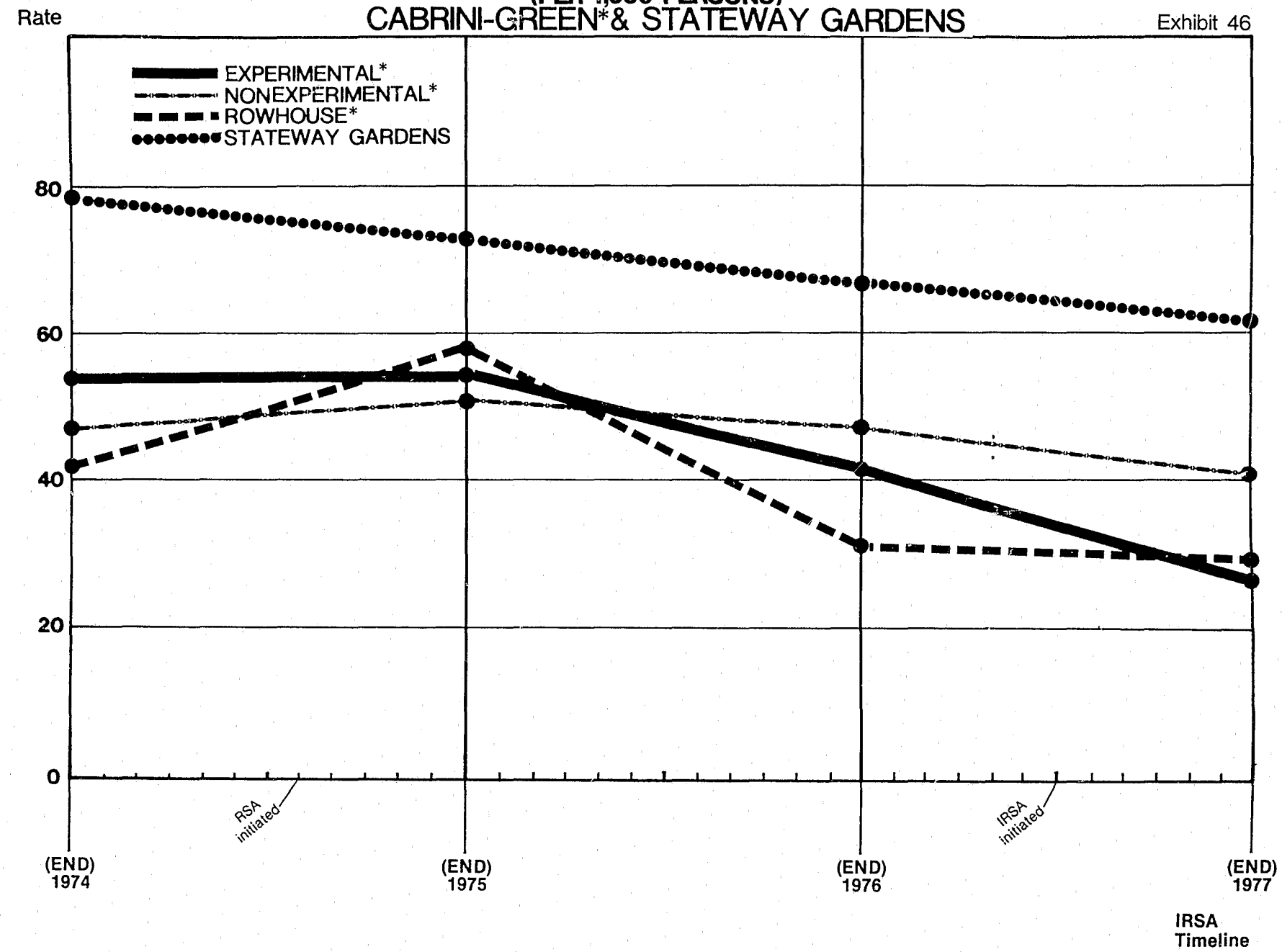
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	47.2	52.5	43.6	37.1
Experimental	54.5	54.3	40.6	27.0
Nonexperimental	46.9	51.0	46.7	40.5
Rowhouses	41.6	58.5	31.1	30.5
Stateway Gardens	79.1	73.1	66.7	61.2**

*Includes Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS) CABRINI-GREEN* & STATEWAY GARDENS

Exhibit 46



Finding 59: It appears that the IRSA program may be related to a decrease in the verified nonindex crime rate at Cabrini-Green.

The verified nonindex crime rates (see Table 36) decreased significantly in the Cabrini-Green experimental, nonexperimental, and Rowhouse areas between 1975 and 1977. At Stateway Gardens there was only a slight decrease in this rate during the same period.

TABLE 36
VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES
FOR CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	44.0	39.4	30.8	27.5
Experimental	34.4	45.2	45.2	28.0
Nonexperimental	45.6	38.8	29.8	28.6
Rowhouses	45.2	36.7	22.0	21.2
Stateway Gardens	61.7	40.9	42.0	40.1**

*Includes Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

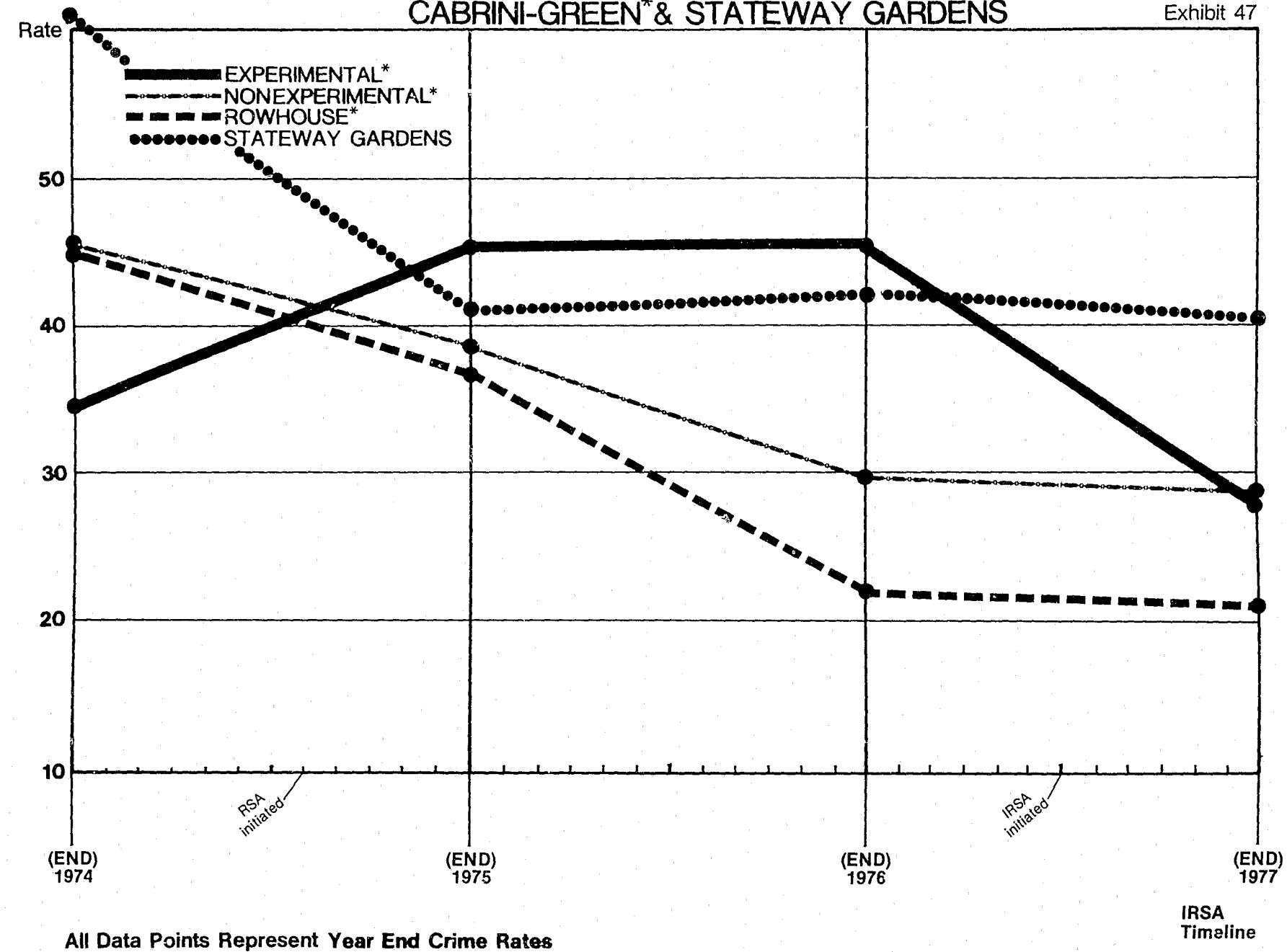
In 1975, the verified nonindex crime rates were 45.2 per 1,000 residents at Cabrini-Green experimental, 38.8 at Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, and 36.7 in the Cabrini-Green Rowhouse area. By 1977, these nonindex crime rates were 28.0, 28.6, and 21.2, respectively. This indicates a decrease in the nonindex crime rate of 38.1 percent for experimental buildings, 26.3 percent for nonexperimental, and 42.2 percent for the Rowhouses (Exhibit 47).

At Stateway Gardens, the verified nonindex crime rate decreased by only 2.0 percent (from 40.9 to 40.1 per 1,000 residents) during this period. The differences in the change in nonindex crime rates between

VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES
(PER 1,000 PERSONS)

CABRINI-GREEN* & STATEWAY GARDENS

Exhibit 47



Stateway Gardens and all Cabrini-Green groups indicates that a development-wide program at Cabrini-Green, such as the IRSA, may be related to the reduction in non-index crime rates. However, this reduction may also be related to the introduction of several other of the crime reduction programs at Cabrini-Green or perhaps the changing demographic composition of Cabrini-Green residents. Therefore, it is not possible to fully attribute the reduced crime rates to the IRSA program.

To further investigate the impact of the IRSA program, we considered the inside index and nonindex crime rates for the same sets of buildings, because the primary area of responsibility for Resident Safety Aides is the building interior. Tables 37 and 38 provide the index and nonindex verified crime rates for inside of the buildings.

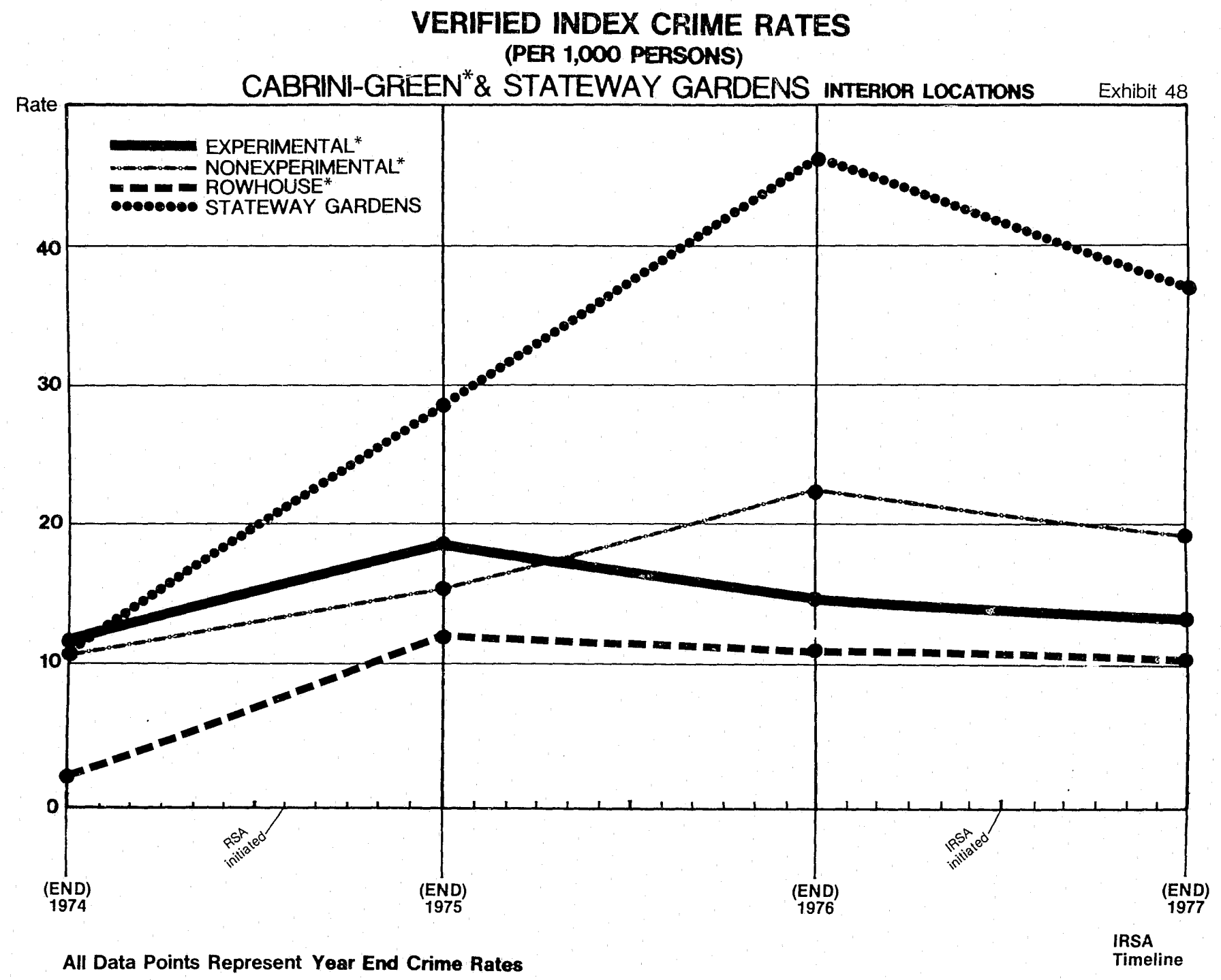
TABLE 37
INSIDE VERIFIED INDEX CRIME RATES
FOR CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	9.6	15.3	19.7	17.2
Experimental	11.5	18.9	14.9	13.5
Nonexperimental	10.7	15.3	22.4	19.3
Rowhouses	2.5	11.7	10.7	10.3
Stateway Gardens	10.7	28.4	46.2	37.2**

*Includes Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



The nonindex crime rate for inside crime decreased slightly in the experimental and nonexperimental buildings, and the Rowhouses, and increased at Stateway Gardens between 1975 and 1977. According to Table 38, the inside crime rate for nonindex crimes decreased from 18.9 to 16.6 in the experimental buildings, from 19.0 to 18.6 crimes per 1,000 residents in the nonexperimental buildings, and from 11.7 to 10.9 in the Rowhouses. This rate increased from 23.8 to 29.9 at Stateway Gardens. Therefore, the IRSA does appear to be related to a reduction in indoor nonindex crimes at Cabrini-Green (Exhibit 49).

Because the Resident Safety Aides are on duty for only a limited number of hours each week, the analysis was pursued one step further. From the Chicago Police Department case reports, we extracted those crimes in the four experimental and four control buildings which occurred between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The results are provided in Table 39.

TABLE 39
WEEKDAY DAYTIME CRIME
CABRINI-GREEN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS
VERIFIED CRIMES RATES (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

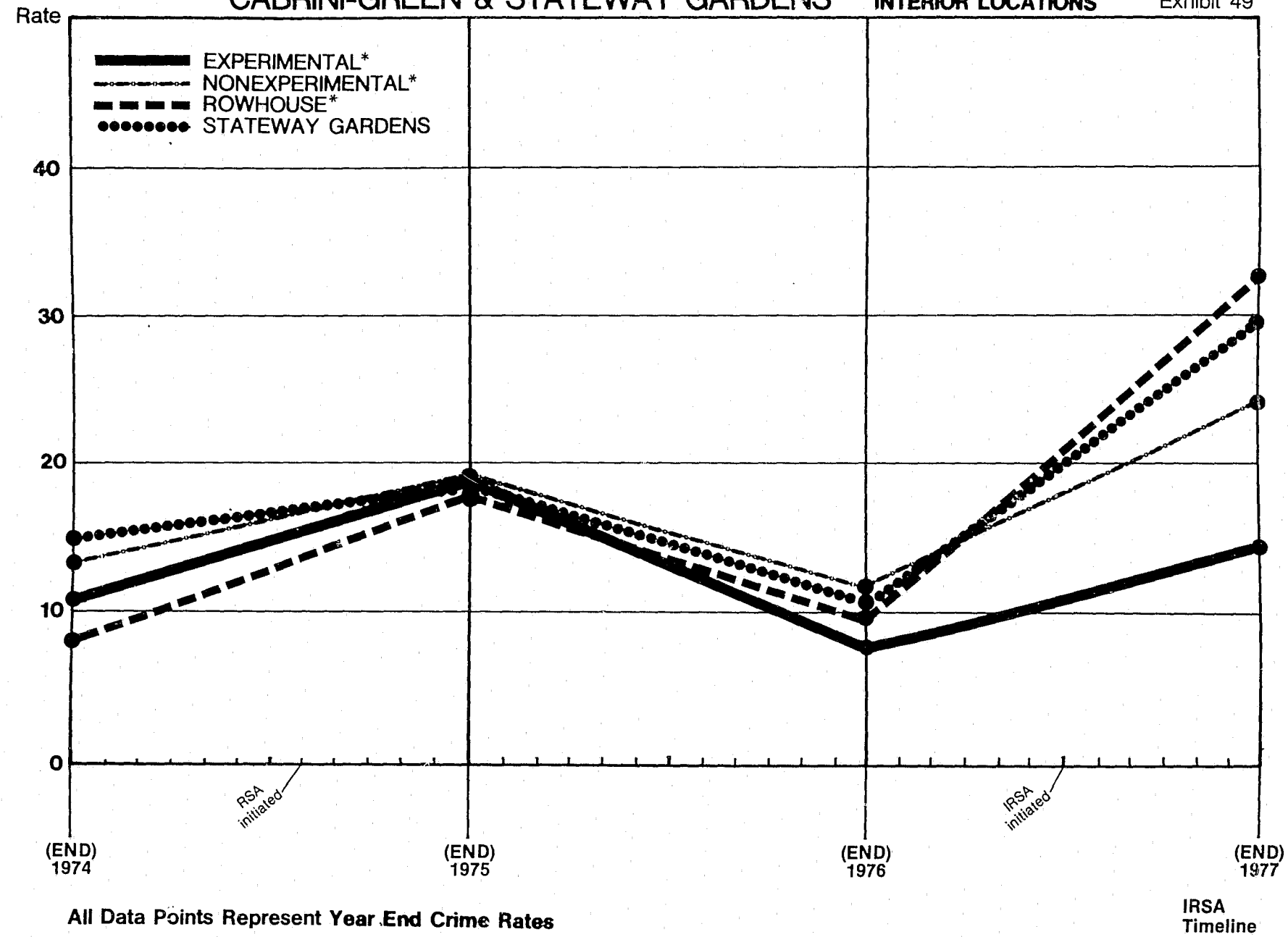
	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside
Experimental	21.3	6.5	16.6	5.1	12.6	5.7	4.2	5.2
Medium-Rise	16.5	10.3	12.9	6.5	9.3	4.7	0.0	9.7
16 Story	11.7	3.3	8.7	3.5	5.1	3.4	6.5	4.9
19 Story	32.1	6.7	25.2	5.6	2.1	8.3	4.4	3.3
Control	17.6	7.2	15.0	6.4	12.8	6.4	17.5	6.4
Medium-Rise	12.5	6.3	8.7	4.4	11.6	7.0	17.0	2.4
16 Story	15.2	6.1	9.6	6.4	5.1	10.1	9.7	6.5
19 Story	23.6	8.8	24.7	7.7	16.9	7.7	24.1	8.5

VERIFIED NONINDEX CRIME RATES (PER 1,000 PERSONS)

CABRINI-GREEN* & STATEWAY GARDENS

INTERIOR LOCATIONS

Exhibit 49



The data represents only the four experimental and four control buildings. From these data, it appears that there has been a reduction in the crime rates for those crimes occurring during these hours (both indoors and outside) in the experimental but not control buildings. Between 1975 and 1977, the rates fell by 74.7 percent for inside crime and increased by 2.0 percent for outside crime in the experimental buildings. However, these rates increased by 16.7 percent for inside crimes and stayed constant for outside crimes in the control buildings. In spite of the limitations of these data, it does not appear that the IRSA program has been effective in reducing crime during weekday, daytime hours.

(2) Victimization

In the Attitude and Perception Surveys, respondents who had been the victim of a crime at Cabrini-Green were asked where the crime took place. Since the IRSA program is designed to reduce index crime, we looked at indoor victimizations at Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. Table 21 in the ASP Evaluation section indicates the locations reported by the respondents. In the first survey wave, victims in Cabrini-Green experimental buildings indicated that 53.8 percent of the crimes occurred within the building (apartment, lobby, hallway, elevator). Of Cabrini-Green nonexperimental residents, 57.4 percent indicated the same. The Rowhouses and Stateway Gardens indicated the highest percentages, 76.2 and 77.9 percent of crimes, respectively, occurring within the building. In the First Follow-Up survey, the largest decreases in "inside crimes" occurred in Cabrini-Green experimental and Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, as only 20 percent occurred indoors at Cabrini-Green experimental and 15.4 percent in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental. In the Second Follow-Up survey, Cabrini-Green experimental experienced the lowest percentage of inside crimes, 33.3 percent, compared to Cabrini-Green nonexperimental (60), Cabrini-Green Rowhouse (66.7), and Stateway Gardens (74.2).

Finding 61: According to the results of the Attitude and Perception Surveys, it does not appear that the IRSA is related to a reduction in victimizations which occur inside of Cabrini-Green buildings.

The decrease in inside crimes in Cabrini-Green experimental buildings tends to indicate the benefits of the security lobbies. However, there were no significant improvements in either Stateway Gardens or Cabrini-Green nonexperimental buildings between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys.

(3) Vandalism

Total vandalism costs decreased since 1975 for both Cabrini-Green experimental and nonexperimental buildings. Comparing the last six months of 1975 to the last six months of 1977, total vandalism costs for Cabrini-Green experimental buildings fell 47.7 percent, and 14.0 percent in the nonexperimental buildings.

All vandalism costs at Cabrini-Green declined between 1975 and 1977, with only a slight increase in the last six months of 1977 for elevator repair in the experimental buildings. Since 1975, the largest decrease in vandalism expenses have occurred in the Cabrini-Green experimental buildings (see Table 40).

TABLE 40
VANDALISM EXPENDITURES FOR
EXPERIMENTAL AND NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

	July- December 1975	January- June 1976	July- December 1976	January- June 1977	July- December 1977
Experimental	\$ 80,446	\$ 78,201	\$ 50,281	\$ 40,864	\$ 42,058
Elevator	72,406	71,066	49,192	37,494	41,853
Non-Elevator	8,040	7,135	1,089	3,370	775
Nonexperimental	327,358	389,680	355,451	294,953	281,582
Elevator	290,276	354,638	347,276	290,517	279,864
Non-Elevator	37,082	35,042	8,175	4,436	1,718
Rowhouses	7,648	6,150	1,398	577	0

In the experimental buildings, the decrease in vandalism expenses can be attributed both to a reduction in elevator and non-elevator related vandalism. In the nonexperimental buildings, the decrease in vandalism expenditures can be related almost totally to non-elevator vandalism.

Between the last six months of 1975 and the last six months of 1977, elevator vandalism expenses decreased by 42.2 percent in the experimental buildings, while non-elevator vandalism decreased by 90.4 percent.

In the nonexperimental buildings, elevator vandalism expenditures fell by 3.6 percent while all other vandalism expenses decreased by 95.4 percent (Exhibits 50 and 51).

Finding 62: The Improved Resident Safety Aide program has not significantly affected a reduction in elevator vandalism expenses in the high- and medium-rise buildings which is one of the major areas of responsibility for the Resident Safety Aides.

Given the relatively slight reduction in elevator vandalism expenses, it does not appear that the IRSA program is contributing to a significant reduction in elevator expenditures. The significant reduction in elevator vandalism costs in experimental buildings should be related to the Architectural Security Program.

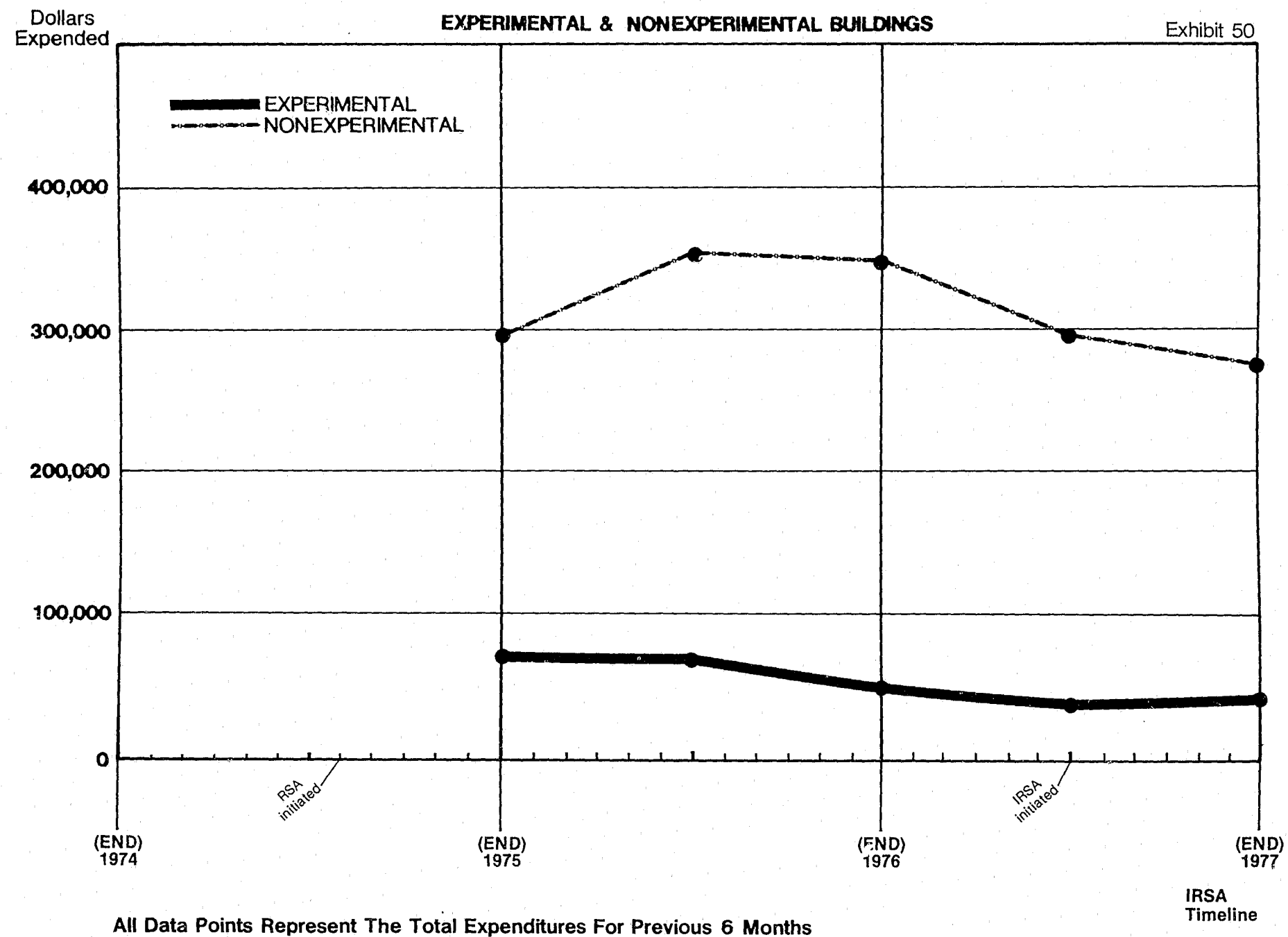
Finding 63: In the Rowhouse area, the reduction in vandalism costs may, in part, be related to the Improved Resident Safety Aide program.

Although it cannot be totally attributed to the IRSA program, the eradication of vandalism in the Rowhouses may be related to the program. While other HIP components also took place in the Rowhouse area, credit cannot be attributed to any one part individually. Exhibit 45 illustrates this finding.

ALL ELEVATOR VANDALISM EXPENDITURES

EXPERIMENTAL & NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

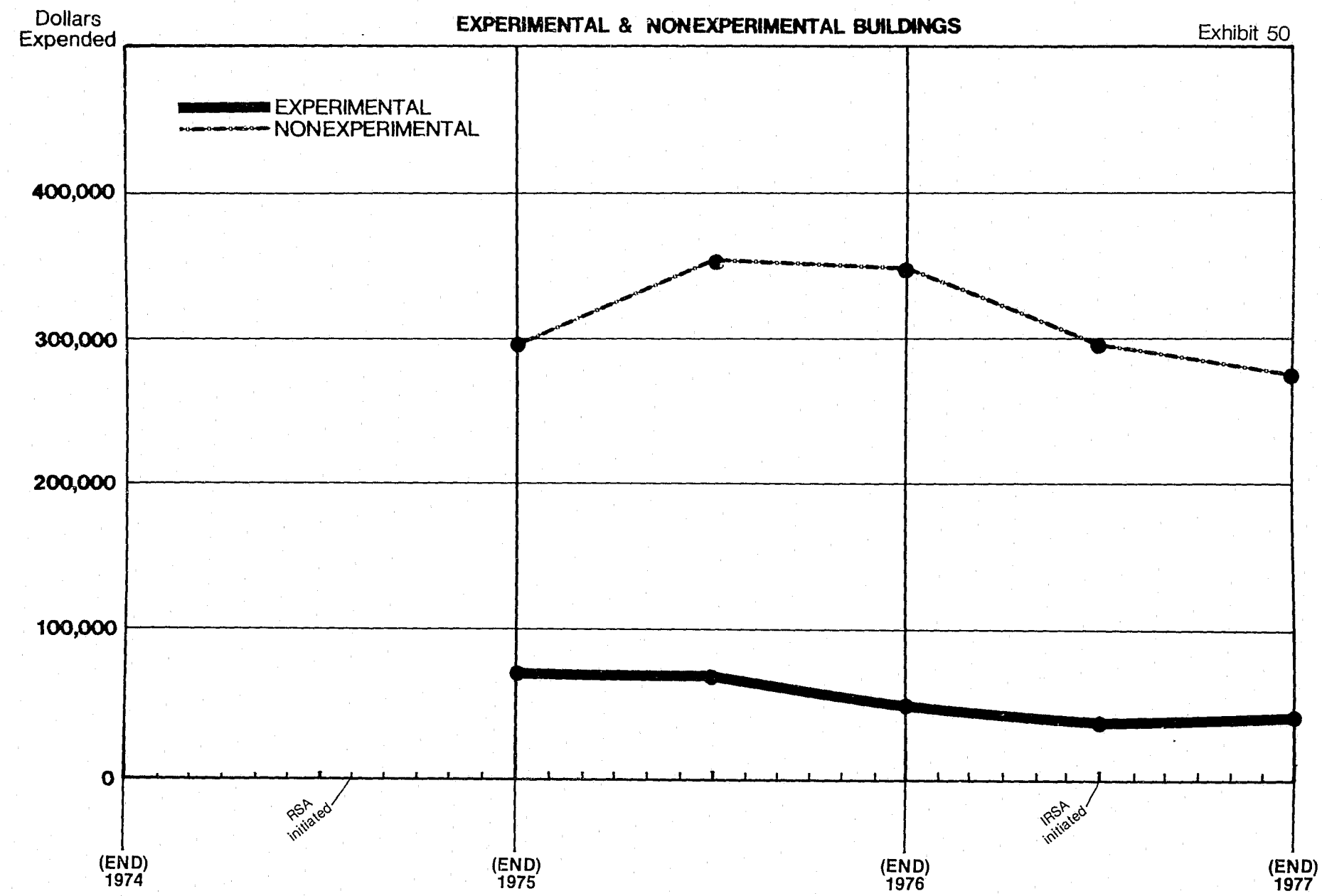
Exhibit 50



ALL ELEVATOR VANDALISM EXPENDITURES

EXPERIMENTAL & NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 50

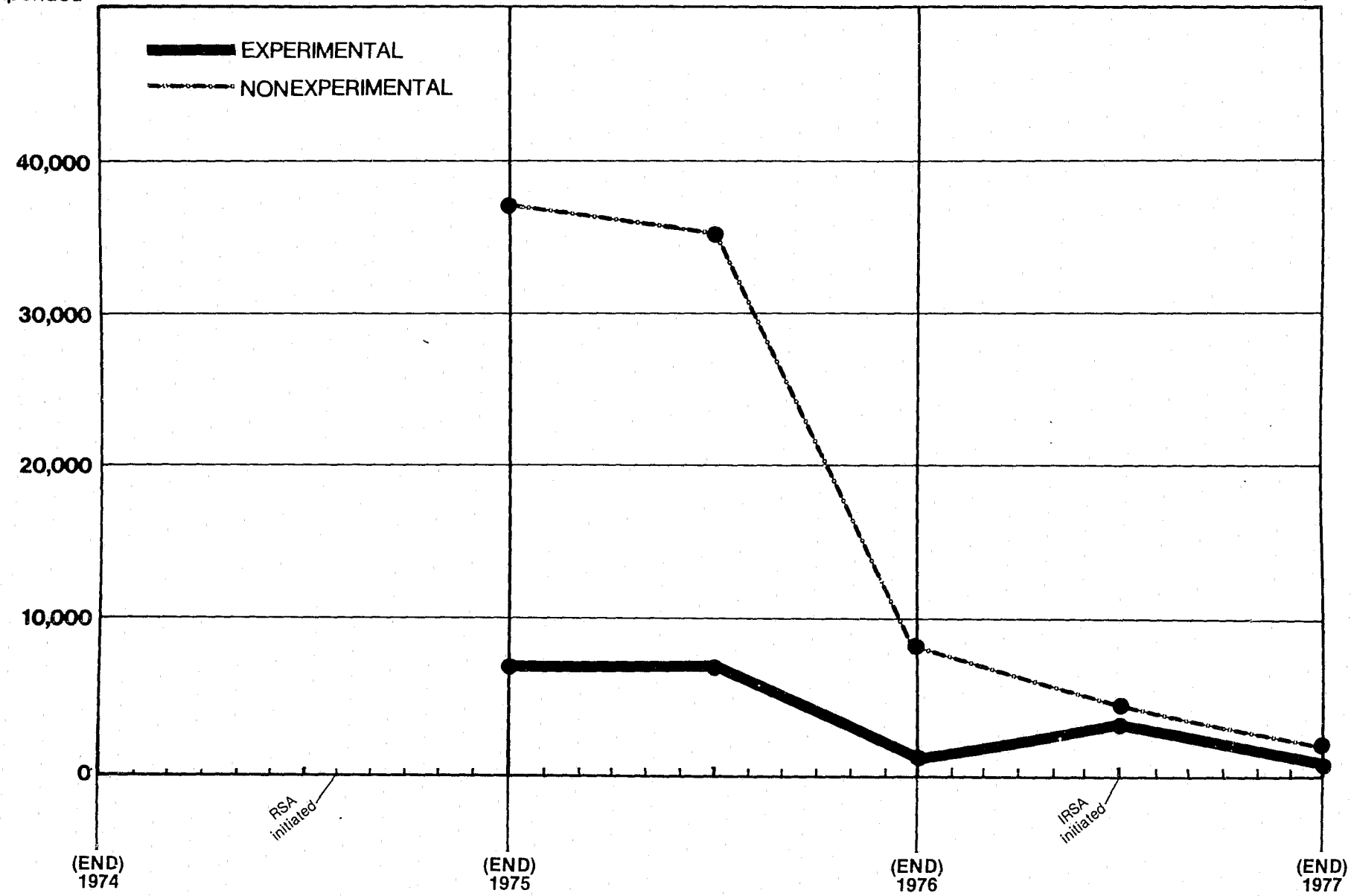


All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

ALL NON-ELEVATOR VANDALISM EXPENDITURES
EXPERIMENTAL & NONEXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS

Exhibit 51

Dollars
Expended



All Data Points Represent The Total Expenditures For Previous 6 Months

IRSA
Timeline

(4) Perceptions of Security

The major emphasis of the IRSA program is directed at the inside areas of each building, and at the area immediately surrounding each building (the building perimeter). In the Attitude and Perception Surveys, respondents were asked how fearful they were in various locations. Table 41 indicates the distribution of the ratings of fear in these locations for Cabrini-Green experimental, Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, Cabrini-Green Rowhouses, and Stateway Gardens respondents.

TABLE 41
FEAR OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME IN VARIOUS
BUILDING AND NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION BY CHA DEVELOPMENT AND TYPE
BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS⁵

Location	CG Experimental (Baseline N = 200, First Follow-up N = 134, Second Follow-up N = 180)					CG Nonexperimental, (Baseline N = 264, First Follow-up N = 199, Second Follow-up N = 313)					CG Rowhouses (Baseline N = 105, First Follow-up N = 87, Second Follow-up N = 89)					SG (Baseline N = 202, First Follow-up N = 155, Second Follow-up N = 240)				
	Quite Fearful (3)	Somewhat Fearful (2)	Not Fearful (1)	CS	Missing ⁴ Data	Quite Fearful (3)	Somewhat Fearful (2)	Not Fearful (1)	CS	Missing ⁴ Data	Quite Fearful (3)	Somewhat Fearful (2)	Not Fearful (1)	CS	Missing ⁴ Data	Quite Fearful (3)	Somewhat Fearful (2)	Not Fearful (1)	CS	Missing ⁴ Data
Apartment																				
Baseline	41.0% (82)	32.5% (65)	25.0% (50)	0.5% (1)	1.0% (2)	50.4% (133)	24.6% (65)	23.5% (62)	1.1% (3)	-	46.7% (49)	27.6% (29)	25.7% (27)	-	-	61.4% (124)	25.2% (51)	12.9% (26)	0.5% (1)	-
First Follow-up ¹	25.4 (34)	22.4 (30)	50.0 (67)	2.2 (3)	-	25.1 (50)	23.1 (46)	51.3 (102)	0.5 (1)	-	23.8 (16)	32.8 (22)	43.3 (29)	-	-	27.7 (43)	24.5 (38)	47.7 (74)	-	-
Second Follow-up ²	25.0 (45)	19.4 (35)	55.6 (100)	0.6 (1)	-	25.9 (61)	24.9 (78)	48.9 (153)	0.0 (0)	-	19.1 (17)	19.1 (17)	55.1 (49)	6.7 (6)	-	31.9 (76)	26.1 (63)	42.1 (101)	-	-
Hallway, deck, ramp ³																				
Baseline	43.5 (87)	27.5 (55)	27.0 (54)	2.0 (4)	0.5 (1)	56.4 (149)	24.6 (65)	16.3 (43)	2.7 (7)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	61.0 (123)	21.8 (44)	16.8 (34)	0.5 (1)	-
First Follow-up ²	20.9 (28)	41.0 (55)	34.3 (46)	4.5 (8)	-	36.7 (73)	36.2 (72)	25.1 (50)	1.5 (3)	50.5 (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	56.1 (47)	26.5 (41)	17.4 (27)	-	-
Second Follow-up ³	31.7 (57)	34.4 (62)	32.8 (59)	1.1 (2)	-	36.1 (113)	36.1 (113)	26.8 (84)	0.6 (2)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	52.7 (126)	26.2 (63)	21.1 (51)	-	-
Lobby																				
Baseline ¹	14.5 (29)	29.5 (59)	53.5 (107)	1.5 (3)	0.5 (1)	42.0 (111)	26.1 (69)	29.2 (77)	2.7 (7)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	45.5 (92)	25.7 (52)	27.7 (56)	1.0 (2)	-
First Follow-up ²	4.5 (6)	17.2 (23)	75.4 (101)	1.5 (2)	0.7 (1)	31.2 (62)	31.7 (63)	32.7 (65)	3.0 (6)	1.0 (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	49.7 (77)	21.9 (34)	26.5 (41)	1.9 (3)	-
Second Follow-up ³	7.8 (14)	13.9 (25)	78.3 (141)	0.6 (1)	-	25.9 (81)	27.8 (87)	44.1 (138)	1.9 (6)	0.3 (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	39.3 (94)	29.2 (70)	31.5 (76)	-	-
Elevator																				
Baseline ¹	50.0 (100)	23.0 (46)	23.5 (47)	3.0 (6)	0.5 (1)	62.1 (164)	15.2 (40)	18.9 (50)	3.8 (10)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	72.8 (147)	10.9 (22)	12.4 (25)	3.0 (6)	0.5 (1)
First Follow-up ²	18.7 (25)	35.8 (48)	43.8 (58)	1.5 (2)	-	43.7 (87)	26.1 (52)	26.6 (53)	3.0 (8)	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	70.3 (109)	18.1 (28)	10.3 (16)	0.6 (1)	-
Second Follow-up ³	27.7 (50)	30.6 (55)	41.7 (75)	0.6 (1)	-	47.0 (147)	23.3 (73)	27.2 (85)	2.2 (7)	0.3 (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	62.3 (150)	18.7 (45)	18.4 (44)	0.6 (1)	-
Grounds																				
Baseline ¹	25.0 (50)	39.0 (78)	35.0 (70)	0.5 (1)	1.0 (2)	31.8 (84)	36.4 (98)	29.2 (77)	2.6 (7)	-	29.5 (31)	43.8 (46)	26.7 (28)	-	1.0 (1)	28.7 (58)	33.2 (67)	38.1 (77)	-	-
First Follow-up ²	20.9 (28)	39.6 (52)	38.8 (52)	1.5 (2)	-	26.6 (53)	31.2 (62)	40.2 (80)	1.0 (2)	0.5 (1)	10.4 (7)	44.8 (30)	38.8 (26)	4.5 (3)	1.5 (1)	26.5 (41)	29.7 (48)	43.2 (87)	0.6 (1)	-
Second Follow-up ³	24.4 (44)	32.2 (58)	43.3 (78)	0.6 (1)	-	16.3 (51)	40.7 (128)	43.0 (134)	-	-	11.2 (10)	29.2 (26)	43.8 (39)	3.4 (3)	13.5 (12)	23.9 (57)	30.5 (74)	30.9 (108)	0.3 (1)	-
Surrounding neighborhood																				
Baseline ¹	35.0 (70)	37.0 (74)	24.5 (49)	3.0 (6)	0.5 (1)	38.3 (101)	34.1 (90)	24.6 (65)	2.7 (7)	0.4 (1)	36.2 (38)	36.2 (38)	26.7 (28)	0.9 (1)	-	39.6 (80)	28.7 (58)	30.2 (61)	1.5 (3)	-
First Follow-up ²	25.4 (34)	43.3 (58)	29.1 (39)	3.0 (4)	-	27.6 (55)	39.2 (78)	30.7 (61)	2.65 (5)	-	19.4 (13)	43.3 (20)	31.3 (21)	6.0 (4)	-	31.0 (48)	32.3 (50)	34.8 (54)	1.3 (2)	-
Second Follow-up ³	36.1 (65)	36.1 (65)	26.1 (47)	2.2 (4)	-	30.7 (96)	39.3 (123)	29.1 (91)	0.6 (2)	0.3 (1)	18.0 (16)	37.1 (33)	36.0 (32)	-	9.0 (8)	33.2 (80)	33.2 (80)	32.4 (78)	1.2 (3)	-

Location	Time	Interaction
Apartment	F(3,2121) = 9.93*	F(2,2121) = 91.54*
Hallways, Deck Ramp	F(2,1850) = 33.38*	F(2,1850) = 17.63*
Lobby	F(2,1839) = 142.79*	F(2,1839) = 17.38*
Elevator	F(2,1829) = 77.64*	F(2,1829) = 22.20*
Grounds	F(3,2096) = 1.27	F(2,2096) = 15.82*
Surrounding Neighborhood	F(3,2076) = 1.36	F(2,2076) = 5.61*

Note: *p < .01
1Summer 1976
2Fall 1976
3Summer 1977
4Missing data is the result of coding errors, illegible information, or unverified information.
5Differences between the total "N" of respondents for each survey wave and the sum of the "N" of each respondent group occur because of the use of statistical weights and the subsequent rounding to whole numbers. To provide estimates of true population values on which to base comparisons of the research samples, representative weights were assigned to each strata of respondents except the neighborhood. These weights are presented in Appendix B. Table D-6 in Appendix D presents the unweighted values of "N". The percentages may also total more than 100 percent because the responses were taken as a percentage of the total "N" not the sum of "N".
CS = Cannot say.

Finding 64: There was a decrease in fear of crime in the apartment at both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. Therefore, this decrease cannot be attributed to the Improved Resident Safety Aide program.

In the Baseline survey, the modal response (that response given most often) was "quite fearful or scared" for all respondent groups. In the Baseline survey, 41 percent of Cabrini-Green experimental, 50.4 percent of Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, 46.7 percent of Cabrini-Green Rowhouse, and 61.4 percent of Stateway Gardens respondents stated that they were "quite fearful." In the First and Second Follow-Up surveys, the modal response was "not fearful" for all groups. For the First and Second Follow-Up surveys, respectively, the responses were 50.0 and 55.6 percent for Cabrini-Green experimental, 51.3 and 48.9 percent for Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, 43.3 and 55.1 percent for Cabrini-Green Rowhouse, and 47.7 and 42.1 percent for Stateway Gardens. In Cabrini-Green experimental, Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, and Stateway Gardens, the proportion of respondents indicating either "quite fearful" or "somewhat fearful" in the two Follow-Up surveys was virtually the same. In Cabrini-Green Rowhouse, 23.8 and 32.8 percent indicated "quite fearful" or "somewhat fearful", respectively, in the First Follow-Up survey, but this changed to 19.1 percent for each response in the Second Follow-Up survey. When the mean response for each group of respondents was calculated, it continued to fall in the Second Follow-Up survey for Cabrini-Green experimental and Cabrini-Green Rowhouse, but increased for Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens. In all three surveys, the mean response for Cabrini-Green experimental and Cabrini-Green Rowhouse was about the same while, in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens, it was higher. According to the

ANOVA test, the general improvement among all groups indicates that the decrease in perceived fear at Cabrini-Green was not significantly different from the decrease at Stateway Gardens and that the improvement at Cabrini-Green cannot be directly attributed to the Resident Safety Aide program.

Finding 65: The IRSA program does not appear to have produced a significant reduction in perceived fear of crime in the hallways at Cabrini-Green.

The hallways appear to be one of the most feared locations in both Stateway Gardens and Cabrini-Green. As was the case with perceived fear in apartments, the modal response for all groups in the Baseline survey was "quite fearful." In Cabrini-Green experimental, Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, and Stateway Gardens, 43.5, 56.4 and 61.0 percent, respectively, indicated "quite fearful" (Cabrini-Green Rowhouse residents did not respond to this question). In the First Follow-Up survey, the modal response was "quite fearful" in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens but was "somewhat fearful" in Cabrini-Green experimental. In the Second Follow-Up survey, Cabrini-Green experimental residents gave each type of response in relatively equal proportions while, in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, 36.1 percent responded "quite fearful" and "somewhat fearful." In Stateway Gardens, the modal response continued to be "quite fearful."

When the mean responses for the three groups are calculated, it appears that Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens did not improve between the First and Second Follow-Up surveys, while Cabrini-Green experimental increased from 1.85 to 1.96. However, Cabrini-Green experimental continued to have the lowest mean score for perceived fear of crime in the hallways, while Stateway Gardens continued to have the highest.

As was the case with perceived fear of crime in apartments, the ANOVA tests indicate significant changes over time and between the different locations but the absence of a significant interaction effect indicates that the overall improvements between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys were among all groups over time, including Stateway Gardens, and are not attributable solely to the IRSA program.

Finding 66: While there were significant reductions in perceived fear of crime in the lobbies, these changes do not seem to be related to the IRSA program.

In all three surveys, the modal response among Cabrini-Green experimental respondents was "not fearful." In Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens, the modal response in the Baseline survey was "quite fearful." In the First Follow-Up survey, an equal proportion of Cabrini-Green nonexperimental responded "quite fearful" and "somewhat fearful" and, in the Second Follow-Up survey, the modal response was "not fearful." For Stateway Gardens residents, the modal response continued to be "quite fearful" in both survey waves.

When the mean responses for the three groups are calculated, Cabrini-Green experimental had the lowest mean rating in all three surveys (1.61 in the Baseline, 1.28 in the First Follow-Up, and 1.29 in the Second Follow-Up). The mean ratings for Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens continued to fall, although Stateway Gardens continued to have a significantly higher rating. Cabrini-Green experimental remained stable between the two Follow-Up surveys as Cabrini-Green nonexperimental experienced the largest decline (2.00 to 1.84 versus 2.23 to 2.10 in SG). ANOVA tests show that the location and time effects

were significant but that the absence of a significant interaction effect indicates that this decrease in fear cannot be attributed to the Resident Safety Aides, because this program did not exist at Stateway Gardens.

Finding 67: The significant reductions in fear in the elevators are related to the ASP rather than to the IRSA program.

Perceived fear of crime in the elevators continues to be a concern among residents. In the Baseline survey, prior to the installation of television cameras and monitors in some Cabrini-Green experimental buildings, the modal response (see Table 41) in Cabrini-Green experimental, Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, and Stateway Gardens was "quite fearful." In the Follow-Up surveys, the modal response continued to be "quite fearful" in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Stateway Gardens. In Cabrini-Green experimental, it was "not fearful" in both Follow-Up surveys.

In Cabrini-Green experimental, the mean response fell from 2.25 in the Baseline survey to 1.74 in the First Follow-Up. It rose to 1.86 in the Second Follow-Up. In Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, it fell from 2.46 to 2.20 but increased to 2.22. In Stateway Gardens, it fell from 2.63 to 2.48 between the Baseline and Follow-Up surveys. ANOVA results show that the large decrease in fear among Cabrini-Green experimental respondents relative to the two other groups explains the presence of the significant interaction effect, in addition to the significant changes over time and between the different locations. The improvement in Cabrini-Green experimental when compared to the other groups probably can be attributed to the ASP, but not specifically to the IRSA program.

Finding 68: It appears that the IRSA program may be related to the lower fear scores in the stairwells at Cabrini-Green than at Stateway Gardens.

Respondents in the Second Follow-Up survey were asked to rate their perceived fear of crime in the stairwells. This location was not rated in the first two surveys. One aspect of the IRSA is that the Resident Safety Aides patrol the stairwells of each building. It was hoped that the effective monitoring by these Aides would reduce residents' fear in the stairwells.

The mean rating of perceived fear in the stairwells was 2.06 in Cabrini-Green experimental, 2.13 in Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, and 2.37 in SG. The a posteriori comparisons (see Appendix B, ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY METHODOLOGY) indicated a significant difference between the mean ratings in Stateway Gardens and the two other groups. The Stateway Gardens rating was significantly higher than the rating in Cabrini-Green experimental or Cabrini-Green nonexperimental. As a result, it appears that the IRSA program may be related to the better perception of security on the stairs, as there is a difference in the level of perceived fear between a Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens location.

Finding 69: The IRSA program does not appear to be related to changes in fear of crime on development grounds.

While the IRSA was mainly directed at improving security inside of the buildings, another aspect of this program was to improve security on the development grounds immediately surrounding Cabrini-Green Homes as well. Therefore, residents in each survey were asked about their perceived fear of crime on CHA grounds.

Between the Baseline and Second Follow-Up surveys, all groups of respondents experienced a significant reduction in their perceived fear of crime on CHA grounds. While this improvement was not confined to a single group, the largest improvement occurred among Cabrini-Green Rowhouse respondents.

In Cabrini-Green experimental, approximately 75 percent of the respondents in each of the three surveys was either "somewhat fearful" or "not fearful" (see Table 41). The modal response was either "somewhat fearful" or "not fearful" in all three surveys for each of the respondent groups.

In Cabrini-Green experimental, the mean response fell from 1.89 in the Baseline survey to 1.76 in the Second Follow-Up survey. In Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, it fell from 2.02 to 1.74, in Cabrini-Green Rowhouse it fell from 2.04 to 1.61, and in Stateway Gardens it fell from 1.95 to 1.83.

The general decline among all groups implies that there were significant differences over time even at Stateway Gardens. Although it was thought that the IRSA might have an effect on improving perceived security on CHA grounds, it appears that it has not.

(5) Residential Desirability

In the Second Follow-Up survey, Cabrini-Green respondents were asked to evaluate the Resident Safety Aide program. Two questions were asked, one relating to the frequency that residents see the Resident Safety Aides, and the second to their degree of satisfaction with any assistance they may have received from the Aides.

Table 42 indicates that almost 41 percent of Cabrini-Green residents said that they see the Resident Safety Aide every day and an additional 20 percent reported that they see the Aide at least a few times a week. About 24 percent said that they rarely or never see the Resident Safety Aide. Residents of Cabrini-Green nonexperimental reported seeing the Aides most frequently (44 percent see them daily), while only 29.0 percent of Rowhouse residents see the RSA every day. Of the Cabrini-Green experimental residents, 41.4 percent reported that they see the RSA daily.

TABLE 42
EVALUATION OF RESIDENT SAFETY AIDES¹ -
(ADULT AND YOUTH RESPONDENTS)

HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU SEE YOUR RESIDENT SAFETY AIDE?¹

	CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental	CG Rowhouses
Every day	41.4% (75)	43.9% (137)	29.0% (27)
A few times a week	25.4 (46)	17.6 (55)	15.1 (14)
A few times a month	5.0 (9)	4.8 (15)	11.8 (11)
Rarely	7.7 (14)	8.3 (26)	9.7 (9)
Never	13.8 (25)	16.7 (52)	18.3 (17)
Don't know	6.7 (12)	8.7 (27)	16.1 (15)
Total	100.0% (181)	100.0% (312)	100.0% (93)

¹Summer 1977

On the other hand, more Rowhouse residents report that they "rarely" or "never" see the RSA (28.0 percent), as opposed to 25.0 percent of the nonexperimental respondents and 21.5 percent of the experimental group.

The varying visibility of the Resident Safety Aide is due to two factors: in the Rowhouse area, the three Resident Safety Aides are fairly spread out and conduct outdoor patrols of the area; and, in the experimental buildings, the Resident Safety Aides can be confused with the Public Safety Aides who are also para-professional security staff and are highly visible in lobby monitoring and building patrol.

In the Second Follow-Up survey, residents of Cabrini-Green were also asked to evaluate how satisfied they were with the assistance they have received from the Resident Safety Aides. According to Table 43, the majority of residents of all locations in Cabrini-Green said that they were very satisfied with the assistance they have received. Over 85 percent of the respondents in each group reported that they were either "somewhat" or "very satisfied" with this assistance (Table 43).

TABLE 43
SATISFACTION WITH ASSISTANCE RECEIVED
FROM RESIDENT SAFETY AIDES¹
(ADULT RESPONDENTS)

	CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental	CG Rowhouse
Very satisfied	56.3% (71)	51.0% (103)	53.7% (29)
Somewhat satisfied	35.7 (45)	35.1 (71)	33.3 (18)
Somewhat dissatisfied	6.3 (8)	8.4 (17)	9.3 (5)
Very dissatisfied	1.6 (2)	5.4 (11)	3.7 (2)
	99.9% (126)	99.9% (202)	100.0% (54)

¹ Summer 1977

The Cabrini-Green experimental respondents were the most satisfied, as 56.3 percent of this group was very satisfied with the assistance they received from the Resident Safety Aides. However, there was not a significant difference in the responses among the different resident locations. Of Cabrini-Green nonexperimental and Rowhouse residents, 51.0 percent and 53.7 percent, respectively, reported that they were very satisfied.

In general, residents' attitudes and perceptions of the Resident Safety Aides are very positive in the experimental, nonexperimental, and Rowhouse buildings.

c. Transferability

Although the residents' evaluation of the Resident Safety Aides in the Attitude and Perception Survey was highly favorable, the IRSAs' effectiveness in the nonexperimental buildings may be questioned. Verified index crime rates (1975-1977) in the nonexperimental buildings did not fall significantly more than those found in Stateway Gardens, 20.6 percent versus 16.3 percent, while the experimental buildings' rate fell 50.3 percent. Elevator costs (1975-1977) declined in both experimental and control groups, but at a faster rate for the experimental buildings. In the medium-rise control buildings, such costs actually increased by 11.6 percent over the same period. Finally, the fear of crime analysis indicated that reduction in residents' fear is probably not strongly related to the IRSA program.

Given these findings, we believe the IRSA should not be transferred in its present form. We understand that the IRSA program may be providing special management-type services which are well worthwhile. However, it is not producing the desired impact objectives. With several changes in the program structure and a restatement of the program's objectives, we believe the program may have more success, and work to enhance other crime reduction programs such as the ASP. However, if the program objectives remain the same, then our research conducted during

the development of Deliverable Product No. 7A - Relationships Between the Location, Fear, and Other Characteristics of Crime - A Study for the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program may be important to this program. The results indicated that the heaviest period of crime appeared to be the late afternoon and early evening hours (4 p.m. to 8 p.m.) We suggest instituting an IRSA program during these hours, eliminating the 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. schedule. In suggesting this alternative, we are aware of a major problem which may be associated with this change - the use of women as Resident Safety Aides. The change in schedule may require that women participate in the program as paired teams or may require a higher ratio of male residents to be involved in the program to provide greater protection during these more dangerous hours.

Secondly, in our analysis of the IRSA program in Deliverable Product No. 7B - Resident Security Program, we found that the program should operate with written procedures and duties so that the IRSA can operate more effectively. We also found that an IRSA program does not require a salaried structure. Programs in other cities have been operated successfully using volunteers or low stipends. The benefits of this alternative must be weighed against the benefits of employing residents, within the development, who would not obtain employment elsewhere.

Finally, we believe that the IRSA has the greatest opportunity of success for transfer when employed as a management system and security enhancement when coupled with an ASP component. Without the combined support that can be derived from this matching, the transfer of the IRSA purely as a security program may easily fail.

2. COMMUNITY SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM

a. Introduction

The Community Safety Education program is part of the Department of Human Service's Prevention and Treatment Program.

It supplements the physical building modifications of the Architectural Security Program with an educational program for residents in all buildings of Cabrini-Green. This program consists of security education programs designed to ensure maintenance of security by residents of Cabrini-Green Homes.

The objectives of the Community Safety Education (CSE) program in its first year pertained largely to establishment of the program and to the broader goals of the High Impact Program. As the structure of the CSE program evolved during the first program year, more specific objectives were identified.

During the second year, each of the Community Safety Education courses established its own objectives. For the courses in street safety the objective was twofold: to teach the participants to cope with or avoid crime on the streets (such as assaults, robberies, and rapes), and to decrease the number of crimes around Cabrini-Green and the victimization of Cabrini-Green residents. Similarly, the objective of the course on burglary prevention is to decrease the number of burglaries in Cabrini-Green Homes by teaching residents how to reduce the opportunities for burglaries. The course in fire prevention taught residents how to reduce the number of preventable fires and how to handle small fires in the Cabrini-Green apartments, buildings, and grounds. Finally, the female security courses taught women how to protect themselves and reduce their chances of becoming victims of personal crimes at Cabrini-Green.

This CSE evaluation strategy relies on the available statistics for personal crimes, burglaries, and fires occurring within Cabrini-Green. These measures can be grouped as:

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Source</u>
Reduce personal crimes	Verified personal crime rate	Chicago Police Department
Reduce burglaries	Verified burglaries rate	Chicago Police Department

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Source</u>
Reduce crimes against women	Personal crime rate of crimes against women	Chicago Police Department
Reduce prevent-able fires	Total number of fires at Cabrini-Green Homes	Chicago Housing Authority

Data on personal crimes and burglaries for all Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens were provided by the Chicago Police Department in the annual verified crime totals by building for 1974, 1975, and 1976. Data on verified personal crimes against women was only available for the four experimental and four control buildings at Cabrini from CPD case reports. The number of fires in each building at Cabrini-Green was provided by the Chicago Housing Authority. All of these data are discussed more thoroughly in the INTRODUCTION section of this report.

It should be noted that this type of evaluation does not allow us to draw a direct correlation between participation in the CSE and the achievement of the specific objectives by individual program participants. Rather, this evaluation relates general participation in the CSE to the achievement of objectives on a development-wide basis.

Furthermore, a full impact evaluation cannot be conducted of the Community Safety Education program. Several other anti-crime and social service programs with similar objectives were being conducted simultaneously through the Cabrini-Green development. Therefore, our evaluation cannot directly attribute changes in the development to the CSE program individually. However, this analysis attempts to investigate relationships between this program and the attainment of objectives stated above.

b. Findings

(1) Personal Crimes

Both the street safety and the female security classes attempt to teach the participants how to reduce their likelihood of becoming victims of personal crimes, such as homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. Therefore, we analyzed changes in the number of verified personal crimes from 1975 to 1977.

Finding 70: Between 1975 and 1977, the verified personal crime rate decreased by 27.3 percent at Cabrini-Green and by 7.1 percent at Stateway Gardens. This decrease may, in part, be related to participation in a program such as the CSE.

According to the verified crime rates in Table 44, the verified personal crime rate fell at a sharply faster rate in Cabrini-Green (from 20.5 in 1975 to 14.9 in 1977) than at Stateway Gardens (from 33.8 to 31.4).

At Cabrini-Green, the greatest decline took place in the Rowhouse area, where the verified personal crime rate fell by 50.3 percent, from 19.7 in 1975 to 9.8 in 1977. There was also a considerable decrease in the verified personal crime rate in the experimental buildings, where this rate decreased by 45.2 percent, from 21.7 to 11.9 during the same time period.

In the Cabrini-Green nonexperimental buildings, the verified personal crime rate fell by 19.1 percent (from 20.4 to 16.5). By comparison, Stateway Gardens' verified personal crime rate declined by 7.1 percent. Since there was an overall larger reduction in crime at Cabrini-Green than at stateway Gardens, the CSE may have made a contribution. But since there were other programs taking place throughout the Cabrini-Green development, it is difficult to attribute the reduction solely to the CSE program.

However, this decrease in the verified personal crime rate is not consistent for all types of verified personal crime. For example, at Cabrini-Green, the greatest decrease was for robberies, which fell by 53.7 percent for the whole development (from 8.2 in 1975 to 3.8 in 1977). The crime rate for assaults decreased by 15.6 percent at Cabrini-Green during this time period (from 10.9 to 9.2). On the other hand, homicide rates increased by 50.0 percent, and the crime rate for rapes by 25.0 percent (from 0.6 to 0.9, and from 0.8 to 1.0, respectively).

TABLE 44				
VERIFIED PERSONAL CRIME RATE FOR CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)				
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	17.8	20.5	18.4	14.9
Experimental	21.8	21.7	16.0	11.9
Nonexperimental	18.6	20.4	20.5	16.5
Rowhouses	10.2	19.7	10.7	9.8
Stateway Gardens	32.8	33.8	27.6	31.4**

*Includes Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

Finding 71: The decline in the verified crime rates for robbery and assault may partially be related to participation in the Community Safety Education classes.

Robbery is the only crime type which decreased consistently in all Cabrini-Green areas (experimental, nonexperimental, and Rowhouse), as well as in Stateway Gardens. As Table 45 indicates, the verified crime rate for robberies decreased by 94.5 percent in the experimental buildings, 41.6 percent in the nonexperimental, and 60.4 percent in the Rowhouse buildings.

At Stateway Gardens, the decrease in the crime rate for robberies was 14.6 percent, which is a smaller decrease than in any of the Cabrini-Green areas.

The verified crime rate for assaults decreased in the nonexperimental buildings and Rowhouses (by 15.0 percent and 51.5 percent, respectively) from 1975 to 1977, although it increased by 10.7 percent in the four experimental buildings. However, at Stateway Gardens, this rate increased by 39.7 percent during this period.

TABLE 45																
VERIFIED CRIME RATES FOR FOUR PERSONAL CRIMES (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)																
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS																
	Homicide				Rape				Assault				Robbery			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	10.7	10.9	7.9	9.2	5.4	5.2	3.8	3.8
Experimental	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	12.0	10.3	7.4	11.4	7.0	9.1	7.4	9.5
Nonexperimental	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	11.3	11.3	8.6	9.6	5.3	7.7	9.9	4.5
Rowhouses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	6.6	10.1	4.8	4.9	3.6	9.6	4.8	3.8
Stateway Gardens	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0**	5.3	4.1	0.8	1.7**	7.8	6.8	8.4	9.5**	19.3	22.6	17.7	19.3**

*Includes Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

The Community Safety Education classes are not related to a reduction in the verified crime rate for homicide and rape. However, homicide and rape are not considered "crimes of opportunity" like assault and robbery. Therefore, it is not surprising that there was not a decline in these crimes. The verified crime rate for homicide increased in all Cabrini-Green areas except the experimental buildings. This rate also increased at Stateway Gardens (from 0.3 to 1.0 from 1975 to 1977).

The verified crime rate for rape increased in the nonexperimental buildings and Rowhouses but decreased in the experimental buildings. However, there was an average increase from 1975 to 1977 of 25.0 percent for

the whole Cabrini-Green development. At Stateway Gardens, the verified crime rate for rape fell by 58.5 percent (from 4.1 to 1.7) during this period. Therefore, participation in the CSE program does not appear to be related to a decrease in homicides and rapes.

(2) Property Crimes

(a) Burglaries

To measure the influence of residents' participation in Community Safety Education programs upon burglaries at Cabrini-Green, changes in the verified crime rates for burglary from 1975 to 1977 were analyzed.

Finding 72: Although the burglary rate decreased at Cabrini-Green between 1975 and 1977, this decline cannot be related to participation in the CSE program.

The verified crime rate for burglaries decreased at both the Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens developments. However, this rate of change was greater at Stateway Gardens than at Cabrini-Green. Therefore, participation in the CSE program cannot be related to a decline in the burglary rate. At Cabrini-Green, the burglary rate fell 41.0 percent but, at Stateway Gardens, it decreased by 53.3 percent.

The results in Table 46 indicate that the burglary rate decreased for Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens. However, the largest decrease occurred at Stateway Gardens, where the verified crime rate for burglary fell by 53.3 percent (from 18.2 per 1,000 residents in 1975 to 8.5 in 1977). At Cabrini-Green, this rate decreased by 41.0 percent (from 7.8 per 1,000 residents to 4.6).

The greater decrease in the verified crime rate for burglaries at Stateway Gardens indicates that participation in the CSE program cannot be related to a significant decrease in burglaries.

TABLE 46

VERIFIED CRIME RATE FOR BURGLARY
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green*	7.5	7.8	3.9	4.6
Experimental	6.5	5.1	1.1	2.6
Nonexperimental	6.9	7.4	4.3	4.9
Rowhouses	11.2	12.2	4.8	4.9
Stateway Gardens	21.0	18.2	17.0	8.5**

*Includes the Rowhouses.

**Calculated on the basis of 1976 population statistics.

(3) Crimes Against Women

There is really no adequate data available to measure changes in crimes against women at Cabrini-Green. The only data which address the issue are from the CPD case reports for crimes which occurred in the four Cabrini-Green experimental buildings and four matched control buildings. Table 47 shows the crime rate for personal crimes with female victims for these two sets of buildings.

TABLE 47

VERIFIED CRIME RATE FOR PERSONAL CRIMES
WITH FEMALE VICTIMS
(PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cabrini-Green				
Experimental	16.9	9.7	12.0	6.9
Control	15.4	17.9	13.4	7.7

The verified crime rate for personal crimes against women seems to have fluctuated and then decreased slightly since 1975 in the four experimental buildings. In the four control buildings it has decreased steadily since that time. In general, there appears to be an overall trend of a decrease in personal crimes against women. However, these data are only for eight buildings and cannot be used to generalize for all of Cabrini-Green.

(4) Preventable Fires

Finding 73: There has been a reduction in fires reported to CHA management between 1975 and 1977 at Cabrini-Green.

It is difficult to determine which fires are preventable and which are unavoidable. Therefore, to assess the degree to which fires are being reduced, we analyzed the total number of fires occurring at Cabrini-Green; similar data were not available at Stateway Gardens. Table 48 indicates that, since 1975, there has been a continuous decline in the number of fires reported to authorities at Cabrini-Green.

TABLE 48

<u>FIRES AT CABRINI-GREEN</u>			
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
All Cabrini-Green Buildings	67	36	20
High-Rise	40	17	9
Medium-Rise	20	11	6
Rowhouses	6	8	5

There was a general decline in the number of fires in all buildings. The high rises had the greatest decrease, and the Rowhouses had the least. In all, fires declined by 70 percent between 1975 and 1977 at Cabrini-Green.

c. Transferability

Recommendations for the transferability of the Community Safety Education Program are difficult to make, given the nature of the High Impact Program and this evaluation. Even though generally the crime rate and the number of fires decreased, it is not possible to correlate program participation to reduction in crime and fires because so many other components of the HIP are taking place concurrently.

The results of the evaluation indicate that there may be a relationship between residents' participation in the CSE and a reduction in robbery and assault but not to other personal crimes or crimes against women. The data also show that there is a general and impressive decrease in fires reported to CHA officials, although this cannot be directly related to the CSE program.

At this time, it appears that the CSE program is not recommended for transferability in its present form by itself. However, as one component of a more extensive program, such as the Architectural Security Program, we believe that there may be some justification for transferability. This is based upon a need for resident involvement in implementing security in public housing and upon the data presented in this section. The CSE program appears to be responsible for meeting some but not all of the program's objectives. In transferring this program, modifications in the program may be required to make the CSE program more effective, including placing a greater emphasis on resident participation.

3. WOMEN'S DEFENSE AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

a. Introduction

As in most family-oriented public housing developments, the overwhelming majority of families at Cabrini-Green Homes are one-parent families with female heads of households. Therefore,

the majority of the adult residents at Cabrini-Green are, most likely, female. In the first-year High Impact evaluation, Cabrini-Green residents frequently expressed fears for their safety while walking alone at night. They also expressed a general fear of crime in the development. The Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program offered security education courses taught by self-defense experts to women residents of Cabrini-Green. The curriculum covered both physical and mental aspects of self-defense and how to avoid problem situations, by assuming defensive behavior. The courses were designed to increase the women's ability to defend themselves against criminal attacks.

The self-defense courses were offered to all women residents in Cabrini-Green. Between May and September 1977, about 110 women participated in four cycles of four courses each. Each course met for three hours once a week for eight weeks. In addition, outside activities were arranged to provide positive family-type programs and to promote a casual atmosphere in which experiences and ideas about crime prevention could be shared among the families.

The Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program consisted of two parts: a self-defense course, and peer group discussions. The first hour consisted of a "rap session" during which women discussed the daily problems they encounter, both related to Cabrini-Green and security, and to their lives in general. Occasionally, a guest speaker from a local agency disseminated information on how the Cabrini-Green women might benefit most from that agency's resources. The last two hours of each session covered techniques of self-defense. During this period, the women concentrated on developing a positive attitude toward coping in a physically threatening situation and basic self-defense skills.

The Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program was designed to achieve two objectives: to improve perceived safety among Cabrini-Green female residents, and to reduce the incidence of crime and opportunities for crime within Cabrini-Green.

These objectives are heavily interrelated. As female residents become more aware of how to avoid dangerous situations and begin to defend themselves, thereby reducing their victimization, they may also begin to feel that Cabrini-Green is becoming a more secure community. In fact, the achievement of the second objective will help ensure the first one.

In addition, the "rap sessions" which preceded each self-defense lesson had an objective of their own--to improve the women's sense of self-esteem and self-awareness. During the "rap sessions," the women residents learned to discuss their special problems with each other and to develop a sensitivity to the commonality of their situation.

An ideal analysis methodology would relate the program objectives to the following measures:

Objective	Measure	Source
Reduce verified crimes against women	All crimes against women (both program participants and all women residents)	Not available
Improve perceived security	Perceived fear of crime	Not available
Develop feelings of self-esteem		Not available

b. Evaluation

Data relating to the specific experiences of those women who participated in this program are not readily available. The attitudes of women residents of Cabrini-Green are not available through the Attitude and Perception Survey due to the timing of the program. These data were collected after only about 25 women had participated in the program. Data on verified crimes committed against women residents are available from the Chicago Police Department, but only for eight Cabrini-Green buildings

and only for one month after the program ended. As a result, the second-year evaluation cannot, at this time, consider the effect of this program on the above objectives.

Cost - Effectiveness Analysis

3

3. COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

The concluding analysis for the second-year evaluation of the High Impact Program is the measurement of the program's cost-effectiveness. It is the intent of this section to use cost-effectiveness techniques to evaluate the High Impact Program components, with special emphasis on the ASP. In addition, the methodology described in this section is expected to provide the High Impact Program managers with a management tool which can be used to relate program cost to various types and degrees of program impact.

A. COST-BENEFIT AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

In order to fully understand the cost-effectiveness methodology we intend to employ in this analysis, it is important to review the more commonly used concept of cost-benefit analysis. A cost-benefit analysis is the procedure utilized to evaluate the effects of applying various resources in a specific program or problem area. The term cost-benefit analysis is a generic term associated with program evaluation. As a catch-all phrase, there is often confusion over the precise meaning of the procedure. Cost-benefit analysis is only one of a series of more refined techniques of evaluation which include cost-effectiveness⁷ and cost-utility analysis. Based on the type of available information, however, the cost-effectiveness method is more appropriate for consistently assessing all the High Impact Program components.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cost-benefit analysis allows for the comparison or analysis of costs and benefits of various policy alternatives and programs. The comparison of the monetary value of benefits against the monetary value of costs is useful in that it provides for a

⁷Guttentag, Marcia and Struening, Elmer L., Handbook of Evaluation Research, Volume 2. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, 1975.

common and consistent measurement tool. Using this technique, it is relatively easy to determine whether the fiscal return is equal to or greater than the program expenditures.

To effectively use cost-benefit analysis, the evaluation data must be consistent along all elements of the overall program, comparable for various time periods, and provide for expressing results in terms of ratios, net costs, or other common factors. In addition, program inputs and outcomes must be measurable in monetary terms.

When the effectiveness of a program cannot be readily linked to monetary terms the proper analytical tool is cost-effectiveness. Cost-effectiveness analysis requires only that impacts of specified programs or strategies be derived (not necessarily in monetary terms) and linked to the associated program costs.

In the High Impact Program, only a few of the impact measures lend themselves to the cost-benefit type of analysis. For example, one objective of the High Impact Program is reductions in vandalism and maintenance expenditures due to residential turnover. This index can be measured in monetary terms (the cost of repairs due to vandalism or for maintenance) to gauge the effectiveness of the overall program.

However, most of the other impact measures utilized in the evaluation of the High Impact Program are only suitable for use in cost-effective analysis. For example, a very important objective of the HIP is the reduction in crime as evidenced by the crime rate per 1,000 residents. While this cannot be measured in monetary terms, it can be analyzed over a long period to gauge the impact of the program, especially when compared to similar statistics for a control group. By then linking the costs of the program to measures such as percentage improvements, or satisfaction index changes the evaluator is able to provide a measure of the cost-effectiveness of the effort. Given the

nature of our evaluation and the types of data analyzed, cost-effectiveness analysis appears to be the more appropriate technique for this evaluation.

We must caution the reader that our cost-effectiveness analysis is based on High Impact funding. The influence of other programs and agencies (see Appendix A) operating in the Near North Cabrini-Green area may have indirectly contributed to the results found during the second-year evaluation. As such, the replication of the cost-effective portions of the program may not result in similar experiences in other settings.

2. METHODOLOGY

a. Data

In our original approach to the cost-benefit analysis, we specified that we would compute the value of the HIP on the basis of the monetary costs associated with an increase in rent revenue and a reduction of vandalism and maintenance costs. This measurement would have permitted us to compare program costs with monetary benefits to determine a cost-benefit ratio. However, in performing the cost analysis, we found the CHA accounting procedures, which are defined by HUD, did not permit the following:

- Segregation of monthly rent revenues on a building-by-building basis.
- Proper segregation of actual monthly maintenance expenses for each building.

This second problem of segregating actual monthly maintenance expenditures was also complicated by the Target Projects Program (TPP) which paid for a substantial amount of maintenance costs, including reduction of deferred maintenance items, thereby making costs incomparable with other developments. In light of this, we proposed an alternative design based on the cost-effectiveness of reducing crime and altering certain variables in residents' attitudes and experiences, as measured by the Attitude and Perception Survey.

The cost-effectiveness analysis utilized two measures of program impact and one measure of program cost. Program impact was measured by changes in the:

- Incidence of crime as reflected by Verified Crime Rates.
- Fear of crime as reflected by the Crime Impact Index (CII).

These two measures were selected as summary indicators of the High Impact Program. Obviously, verified crime rates only reflect the HIP's impact on crime in the development. As discussed in the INTRODUCTION to this report, crime statistics were obtained from the Chicago Police Department verified crime reports and the crime rates were calculated by multiplying the number of residents in each building by 1,000 to obtain a crime rate per 1,000 residents.

As in the first-year evaluation, we also looked to the Attitude and Perception Survey as a source of reliable data on changes in residents' perceptions of Cabrini-Green as a safe place to live and of the overall impact of crime on the various groups of residents (Stateway Gardens, Cabrini-Green nonexperimental, Cabrini-Green experimental). In that evaluation, we developed a composite crime index which summarized a comprehensive set of individual crime-related variables. This index used 11 items from the survey questionnaire which appeared to summarize the occurrence, perception, and resident fears of crime. By determining where each of the above groups fell on the Crime Impact Index (CII scale) during the baseline wave of the survey and their position after the third wave, it is possible to determine the relative movement occurring in residents' perceptions. A correlation of the changes in residents' perceptions with program activities may produce an indication of the program's cost-effectiveness in changing attitudes.

Data concerning the cost of the HIP were computed from the direct cost of each of the component programs, as specified by the Department of Planning, City and Community Development. These costs are displayed in Table 49.

TABLE 49
THE CABRINI-GREEN
HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES(1)

FIRST YEAR		
ILEC Grant(2)	Program Name	Total
1588	Architectural Security Program	\$ 714,454
1582	Management Outpost	383,845
1584	Prevention and Treatment	216,046
1586	Administrative Assistance and Development	220,155
Subtotal		1,534,500
SECOND YEAR		
2183	Architectural Security Program	598,555
2374	Improved Resident Safety Aide	56,284
2375	Courtyard Security Fencing	141,814
2409	School Assistance	81,458
2181	Rehabilitation and Treatment	363,632
2407	Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention	80,323
2182	Administrative Assistance and Development	234,669
Subtotal		1,556,735
Total		\$3,091,235

Note:

- (1) Per First-Year Evaluation and February 14, 1978 letter from Department of Planning, City and Community Development.
- (2) See Appendix A for a description of the grant programs, funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC).

The costs are separated for experimental and nonexperimental buildings. When program costs cover the entire Cabrini-Green development, without this breakdown (between experimental and nonexperimental buildings), the costs were allocated to the two groups of buildings on the basis of population distribution for that year of the High Impact Program. This allocation is shown on Table 50.

Two of the programs (Architectural Security and Courtyard Fencing) paid for the cost of capital improvements in the Cabrini-Green development. These were architectural improvements (security lobbies and outdoor fencing) and security hardware (cameras, etc.) acquisition. These improvements were not amortized over their useful life, for the purposes of this evaluation, for several reasons. First of all, the total accumulated cost of each program can only be matched to total program effect over the three-year lifespan. Although it has been suggested that the capital portion of the program be amortized over some arbitrary period, we do not believe we can allocate this cost over more years than the existence of the HIP because there is no basis for the necessary assumption that the equipment and hardware will be used and operated in the same manner in the future, as it has in the past. In addition, due to the demonstration nature of the HIP, Arthur Young & Company has no basis on which to assume continued effects of such a program.

Secondly, most of the component programs are labor-intensive, software-related, and these costs cannot be similarly amortized, as there is no continued life of the expenditures at the close of the program.

TABLE 50

THE CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM
 ALLOCATED COST TO EXPERIMENTAL/NONEXPERIMENTAL POPULATION

ILEC Grant	Program Name	Allocation Basis	Program Cost		
			Experimental	Nonexperimental	Total
1558	Architectural Security (1)	1	\$ 714,454		714,454
1582	Management Outpost	1	61,799	322,046	383,845
1584	Prevention and Treatment	1	34,783	181,263	216,046
1586	Administrative Assistance and Development	1	35,445	184,710	220,155
2183	Architectural Security (1)	2	598,555		598,555
2374	Improved Resident Safety Aide	2	9,542	46,742	56,284
2407	Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention	2	13,617	66,706	80,323
2375	Courtyard Security Fencing (1)	2		141,814	141,814
2409	School Assistance	2	13,810	67,648	81,458
2181	Rehabilitation and Treatment	2	61,647	301,985	363,632
2182	Administrative Assistance and Development	2	39,783	194,886	234,669
	Total		\$1,583,435	1,507,800	3,091,235

ALLOCATION BASIS

Experimental Buildings
 Nonexperimental Buildings

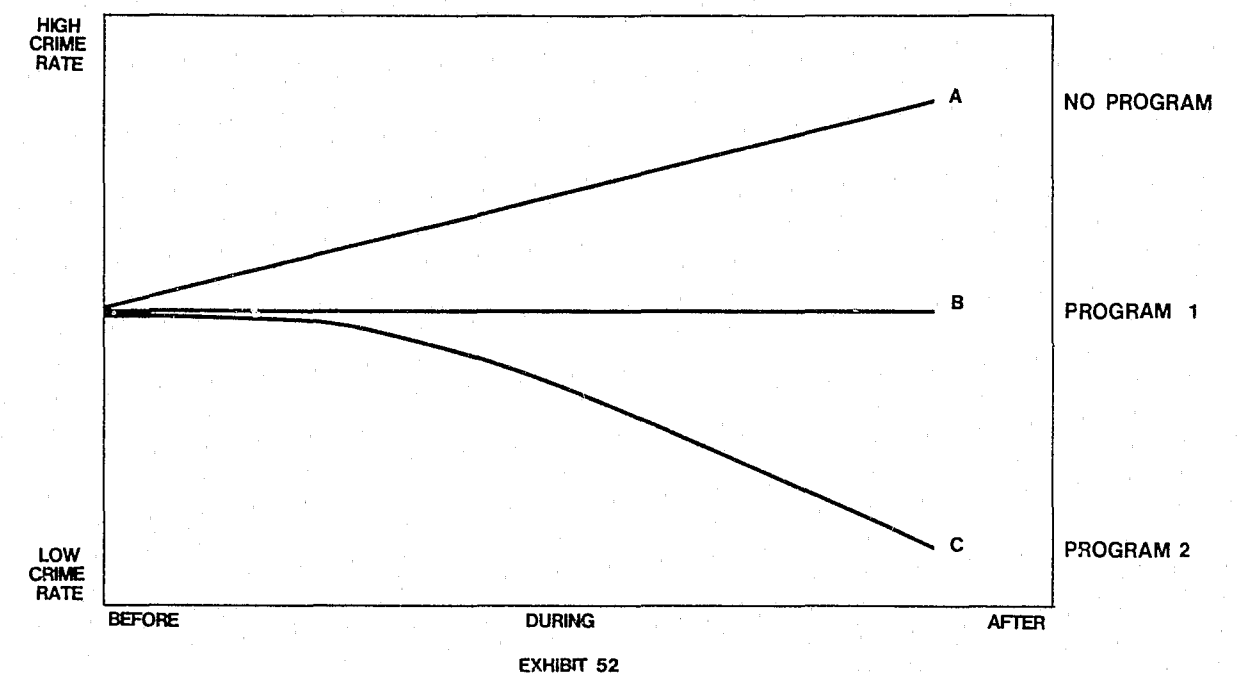
Population ratio		Distribution percentages	
1976	1977	Basis #1 1976	Basis #2 1977
1,747	1,926	16.1%	17.0%
9,087	9,415	83.9%	83.0%

Note:

- (1) Architectural improvements were not amortized over their useful life. For purposes of this evaluation, the cost-to-date must be compared to the programmatic effect-to-date and, as a result, total program costs are compared to total program results.

The cost-effectiveness analysis was conducted in two separate segments: The improvement seen in the verified crime rates and the change in the Crime Impact Index (CII) between the experimental buildings compared to nonexperimental buildings. Utilizing a graphic example, an improvement in crime rates can be illustrated in the following diagram (Exhibit 52). It represents a theoretical example of the effects on crime rates of various program strategies within different populations where A is a situation with no program intervention and B and C have different types of intervention. Based on this model, impact both during and after program intervention can be monitored.

**A THEORETICAL EXAMPLE OF CHANGES
IN CRIME RATES RESULTING FROM
A PROGRAMMATIC INTERVENTION**



We compared the changes in the crime rates and the CII scores with the direct cost of the program components for the Architectural Security Program experimental buildings, the nonexperimental buildings, and Stateway Gardens. Since there were no HIP-related programs at Stateway Gardens, the program cost is assumed to be zero.

In analyzing the effectiveness of the program on crime rates, we measured the net change in crime rates between 1975 and 1977. The total program costs, and the cost of each component, were then divided by the net change in the rates. This provided us with a measure of the average dollar amount it costs to effect each percent of change. While this type of analysis is not intended to provide absolute cut-offs regarding probable effectiveness versus ineffectiveness, it does suggest the various levels of impact as they relate to different program costs.

For example, one of the objectives of the HIP is the reduction of crime. The cost-effectiveness analysis demonstrates the cost of various crime reduction component programs compared to the degree of crime reduction achieved by each, and provides decision-making guidelines for achieving program objectives in a cost-conscious manner. Programs which are more cost-effective in reducing the crime rate should be demonstrated by a greater decline in the crime rate for each dollar invested.

For the CII cost-effectiveness analysis of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program, we measured the relative movement of the CII for each group over time and compared this movement with the program cost required to achieve the observed movement. By measuring the relative movement of the CII, we expect to see the cumulative change in residents' attitudes.

In Exhibit 53 we indicate the relative movement we would expect in the CII as a hypothetical, large, new crime reduction program is introduced into a housing development. The movement in perceptions should begin to improve slowly as program funds are expended. As the program expenditures reach their peak, the rate of improvement in the CII should be maximized. We expect that the CII will reach a maximum value after the program has been in effect for several years. Once the program funds begin to fall and ultimately phase out, we expect that the CII will slowly recede over time. The final level at which the CII settles will depend on how permanently the residents' attitudes

were altered by the program. It is conceivable that the CII could recede to the pre-program level, indicating that the introduction of funds had only a temporal effect.

A THEORETICAL EXAMPLE OF ATTITUDE CHANGES RESULTING FROM A PROGRAMMATIC INTERVENTION

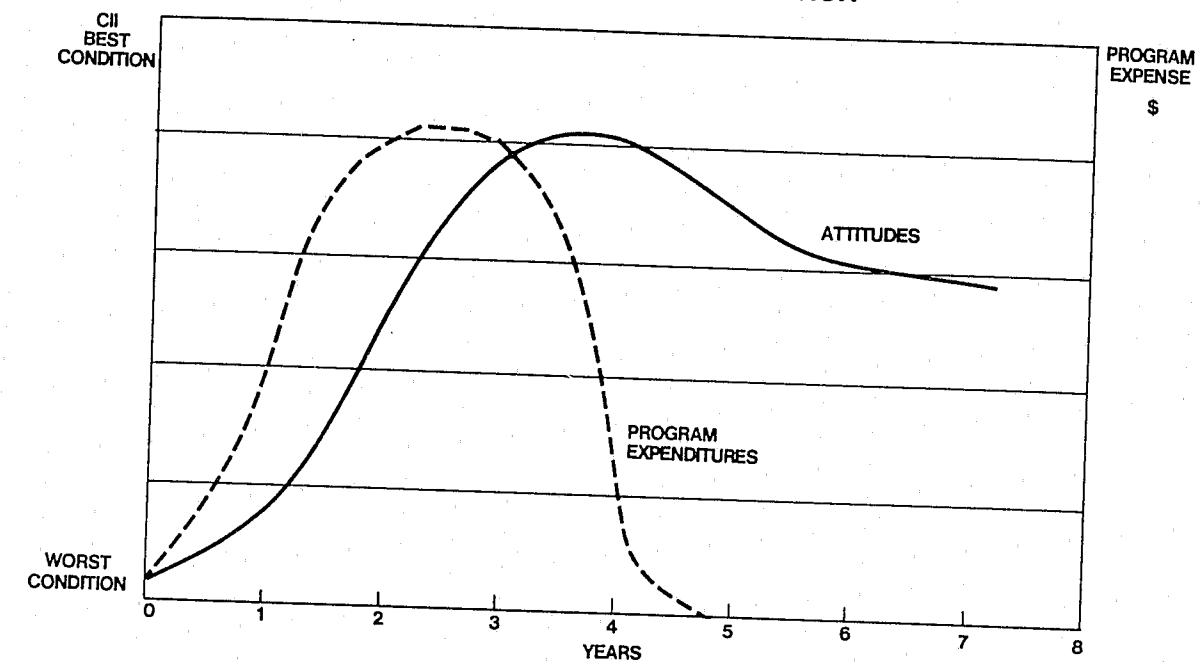


EXHIBIT 53

The technique used in determining cost-effective movements in the CII required that the percentage changes in the CII for each group be weighted by the number of people in each group. For the purposes of this analysis, the average resident population for 1976 and 1977 for each building group was used as the weighting factor. In this manner, we determined a weighted CII change score for each group which more accurately reflects the extent of the change in the CII for each group. Once we determined the weighted CII changes, we plotted them against program cost to derive a scaled movement of CII attitude changes per dollar cost for the experimental and nonexperimental groups.

Our logic in using a weighted value for the CII was that achieving a change in attitude of a large group of individuals should require more resources than achieving the same change in a

smaller group of individuals. This should hold as long as each investment in attitude changing programs produces an equally effective program. If certain programs are more effective in changing residents' attitudes, it should be illustrated in a greater movement in the CII for each dollar invested, hence a more cost-effective program.

3. FINDINGS

a. Crime Rates

To measure the effectiveness of the HIP in general and specifically the ASP, we calculated the change in crime rates per 1,000 persons for Stateway Gardens, where no HIP-related programs were introduced, and the Cabrini-Green experimental and nonexperimental buildings. Table 51 presents the reduction in the index crime rates experienced by each group for the period 1975 to 1977.

TABLE 51

INDEX CRIME RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

Group	Rate 1975	Rate 1977	Percent Change
Stateway Gardens	73.1	61.2	-16%
Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental	51.5	40.5	-21%
Cabrini-Green Experimental	54.3	27.0	-50%

Finding 74: The Architectural Security Program appears to be the most cost-effective component of the High Impact Program in reducing crime rates.

Since only the experimental buildings experienced the dramatic drop in crime rates shown in Table 53, we can conclude that the ASP must be one of the factors which caused the crime rate change. The Stateway Gardens crime rate fell slightly less than the Cabrini-Green nonexperimental rate. Since the Cabrini-Green nonexperimental group was exposed to all programs, the higher percentage change is probably due to the HIP components. We may assume also the improvement in the experimental building crime rate must be linked to the ASP.

On a cost-effectiveness basis, the program in the experimental buildings appears to have been more successful since the experimental group experienced a reduction in crime rates more than double that experienced by the nonexperimental group for less than half the dollar amount per percentage point of change. The HIP produced a reduction in the index crime rate at a cost of approximately \$31,480 for each percent reduction of index crime (Table 52). This can be compared to \$73,194 for each percentage point of crime reduction in the nonexperimental buildings where the HIP did not include the Architectural Security Program.

This comparison of program cost and crime rate reduction is illustrated in Exhibit 54.

TABLE 52

THE CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM
COST PER PERCENT REDUCTION FOR INDEX CRIME

Group	Cost	Rate 1975	Rate 1977	Percent Change	Cost Per Percent Reduction
Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental	\$1,507,800	51.0	40.5	-20.6	\$73,194
Cabrini-Green experimental	1,583,435	54.3	27.0	-50.3	31,480

Finding 75: Cost of reducing crime by one percent was slightly higher for the high-rise experimental buildings compared to the medium-rise experimental buildings.

The ASP resulted in a cost of \$11,146 per percent reduction in the index crime rate for medium-rise experimental buildings (Table 53). The cost per percent reduction of the index crime rate was \$14,524 for high-rise experimental buildings.

**REDUCTION IN CRIME RATES ACHIEVED
BY THE COMPONENT PROGRAMS**

EXHIBIT 54

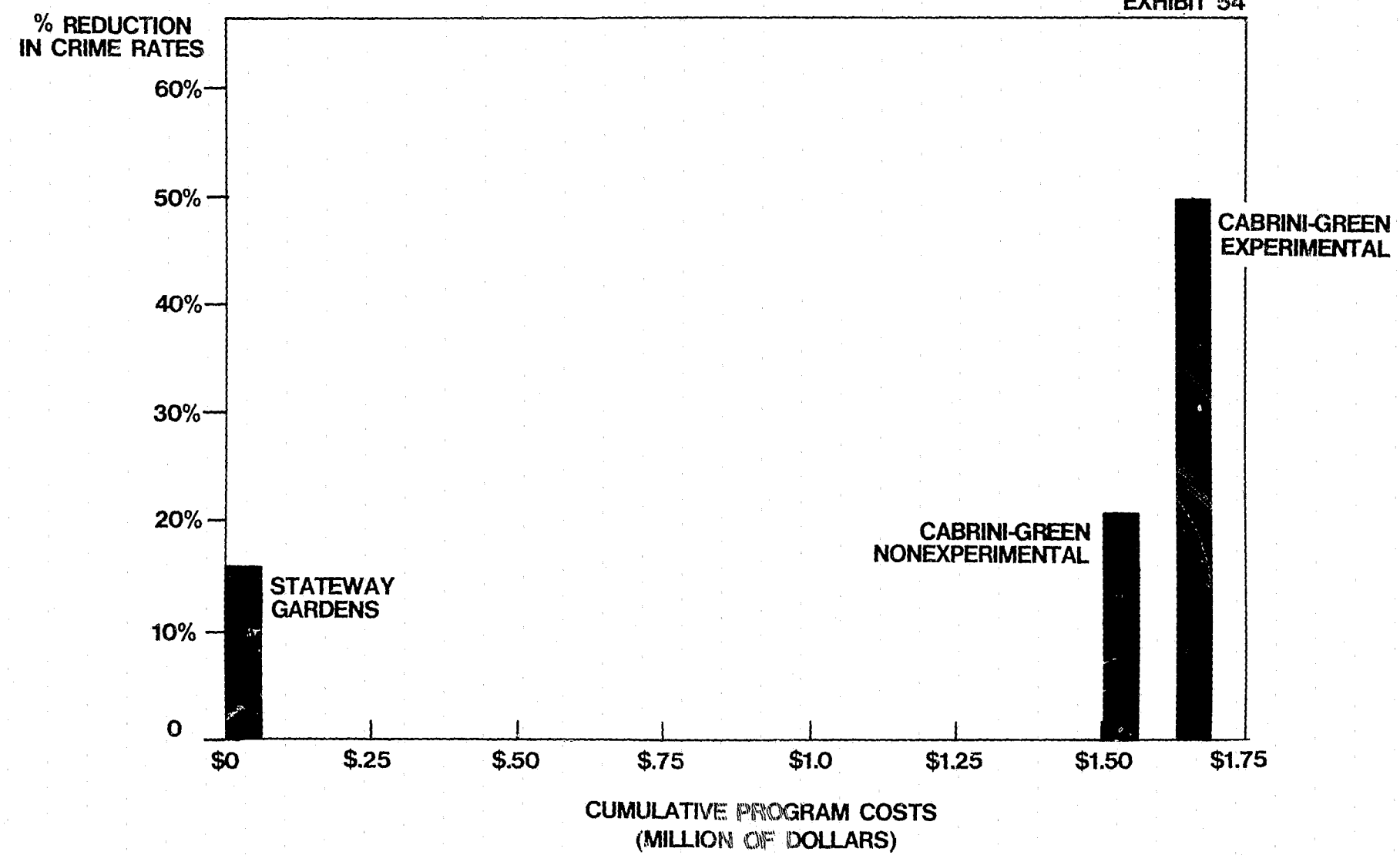


TABLE 53
THE ARCHITECTURAL SECURITY PROGRAM
COST PER PERCENT REDUCTION FOR INDEX CRIME

Group	Cost(1)	Rate 1975(2)	Rate 1977(2)	Percent Change	Cost per Percent Reduction
Medium-Rise Experimental	\$ 656,500	71.1	29.2	-58.9	\$11,146
High-Rise Experimental	656,500	48.2	26.4	-45.2	14,524

Notes:

- (1) The ASP funds (Grant 1558 and 2183) were allocated equally between groups.
- (2) See Table 12.

b. Crime Impact Index

The cost-effectiveness analysis of the Crime Impact Index measured the movement of the CII for Cabrini-Green experimental and nonexperimental respondents and Stateway Gardens respondents over time, compared to the relative cost of the HIP for each group. Table 54 indicates that all groups have experienced a positive net change in the CII. Before weighting the net percentage changes in the CII for each group, it would appear from Table 54 that the attitudes of residents in the experimental and nonexperimental buildings experienced approximately the same amount of change (3.0 percent).

Each change is weighted by the average population in each group to reflect the attitude change experienced by the total number of individuals in each group. For purposes of this analysis, we have treated these weighted percentages as weighted change scores (i.e., $2.32 \times 6,040 =$ weighted change score of 140). The extent of the weighted CII change among the nonexperimental building residents appears to be substantially greater than reflected in the weighted CII change score for the experimental building residents. Table 54 shows the weighted change scores for each group and how they were derived.

TABLE 54

CALCULATION OF WEIGHTED CHANGE IN CII

<u>Group</u>	<u>CII Score Percent x Change (1)</u>	<u>1976-1977 Average = Population</u>	<u>Weighted Change Score</u>
Stateway Gardens	2.32%	6,040	140
Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental	3.28%	9,251	303
Cabrini-Green Experimental	2.54%	1,837	47

Note: (1) See Exhibit 55.

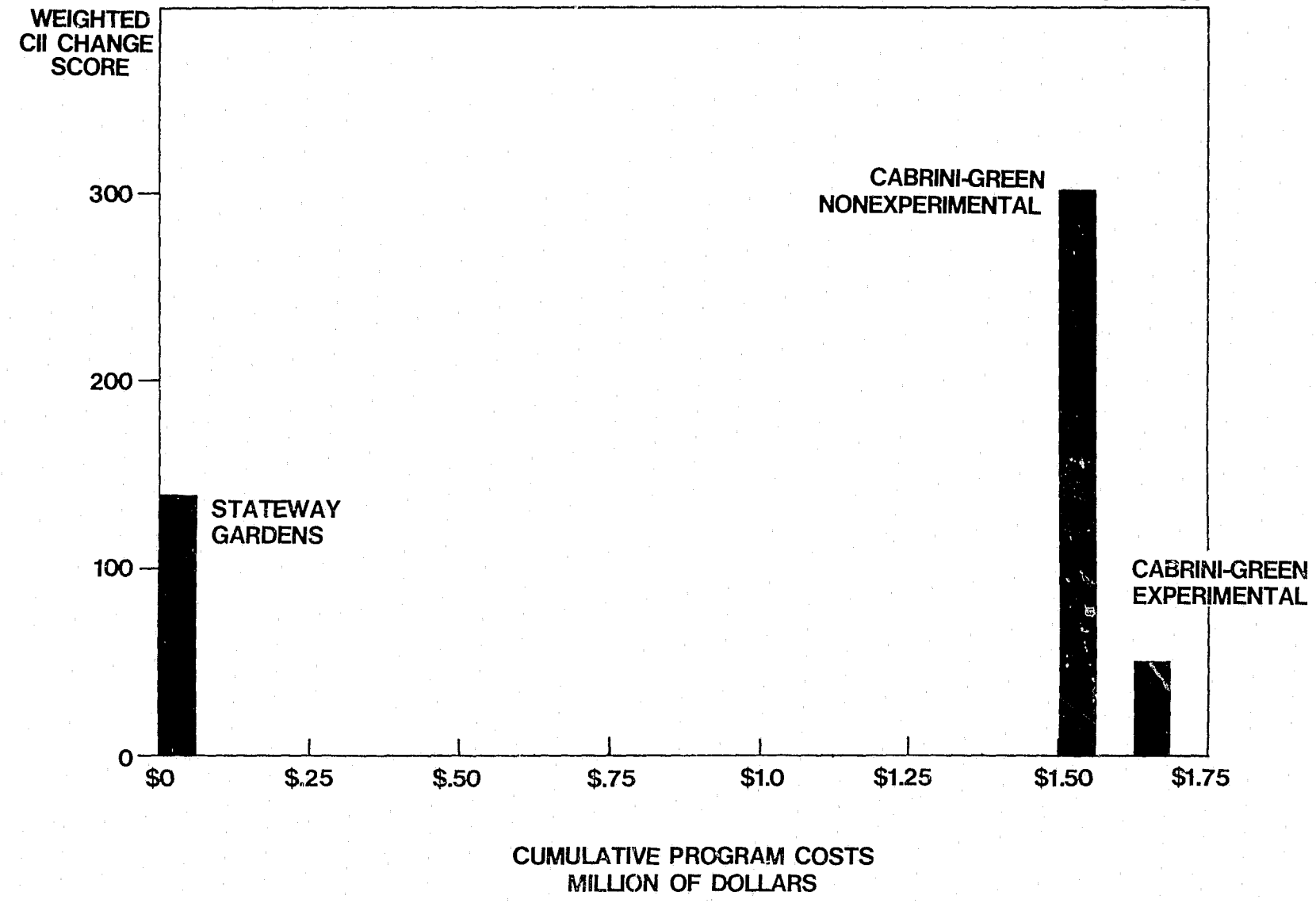
In Exhibit 55, we have plotted the weighted CII change scores against program costs. Note that Stateway Gardens weighted CII change score serves as the origin of plots for the other groups since it had a weighted CII change score of 140 for zero dollars. As a control group, we must believe that the Stateway Gardens change, achieved at no cost, would have also occurred in the Cabrini groups. Therefore, the weighted change score in CII for Stateway is shown on the x-axis at zero program cost.

Finding 76: The nonexperimental or development-wide program components appear to represent a more cost-effective way of changing resident attitudes than the ASP, as reflected in the CII change scores.

As can be observed in Exhibit 55, the Cabrini-Green nonexperimental group had the most change per dollar invested. In the experimental buildings, where the software programs were accompanied by the ASP, there is a weighted CII change score of 47. In contrast, the nonexperimental group, where only the software strategies were implemented, experienced a weighted CII change score six times that of the experimental buildings. In addition, the difference in the weighted CII change score at Stateway Gardens was nearly three times as great as that of the experimental buildings.

**WEIGHTED CII CHANGE SCORES
ACHIEVED BY THE COMPONENT PROGRAMS**

EXHIBIT 55



Therefore, it appears that the HIP components in nonexperimental buildings represent a more cost-effective technique for changing residents' attitudes and lowering fear of crime, since a greater improvement was achieved for a larger population at less cost.

A factor which may have enhanced the effect of the programs on the nonexperimental group is the "cluster effect," which we noticed during the preliminary development of a public housing model for the Department of Planning, City and Community Development. The "cluster effect" relates to the natural clustering of buildings evident throughout the Cabrini-Green development site. An initial operation of the model indicated that building height and proximity to other buildings have a direct link to the crime rate for those buildings. This proximity linkage may be in operation with respect to the experimental/nonexperimental attitude relationship, in that modifications to one building may have positive effects on the attitudes of residents in nearby buildings which are not part of the experimental program.

4. SUMMARY

The Architectural Security Program appears to be the most cost-effective in reducing crime rates associated with the experimental buildings. However, it appears that fear of crime can be reduced in a more cost-effective manner.

These results should be viewed in light of a number of other considerations. First, the hardware strategy may be less likely to affect resident attitudes because the equipment is not operated by the residents themselves. Secondly, the software programs were geared toward encouraging the direct involvement of residents in security programs, through employment as security staff, and through educational and other participating techniques.

Finally, there may be some "spill-over" effect among the buildings adjacent to the ASP experimental buildings that may cause a greater sense of security in those buildings because of the ASP. This effect, however, is not quantifiable and is only an assumption.

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize that the software components necessary to maintain the hardware will become more and more expensive in later years because they are labor intensive, whereas the ASP was capital intensive in the early program years.

Conclusions and Recommendations

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

The High Impact Program at Cabrini-Green represents a comprehensive security improvement plan which involves a range of strategies, including the physical alteration of specific buildings, designated security personnel, resident security patrols and social and educational services for the residents. These strategies were designed to improve the quality of life at Cabrini-Green by reducing the opportunity for crimes, improving residential security, and creating a greater awareness and responsibility among residents for their own safety. Companion programs at Cabrini-Green during the last two years included a tenant services organization project sponsored by the Chicago Alliance for Collaborative Effort (CACE), and the vertical patrol of high-rise buildings detailed by the Chicago Police Department. In addition, the Chicago Housing Authority organized Management Outposts, comprehensive social services, and maintenance programs as part of the HUD-funded Target Projects Program.

The major goals of the High Impact Program are to reduce crime and the perceived fear of crime, and improve the residential desirability of Cabrini-Green. Ideally, these are to be achieved in a cost-effective manner so that the strategies can be expanded within Cabrini-Green and transferred to other public housing developments.

The analyses which have been conducted in this second-year evaluation demonstrate continued progress in achieving these objectives. The companion programs have undoubtedly affected the performance of the HIP components, but the extent of their influence could not be evaluated because of the limited information available. Some of the HIP components themselves received only a limited evaluation by Arthur Young & Company because of extensive data availability problems. The following discussion highlights the major conclusions which can be made at the end of the second year.

B. MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

1. After two years, there have been reductions in verified crime and improvements in residential desirability.

While it appears that the HIP as a whole may have contributed to the desired improvements, especially in the experimental buildings, some components seem to have had little measurable effect. Also, the effect of several other components cannot be measured because we could not evaluate them. Finally, the influence of the other non-HIP elements may have contributed to some of the measured improvement observed in Cabrini-Green.

2. The Architectural Security Program (ASP) has, perhaps, made the greatest single contribution to achieving the desired objectives.

In comparison to the other HIP strategies, the nature of the ASP afforded the evaluators with the best, though not ideal, opportunity for a conclusive evaluation. By comparing the ASP experimental sites to designated control sites, a greater ability to control the effects of exogenous variables was exercised and the effects of "treatment" could be accurately assessed. As a result, it is possible to draw the strongest conclusions about the effectiveness of the ASP strategy. Both crime rates and vandalism are lower in the experimental buildings than in the control buildings (pages 44 and 64). Verified crime rates have declined in the experimental buildings at a greater rate than in the control buildings (page 45). Vandalism expenditures have also declined (pages 64-66). Residents appear to be less fearful of victimization in the lobbies because of the architectural modifications and the presence of security personnel (pages 72-80). Hallways, where no modifications were made, are still the most feared location. However, despite the ASP, most residents continue to prefer to live in Cabrini Homes (the Rowhouses), rather than in any other building in the development (page 129).

Why residents continue to prefer to live in Cabrini Homes was not addressed by the Resident Attitude and Perception Survey. An attraction of the Rowhouses is their physical design (page 130). The Rowhouses are distinguished from the other buildings by their height and they have fewer large bedroom units. Another attraction is the lower crime rate in general. During the program years, verified crime rates and vandalism declined at a greater rate in the Rowhouse and the ASP experimental medium-rise buildings (pages 121-125). These particular facts provide supporting evidence for Oscar Newman's original thesis about appropriate and desired building designs for a quality living environment.

3. Not all elements of the ASP have functioned as designed.

Too often, electronic surveillance equipment, such as the upper floor stairwell locks and the Safe Pathways cameras, malfunctioned (pages 102 and 109). Our conclusion with respect to the electronic equipment is that it can be substantially simplified while still achieving the intended results (pages 106 and 112).

4. While the extent of the software programs' effects on the achievement of the HIP objectives is difficult to determine, it does appear to enhance the hardware strategies.

If the software programs had been implemented independently of the ASP, they would probably not have had a serious effect on verified crime reduction and residential desirability, but when evaluated in light of the hardware programs, they do appear to be related to some crime reduction. For example, the Improved Resident Safety Aide (IRSA) program does not appear to have affected verified index crime occurrence, but it does appear to be related to some reduction in nonindex crime rates (pages 147, 149). In addition, the IRSA has contributed to positive resident attitudes. Residents throughout the development have expressed satisfaction with the Resident Safety Aides and the assistance

CONTINUED

4 of 7

which the Aides have provided. Programs like the IRSA complement the security programs as a whole by involving residents in the maintenance of security in their environment.

The Community Safety Education (CSE) program and the School Assistance Program (SAP) do not appear to have contributed substantially to the objectives of the HIP (pages 169-173, 136-143). In part, our conclusions about these two programs are limited because of the lack of sufficient information with which to conduct a more extensive analysis. Conclusions about the SAP are also limited by the methodology employed by Youth Guidance to evaluate the program. As discussed earlier, there are some weaknesses to the evaluation which make the findings inconclusive. It is also too early in the operation of these programs to make accurate assessments of their effectiveness.

In addition to the other operations which are not a part of the HIP, but which may be contributing to the HIP's effect, the changing composition of the Cabrini-Green population should also be considered. Although the total population is increasing, we found that the proportion of Cabrini-Green residents who are adolescents is declining. Between 1975 and 1977, there was a sharp decrease (34.6 percent) in the number of 16 to 20 year olds in the Cabrini-Green population, and a moderate decline (17.9 percent) in the number of 11 to 15 year olds. These changes are important to note since teenagers are perceived to commit the majority of crimes in Cabrini-Green. A possible correlation may exist between these two facts, and verified crime may naturally be declining as a result. These factors, however, are not always measurable and, therefore, the extent of their influence is only presumed; it is not known.

Conclusions regarding the remaining programs must be withheld until such time as sufficient data are available to properly evaluate their impact.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the degree of its contribution is difficult to assign, the High Impact Program does appear to have contributed to a decline in crime at Cabrini-Green. It also appears to have helped stimulate a changing attitude among the residents about the attractiveness and security of the development. Not all of the HIP components should be transferred to other sites, however. In general, the hardware strategies seemed to work well and the concept for the CSE and the IRSA programs was very good. For these reasons, we recommend that the ASP be continued at Cabrini-Green for further study and that consideration should be given to the refinement and modification of the IRSA and CSE before implementation at another site. No recommendation is made at this time in regard to the other components, including the youth services.

In future replications, we believe the ASP should be implemented in buildings with a demonstrated need, but it should employ simplified electronic equipment of higher quality. Some of the electronic equipment being used in the current ASP does not appear to be necessary. Only one camera is needed in every elevator and no more than one videotape recorder is necessary in each control room. Shorter maintenance response time would also improve the performance of the electronic equipment.

The Community Safety Education program and the IRSA program are very good software supports to the ASP. They provide the human element for the hardware and should be transferred. Before transferring them, however, greater consideration should be given to the expectations of the programs and how they can more effectively contribute to the ASP. For example, the objectives of the IRSA program may more appropriately be defined as increased management effectiveness and enhanced residential desirability rather than directly affecting crime. The Community Safety Education program can be used to more effectively educate the residents about the hardware components in order to further enhance the architectural security.

Potential managers of such programs should be aware of redefining the different objectives of the software and hardware strategies and their attendant costs. The hardware programs are generally initially more costly than the software programs, but the hardware programs can produce more dramatic results in a shorter period of time while the software programs are more subtle. A manager should also be aware of external factors and programs not part of an HIP transfer plan which may influence attitudes, crime, and vandalism.

While there are a number of components to the High Impact Program, the ASP provided the best opportunity for the most conclusive evaluation through comparison to a control population and by monitoring and measuring the effects of the intervention over time. For the past two years, Arthur Young & Company has had the opportunity to conduct the evaluation of the ASP specifically, and to closely observe and study the effectiveness of the other components from a program planning perspective. Based on this experience and the evaluation results, we believe the ASP demonstrates its feasibility to be transferred to other sites. This evaluation is supported by a substantial amount of evidence, for example, the verified crime decline in the lobbies and the increased perception of security in the lobbies by the residents.

Limited evaluation of the software programs such as the IRSA and the CSE have provided the consultants with a variety of observations. These observations lead us to believe that the software programs are important to the effective management of the entire security design. They may not be as well defined as the ASP and their objectives may need more refinement, but they too can be transferred with the ASP to other sites.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

CABRINI-GREEN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The High Impact Program was funded by the Chicago Cook County Criminal Justice Commission (CCCCJC) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC). Before the reader is presented with the analysis of the specific High Impact components, it is essential to understand the environment of the Cabrini-Green complex. The following section contains a discussion of the background and circumstances leading to the decision to plan, develop, and implement a wide variety of programs within the total Cabrini-Green complex.

1. OVERVIEW OF CABRINI-GREEN HOMES

Cabrini-Green is a public housing complex owned and operated by the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) and is located on the Near North side of the City in an economically diverse area. The corporate headquarters of Montgomery Ward & Company are located to the south and west of the Cabrini-Green complex. East of Cabrini-Green is Chicago's "Gold Coast," an area of expensive shops, townhouses, rental apartments, and condominium apartments.

Cabrini-Green is centrally located in an area of intense urban renewal in the City of Chicago designed to significantly upgrade both the residential and commercial environment of this area of the City. The various major improvement programs underway in the Cabrini-Green development, particularly the Target Projects Program (TPP) and the High Impact Program, are designed to complement the overall upgrading and improvement of this area of the City by providing a safe, secure, and desirable place to live in the public housing development environment.

Cabrini-Green is, in reality, a combination of three developments; Frances Cabrini Homes, Cabrini Extension, and William Green Homes. These three developments cover a land area

of 70.1 acres, consist of 3,569 dwelling units in 78 residential buildings, and contain a residential population of approximately 13,275. The total development cost of Cabrini-Green was \$48,000,000, and the replacement cost is currently estimated at approximately \$100,000,000.

A brief overview of the specifics of this development is presented in the following table. Occupancy data relates to the period prior to the High Impact Program.

Specifics (12/31/73)	Frances Cabrini Homes	Cabrini Extension	William Green Homes	Total
Year completed	1943	1958	1962	
Number of buildings	55	15	8	78
Building height				
Two stories	24	-	-	24
Three to ten stories	31	12	-	43
Over ten stories	-	3	8	11
Total apartments	581	1,896	1,092	3,569
Occupied apartments	540	1,619	929	3,088
Vacant apartments	41	277	163	481
Vacancy rate	7.1%	14.6%	14.9%	13.5%

Other characteristics of this development and its resident population as of 12/31/73 are presented as follows:

- The average number of persons per household was 4.3, with minors comprising 69 percent of the population, and adults, 31 percent.
 - The distribution of the number of persons per family was:
 - .. Two and under -- 25 percent.
 - .. Three to five -- 48 percent.
 - .. Six to nine -- 24 percent.
 - .. Ten and over -- 3 percent.
- Black households comprised 99.6 percent of all households.

- Household structure was distributed as follows:

- Husband, wife, and children -- 17 percent.
- One-parent families -- 73 percent.
- Nonelderly single persons -- 6 percent.
- Nonelderly childless families -- 2 percent.
- Elderly households -- 2 percent.

- The median income of households in the project was \$3,310 with 18 percent under \$2,000 and 21 percent over \$6,000.
- Households receiving some assistance or benefit grants accounted for 83 percent of all households.

Cabrini-Green, then, exhibits many of the characteristics of other large housing developments in Chicago and other cities: low income, a high percentage of minors, a high percentage of one-parent families, and a high percentage of residents on some sort of public assistance.

The reputation of Cabrini-Green was considered to be no better or worse than that of other housing developments in the City, until such factors as the social unrest of the mid-1960's, development and consolidation of extremely powerful street gangs, and fires following the death of Dr. Martin Luther King served to highlight the problems of the project. These problems were particularly highlighted in 1970 by the killing of two Chicago police officers in the development. Thus, the current reputation of the development is not good. Cabrini-Green and Robert Taylor Homes, particularly, have received unfavorable nationwide attention in discussions of public housing problems.

The perception of the lack of a safe and secure environment in the Cabrini-Green project is held by both residents of the development and nonresidents. In communications with the Chicago

Housing Authority through tenants' councils and through more informal means, Cabrini-Green tenants have expressed a high concern for a perceived lack of safety and security. Nonresidents assume, from reputation, that the development has a high crime rate and a low level of security.

2. SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Crime statistics or analyses of defendants do not adequately describe the problem of safety and security maintenance in a public housing environment. The problem is really one of the total environment of a public housing development. This environment includes the residents themselves - their cultural perceptions, lifestyles, and characteristics. It also includes the physical spaces in a housing development - the buildings and apartments, the grounds, and the means of entry and egress. The neighborhood and all other factors which impact upon public housing (educational opportunities, unemployment, medical and city services, etc.) all form the environment of a housing development. A number of studies have shown that the overall environment of most housing developments, as they are presently constituted, is not conducive to actual and perceived safety and security.

Probably the most discussed recent work concerning safety and the environment in public housing has been Defensible Space by Oscar Newman (1972), the results of an analysis of the concept of crime prevention through urban design in New York City public housing and other cities. Newman's work resulted in a number of conclusions, for example:

- High-rise elevator buildings are not successful in terms of providing a proper atmosphere for family housing.
- Although difficult for middle and upper income families, high-rise buildings create even more problems for poor and broken families.

- The danger to children in these types of buildings is significant.

.. There were 21 deaths of children in New York housing developments between 1969 and 1971 which were caused by elevator accidents.

- Many public housing developments, in their design phase, have tended to ignore traditional architectural practices, such as the concept of territoriality and the need for visual security.
- Crime tends to flourish in most public housing areas because of density, family makeup, and economic circumstances.
- Public housing crime is ordinarily perpetrated by the residents of public housing against residents of public housing.
- The level of reporting of serious crime in public housing is usually low, thus not providing a true statistical picture of the crime in an area.

Newman's findings are not startling or revolutionary. Officials of the Chicago Housing Authority (and other public housing authorities) have been saying the same thing for years. However, Newman's work serves to capsulize what many know to be prevalent public housing conditions. Of importance is Newman's demonstration that there are positive steps that can be taken to improve the security, safety, and environment in public housing developments. Some are subtle (simple fencing), whereas some involve more detailed security systems and changes. The overall conclusion or implication of Newman's study and other similar studies is that significant changes have to be made in the public housing environment to improve the safety and security level of its residents.

3. DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF CURRENT CABRINI-GREEN PROGRAMS

As shown previously, many of the problems common to public housing in the United States are evident in Cabrini-Green. For instance, the problems associated with high-rise housing developments exist to a great degree in Cabrini-Green (e.g., elevator vandalism). The City of Chicago Department of Planning, City and Community Development (PCCD), and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) have determined that concentrated resources need to be utilized to address these problems. Since it is not feasible for Cabrini-Green or other housing developments to be totally abandoned, improvements must be concentrated on the present development and designed to make the environment of Cabrini-Green more conducive to safety.

Though badly needed, concentrated resources are difficult to designate during a period of inflation and rising maintenance costs. For instance, before the High Impact Program, the average monthly maintenance cost per unit in Cabrini-Green was \$48.61, which was \$7 higher than the average for the Chicago Housing Authority. Based on this figure, the average yearly maintenance cost for Cabrini-Green was approximately \$2,100,000.

Despite these problems, City and CHA planners have attempted to concentrate several programs in the areas where they are most needed.

Cabrini-Green High Impact Program (HIP)

The planners have, as a result of these programs, been able to develop a coordinated approach to the problems of Cabrini-Green by utilizing concentrated resources to undertake the simultaneous program activities designed to improve the quality of life and security in the development.

The High Impact Program for the Cabrini-Green public housing development is a comprehensive security program designed to test architectural improvements and new management and human services programs. The overall goal of the program is to test whether high density apartment buildings in public housing developments can, in fact, be made into significantly safer, more desirable places for low-income families to live.

In 1975, three grants were approved and funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) to make possible the implementation of programs developed by the Chicago Housing Authority and the Department of Human Services (DHS), which would lead to the attainment of the overall goal. Also, in order to provide coordination and planning for, and monitoring of, the HIP, ILEC funded the Department of Planning, City and Community Development (formerly the Department of Development and Planning) to perform these tasks and to oversee the overall evaluation of the HIP.

Brief descriptions of the elements of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program follow:

• Architectural Security Program

This program was designed to improve the actual and perceived security of residents as a result of architectural modifications to building lobbies and by stationing security personnel in each building lobby.

Architectural work included the installation of a new masonry wall to enclose first floor lobbies and security areas; new doors and frames; new vandal resistant mailboxes; polycarbonate glazing; electronic door strikes and sensors; 7-foot chain link fence; 7-foot wrought iron fence; and two IBT Door Answering Systems. This component involved the installation of electronic security features in and around the four target buildings. These included door controls for four doors in the 19-floor buildings; door controls for two doors in the 16-floor buildings; elevator controls for four elevators in the 19-floor

buildings; elevator controls for two elevators in the 16-floor buildings; two all-weather television cameras; and the monitors in the security stations.

The security component's major program element was an intensive and ongoing training program for the staff employed to implement the security program. Recruitment of 29 security personnel began in July 1975. The security program was operational in November 1975. A training program was provided by the Chicago Police Academy.

- Management Outpost

The Management Outpost was developed by the Chicago Housing Authority as part of the HUD/Target Projects Program (TPP). The staff of the Program works with the residents to solve housing, social, and family problems. They also work with security staff and the Chicago Police Department's Cabrini-Green Police Unit in the prevention and reduction of crime in the Cabrini-Green complex.

Twenty-four Management Outpost offices, one operating in each building, have been located throughout Cabrini-Green since June 1975. These facilities house 29 Management Outpost teams of one Resident Aide, one Resident Safety Aide, and one Resident Service Aide. Of these, the Resident Safety Aide is salaried through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission funds. All Management Outpost staff must be recruited from among the resident population of Cabrini-Green. Social and security services are available 24 hours per day.

- Prevention and Treatment

The six program components of the Prevention and Treatment Program are the Youth Service Bureau (YSB), the Youth Shelter Homes (YSH), the Community Safety Education Program (CSE), Management Support (MS), School Assistance Program (SAP), Youthful Offender Treatment and Prevention Program (YOTP), and the Women's Defense and Crime Prevention Program (WDCP).

The YSB, YSH, YOTP, and SAP programs were designed to provide counselling and support services to divert youth and young adults from involvement with the criminal justice system. The YSB, YSH, and YOTP programs focused on Cabrini-Green youth who had become involved with the system. The YSH provided short-term residential care, while the SAP provided services to youth who were referred by school officials and teachers.

The CSE and the WDCP were components designed to supplement the physical building modifications with human effort in order to ensure maintenance of security for Cabrini-Green residents.

- Administrative Assistance and Development

The Department of Planning, City and Community Development received a grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to monitor, coordinate, and evaluate the other components of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. In addition, the Department conducted planning studies for the Lower North area, developed new funding sources, and conducted security studies outside of the Cabrini-Green area.

The overall objective of the High Impact Program was, through coordinated application of these security, treatment, and resident educational strategies, to reduce the incidence of crime in the Cabrini-Green housing development, improve the feeling of security of its residents, and develop cost-effective strategies that can be expanded within the development and transferred to other projects managed by the Chicago Housing Authority.

Chicago Alliance for Collaborative Effort

The Chicago Alliance for Collaborative Effort (CACE) was a program developed after months of deliberation and community contact in the Cabrini-Green complex. The objectives of the program are:

- To motivate residents to help themselves.

- To offer individualized human services to families.
- To remove the stigma associated with a Cabrini-Green address and give residents the opportunity to create an address at which they will be proud to live.
- To increase resident responsibility in each building.
- To make a long-term commitment to a building center program which would strive to individualize high-rise buildings, one by one.

Working closely with the Chicago Housing Authority, the Cabrini-Green Local Advisory Council, and various building tenant councils, the YMCA and Chicago Youth Centers are currently beginning to operate four building centers. The first year target was to operate in ten of the 23 high-rise buildings. Four building centers went into operation in 1974. These centers were staffed by professionals, paraprofessionals, and local residents:

- To conduct programs at the building site.
- To link residents to resources (jobs, for example) and programs (tutoring, health care, etc.) outside the building.
- To work with the building tenants council to increase tenant participation and responsibility for living conditions in their building.

Cabrini-Green Police Unit

A second program instituted at Cabrini-Green was the Cabrini-Green Police Unit developed by the Chicago Police Department. It was designed to be an organizational unit of the CPD, operating from a unit office at 365 West Oak Street. The Police Unit performs police services for those persons and buildings which comprise Cabrini-Green. The patrolmen are

responsible for vertical patrol of all buildings assigned to their sector and the immediate surroundings of these buildings, including, but not limited to, parking lots, playlots, community rooms, and laundry facilities.

Normal patrol procedures are based on a two-person patrol team, and the Police Unit attempts to maintain the integrity of this team concept. Portable radios are used as a link to other teams in the area and to the Communications Center.

Patrol is designed to be accomplished in a random manner. This includes the riding of elevators, and an inspection of stairwells, balconies, and community rooms on all floor levels of the building complex, as well as laundry facilities, without holding to an established pattern.

Specially localized patrol may be implemented at the discretion of the unit commander. If, in his opinion, a building, a group of buildings, or an area requires heavier than normal patrol saturation, the unit commander may reassign teams from other patrol sectors to the affected area. Specially localized patrol may normally be maintained for periods of short duration and, if the problem persists, realignment of sectors can also be requested.

Target Projects Program (TPP)

A major program instituted at Cabrini-Green was the Target Projects Program, funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It provided monies for a three-part effort within Cabrini-Green. The three facets of the program were:

- Management Outposts were established on the first floor of every high-rise building and at other key locations to provide 24-hour-a-day security services; health, welfare, and recreational services; an open-line communications system; full management services regarding tenant requests and assistance to tenant councils.

- Comprehensive Social Services were provided by the Family Service Bureau of United Charities of Chicago. Working through the Management Outposts, the 10-man team of experienced case-workers and family service workers concentrated their efforts on those multisocial problem families and individuals in the development who required such attention.
- Deferred and Routine Maintenance was performed to put every apartment and public space in acceptable condition. Teams of craftsmen, including carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, went from door to door to complete deferred maintenance. Supplemental crews restored vandalized vacant apartments, repaired fencing, and replaced shrubbery.

APPENDIX B

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Three surveys have been conducted since the start of the High Impact Program evaluation. These surveys took place as follows:

- Baseline Survey: Summer of 1976 (prior to full implementation of the High Impact Program).
- First Follow-Up Survey: Fall 1976.
- Second Follow-Up Survey: Summer 1977.

This section of the report describes the sampling design and statistical methodology used in these Resident Attitude and Perception Surveys (RAPS). The section is subdivided into the following areas: Overall Research Design, Sampling Plans and Mechanics, Summary of Sampling Plan, Survey Instruments, Interviewer Training, Field Data Collection, and General Analysis Approach.

A. OVERALL RESEARCH DESIGN

The research methodology for the Baseline and Follow-Up surveys was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of programs introduced as part of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. The most critical portion of the research, therefore, was measurement and evaluation of changes in attitudes and perceptions. If, for example, residents' perceptions of crime severity and fear of crime decreased in the Cabrini-Green experimental buildings over the course of the three surveys, then the Architectural Security component of the High Impact Program might be responsible.

Change in attitudes alone, however, does not provide sufficient evidence of the effectiveness of a specific program. For example, a decrease in fear as reported above might only reflect an overall decrease in perceived crime among the general population, due, perhaps, to seasonal trends in crime incidence. In order to determine whether changes in various attitudes and perceptions among residents of the experimental buildings could be attributed specifically to the Architectural Security Program, and not to a more general trend, several "control groups" were established. These groups were drawn from Stateway Gardens, a development similar to Cabrini-Green, and from locations within Cabrini-Green which were not part of the Architectural Program. By evaluating changes in the attitudes and perceptions of Cabrini-Green residents affected by the Program with attitude changes among residents of other locations, it was possible to determine whether the changes could, in fact, be attributed directly to the Architectural Security Program. Evaluation of other High Impact Program components could be similarly conducted using appropriate "treatment groups vs. control groups" comparisons.

All changes within Cabrini-Green from the time of the Baseline survey through the Follow-Up surveys were compared with changes observed in the control housing development, Stateway Gardens. To specifically assess the effect of the Architectural Security (experimental) Program, three controls were used. These consisted of two control groups within Cabrini-Green (CG) not involved in the security renovation: (1) CG nonexperimental high-rise and medium-rise buildings¹, (2) CG Rowhouses, and (3) Stateway Gardens (SG). Certain attitude and perception measures also were collected on another "control

¹Nonexperimental buildings include the four specific control buildings: 1117-1119 Cleveland (19 floors); 630 Evergreen (16 floors); 862 Sedgwick (7 floors); 911 Hudson (7 floors); but not the Rowhouses.

group" outside both CG and SG developments. The neighborhood surrounding the CG development location was surveyed to determine whether changes taking place in the developments might have an effect on other surrounding areas.

The overall research design for the Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up surveys is shown in Exhibit B-1. The Exhibit shows the various locations from which residents were sampled to comprise the research samples, the types of "treatments" or "program interventions" introduced within each location, and the sequence of Baseline and Follow-Up surveys conducted to evaluate the effects of the various "treatments." The term "Observation" in the Exhibit refers to the collections of survey questionnaire data on each of the respective groups at each respective point in the evaluation time frame.

Using Exhibit B-1 as a frame of reference, five distinct target populations were identified for participation in the Attitude and Perception Survey:

- Cabrini-Green leaseholders.
- Cabrini-Green youth (age 12-18).
- Stateway Gardens leaseholders.
- Stateway Gardens youth (age 12-18).
- Neighborhood leaseholders and homeowners in the area surrounded by LaSalle Street (east), Superior Street (south), Chicago River and Halsted Street (west), and North Avenue (north).

Leaseholders were selected as major survey targets because they are most commonly the heads of households, the major opinion leaders in the family unit, and the key decision makers in determining continued residence in the development. Youth attitudes also were considered important because of the high proportion of youth living in the project and because of the impact of youth behavior on resident attitudes and perceptions.

EXHIBIT B-1

SUMMARY OF THE BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS DESIGN

<u>Site</u>	<u>Baseline survey</u>	<u>Treatment or intervention</u>	<u>First Follow-Up survey</u>	<u>Second Follow-Up survey</u>
Cabrini-Greep Experimental ¹	Observation 1	Architectural Security Program plus other elements of the High Impact Program	Observation 2	Observation 3
Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental	Observation 4	High Impact Program (excluding Architectural Security Program)	Observation 5	Observation 6
Stateway Gardens (all nonexperimental)	Observation 7	None	Observation 8	Observation 9
Neighborhood (surrounding residential area)	Observation 10	Indirect exposure to High Impact Program (possible crime displacement)	Observation 11	Observation 12

¹The "experimental" buildings are those which were modified as part of the Architectural Security Program. They are:

1340 North Larrabee (High-Rise)
1150-1160 North Sedgwick (High-Rise)
364 West Oak (Medium-Rise)
365 West Oak (Medium-Rise)

All other high-rise and medium-rise buildings are considered "nonexperimental." In some analyses, the nonexperimental high- and medium-rise buildings are separated from the Rowhouses (low-rise) and the survey results are reported separately.

Frequently, a long-range evaluation project such as this identifies a group of individuals representative of the various populations of interest and evaluates these same individuals' attitudes and perceptions on a recurring, periodic basis. For example, Cabrini-Green, Stateway Gardens, and neighborhood residents might be sampled at random, and visited every six months or so to determine their opinions regarding various aspects of their living environment. Relative changes within the various groups can then be used to evaluate the effectiveness of programs introduced to improve the living environment.

A number of advantages can be demonstrated from a statistical point of view in assessing attitude and perception changes through "repeated measures" on a given group of individuals. For example, measurement error across different observations of the same groups of individuals tends to be less substantial than error obtained when different, "independent groups" are measured on each occasion. The "power" of statistical tests used to assess program effects is thereby increased.

For the above reasons, the Cabrini-Green Attitude and Perception Survey was designed to assess changes in attitudes and perceptions over time within a fixed research group. Using this technique, Deliverable Product No. 6 - First-Year Evaluation Report summarized the results of Baseline and Follow-Up surveys completed on a sample of individuals prior to the High Impact Program and again approximately six months later.

Unfortunately, a study design using repeated measurement of the same individuals is subject to the effects of population movement. As individuals move out of their respective developments or neighborhoods, the research sample shrinks to an unusably small size. For example, movement and general unavailability of residents resulted in the survey sample shrinking by approximately 30 percent during the span of the

First-Year Evaluation. Such an effect makes statistical evaluation progressively less feasible as additional follow-up surveys are conducted.

Because of the marked attrition of sample members during the first year's Baseline and Follow-Up surveys, and because similar attrition rates would have rendered accurate evaluation analyses impossible during the Second-Year Evaluation Study, it was decided to draw a new research sample prior to the second year's survey. The impact of this decision affected both the conduct of the Second-Year Evaluation survey and the statistical treatment of the resulting survey data.

The effect of this decision on the general research design can be seen by examining Exhibit B-1. Data collected on the Cabrini-Green experimental residents, for example, represented repeated measurements on the same group of individuals during Observation 1 and Observation 2 (First-Year Evaluation). However, data from Observation 3, utilized in the Second-Year Evaluation, were collected on a newly sampled group of Cabrini-Green experimental residents. Effects on the research design were similar for other survey groups.

It should be noted that the change from a "repeated measures" design to one specifying a new survey group does not produce a less effective evaluation study. On the contrary, adherence to a repeated measures design is likely to yield shrinkage of the research samples below the sizes required to provide meaningful and accurate estimates of program effects.

B. SAMPLING PLANS AND MECHANICS

Following sections of the appendix describe methods used to obtain the research samples for the Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up surveys. Although sampling methods were much the same across survey waves and resident locations, certain differences require that the techniques employed during each wave and in each location be reported separately.

Baseline and First Follow-Up Survey

Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens Sampling Plan and Mechanics

Stratified random sampling was employed in developing the Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens Baseline and First Follow-Up research samples. Stratification was used for two reasons: (1) as an aid to assuring the statistical precision of survey findings, and (2) because the strata themselves represented, in some cases, specific domains of study. Three stratification variables were employed in the Cabrini-Green research design. These were:

- Three levels of building height: high (15-19 stories), medium (7-10 stories), and low (Row-houses).
- Two levels of involvement in the Architectural Security Program (involvement vs. noninvolvement): buildings involved were 1340 North Larrabee, 1150 North Sedgwick, 1160 North Sedgwick, 364 West Oak, and 365 West Oak.
- Two levels of resident types: leaseholder and youth.

Application of these stratification variables and levels to the sampling design produced ten distinct strata within Cabrini-Green. The strata descriptions are shown in Table B-1.

Two of the three stratification variables described above were employed in Stateway Gardens. Building height was divided on two levels (high- and medium-rise). Leaseholders and youth formed the second stratification variable. Thus, four strata were developed. The strata descriptions for Stateway Gardens are summarized in Table B-2.

TABLE B-1
SAMPLING DESIGN:
CABRINI-GREEN DEVELOPMENT

Stratum	Available ¹ Dwelling Units	Occupied ² Dwelling Units	Youth ³ Age 12-18	Total Survey Population Per Stratum	Desired ⁴ Sample Size	Approximate Sampling Fraction
1. High-Rise, Security, Leaseholder	405	273	291	273	72	1/4
2. High-Rise, Security, Youth				291	38	1/8
3. High-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	1,305	1,124	1,594	1,124	89	1/13
4. High-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth				1,594	42	1/38
5. Medium-Rise, Security, Leaseholder	126	122	105	122	54	1/2
6. Medium-Rise, Security, Youth				105	31	3/10
7. Medium-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	982	919	849	919	87	1/10
8. Medium-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth				849	41	1/20
*Low-Rise, Security, Leaseholder				EMPTY STRATUM		
*Low-Rise, Security, Youth				EMPTY STRATUM		
9. Low-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	581	554	438	554	82	1/7
10. Low-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth				438	39	1/11
Total	3,399	2,992	3,277	6,269	575	1/11

¹Includes reduction for boarded units.

²Source: Social Profile Report, April 1975, Chicago Housing Authority.

³Source: Table G (Distribution of Children by Age Group) in Social Profile Report (CHA, April 1975). Based on age categories 11-15 and 16-18 which were proportionately reduced to arrive at the age category 12-18. Proportions to be used for quota sampling within the youth strata are:

Stratum	% 12-15	% 16-18
2	71	29
4	59	41
6	69	31
8	59	41
10	67	33

⁴Head of household stratum: confidence level = 95%, precision = 10%.

Youth stratum: confidence level = 95%, precision = 15%.

TABLE B-2

SAMPLING DESIGN:
STATEWAY GARDENS

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Available Dwelling Units</u>	<u>Youth Aged 12-18¹</u>	<u>Survey Population</u>	<u>Desired Sample Size²</u>	<u>Approximate Sampling Fraction</u>
1. High-Rise, Leaseholder	1,380		1,380	75	1/18
2. High-Rise, Youth		1,170	1,170	34	1/34
3. Medium-Rise, Leaseholder	260		260	61	1/4
4. Medium-Rise, Youth		220	220	30	1/7

¹Source: CHA statistical report, 1974; estimated based on allocation of minors to stratum proportional to dwelling units per stratum; relation of minors to youth 12-18 based on same proportion found in Cabrini-Green.

²Leaseholder strata: confidence level = 95%; precision = 11%; Youth strata: confidence level = 95%; precision = 17%; proportions to be used for quota sampling within both youth strata are 61% (12-15) and 39% (16-18).

Planned sample sizes are shown in Tables B-1 and B-2 for each stratum. Sample sizes were determined on the basis of maintaining an acceptable degree of precision in estimating population parameters and in satisfying budget limits that constrained the total number of possible interviews. Since the population of greatest interest was that of leaseholders, a greater number of interviews was planned within the leaseholder strata, resulting in expected precision of ± 10 percent for Cabrini-Green and ± 11 percent for Stateway Gardens at the 95 percent level of confidence. Expected precision levels were ± 17 percent for Stateway Gardens youth and ± 10 percent for Cabrini-Green youth. Thus, stratified sampling was disproportional in the CG and SG surveys. The sampling plan for the neighborhood survey called for 150 interviews with an expected precision of ± 8 percent.

Sampling mechanics in both Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens involve preparing master lists of all occupied housing units in each stratum. The list employed was a Chicago Housing Authority computer printout that summarized dwelling units and leaseholder names. This list (CHA compiled a list of tenants as of January 1976) was first subdivided into the above mentioned strata. Each housing unit listed was then numbered in sequence. A list of random numbers was generated by a computer program, equal in length to the appropriate desired sample size for each stratum. The random numbers were then matched with the numbers assigned to individual housing units, and the initial sample was selected based on matching numbers within the two sets.

The sampling procedure for youth strata was the same as that for leaseholders, with the addition of one technique. In order to obtain numbers proportionate to population values for youths aged 12 to 15 and 16 to 18, a quota sampling scheme was developed. The proportions of youths to be interviewed in each age range for each stratum are shown in Tables B-1 and B-2. The youth sampling scheme required interviewers to locate in each

sampled dwelling a youth of pre-specified age. When more than one youth falling into the proper range was available in the sampled apartment, the interviewer consulted a randomized selection table to determine which youth should be interviewed (Exhibit B-2).

• Sampling Outcomes

Deliverable Product No. 6 - First-Year Evaluation Report provides a detailed discussion and analysis of the sampling problems and modifications which occurred during the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys. What follows is a brief summary of that discussion.

Modifications of the original sampling approach involved the provision of supplemental sampling lists drawn on a random basis. In addition, as the deadline for survey completion approached, the interviewing staff completed a number of interviews on the basis of respondent availability. "Availability respondents" were residents who met the survey's age and location requirements, and who often resided in the apartment identified for sampling.

The Baseline survey data revealed that 920 persons were interviewed in comparison to the desired sample size of 925. Neighborhood interviews exactly matched the desired number of 150. Although the number of interviews in the other populations varied somewhat from the desired sample size, in no case was the number interviewed less than 90 percent of the desired sample size. In order to achieve this number, slightly less than 40 percent of the respondents were selected from the supplemental sampling lists, and on the basis of respondent availability.

EXHIBIT B-2
SELECTION TABLE FOR YOUTH INTERVIEWS

<u>If the number of youths in the apartment falling within the age group is</u>	<u>Schedule the interview with the youth numbered*</u>
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	3
5	4
6 or more	4

*List the youths living in the apartment in the order given to you by the leaseholder, then number each youth in order.

Interviewers were much more successful in interviewing respondents in the adult strata than in the youth strata. This reflected the sampling technique which was oriented toward the specification of dwelling units rather than youths by name. Thus, the results were not unexpected.

The critical question generated from consideration of these sampling outcomes is, of course, whether the Baseline survey samples could still be considered representative of the survey populations and whether there were significant differences between the respondents drawn from the three sampling sources. One way of considering the representativeness of the sample to the total population is to compare various demographic characteristics of the samples with those same characteristics which are known in the population. For this evaluation, such a comparison was made on the basis of family size.

The average family size reported by sampled CG adults is 4.4 and for SG adults is 4.2 persons per family. On the basis of the distribution of family sizes within the samples, the 95 percent confidence interval for the true population means ranges from 4.096 to 4.607 for CG and from 3.811 to 4.510 for SG. According to the 1975 CHA Statistical Report, the population means for CG and SG are 4.1 and 3.9, respectively. Thus, the true population values fall within the probable range of population values estimated on the basis of the obtained samples.

An additional approach was employed to test for significant differences among respondents drawn from three sampling sources. This approach involved an analysis of several demographic and attitudinal

variables. The results of this analysis demonstrated a lack of significant differences on two critical attitudinal items (perceived personal safety and change in the quality of life over the previous six months).

These findings suggest that the necessary modifications which were undertaken in the Baseline survey approach did not detract from the meaningfulness of the survey findings. Thus, although the survey findings should be viewed with a normal degree of professional caution, it can be asserted with reasonable assurance that they are representative samplings of the populations defined in the original sampling plan.

In the First Follow-Up survey, interviews were successfully completed with 350 residents of CG (68.5 percent of the Baseline respondents), 153 in SG (76.1 percent of the Baseline respondents), and 76 in the neighborhood (50.7 percent of the Baseline respondents). The percentages of original survey participants who were interviewed in the second wave were relatively similar in each stratum. The percentage of "repeaters" ranged from 50.7 percent among neighborhood respondents to 85.3 percent in Stratum 2 of Stateway Gardens.

Analyses were also undertaken to investigate the differences in the percentage of repeaters who were drawn from the Baseline's original, supplemental, and availability sampling sources. Overall results indicated that 70.8 percent of residents from the original lists were re-interviewed, while 57.6 percent and 66.1 percent of the residents from the supplemental and availability groups participated in follow-up interviews.

As described earlier, the degree of attrition in follow-up interviews raised the question of possibly biased results in assessing change from the first to the second wave interviews. To investigate this possibility, Baseline survey respondents were divided into two groups: those who were re-interviewed in the Follow-Up survey and those who were interviewed only in the Baseline survey.

Analyses were carried out to test the significance of the differences (t-tests) between second wave participants and non-participants on Baseline survey results within each of the analysis groups (CG experimental, CG nonexperimental, CG Rowhouses, SG, and neighborhood). Analyses of differences were conducted on several key attitudinal and demographic variables.

Results showed that only 7 of 115 comparisons between the groups yielded significant differences. The proportion of differences observed is no greater than would be expected by change alone. Three of these seven differences occurred among neighborhood residents, whereas only one significant difference occurred among CG experimental residents. In conclusion, it appears that selective attrition did not occur in the Follow-Up survey.

Neighborhood

The sampling plan for the neighborhood leaseholders and homeowners survey was a design involving multistage area sampling with probabilities proportional to size (PPS). Initially, all blocks falling into the geographic area defined as the neighborhood were identified from a U.S. Census Bureau tenant and block listing (1970, see Appendix for list used). These blocks comprised approximately 13,000 occupied dwelling units (DUs).

The next step involved selection of the primary sampling units (PSUs). All blocks were listed, and consecutive numbers were assigned to each in proportion to the number of occupied DUs on each block. Twenty-four random numbers in the range 1-13,000 were then generated by a computer program. These numbers were used to identify blocks whose range of consecutive numbers included the random number. In this manner, 24 PSUs were selected in the first stage.

Second-stage sampling again employed PPS. Interviewers from Consumer Research Consortium, the firm conducting the actual interviews for Arthur Young & Company, were sent to each of the 24 blocks to list all occupied DUs. DUs were numbered and addresses were recorded. The number of DUs for each block was totaled, and consecutive numbers were assigned proportionally to each block. These 24 blocks comprised 5,275 occupied DUs. One hundred fifty random numbers in the range 1 - 5,275 were then generated by computer. These numbers were then matched with the DU number to identify the DUs to be sampled.

Second Follow-Up Survey

Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens

Sampling mechanics for the Second Follow-Up survey in Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens locations were much the same as during the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys. A stratified random sampling model was adopted using the building height, experimental status, and leaseholder versus youth strata described above. In addition, however, results of the First-Year Evaluation study suggested an advantage in sampling sufficient numbers of individuals from specific development buildings to allow building-by-building comparisons on certain measures.

Therefore, in preparation for the second-year survey, CHA compiled a list of Cabrini-Green residents as of May 1977 which was then subdivided into groups representing the individual

buildings at Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens and the Cabrini-Green Rowhouses. A list of households in each group was then randomly generated by a computer program, equal in number to one and one-half times the desired sample size for each building. The additional households were selected as in the Baseline survey, in case residents were either unwilling or unable to participate in the survey. Separate lists were made for leaseholders and youths.

Applications of the ten stratification levels to the Cabrini-Green population produced the strata breakdown shown in Table B-3. Specification of the number of available dwelling units and total survey population within each stratum for the Second Follow-Up survey was, again, based on a May 1977 CHA list of Cabrini-Green tenants. Planned sample sizes shown in Table B-3 yielded expected precisions of +5 percent for adults, +6 percent for youth, and +4 percent for the total Cabrini-Green sample at the 95 percent level of confidence.

The second-year sampling plan for Stateway Gardens followed the same approach as described for Cabrini-Green. Application of the building height and leaseholder versus youth stratification variables to updated CHA data yielded the survey population statistics shown in Table B-4. Again, the possible advantage in building-by-building analysis led to a sampling plan wherein the planned sample sizes were developed to draw sufficient numbers of residents from the various buildings to permit individual statistical analyses. As above, computer-generated listings of building residents were obtained based on randomly sampling one and one-half times the planned sample for each building. Table B-4 shows the planned sample sizes, collapsed across buildings into the four basic sampling strata. The planned sample sizes yielded estimates of statistical precision at +8 percent for SG adults, +12 percent for SG youth, and +7 percent for the total sample at the 95 percent level of confidence.

TABLE B-3
 SAMPLING DESIGN FOR CABRINI-GREEN DEVELOPMENT:
 SECOND FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Stratum	Available ¹ Dwelling Units	Occupied ² Dwelling Units	Youth Age 12-18	Total Survey Population Per Stratum	Desired Sample Size
1. High-Rise Security, Leaseholder	405	306		306	64
2. High-Rise, Security, Youth			256	256	40
3. High-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	1,305	1,176		1,176	99
4. High-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth			1,351	1,351	63
5. Medium-Rise, Security, Leaseholder	126	125		125	50
6. Medium-Rise, Security, Youth			86	86	30
7. Medium-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	982	951		951	100
8. Medium-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth			772	772	50
*Low-Rise, Security, Leaseholder			EMPTY STRATUM		
*Low-Rise, Security, Youth			EMPTY STRATUM		
9. Low-Rise, Nonsecurity, Leaseholder	581	566		566	60
10. Low-Rise, Nonsecurity, Youth			465	465	30
Total	3,399	3,124	2,930	6,054	586

¹Includes reduction for boarded units.

²Source: Social Profile Report, April 1976, Chicago Housing Authority.

TABLE B-4

SAMPLING DESIGN FOR STATEWAY GARDENS DEVELOPMENT:
SECOND FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Available Dwelling Units</u>	<u>Youth Aged¹ 12-18</u>	<u>Survey Population</u>	<u>Desired Sample Size</u>
1. High-Rise, Leaseholder	1,380		1,364	114
2. High-Rise, Youth		920	920	54
3. Medium-Rise, Leaseholder	260		259	30
4. Medium-Rise, Youth		198	198	14
Total	1,640	1,118	2,741	212

¹Source: 1975 CHA Statistical Report.

The procedure used in sampling youths from the 12 to 15 and 16 to 18 year age ranges was the same as that used during the Baseline survey.

Neighborhood

Selection of the Second Follow-Up neighborhood sample was exactly the same as reported above for the Baseline survey. The original list of 5,275 occupied dwelling units (DUs) generated in the Baseline survey was used as input to a computer program that randomly generated a new list of 150 DUs to be sampled in the Second Follow-Up.

C. SUMMARY OF SAMPLING PLAN

The preceding plan provided survey samples from each population of interest that would (a) yield acceptable precision in the estimation of population parameters, (b) be feasible within budget constraints of the survey, and (c) assure that statistical analyses would be based on examination of major comparison groups as well as individual strata as needed. The sample size planned for the Baseline survey proved to be sufficiently large to provide for reasonable attrition of respondents without marked loss in the precision of statistical estimates developed on the First Follow-Up survey. However, anticipated further attrition led to the decision to specify a new sample prior to the Second Follow-Up survey. While developed to obtain a new sample of development and neighborhood residents, the actual sampling mechanics of the Second Follow-Up survey were substantially the same as those proven in earlier phases of the evaluation program.

While preceding sections of the report have dealt independently and in detail with the approaches of the Baseline, First Follow-Up and Second Follow-Up surveys, the primary focus of the following sections is on describing the research methods used in the Second Follow-Up survey. Previous reports (Deliverable Products 2 and 6 of the First-Year High Impact Program Evaluation) have provided detailed outlines of the methodology followed

in completing the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys. The succeeding material provides a brief recap of these methods, while focusing on the specific techniques followed in the Second Follow-Up survey.

D. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Five survey instruments were designed to address the major areas of interest. These instruments targeted the five major survey populations: Cabrini-Green Leaseholder (Adult), Cabrini-Green Youth, Stateway Gardens Leaseholder (Adult), Stateway Gardens Youth, and Neighborhood residents. Because not all items would be applicable to all survey populations and because certain special questions were required for the target population, each survey instrument was somewhat different in content. In spite of variation among the questionnaires, a large core of items common to all instruments was developed.

Questionnaire items and format were developed through collaboration among representatives of Arthur Young & Company, the City of Chicago's Department of Planning, City and Community Development (DPCCD), and the field interviewers. Research needs suggested that two approaches were necessary: first, it was desirable to develop questions that were amenable to the measurement of actual change from the Baseline to the two Follow-Up surveys. Second, it was desirable to include certain questions designed to assess perceived change. The measurement of perceived change was important because certain elements of the High Impact Program had begun prior to the onset of the administration of the Baseline survey.

The survey content was designed to tap various components of the High Impact Program. In addition, numerous background or demographic variables were measured. The complete content of the survey can be summarized into the following general categories:

- Background and demographic characteristics.

- Experiences and attitudes in connection with crime.
- Perceptions of personal safety.
- Quality of life and life satisfaction.
- General attitudes and perceptions in connection with Cabrini-Green and Stateway Gardens.
- Evaluation of services.
- Youth-related attitudes and perceptions.

Although the use of a repeated measure (panel) design allowed for a measure of actual change, the possibility existed for bias in some of the results. Specifically, when reporting responses to questions relating to crime victimization, there was a possibility that crime incidents reported in the Follow-Up survey were confused with those incidents reported in the Baseline survey. In order to minimize the possibility of double reporting, the Follow-Up survey questionnaires were revised to reflect changes in appropriate timeframes.

A copy of each of the third wave questionnaires can be found in Appendix C.

Survey Pretesting

In order to ensure that the survey instruments and procedures were workable, and to identify problem areas in question format and response scaling, the first-year survey instruments were pre-tested with 35 respondents. Fifteen interviews were held among Cabrini-Green residents, ten among Stateway Gardens residents, and ten in the neighborhood. As a result of the pre-tests, a number of questions were modified and improved, instructions to the interviewers were clarified and restated, and the final questionnaires were ultimately developed. The pre-test revealed that respondents were comfortable and interested while answering the survey, and that the time required for interview completion was not excessive. Pre-testing also indicated the advisability of developing "show cards" listing response alternatives that residents might use in answering various items.

For the second-year survey, all questionnaires were reviewed and revised in order to gather information about changes since the completion of the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys conducted during the first year. The revised questionnaires were submitted to DPCCD staff for review. The staff of Dillingham Associates, Inc. (the survey data collection team) also reviewed the revised questionnaires to assess the clarity of all revisions to the first-year survey instruments.

E. INTERVIEWER TRAINING

The Interviewer Training Program for the Second Follow-Up Attitude and Perception Survey was conducted in Chicago on June 1, 1977 at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel. The training program was conducted by Dr. McKinley Dillingham, President of Dillingham Associates, Inc., Mr. Nathan Gilbert, Field Coordinator for the Attitude and Perception Survey; and Dr. Mark L. Lifter, Mr. Jerrold E. Wolf and Ms. Ann P. Karelitz of Arthur Young & Company. In attendance were 21 interviewers assigned to various components of the Survey from Dillingham Associates' interviewer staff.

The training session began at 12:30 p.m. and continued without interruption until 6:00 p.m. The topic outline for the Interviewer Training Program is shown in Exhibit B-3. Dr. Dillingham began the program by giving an overview of the day's activities, explaining how Dillingham Associates, Inc. came to be involved in the survey, and detailing its reporting relationship to Arthur Young & Company.

Mr. Wolf began the second module with a brief description of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program. He reviewed the major objectives of the program and its primary components: the Architectural Security Program, the Management Outpost, Prevention and Treatment (Department of Human Services), and Administrative Assistance and Development. He explained the overall objective of the High Impact Program, as stated in the

EXHIBIT B-3

INTERVIEWER TRAINING PROGRAM

JUNE 1, 1977 - SHERATON-CHICAGO HOTEL

I. Introduction	Dr. McKinley Dillingham
II. Overall description of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program	Mr. Jerrold E. Wolf
III. Role of the Attitude and Perception Survey in the Evaluation Design	Dr. Mark L. Lifter
IV. Sampling Design	Dr. Mark L. Lifter
V. Interview Techniques and Approach	Dr. Mark L. Lifter
VI. Item by Item Review	Ms. Ann P. Karelitz
VII. Administrative Procedures	Mr. Nathan Gilbert
VIII. Role Playing and Clarification	All
IX. Questions and Answers	All

Deliverable Product No. 1 - Evaluation Work Plan: "...through coordinated application of a number of security, treatment, and residential educational strategies, to reduce the incidence of crime in the Cabrini-Green Housing complex, improve the feeling of security of its residents, and develop cost-effective strategies that can be expanded within the complex and transferred to other developments managed by the Chicago Housing Authority."

In the third and fourth training modules, Dr. Lifter then explained the overall evaluation design and the role of the Attitude and Perception Survey in this design. The three major targets of the impact analysis were described as follows:

- The impact of security improvements in terms of specific crime reduction.
- The impact of services in terms of speed and appropriateness of delivery, client perception of availability and adequacy, and the service delivery system in relation to its goals.
- Overall resident perception of the degree to which conditions have improved, remained the same, or deteriorated as a result of the Cabrini-Green programs.

Dr. Lifter explained that the Attitude and Perception Survey would play a major role in the evaluation design. The purpose of the Second Year Follow-Up survey in measuring attitudes and perceptions was described to participants. It was pointed out that, after the full year of implementation of the High Impact Program, a measure of the long-term benefits of the program was essential.

The quasi-experimental research design involving pre- and post-measures and a comparison group were described to participants. In addition, the nature of the neighborhood survey was delineated. Dr. Lifter described the four major questions which the complete Attitude and Perception Survey Research Program is designed to answer:

- What are the attitudinal and perceptual effects of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program?
- What are the particular effects of the Architectural Security Program upon the residents of the specific buildings affected?
- What are the effects of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program upon residents of the surrounding neighborhood?
- Are there indications of crime displacement?

The sampling design and sample sizes necessary to accomplish the survey objectives were described in the fourth training module. Primary reference was made to Exhibit 1 in the Appendix of Deliverable Product No. 1 - Evaluation Work Plan. The nature and rationale for the strata designations, the populations in each strata, the desired sample sizes and their rationale were explained. The objectives for completing the survey on a timely basis were also covered.

Modules 5 and 6 of the Interviewer Training Program were conducted by Dr. Lifter and Mr. Nathan Gilbert, Field Coordinator for the survey. They began with a discussion of sound interviewing techniques and approaches. Included in the training component were discussions on introduction, beginning the interview, techniques for handling different types of questions, using probes, recording responses on the questionnaire, handling "I don't know" responses, and questionnaire field editing.

Ms. Karelitz then led the interviewers through an item-by-item review of the questionnaire. Each separate question was read, its purpose discussed, and any special characteristics or cautions concerning the item were described. Considerable time was expended on this item-by-item review.

A role-playing procedure was utilized to provide practice on the interview. Dr. Lifter played the role of a respondent based upon his observations during the pre-testing stage. Each interviewer took a series of questions in turn and asked them of Dr. Lifter. Feedback and critique of response recording, question style, etc., was given immediately by the training session leaders and other participants. As a result of role playing, interviewers gained familiarity with both the survey instrument and the interviewing techniques required for the various items.

Mr. Gilbert then described the administrative procedures required of the interviewing staff. These included procedures for picking up questionnaires, scheduling, returning completed questionnaires, and turning in time and expense reports.

The training session concluded with an open questioning period which involved all the participants and training program leaders.

The consensus among the training session leaders was that the training had progressed well and that the objective of the training program had been accomplished. It was agreed, however, that the questionnaires initially completed would be monitored carefully for any problems or deficiencies and that immediate feedback would be given to the interviewer in the field as required.

F. FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Various alternatives in interview locations were considered by the consulting team, Chicago Housing Authority officials, Cabrini-Green management staff, and Department of Planning, City

and Community Development personnel. It was ultimately decided that the most efficient interview location in CG would be the Management Outposts. Additional interviews in CG were conducted in the Central Administrative Office, 418 West Oak Street. SG interviews were conducted in the offices used by the Local Advisory Council. Neighborhood interviews were conducted in the respondent's home or at the door.

Considerable attention was devoted to informing CG and SG residents of the upcoming survey. Communications techniques included a group meeting with CG management personnel and Management Outpost supervisors and an individual letter mailed on Chicago Housing Authority stationery to all residents selected for participation in the survey, signed by the CG housing manager (see Appendix). Additional notification and instructions were given to Management Outpost personnel. A similar communication program was employed in SG, with the omission of the portion involving the Management Outpost.

The initial reaction from all concerned with regard to the survey was favorable. Information received by the consulting team indicated that residents would be likely to participate if asked and that no additional inducements would be required to secure participation.

Baseline Survey Data Collection

The interview scheduling process began with provision of the sampling lists, broken down by building, to the supervisors of each Management Outpost in CG. Management Outpost personnel were then instructed to contact the potential respondent to schedule a convenient time for interview. Management Outpost personnel attempted to schedule appointments that were compatible with the requirements of the interviewing staff, Management Outpost staff, and the resident. This procedure required extensive coordination between the staff of the Consumer Research Consortium, Management Outpost personnel, and the residents themselves.

Interviews were scheduled at 45-minute intervals. When respondents did not appear on time for the interview, a call or visit was made to the apartment to remind the resident of the appointment. Individuals who did not arrive for scheduled interviews were scheduled for a second appointment by Management Outpost personnel. If the Resident Service Aide or Safety Aide was unsuccessful in scheduling a second appointment, or if the respondent did not keep the second appointment, the respondent was contacted a third time by a member of the interviewing staff. After three attempts failed, it was assumed that the respondent did not wish to participate.

Primary difficulties encountered during administration of the Baseline survey involved securing the needed interviews on a timely basis. Many adult residents could not be contacted for such reasons as being away from home or being without a phone. Other residents repeatedly failed to appear for scheduled interviews. Respondents frequently stated their willingness to participate and agreed to an appointment time, but did not arrive on time and could not be located. A relatively small number of those contacted were direct refusals.

Some of the preceding scheduling problems were alleviated through the use of Saturday sessions. In this manner, persons with commitments during the week were more likely to be available. This procedure resulted in an improved rate of interview completion.

The youth interviews resulted in a different set of problems. It must be remembered that the unit of sampling was households, rather than specific youths. Although it was expected that some apartments would contain only adults, a larger proportion of leaseholders than expected claimed no youths resided in their apartments. Therefore, the size of the youth sampling list had to be increased in order to reach the required number of

respondents. A second problem concerned the logistical problems of surveying youths. Time conflicts with the Neighborhood Youth Corps program were encountered which limited the time during which youths could be interviewed.

As a result of these problems, the sampling plan was modified as described previously, and respondents selected in the three ways (original sampling, supplemental sampling, and respondent availability) were identified, and a record was made of the sampling procedure by which each individual had been sampled.

Arrangements for the Baseline interviews at SG were slightly different than those at Cabrini-Green. A full-time Chicago Housing Authority staff person at SG was assigned to assist the interviewing staff in arranging and coordinating the interview schedule. As in Cabrini-Green, it was necessary to provide supplemental sampling lists.

Approximately midway through the interviewing process, the staff person assigned to assist the interviewers began a vacation. This resulted in the assignment of a new individual to assist in scheduling, and a number of ensuing problems in connection with use of the sampling list.

In addition to these difficulties, a decision was made to increase the use of availability sampling in SG because of difficulty in contacting respondents and in view of the time constraints.

Interviewing in the neighborhood was associated with a somewhat different set of problems: primarily a high rate of "not at home," refusals and, most frequently, a lack of accessibility to apartment buildings with locked security entry doors. As a result, additional interviews had to be obtained through supplemental sampling lists and, in a small number of cases, interviews had to be conducted next door to the originally sampled target.

First Follow-Up Survey Data Collection

As described above, the major purpose of the Attitude and Perception Survey was to measure changes in residents' attitudes within the various survey locations, and to determine whether observed change could be attributed to components of the High Impact Program. Evaluative change measurement requires data collection at two points in time: a baseline measure which precedes implementation of the program to be evaluated, and a follow-up measure which can be compared with the original baseline value. To meet this requirement, the Attitude and Perception component of the High Impact Evaluation Program required collection of a series of interviews. The first of these follow-up interviews were carried out four to six months after the initial Baseline survey and after implementation and/or completion of major components of the High Impact Program.

The First Follow-Up survey incorporated the same questionnaires as used in the Baseline survey (with slight modifications of certain items to include the appropriate temporal context). In addition, the survey sample for the Follow-Up study was comprised of the same individuals interviewed in the Baseline phase of the evaluation.

Data collection methods, scheduling, and interview format in the First Follow-Up survey were essentially the same as those used in the Baseline survey. An exception was the fact that no supplemental or availability sampling was used in the Follow-Up. In effect, the residents who consented to participate in the Baseline defined the total research sample for the First Follow-Up survey. No residents were included in the First Follow-Up who had not participated in the Baseline survey. For various reasons, about 30 percent of the Baseline survey respondents were not interviewed, and follow-up data could not be obtained.

An attrition rate of 30 percent might suggest caution in interpreting the results of the Follow-Up survey, particularly if those residents who did not participate in the Follow-Up survey differed from those who did participate. For example, if those who reported most fear of crime in the Baseline survey failed to participate in the Follow-Up, then it might appear that, on the average, fear of crime decreased between the two survey waves. In fact, the change might be illusory, because those most fearful during the Baseline maintained the same level of fear, but did not enter into data analysis at the follow-up stage.

To determine whether attrition might have biased the nature of the First Follow-Up data, an analysis was conducted to compare those who did repeat the interview with those who did not. As reported in Deliverable Product No. 6 - First-Year Evaluation Report, and previously summarized, analyses suggested that attrition was essentially random. That is, when compared on a number of important Baseline attitude and demographic measures, those who participated in the First Follow-Up survey did not differ markedly from those who failed to provide interviews during the second wave.

Second Follow-Up Survey Data Collection

As described under the Overall Research Design, the Second Follow-Up survey was carried out using a newly specified sample of development and neighborhood residents. It should be noted, however, that the Second Follow-Up sample was not exclusive of the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys. Random chance alone dictated that certain of those residents who participated in the initial surveys appeared on the newly generated list of names for the Second Follow-Up surveys.

Beyond specification of a new sample, the field data collection techniques used in the Second Follow-Up survey were the same as those adopted in earlier surveys. Advance notice of the survey was provided through group meetings with development management, individual letters to sampled residents, and notification of the upcoming survey through local community newsletters.

G. GENERAL ANALYSIS APPROACH

Baseline and Follow-Up questionnaires were reviewed for completeness and edited where necessary by Consumer Research Consortium. Response categories and codes were developed for all open-ended, narrative responses. Ten to fifteen percent of the Baseline respondents in each stratum were validated through telephone contacts. All questionnaire responses were keypunched and verified by an outside service bureau. Magnetic tapes containing the survey data were then prepared. All analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.¹

The general analysis plan involved investigation of the survey results by item content area. For example, attitude and perception items related to crime experience and fear of crime were analyzed as a discrete content area. The analysis involved examination of changes in attitudes and perceptions across the Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up surveys, within the selected survey groups.

Using the numbered series of "Observations" shown earlier in Exhibit B-1, Exhibit B-4 depicts some of the key statistical comparisons performed to evaluate specific program components. For example, specific effects of the Architectural Security Program were assessed by evaluating the type and degree of attitude change across Observations 1, 2, and 3 (CG experimental buildings, Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up) with changes across Observations 4, 5, and 6 (CG control buildings across the same three survey waves). If, for example, the ASP resulted in decreased resident fear in building lobbies, then the reported level of fear should decrease across Observations 1 and 2 and, perhaps, level off or decrease further during Observation 3. If this decrease in fear were attributable entirely to the ASP, then one would expect to observe equivalent levels of reported fear across Observations 4, 5, and 6.

¹Statistical Package for the Social Sciences,
New York: McGraw Hill, 1975.

EXHIBIT B-4

SUMMARY OF KEY RESEARCH COMPARISONS

Factor Evaluated	Relevant Comparisons
Effect of Architectural Security Program component of High Impact Program	Type and Degree of Change across: Observation 1 → Observation 2 → Observation vs. Observation 4 → Observation 5 → Observation
Effect of Total High Impact Program	Type and Degree of Change across: Observation 1 → Observation 2 → Observation vs. Observation 7 → Observation 8 → Observation
Effect of High Impact Program <u>excluding</u> to Architectural Security Program	Type and Degree of Change across: Observation 4 → Observation 5 → Observation vs. Observation 7 → Observation 8 → Observation
Effect of High Impact Program on <u>Surrounding Neighborhood</u>	Type and Degree of Change across: Observation 10 → Observation 11 → Observation

Other program factors evaluated, and the specific form of analyses used in these evaluations are depicted in Exhibit B-4. It should be recognized that this summary of research comparisons is a broad overview of the analysis method and does not fully describe all statistical analyses undertaken in this study.

Statistical Weighting of the Research Samples

To make comparisons of relative change among CG experimental, CG nonexperimental, CG Rowhouses, SG, and the neighborhood, it was necessary to selectively combine the ten CG strata (Tables B-1 and B-3) and the four SG strata (Tables B-2 and B-4) in the following manner:

<u>CG</u> <u>Experimental</u>	<u>CG Non-</u> <u>experimental</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>Rowhouses</u>	<u>SG</u>
<u>Strata</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>Strata</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>Strata</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>Strata</u> <u>Numbers</u>
1	3		1
2	4		2
5	7		3
6	8		4
		9	
		10	

Since the sampling design involved disproportional stratified sampling (illustrated by the varying sampling fractions from each development strata), it was necessary to combine the samples in weighted fashion to provide estimates of true population values. These representative weights were used to create samples which are representative of the population. The Baseline, First Follow-Up, and Second Follow-Up surveys all sampled from the respective survey populations in different sampling fractions, either through Baseline to First Follow-Up attrition or through newly defining the Second Follow-Up sample. For this reason, a different series of representative weights was applied to the ten CG and four SG strata for each survey wave. In addition, specific analyses focusing on leaseholders only, youth only, or all residents, combined required separate weighting schemes. Table B-5 shows the weighting parameters applied to each survey sample for each primary method of analysis.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

WEIGHTS USED IN COMBINING CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS STRATA (REPRESENTING WEIGHTS)

Representative weights										
	Analyzing Leaseholders separately				Analyzing Youth separately			Analyzing the Total Sample		
Group	Stratum	Baseline	1st Follow-up	2nd Follow-up	Baseline	1st Follow-up	2nd Follow-up	Baseline	1st Follow-up	2nd Follow-up
Cabrinini-Green										
Experimental:										
High-rise -										
• Adult	1	1.2653	1.1296	1.3045	N/A	N/A	N/A	.9721	.8826	1.3185
• Youth	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	.9526	.9232	1.4327	1.3626	1.2548	1.5500
Medium-rise -										
• Adult	5	.6806	.7957	.5472	N/A	N/A	N/A	.5227	.6215	.5268
• Youth	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1601	1.2994	.4230	1.6588	1.9601	.4447
Cabrinini-Green										
Nonexperimental:										
High-rise -										
• Adult	3	1.0340	1.0624	1.1162	N/A	N/A	N/A	.7971	.8252	.9447
• Youth	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0841	1.0739	1.1330	1.4431	1.4138	1.4498
Medium-rise										
• Adult	7	.9613	.9330	.8766	N/A	N/A	N/A	.7410	.7410	.7419
• Youth	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	.8729	.8856	.8318	1.1621	1.1664	1.0644
CG Rowhouses:										
Low-rise -										
• Adult	9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	N/A	N/A	N/A	.7151	.6826	1.0028
• Youth	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	2.0160	2.4285	.9322
Stateway Gardens:										
High-rise -										
• Adult	1	1.3992	1.3538	1.0619	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0643	1.0098	.9258
• Youth	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4359	1.2190	1.1116	2.2819	2,0375	1.4132
Medium-rise -										
• Adult	3	3.976	.4189	.7651	N/A	N/A	N/A	.3025	.3126	.6670
• Youth	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	.3826	.5115	.6818	.6080	.8541	.8668

Again, the statistical weights shown in Table B-5 were applied to obtain estimates of true population values when data from the ten CG and four SG strata were combined, either into selected CG or SG subgroups or into total CG and SG samples. Since survey data for the neighborhood was based on random sampling from a single population of interest, with no further breakdown of the data according to stratification variables, no weighting procedure was necessary in order to obtain unbiased estimates of true population parameters.

Statistical Analysis Approach

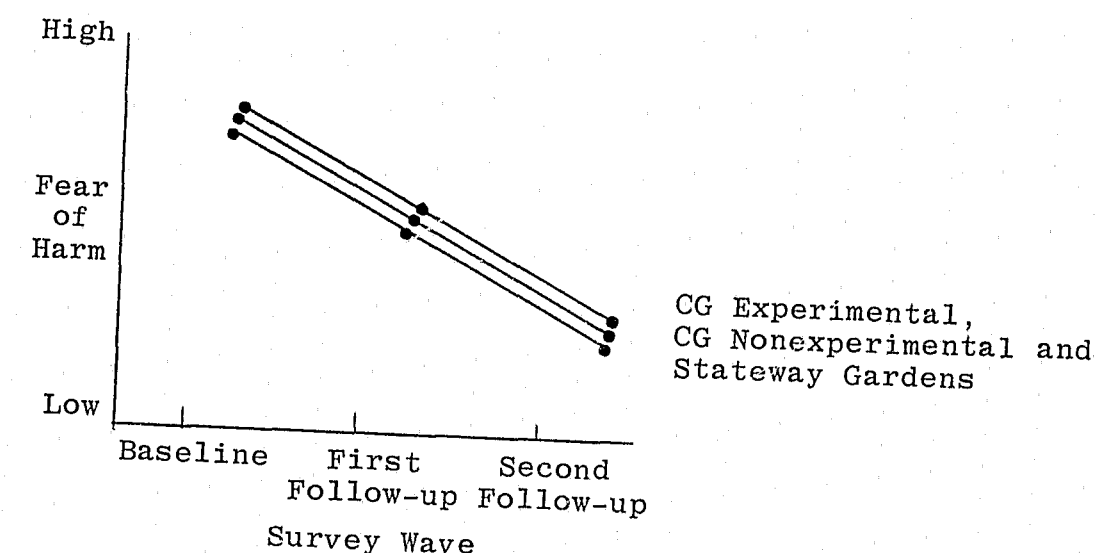
General analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedures were selected as the primary statistical means for assessing the significance of observed change across the three survey waves and among the various survey locations. Analysis of variance was selected for a number of reasons. First, many change evaluation studies base analyses on a simple subtraction of pre-measure values from post-measure values and subsequent examination of the resulting "difference scores." If the average difference between pre- and post-measures, or "change scores," within various groups differs, then there is reason to believe that the program has had a differential impact on various locations. This method becomes particularly appropriate when one group, such as SG, serves as a control, and another, such as CG, is subject to experimental manipulation. Zero change, or no pre - post-difference, in the control group, and significant pre - post-differences in the experimental group are interpreted as a reflection of the program's effects.

Unfortunately, simple change scores frequently provide less reliable indices of change than can be obtained by other analytic procedures. As a result, simple change scores are less sensitive to real change in population values and are, consequently, less powerful measures of change.

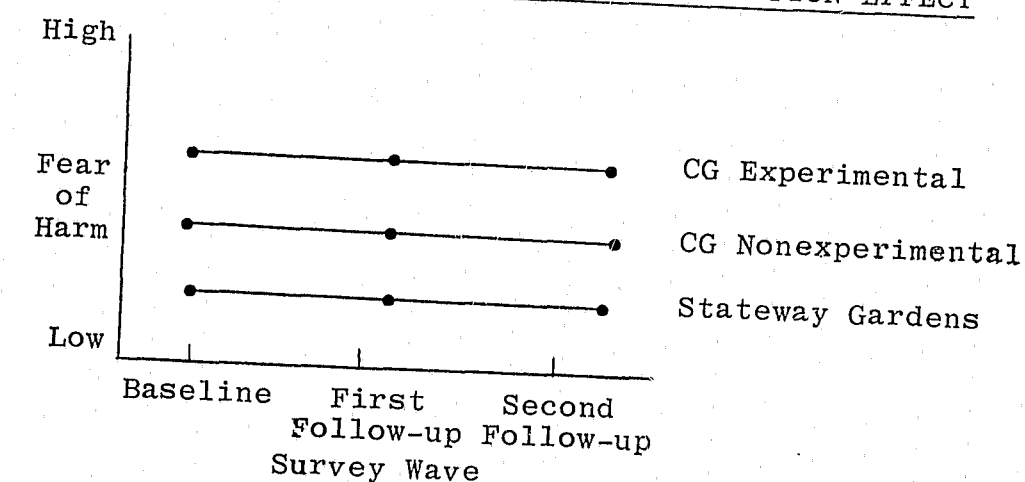
EXHIBIT B-5

EXAMPLES OF TIME, LOCATION AND INTERACTION EFFECTS

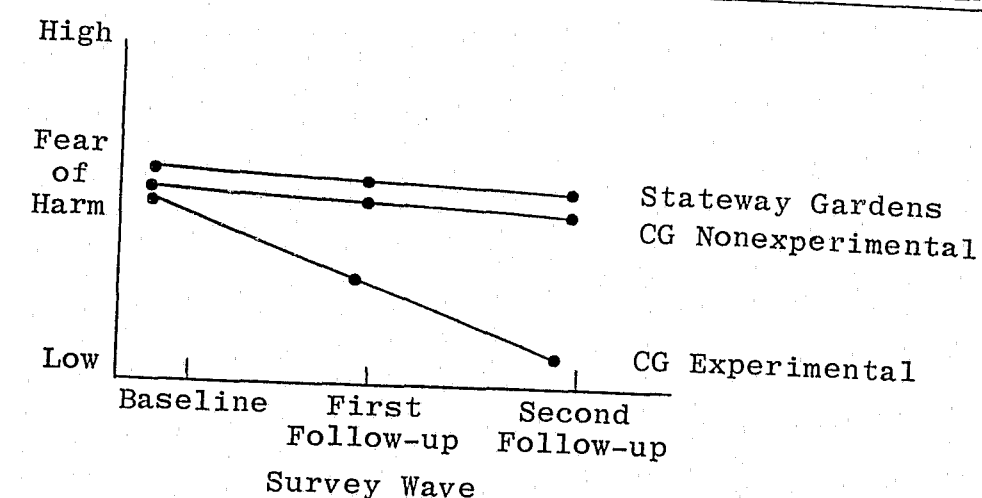
EXAMPLE OF SIGNIFICANT TIME EFFECT



EXAMPLE OF SIGNIFICANT LOCATION EFFECT



EXAMPLE OR SIGNIFICANT TIME BY LOCATION INTERACTION



Because analysis of simple change scores might not be an acceptable sensitive measure of program effect, and because other statistical indices assume the operation of experimental controls not feasible in the current study, a two-factor analysis of variance was used in the basic evaluation of change.

In order to make analyses of variance procedures feasible, however, it was necessary to simplify the complex design resulting from use of "repeated measures" across to Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys and use of a new sample for the Second Follow-Up survey. So that the data could be handled efficiently, the Baseline and First Follow-Up surveys were treated as though based on independent groups of respondents. Although sacrificing the increased statistical power inherent in a repeated measures design, this approach made handling of the large volumes of data possible.

The results of the ANOVA provided three statistical significance tests. The first test examines whether there is a significant difference between Baseline and Follow-Up responses to various attitude and perception items. This test ignores the fact that there are different comparison groups, and examines whether, across all locations, there is a significant difference between the Baseline and Follow-Up attitudes. A second test asks whether there is a difference between the various development locations. For example, does CG experimental differ from SG, regardless of when the attitude measure was taken. Third, an additional test examines the significance of the location-by-time interaction. This test asks whether the relative difference between pre - and post-measure responses is a function of the specific location where the change is measured.

Exhibit B-5 demonstrates the meaning of selected possible outcomes of the ANOVA significance tests. The first illustration shows, in a graphic manner, what a significant time effect might

look like. The figure shows that level of fear has changed in all locations during the Baseline, First, and Second Follow-Up studies. A significant F ratio for this test would indicate that the change across locations was of greater magnitude than would be expected due to chance fluctuation alone. The first illustration also shows that there is no location effect, since level of fear is essentially the same in the various locations on the Baseline and remains essentially the same, although uniformly lower, on the two Follow-Up surveys.

The second illustration depicts a significant location effect. Here, there are differences in level of fear among the various locations on Baseline, and similar differences on the Follow-Up surveys. However, there is no time effect because the relative level of fear remains constant across all survey waves.

Finally, the third figure depicts a significant time-by-location interaction effect. This effect means that (a) there are differences between levels of fear in the various locations from Baseline to Follow-Up stages, but (b) the differences are also a function of the specific locations examined. Unlike the first illustration, the Baseline-to-Follow-Up change is not uniform across all locations, but differs in magnitude for the various locations. In the illustration, change in CG experimental is different in degree from change in the other locations.

Interpretation of significant main or interaction effects in a program-evaluative sense might proceed as follows:

- Significant location main effect, but no time effect or interaction: There are differences between the various development locations on the measure being analyzed, but there is no change in average standing on the measure from Baseline to Follow-Up surveys.

- Significant time main effect, but no location effect or interaction: There is significant change from Baseline to Follow-Up surveys, but all developments fall near the same level on the measure of interest at Baseline and at the two Follow-Up measures.
- Significant time and location effects, but no interaction: The average scores of the various locations differ at both Baseline and Follow-Up surveys, and there is a significant change from Baseline to Follow-Up measures. The change, however, is relatively uniform for all groups.
- Significant interaction, time, and location effects: Statistical significance for all three F-tests indicates (1) that there is an average change beyond that expected due to change from Baseline to Follow-Up surveys, (2) there are differences between the various locations when responses are averaged across Baseline and Follow-Up stages, and (3) the magnitude of change is not uniform across all groups.

Ideally, in evaluating the effects of the High Impact Program, the most critical statistical finding is a significant time-by-location interaction and a significant Baseline-to-Follow-Up change on the measure of interest. This would indicate that (1) there has been a change in resident attitudes, and (2) the degree of this change differed depending on the location examined. Since CG experimental served as the group in which several actual program changes were effected, it would be hoped that the Program would produce more relative change in CG experimental than in the other locations. Observation of a significant time effect, without an interaction effect, would indicate general change across all locations, and argue against the operation of the Architectural Security Program as the principal agent of that change.

In the case of measures collected in only the Second Follow-Up surveys, for example, "perceived change since the last survey," one-way analysis of variance and a posteriori comparisons among group means were carried out. A posteriori comparison is a systematic method of comparing all possible pairs of group means to identify which of the groups differ significantly from one another. Graphic displays of a posteriori results are provided in the results section where relevant. Exhibit B-6 shows three example displays. Example 1 might be viewed as summarizing the results of a posteriori comparisons on some variable of interest among CG experimental, CG nonexperimental, and SG respondents. A solid line extending under both CG experimental and CG nonexperimental groups indicates that the average scores of these two groups do not differ significantly. A break in the line between the two CG groups and the SG group shows that, although the two CG groups do not differ from one another, as a set they show significantly different average scores than the SG group.

In Example 2, the illustration shows a case where the CG nonexperimental and SG groups do not differ significantly on the variable of interest. The broken line indicates, however, that scores for the CG experimental group differ from the set of CG nonexperimental and SG scores.

The final Example 3 illustrates a case in which a posteriori comparison shows that the average scores of all three groups differ significantly from one another.

The key point to remember in interpreting the display of a posteriori results is that groups joined by a solid line do not differ from one another. A break in the line indicates that groups falling on different line segments differ significantly on the variable of interest.

EXHIBIT B-6 EXAMPLES OF A POSTERIORI COMPARISON

EXAMPLE 1.

CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental	SG
<hr/>		

EXAMPLE 2.

CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental	SG
<hr/>		

EXAMPLE 3.

CG Experimental	CG Nonexperimental	SG
<hr/>		

The preceding description of statistical analysis techniques provides only a general framework for the methods used to evaluate the effects of the High Impact Program. Other analyses employed various correlational and cross-tabulation techniques. Where appropriate, analyses were undertaken to investigate the specific nature of relationships between variables of interest and to isolate particular survey populations in which program effects were most noticeable. Differences between Baseline and First Follow-Up, Baseline and Second Follow-Up, and between First and Second Follow-Ups were also examined to determine whether program effects observed during the First-Year Evaluation (see Deliverable Product No. 6) maintained their effect into the second year.

CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY

STATEWAY GARDENS

3640 SOUTH STATE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60609

TELEPHONE 791-8754

May 20, 1977

Dear Resident:

Last year, many residents of Stateway Gardens participated in opinion surveys to determine their attitudes and opinions concerning security and general satisfaction with services available here. The information that was collected proved to be most beneficial in the evaluation of programs at CHA developments.

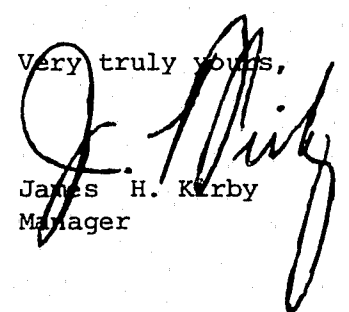
Within the next few weeks, another survey will take place. Your name has been selected, and we hope that you will be able to participate. We would also like to talk with some youths to get their opinions about life in Stateway Gardens, so in some cases we may want to interview one of your children, if you have any.

The surveys will be conducted by the firms of Arthur Young & Company and Dillingham Associates. All information will be considered strictly confidential, and your name will never be associated with the results.

Sometime during the next few weeks you will be contacted by a CHA staff member to arrange a time for your interview. Most interviews will last approximately thirty minutes and can be scheduled at your convenience.

We encourage you to participate in this survey. Your views and opinions are important for the evaluation of programs at CHA developments. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,


James H. Kirby
Manager

CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY

FRANCES CABRINI-WILLIAM GREEN HOMES

418 WEST OAK STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

TELEPHONE 791-8620

May 20, 1977

Dear Resident:

Last year, many residents of Cabrini-Green participated in opinion surveys to determine their attitudes and opinions in connection with TPP and other improvements and programs occurring here. The information that was collected proved to be most beneficial in the evaluation of the programs.

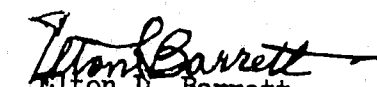
It is important to continue seeking residents' opinions about the programs and about Cabrini-Green. Within the next few weeks, another survey will take place. Your name has been selected, and we hope that you will be able to participate. We would also like to talk with some youths to get their opinions about life in Cabrini-Green, so in some cases we may want to interview one of your children, if you have any.

The surveys will be conducted by the firms of Arthur Young & Company and Dillingham Associates. All information will be considered strictly confidential, and your name will never be associated with the results.

Sometime during the next few weeks you will be contacted by the Management Outpost personnel to arrange a time for your interview. Most interviews will last approximately thirty minutes and can be scheduled at your convenience.

We encourage you to participate in this survey. Your views and opinions are important for the evaluation of the High Impact program. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,


Elton D. Barrett
Housing Manager
Cabrini-Green Homes

RESPONDENT NUMBER _____
(1-3)

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION

SECOND YEAR

FORM: C-G ADULT

A (4)

(CARD NUMBER) 1 (5)

Introduction:

Good morning (afternoon). My name is _____. We're conducting a survey in this development to find out how people feel about the changes taking place here in Cabrini-Green. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. No names will ever be revealed in connection with the survey results.

Respondent Name _____ 1 Male
Address _____ 2 Female (6)
Time Interview Began _____ 1 A.M. Apt. No. _____ (7-8)
2 P.M. (9)

Interview Location: 1 Management Outpost
2 Apartment
3 Administration Office
4 Other _____ (10)

Date: _____ (11-13)
Interviewer Name _____ (14-15)

(Stratum) _____ (16-17)
6/77

1. By the way, did you happen to participate in a survey of this type last year? How many times?

0 No

1 Yes, once

2 Yes, twice

(19)

2. Now I'd like to begin by asking you what one thing do you like best about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(20-21)

3. What other things do you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)

(22-23)

(24-25)

(26-27)

4. There might be some things you don't like about living here. If so, what one thing do you like least about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(28-29)

5. What other things don't you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)

(30-31)

(32-33)

(34-35)

6a. Some people have said that crime is the biggest problem around here. I would like to know what you think about this. First, would you agree or disagree that crime is the biggest problem around here?

2 Agree

1 Disagree

9 Don't know

(36)

6b. Since the first of the year (January 1) have you been the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this area? How many times?

0 No (Go to Question 7a)

Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER)

(37)

6c. What happened? What type of crime was it? (Take most recent one and record precise words.)

(38-39)

6d. Where did it happen?

01 Apartment

02 Lobby

03 Hallway, deck gallery

04 Elevator

05 Parking lot

06 Front yard of building

07 Back yard of building

08 Public area (not part of building)

09 Near street

10 Surrounding neighborhood

11 Stairwells, fire stairs

12 Other (specify)

(40-41)

6e. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

1 No (Go to Question 6g)

2 Yes, by respondent

3 Yes, by someone else

9 Don't know

(42)

6f. Who was it reported to? (Go to Question 6h)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide (43)
- Other (SPECIFY)

6g. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (44-45)

6h. Approximately how old was the criminal? (IF NECESSARY, LIST AGE OF EACH PERSON INVOLVED)

- 1 40 or older
- 2 30-39
- 3 18-29
- 4 Younger than 18
- 9 Don't know (46)

6i. Was the criminal caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know (47)

7a. Since the first of the year, was someone you know personally, either a friend or relative, the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this development? How many times?

- 0 No (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
- Yes (specify number) (48)

7b. What happened? What type of crime was it? (Take most recent one and record precise words.)

_____ (49-50)

7c. Where did it happen?

- 01 Apartment
- 02 Lobby
- 03 Hallway, deck gallery
- 04 Elevator
- 05 Parking lot
- 06 Front yard of building
- 07 Back yard of building
- 08 Public area (not part of building)
- 09 Near street
- 10 Surrounding neighborhood
- 11 Stairwells, fire stairs
- 12 Other (specify) (55-56)

7d. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (Go to Question 7f)
- 2 Yes, by respondent
- 3 Yes, by someone else
- 9 Don't know (57)

7e. Who was it reported to? (Go to Question 8a)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide (58)
- Other (SPECIFY)

7f. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (59-60)

8a. Thinking back over the past year (from about June 1976), were you the victim of any crimes? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EVERY LINE.) (INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

Past Year

- Breaking and entering (65)
- Assault (66)
- Theft (67)
- Auto theft (68)
- Vandalism (69)
- Rape (70)
- Other (specify) (71)

8b. How about the year before that, say June 1975 to June 1976? Were you the victim of any crimes during that time? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE 'G' ON EACH LINE.) (INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

	Year Before That	
_____	Breaking and entering	(73)
_____	Assault	(74)
_____	Theft	(75)
_____	Auto theft	(76)
_____	Vandalism	(77)
_____	Rape	(78)
_____	Other (specify)	(79)

9. What do you think is the one major cause of crime in this development? (RECORD)(PROBE, ASK IF NECESSARY WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO COMMIT CRIMES HERE)

(START CARD = 2)

_____ R# (1-3)
_____ 2 (5)
_____ (10-11)

10. Would you say it is worthwhile or a waste of time to report crime when it occurs in this development?

2 Worthwhile
(Skip to Question 10a)
1 Waste of time
(Go to Question 10b)
9 Can't say
(Skip to Question 84a) _____ (12)

10a. Why do you feel it's worthwhile to report crime? (RECORD)(Go to Question 11)

_____ (13-14)

10b. Why do you feel reporting crime is a waste of time? (RECORD)

_____ (15-16)

Respondent (1-3)

84a. I am going to describe a number of crimes to you that sometimes happen around here. I want you to tell me how often these crimes or crimes like them happen in or near your building. (Pick the most frequent category.) (Hand respondent Cards F and G)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
	One to	One to	One to		Don't
	several	several	several	Very	know,
Every	times	times	times	seldom	no
day	a week	a month	a year	or never	response

A salesman comes to the door, gets a down payment, but never delivers your order.

_____ (4)

Someone is shot.

_____ (5)

A teenage boy rapes a teenage girl.

_____ (6)

A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken.

_____ (7)

An apartment is broken into; something is taken.

_____ (8)

Neighbors are fighting.

_____ (9)

A car is stolen from the parking lot.

_____ (10)

A gang of kids beats up a boy on his way to or from school.

_____ (11)

A group of kids are smoking pot in the stairwell.

_____ (12)

Some kids smash the windows of an apartment.

_____ (13)

A resident is mugged on his way home from work.

_____ (14)

A man is selling heroin on the street

_____ (15)

A 14-year-old runs away from home.

_____ (16)

84b. Now as I repeat the list of crimes again, please tell me what you think the chances are that you will be the victim of any of these crimes during the coming year. Of course, there are some crimes on this list which could never happen to you (e.g., the respondent does not own a car). For those, simply answer not applicable. Now let's begin. (Hand respondent Cards F and H)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)
No chance at all or a very small chance	A small chance	My chances are 50-50	A good chance	A very good chance or a sure thing	Not applicable	Don't know, no response
A salesman comes to the door, get a down payment, but never delivers your order						____(17)
Someone is shot.						____(18)
A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken						____(19)
An apartment is broken into; something is taken						____(20)
Neighbors are fighting.						____(21)
A car is stolen from the parking lot.						____(22)
Some kids smash the windows of an apartment (house).						____(23)
A resident is mugged on his way home from work.						____(24)

84c. Finally, as I go through the list of crimes again, tell me whether you think the victim of the crime or of crimes like it should report the crime to the police (or CHA security personnel). (Hand respondent Cards F and I)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
Definitely should report it	Probably should report it	It doesn't matter whether they report it or not	Probably should not report it	Definitely should not report it	Don't know, no response
A salesman comes to the door, gets a down payment, but never delivers your order.					____(25)
Someone is shot.					____(26)
A teenage boy rapes a teenage girl.					____(27)
A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken.					____(28)
An apartment is broken into; something is taken.					____(29)
Neighbors are fighting.					____(30)
A car is stolen from the parking lot.					____(31)
A gang of kids beats up a boy on his way to or from school.					____(32)
A group of kids are smoking pot in the stairwell.					____(33)
Some kids smash the windows of an apartment.					____(34)
A resident is mugged on his way home from work.					____(35)
A man is selling heroin on the street.					____(36)
A 14-year-old runs away from home.					____(37)

11. Would you say that most crimes in this development are committed by people living here or by outsiders?

- 1 Residents
- 2 Outsiders
- 3 Both equally
- 9 Can't say

(17)

12. Are most of these criminals

- 1 Juvenile (under 18)
- 2 Adults (18 or over)
- 9 Don't know

(18)

13. Thinking about your personal safety when you are outside after dark in this development, would you say you are very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned?

- 3 Very concerned
- 2 Little concerned
- 1 Not at all concerned
- 9 Never go out after dark

(19)

14. How concerned are you about the personal safety of others in your family who live here, when they are outside after dark in this development?

- 3 Very concerned
- 2 A little concerned
- 1 Not at all concerned
- 8 They never go out after dark
- 9 No others in family

(20)

15. Again, thinking about your personal safety after dark around here, compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say it is getting better, getting worse, or about the same?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here six months ago
(Skip to Question 17)
- 8 Never go out after dark

(21)

16. What about compared to the way it was a year ago?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here one year ago
- 8 Never go out after dark

(22)

17. How often do you go outside after dark in this area?
(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

- 4 Almost every night
(Go to Question 19)
- 3 A few times a week
(Go to Question 19)
- 2 About once a week
(Go to Question 18)
- 1 Very rarely (less than once a week)
(Go to Question 18)

(23)

18. Why don't you go out more often? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR
2 OR 3 SPECIFIC REASONS)

(24-25)

(26-27)

(28-29)

19. If the crime rate were lower in this area, do you think you would go outside after dark more often? How often?

- 4 Yes, very often
- 3 Yes, sometimes
- 2 Yes, but very seldom
- 1 No
- 9 Don't know

(30)

20. Some people are more concerned about becoming a victim of crime in some areas than in other areas. I'm going to read a list of locations to you and I'd like you to rate them according to how afraid or concerned you are about being involved in a crime. For example, how fearful are you of a crime involving you, your family, or your property occurring in your apartment? Would you say you are quite fearful (scared), somewhat fearful (scared), or not fearful (scared)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A)

	Quite scared	Some- what scared	Not scared	(DO NOT READ) Can't say	
a. Your apartment?	3	2	1	9	(31)
b. The hallways, deck, ramp, or gallery?	3	2	1	9	(32)
c. The lobby?	3	2	1	9	(33)
d. The elevator?	3	2	1	9	(34)
e. The grounds?	3	2	1	9	(35)
f. The surrounding neighborhood?	3	2	1	9	(36)
g. Fire stairs ,stairwells	3	2	1	9	(37)
h. The Loop?	3	2	1	9	(38)

NOTE:
Interviewer
read this
one follow-
ing d.

21. Compared to other public housing developments in Chicago, on the average, would you say this is a safer or more dangerous place to live?

- 3 Safer than average
- 2 About the same
- 1 More dangerous than average
- 9 Don't know

(39)

22. Compared to private housing on the average in other parts of the City, would you say this is a safer or more dangerous place to live?

- 3 Safer than average
- 2 About the same
- 1 More dangerous than average
- 9 Don't know

(40)

23. Do you ever feel afraid of being harmed when you walk around this development alone? (EVALUATE EXTENT)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No
- 8 Never walk around alone

(41)

24. Do you ever worry about your mail being stolen or tampered with? (EVALUATE EXTENT OF WORRY)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No

(42)

25. In the last 6 months, how often has your mail been stolen or tampered with?

Number

(43-44)

26. How frequently on the average do you see strangers wandering around here?

- 6 More than once a day (Go to Question 26a)
- 5 About once a day (Go to Question 26a)
- 4 A few times a week (Go to Question 26a)
- 3 About once a week (Go to Question 26a)
- 2 Less than once a week (Skip to Question 27)
- 1 Never (Skip to Question 27)
- 9 Can't tell difference (Skip to Question 27)

(45)

26a. In which areas do you usually see the most strangers? In the lobby, halls, behind or in front of the buildings, near the entrances or where?

- 1 Lobby
- 2 Hall
- 3 Behind the building
- 4 In front of the building
- 5 Near entrances
- 6 Elevators
- 7 Other (specify) _____

(46)

27. How would you rate the attractiveness of the Cabrini-Green development? Would you say it is

- 4 Very attractive
- 3 Not too bad
- 2 Rather unattractive
- 1 Very unattractive
- 9 Can't say

(47)

28.. Do you have any suggestions on what could be done to make Cabrini-Green a more attractive place to live? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(48-49)

28a. Have you ever considered moving to another building in Cabrini-Green?

- 2 Yes (Go to Question 29)
- 1 No (Go to Question 30)

(50)

29. Which building?

(Address) _____ (51-52)

30. How long do you think you will continue living here in this development?

- 1 Less than 6 months
- 2 6 months to 1 year
- 3 1 to 2 years
- 4 Indefinitely plan to stay
- 9 Don't know

(54)

31. If and when you move out, what type of housing do you think you will move to?

- 1 Different public housing
- 2 Apartment building or flat
- 3 Rented home
- 4 Your own home
- Other (Specify) _____

(55)

32. If you were to leave the development, what do you think would be your most important reason for leaving? (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____ (56-57)
_____ (58-59)

33. There are a number of services that most people around here need to use or may need to use in the future. I would like to know how you would rate these services. (SHOW CARD B)
Would you say it is?

	Out- standing or extremely good	More than satis- factory or quite good	Satis- factory or OK	Unsatis- factory or poor	Can't say	(DO NOT READ)
a. CHA maintenance of buildings?	4	3	2	1	9	(60)
b. CHA maintenance of grounds?	4	3	2	1	9	(61)
c. CHA response to repair requests?	4	3	2	1	9	(62)
d. Police protection around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(63)
e. CHA management in general?	4	3	2	1	9	(64)
f. Your management outpost?	4	3	2	1	9	(65)
g. The personnel who work in management outpost?	4	3	2	1	9	(66)
h. The convenience of shopping around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(67)
i. The quality of the stores around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(68)
j. The convenience of transportation available to residents?	4	3	2	1	9	(69)
k. Services available to youth in trouble?	4	3	2	1	9	(70)
l. CHA security services?	4	3	2	1	9	(71)
m. (If there are elevators) the elevator service?	4	3	2	1	9	(72)
n. Health services in the area?	4	3	2	1	9	(73)
o. The schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(74)

Ask Cabrini-Green residents only at 1340 North Larrabee, 1150-1160 North Sedwick and 364-365 West Oak.

p. CHA resident safety aides?	4	3	2	1	9	(75)
q. Women's self defense programs?	4	3	2	1	9	(76)

Respondent number _____ (1-3)

Card number 3 (5)

34. We asked you about many services for residents. Are there any other services, not currently available, which you would like to see offered to residents? (RECORD) (PROBE)

_____(10-11)

_____(12-13)

_____(14-15)

35. Think of the general quality of life in Cabrini-Green. Compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say the quality of life is (IF NECESSARY, DEFINE QUALITY OF LIFE AS "GENERALLY HOW GOOD OR BAD IT IS TO LIVE HERE")

3 Getting better

1 Getting worse

2 About the same

9 Didn't live here six months ago
(SKIP TO QUESTION 37)

(16)

36. Compared to the way it was a year ago, would you say the quality of life is

3 Getting better

1 Getting worse

2 About the same

9 Didn't live here a year ago

(17)

37. People differ in how satisfied they are with their life generally. Thinking about your life in general, would you say you are

4 Very satisfied

3 Generally satisfied

2 Generally dissatisfied

1 Very dissatisfied

(18)

38. Why do you feel this way? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)

_____(19-20)

_____(21-22)

_____(23-24)

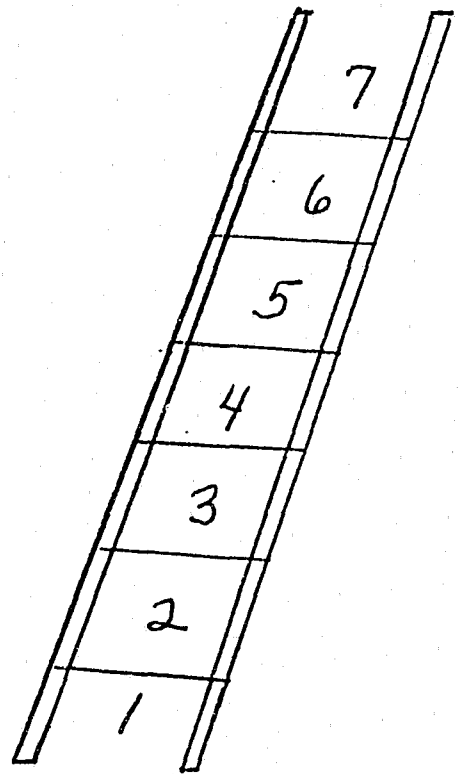
CONTINUED

5 of 7

38a. Now I want to ask you how you feel about your life in a somewhat different way. I'm going to show you a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the ladder represents your life. Imagine that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you.

I'd like you to look at the ladder and tell me where you feel you stand on the ladder at the present time. Remember, the top of the ladder means the best possible life for you. (SHOW RESPONDENT PAGE AND MARK "P" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED. TAKE PAGE BACK AND ASK)

Next, please tell where you believe you will stand in the future, say 1 to 3 years from now. (RETURN PAGE RESPONDENT AND MARK "F" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED.)



P. _____ (25)
F. _____ (26)
F minus P _____ (27)

39. Are you presently employed?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 40)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 44) (28)

40. Is this full time or part time?
2 Full time
1 Part time (29)

41. Is it a permanent or temporary job?
2 Permanent
1 Temporary (30)

42. Is this with TPP or CHA? (Select only one)
3 Yes, CHA
2 Yes, TPP
1 No (31)

43. Which shift do you generally work?
4 Days
3 Afternoons
2 Midnights
1 Varies (32)

44. Are you currently looking for work?
2 Yes
1 No (33)

45. Do you think there are enough employment opportunities for residents here who really want to work?
2 Yes
1 No (34)

46. Here are some things that people have said about living in this development. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with these statements. (SHOW CARD C)

(DO NOT READ)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. All things considered, this is a pretty good place to live.	4	3	2	1	9	(43)
b. Sometimes the best thing for a person to do around here is just to mind your own business	4	3	2	1	9	(44)
c. If you speak up to the CHA management around here, you'll make a lot of trouble for yourself	4	3	2	1	9	(45)
d. Most people around here don't care what happens to this development.	4	3	2	1	9	(46)
e. The main problem around here is not the buildings or the way they're run; the main problem is the people who live here	4	3	2	1	9	(47)
f. The High Impact Program is making this a better place to live.	4	3	2	1	9	(48)
g. TPP and the Management Outposts are making this a better place to live.	4	3	2	1	9	(49)
h. The lobby is almost always unclean and unsanitary	4	3	2	1	9	(50)

47a. (ASK IF RESIDENT LIVES IN ELEVATOR BUILDING)
How frequently do you use the stairs instead of the elevator?

- 6 Almost always
- 5 At least once a day
- 4 A few times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 2 Less than once a week
- 1 Never
- 9 Don't know

(52)

47b. How often do you see the resident safety aides (the people who live at Cabrini-Green and patrol the buildings)?

- 5 Every day
- 4 A few times a week
- 3 A few times a month
- 2 Rarely (SKIP TO QUESTION 48)
- 1 Never (SKIP TO QUESTION 48)
- 9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 48)

(53)

47c. How satisfied have you been with the assistance you've received from the resident safety aides?

- 4 Very satisfied
- 3 Somewhat satisfied
- 2 Somewhat dissatisfied
- 1 Very dissatisfied

(54)

48. How many time have you gone to the Management Outpost for assistance or other business in the past six months?

- (Record Number)
- 0 Never (GO TO QUESTION 50)

(58)

48a. What was the purpose of your most recent visit?
(RECORD)

(59-60)

49. How satisfied have you been with the assistance you
have received at the Management Outpost?

- 4 Very satisfied
- 3 Somewhat satisfied
- 2 Somewhat dissatisfied
- 1 Very dissatisfied

(64)

50. How often would you say you see Chicago police on the
development grounds? (READ LIST)

- 5 At least once a day
- 4 Several times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 2 Once every two or three weeks
- 1 Once a month or less

(73)

(Start Card #4)

R# _____ (1-3)

4 (5)

51. How would you rate the speed of the police response to
calls for help in the development?

- 5 Very fast
- 4 Fairly fast
- 3 Not too fast
- 2 Very slow
- 1 Don't show up

(10)

52. How would you rate this development as a place for
raising children? Would you say it is

- 5 Very good
- 4 Fairly good
- 3 As good as any place
- 2 Bad
- 1 Very bad

(11)

53. Some people feel that children and teenagers around
here get into trouble because there are not enough
organized activities for them. Do you think there
are enough activities for youth around here?

- 2 Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 55)
- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 54)
- 9 Don't know
(GO TO QUESTION 54)

(12)

54. In your opinion, what kind of youth programs are most
needed here? (RECORD)

_____(13-14)

_____(15-16)

_____(17-18)

55. Would you agree or disagree with the following
statements about youth in the development?
(SHOW CARD C)

	Strongly agree	Some- what agree	Some- what disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. Children and teen- agers in the devel- opment frequently skip school.	4	3	2	1	9	(19)
b. There are many children here who would be better off away from their family for awhile.	4	3	2	1	9	(20)
c. Student study centers should be available in development buildings.	4	3	2	1	9	(21)
d. Children are responsi- ble for a lot of the trouble around here.	4	3	2	1	9	(22)

56. Do you have any suggestions for improving the Management
Outpost Program (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____(23-24)

_____(25-26)

_____(27-28)

57. Now I have a few questions about you and your family. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? How many are adults and how many are children under 18?

_____	Total	(29-30)
_____	Adults	(31)
_____	Children (under 18)	(32)

58. How long have you and your family lived in this particular apartment?

_____	years	_____	months	_____	(33-36)
-------	-------	-------	--------	-------	---------

[Example: one year and one month = 0101]

59. By the way, what is your age?

_____	Years old	(37-38)
-------	-----------	---------

60. Did you and your family live in public housing or did you live somewhere else before you moved into your present apartment?

2	Public housing (GO TO QUESTION 61)	
1	Somewhere else (SKIP TO QUESTION 65)	(39)

61. Was this

2	Cabrini-Green	
1	Another development (GO TO QUESTION 64)	(40)

62. How long did you live there?

_____	Years (ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR)	(41-42)
-------	----------------------------------	---------

63. Did you ever live in public housing before you moved to Cabrini-Green?

2	Yes	
1	No (GO TO QUESTION 65)	(47)

64. How long did you live there?

_____	Years (GO TO QUESTION 66)	(49-50)
-------	---------------------------	---------

65. What type of housing was it?

1	Private apartment building or flat	
2	Rented home	
3	Privately owned home	
	Other (SPECIFY)	(51)

ASK QUESTION 66 TO QUESTION 70 ONLY OF RESIDENTS
LIVING IN THE SECURITY BUILDINGS - 1340 North
Larrabee, 1150-1160 North Sedgwick, and 364-365
West Oak.

66. Compared to your old lobby, do you now feel safer in
the new building lobby?

- 2 Yes
(GO TO QUESTION 67)
- 1 No
(SKIP TO QUESTION 68)
- 9 Don't know

(53)

67. Why do you feel safer?
(RECORD) (PROBE) (SKIP TO QUESTION 69)

_____ (54-55)
_____ (56-57)

68. Why don't you feel safer?
(RECORD) (PROBE)

_____ (58-59)
_____ (60-61)

69. Do you feel that the toilet facilities on the first
floor are helpful?

- 2 Yes
- 1 No
- 9 Don't know

(62)

70. Do you or anyone in your family use the exterior
areas which have recently been fenced in?

- 2 Yes
- 1 No
- 9 Don't know

(63)

71. We have been talking about many things in relation to this
housing development. Is there anything you would like to
add? (RECORD)

_____ (64-65)
_____ (66-67)
_____ (68-69)

85. Could I have your telephone number in case my
supervisor wants to check on my work?

(RECORD) _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your
comments will be very helpful in the High Impact
Program evaluation.

Time interview ended _____ A.M.
P.M.

Length of interview _____ (72-73)
Minutes

RESPONDENT NUMBER _____
(1-3)

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION

SECOND YEAR

FORM: C-G YOUTH

B (4)

(CARD NUMBER) 1 (5)

Introduction:

Good morning (afternoon). My name is _____. We're conducting a survey in this development to find out how residents, including young people like yourself, feel about the changes taking place here in Cabrini-Green. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. No names will ever be revealed in connection with the survey results.

Respondent Name _____ 1 Male
2 Female (6)

Address _____ (7-8)

Time Interview Began _____ 1 A.M. Apt. No. _____
2 P.M. (9)

Interview Location: 1 Management Outpost
2 Apartment
3 Administration Office
4 Other _____ (10)

Date: _____ (11-13)

Interviewer Name _____ (14-15)

(STRATUM) _____ (16-17)
6/77

1. By the way, did you happen to participate in a survey of this type last year? How many times?
- 0 No
1 Yes, once
2 Yes, twice (19)
2. Now I'd like to begin by asking you what one thing do you like best about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)
- _____

_____ (20-21)
3. What other things do you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)
- _____ (22-23)
_____ (24-25)
_____ (26-27)
4. There might be some things you don't like about living here. If so, what one thing do you like least about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)
- _____

_____ (28-29)
5. What other things don't you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)
- _____ (30-31)
_____ (32-33)
_____ (34-35)

- 6a. Some people have said that crime is the biggest problem around here. I would like to know what you think about this. First, would you agree or disagree that crime is the biggest problem around here?
- 2 Agree
1 Disagree
9 Don't know (36)
- 6b. Since the first of the year (January 1) have you been the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this area? How many times?
- 0 No (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
_____ Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) (37)
- 6c. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)
- _____

_____ (38-39)
- 6d. Where did it happen?
- 01 Apartment
02 Lobby
03 Hallway, deck gallery
04 Elevator
05 Parking lot
06 Front yard of building
07 Back yard of building
08 Public area (not part of building)
09 Near street
10 Surrounding neighborhood
11 Stairwells, fire stairs
12 Other (SPECIFY) _____ (40-41)
- 6e. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?
- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 6g)
2 Yes, by respondent
3 Yes, by someone else
9 Don't know (42)

6f. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 6h)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide
- ___ Other (SPECIFY) _____ (43)

6g. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (44-45)

6h. Approximately how old was the criminal? (IF NECESSARY, LIST AGE OF EACH PERSON INVOLVED)

- 1 40 or older
- 2 30-39
- 3 18-29
- 4 Younger than 18
- 9 Don't know (46)

6i. Was the criminal caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know (47)

7a. Since the first of the year, was someone you know personally, either a friend or relative, the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this development? How many times?

- 0 No (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
- ___ Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) _____ (48)

7b. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

_____ (49-50)

7c. Where did it happen?

- 01 Apartment
- 02 Lobby
- 03 Hallway, deck gallery
- 04 Elevator
- 05 Parking lot
- 06 Front yard of building
- 07 Back yard of building
- 08 Public area (not part of building)
- 09 Near street
- 10 Surrounding neighborhood
- 11 Stairwells, fire stairs
- 12 Other (SPECIFY) _____ (55-56)

7d. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 7f)
- 2 Yes, by respondent
- 3 Yes, by someone else
- 9 Don't know (57)

7e. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 8a)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide
- ___ Other (SPECIFY) _____ (58)

7f. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (59-60)

8a. Thinking back over the past year (from about June 1976), were you the victim of any crimes? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE) (INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

PAST YEAR	
___ Breaking and entering	(65)
___ Assault	(66)
___ Theft	(67)
___ Auto theft	(68)
___ Vandalism	(69)
___ Rape	(70)
___ Other (SPECIFY)	(71)

8b. How about the year before that, say June 1975 to June 1976? Were you the victim of any crimes during that time? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER)(IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE)(INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

YEAR BEFORE THAT

____ Breaking and entering (73)
____ Assault (74)
____ Theft (75)
____ Auto theft (76)
____ Vandalism (77)
____ Rape (78)
____ Other (SPECIFY) (79)

9. What do you think is the one major cause of crime in this development? (RECORD)(PROBE, ASK IF NECESSARY WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO COMMIT CRIMES HERE)

(START CARD #2)

R# (1-3)

2 (5)

(10-11)

10. Would you say it is worthwhile or a waste of time to report crime when it occurs in this development?

2 Worthwhile
(SKIP TO QUESTION 10a)

1 Waste of time
(GO TO QUESTION 10b)

9 Can't say
(SKIP TO QUESTION 11) (12)

10a. Why do you feel it's worthwhile to report crime?
(RECORD)(GO TO QUESTION 11)

(13-14)

10b. Why do you feel reporting crime is a waste of time?
(RECORD)

(15-16)

11. Would you say that most crimes in this development are committed by people living here or by outsiders?

1 Residents

2 Outsiders

3 Both equally

9 Can't say

(17)

12. Are most of these criminals

1 Juvenile (under 18)

2 Adults (18 or over)

9 Don't know

(18)

13. Thinking about your personal safety when you are outside after dark in this development, would you say you are very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned?

3 Very concerned

2 Little concerned

1 Not at all concerned

9 Never go out after dark

(19)

14. How concerned are you about the personal safety of others in your family who live here, when they are outside after dark in this development?

3 Very concerned

2 A little concerned

1 Not at all concerned

8 They never go out after dark

9 No others in family

(20)

15. Again, thinking about your personal safety after dark around here, compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say it is getting better, getting worse, or about the same?
- 3 Getting better

1 Getting worse

2 About the same

9 Didn't live here six months ago (SKIP TO QUESTION 17)

8 Never go out after dark
- (21)

16. What about compared to the way it was a year ago?
- 3 Getting better

1 Getting worse

2 About the same

9 Didn't live here one year ago

8 Never go out after dark
- (22)

17. How often do you go outside after dark in this area? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)
- 4 Almost every night (GO TO QUESTION 19)

3 A few times a week (GO TO QUESTION 19)

2 About once a week (GO TO QUESTION 18)

1 Very rarely (less than once a week) (GO TO QUESTION 18)
- (23)

18. Why don't you go out more often? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR 2 OR 3 SPECIFIC REASONS)
-
- (24-25)

(26-27)

(28-29)

19. If the crime rate were lower in this area, do you think you would go outside after dark more often? How often?
- 4 Yes, very often

3 Yes, sometimes

2 Yes, but very seldom

1 No

9 Don't know
- (30)

20. Some people are more concerned about becoming a victim of crime in some areas than in other areas. I'm going to read a list of locations to you and I'd like you to rate them according to how afraid or concerned you are about being involved in a crime. For example, how fearful are you of a crime involving you, your family, or your property occurring in your apartment? Would you say you are quite fearful (scared), somewhat fearful (scared), or not fearful (scared)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A)

	Quite scared	Some- what scared	Not scared	(DO NOT READ) Can't say	
a. Your apartment?	3	2	1	9	(31)
b. The hallways, deck, ramp, or gallery?	3	2	1	9	(32)
c. The lobby?	3	2	1	9	(33)
d. The elevator?	3	2	1	9	(34)
e. The grounds?	3	2	1	9	(35)
f. The surrounding neighborhood?	3	2	1	9	(36)
g. Fire stairs, stairwells?	3	2	1	9	(37)
h. The Loop?	3	2	1	9	(38)

NOTE:
Interviewer
read this
one follow-
ing d.

23. Do you ever feel afraid of being harmed when you walk around this development alone? (EVALUATE EXTENT)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No
- 8 Never walk around alone

(41)

26. How frequently on the average do you see strangers wandering around here?

- 6 More than once a day
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 5 About once a day
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 4 A few times a week
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 3 About once a week
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 2 Less than once a week
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
- 1 Never
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
- 9 Can't tell difference
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)

(45)

26a. In which areas do you usually see the most strangers? In the lobby, halls, behind or in front of the buildings, near the entrances or where?

- 1 Lobby
- 2 Hall
- 3 Behind the building
- 4 In front of the building
- 5 Near entrances
- 6 Elevators
- 7 Other (SPECIFY) _____

(46)

27. How would you rate the attractiveness of the Cabrini-Green development? Would you say it is

- 4 Very attractive
- 3 Not too bad
- 2 Rather unattractive
- 1 Very unattractive
- 9 Can't say

(47)

28. Do you have any suggestions on what could be done to make Cabrini-Green a more attractive place to live? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(48-49)

32. If you and your family were to leave the development, what do you think would be the most important reason for leaving?

(PROBE)

(56-57)

(58-59)

33. There are a number of services that most people around here need to use or may need to use in the future. I would like to know how you would rate these services. (SHOW CARD B)
Would you say it is?

	Out- standing or extremely good	More than satis- factory or quite good	(DO NOT READ)	Satis- factory or OK	Unsatis- factory or poor	Can't say	
a. CHA maintenance of buildings?	4	3	2	1	9	(60)	
b. CHA maintenance of grounds?	4	3	2	1	9	(61)	
c. Police protection around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(63)	
d. Your management outpost?	4	3	2	1	9	(65)	
e. The personnel who work in management outpost?	4	3	2	1	9	(66)	
f. The convenience of transportation available to residents?	4	3	2	1	9	(69)	
g. Services available to youth in trouble?	4	3	2	1	9	(70)	
h. CHA security services?	4	3	2	1	9	(71)	
i. (If there are elevators) the elevator service?	4	3	2	1	9	(72)	
j. The schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(74)	
ASK CABRINI-GREEN RESIDENTS ONLY AT 1340 NORTH LARRABEE, 1150-1160 NORTH SEDGWICK AND 364-365 WEST OAK.							
k. CHA resident safety aides?	4	3	2	1	9	(75)	
l. The quality of the education in schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(78)	
m. The quality of the counseling in the schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(79)	
n. Recreational programs for youth?	4	3	2	1	9	(80)	

(START CARD #3) R# _____ (1-3)
3 (5)

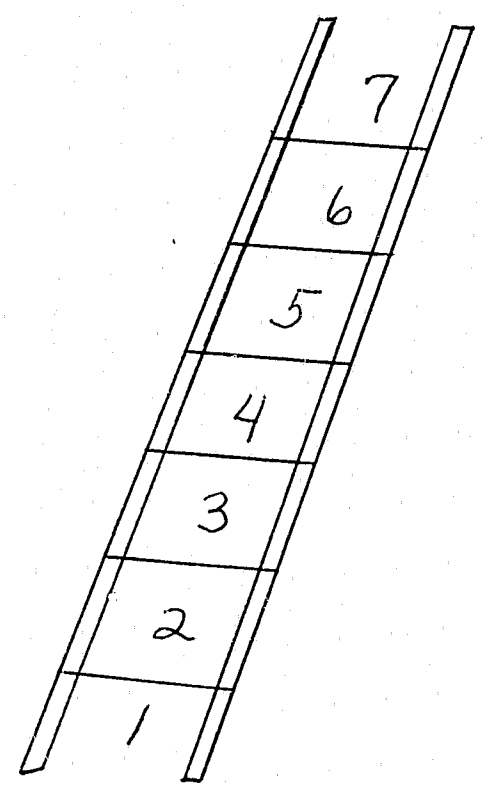
- 34a. Are you currently attending a school here?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 34b)
1 No (GO TO QUESTION 35a) (10)
- 34b. What is the school's name? _____ (11)

- 35a. Why aren't you attending school now? (RECORD) _____
_____ (12-13)
_____ (14-15)
37. People differ in how satisfied they are with their life generally. Thinking about your life in general, would you say you are
4 Very satisfied
3 Generally satisfied
2 Generally dissatisfied
1 Very dissatisfied (18)
38. Why do you feel this way? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)
_____ (19-20)
_____ (21-22)
_____ (23-24)

38a. Now I want to ask you how you feel about your life in a somewhat different way. I'm going to show you a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the ladder represents your life. Imagine that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you.

I'd like you to look at the ladder and tell me where you feel you stand on the ladder at the present time. Remember, the top of the ladder means the best possible life for you. (SHOW RESPONDENT PAGE AND MARK "P" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED. TAKE PAGE BACK AND ASK)

Next, please tell where you believe you will stand in the future, say 1 to 3 years from now. (RETURN PAGE RESPONDENT AND MARK "F" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED.)



P _____ (25)
F _____ (26)
F minus P _____ (27)

39. Are you presently employed?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 40)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 44) (28)

40. Is this full time or part time?
2 Full time
1 Part time (29)

41. Is it a permanent or temporary job?
2 Permanent
1 Temporary (30)

43. Which shift do you generally work?
4 Days
3 Afternoons
2 Midnights
1 Varies (32)

44. Are you currently looking for work?
2 Yes
1 No (33)

45. Do you think there are enough employment opportunities in this area for youth here who really want to work?
2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (34)

46. Here are some things that people have said about living in this development. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with these statements. (SHOW CARD C)

(DO NOT READ)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. All things considered, this is a pretty good place to live	4	3	2	1	9	(43)
b. Most people around here don't care what happens to this development	4	3	2	1	9	(46)
c. The High Impact Program is making this a better place to live	4	3	2	1	9	(48)
d. TPP and the Management Outposts are making this a better place to live	4	3	2	1	9	(49)
e. The lobby is almost always unclean and unsanitary	4	3	2	1	9	(50)

47a. (ASK IF RESIDENT LIVES IN ELEVATOR BUILDING)
How frequently do you use the stairs instead of the elevator?

6	Almost always	
5	At least once a day	
4	A few times a week	
3	About once a week	
2	Less than once a week	
1	Never	
9	Don't know	(52)

47b. How often do you see the resident safety aides (the people who live at Cabrini-Green and patrol the buildings)?

5	Every day	
4	A few times a week	
3	A few times a month	
2	Rarely (SKIP TO QUESTION 50)	
1	Never (SKIP TO QUESTION 50)	
9	Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 50)	(53)

47c. How satisfied have you been with the assistance you've received from the resident safety aides?

4	Very satisfied	
3	Somewhat satisfied	
2	Somewhat dissatisfied	
1	Very dissatisfied	(54)

50. How often would you say you see Chicago police on the development grounds? (READ LIST)

5	At least once a day	
4	Several times a week	
3	About once a week	
2	Once every two or three weeks	
1	Once a month or less	(73)

(START CARD #4)

R# _____ (1-3)

4 (5)

51. How would you rate the speed of the police response to calls for help in the development?

5	Very fast	
4	Fairly fast	
3	Not too fast	
2	Very slow	
1	Don't show up	(10)

52. How would you rate this development as a place for kids to grow up in? Would you say it is

5 Very good

4 Fairly good

3 As good as any place

2 Bad

1 Very bad (11)

53. Some people feel that kids and teenagers around here get into trouble because there are not enough organized activities for them. Do you think there are enough activities for youth around here?

2 Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 55)

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 54)

9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 54) (12)

54. In your opinion, what kind of youth programs are most needed here? (RECORD)

_____ (13-14)

_____ (15-16)

_____ (17-18)

55. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about youth in the development? (SHOW CARD C)

	Strongly agree	Some-what agree	Some-what disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. Children and teenagers in the development frequently skip school.	4	3	2	1	9	(19)
b. There are many children here who would be better off away from their family for awhile.	4	3	2	1	9	(20)
c. Student study centers should be available in development buildings.	4	3	2	1	9	(21)
d. Children are responsible for a lot of the trouble around here.	4	3	2	1	9	(22)

56. Do you have any suggestions for improving the Management Outpost Program (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____ (23-24)

_____ (25-26)

_____ (27-28)

57. Now I have a few questions about you and your family. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? How many are adults and how many are children under 18?

_____ Total (29-30)

_____ Adults (31)

_____ Children (UNDER 18) (32)

58. How long have you and your family lived in this particular apartment?

_____ years _____ months _____ (33-36)

[EXAMPLE: ONE YEAR AND ONE MONTH = 0101]

59. By the way, what is your age?

_____ Years old (37-38)

60. Did you and your family live in public housing or did you live somewhere else before you moved into your present apartment?

2 Public housing (GO TO QUESTION 61)

1 Somewhere else (SKIP TO QUESTION 65) (39)

61. Was this

2 Cabrini-Green

1 Another development (GO TO QUESTION 64) (40)

62. How long did you live there?

_____ Years (ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR) (41-42)

63. Did you ever live in public housing before you moved to Cabrini-Green?

- 2 Yes
1 No (GO TO QUESTION 65) (47)

64. How long did you live there?

Years (GO TO QUESTION 66) (49-50)

65. What type of housing was it?

- 1 Private apartment building or flat
2 Rented home
3 Privately owned home
Other (SPECIFY) (51)

ASK QUESTION 66 TO QUESTION 70 ONLY OF RESIDENTS
LIVING IN THE SECURITY BUILDINGS - 1340 North
Larrabee, 1150-1160 North Sedgwick, and 364-365
West Oak.

66. Compared to your old lobby, do you now feel safer in the new building lobby?

- 2 Yes
(GO TO QUESTION 67)
- 1 No
(SKIP TO QUESTION 68)
- 9 Don't know (53)

67. Why do you feel safer?
(RECORD) (PROBE) (SKIP TO QUESTION 69)

(54-55)

(56-57)

68. Why don't you feel safer?
(RECORD) (PROBE)

(58-59)

(60-61)

69. Do you feel that the toilet facilities on the first floor are helpful?

- 2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (62)

70. Do you or anyone in your family use the exterior areas which have recently been fenced in?

- 2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (63)

71. We have been talking about many things in relation to this housing development. Is there anything you would like to add? (RECORD)

(64-65)

(66-67)

(68-69)

(START CARD #5) R# _____ (1-3)
5 (5)

72. We are also interested in your opinions about some of the youth agencies in this area. Have you ever heard of the Near North Youth Development Center?

- 2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 73)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 78)
9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 73) (10)

73. Do you know what kinds of things or services they will do for kids who go there?

- 2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 74)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 75)
9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 75) (11)

74. What are these services? (RECORD) (PROBE)

(12-13)

(14-15)

(16-17)

75. Do you think you would be willing to go there for help or assistance?

2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (18)

76. Have you ever gone there for help or assistance in the past?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 77)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 78)
9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 78) (19)

77. How satisfied were you with this assistance?

4 Very satisfied
3 Generally satisfied
2 Generally dissatisfied
1 Very dissatisfied (20)

78. Now I want to ask you about another agency. Have you ever heard of the Cabrini-Green Youth Service Bureau?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 79)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 85)
9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 79) (21)

79. Do you know what kinds of things or services they will do for kids who go there?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 80)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 81)
9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 81) (22)

80. What are these services? (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____(23-24)
_____(25-26)
_____(27-28)

81. Do you think you would be willing to go there for help or assistance?

2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (29)

82. Have you ever gone there for help or assistance in the past?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 83)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 85)
9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 85) (30)

83. How satisfied were you with this assistance?

4 Very satisfied
5 Generally satisfied
2 Generally dissatisfied
1 Very dissatisfied (31)

85. Could I have your telephone number in case my supervisor wants to check on my work?

(RECORD) _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your comments will be very helpful in the High Impact Program Evaluation.

Time interview ended _____ A.M.
P.M.

Length of interview _____(72-73)
Minutes

RESPONDENT NUMBER _____

(1-3)

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

STATEWAY GARDENS
HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION

SECOND YEAR

FORM: S-G ADULT

C (4)

(CARD NUMBER) 1 (5)

Introduction:

Good morning (afternoon). My name is _____. We're conducting a survey in this development to find out how people feel about living here in Stateway Gardens. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. No names will ever be revealed in connection with the survey results.

Respondent Name _____ 1 Male
2 Female (6)

Address _____ (7-8)

Time Interview Began _____ 1 A.M. Apt. No. _____
2 P.M. (9)

Interview Location: 1 Local Advisory Council Office
2 Apartment
_____ Other (RECORD) _____ (10)

Date: _____ (11-13)

Interviewer Name _____ (14-15)

(STRATUM) _____ (16-17)
6/77

1. By the way, did you happen to participate in a survey of this type last year? How many times?
- 0 No
1 Yes, once
2 Yes, twice (19)
2. Now I'd like to begin by asking you what one thing do you like best about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)
- _____

_____ (20-21)
3. What other things do you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)
- _____
_____ (22-23)
_____ (24-25)
_____ (26-27)
4. There might be some things you don't like about living here. If so, what one thing do you like least about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)
- _____

_____ (28-29)
5. What other things don't you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)
- _____
_____ (30-31)
_____ (32-33)
_____ (34-35)

- 6a. Some people have said that crime is the biggest problem around here. I would like to know what you think about this. First, would you agree or disagree that crime is the biggest problem around here?

2 Agree
1 Disagree
9 Don't know

(36)

- 6b. Since the first of the year (January 1) have you been the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this area? How many times?

0 No (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
____ Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER)

(37)

- 6c. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)
- _____

(38-39)

- 6d. Where did it happen?

01 Apartment
02 Lobby
03 Hallway, deck gallery
04 Elevator
05 Parking lot
06 Front yard of building
07 Back yard of building
08 Public area (not part of building)
09 Near street
10 Surrounding neighborhood
11 Stairwells, fire stairs
12 Other (SPECIFY) _____

(40-41)

- 6e. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 6g)
2 Yes, by respondent
3 Yes, by someone else
9 Don't know

(42)

6f. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 6h)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide
- Other (SPECIFY) _____ (43)

6g. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (44-45)

6h. Approximately how old was the criminal? (IF NECESSARY, LIST AGE OF EACH PERSON INVOLVED)

- 1 40 or older
- 2 30-39
- 3 18-29
- 4 Younger than 18
- 9 Don't know (46)

6i. Was the criminal caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know (47)

7a. Since the first of the year, was someone you know personally, either a friend or relative, the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this development? How many times?

- 0 No (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
- Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) _____ (48)

7b. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

_____ (49-50)

7c. Where did it happen?

- 01 Apartment
- 02 Lobby
- 03 Hallway, deck gallery
- 04 Elevator
- 05 Parking lot
- 06 Front yard of building
- 07 Back yard of building
- 08 Public area (not part of building)
- 09 Near street
- 10 Surrounding neighborhood
- 11 Stairwells, fire stairs
- 12 Other (SPECIFY) _____ (55-56)

7d. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 7f)
- 2 Yes, by respondent
- 3 Yes, by someone else
- 9 Don't know (57)

7e. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 8a)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide
- Other (SPECIFY) _____ (58)

7f. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (59-60)

8a. Thinking back over the past year (from about June 1976), were you the victim of any crimes? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE) (INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

- | PAST YEAR | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| _____ Breaking and entering | (65) |
| _____ Assault | (66) |
| _____ Theft | (67) |
| _____ Auto theft | (68) |
| _____ Vandalism | (69) |
| _____ Rape | (70) |
| _____ Other (SPECIFY) | (71) |

8b. How about the year before that, say June 1975 to June 1976? Were you the victim of any crimes during that time? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER)(IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE)(INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

YEAR BEFORE THAT

_____	Breaking and entering	(73)
_____	Assault	(74)
_____	Theft	(75)
_____	Auto theft	(76)
_____	Vandalism	(77)
_____	Rape	(78)
_____	Other (SPECIFY)	(79)

9. What do you think is the one major cause of crime in this development? (RECORD)(PROBE, ASK IF NECESSARY WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO COMMIT CRIMES HERE)

(START CARD #2)

R# _____ (1-3)

_____ 2 _____ (5)

_____ (10-11)

10. Would you say it is worthwhile or a waste of time to report crime when it occurs in this development?

2 Worthwhile
(SKIP TO QUESTION 10a)

1 Waste of time
(GO TO QUESTION 10b)

9 Can't say
(SKIP TO QUESTION 84a) _____ (12)

10a. Why do you feel it's worthwhile to report crime? (RECORD)(GO TO QUESTION 84a).

_____ (13-14)

10b. Why do you feel reporting crime is a waste of time? (RECORD)

_____ (15-16)

RESPONDENT

(1-3)

84a. I am going to describe a number of crimes to you that sometimes happen around here. I want you to tell me how often these crimes or crimes like them happen in or near your building. (Pick the most frequent category.) (HAND RESPONDENT CARDS F AND G)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
Every day	One to several times a week	One to several times a month	One to several times a year	Very seldom or never	Don't know, no response

A salesman comes to the door, gets a down payment, but never delivers your order.

Someone is shot.

A teenage boy rapes a teenage girl.

A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken.

An apartment is broken into; something is taken.

Neighbors are fighting.

A car is stolen from the parking lot.

A gang of kids beats up a boy on his way to or from school.

A group of kids are smoking pot in the stairwell.

Some kids smash the windows of an apartment.

A resident is mugged on his way home from work.

A man is selling heroin on the street.

A 14-year-old runs away from home.

84b. Now as I repeat the list of crimes again, please tell me what you think the chances are that you will be the victim of any of these crimes during the coming year. Of course, there are some crimes on this list which could never happen to you (e.g., the respondent does not own a car). For those, simply answer not applicable. Now let's begin. (HAND RESPONDENT CARDS F AND H)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)
No chance at all or a very small chance	A small chance	My chances are 50-50	A good chance	A very good chance or a sure thing	Not applicable	Don't know, no response
A salesman comes to the door, get a down payment, but never delivers your order						____(17)
Someone is shot.						____(18)
A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken						____(19)
An apartment is broken into; something is taken.						____(20)
Neighbors are fighting.						____(21)
A car is stolen from the parking lot.						____(22)
Some kids smash the windows of an apartment (house).						____(23)
A resident is mugged on his way home from work.						____(24)

84c. Finally, as I go through the list of crimes again, tell me whether you think the victim of the crime or of crimes like it should report the crime to the police (or CHA security personnel). (HAND RESPONDENT CARDS F AND I)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
		It doesn't matter whether they report it or not	Probably should not report it	Definitely should not report it	Don't know, no response
A salesman comes to the door, gets a down payment, but never delivers your order.					____(25)
Someone is shot.					____(26)
A teenage boy rapes a teenage girl.					____(27)
A mailbox is pried open, and mail is taken.					____(28)
An apartment is broken into; something is taken.					____(29)
Neighbors are fighting.					____(30)
A car is stolen from the parking lot.					____(31)
A gang of kids beats up a boy on his way to or from school.					____(32)
A group of kids are smoking pot in the stairwell.					____(33)
Some kids smash the windows of an apartment.					____(34)
A resident is mugged on his way home from work.					____(35)
A man is selling heroin on the street.					____(36)
A 14-year-old runs away from home.					____(37)

11. Would you say that most crimes in this development are committed by people living here or by outsiders?

- 1 Residents
- 2 Outsiders
- 3 Both equally
- 9 Can't say

(17)

12. Are most of these criminals

- 1 Juvenile (under 18)
- 2 Adults (18 or over)
- 9 Don't know

(18)

13. Thinking about your personal safety when you are outside after dark in this development, would you say you are very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned?

- 3 Very concerned
- 2 Little concerned
- 1 Not at all concerned
- 9 Never go out after dark

(19)

14. How concerned are you about the personal safety of others in your family who live here, when they are outside after dark in this development?

- 3 Very concerned
- 2 A little concerned
- 1 Not at all concerned
- 8 They never go out after dark
- 9 No others in family

(20)

15. Again, thinking about your personal safety after dark around here, compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say it is getting better, getting worse, or about the same?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here six months ago (SKIP TO QUESTION 17)
- 8 Never go out after dark

(21)

16. What about compared to the way it was a year ago?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here one year ago
- 8 Never go out after dark

(22)

17. How often do you go outside after dark in this area? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

- 4 Almost every night (GO TO QUESTION 19)
- 3 A few times a week (GO TO QUESTION 19)
- 2 About once a week (GO TO QUESTION 18)
- 1 Very rarely (less than once a week) (GO TO QUESTION 18)

(23)

18. Why don't you go out more often? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR 2 OR 3 SPECIFIC REASONS)

_____(24-25)

_____(26-27)

_____(28-29)

19. If the crime rate were lower in this area, do you think you would go outside after dark more often? How often?

- 4 Yes, very often
- 3 Yes, sometimes
- 2 Yes, but very seldom
- 1 No
- 9 Don't know

(30)

20. Some people are more concerned about becoming a victim of crime in some areas than in other areas. I'm going to read a list of locations to you and I'd like you to rate them according to how afraid or concerned you are about being involved in a crime. For example, how fearful are you of a crime involving you, your family, or your property occurring in your apartment? Would you say you are quite fearful (scared), somewhat fearful (scared), or not fearful (scared)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A)

	Quite scared	Some- what scared	Not scared	(DO NOT READ) Can't say	
a. Your apartment?	3	2	1	9	(31)
b. The hallways, deck, ramp, or gallery?	3	2	1	9	(32)
c. The lobby?	3	2	1	9	(33)
d. The elevator?	3	2	1	9	(34)
e. The grounds?	3	2	1	9	(35)
f. The surrounding neighborhood?	3	2	1	9	(36)
g. Fire stairs, stairwells?	3	2	1	9	(37)
h. The Loop?	3	2	1	9	(38)

NOTE:
Interviewer
read this
one follow-
ing d.

21. Compared to other public housing developments in Chicago, on the average, would you say this is a safer or more dangerous place to live?

- 3 Safer than average
- 2 About the same
- 1 More dangerous than average
- 9 Don't know

(39)

22. Compared to private housing on the average in other parts of the City, would you say this is a safer or more dangerous place to live?

- 3 Safer than average
- 2 About the same
- 1 More dangerous than average
- 9 Don't know

(40)

23. Do you ever feel afraid of being harmed when you walk around this development alone? (EVALUATE EXTENT)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No
- 8 Never walk around alone

(41)

24. Do you ever worry about your mail being stolen or tampered with? (EVALUATE EXTENT OF WORRY)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No

(42)

25. In the last 6 months, how often has your mail been stolen or tampered with?

Number

(43-44)

26. How frequently on the average do you see strangers wandering around here?

- 6 More than once a day
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 5 About once a day
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 4 A few times a week
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 3 About once a week
(GO TO QUESTION 26a)
- 2 Less than once a week
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
- 1 Never
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
- 9 Can't tell difference
(SKIP TO QUESTION 27)

(45)

26a. In which areas do you usually see the most strangers? In the lobby, halls, behind or in front of the buildings, near the entrances or where?

- 1 Lobby
- 2 Hall
- 3 Behind the building
- 4 In front of the building
- 5 Near entrances
- 6 Elevators
- 7 Other (SPECIFY) _____

(46)

27. How would you rate the attractiveness of the Stateway-Gardens development? Would you say it is

- 4 Very attractive
- 3 Not too bad
- 2 Rather unattractive
- 1 Very unattractive
- 9 Can't say

(47)

28. Do you have any suggestions on what could be done to make Stateway Gardens a more attractive place to live? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(48-49)

30. How long do you think you will continue living here in this development?

- 1 Less than 6 months
- 2 6 months to 1 year
- 3 1 to 2 years
- 4 Indefinitely plan to stay
- 9 Don't know

(54)

31. If and when you move out, what type of housing do you think you will move to?

- 1 Different public housing
- 2 Apartment building or flat
- 3 Rented home
- 4 Your own home
- Other (SPECIFY) _____

(55)

32. If you were to leave the development, what do you think would be your most important reason for leaving? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(56-57)

(58-59)

33. There are a number of services that most people around here need to use or may need to use in the future. I would like to know how you would rate these services. (SHOW CARD B)
Would you say it is?

	Out- standing or extremely good	More than satis- factory or quite good	(DO NOT READ)	Satis- factory or OK	Unsatis- factory or poor	Can't say	
a. CHA maintenance of buildings?	4	3	2	1	9	(60)	
b. CHA maintenance of grounds?	4	3	2	1	9	(61)	
c. CHA response to repair requests?	4	3	2	1	9	(62)	
d. Police protection around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(63)	
e. CHA management in general?	4	3	2	1	9	(64)	
f. The convenience of shopping around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(67)	
g. The quality of the stores around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(68)	
h. The convenience of transportation available to residents?	4	3	2	1	9	(69)	
i. Services available to youth in trouble?	4	3	2	1	9	(70)	
j. CHA security services?	4	3	2	1	9	(71)	
k. (If there are elevators) the elevator service?	4	3	2	1	9	(72)	
l. Health services in the area?	4	3	2	1	9	(73)	
m. The schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(74)	

Which schools are attended by your children (if any) _____
(WRITE SCHOOL NAMES) _____ (75)
_____ (76)
_____ (77)

RESPONDENT NUMBER _____ (1-3)
CARD NUMBER 3 (5)

34. We asked you about many services for residents. Are there any other services, not currently available, which you would like to see offered to residents? (RECORD) (PROBE)

_____ (10-11)
_____ (12-13)
_____ (14-15)

35. Think of the general quality of life in Stateway Gardens. Compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say the quality of life is (IF NECESSARY, DEFINE QUALITY OF LIFE AS "GENERALLY HOW GOOD OR BAD IT IS TO LIVE HERE")
3 Getting better
1 Getting worse
2 About the same
9 Didn't live here six months ago (SKIP TO QUESTION 37) (16)

36. Compared to the way it was a year ago, would you say the quality of life is
3 Getting better
1 Getting worse
2 About the same
9 Didn't live here a year ago (17)

37. People differ in how satisfied they are with their life generally. Thinking about your life in general, would you say you are
4 Very satisfied
3 Generally satisfied
2 Generally dissatisfied
1 Very dissatisfied (18)

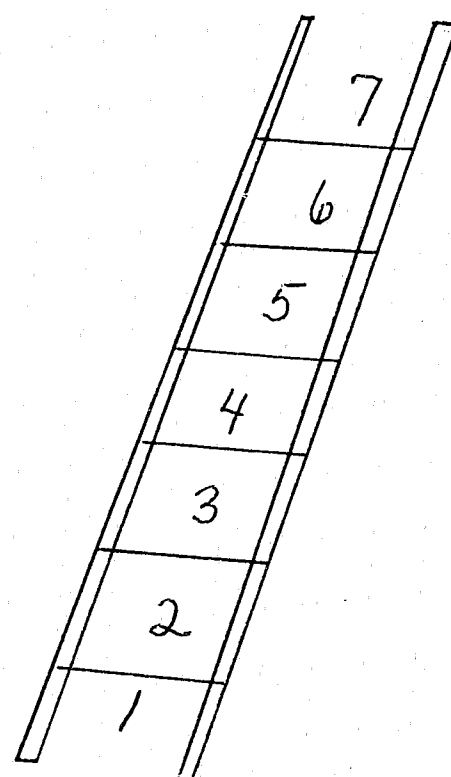
38. Why do you feel this way? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)

_____ (19-20)
_____ (21-22)
_____ (23-24)

38a. Now I want to ask you how you feel about your life in a somewhat different way. I'm going to show you a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the ladder represents your life. Imagine that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you.

I'd like you to look at the ladder and tell me where you feel you stand on the ladder at the present time. Remember, the top of the ladder means the best possible life for you. (SHOW RESPONDENT PAGE AND MARK "P" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED. TAKE PAGE BACK AND ASK)

Next, please tell where you believe you will stand in the future, say 1 to 3 years from now. (RETURN PAGE RESPONDENT AND MARK "F" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED.)



P _____ (25)

F _____ (26)

F minus P _____ (27)

39. Are you presently employed?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 40)

1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 44)

(28)

40. Is this full time or part time?

2 Full time

1 Part time

(29)

41. Is it a permanent or temporary job?

2 Permanent

1 Temporary

(30)

42. Is this with CHA?

3 Yes

1 No

(31)

43. Which shift do you generally work?

4 Days

3 Afternoons

2 Midnights

1 Varies

(32)

44. Are you currently looking for work?

2 Yes

1 No

(33)

45. Do you think there are enough employment opportunities for residents here who really want to work?

2 Yes

1 No

(34)

46. Here are some things that people have said about living in this development. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with these statements. (SHOW CARD C)

(DO NOT READ)					
	<u>Strongly agree</u>	<u>Somewhat agree</u>	<u>Somewhat disagree</u>	<u>Strongly disagree</u>	<u>Can't say</u>
a. All things considered, this is a pretty good place to live	4	3	2	1	9 (43)
b. Sometimes the best thing for a person to do around here is just to mind your own business	4	3	2	1	9 (44)
c. If you speak up to the CHA management around here, you'll make a lot of trouble for yourself	4	3	2	1	9 (45)
d. Most people around here don't care what happens to this development.	4	3	2	1	9 (46)
e. The main problem around here is not the buildings or the way they're run; the main problem is the people who live here	4	3	2	1	9 (47)
f. The lobby is almost always unclean and unsanitary	4	3	2	1	9 (50)

47a. (ASK IF RESIDENT LIVES IN ELEVATOR BUILDING)
How frequently do you use the stairs instead of the elevator?

- 6 Almost always
- 5 At least once a day
- 4 A few times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 2 Less than once a week
- 1 Never
- 9 Don't know

(52)

50. How often would you say you see Chicago police on the development grounds? (READ LIST)

- 5 At least once a day
- 4 Several times a week
- 3 About once a week
- 2 Once every two or three weeks
- 1 Once a month or less

(73)

(START CARD #4)

R# _____ (1-3)
4 (5)

51. How would you rate the speed of the police response to calls for help in the development?

- 5 Very fast
- 4 Fairly fast
- 3 Not too fast
- 2 Very slow
- 1 Don't show up

(10)

52. How would you rate this development as a place for raising children? Would you say it is

- 5 Very good
- 4 Fairly good
- 3 As good as any place
- 2 Bad
- 1 Very bad

(11)

53. Some people feel that children and teenagers around here get into trouble because there are not enough organized activities for them. Do you think there are enough activities for youth around here?

2 Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 55)

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 54)

9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 54) (12)

54. In your opinion, what kind of youth programs are most needed here? (RECORD)

_____ (13-14)

_____ (15-16)

_____ (17-18)

55. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about youth in the development? (SHOW CARD C)

	<u>Strongly agree</u>	<u>Some- agree</u>	<u>Some- what disagree</u>	<u>Strongly disagree</u>	<u>Can't say</u>	
a. Children and teenagers in the development frequently skip school.	4	3	2	1	9	(19)
b. There are many children here who would be better off away from their family for awhile.	4	3	2	1	9	(20)
c. Student study centers should be available in development buildings.	4	3	2	1	9	(21)
d. Children are responsible for a lot of the trouble around here.	4	3	2	1	9	(22)

57. Now I have a few questions about you and your family. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? How many are adults and how many are children under 18?

_____ Total (29-30)

_____ Adults (31)

_____ Children (UNDER 18) (32)

58. How long have you and your family lived in this particular apartment?

_____ years _____ months _____ (33-36)

[EXAMPLE: ONE YEAR AND ONE MONTH = 0101]

59. By the way, what is your age?

_____ Years old (37-38)

60. Did you and your family live in public housing or did you live somewhere else before you moved into your present apartment?

2 Public housing (GO TO QUESTION 61)

1 Somewhere else (SKIP TO QUESTION 65) (39)

61. Was this

2 Stateway Gardens

1 Another development (GO TO QUESTION 64) (40)

62. How long did you live there?

_____ Years (ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR) (41-42)

63. Did you ever live in public housing before this previous time?

2 Yes

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 65) (47)

64. How long did you live there?
____ Years (GO TO QUESTION 71) (49-50)

65. What type of housing was it?
1 Private apartment building or flat
2 Rented home
3 Privately owned home
____ Other (SPECIFY) (51)

71. We have been talking about many things in relation to this housing development. Is there anything you would like to add? (RECORD)
_____(64-65)
_____(66-67)
_____(68-69)

72a. Have you ever heard of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Programs or Target Projects Program?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 72b)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 85)
9 Don't know (SKIP TO QUESTION 85) (74)

72b. What is the program about? (RECORD) (PROBE)

_____(75-76)
_____(77-78)

72c. Do you think a program like the High Impact or Target Projects Program would help residents here?
2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (79)

85. Could I have your telephone number in case my supervisor wants to check on my work?

(RECORD) _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your comments will be very helpful in evaluating programs at CHA developments.

Time interview ended _____ A.M.
P.M.

Length of interview _____(72-73)
Minutes

(CARD #1) RESPONDENT NUMBER _____
(1-3)

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

STATEWAY GARDENS

SECOND YEAR

FORM: S-G YOUTH _____ D (4)

(CARD NUMBER) 1 (5)

Introduction:

Good morning (afternoon). My name is _____. We're conducting a survey in this development to find out how residents, including young people like yourself, feel about living here in Stateway Gardens. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. No names will ever be revealed in connection with the survey results.

Respondent Name _____ 1 Male
2 Female (6)

Address _____ (7-8)

Time Interview Began _____ 1 A.M. Apt. No. _____
2 P.M. (9)

Interview Location: 1 Local Advisory Council Office
2 Apartment
3 Other (RECORD) _____ (10)

Date: _____ (11-13)

Interviewer Name _____ (14-15)

(STRATUM) _____ (16-17)
6/77

1. By the way, did you happen to participate in a survey of this type last year? How many times?

0 No
1 Yes, once
2 Yes, twice (19)

2. Now I'd like to begin by asking you what one thing do you like best about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____ (20-21)

3. What other things do you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)

_____ (22-23)
_____ (24-25)
_____ (26-27)

4. There might be some things you don't like about living here. If so, what one thing do you like least about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____ (28-29)

5. What other things don't you like about living here? (RECORD)(PROBE)(TRY FOR AT LEAST TWO)

_____ (30-31)
_____ (32-33)
_____ (34-35)

6a. Some people have said that crime is the biggest problem around here. I would like to know what you think about this. First, would you agree or disagree that crime is the biggest problem around here?

2 Agree
1 Disagree
9 Don't know (36)

6b. Since the first of the year (January 1) have you been the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this area? How many times?

0 No (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
____ Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) (37)

6c. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

_____ (38-39)

6d. Where did it happen?

01 Apartment
02 Lobby
03 Hallway, deck gallery
04 Elevator
05 Parking lot
06 Front yard of building
07 Back yard of building
08 Public area (not part of building)
09 Near street
10 Surrounding neighborhood
11 Stairwells, fire stairs
12 Other (SPECIFY) _____ (40-41)

6e. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 6g)
2 Yes, by respondent
3 Yes, by someone else
9 Don't know (42)

6f. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 6h)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide

Other (SPECIFY) _____ (43)

6g. Why wasn't the crime reported?

(44-45)

6h. Approximately how old was the criminal? (IF NECESSARY, LIST AGE OF EACH PERSON INVOLVED)

- 1 40 or older
- 2 30-39
- 3 18-29
- 4 Younger than 18
- 9 Don't know

(46)

6i. Was the criminal caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know

(47)

7a. Since the first of the year, was someone you know personally, either a friend or relative, the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this development? How many times?

0 No (GO TO QUESTION 8a)

Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) _____ (48)

7b. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

(49-50)

7c. Where did it happen?

- 01 Apartment
- 02 Lobby
- 03 Hallway, deck gallery
- 04 Elevator
- 05 Parking lot
- 06 Front yard of building
- 07 Back yard of building
- 08 Public area (not part of building)
- 09 Near street
- 10 Surrounding neighborhood
- 11 Stairwells, fire stairs
- 12 Other (SPECIFY) _____

(55-56)

7d. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 7f)
- 2 Yes, by respondent
- 3 Yes, by someone else
- 9 Don't know

(57)

7e. Who was it reported to? (GO TO QUESTION 8a)

- 1 Police
- 2 Management outpost
- 3 Safety aide
- 4 Resident safety aide
- Other (SPECIFY) _____

(58)

7f. Why wasn't the crime reported?

(59-60)

8a. Thinking back over the past year (from about June 1976), were you the victim of any crimes? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE) (INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

PAST YEAR

- Breaking and entering (65)
- Assault (66)
- Theft (67)
- Auto theft (68)
- Vandalism (69)
- Rape (70)
- Other (SPECIFY) (71)

8b. How about the year before that, say June 1975 to June 1976? Were you the victim of any crimes during that time? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER)(IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE)(INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

YEAR BEFORE THAT

_____	Breaking and entering	(73)
_____	Assault	(74)
_____	Theft	(75)
_____	Auto theft	(76)
_____	Vandalism	(77)
_____	Rape	(78)
_____	Other (SPECIFY)	(79)

9. What do you think is the one major cause of crime in this development? (RECORD)(PROBE, ASK IF NECESSARY WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO COMMIT CRIMES HERE)

(START CARD #2)

R# _____ (1-3)

_____ 2 (5)

_____ (10-11)

10. Would you say it is worthwhile or a waste of time to report crime when it occurs in this development?

2 Worthwhile
(SKIP TO QUESTION 10a)

1 Waste of time
(GO TO QUESTION 10b)

9 Can't say
(SKIP TO QUESTION 11) _____ (12)

10a. Why do you feel it's worthwhile to report crime? (RECORD)(GO TO QUESTION 11)

_____ (13-14)

10b. Why do you feel reporting crime is a waste of time? (RECORD)

_____ (15-16)

11. Would you say that most crimes in this development are committed by people living here or by outsiders?

1 Residents
2 Outsiders
3 Both equally
9 Can't say

(17)

12. Are most of these criminals

1 Juvenile (under 18)
2 Adults (18 or over)
9 Don't know

(18)

13. Thinking about your personal safety when you are outside after dark in this development, would you say you are very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned?

3 Very concerned
2 Little concerned
1 Not at all concerned
9 Never go out after dark

(19)

14. How concerned are you about the personal safety of others in your family who live here, when they are outside after dark in this development?

3 Very concerned
2 A little concerned
1 Not at all concerned
8 They never go out after dark
9 No others in family

(20)

15. Again, thinking about your personal safety after dark around here, compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say it is getting better, getting worse, or about the same?
- 3 Getting better
 - 1 Getting worse
 - 2 About the same
 - 9 Didn't live here six months ago (SKIP TO QUESTION 17)
 - 8 Never go out after dark (21)

16. What about compared to the way it was a year ago?
- 3 Getting better
 - 1 Getting worse
 - 2 About the same
 - 9 Didn't live here one year ago
 - 8 Never go out after dark (22)

17. How often do you go outside after dark in this area? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)
- 4 Almost every night (GO TO QUESTION 19)
 - 3 A few times a week (GO TO QUESTION 19)
 - 2 About once a week (GO TO QUESTION 18)
 - 1 Very rarely (less than once a week) (GO TO QUESTION 18) (23)

18. Why don't you go out more often? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR 2 OR 3 SPECIFIC REASONS)
- _____(24-25)
- _____(26-27)
- _____(28-29)

19. If the crime rate were lower in this area, do you think you would go outside after dark more often? How often?
- 4 Yes, very often
 - 3 Yes, sometimes
 - 2 Yes, but very seldom
 - 1 No
 - 9 Don't know (30)

20. Some people are more concerned about becoming a victim of crime in some areas than in other areas. I'm going to read a list of locations to you and I'd like you to rate them according to how afraid or concerned you are about being involved in a crime. For example, how fearful are you of a crime involving you, your family, or your property occurring in your apartment? Would you say you are quite fearful (scared), somewhat fearful (scared), or not fearful (scared)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A)

	Quite scared	Some- what scared	Not scared	(DO NOT READ) Can't say	
a. Your apartment?	3	2	1	9	(31)
b. The hallways, deck, ramp, or gallery?	3	2	1	9	(32)
c. The lobby?	3	2	1	9	(33)
d. The elevator?	3	2	1	9	(34)
e. The grounds?	3	2	1	9	(35)
f. The surrounding neighborhood?	3	2	1	9	(36)
g. Fire stairs, stairwells?	3	2	1	9	(37)
h. The Loop?	3	2	1	9	(38)

NOTE:
Interviewer
read this
one follow-
ing d.

23. Do you ever feel afraid of being harmed when you walk around this development alone? (EVALUATE EXTENT)

3 Yes, quite often
2 Yes, once in a while
1 No
8 Never walk around alone (41)

26. How frequently on the average do you see strangers wandering around here?

6 More than once a day (GO TO QUESTION 26a)
5 About once a day (GO TO QUESTION 26a)
4 A few times a week (GO TO QUESTION 26a)
3 About once a week (GO TO QUESTION 26a)
2 Less than once a week (SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
1 Never (SKIP TO QUESTION 27)
9 Can't tell difference (SKIP TO QUESTION 27) (45)

26a. In which areas do you usually see the most strangers? In the lobby, halls, behind or in front of the buildings, near the entrances or where?

1 Lobby
2 Hall
3 Behind the building
4 In front of the building
5 Near entrances
6 Elevators
7 Other (SPECIFY) (46)

27. How would you rate the attractiveness of the Stateway Gardens development? Would you say it is

4 Very attractive
3 Not too bad
2 Rather unattractive
1 Very unattractive
9 Can't say (47)

28. Do you have any suggestions on what could be done to make Stateway-Gardens a more attractive place to live? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(48-49)

32. If you and your family were to leave the development, what do you think would be the most important reason for leaving? (PROBE)

(56-57)
(58-59)

33. There are a number of services that most people around here need to use or may need to use in the future. I would like to know how you would rate these services. (SHOW CARD B)

Would you say it is

	Out- standing or extremely good	More than satis- factory or quite good	(DO NOT READ)	Satis- factory or OK	Unsatis- factory or poor	Can't say	
a. CHA maintenance of buildings?	4	3	2	1	9	(60)	
b. CHA maintenance of grounds?	4	3	2	1	9	(61)	
c. Police protection around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(63)	
f. The convenience of transportation available to residents?	4	3	2	1	9	(69)	
g. Services available to youth in trouble?	4	3	2	1	9	(70)	
h. CHA security services?	4	3	2	1	9	(71)	
i. (If there are elevators) the elevator service?	4	3	2	1	9	(72)	
j. The schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(74)	
k. The quality of the education in schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(78)	
l. The quality of the counseling in the schools around here?	4	3	2	1	9	(79)	
m. Recreational programs for youth?	4	3	2	1	9	(80)	

(START CARD #3) R# (1-3)

3 (5)

- 34a. Are you currently attending a school around here?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 34b)

1 No (GO TO QUESTION 35a) (10)

- 34b. What is the school's name (11)

- 35a. Why aren't you attending school now? (RECORD) (12-13)
- (14-15)

37. People differ in how satisfied they are with their life generally. Thinking about your life in general, would you say you are

4 Very satisfied

3 Generally satisfied

2 Generally dissatisfied

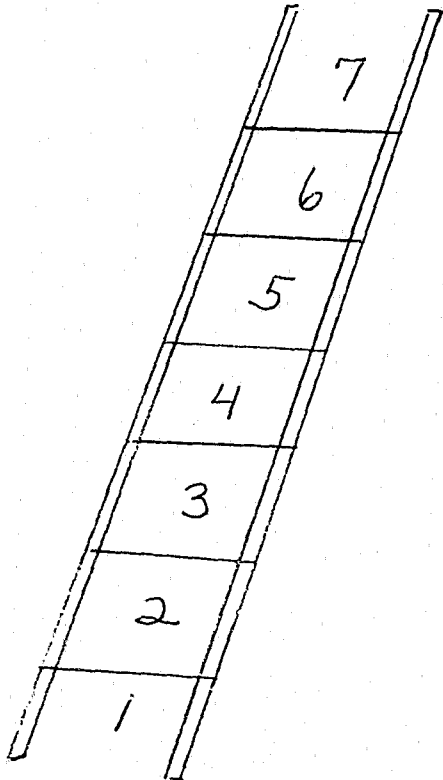
1 Very dissatisfied (18)

38. Why do you feel this way? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS) (19-20)
- (21-22)
- (23-24)

38a. Now I want to ask you how you feel about your life in a somewhat different way. I'm going to show you a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the ladder represents your life. Imagine that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you.

I'd like you to look at the ladder and tell me where you feel you stand on the ladder at the present time. Remember, the top of the ladder means the best possible life for you. (SHOW RESPONDENT PAGE AND MARK "P" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED. TAKE PAGE BACK AND ASK)

Next, please tell where you believe you will stand in the future, say 1 to 3 years from now. (RETURN PAGE RESPONDENT AND MARK "F" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED.)



P _____ (25)
F _____ (26)
F minus P _____ (27)

39. Are you presently employed?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 40)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 44) (28)
40. Is this full time or part time?
2 Full time
1 Part time (29)
41. Is it a permanent or temporary job?
2 Permanent
1 Temporary (30)
43. Which shift do you generally work?
4 Days
3 Afternoons
2 Midnights
1 Varies (32)
44. Are you currently looking for work?
2 Yes
1 No (33)
45. Do you think there are enough employment opportunities for residents here who really want to work?
2 Yes
1 No (34)

46. Here are some things that people have said about living in this development. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with these statements. (SHOW CARD C)

(DO NOT READ)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. All things considered, this is a pretty good place to live.	4	3	2	1	9	(43)
b. Most people around here don't care what happens to this development.	4	3	2	1	9	(46)
e. The lobby is almost always unclean and unsanitary	4	3	2	1	9	(50)

47a. (ASK IF RESIDENT LIVES IN ELEVATOR BUILDING)
How frequently do you use the stairs instead of the elevator?

6	Almost always	
5	At least once a day	
4	A few times a week	
3	About once a week	
2	Less than once a week	
1	Never	
9	Don't know	(52)

50. How often would you say you see Chicago police on the development grounds? (READ LIST)

5	At least once a day	
4	Several times a week	
3	About once a week	
2	Once every two or three weeks	
1	Once a month or less	(73)

(START CARD #4)

R# _____ (1-3)
4 (5)

51. How would you rate the speed of the police response to calls for help in the development?

5	Very fast	
4	Fairly fast	
3	Not too fast	
2	Very slow	
1	Don't show up	(10)

52. How would you rate this development as a place for raising children? Would you say it is

5	Very good	
4	Fairly good	
3	As good as any place	
2	Bad	
1	Very bad	(11)

53. Some people feel that kids and teenagers around here get into trouble because there are not enough organized activities for them. Do you think there are enough activities for youth around here?

2	Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 55)	
1	No (GO TO QUESTION 54)	
9	Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 54)	(12)

54. In your opinion, what kind of youth programs are most needed here? (RECORD)

_____(13-14)
_____(15-16)
_____(17-18)

55. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about youth in the development?
(SHOW CARD C)

	Strongly agree	Some- what agree	Some- what disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't say	
a. Children and teen-agers in the development frequently skip school.	4	3	2	1	9	(19)
b. There are many children here who would be better off away from their family for awhile.	4	3	2	1	9	(20)
c. Student study centers should be available in development buildings.	4	3	2	1	9	(21)
d. Kids are responsible for a lot of the trouble around here.	4	3	2	1	9	(22)

57. Now I have a few questions about you and your family. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? How many are adults and how many are children under 18?

_____	Total	(29-30)
_____	Adults	(31)
_____	Children (under 18)	(32)

58. How long have you and your family lived in this particular apartment?

_____ (33-36)
years months

[EXAMPLE: ONE YEAR AND ONE MONTH = 0101]

59. By the way, what is your age?

_____ Years old (37-38)

60. Did you and your family live in public housing or did you live somewhere else before you moved into your present apartment?

2	Public housing (GO TO QUESTION 61)	
1	Somewhere else (SKIP TO QUESTION 65)	(39)

61. Was this

2	Stateway Gardens (GO TO QUESTION 62)	
1	Another development (GO TO QUESTION 64)	(40)

62. How long did you live there?

_____ Years
(ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR) (41-42)

63. Did you ever live in public housing before this previous time?

2	Yes	
1	No (GO TO QUESTION 65)	(47)

64. How long did you live there?

_____ Years (GO TO QUESTION 71) (49-50)

65. What type of housing was it?

1	Private apartment building or flat	
2	Rented home	
3	Privately owned home	
_____	Other (SPECIFY)	(51)

71. We have been talking about many things in relation to this housing development. Is there anything you would like to add? (RECORD)

_____ (64-65)

_____ (66-67)

_____ (68-69)

72a. Have you ever heard of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Programs or Target Projects Program?

2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 72b)

1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 85)

9 Don't know

(74)

72b. What is the program about? (RECORD) (PROBE)

(75-76)

(77-78)

72c. Do you think a program like the High Impact or Target Projects Program would help residents here?

2 Yes

1 No

9 Don't know

(79)

85. Could I have your telephone number in case my supervisor wants to check on my work?

(RECORD)

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your comments will be very helpful in evaluating programs at CHA developments.

Time interview ended _____ A.M.
P.M.

Length of interview _____ (72-73)
Minutes

(CARD #1) RESPONDENT NUMBER _____

(1-3)

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION SURVEY

CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT EVALUATION

SECOND YEAR

FORM: NEIGHBORHOOD

E (4)

(CARD NUMBER) 1 (5)

INTRODUCTION:

Good morning (afternoon). My name is _____ and I'm with Dillingham Associates. We're conducting a survey in this neighborhood to find out how people feel about living here. Your residence was selected at random to participate in the survey.

I'd like to begin by making sure I have the right address:

Address (VERIFY) _____

Time Interview Began _____ 1 A.M. (9)
2 P.M.

Date: _____ (11-13)

Interviewer Name _____ (14-15)

Type of structure: 1 Detached single family house
2 2-4 family house or rowhouse
3 Apartment house of 5-9 units
4 Apartment house of 10-19 units
5 Apartment house of 20 or more units
Other (SPECIFY) _____

(18)

1a. During the past year we interviewed some of the residents in this neighborhood about their fears of crime and feelings on resident safety around here. Did you happen to participate in one of our surveys? How many times?

0 No
1 Yes, once
2 Yes, twice (19)

2a. Do you own or rent this residence?

2 Own (GO TO QUESTION 3a)
1 Rent (SKIP TO QUESTION 4a) (20)

3a. Are you the owner?

2 Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 5a)
1 No (GO TO QUESTION 3b) (21)

3b. Who is the owner?

RECORD NAME AND QUESTION RESPONDENT CONCERNING WHEN OWNERS CAN BE CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW. DO NOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW.

Notes _____

4a. Are you the leaseholder? (Or is this your apartment? Or do you pay the rent?)

2 Yes (SKIP TO QUESTION 5a)
1 No (GO TO QUESTION 4b) (22)

4b. Who is the leaseholder or primary rent payer?

RECORD NAME AND QUESTION RESPONDENT CONCERNING WHEN LEASEHOLDER CAN BE CONTACTED FOR INTERVIEW. DO NOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW.

Notes _____

5a. Now I would like to get into our questions.

First of all, compared to the way it was a year ago, would you say this neighborhood is a better or worse place to live, or is it about the same?

3 Better (GO TO QUESTION 5b)
1 Worse (GO TO QUESTION 5b)
2 About the same
(SKIP TO QUESTION 6a)
9 Don't know
(SKIP TO QUESTION 6a) (23)

5b. How is it different from a year ago? (RECORD)(PROBE)

_____(24-25)
_____(26-27)
_____(28-29)

6a. Some people have said that crime is the biggest problem around here. I would like to know what you think about this. First, would you agree or disagree that crime is the biggest problem around here?

2 Agree
1 Disagree
9 Don't know (36)

6b. Since the first of the year (January 1) have you been the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this area? How many times?

0 No (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
____ Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) (37)

6c. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

_____(38-39)

6d. Where did it happen?

- 1 In your apartment or house
- 2 Outside on your property
- 3 On your street
- 4 In your car
- 5 In the surrounding neighborhood
- Other (SPECIFY) (40-41)

6e. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 6g)
- 2 Yes, by respondent (GO TO QUESTION 6h)
- 3 Yes, by someone else (GO TO QUESTION 6h)
- 9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 6g) (42)

6g. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (44-45)

6h. Approximately how old was the criminal? (IF NECESSARY, LIST AGE OF EACH PERSON INVOLVED)

- 1 40 or older
- 2 30-39
- 3 18-29
- 4 Younger than 18
- 9 Don't know (46)

6i. Was the criminal caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Don't know (47)

7a. Since the first of the year, was someone you know, either a friend or relative, the victim of a crime or an attempted crime in this neighborhood? How many times?

- 0 No
- Yes (SPECIFY NUMBER) (48)

7b. What happened? What type of crime was it? (TAKE MOST RECENT ONE AND RECORD PRECISE WORDS.)

_____ (49-50)

7c. Where did it happen?

- 1 In your apartment or house
- 2 Outside on your property
- 3 On your street
- 4 In your car
- 5 In the surrounding neighborhood
- Other (SPECIFY) (55-56)

7d. Was the crime reported? By you or by someone else?

- 1 No (GO TO QUESTION 7f)
- 2 Yes, by respondent (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
- 3 Yes, by someone else (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
- 9 Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 7f) (57)

7f. Why wasn't the crime reported?

_____ (59-60)

8a. Thinking back over the past year (from about June 1976), were you the victim of any crimes? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER) (IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE) (INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

<u>PAST YEAR</u>	
— Breaking and entering	(65)
— Assault	(66)
— Theft	(67)
— Auto theft	(68)
— Vandalism	(69)
— Rape	(70)
— Other (SPECIFY)	(71)

8b. How about the year before that, say June 1975 to June 1976? Were you the victim of any crimes during that time? If yes, what types of crimes? How many times? (RECORD NUMBER)(IF "NO", WRITE '0' ON EACH LINE)(INTERVIEWER, DESCRIBE IF UNSURE)

YEAR BEFORE THAT

_____	Breaking and entering	(73)
_____	Assault	(74)
_____	Theft	(75)
_____	Auto theft	(76)
_____	Vandalism	(77)
_____	Rape	(78)
_____	Other (SPECIFY)	(79)

9. What do you think is the one major cause of crime in this development? (RECORD)(PROBE, ASK IF NECESSARY WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO COMMIT CRIMES HERE)

(START CARD = 2)
R# _____ (1- 3)

_____ 2 (5)

_____ (10-11)

10. Would you say it is worthwhile or a waste of time to report crime when it occurs in this development?

2 Worthwhile
(SKIP TO QUESTION 10a)

1 Waste of time
(GO TO QUESTION 10b)

9 Can't say
(GO TO QUESTION 11) _____ (12)

10a. Why do you feel it's worthwhile to report crime? (RECORD)(GO TO QUESTION 11)

_____ (13-14)

10b. Why do feel reporting crime is a waste of time? (RECORD)

_____ (15-16)

11. Would you say that most crimes in this neighborhood are committed by people living here or by outsiders?

1 Residents
2 Outsiders
3 Both equally
9 Can't say

(17)

12. Are most of these criminals

1 Juvenile (under 18)
2 Adults (18 or over)
9 Don't know

(18)

13. Thinking about your personal safety when you are outside after dark in this neighborhood, would you say you are very concerned, a little concerned, or not at all concerned?

3 Very concerned
2 Little concerned
1 Not at all concerned
9 Never go out after dark

(19)

14. How concerned are you about the personal safety of others in your family who live here, when they are outside after dark in this neighborhood?

3 Very concerned
2 A little concerned
1 Not at all concerned
8 They never go out after dark
9 No others in family

(20)

15. Again, thinking about your personal safety after dark around here, compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say it is getting better, getting worse, or about the same?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here six months ago
(SKIP TO QUESTION 17)
- 8 Never go out after dark (21)

16. What about compared to the way it was a year ago?

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here one year ago
- 8 Never go out after dark (22)

17. How often do you go outside after dark in this area?
(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

- 4 Almost every night
(GO TO QUESTION 20)
- 3 A few times a week
(GO TO QUESTION 20)
- 2 About once a week
(GO TO QUESTION 18)
- 1 Very rarely (less than once a week)
(GO TO QUESTION 18) (23)

18. Why don't you go out more often? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR
2 OR 3 SPECIFIC REASONS)

_____(24-25)
_____(26-27)
_____(28-29)

20. Some people are more concerned about becoming a victim of crime in some areas than in other areas. I'm going to read a list of locations to you and I'd like you to rate them according to how afraid or concerned you are about being involved in a crime. For example, how fearful are you of a crime involving you, your family, or your property occurring in your apartment? Would you say you are quite fearful (scared), somewhat fearful (scared), or not fearful (scared)? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A)

	Quite scared	Some- what scared	Not scared	(DO NOT READ) Can't say	
a. Your apartment?	3	2	1	9	(31)
b. The property outside your home or apart- ment?	3	2	1	9	(32)
c. The street?	3	2	1	9	(33)
d. The neighborhood in general?	3	2	1	9	(34)
e. The Cabrini-Green area?	3	2	1	9	(35)
f. The Loop?	3	2	1	9	(38)

21. Compared to other neighborhoods in Chicago on the average, would you say this is a safer or more dangerous place to live?

- 3 Safer than average
- 2 About the same
- 1 More dangerous than average
- 9 Don't know (39)

23. Do you ever feel afraid of being harmed when you walk around this neighborhood alone? (EVALUATE EXTENT)

- 3 Yes, quite often
- 2 Yes, once in a while
- 1 No
- 8 Never walk around alone (41)

30. How long do you think you will continue living here in this neighborhood?

- 1 Less than 6 months
- 2 6 months to 1 year
- 3 1 to 2 years
- 4 Indefinitely plan to stay
- 9 Don't know

(54)

32. If you were to leave this neighborhood, what do you think would be your most important reason for leaving? (RECORD)(PROBE)

(56-57)

(58-59)

35. Think of the general quality of life in this neighborhood. Compared to the way it was six months ago, would you say the quality of life is (IF NECESSARY, DEFINE QUALITY OF LIFE AS "GENERALLY HOW GOOD OR BAD IT IS TO LIVE HERE")

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here six months ago (SKIP TO QUESTION 37)

(16)

36. Compared to the way it was a year ago, would you say the quality of life is

- 3 Getting better
- 1 Getting worse
- 2 About the same
- 9 Didn't live here a year ago

(17)

37. People differ in how satisfied they are with their life generally. Thinking about your life in general, would you say you are

- 4 Very satisfied
- 3 Generally satisfied
- 2 Generally dissatisfied
- 1 Very dissatisfied

(18)

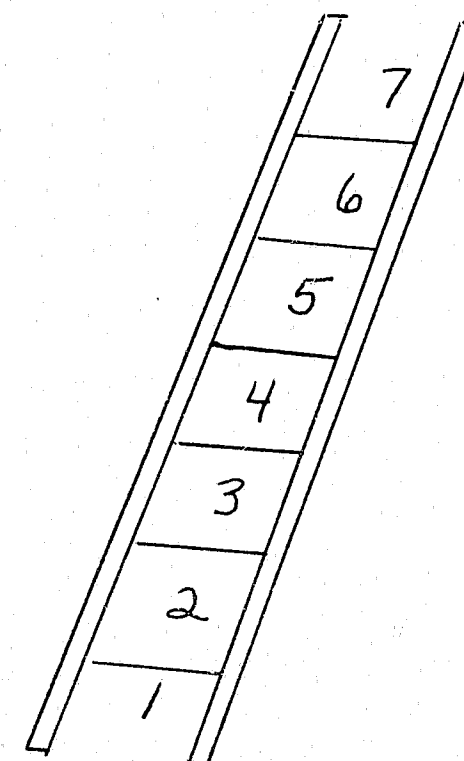
38. Why do you feel this way? (RECORD)(PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)

_____(19-20)
_____(21-22)
_____(23-24)

38a. Now I want to ask you how you feel about your life in a somewhat different way. I'm going to show you a picture of a ladder. Suppose that the ladder represents your life. Imagine that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you.

I'd like you to look at the ladder and tell me where you feel you stand on the ladder at the present time. Remember, the top of the ladder means the best possible life for you. (SHOW RESPONDENT PAGE AND MARK "P" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED. TAKE PAGE BACK AND ASK)

Next, please tell where you believe you will stand in the future, say 1 to 3 years from now. (RETURN PAGE RESPONDENT AND MARK "F" NEXT TO NUMBER INDICATED.)



P _____(25)

F _____(26)

F minus P _____(27)

39. Are you presently employed?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 40) (28)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 50)
40. Is this full time or part time?
2 Full time (29)
1 Part time
50. How often would you say you see Chicago police in the neighborhood? (READ LIST)
5 At least once a day
4 Several times a week
3 About once a week
2 Once every two or three weeks (73)
1 Once a month or less
(START CARD #4) R# (1-3)
4 (5)
51. How would you rate the speed of the police response to calls for help in the neighborhood?
5 Very fast
4 Fairly fast
3 Not too fast
2 Very slow (10)
1 Don't show up
57. Now I have a few questions about you and your family. Including yourself, how many people live in your household? How many are adults and how many are children under 18?
Total (29-30)
Adults (31)
Children (under 18) (32)
58. How long have you and your family lived in this particular residence? (33-36)
years months

[EXAMPLE: ONE YEAR AND ONE MONTH = 0101]

59. By the way, what is your age?
Years old (37-38)
- 59a. (RECORD RESPONDENT'S SEX)
1 Male
2 Female (39)
- 65a. What type of housing did you and your family live in before you moved to this location?
1 Public housing
2 Apartment building or flat
3 Rented home
4 Owned home
Other (SPECIFY) (40)
- 70a. I have a few more questions about Cabrini-Green. Do you know anyone who lives in Cabrini-Green?
2 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 70b)
1 No (SKIP TO QUESTION 72a) (41)
- 70b. Is this person a
1 Friend
2 Relative
3 Casual acquaintance
Other (SPECIFY) (42)
- 72a. Have you ever heard of the Cabrini-Green High Impact Program or Target Projects Program?
2 Yes
1 No
9 Don't know (43)
- 72d. If the crime rate in Cabrini-Green were to be reduced, do you feel that crime in this neighborhood would also be reduced, would increase, or would have no effect?
3 Reduced
1 Increased
2 No effect
9 Don't know (44)

71. We have been talking about many things in relation to this neighborhood. Is there anything you would like to add?
(RECORD)

_____ (64-65)

_____ (66-67)

_____ (68-69)

85. Could I have your telephone number in case my supervisor wants to check on my work?

(RECORD) Name _____

Number _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your opinions will be very helpful in trying to understand the residents' feelings on crime in this neighborhood.

Time interview ended _____ A.M.
P.M.

Length of interview _____ (72-73)
Minutes

CONTINUED

6 of 7

TABLE D-1
CABRINI-GREEN HIGH IMPACT PROGRAM
MONTHLY REPORT OF TENANT MOVE-OUTS AND MOVE-INS¹
DEVELOPMENT: STATEWAY GARDENS, 2-22

	1974												1975												1976												1977											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL UNITS VACATED	27	24	20	18	39	19	23	54	28	20	26	38	35	17	21	37	27	25	33	31	28	33	26	25	19	8	27	22	30	15	22	30	36	35	38	14	36	33	26	26	24	26	42	23	31	28	25	19
INTER-PROJECT TRANSFERS	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	26	0	0	1	3	2	0
INTRA-PROJECT TRANSFERS	5	0	8	11	5	4	2	7	7	13	5	7	9	6	5	7	13	6	9	7	9	8	8	5	7	2	3	1	9	3	9	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	7	9	6	6	3	2	3	2	4	2
TOTAL MOVE-INS	20	29	27	19	22	20	29	37	34	31	26	13	26	36	43	16	17	22	20	27	42	28	56	28	37	13	16	25	15	27	20	25	19	38	30	23	45	22	16	24	30	22	0	34	24	18	40	40
UNITS OCCUPIED	1576	1581	1588	1589	1572	1573	1579	1562	1568	1579	1579	1554	1545	1564	1586	1567	1557	1554	1541	1537	1551	1546	1576	1579	1597	1602	1591	1594	1579	1591	1589	1594	1577	1580	1572	1581	1592	1581	1571	1569	1575	1571	1529	1540	1533	1523	1538	1559

DEVELOPMENT: CABRINI HOMES, 2-2 (THE ROWHOUSES)

	1974												1975												1976												1977											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL UNITS. VACATED	5	8	5	2	7	6	5	8	2	5	10	4	2	2	3	8	1	4	10	4	5	12	4	7	2	3	3	5	3	6	3	4	5	7	7	4	2	2	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	1	6	2
INTER-PROJECT TRANSFERS	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTRA-PROJECT TRANSFERS	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL MOVE-INS	8	11	10	4	11	5	5	3	6	4	6	5	7	4	3	3	2	6	1	8	8	7	8	4	8	6	5	4	3	6	4	4	2	9	2	7	4	4	2	4	5	2	3	9	4	1	3	4
UNITS OCCUPIED	546	549	554	556	560	559	559	554	558	557	553	554	559	561	561	556	557	559	550	554	557	552	556	553	559	562	564	563	563	563	564	564	561	563	558	561	563	565	562	564	564	562	560	564	565	565	562	564

DEVELOPMENT: CABRINI EXTENSION, 2-20

	1974												1975												1976												1977											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL UNITS VACATED	17	27	20	22	19	21	36	23	27	33	25	17	19	20	26	22	21	20	29	24	17	26	26	29	15	20	21	18	17	21	16	29	26	18	28	9	15	13	9	16	18	18	24	25	14	18	23	14
INTER-PROJECT TRANSFERS	3	5	1	2	4	3	7	2	2	3	4	5	1	3	1	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	5	12	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	1
INTRA-PROJECT TRANSFERS	8	9	9	2	11	6	6	11	10	14	9	8	6	4	13	3	7	2	6	6	4	3	4	8	8	4	1	3	4	3	2	8	5	14	7	4	5	2	6	3	0	3	3	7	3	6	7	
TOTAL MOVE-INS	24	30	21	21	25	18	17	18	19	25	26	14	13	24	25	28	19	18	16	23	22	25	14	29	31	33	39	36	14	21	26	39	42	34	40	22	32	27	22	19	42	49	29	17	25	14	19	22
UNITS OCCUPIED	1627	1630	1631	1630	1636	1633	1614	1609	1601	1593	1594	1591	1585	1589	1588	1594	1592	1590	1577	1576	1581	1580	1568	1568	1584	1597	1615	1633	1630	1630	1640	1650	1666	1682	1694	1707	1724	1738	1751	1754	1778	1809	1814	1806	1817	1813	1809	1821

DEVELOPMENT: GREEN HOMES, 2-30

	1974												1975												1976												1977											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL UNITS VACATED	15	14	15	5	8	13	16	14	18	21	12	14	13	16	24	12	16	16	22	18	13	13	12	16	7	9	12	5	12	16	7	18	13	14	9	10	17	7	9	10	6	17	18	22	18	9	9	7
INTER-PROJECT TRANSFERS	6	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2
INTRA-PROJECT TRANSFERS	2	4	5	2	1	5	5	3	3	4	8	5	5	4	5	0	2	3	5	4	2	5	7	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	5	8	7	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	1	0	0	14	5	4	1	2
TOTAL MOVE-INS	10	18	17	9	5	11	8	21	5	7	13	22	12	14	9	2	6	9	15	13	21	13	7	24	24	19	13	30	28	27	26	11	13	16	7	17	20	12	19	16	5	14	9	21	18	15	13	12
UNITS OCCUPIED	934	938	940	944	931	929	921	928	915	901	902	910	909	907	892	882	872	865	853	853	861	861	856	864	891	901	902	927	943	954	973	967	967	969	967	974	973	978	988	994	993	990	981	980	980	986	990	995

DEVELOPMENT: CABRINI HOMES (2-2, 2-20, 2-30)

	1974												1975												1976												1977											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TOTAL UNITS VACATED	37	49	40	29	34	40	57	45	47	59	47	35	34	38	53	42	38	40	61	46	35	51	42	52	24	32	36	28	32	43	26	51	44	39	44	23	34	22	23	30	27	39	47	52	35	28	38	23
INTER-PROJECT TRANSFERS	4	7	3	3	7	5	9	2	7	4	7	6	3	4	2	7	2	4	4	2	3	3	6	16	2	3	5	3	3	2	0	4	6	5	4	0	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	0	3
INTRA-PROJECT TRANSFERS	13	17	17	6	14	13	13	14	14	20	17	14	12	9	19	3	10	6	11	11	10	9	12	15	11	7	3	5	6	5	8	17	12	18	9	10	9	5	12	6	2	3	4	21	8	7	10	
TOTAL MOVE-INS	42	59	48	34	41	34	30	42	30	36	45	41	32	42	37	33	27	33	32	44	51	45	29	57	63	58	57	70	45	54	56	54	57	59	49	46	56	43	43	39	52	65	41	47	47	30	35	38
UNITS OCCUPIED	3107	3117	3125	3130	3127	3121	3094	3091	3074	3051	3049	3055	3053	3057	3041	3032	3021	3014	2980	2983	2999	2993	2980	2985	3034	3060	3081	3123	3136	3147	3177	3181	3194	3214	3219	3242	3260	3281	3301	3310	3335	3361	3355	3350	3362	3364	3361	3380

EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL BUILDINGS

Source: Chicago Housing Authority Monthly Statistics for Cabrini-Green by Building

TABLE D-3
ELEVATOR REPAIR (ATTRIBUTABLE TO VANDALISM)
AND OTHER VANDALISM EXPENDITURES¹

	1975						1976										1977													
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
ELEVATOR REPAIR ATTRIBUTABLE TO VANDALISM																														
EXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS																														
364 West Oak	661	635	546	584	228	727	564	820	132	768	0	630	171	162	828	489	0	1,411	1,945	383	364	304	578	701	1,005	499	519	498	777	1,544
365 West Oak	196	1,439	1,185	737	723	557	596	2,322	774	1,705	1,059	623	580	824	618	685	0	781	1,320	726	690	577	263	445	748	122	998	958	1,412	565
1150-1160 North Sedgwick	8,161	8,161	9,149	5,675	9,267	6,487	5,363	5,301	5,738	8,605	6,752	8,792	5,182	6,325	6,361	4,096	2,599	2,318	2,555	2,159	2,051	1,715	4,710	5,624	4,436	2,466	4,425	4,349	2,910	2,547
1340 North Larrabee	2,256	2,000	3,828	3,811	3,554	1,779	2,406	4,019	2,471	2,353	5,520	3,753	2,669	3,397	2,034	1,436	3,330	2,956	3,019	1,798	1,708	1,428	1,487	1,670	2,776	3,027	1,790	1,718	1,108	706
CONTROL BUILDINGS																														
862 North Sedgwick	1,244	549	1,599	1,287	1,288	1,145	338	3,490	1,426	2,139	2,530	1,126	1,725	2,035	1,256	1,638	1,194	1,275	1,133	821	780	652	1,024	1,906	1,940	2,186	1,247	1,197	1,149	1,091
911 North Hudson	1,016	1,400	1,421	1,485	1,485	1,077	874	1,759	2,526	723	1,133	1,575	2,371	642	1,424	1,507	1,063	1,773	831	995	945	790	679	621	1,028	1,079	1,135	1,090	1,046	1,437
630 West Evergreen	3,675	3,800	2,849	3,443	2,882	2,177	705	2,228	3,726	5,379	4,611	3,537	3,365	4,158	2,618	4,101	4,141	3,531	3,652	3,851	3,658	3,058	2,476	3,155	4,281	1,878	2,056	1,974	2,448	1,696
1117-1119 North Cleveland	6,421	6,299	6,525	9,048	3,435	10,165	5,744	6,360	7,556	7,536	5,969	6,086	5,048	4,692	4,690	5,171	5,239	6,028	5,008	5,236	4,974	4,098	3,341	5,669	6,037	7,497	3,469	3,330	2,976	4,166
OTHER VANDALISM																														
EXPERIMENTAL BUILDINGS																														
364 West Oak	84	92	134	60	92	120	120	45	35	99	33	0	8	0	0	0	41	104	279	298	255	25	150	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
365 West Oak	184	110	178	156	47	39	39	388	177	45	10	0	29	0	0	0	0	17	36	16	30	0	16	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
1150-1160 North Sedgwick	444	444	967	679	918	590	960	1,890	358	450	451	156	219	40	24	308	79	104	132	34	525	29	275	365	0	165	10	0	0	10
1340 North Larrabee	129	453	792	403	351	290	586	549	72	203	358	111	81	23	12	0	0	0	28	60	323	200	0	250	75	340	0	0	0	175
CONTROL BUILDINGS																														
862 North Sedgwick	52	52	0	165	132	68	68	105	101	129	161	45	26	12	25	0	40	23	6	30	0	25	6	44	0	10	10	19	0	0
911 North Hudson	51	159	159	51	56	72	72	0	35	62	98	57	9	0	64	12	9	21	24	80	38	0	0	0	0	19	10	0	0	10
630 West Evergreen	370	347	283	592	339	478	508	355	284	207	215	204	190	143	20	130	103	0	0	105	0	100	0	50	0	200	0	0	0	0
1117-1119 North Cleveland	452	462	677	576	381	593	784	472	605	489	765	388	168	208	202	279	100	196	0	81	90	0	15	10	0	59	86	75	0	0

¹These expenditures represent the total cost of vandalism and include a factor for CHA overhead.

Source: CHA monthly statistics for Cabrini-Green by building.

TABLE D-4

YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime							Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft		
Cabrini-Green (not including Rowhouses)	1974	54	8	15	100	1	0	0	0	124	147
		55	Not reported								
		99	0	1	31	64	79	177	77	429	356
		Total	8	16	131	65	79	177	77	553	503
	1975	54	5	9	74	21	20	45	0	174	208
		55	0	1	9	6	0	17	0	33	24
		99	3	0	38	60	57	152	46	356	204
		Total	8	10	121	87	77	214	46	563	436
	1976	54	5	9	55	45	38	78	0	230	218
		55	0	0	5	18	0	36	7	66	39
		99	2	4	31	40	3	87	32	199	93
		Total	7	13	91	103	41	201	39	495	350
	1977	54	6	8	69	14	47	64	0	208	207
		55	1	0	11	12	0	16	3**	42	44
		99	4	4	32	17	4	75	47	183	72
		Total	11	12	112	43	51	155	50	433	323
Rowhouses	1974	54	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	16
		55	Not reported								
		99	0	0*	8	7	22	33	8	77	73
		Total	0	0	13	7	22	33	8	82	89
	1975	54	0	0	8	0	9	5	0	22	22
		55	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1
		99	0	0	9	18	14	30	14	85	46
		Total	0	0	19	18	23	36	14	110	69
	1976	54	0	1	5	1	8	5	0	20	18
		55	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
		99	0	1	3	7	1	14	10	36	19
		Total	0	2	9	9	9	19	10	58	41
	1977	54	0	1	7	2	6	3	0	19	20
		55	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2
		99	1	0	1	4	3	20	5	34	17
		Total	1	1	9	7	9	24	5	56	39

TABLE D-4
YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime								Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft			
Total Cabrini- Green (includ- ing Rowhouses)	1974	54	8	15	105	1	0	0	0	129	163	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	1	39	71	101	210	85	506**	429	
		Total	8	16	144	72	101	210	85	635**	592	
	1975	54	5	9	82	21	29	50	0	196	230	
		55	0	1	11	6	0	18	0	36	25	
		99	3	0	47	78	71	182	60	441	250	
		Total	8	10	140	105	100	250	60	673	505	
	1976	54	5	10	60	46	46	83	0	250	236	
		55	0	0	6	19	0	36	7	68	43	
		99	2	5	34	47	4	101	42	235	112	
		Total	7	15	100	112	50	220	49	553	391	
	1977	54	6	9	76	16	53	67	0	227	227	
		55	1	0	12	13	0	17	3**	45**	46	
		99	5	4	33	21	7	95	52	217	89	
		Total	12	13	121	50	60	179	55	489**	362	
Cabrini-Green Experimental	1974	54	1	2	18	0	0	0	0	21	20	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	1	4	14	12	33	15	79	43	
		Total	1	3	22	14	12	33	15	100	63	
	1975	54	0	3	14	2	3	11	0	33	33	
		55	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	6	6	
		99	1	0	1	12	6	28	8	56	40	
		Total	1	3	18	16	9	40	8	95	79	
	1976	54	0	1	7	7	2	9	0	26	48	
		55	0	0	1	1	0	9	2	13	9	
		99	0	1	5	5	0	16	5	32	22	
		Total	0	2	13	13	2	34	7	71	79	
	1977	54	0	0	15	0	5	6	0	26	32	
		55	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	11	
		99	0	0	6	1	0	8	7	22	11	
		Total	0	0	22	1	5	17	7	52	54	

TABLE D-4
YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime								Total Index Crime ²	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft			
Cabrini-Green Nonexperimental (does not in- clude Rowhouses)	1974	54	7	13	82	1	0	0	0	103	127	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	0	27	50	67	144	62	350	313	
		Total	7	13	109	51	67	144	62	453	440	
	1975	54	5	6	60	19	17	34	0	141	175	
		55	0	1	6	4	0	16	0	27	18	
		99	2	0	37	48	51	124	38	300	164	
		Total	7	7	103	71	68	174	38	468	357	
	1976	54	5	8	48	38	36	69	0	204	170	
		55	0	0	4	17	0	27	5	53	30	
		99	2	3	26	35	3	71	27	167	71	
		Total	7	11	78	90	39	167	32	424	271	
	1977	54	6	8	54	14	42	58	0	182	175	
		55	1	0	10	12	0	13	3	38**	33	
		99	4	4	26	16	4	67	40	161	61	
		Total	11	12	90	42	46	138	43	381**	269	
Cabrini-Green Experimental Medium-Rise: 364 W. Oak	1974	54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	1	0	1	2	5	2	11	4	
		Total	0	2	0	1	2	5	2	12	8	
	1975	54	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		99	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	8	6	
		Total	0	0	5	1	1	6	0	13	9	
	1976	54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		99	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	2	
		Total	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	6	8	
	1977	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		99	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	
		Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	

TABLE D-4

YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime								Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft			
354 W. Oak	1974	54	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	0	1	2	1	2	6	12	4	
		Total	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	15	8	
	1975	54	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5	6	
		55	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	
		99	1	0	1	3	0	5	2	12	9	
		Total	1	0	4	5	0	8	2	20	17	
	1976	54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	6	
		99	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	6	2	
		Total	0	0	2	0	1	7	2	12	17	
	1977	54	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
		99	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	6	0	
		Total	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	9	3	
High-Rise Experimental:	1974	54	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	4	
		55	Not reported									
		99	0	0	0	4	2	6	0	12	14	
		Total	0	0	5	4	2	6	0	17	18	
1340 N. Larrabee	1975	54	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	9	9	
		55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
		99	0	0	0	2	0	8	2	12	8	
		Total	0	0	3	3	2	12	2	22	18	
	1976	54	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	7	12	
		55	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	
		99	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	11	7	
		Total	0	0	6	5	0	9	1	21	20	
	1977	54	0	0	7	0	3	3	0	13	16	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	
		99	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	6	7	
		Total	0	0	8	0	3	7	3	21	27	

TABLE D-4

YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime							Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft		
1150-60 N. Sedgwick	1974	54	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	8
		55	Not reported								
		99	0	0	3	7	7	20	7	44	21
		Total	0	0	15	7	7	20	7	56	29
	1975	54	0	3	4	1	1	5	0	14	16
		55	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		99	0	0	0	6	5	9	4	24	17
		Total	0	3	6	7	6	14	4	40	35
	1976	54	0	1	2	6	1	7	0	17	21
		55	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	2
		99	0	1	2	1	0	3	3	10	11
		Total	0	2	4	8	1	14	3	32	34
	1977	54	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	10	12
		55	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
		99	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	7	4
		Total	0	0	8	0	2	7	2	19	20
Cabrini-Green Control Buildings Medium-Rise 862 N. Sedgwick	1974	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		55	Not reported								
		99	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	9	9
		Total	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	9	12
	1975	54	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	3
		55	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
		99	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	2
		Total	0	1	3	1	2	3	0	10	5
	1976	54	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	6	3
		55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		99	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
		Total	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	10	5
	1977	54	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	7	5
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		99	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
		Total	0	0	1	5	0	4	0	10	5

TABLE D-4
YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime								Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft			
911 N. Hudson	1974	54	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
		55	Not reported									
		99		0	0	3	0	0	1	1	5	5
		Total	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	7	8	
	1975	54	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		99	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	4	
		Total	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	7	7	
	1976	54	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	11	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		99	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	7	1	
		Total	0	0	2	2	1	4	2	11	12	
	1977	54	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	6	5	
		55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
		99	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4	2	
		Total	0	2	2	1	1	4	1	11	7	
High-Rise 630 W. Evergreen	1974	54	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	7	
		55	Not reported									
		99		0	0	0	3	5	6	2	16	13
		Total	0	0	10	3	5	6	2	26	20	
	1975	54	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	9	
		55	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	
		99	0	0	1	2	4	10	1	18	5	
		Total	0	0	3	2	6	11	1	23	15	
	1976	54	0	0	3	3	4	2	0	12	5	
		55	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	
		99	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	1	
		Total	0	0	4	5	4	5	2	20	6	
	1977	54	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5	12	
		55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
		99	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	10	4	
		Total	0	1	1	0	2	6	6	16	16	

TABLE D-4
YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS
(Continued)

Development or Building	Year	Chicago Police Department Premise ¹	Types of Crime								Total Index ² Crime	Total Nonindex Crime
			Homicide	Rape	Assaults	Robbery	Burglary	Index Theft	Auto Theft			
1117-1119 N. Cleveland	1974	54	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	10	6	
		55	Not reported									
		99		0	0	2	1	6	18	8	35	29
		Total	0	3	9	1	6	18	8	45	35	
	1975	54	1	0*	14	4	1	5	0	24**	22	
		55	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	6	0	
		99	2	0	9	6	6	7	0	30	16	
		Total	3	0	26	11	7	14	0	60**	38	
	1976	54	1	0	6	0	4	9	0	20	20	
		55	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	7	4	
		99	0	2	2	2	0	7	4	17	7	
		Total	1	2	8	4	4	20	5	44	31	
	1977	54	0	1	8	2	5	7	0	23	17	
		55	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	8	2	
		99	2	0	2	2	1	2	4	13	6	
		Total	3	1	11	6	6	11	6	44	25	
Stateway Gardens	1974	54	2	30	39	0	0	0	0	71	98	
		55	Not reported									
		99		0	5	13	128	139	123	45	453	311
		Total	2	35	52	128	139	123	45	524	409	
	1975	54	1	23	28	71	33	24	0	180	151	
		55	0	0	7	8	1	8	0	24	8	
		99	1	3	8	64	81	60	42	259	100	
		Total	2	26	43	143	115	92	42	463	259	
	1976	54	3	4	34	97	98	49	0	285	199	
		55	0	0	10	3	0*	13	7	32**	20	
		99	1	1	8	9	7	44	24	94	40	
		Total	4	5	52	109	105	106	31	411**	259	
	1977	54	6	8	38	76	46	46	0	220	177	
		55	0	2	10	23	0	13	5	53	28	
		99	0	0	8	15	4	30	32	89	32	
		Total	6	10	56	114	50	89	37	362	237	

TABLE D-4

YEAR-END VERIFIED CRIME TOTALS FOR
CABRINI-GREEN AND STATEWAY GARDENS

(Continued)

Notes

¹Premise "54" is interior location; "55" is a building perimeter location; "99" is outside, away from building location.

²The sum of the individual index crime categories may not always total the figure reported in this column because of the occasional reporting of a negative (i.e., -1) crime occurrence. This is the method used by the Chicago Police Department to correct the reporting of a crime to an incorrect category.

* = -1.

**A -1 was treated as 0.

TABLE D-5
POPULATION STATISTICS

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Stateway Gardens ¹	6,625	6,335	6,165	5,915
Total Cabrini-Green ²	13,456	12,831	12,697	13,177
Experimental buildings	1,834	1,749	1,747	1,926
Medium-Rise	486	464	429	411
16 story	600	572	594	616
19 story	748	713	724	899
Control buildings	1,816	1,731	1,717	1,733
Medium-Rise	480	458	430	411
16 story	657	626	637	616
19 story	679	647	650	706
Nonexperimental	9,652	9,202	9,087	9,415
Medium-Rise	3,883	3,702	3,615	3,658
15-16 story	4,255	4,057	4,035	4,106
19 story	1,514	1,443	1,437	1,651
Rowhouses	1,970	1,880	1,863	1,836

¹ Stateway Garden totals for 1974, 1975, and 1976 are taken from the CHA Statistical Reports for those years. The total for 1977 has been extrapolated on the basis of a trend analysis using linear regression.

² Cabrini-Green totals for 1975, 1976, and 1977 are taken from the special census conducted for those years by CHA as part of the Target Project Programs. The totals for 1974 are the result of redistributing the net decrease of 625 persons at Cabrini-Green between 1974 and 1975 among all Cabrini-Green buildings based on the 1975 distribution of population.

Total Cabrini-Green includes the experimental buildings, nonexperimental buildings, and Rowhouses. Nonexperimental buildings include the control buildings.

APPENDIX D

UNWEIGHTED RESPONSES

Notes: ¹Summer 1976
²Fall 1976
³Fall 1976
⁴Missing data is the result of coding errors,
illegible information, or unverified information.
CS = Cannot say.

END