

# Crime & Justice in the Enterprise Community: The Public's View

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# Map of Enterprise Community



### Census Tracts within the Enterprise Community

1. 1
2. 6.01
3. 6.02
4. 7
5. 8
6. 9
7. 16
8. 17
9. 18
10. 19
11. 20
12. 21
13. 22
14. 27

### Census Tracts outside of the Enterprise Community

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. 10
6. 11
7. 12
8. 13
9. 14
10. 15
11. 23
12. 24
13. 25



# Introduction

In December 1994, the City of Wilmington became one of seventy-two cities designated under the urban category of the federal Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community (EZ/EC) program. This program provides grants and other resources to economically distressed areas for community and economic development, human services, housing, neighborhood beautification, public safety and related goals (U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1994). Wilmington's designation followed several months of strategic planning by government agencies, non-governmental organizations and community groups. Through this

planning process, the Wilmington EC partnership created the *Empowerment Zone/ Enterprise Community Strategic Plan* (City of Wilmington, 1994), a comprehensive plan that targets EC and other resources to meet community-based outcomes.

Since its designation, the Wilmington EC has been carrying out a revitalization agenda according to this strategic plan. The plan has helped the EC partnership target a variety of initiatives to the designated area, including efforts in the following strategic-theme areas: Economic

Development, Job Preparation and Education, Strong Families and Supportive Communities. However, the EC partnership recognized that a crucial component of the strategic plan's success lies in its ability to evolve to meet the needs and concerns of the neighborhoods within the EC. Perhaps, the most crucial issue confronting the residents of the Enterprise Community is public safety and crime. Across the neighborhoods, crime reduction is consistently identified as the public issue that requires attention.

Therefore, the Wilmington Enterprise Community contracted with the University of Delaware's Center for Community Development and Family Policy to examine the issue of crime in the Enterprise Community. That examination was conducted in two phases. First, the Center developed a portrait of crime in the EC that was drawn from "official" sources. That is, the crime statistics that were gathered by law enforcement agencies and others were analyzed to offer a comparison of crime for the area within the EC and the area of Wilmington outside of the EC. The findings were presented to the Wilmington Enterprise Community in October 1996 in a report entitled *Crime in the Wilmington Enterprise Community*. This report represents the results of the second phase of the examination of crime. It is based on the view of crime of the residents

inside and outside of the EC; essentially the "unofficial" view from the neighborhoods. The findings are based on a survey conducted between April and September 1997 of 734 Wilmington residents.

This report begins by presenting background information on the EZ/EC program and Wilmington's experience within the program. It then turns to an analysis of the survey results which is organized around a comparison between the residents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community. That comparison is the most logical to pursue. The findings are divided into the following sections:

1. The demographics of the respondents
2. Contact with the criminal justice system
3. Feelings of safety
4. Getting the news about crime

# Background

**T**he roots of the federal EZ/EC program can be traced to the concept of enterprise zones, which emerged in Great Britain during the late 1970's. However, in contrast to the substantial government investments that underscore the current EZ/ECs, the traditional enterprise zone philosophy centered on a reduction in governmental involvement--in the form of regulation and taxation--to facilitate business development in targeted regions (Butler, 1991; Rubin, 1994). Hornbeck (1994) described the British version:

As originally conceived, the British EZ would be nearly free of government interference permitting among other benefits: the uninhibited immigration of labor and capital; nearly unregulated

free enterprise; and tax breaks. Relief from governmental regulations and taxation was intended to foster spatially targeted entrepreneurial activity that would rejuvenate derelict industrial areas (1).

Sponsors of Britain's experiment saw the creation of government-free zones as a viable strategy for bringing business back into the nation's abandoned commercial centers (Butler, 1991; Hornbeck, 1994). Yet, despite initial hopes, the long-term gains promised by the British EZs never materialized. In fact, many argued that the loss of tax revenues for British

governments resulted in more of a decline in government capacity for sponsoring economic development rather than a catalyst for commercial reinvestment (Rubin, 1994; Hornbeck, 1994).

As Britain pursued its enterprise zone initiatives, the Heritage Foundation, a Washington, D.C.-based research group, brought the EZ concept to the United States. The Foundation shared the view of its British counterparts: that the tax incentives and reduced government regulation provided a means of reviving low-income neighborhoods (Butler, 1991; Rubin, 1994). Faced with budget constraints and a struggling economy in the late 1970s, American policy makers found attractive the model's theme of reduced government involvement. Candidate Ronald Reagan, for instance, built his 1980 presidential platform on EZs as a core principle for urban policy and, that same year, Congress began deliberations on proposed zone legislation (Butler, 1991; Rubin, 1994). However, more than a decade of debate and successive conservative presidencies failed to produce a single designation of a federal enterprise zone during the Reagan-Bush tenure (Butler, 1991; Rubin, 1994).

After the 1992 elections, and a newly elected Democratic administration, the enterprise zone concept received new life, not to mention a significant transformation.

The Clinton Administration altered the EZ concept from its traditional form of tax credits and regulatory relief for economic development to one of government-funded social and community service (Rubin, 1994). EZ/EC-designated areas are eligible for a variety of funding and investment incentives, as well as priority status for other forms of federal aid. The EZs received more than \$100 million in grants and related assistance; the ECs received approximately \$3 million. This change in the EZ concept caused many to compare the Clinton initiative to the work of a previous Democratic administration, namely President Johnson's Model Cities program.

Model Cities, formally created under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, offered federal aid to stimulate local participation in restoring economic and social opportunity to urban neighborhoods (Beaumont, 1991; U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1972). The program philosophy suggested that by concentrating resources within distressed urban areas, the resulting gains would provide



models of what such areas could become. This entailed organizing human capital in the affected neighborhoods to do the most with limited resources and involving community leaders to ensure that service delivery corresponded with local priorities. Model Cities attempted to build on local needs and community-based planning with resources provided through a federal-local partnership (Haar, 1975; Rubin, 1994).

However, problems within the Model Cities program started to emerge early on in the development and designation stages. Initially policy makers proposed selecting three cities for federal designation. That number increased to ten during the planning stages, then to more than fifty as programmers decided that each state should have at least one Model City. By 1966, when Congress ratified the legislation, the program had swelled to 120 proposed sites. And, in spite of increases in designated cities, funding levels dropped from \$2.3 billion over three years to \$900 million over two years (Beaumont, 1991). Rubin (1994) wrote, "The funding for the program was never seen to be adequate given the broad mandates set forth in the objectives of the Model Cities legislation" (166). The financial limitations soon emerged as substantial hindrances to the program's overall impact.

The most severe issue affecting

Model Cities, though, involved what planners originally believed would ensure the program's success: citizen participation. An evaluation of the public participation component reported that "the great majority of residents are involved infrequently or not at all in the program; a great number are even unaware of the Model Cities program" (U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1972: 33); this lack of engagement produced what the evaluators termed "apathy and alienation" on the part of Model Cities residents (33). Rubin (1994) shared this assessment of the citizen component, stating that Model Cities lacked a "coordinated plan with community involvement" (166). Without such a plan, the program failed to generate a sense of ownership from citizens, a weakness that dramatically limited neighborhood-level production of social and economic improvements. In constructing the current EZ/EC initiative, the Clinton Administration purportedly learned valuable lessons from the legacy of enterprise zones and Model Cities. From depoliticizing the planning and designation

stages, to establishing mechanisms for interagency collaboration, supporters of the EZ/EC program pointed to enhancements that would ensure that this initiative would not be plagued like its predecessors (Hornbeck, 1994; Rubin, 1994). And, on the question of citizen participation, the application guidebooks for the EZ/ECs provided recommendations for fostering civic engagement and facilitating local empowerment (U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1994).

The resulting EZ/EC program represents a ten-year strategy, combining tax incentives for enhancing economic and employment opportunity with block-grants to support community development. Program sponsors suggest that through tax breaks, regulatory relief, grants, and related measures, communities may be empowered to foster economic and neighborhood revitalization from within; that with federal support, local partnerships can grow to achieve citizen-based goals for community and economic development (U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1994). The experience thus far of the EZ/EC program has varied according to each designated area. However, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (1997) identified several common threads that have emerged concerning the urban EZ/ECs:

- ➡ An atmosphere of comprehensive, community-based planning, characterized by citizen involvement and a 'bottom up' approach to community redevelopment at the local level.
- ➡ A bench-marking process in which the results from the community-based strategic planning became translated into an action plan for community and economic revitalization.
- ➡ A relationship between local and state government that supported the EC strategy, due to the channeling of EC-related block grants through state government.
- ➡ An implementation of EC and EC-related initiatives geared toward economic development, job creation, education and job training, housing and other related needs.

Many aspects of Wilmington's EC experience remain consistent with these nationwide trends. However, looking beyond such comparisons and into the heart of the Wilmington EC provides insights that will help the city's EC partnership ensure future success.

# The Wilmington Experience

**T**he city of Wilmington has a population of approximately 70,000 and is located within the Washington, DC--New York City corridor. The Wilmington region has experienced substantial economic gains over the past decade, sparked primarily by chemical and pharmaceutical concerns, as well as new investment in the area of credit and finance. However, much of the economic development has not generated immediate benefits for impoverished areas within Wilmington's center city. Neighborhoods in this region have undergone a dramatic decline in investment and have suffered extensive out migration from their residential population (Varady and

Raffel, 1995; City of Wilmington, 1994).

The decline in economic and residential activity characterizes an overall shift in social conditions within Wilmington's traditional urban core. Varady and Raffel (1995) described the trend and its impact:

The population loss and shift in economic activity in the Wilmington metropolitan area suggest that even those who prefer the more traditionally urban attributes may well find their preferences better met outside city lines. New Castle County's (in which Wilmington is located) largest shopping center, the Christiana Mall, is in the

suburbs. There is not a movie theater left in Wilmington. Although many restaurants remain in the city, there are certainly far more in the suburbs (43-45).

These factors reflect a post-World War legacy of disinvestment within Wilmington's urban center, which has contributed to a deteriorated housing stock, limited employment and economic opportunity, and wide-spread poverty.

In response to these declining conditions, residents, community leaders and government officials joined together in February 1994 to begin the application process under the federal Enterprise Zone/Enterprise Community program. Over the next four months, representatives from public, private, and third-sector organizations created a framework for community and economic development. Their focus centered on building stronger families, enhancing education and employment opportunity, and providing for cleaner and safer neighborhoods. These planning activities materialized into the *Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community Strategic Plan* (City of Wilmington, 1994). Then in December 1994, the City of Wilmington received its designation as an urban EC site, one of sixty-five urban Enterprise Communities in the country.

In terms of the numbers, the Wilmington EC faced considerable obstacles in achieving its goal for community and economic revitalization.

For example, the EC-designated area covers approximately 6 miles and consists of 25,444 residents. Its fourteen tracts (including tracts 6.01 and 6.02 of the extended EC area) constitute one of the region's most economically distressed areas, with an average unemployment rate of 12.4 percent and a poverty rate of 31.3 percent (U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1997; City of Wilmington, 1994). The Wilmington EC strategic plan charges the partnership to respond to issues of poverty and unemployment, as well as downtown retail development, neighborhood redevelopment, affordable housing, public safety, community-based services, and physical conditions in the urban core. The EC partnership does so based on four strategic themes:

- ➡ Economic Development
- ➡ Job Preparation and Education
- ➡ Strong Families
- ➡ Supportive Communities

In this respect, the Wilmington EC views itself as being more than simply a government-sponsored program. It offers a guiding strategy to link EC resources with existing efforts for community and economic development within the targeted area.

To achieve outcomes in these strategic theme areas, the EC partnership developed the following governance structure:

➡ EC Executive Board: assesses the progress of the EC on implementing the strategic plan and approves budget items, goals and the overall direction of the program.

➡ EC Implementation Board: prepares the budget, develops periodic reports, and coordinates activities between community organizations and the various EC committees.

➡ Strategic Theme Committees: coordinate the tactical components of the plan, the bench-marking process, and implementation of the EC initiatives.

➡ Information Clearinghouse: provides data and other resources to facilitate community-based planning; housed in the City of Wilmington Planning Department.

➡ Neighborhood Planning Councils: provide planning and implement strategies for their

respective communities; comprised of representatives from civic associations, religious organizations, and community agencies (City of Wilmington, 1994).

The issues of crime and public safety represent fundamental challenges for the Enterprise Community. This report develops a portrait of citizens' attitudes and perceptions about crime that can inform the policies that are pursued for the Enterprise Community.

The findings are based on a telephone survey of 734 randomly selected residents in Wilmington conducted between April and September 1997 by the staff of the Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware. The survey instrument (Appendix A) was the result of discussions between the Enterprise Community and the researchers at the University of Delaware. All respondents were 18 years of age or older.



# The Demographics

In order to make comparisons between the residents inside of and outside of the Enterprise Community, we had to first examine the demographic factors of both populations. Essentially, we were looking at who responded to the survey questions. What were their social and economic characteristics?

## **Gender, Race, Education**

The information in Table 1 indicates that there were clear similarities and differences between the populations. In both the InsideEC and OutsideEC samples, the overwhelming majority of respondents were female (almost two-thirds).

For both populations the most prominent racial groups were Afro-American and Caucasian (Table 1). However, there were significant differences (statistically significant at the .000 level). The populations were almost directly opposite pictures of each other. Two-thirds of the InsideEC population were Afro-American, while about one-third were Caucasian. That picture was approximately the opposite for the OutsideEC population where two-thirds of the respondents were Caucasian and just over a quarter were Afro-American.

**Table 1: Gender, Race and Education**

<b>Demographic Factor</b>	<b>Inside EC (%)</b>	<b>Outside EC (%)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	65	62
Male	35	38
<b>Race</b>		
Afro-American	67	31
Caucasian	27	65
NativeAmer, Asian, Other Race	6	4
<b>Education (Highest grade completed)</b>		
8 <sup>th</sup> grade or less	4	2
Some high school	20	8
High school grad	36	33
Some college	22	23
College grad	9	20
College+	9	14

The educational levels of both populations had one similarity and significant (at the .000 level) differences (Table 1). For each population, just over one-fifth of the respondents completed some college and just about one-third completed high school. The similarities, however, stop there. There were differences at the lower and upper levels of education. For the InsideEC population, almost one-quarter of the respondents did not complete high school compared to 10 percent of the OutsideEC group. At the upper rungs of the

educational ladder, the proportion of respondents with college degrees or post-college work in the OutsideEC population almost doubles that proportion for the InsideEC population.

In summary, the populations were very similar regarding gender characteristics, however, the racial and educational characteristics of the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations were significantly different.



## Marital Status, Income, Children, Age

A second set of socio-economic characteristics included marital status, household income, the presence of children under 18 in the household and the age of the respondent.

Marital status varied significantly (at .000 level) between the populations inside and outside of the Enterprise Community (Table 2). For the InsideEC population, one-quarter of the respondents were married compared to over 40 percent of those outside of the EC. Almost one-fifth of the InsideEC population was divorced or separated while just over 11 percent of the OutsideEC were in that situation. The proportion of those never married, widowed or living as an unmarried couple was relatively consistent for both populations.

The median household income also varied significantly (at .000 level) for both populations with respondents inside the EC having the lower incomes (Table 2). Forty percent of the InsideEC population had yearly household incomes under \$20,000. In fact, almost seven out of ten respondents (68%) within the EC had household incomes of under \$35,000 compared to only 43 percent for the OutsideEC population. The differences between the two populations were further emphasized by the fact that over

one-third (36%) of the OutsideEC households had incomes of \$50,000 or above compared to only 14 percent of such households within the EC.

Table 2: Marital Status, Household Income, Children under 18

<i>Demographic Factor</i>	<i>Inside EC (%)</i>	<i>Outside EC (%)</i>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Married	26	40
Divorced/Separated	19	11
Never married	33	30
Widowed	19	17
Unmarried couple	3	2
<b>Household Income (Year)</b>		
Under \$20,000	40	22
\$20,001 - \$34,999	28	21
\$35,000 - \$49,999	18	21
\$50,000 - \$74,999	9	22
\$75,000+	5	14
<b>Households w/ children under 18</b>	38	30
<b>Median age (years)</b>	45	48

Almost four out of ten households of the InsideEC population had children, while that applied to only

three out of ten households in the OutsideEC population.

The median age of the respondents for both populations was middle-aged. We must keep in mind that the survey was applied only to respondents who were 18 years or older. Therefore, the median age of the respondents would be higher than that of a sample that included respondents under 18.

### **Ownership, Time in the House, Neighborhood**

A fundamental attribute of any neighborhood is the relationship of the residents to the housing units they occupy. Do they rent or own the unit? How long have they lived in them? How long have they been in the neighborhood?

The populations were very different (significant at the .000 level) when it came to ownership of the housing units that they occupied. Almost three-fourths (72%) of the OutsideEC respondents owned their housing units as compared to just over one-half (55%) for the InsideEC population (Table 3). As we might expect, there was a higher proportion of rentals for the InsideEC respondents, 43 percent versus 26 percent for the OutsideEC population. Those that indicated that they neither owned nor rented the housing unit in which they lived were there as a friend or family member who did not pay rent for the

privilege.

Just as home ownership was significantly different for the populations, longevity in the housing unit and neighborhood also differed (at the .003 and .001 levels, respectively). The OutsideEC population not only had a higher percentage of home ownership, but also had spent more time in their present housing unit (10 years compared to 7 years). They had also lived longer in their neighborhoods (15 years compared to 11 years).

**Table 3: Household Characteristics, Time in House/Neighborhood**

	<i>Inside EC</i>	<i>Outside EC</i>
<i>Rent/Own House</i>		
% Own	55	72
% Rent	43	26
% Other	2	2
<i>Time in House (median yrs)</i>		
	7	10
<i>Time in Neighbrhd (median yrs)</i>		
	4	2

While these differences are important, it is clear that both populations were very stable in their relationship to their neighborhoods and their homes.

# Contacts with the Criminal Justice System

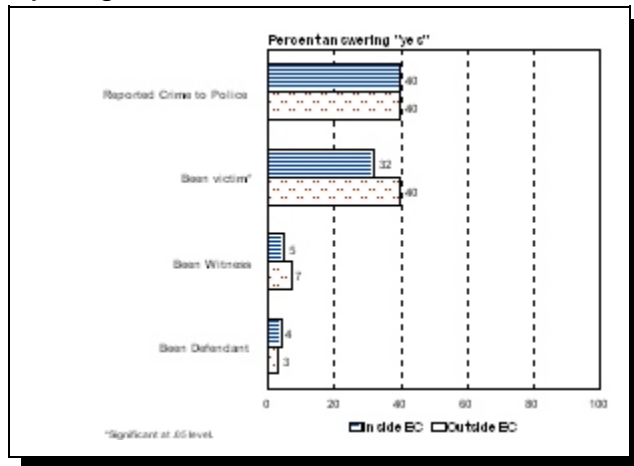
**T**he public's perceptions of crime and justice are derived from many sources.

Obviously, the most intense feelings about the criminal justice system can be acquired through contact with that system. Accordingly, we asked the residents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community about any contact they may have had with criminal justice institutions.

We found that most contact with the criminal justice system involved reporting a crime and that there was virtually no difference between the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations regarding that experience. Four out of ten respondents had reported a crime to

police in both populations (Figure 1). Very few of the residents had been in contact with the criminal justice system as a witness or as a defendant. Contact with the criminal justice system through victimization, however, was significantly different (at the .05 level) for the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations. Just about one-third of the InsideEC respondents had been victims of crime as compared to four out of ten respondents outside of the EC. However, the *pattern* of victimization was also very different (Figure 2). Of those who were victimized, residents within

**Fig. 1: Most contact with the justice system involved reporting a crime.**



victimization was quite different. Almost twice as many InsideEC respondents had been victimized more than once as compared to the OutsideEC respondents (56% and 29%, respectively). In short, fewer persons were victims of crime within the Enterprise Community, but those who were victims suffered the

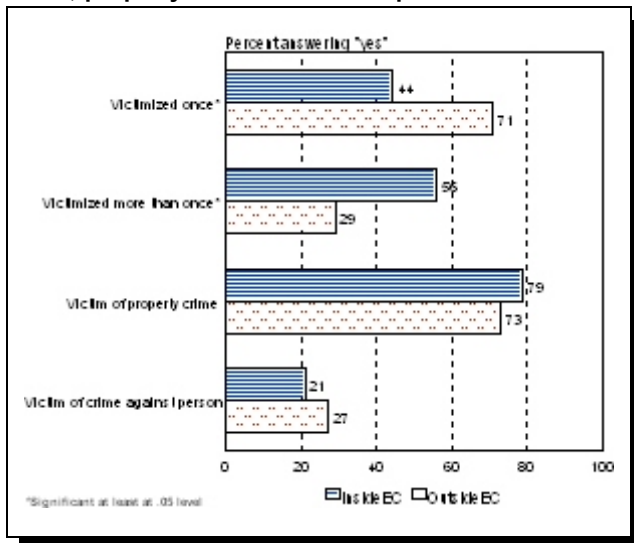
the EC were victimized more times than those in the OutsideEC populations. Almost three-fourths (71%) of the OutsideEC respondents had been victimized only once, while one-time victimization for the

victimization multiple times.

Once we determined the level of victimization for the respondents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community, it was important to understand the kinds of

crimes that were committed against them. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the respondents within and outside of the EC were the victims of property crime (Figure 2). Around three-fourths of the crimes were crimes against property for both populations (79% and 73%, respectively).

**Fig. 2: Residents inside the EC were victimized more times; property crime was the culprit in both areas.**



InsideEC population was at just over four out of ten (44%). Multiple

Whether citizens have direct contact with the criminal justice system or not, they most often have definite ideas about the effectiveness of the institutions that comprise that system. With that in mind, we asked the respondents to rate attributes of the criminal justice system in Wilmington and the state as a whole. The rating system we used was modeled on the school grading system of A, B, C, D and F. There were very important differences between the responses of the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations (Table 4).

Residents within the Enterprise Community rated the performance of the Wilmington Police Department, the adult courts in the state and the state's adult corrections system much lower than residents outside of the Enterprise Community. In contrast, the performance of the Family Court, the importance of police visibility in the neighborhood, the importance of the willingness of the police to speak and listen to the concerns of residents and the importance of follow-up activities to crime by the police were all rated about equally between the two populations.

These general ratings were derived from a look at the total InsideEC and OutsideEC populations. However,

we wondered whether direct contact with the criminal justice system might affect the evaluation. In keeping with our earlier approach, we defined contact with the criminal justice system as having had at least one of the following attributes: victim of crime, defendant in a case, witness in a case or reported a crime to police. We then divided the populations along this dimension, i.e., the respondent either had direct contact with the criminal justice system as defined by one or more of the attributes or the respondent did not have direct contact with the system.

**Table 4: Rating the Criminal Justice System in Wilmington and Statewide**

<i><b>Ratings</b></i>	<i><b>Factors</b></i>
<i><b>Residents within the EC rate these factors significantly (at .02 level) lower than residents outside of the EC</b></i>	Police performance Performance of adult courts Performance of adult corrections
<i><b>There were no significant differences between residents inside and outside of the EC in rating these factors.</b></i>	Importance of police visibility Importance of police to talk/listen Importance of police follow-up Performance of Family Court

We found that, regardless of whether the respondent was inside or outside of the Enterprise Community, citizens who had direct contact with the criminal justice system gave the system substantially lower ratings (significant at least at the .05 level) than those who had no direct contact with the system. The overall ratings, from highest to lowest, put the agencies in the following order: police performance, adult court system, adult corrections system and family court. However, in each case, those persons who had direct contact with the criminal justice system rated the institutions' performance lower than those respondents who had no contact.

We might argue that this finding could have been expected given that the criminal justice system is an adversarial one and those who come in contact with it have a bias against it. However, we must remember that the overwhelming majority (over 90%) of persons who claimed direct contact with the system were either victims of crime or reported a crime to police. Consequently, their contact with the system could not be considered as adversarial. Yet, they still gave the system relatively low marks for its performance. Of course, any rating system is based on the individual respondent's expectations of the criminal justice system. There may be an argument that the system, no matter how it configures itself, can not meet those expectations.

# Feelings of Safety

After we looked at the residents contact with the criminal justice system, it was reasonable to inquire about their feelings of safety in their neighborhoods. After all, the public's view of the crime and the criminal justice system is perhaps best expressed in their overall feelings of safety. How safe did they feel during the day? After dark? Did they feel as safe as they had one year ago? How positive were they about their neighborhoods compared to one year ago?

There were significant differences (at the .000 level) in feelings of safety by time of day and geography for the residents. A significant majority

(62%) of OutsideEC respondents felt "very safe" during the day (Figure 3). Fewer than half (46%) of the InsideEC population felt that way. Further, ten percent of the OutsideEC residents reported feeling "somewhat safe" or "very unsafe". That was in comparison to one-quarter of the InsideEC residents indicating that set of responses. The differences between the populations was significant, as we said. However, in general the populations in both areas felt relatively safe during the day.

Those feelings of safety changed drastically after dark. Over four out of ten (42%) of the residents within the Enterprise Community reported that they felt “very unsafe” after dark

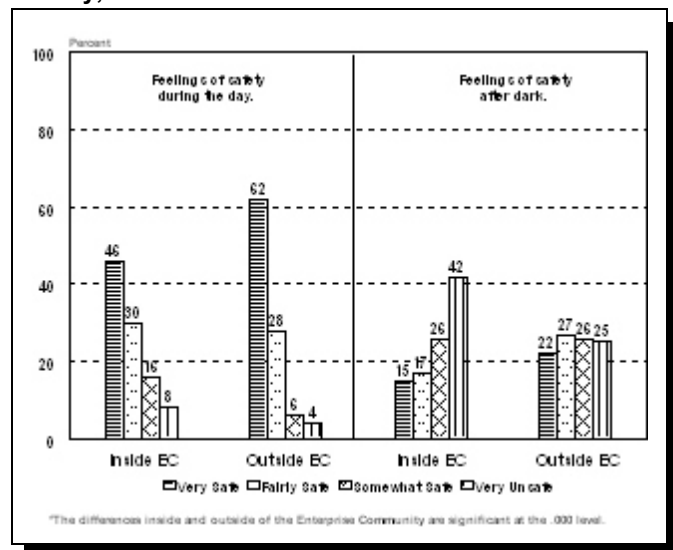
(particularly those over 65) were particularly fearful.

In general, the InsideEC population conveyed feelings of safety that were

lower than their neighbors in the OutsideEC population and those differences became more pronounced after dark.

These findings told us how the residents felt about safety in the present. But, how different were those feelings about safety compared to one year ago? What about context? We asked the question directly; how safe did the

**Fig. 3: Residents outside of the EC felt more safe during the day, but all residents felt much less safe after dark.\***



in their neighborhoods, a five-fold increase over the daytime percentage (Figure 3). For the OutsideEC respondents, the proportion of residents who said they felt “very unsafe” after dark jumped almost six-fold (from 4% during the day to 25% after dark). We also looked at the feelings of safety of the residents across the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations by age group.

In general, all age groups felt relatively safe during the day in both areas. After dark, however, while the plurality of respondents for all age groups felt “very unsafe”, persons above 50 years of age

residents feel compared to one year ago. The overwhelming majority (60% and 69% for the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations, respectively) expressed that they felt about as safe as they had one year ago (Fig 4). However, a significant proportion said that they felt less safe (30% and 22%, respectively). Only a small percentage of residents in both areas felt more safe than they had one year earlier.

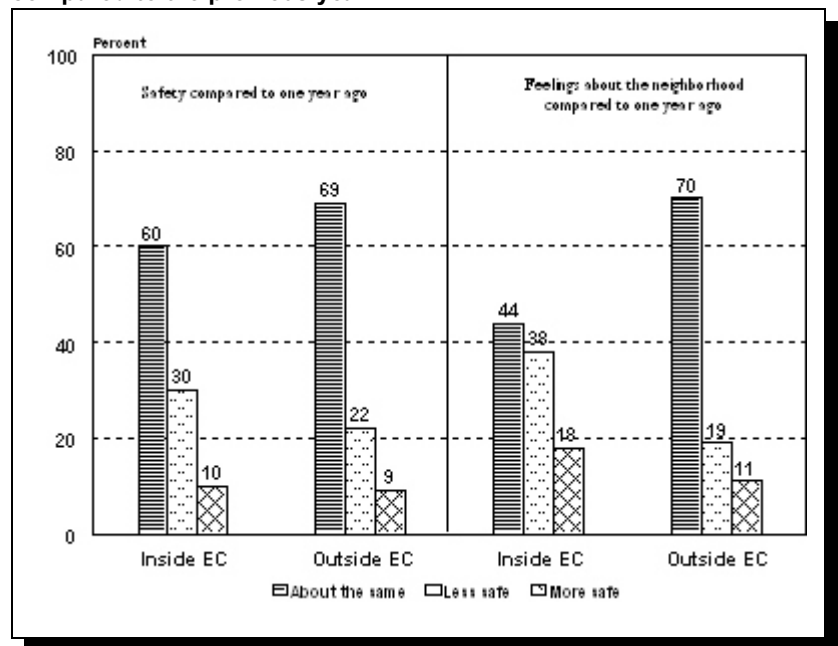


Feelings of safety are part of a larger set of perceptions about the neighborhood. In that regard, we wanted to learn how the residents felt in general about their neighborhoods compared to one year ago. How did they rate their neighborhood from twelve months earlier? About the same? Better? Worse? There were very substantial differences (significant at the .000 level) between the residents within and outside of the Enterprise Community. Fewer than half of the InsideEC respondents (44%) felt about the same about their neighborhood as they had one year earlier (Figure 4). Almost as many (38%) felt worse about the neighborhood. In contrast, seven out of ten respondents outside of the EC felt about the same regarding the neighborhood and only about one-fifth (19%) felt worse.

These findings represent an important difference between the residents of both areas. It is important to note that their feelings of safety were quite similar. In fact, there was no statistically significant difference between them in matter of overall safety from one year ago (see Figure 4). However, there was a substantial difference in their general feelings about the neighborhood compared to one year earlier as the InsideEC population expressed decidedly lower evaluations about their neighborhood. We have often identified public safety as the most important neighborhood

characteristic that translates into positive feelings about the area. These findings showed that feelings of safety were consistent for both areas, yet there was a substantial difference regarding their attitudes about their neighborhood. This finding begs the question regarding what attributes other than feelings of safety influenced the residents' perception of their neighborhoods.

**Fig. 4: Most residents felt about as they had one year ago, but OutsideEC residents were more positive about their neighborhoods compared to the previous year.**





# Drugs and Drug Use

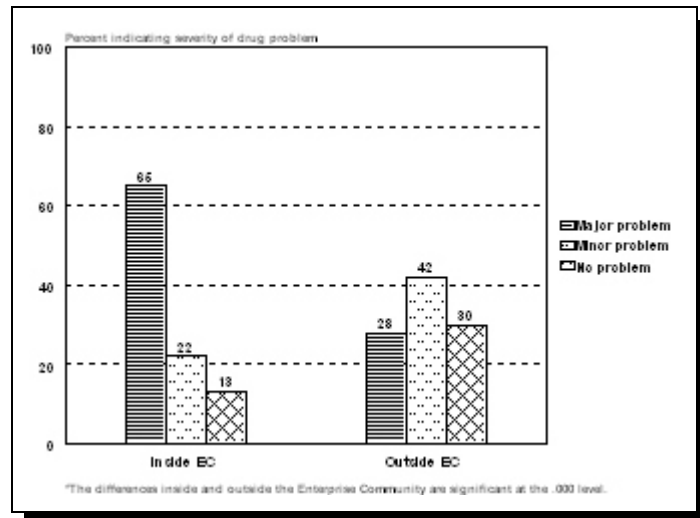
One of the most serious public issues that affects urban areas is the use of drugs. As part of our examination of the Enterprise Community we asked the residents about the perceived level of drug use in their neighborhoods. The first question we posed was how much of a problem did drugs represent. There was a substantial difference (significant at the .000 level) between the residents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the InsideEC population saw drugs as a major problem within their neighborhood (Figure 5). That is in stark contrast with the proportion (28%) of the OutsideEC population who viewed drugs as a

major problem. In fact, almost three-fourths (72%) of the OutsideEC respondents saw drugs as either a minor problem or no problem at all.

This was an important finding and we wanted to learn about some of the bases for such perceptions.

Therefore, we asked the residents about their views regarding the level of drug use and drug sales in their neighborhoods. In the first instance, we asked respondents to indicate the pattern of drug use that best describes their neighborhood. The possible responses ranged from “no one uses drugs” through “many people

**Fig. 5: Drugs were seen as a much more serious problem inside the EC.\***



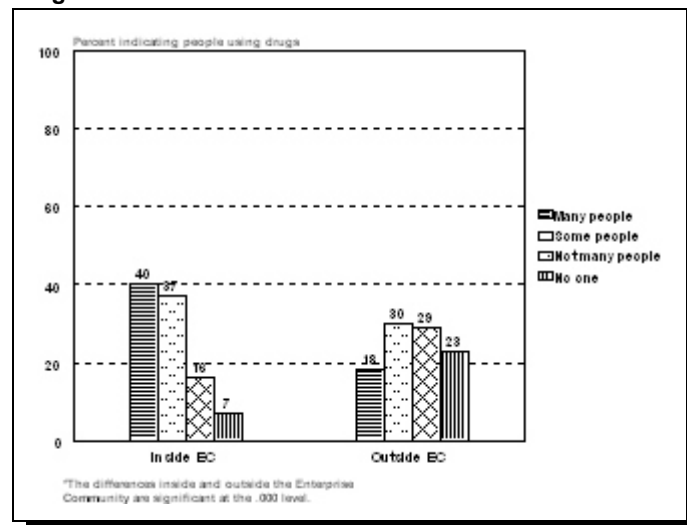
neighborhood. Of course, there is always the issue of whether what people saw was indeed drug deals taking place on the street or some other place in the neighborhood. That is a reasonable concern. Nevertheless, even with that caveat, the differences between the

use drugs”. The differences between the residents within and outside of the Enterprise Community were significant (at the .000 level). Inside the EC the plurality of residents (40%) reported that “many people” used drugs in the neighborhood (Figure 6). Just under one-fourth (23%) responded that “not many people” or “no one” used drugs in the area. In contrast, perceived drug use outside of the EC was much lower. Just under one-fifth (18%) of the respondents thought that “many people” used drugs. Further, over half of the residents (52%) thought that “not many people” or “no one” used drugs in the neighborhood.

The first question focused on perceptions of drug use. The second question we asked was much more direct: how often did respondents *see* drug dealing in their

responses inside and outside of the Enterprise Community are striking (significant at the .000

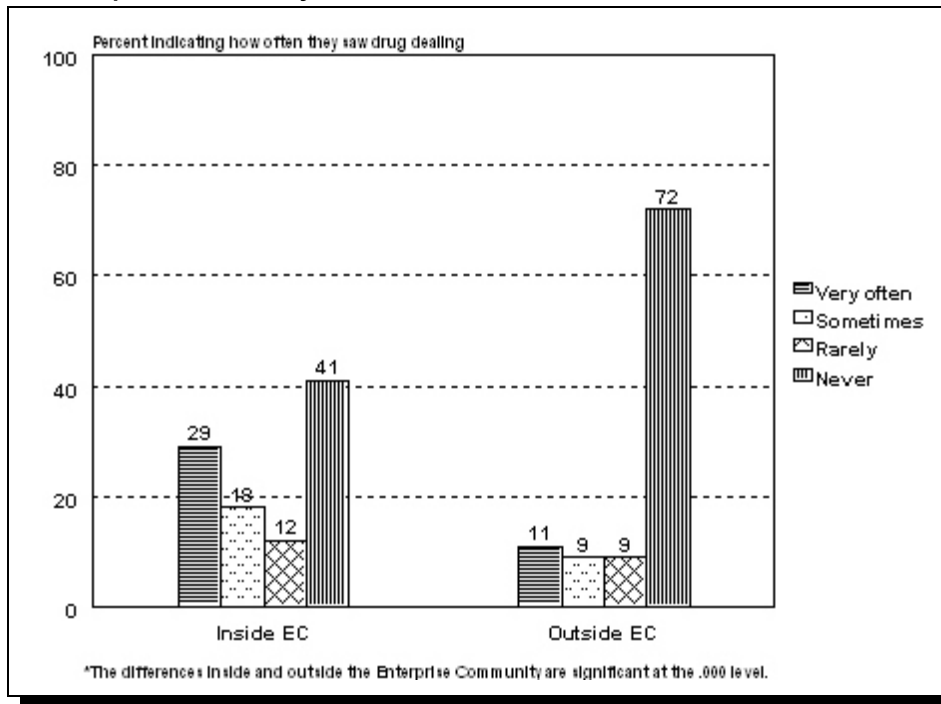
**Fig. 6: Residents inside of the EC reported much more drug use than those outside the area.\***



level). The InsideEC population's responses were almost the tale of two extremes (Figure 7). Either the residents saw drug dealing "very

Given these results, the obvious question to ask was whether the drug problem had changed in the neighborhood compared to one year

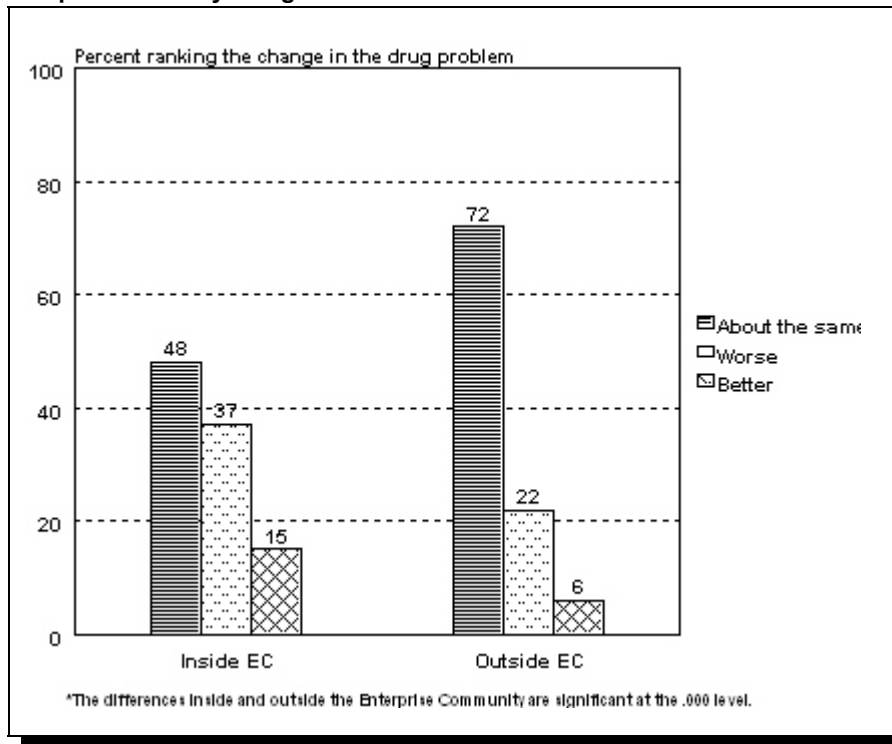
**Fig. 7: The pattern of seeing drug dealing was quite different inside and outside of the Enterprise Community\*.**



often" (29% said that) or they "never" saw drug dealing (41% said that). Less than one-third of the respondents (30%) indicated that they saw drug dealing "sometimes" or "rarely". The responses for the OutsideEC population were in stark contrast. Almost three-fourths (72%) of the residents said that they "never" saw drug dealing in the neighborhood and just over one out of ten (11%) indicated seeing drug dealing "very often".

ago. Again, there were significant differences (at the .000 level) between the populations. Almost half of the InsideEC population (48%) saw the drug problem "about the same" as it had been one year earlier, but another third (37%) saw it as worse (Figure 8). For the OutsideEC respondents almost three-fourths (72%) saw the drug problem "about the same" as it had been one year previously. That proportion exactly matches the percentage of the OutsideEC

**Fig. 8: There were different views regarding the change of the drug problem compared to one year ago.\***



population that reported that they “never” saw drug dealing in the neighborhood (see Figure 7). It is clear from these findings that the issue of drugs is perceived very differently between the residents within and outside of the Enterprise Community. There is insufficient information here to conclude that the drug situation is the *primary* or even a *significant* culprit in the residents’ different evaluations of their neighborhoods (see Figure 4). However, the drug issue represents a point of stark demarcation between the residents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community.

# Learning About Crime

**O**ur research showed us that the vast majority of the respondents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community had no direct contact with crime or the criminal justice system (see Figures 1 and 2). Consequently, a reasonable question to ask was where they got their information about crime. A note: we found that there was no significant difference between the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations when it came to learning about crime. Therefore, we have reported the results here without using the InsideEC/OutsideEC distinction. We asked the residents how much crime information they received from

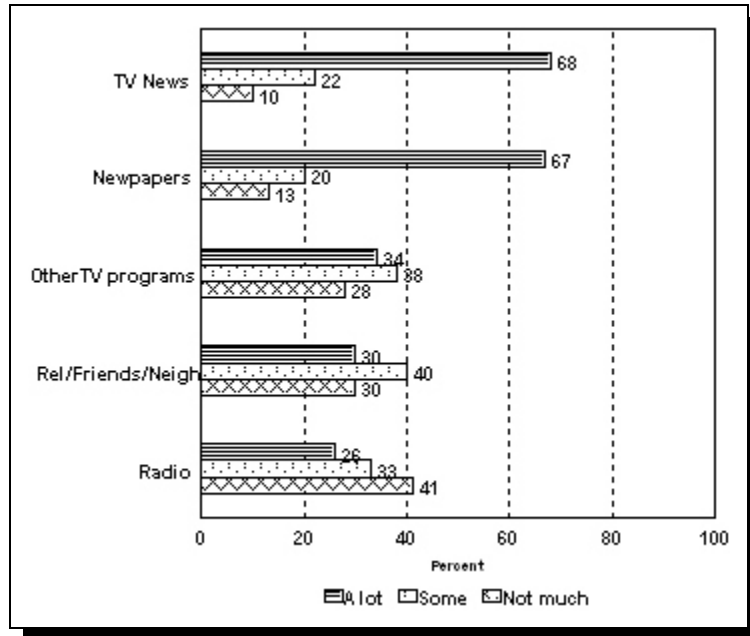
a variety of obvious sources. The findings showed a real dichotomy regarding sources of crime news. Two-thirds of the respondents said that they got “a lot” of information about crime from television news and newspapers (Figure 9). By contrast fewer than 40 percent of residents indicated that they got “a lot” of crime news from (in decreasing order) television programs other than news, friends/relatives/neighbors or radio. In short, the residents got the vast majority of their crime and

justice information from media sources.

*specific* source. That meant that all of the other stations in the

Philadelphia, northern Delaware and southern Delaware markets were subsumed in the remaining half of the local television news category. That is very consistent with the ratings for Channel 6 over the past decade. It is a very prominent voice.

**Fig. 9: The overwhelming majority of residents said they get “a lot” of their crime information from TV news and newspapers.**

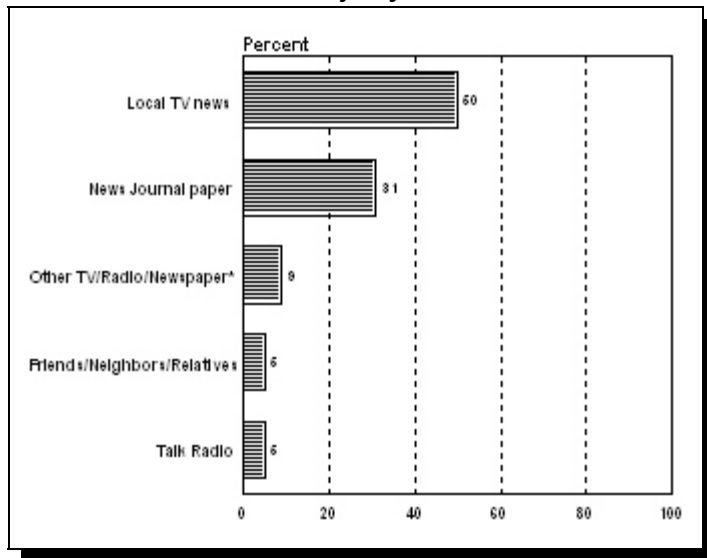


The residents told us, in general, the amount of crime news they received from various media. But, what was their *primary single source* of news about crime and justice? To what source did they turn for such information? Exactly half of the respondents turned to local television news for crime and justice information (Figure 10) and that was by far the most important primary single source for crime news. The local television news category was embedded with a significant finding. Over half of the respondents who identified local television news as their primary single source of crime news indicated that WPVI-TV, Channel 6 in Philadelphia was their

The only other source of primary information for crime news identified by a significant proportion of the residents (31%) was the News Journal newspaper. What is most important about these findings is that ninety-five percent of the residents use media institutions as their *primary single source* of crime news. Except for talk radio, there is no mechanism to effectively interact with these media in any capacity that would resemble a dialogue. And some



**Fig. 10: Local TV news was the primary single source of crime information for the majority of residents.**



sources accurately reflect or exaggerate crime? Two-thirds of the respondents indicated that radio accurately reflected crime (Figure 12). However, few residents used radio as their primary single source of crime news. The vast majority (81%) of residents (see Figure 10)

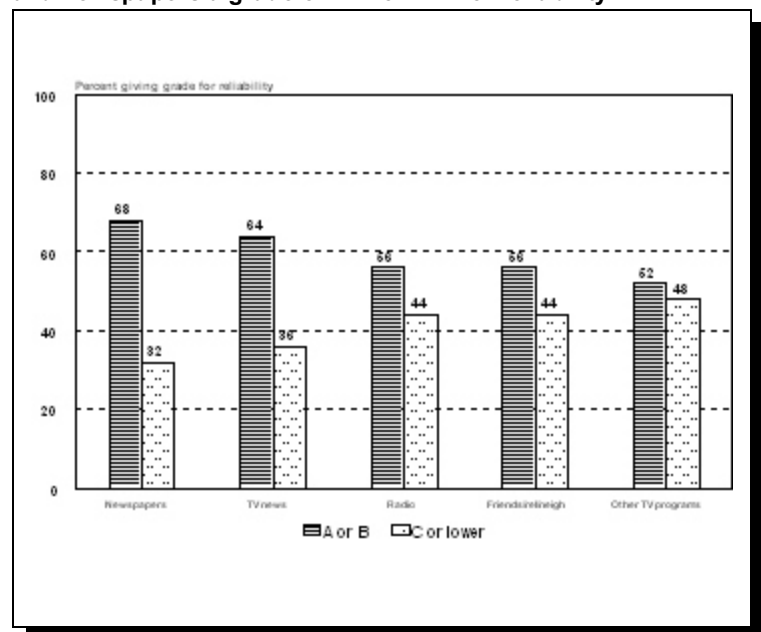
may question the usefulness of the dialogue that occurs on talk radio.

identified local

Now that we learned what sources the respondents used for news about crime and justice, a logical question was how they evaluated those sources. Did they think they were reliable? Accurate? We asked the respondents to grade the sources using the A, B, C, D and F system used in school. Interestingly, *all* of the sources received either an “A” or “B” for reliability by a majority of the residents (Figure 11). However, newspapers and television news were clearly graded higher for reliability (about two-thirds of the residents graded them with an “A” or “B”). In short, the residents felt that their primary sources for crime and justice news were highly reliable.

What about accuracy? Do these

**Fig. 11: An overwhelmingly majority of residents gave TV news and newspapers a grade of “A” or “B” for reliability.**

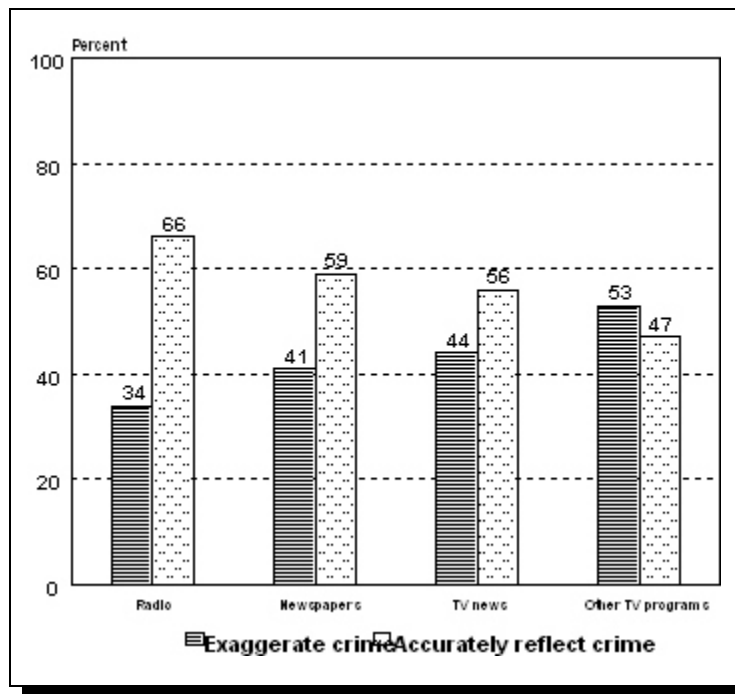


television news and newspapers as their primary source of crime news and, importantly, just about six out of ten citizens thought that these sources accurately portrayed crime. Interestingly, the only source of crime news that a majority of respondents (53%) thought exaggerated crime was television programs other than news. This category generally referred to prime-time television programs. In summary, the residents both inside

reliable and accurately portrayed crime in their areas. This finding is extremely interesting when we consider that there is a vast literature that indicates that the portrayal of crime on television and newspapers is highly skewed toward violence and crimes against person. In fact, that portrayal is in direct opposition to the real-life experiences of those who reported that they were victims. The significant majority of victims were victimized through property crime

(see Figure 2) and not through violent crime against person. However, the respondents continue to view media portrayals of the nature of crime as accurate and reliable.

**Fig. 12: Most residents believed that media sources accurately reflected crime.**



and outside of the Enterprise Community relied on local television news and newspapers to tell them about crime and justice in their neighborhoods. Further, they thought that the sources were highly

# Summary

**I**n this report we offered a comparison regarding crime and criminal justice issues for the residents inside of and outside of the Enterprise Community. We learned that the citizens of both areas had important similarities as residents of Wilmington, but they also exhibited significant differences depending on whether they lived within the Enterprise Community.

The populations were different along most of the demographic characteristics that we examined, race, education, marital status, household income. However, in both populations, the overwhelming majority of respondents was female.

The populations were also different when it came to home ownership as many more people outside of the Enterprise Community owned their housing units. That being said, however, the residents in both communities had spent a significant amount of time in their houses and in their areas to consider them quite stable neighborhoods.

Experience with crime and the criminal justice system was different between the populations, but there were also striking similarities. While a higher proportion of the residents outside of the Enterprise Community were victims of crime, those Inside the EC who were victims reported

being victimized more times than their counterparts outside of the area. But, regardless of the incidence of victimization, property crime was the overwhelming culprit for both populations.

The most clear differences between the InsideEC and OutsideEC populations occurred with respect to feelings of safety and drugs in the neighborhood. By and large the citizens of both areas felt relatively safe during the day, but after dark those feelings of safety decreased greatly, particularly for Enterprise Community residents. Further, residents of the Enterprise Community expressed much less positive opinions about the feelings about the neighborhood compared to one year ago.

Perceptions of drugs and drug use were quite different between the populations. Enterprise Community residents saw drugs as a major problem while those outside of the EC did not share that pessimism for their neighborhoods. The EC residents thought that many of the people in the neighborhood used drugs and, further, a relatively high proportion reported that they “saw” drug dealing take place.

One area where the residents inside and outside of the Enterprise Community expressed very similar perceptions concerned the ways in which they learned about crime. The overwhelming majority of residents,

regardless of the area in which they lived, said that local television news and newspapers provided them with “a lot” of their crime information. Further, local television news was their primary single source of such news. Not only did the residents get their information from these sources, they also gave them high grades for reliability and accuracy. Those findings were consistent for both populations.

We found in our research that the residents inside of the Enterprise Community were different from their counterparts in the areas outside of the EC in fundamental ways regarding crime and safety. In some ways, these differences reflect the fault lines that we have come to see in our larger society. The Enterprise Community is charged, in part, with trying to ameliorate those fault lines. The issues around crime and justice form a very important nexus at which to direct the effort.

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## **APPENDIX A: ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY SURVEY**





**Public Attitudes: Crime, Drugs & Public Services**

Danilo Yanich

Center for Community Development

March 1997

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ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer# \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time Began \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

Time Ended \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Page Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm working for the University of Delaware and we are conducting a survey about public issues and public services in Delaware households. Your telephone number was chosen randomly by computer and your responses will not be linked to you personally. We will report the results only in summary form, so no individual data will be reported. All information will be kept strictly confidential and you can refuse to answer any individual question.

Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions for our study?

\_\_\_ Yes, ***GO TO NEXT PAGE***

\_\_\_ No, ***IS THERE ANOTHER TIME I COULD CALL YOU THAT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT?***

**Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_**

***Public Attitudes About Crime, Drugs & Public Services***

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Our study requires that we interview only one person who lives in your household. How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older?

\_\_\_\_\_ (***IF 1, GOTO NEXT PAGE***)

How many are men and how many are women? MEN \_\_\_\_\_ WOMEN \_\_\_\_\_

Who is the oldest man who presently lives in this household and what is his age?

Who is the next oldest man who presently lives in this household and what is his age?

***ASK UNTIL ALL MEN IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ACCOUNTED FOR.***

Who is the oldest woman who presently lives in this household and what is her age?

Who is the next oldest woman who presently lives in this household and what is her age?

***ASK UNTIL ALL WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ACCOUNTED FOR.***

SUFFIX \_ \_ \_ \_

		<b><u>LAST DIGIT OF TELEPHONE NUMBER</u></b>									
	<b><u>NAME OR RELATIONSHIP</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
1. AGE _____	_____	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. AGE _____	_____	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3. AGE _____	_____	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	X
4. AGE _____	_____	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	X	X
5. AGE _____	_____	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
6. AGE _____	_____	5	6	1	2	3	4	X	X	X	X
7. AGE _____	_____	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	X	X	X
8. AGE _____	_____	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	X	X

The person in your household that I need to speak with is \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of calls to reach respondent \_\_\_\_\_.

***Public Issues***

1. What area do you consider to be your neighborhood or community?
- 

***Contact with Criminal Justice System & Crime Victimization***

2. Have you ever...

	Yes	No	Ref/D K
Been a defendant in a criminal case	1	2	7
Been a witness in a criminal case	1	2	7
Reported a crime to the police	1	2	7
Been the victim of a crime	1	2	7

***IF RESPONSE IS "YES" TO VICTIM OF CRIME, ASK QUESTION 3***

3. How many times have you or a member of your household been the victim of a crime in the past year? \_\_\_\_\_ (***IF ONE OR MORE, ASK QUESTION 4***)
4. What were the two most serious crimes? ***LIMIT THE RESPONSE TO 2 CRIMES.***  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Using the A, B, C, D, F grading system we learned in school, please rate the importance of the following police services in your neighborhood.

<b><i>Police service</i></b>	<b>A (5)</b>	<b>B (4)</b>	<b>C (3)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>F (1)</b>	<b>Ref/D K (7)</b>
Police visibility in your neighborhood/community	5	4	3	2	1	7
Willingness of officers to talk or listen	5	4	3	2	1	7
Police follow-up on suggestions or questions by the residents	5	4	3	2	1	7
Other, specify:	5	4	3	2	1	7

6. Using the A, B, C, D, F grading system what grade would you give the performance of the following criminal justice organizations in Delaware?

***Public Attitudes About Crime, Drugs & Public Services***

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- a. \_\_\_\_\_ The police in your jurisdiction  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Adult court system in Delaware  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Family/Juvenile court system in Delaware  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ Adult corrections system in Delaware
7. To keep from being a victim of crime, what type of security measures do you use in your home?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Ref/DK/None
8. To keep from being a victim of crime, what measures do you take to protect your person?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Ref/DK/None

***Sources of Crime Information***

9. Please indicate how much crime information you get from each of the following sources of information..... A lot, Some, Not Much.

<i>Source</i>	<b>A lot (3)</b>	<b>Some (2)</b>	<b>Not much (1)</b>	<b>Ref/DK (7)</b>
Television news	3	2	1	7
Other TV programs	3	2	1	7
Radio	3	2	1	7
Newspapers	3	2	1	7
Friends/Relatives/Neighbors	3	2	1	7

10. From which specific source, a TV news station, a newspaper, a radio station, do you get the **most** crime information? [*EXAMPLE FOR TV, CH. 6*]  
-----
11. Using the A, B, C, D, F grading system, how reliable do you think each of the following sources of crime news is?

<b>Source</b>	<b>A (5)</b>	<b>B (4)</b>	<b>C (3)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>F (1)</b>	<b>Ref/D K (7)</b>
Television news	5	4	3	2	1	7
Other TV programs	5	4	3	2	1	7
Radio	5	4	3	2	1	7
Newspapers	5	4	3	2	1	7
Friends/Relatives/Neighbors	5	4	3	2	1	7

12. For each of the following please indicate whether you think they exaggerate or accurately reflect the amount of crime in your community.

<b>Media</b>	<b>Exaggerate Crime</b>	<b>Accurately Reflect Crime</b>	<b>Ref/DK</b>
Television news	1	2	7
Other TV programs	1	2	7
Radio	1	2	7
Newspapers	1	2	7

### ***Neighborhood Conditions***

**INTERVIEWER READ: I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE CONDITIONS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD -- WHERE YOU LIVE AND THE SEVERAL BLOCKS AROUND YOU.**

13. Which of the following best describes if people in your neighborhood use drugs? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- ☐ 1 No one uses drugs
  - ☐ 2 Not many people use drugs in this neighborhood
  - ☐ 3 Some people use drugs
  - ☐ 4 Many people use drugs
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
14. How often do you see drug dealing in your neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- ☐ 1 Never
  - ☐ 2 Rarely
  - ☐ 3 Sometimes
  - ☐ 4 Very often
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
15. During the day how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- ☐ 1 Very unsafe
  - ☐ 2 Somewhat safe

- ☐ 3 Fairly safe
  - ☐ 4 Very safe
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
  
- 16. After dark how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
  - ☐ 1 Very unsafe
  - ☐ 2 Somewhat safe
  - ☐ 3 Fairly safe
  - ☐ 4 Very safe
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
  
- 17. Do you feel drugs are a major problem, minor problem or no problem in your neighborhood?
  - ☐ 1 Major problem
  - ☐ 2 Minor problem
  - ☐ 3 No problem
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
  
- 18. Do you live in the same neighborhood as you did one year ago?
  - ☐ 1 Yes (*CONTINUE*)
  - ☐ 2 No (*GO TO QUESTION #22*)
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK (*GO TO QUESTION #22*)
  
- 19. Compared to one year ago, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
  - ☐ 1 Much less safe than before
  - ☐ 2 A little less safe than before
  - ☐ 3 About the same as before
  - ☐ 4 A little more safe than before
  - ☐ 5 Much more safe than before
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
  
- 20. Compared to one year ago, has your neighborhood become a better or a worse place to live? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
  - ☐ 1 Much worse than before
  - ☐ 2 A little worse than before
  - ☐ 3 About the same as before
  - ☐ 4 A little better than before
  - ☐ 5 Much better than before
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
  
- 21. Compared to one year ago, how much of a problem are drugs in your neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
  - ☐ 1 Much worse than before
  - ☐ 2 A little worse than before
  - ☐ 3 About the same as before
  - ☐ 4 A little better than before
  - ☐ 5 Much better than before

- [ ] 7 Ref/DK
22. Are there things for kids to do in your neighborhood other than alcohol and drugs? **SAY ACTIVITIES IF NEEDED FOR CLARITY.**
- [ ] 1 Many things/activities  
[ ] 2 Some things/activities  
[ ] 3 Few things/activities  
[ ] 4 None  
[ ] 7 Ref/DK
23. Do people in your neighborhood feel they are able to have control over the use of drugs in the neighborhood? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- [ ] 1 No control  
[ ] 2 A little control  
[ ] 3 Some control  
[ ] 4 Very much control  
[ ] 7 Ref/DK
24. Are the people in your neighborhood actively involved in preventing drug use or stopping drug use? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- [ ] 1 Not involved  
[ ] 2 A little involvement  
[ ] 3 Very involved  
[ ] 7 Ref/DK
25. Have you seen or heard alcohol or drug prevention messages (for example, posters, pamphlets, radio or TV ads) in the past six months **in your area**? **EMPHASIZE IN YOUR AREA.**
- [ ] 1 No - **Go to Question #28**  
[ ] 2 Yes, **Continue**  
[ ] 7 Ref/DK - **Go to Question #28**
26. Who sponsored the alcohol or drug prevention messages you have seen or heard? **LIST 2 ONLY.**
- (list) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] 7 Ref/DK
27. Where did you most often see or hear the alcohol or drug prevention messages? **CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.**
- [ ] 1 Home  
[ ] 2 Work  
[ ] 3 School  
[ ] 4 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] 7 Ref/DK
28. Are you aware of any alcohol or drug prevention programs that are active in your neighborhood or surrounding area?

- ☐ 1 No
- ☐ 2 Yes
- ☐ 7 Ref/DK

29. Have you participated in an alcohol or drug prevention program in the past six months in your area?

- ☐ 1 No - ***Go to question #32***
- ☐ 2 Yes - ***Continue***
- ☐ 7 Ref/DK - ***Go to questions #32***

30. Who sponsored the alcohol or drug prevention program you participated in?

(list)\_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ 7 Ref/DK

31. Where did you participate in the alcohol or drug prevention program? ***CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.***

- ☐ 1 Home
- ☐ 2 Work
- ☐ 3 School
- ☐ 4 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 7 Ref/DK



***Attitudes on Alcohol and Drug Use***

**INTERVIEWER READ: NEXT, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDES ABOUT DRINKING AND DRUG USE.**

32. How do you feel about adults doing each of the following behaviors. Do you "Think it's OK," "Disapprove" or "Strongly disapprove" of the behavior.

MARK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH QUESTION.	Its OK	Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Ref/DK
Having one or two drinks (beer, wine, liquor or mixed drink) in the evening?	1	2	3	7
Having five or more drinks in the evening?	1	2	3	7
Getting drunk on occasion?	1	2	3	7
Getting drunk regularly?	1	2	3	7

33. I'll describe a certain drinking behavior and you should tell me if you think that behavior poses "No risk," "A slight risk," "A moderate risk" or "A great risk" to the person.

MARK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH QUESTION.	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk	Ref/DK
Have one or two drinks nearly every day?	1	2	3	4	7
Have four or five drinks nearly every day?	1	2	3	4	7
Have five or more drinks once or twice a week?	1	2	3	4	7

34. Now I'd like you to tell me if you "Think it's OK," "Disapprove" or "Strongly disapprove" of people doing each of the following behaviors.

MARK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH QUESTION.	Its OK	Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Ref/DK
Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day	1	2	3	7
Trying marijuana (pot, grass) once or twice	1	2	3	7
Smoking marijuana regularly?	1	2	3	7
Trying cocaine or crack once or twice	1	2	3	7
Using cocaine or crack regularly	1	2	3	7

35. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do each of the following activities? Please respond with either "No risk," "A slight risk," "A moderate risk," or "A great risk."

MARK ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH QUESTION.	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk	Ref/DK
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	1	2	3	4	7
Try marijuana once or twice?	1	2	3	4	7
Smoke marijuana occasionally?	1	2	3	4	7
Smoke marijuana regularly?	1	2	3	4	7
Try cocaine powder once or twice?	1	2	3	4	7
Use cocaine powder occasionally?	1	2	3	4	7

36. Does it seem to you that use of illegal drugs like marijuana, cocaine, heroin, or LSD by teenagers in your community is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same?
- ☐ 1 Increasing  
☐ 2 Decreasing  
☐ 3 Staying about the same  
☐ 7 Ref/DK
37. Do you personally know someone -- a friend, neighbor, family member, someone at work -- who currently uses illegal drugs?
- ☐ 1 Yes  
☐ 2 No  
☐ 7 Ref/DK
38. Do you favor or oppose the use of marijuana when prescribed by a physician for a medical reason?  
**READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- ☐ 1 Strongly oppose  
☐ 2 Somewhat oppose  
☐ 3 Somewhat favor  
☐ 4 Strongly Favor  
☐ 7 Ref/DK
39. Do you favor or oppose the legalization of marijuana? **CLARITY: MEANING ENDING THE LAWS AGAINST HAVING & USING MARIJUANA. READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.**
- ☐ 1 Strongly Oppose  
☐ 2 Somewhat Oppose  
☐ 3 Somewhat Favor  
☐ 4 Strongly Favor  
☐ 7 Ref/DK

40. Suppose you found out a child of yours under 16 years old was drinking alcohol. Would be more likely to see this as a crisis or as simply a part of growing up? *ANSWER AS IF PERSON HAS A CHILD IF PERSON DOES NOT.*
- ☐ 1 Crisis
  - ☐ 2 Part of growing up
  - ☐ 3 Depends
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
41. Suppose you found out a child of yours under 16 years old smoked cigarettes. Would be more likely to see this as a crisis, or simply a part of growing up?
- ☐ 1 Crisis
  - ☐ 2 Part of growing up
  - ☐ 3 Depends
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
42. Suppose you found out a child of yours under 16 years old smoked marijuana. Would be more likely to see this as a crisis, or simply a part of growing up?
- ☐ 1 Crisis
  - ☐ 2 Part of growing up
  - ☐ 3 Depends
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
43. Do you think American culture -- I mean movies, music, TV, fashion -- glamorizes smoking cigarettes?
- ☐ 1 Yes, it does
  - ☐ 2 No, it does not
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
44. Do you think American culture glamorizes drinking alcohol?
- ☐ 1 Yes, it does
  - ☐ 2 No, it does not
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
45. Do you think American culture glamorizes the use of illegal drugs?
- ☐ 1 Yes, it does
  - ☐ 2 No, it does not
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
46. Who is the **most** responsible for a teen starting to use alcohol? *ONLY ONE ANSWER*
- ☐ 1 The child himself or herself
  - ☐ 2 The child's parents
  - ☐ 3 Friends of the child
  - ☐ 4 Our popular culture or society at-large
  - ☐ 5 Advertising by the alcohol industry
  - ☐ 7 Ref/DK
47. Who is the **most** responsible for a teen starting to use cigarettes? *ONLY ONE ANSWER*

- [ ] 1 The child himself or herself
- [ ] 2 The child's parents
- [ ] 3 Friends of the child
- [ ] 4 Our popular culture or society at-large
- [ ] 5 Advertising by the alcohol industry
- [ ] 7 Ref/DK

48. Some people say that once a child becomes a teenager, parents have very little influence over their decisions on things like whether they will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs. How much you agree or disagree with this opinion? ***READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY***

- [ ] 1 Agree strongly
- [ ] 2 Agree somewhat
- [ ] 3 Disagree somewhat
- [ ] 4 Disagree strongly
- [ ] 7 Ref/DK

49. How well do schools teach the students about the dangers of illegal drugs? ***READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY***

- [ ] 1 Very poorly
- [ ] 2 Fairly poorly
- [ ] 3 Fairly well
- [ ] 4 Very well
- [ ] 7 Ref/DK

***Public services & Household Needs***

50. On a scale of 1 to 3 with 3 representing very important and 1 representing not important, how important is it that the following types of programs are available in your community?

<b><i>Programs</i></b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Not Important</b>	<b>Ref/DK</b>
Crime reduction	3	2	1	7
Education programs	3	2	1	7
Job training and related services	3	2	1	7
Housing programs	3	2	1	7
Health care services	3	2	1	7
Youth programs	3	2	1	7
Family programs	3	2	1	7
Anti-drug programs	3	2	1	7
Child care programs	3	2	1	7
Neighborhood beautification	3	2	1	7
Economic and retail development	3	2	1	7

**QUESTIONS 51-56 ARE TO BE ASKED ONLY OF ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY RESIDENTS**

51. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements about changes in your neighborhood over the past two years. **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY**

<i>Changes in neighborhood</i>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Ref/DK</b>
Progress toward employment opportunities.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress addressing crime problems.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress addressing child care needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress in meeting health care needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress meeting housing needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress meeting education/training needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress toward area neighborhood beautification.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress toward meeting youth activity needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Progress toward meeting family needs.	4	3	2	1	7
Community-police relations have improved.	4	3	2	1	7
This community is a better place to live than it was two years ago.	4	3	2	1	7
City government is more concerned about the community now.	4	3	2	1	7
This community has a bright future.	4	3	2	1	7

52. Have you participated in any of the City of Wilmington's Enterprise Community-related programs, such as the Job Fairs, housing programs, family services programs, etc.?

☐ 1 Yes, specify \_\_\_\_\_ **ASK QUESTIONS 53 & 54.**

☐ 2 No...**GO TO QUESTION 55**

☐ 7 Ref/DK...**GO TO QUESTION 55**

53. How long have you been a program participant? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY**

☐ 1 Less than 6 months

☐ 2 6 to 12 months

☐ 3 More than one year

☐ 7 Ref/DK

54. How important have these programs been to you? **READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY**

☐ 1 Not important

☐ 2 Important

☐ 3 Very important

☐ 7 Ref/DK

55. How effective have the City of Wilmington and the Enterprise Community program been in

representing the interests of this community? ***READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY***

- ☐ 1 Ineffective
- ☐ 2 Somewhat effective
- ☐ 3 Effective
- ☐ 4 Very effective
- ☐ 7 Ref/DK

56. How active have you been in a community organization in your neighborhood? ***READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY***

- ☐ 1 Not active
- ☐ 2 Somewhat active
- ☐ 3 Active
- ☐ 4 Very active
- ☐ 7 Ref/DK

### ***Demographic/Household Information***

***INTERVIEWER READ: I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME FINAL QUESTIONS THAT WILL HELP US ANALYZE THE INFORMATION YOU HAVE GIVEN US.***

57. What county do you live in?

- ☐ 1 New Castle
- ☐ 2 Kent
- ☐ 3 Sussex

58. What is your zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

59. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed?

- ☐ 1 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less
- ☐ 2 Some high school, but did not graduate
- ☐ 3 High school graduate or equivalent GED
- ☐ 4 Some college or 2-year degree
- ☐ 5 Four year college graduate
- ☐ 6 More than 4-year college degree
- ☐ 7 Refused

60. What is your marital status?

- ☐ 1 Married
- ☐ 2 Divorced/Separated
- ☐ 3 Never Married
- ☐ 4 Member of an unmarried couple
- ☐ 5 Widowed
- ☐ 7 Refused

61. How many kids under 10 in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

62. How many kids 10-17 in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

63. Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?

- ☐ 1 Yes

- ☐ 2 No  
☐ 7 Refused
64. How would you describe your race?  
☐ 1 American Indian or Alaskan Native  
☐ 2 Asian or Pacific Islander  
☐ 3 Black or African-American  
☐ 4 White  
☐ 5 Another race or multiracial, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ 7 Refused
65. How long have you been living in the housing unit you presently occupy? \_\_\_\_\_
66. Do you rent or own your present housing unit?  
☐ 1 RENT                      ☐ 2 OWN                      ☐ 7 Ref/DK
67. How long have you lived in your neighborhood? \_\_\_\_\_
68. What is the nearest street intersection to your house? \_\_\_\_\_
69. From the following ranges, how much money came into your household last year from all sources from all the people in your household?  
☐ 1 Under \$20,000  
☐ 2 \$20,000-\$34,999  
☐ 3 \$35,000-\$49,999  
☐ 4 \$50,000-\$74,999  
☐ 5 \$75,000 and above  
☐ 7 Ref/DK
70. Finally, do you have more than one telephone number?  
☐ 1 No  
☐ 2 Yes, How many? \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ 7 Ref/DK
71. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_

***THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION IN DOING THIS SURVEY.***

72. ***INTERVIEWER: IDENTIFY THE GENDER OF RESPONDENT.***  
☐ 1 Male  
☐ 2 Female

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## **APPENDIX B: PRESENTATION OF GRAPHS AND TABLES**



**Table 1: Gender, Race and Education**

	Inside EC (%)	Outside EC (%)
<i>GENDER</i>		
Female	65	62
Male	35	38
<i>RACE</i>		
Afro-American	67	31
Caucasian	27	65
Native Amer., Asian, Other Race	6	4
<i>EDUCATION (HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)</i>		
8 <sup>th</sup> grade or less	4	2
Some high school	20	8
High school grad	36	33
Some college	22	23
College grad	9	20
College+	9	14

**Table 2: Marital Status, Household Income, Children under 18**

	Inside EC (%)	Outside EC (%)
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>		
Married	26	40
Divorced/Separated	19	11
Never Married	33	30
Widowed	19	17
Unmarried Couple	3	2
<i>HOUSEHOLD INCOME (YEAR)</i>		
Under \$20,000	40	22
\$20,001-\$34,999	28	21
\$35,000-\$49,999	18	21
\$50,000-\$74,999	9	22
\$75,000+	5	14
<i>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18</i>	38	30
<i>MEDIAN AGE (Yrs)</i>	45	48

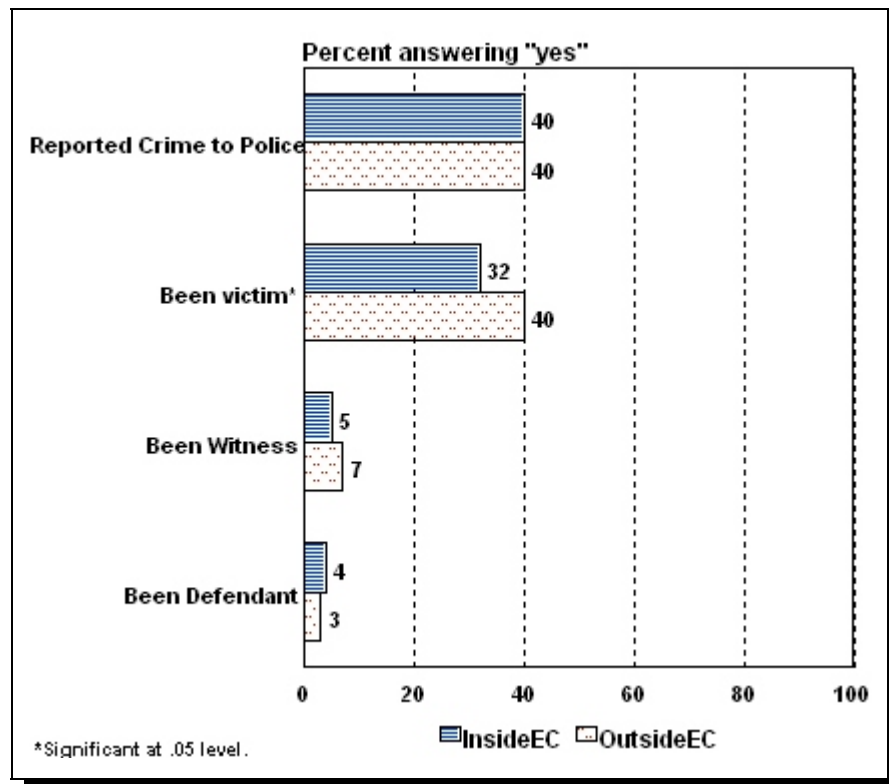
**Table 3: Housing Characteristics, Time in House/Neighborhood**

	InsideEC	OutsideEC
<i>RENT/OWN HOUSE</i>		
% Own	55	72
% Rent	43	26
% Other	2	2
<i>TIME IN HOUSE</i> (median yrs)	7	10
<i>TIME IN NEIGHBRHD</i> (median yrs)	11	15

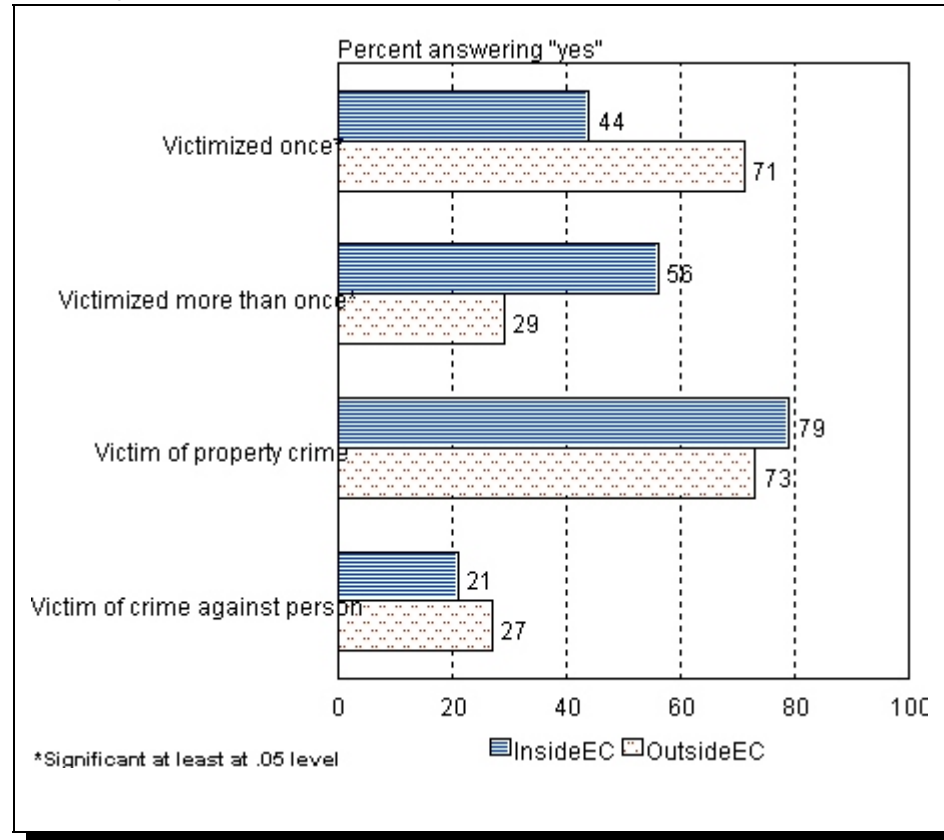
**Table 4: Rating the criminal justice system in Wilmington and statewide.**

<b>Ratings</b>	<b>Factors</b>
<b>Residents within the Enterprise Community rated these factors significantly (at .02 level) lower than residents outside of the EC.</b>	<b>Police performance</b> <b>Performance of adult courts</b> <b>Performance of adult corrections</b>
<b>There were no significant differences between residents inside and outside of the EC in rating these factors.</b>	<b>Importance of police visibility</b> <b>Importance of police talk/listen</b> <b>Importance of police follow-up</b> <b>Performance of Family Court</b>

**Fig. 1: Most contact with the justice system involved reporting a crime.**

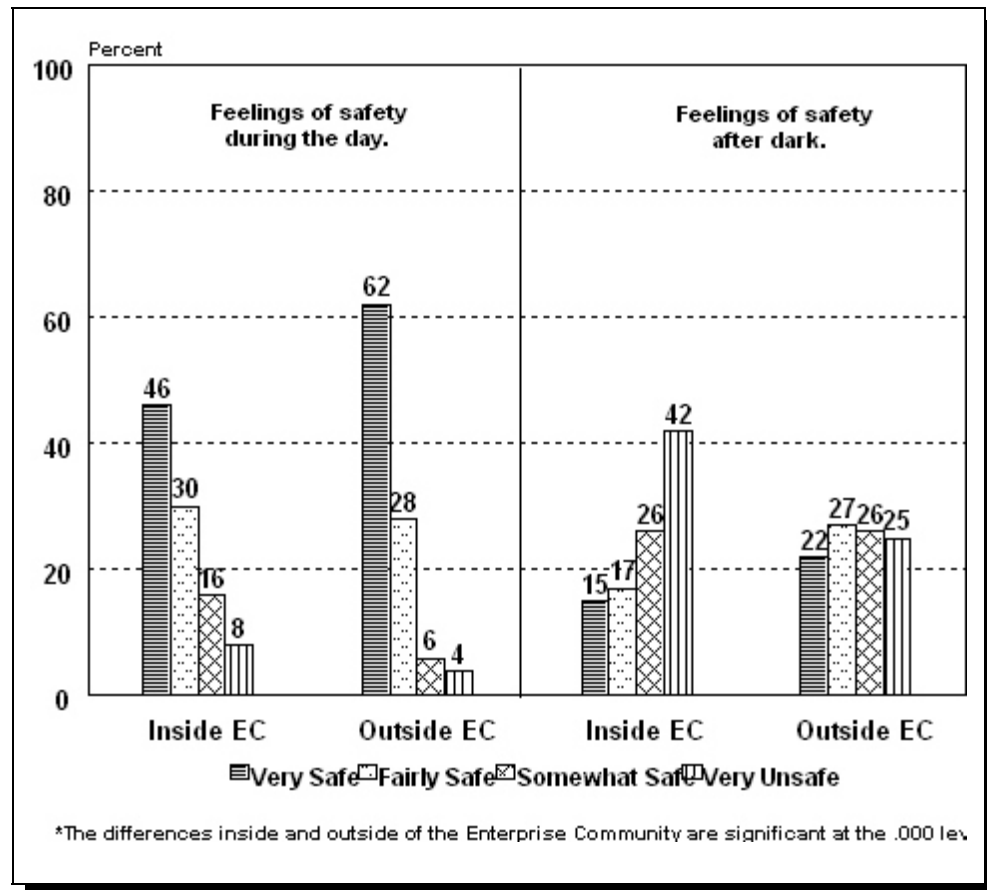


**Fig. 2: Residents inside the EC were victimized more times; property crime was the culprit in both areas.**

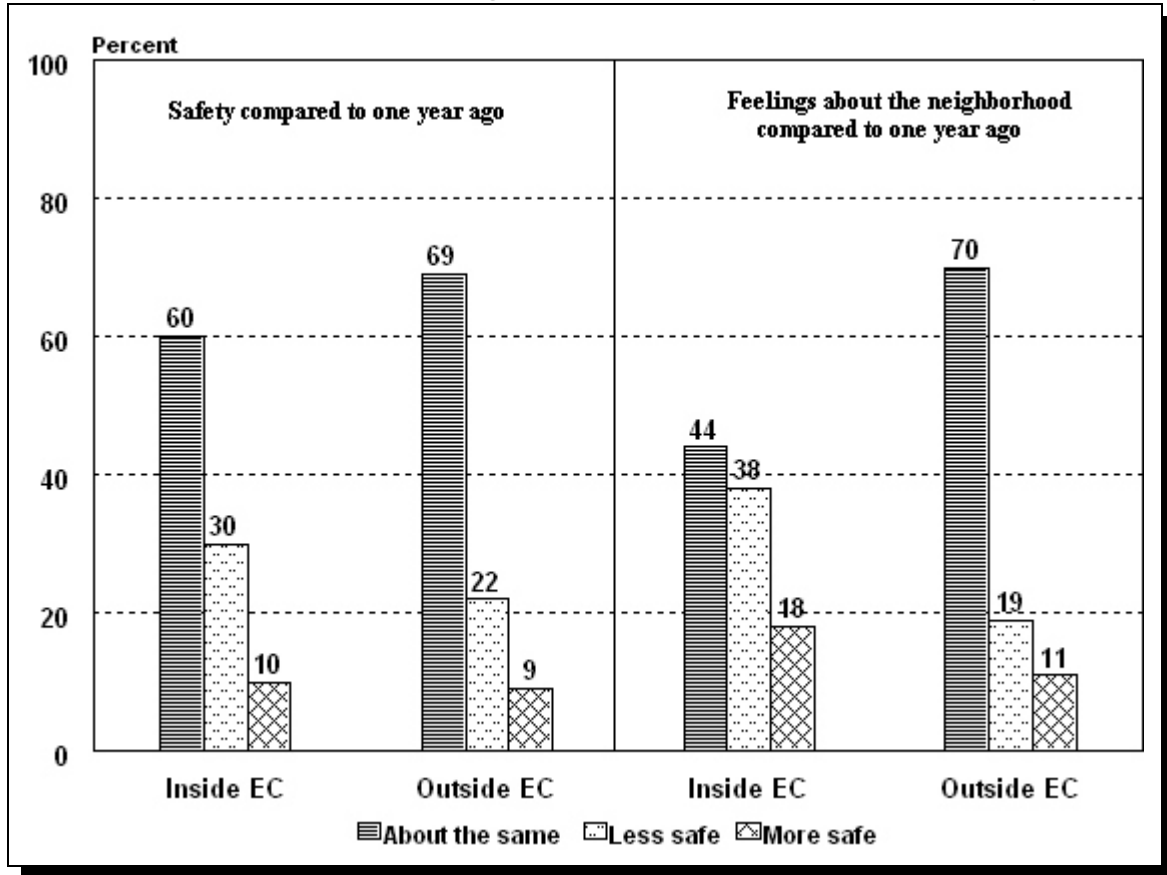




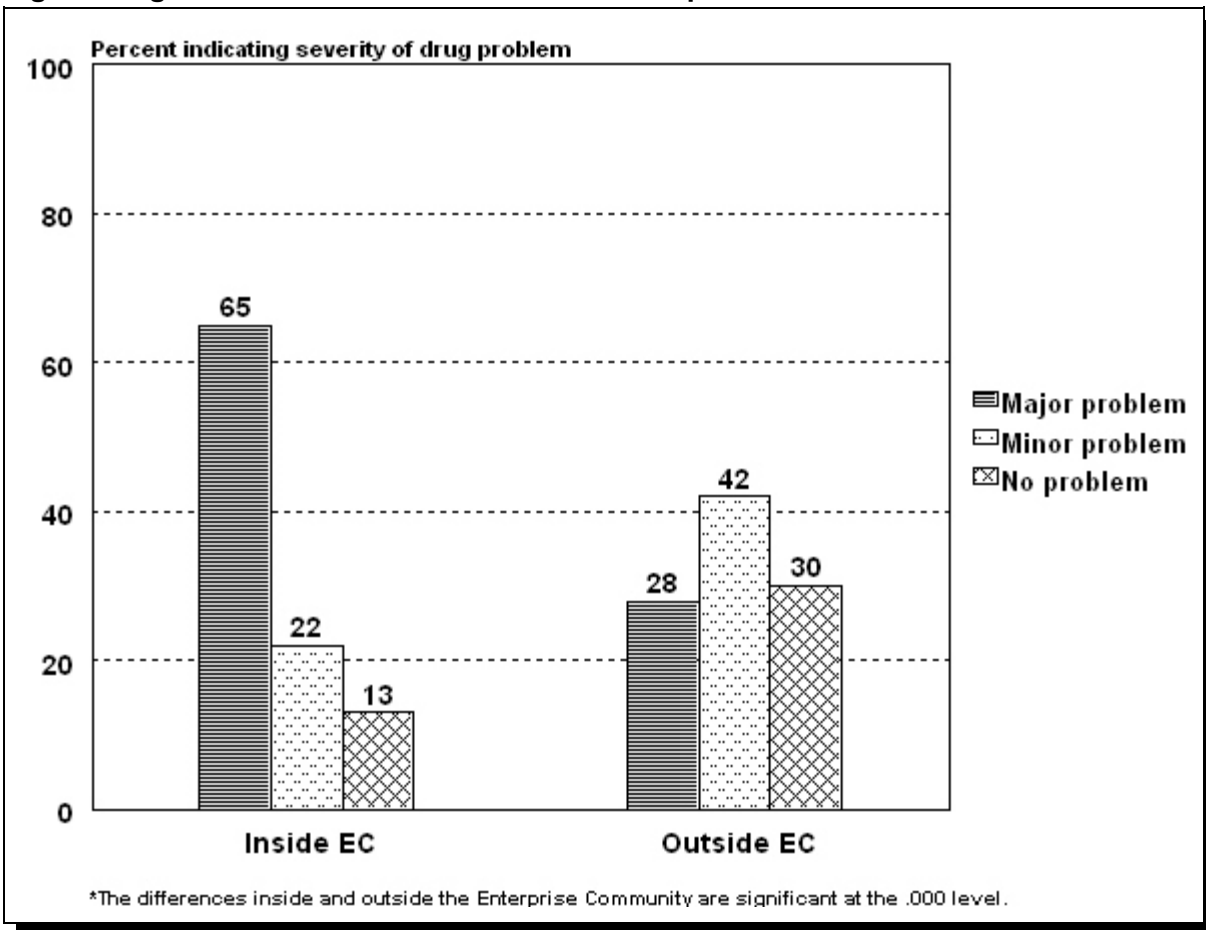
**Fig. 3: Residents outside of the EC felt more safe during the day, but all residents felt much less safe after dark.\***



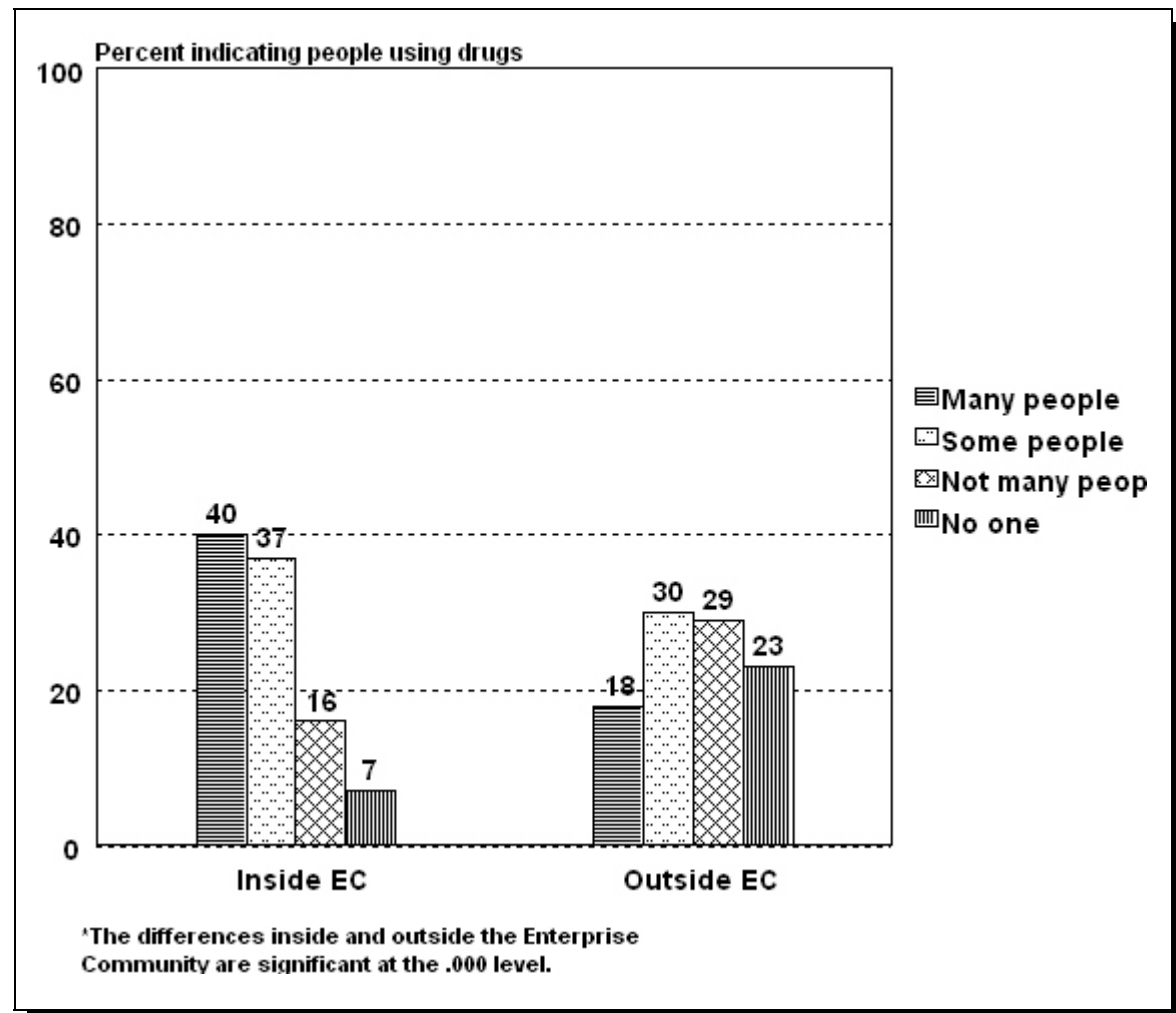
**Fig. 4: Most residents felt about as they had one year ago, but OutsideEC residents were more positive about their neighborhoods compared to the previous year.**



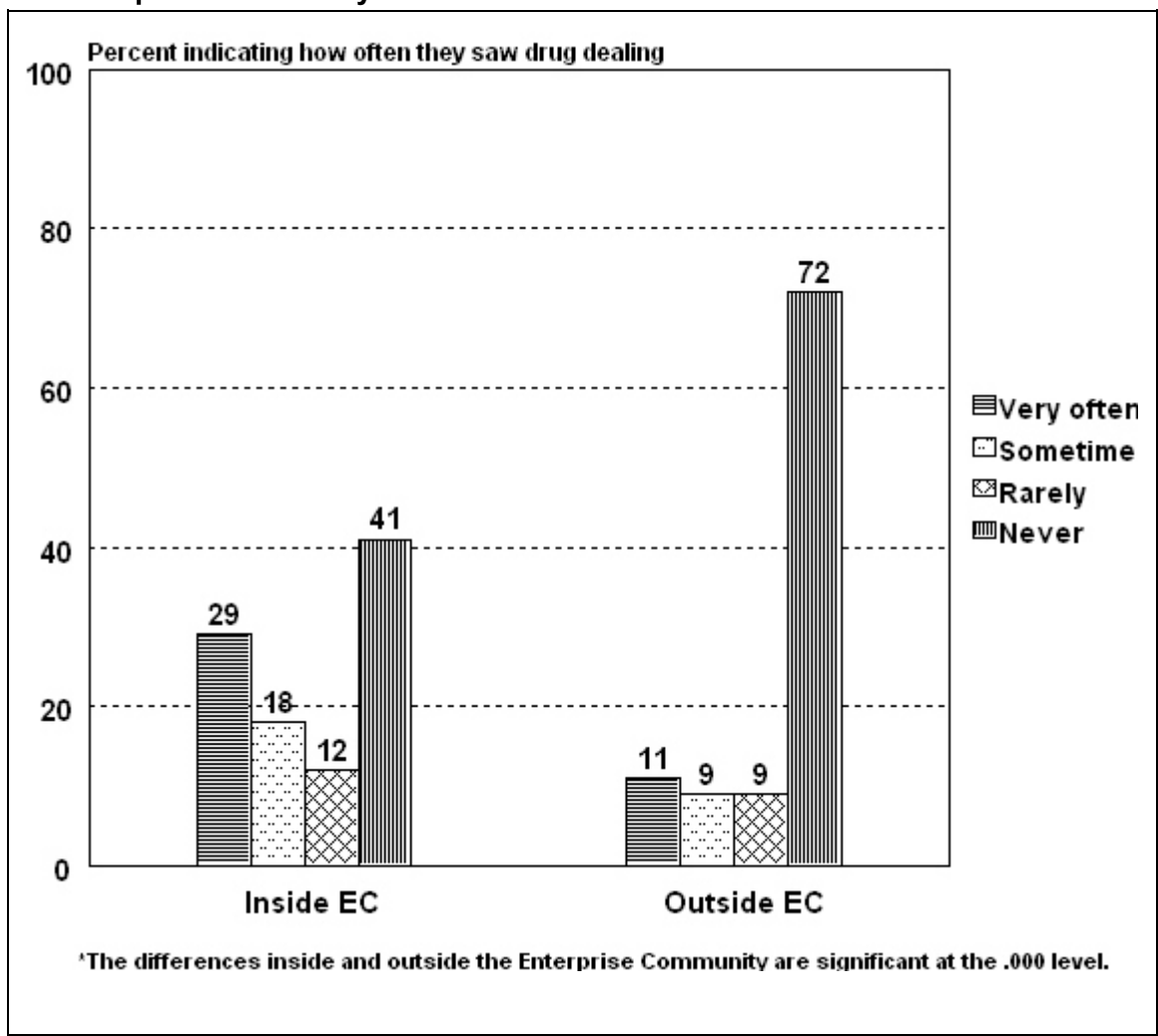
**Fig. 5: Drugs were seen as a much more serious problem inside the EC.\***



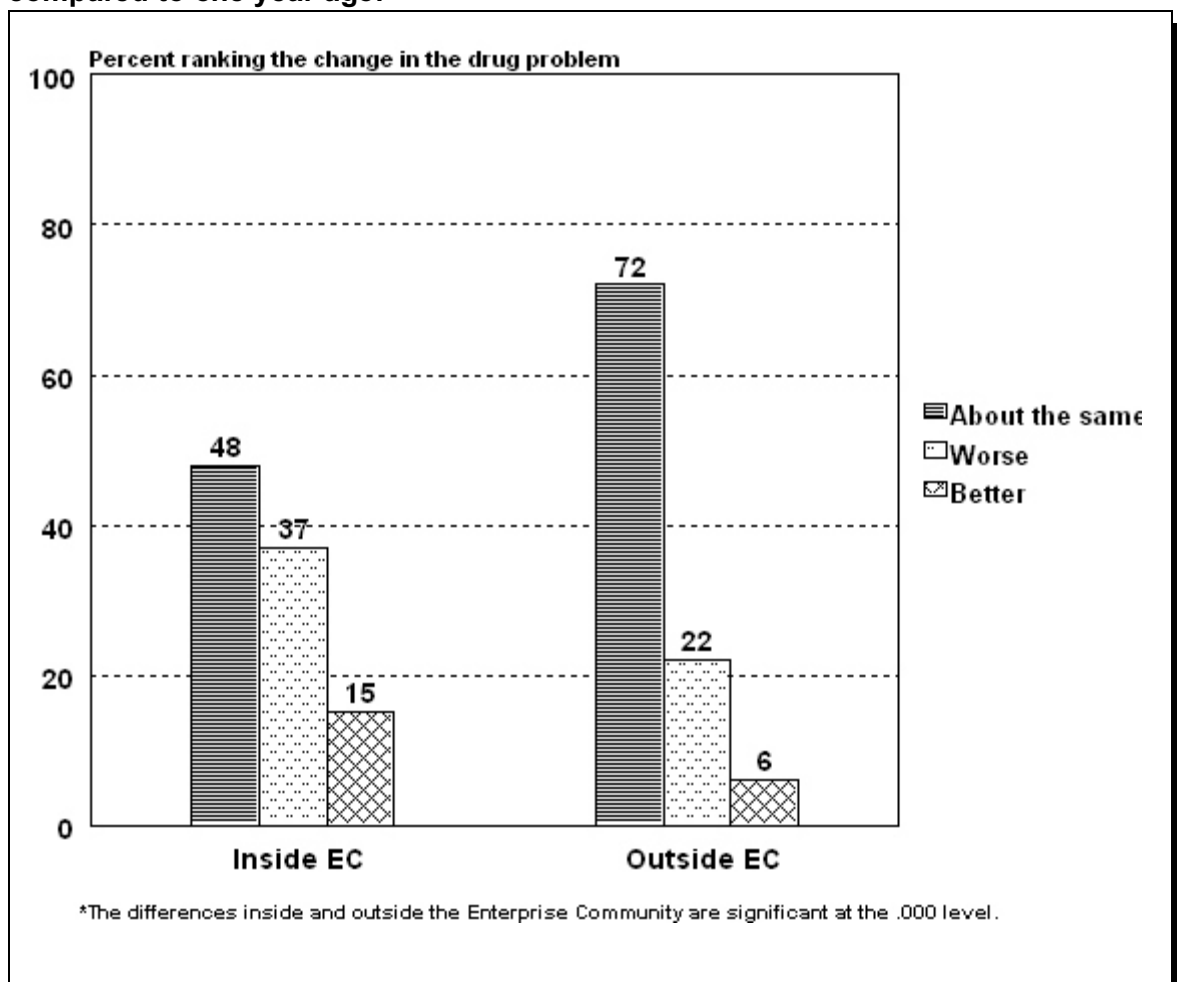
**Fig. 6: Residents inside of the EC reported much more drug use than those outside the area.\***



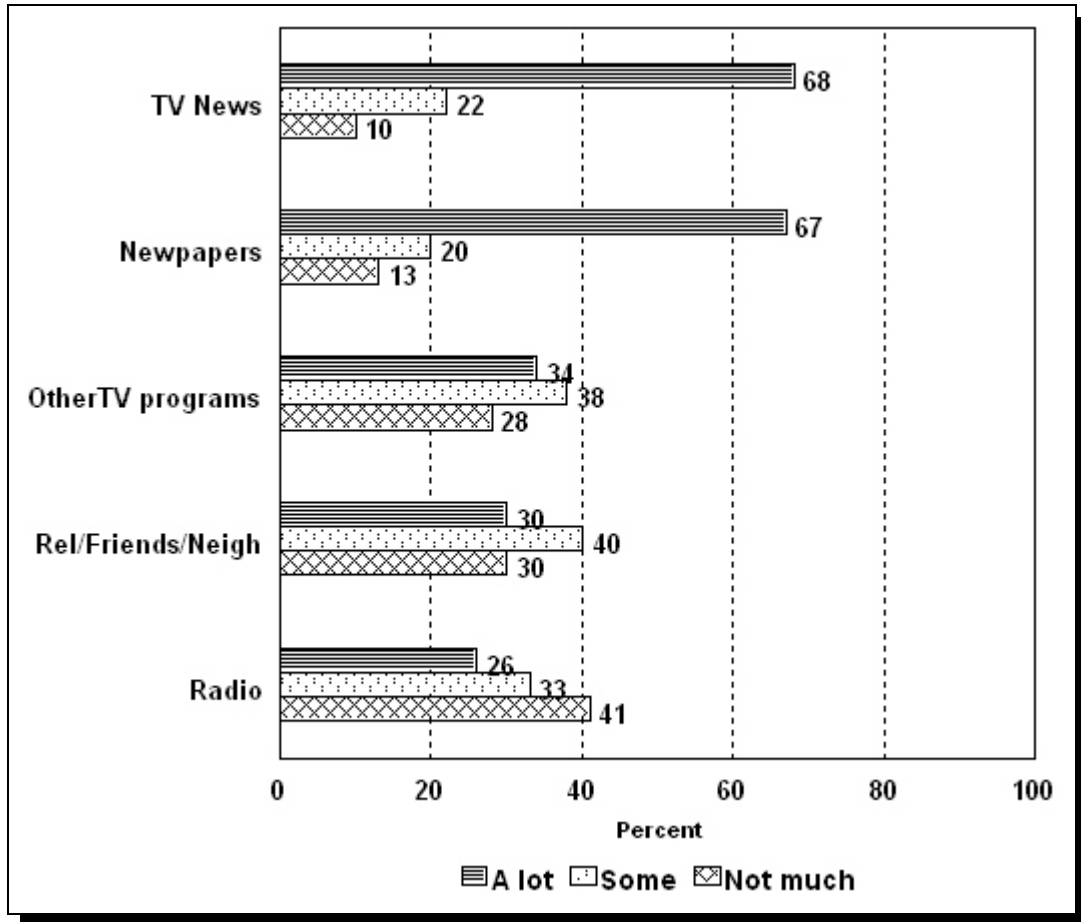
**Fig. 7: The pattern of seeing drug dealing was quite different inside and outside of the Enterprise Community\*.**



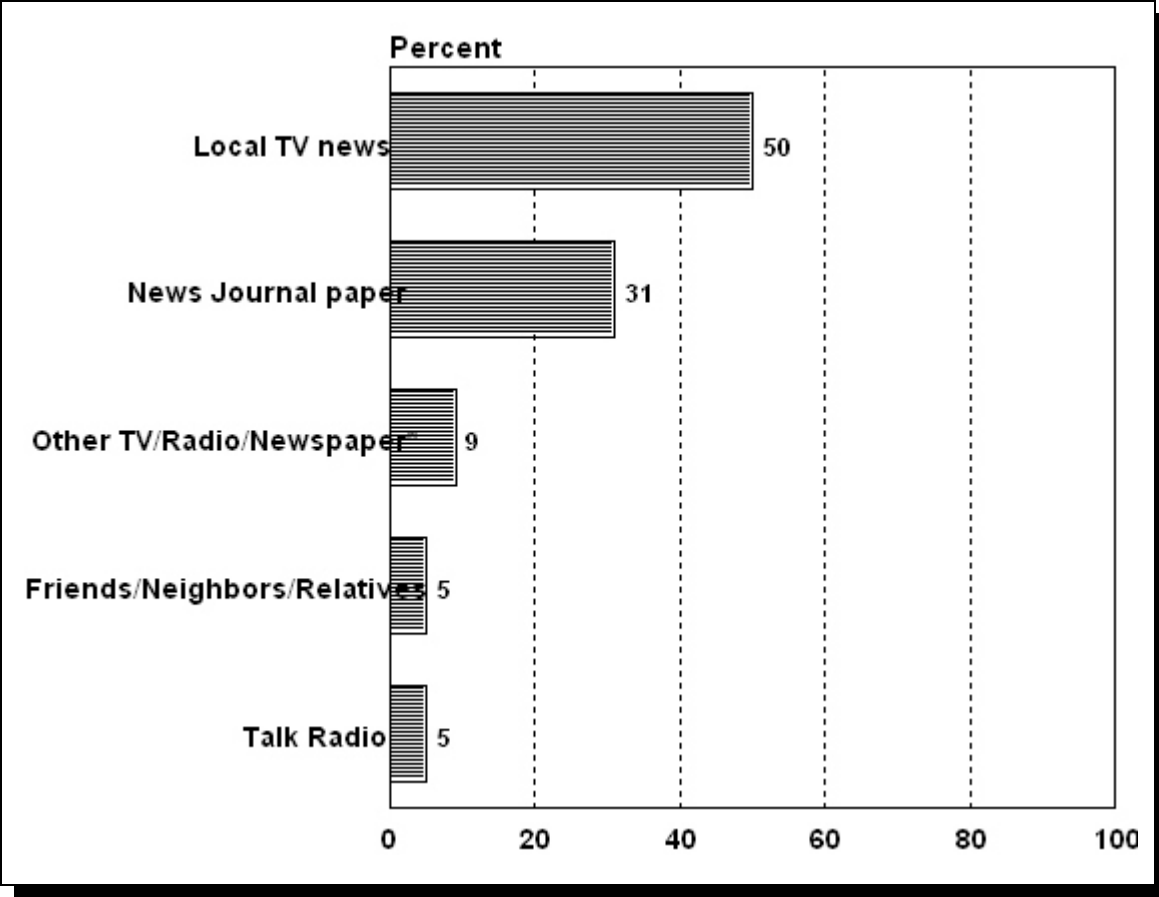
**Fig. 8: There were different views regarding the change of the drug problem compared to one year ago.\***



**Fig. 9: The overwhelming majority of residents said they get “a lot” of their crime information from TV news and newspapers.**

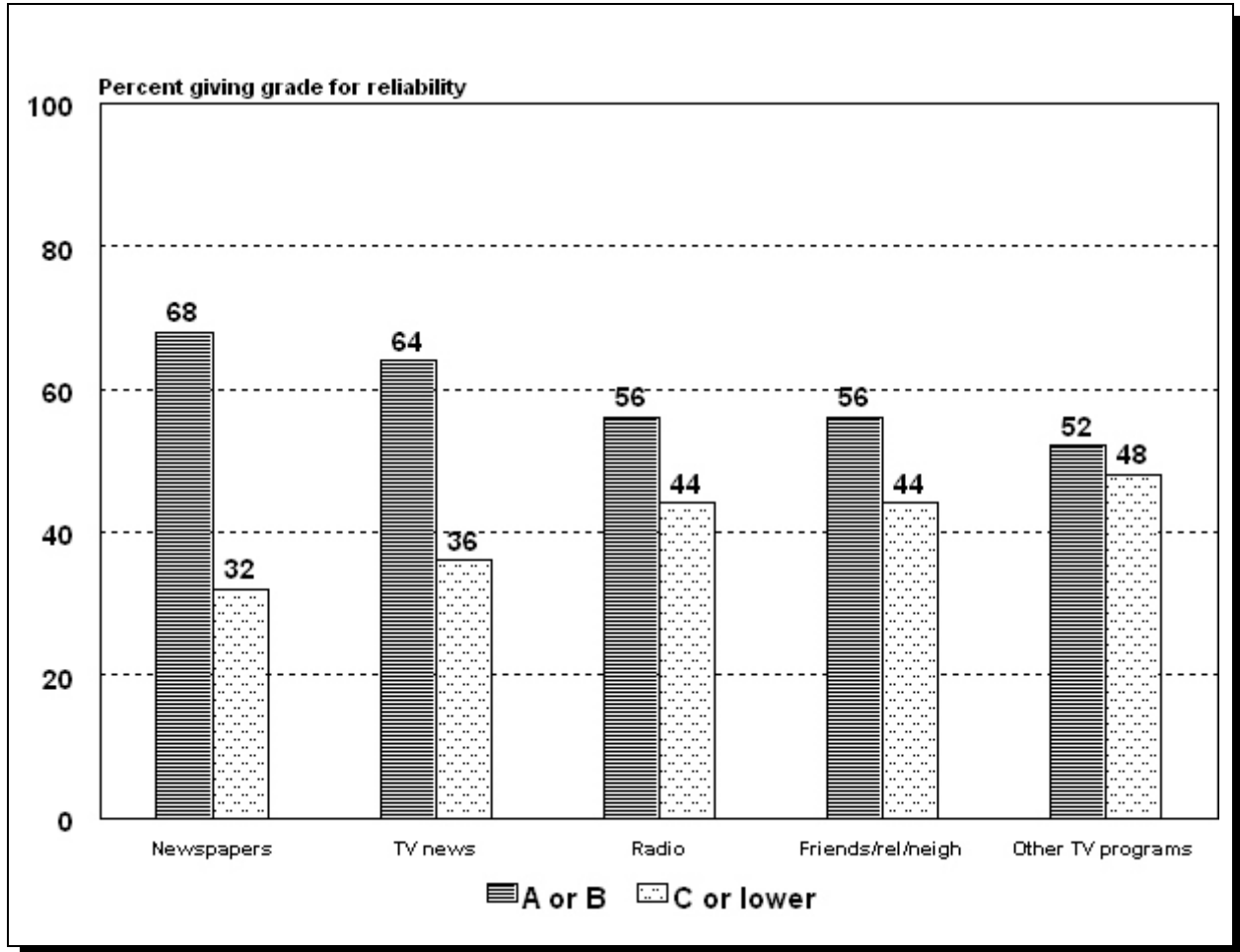


**Fig. 10: Local TV news was the primary single source of crime information for the majority of residents.**





**Fig. 11: An overwhelmingly majority of residents gave TV news and newspapers a grade of “A” or “B” for reliability.**



**Fig. 12: Most residents believed that media sources accurately reflected crime.**

