Crime, Public Safety & Police Service:

Attitudes of Wilmington Residents

October 1998

by
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with the assistance of
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey of the attitudes and perceptions of Wilmington residents about issues of crime, public safety and police service was conducted by the University of Delaware's Center for Community Development and Family Policy. Over 1,000 residents of Wilmington were surveyed between April and June of 1998 both citywide and within six police service areas (PSAs). The information obtained from the survey will help the Wilmington police understand how perceptions differ from one service area to another and provide a baseline for future examinations of public concerns and views about crime, public safety and police service.

The report is divided into seven sections. In the Introduction, an explanation is given about how the survey was conducted and the data analyzed. In Section II the perceptions of respondents about conditions of crime in the city and the state, their feelings of safety in their neighborhood, and their views about the quality of life in their neighborhood are reviewed. Section III provides information about how respondents evaluate police service in their neighborhood and the city as well the performance of other criminal justice institutions in the state while in Section IV respondent experiences with the criminal justice system are detailed. Section V summarizes the responses to a series of questions about the severity of neighborhood problems and information about the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents is included in Section VI. Section VII and Section VIII are appendices. Appendix A provides a copy of the survey questionnaire while Appendix B includes some selected cross tabulations for those questions in which, for the purpose of data analysis, the response categories were altered from those provided to the respondent.

This Executive Summary reviews the responses to the survey questions at the citywide level. Information about how these responses differ across the six service areas can be found in the body of the report.

Crime, Safety, and Neighborhood

Fully 55 percent of the respondents citywide feel that conditions in the state related to crime are getting worse and 60 percent say that conditions in the city related to crime are getting worse. During the day, Wilmington residents (84%) feel safe in their neighborhood but at night the majority (56%) do not. While nearly three-quarters of the respondents say that safety conditions in their neighborhood are about the same, a little more, or much more safe than a year ago, a significant minority (28%) feels that these conditions are a little less or much less safe than a year ago. Almost three-quarters of the respondents feel that, as a place to live, their neighborhood is about the same, a little better or much better than a year ago and a majority say that their neighborhood is one where people work together and help each other. Most (71%) believe that residents and the police together are responsible for the quality of life in their

neighborhood and generally respondents (over 60%) say that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood.

The Police and the Criminal Justice System

Nearly 60 percent of the respondents feel that their neighborhood is patrolled satisfactorily but only 13 percent know any of the officers who are assigned to their neighborhood and, of those, about half could name one or more of them. Citywide, just under half of the respondents rate the service provided by the officers in their neighborhood as good or excellent and 45 percent believe that the service being provided in the rest of the city is good or excellent. Fifty-one percent of the respondents rate the performance of the Wilmington Police as A or B but 63 percent give this grade to the performance of the New Castle Country Police and 70 percent rate the performance of the Delaware State Police as A or B. With respect to other institutions of the criminal justice system in Delaware, 33 percent rate the performance of the adult court system as A or B, 29 percent rate the performance of the family/juvenile court system as A or B, and 25 percent rate the performance of the adult corrections system as A or B.

Experiences with the Criminal Justice System

Five percent of city residents acknowledge having been a defendant in a criminal case and 10 percent have been a witness. Just over four out of ten Wilmington residents have been a victim of a crime and a third indicate that a member of their household has been a victim of a crime. Twenty-three percent of the respondents (or a member of their household) have been a victim of one or more crimes in the past year. Of this group, 81 percent say that they reported at least one of the crimes to the police and an additional 7 percent say that they reported some of the crimes. Auto break-ins, physical assaults, robbery from the person, stolen cars, home break-ins, and theft are most frequently mentioned as the crimes experienced in the last year. Almost half of the respondents have (at some time) reported a crime to the police. Of those who say that someone in their household had been a victim of a crime in the past year and that they had reported one or more of the incidents to the police, 31 percent were very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with the service they received.

Neighborhood Problems

According to respondents across the city, the most serious neighborhood problems are the lack of recreational programs for juveniles, groups of persons hanging around on the streets, and drugs being sold on the streets. Property crime, dirty streets, violent crime and abandoned houses and buildings are also regarded as very serious issues by at least 20 percent of the respondents. The degree of concern about these issues varies considerably across the police

service areas with residents of the eastern section of the Northern Division (N2) and both the western (E1) and eastern (E2) sections of the Eastern Division expressing the greatest concern about drugs, the lack of recreational programs for juveniles, and groups of persons hanging around on the streets.

Demographics

Just under a third of the respondents citywide have a college degree or more and only 14 percent have less than a full high school education. Thirty-four percent are married, 18 percent are divorced or separated, 33 percent have never married, and 13 percent are widowed. Twenty-six percent live in households where there are children under 10 and 18 percent say that there are children between 10 and 17 in their household. Four percent of the respondents are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin. Forty-five percent describe themselves as African-Americans, 50 percent as White and 5 percent as Other. Almost two in five have lived in their present housing unit for 11 or more years. Nearly 60 percent say that they own the housing unit they presently occupy. Forty-four percent have lived in their neighborhood for 11 or more years. Twenty-eight percent live in households with incomes of $20,000 or less last year while 30 percent live in households with incomes of $50,000 and above. Thirty-four percent of the respondents are 35 years of age or younger, 34 percent are between 36 and 55, and 32 percent are age 56 or older. Finally, 60 percent of the respondents are female.

I. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Section I provides a background to the development and administration of the survey of the views of Wilmington residents about crime, public safety and police service. It reviews the establishment of six police service areas, the survey methodology, the construction of the final data set and the framework for the analysis of the data presented in this report.

Background

In the fall of 1997, the City of Wilmington, through its Director of Public Safety, contracted with the University of Delaware's Center for Community Development and Family Policy (CCDFP) to develop, implement, and analyze a telephone and field survey of Wilmington residents regarding issues related to public safety. Staff of the Center worked with the Director to design and pretest the survey instrument and when the instrument was finalized, the University of Delaware's Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research (CADSR) administered the survey in April, May and early June. Data coding and entry was completed by the CADSR staff and a data set was turned over to the staff of CCDFP which analyzed and prepared this report.

The Police Service Areas

This survey was carried out just prior to the deployment of the 105 Wilmington patrol officers into six geographical districts (called here police service areas or PSAs) with officers assigned to specific neighborhoods. The strategy is to improve police-community relations by maintaining continuity in police response within each neighborhood. Since this survey has been designed to elicit responses from Wilmington residents citywide as well as within the six service areas, it will help the Wilmington police understand how perceptions of police service and public safety differ from one service area to another and provide a baseline for future examinations of public perceptions and concerns.

The map on page 3 shows the boundaries of the six service areas. The Northern Division is located north of the Brandywine River and is divided into a western service area (PSA N1) on the west side of Market Street and an eastern service area (PSA N2) on the east side of Market Street. The Western Division is south of the Brandywine River and west of I-95. The western section (PSA W1) of this division is north of Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Union Street, south of Lancaster Avenue, and west of Broom Street. The eastern section of this division (PSA W2) is south of Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Union Street, north of Lancaster Avenue and east of Broom Street. The Eastern Division is located east of I-95 and south of the Brandywine River. The western section (PSA E1) of the Eastern Division is west of I-95, north of the Christina River and west of King Street. The eastern section (PSA E2) is east of King Street and south of the Brandywine River. This section also includes the area south of the Christina River known as Southbridge or South Wilmington. The table on page 4 shows the census tracts included in each of the six PSAs.

THE POLICE SERVICE AREAS

N1	Northern Division West	N2	Northern Division East
W2	Western Division West	W2	Western Division East
E1	Eastern Division West	E2	Eastern Division East

Table 1: Police Service Areas by Census Tracts

Police Service Area	Census Tracts
N1	2, 3, 4, 5
N2	2
W1	11, 12, 13, 24, 25
W2	14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27 (west of I-95)
E1	1, 10, 16, 21, 27 (east of I-95)
E2	9, 17, 19, 20

Survey Methodology

Telephone Survey. The sampling design utilized a random digit method. The telephone numbers were generated using a random number generator and information from the Telephone Company about telephone exchanges. The quantity of numbers generated from the sampling frame was calculated to provide the desired finished sample size. This design permitted the collection of a substantial amount of data from a fairly large number of households and provided results with a high degree of reliability and accuracy at a reasonable cost and within a short period of time. In addition, this design protected the respondents' rights to anonymity and confidentiality.

The sample of 942 interviews is of sufficient size to achieve a high standard of reliability and accuracy for a sample of Wilmington residents and to allow for cross-tabulations by police service area and by factors such as geographic area, race, age, and gender. The average margin of error at the citywide level is within plus or minus 4 percent at a 95 percent level of confidence and at the police service area level it is from plus or minus 6 percent to 9 percent. The survey instrument was pretested by experienced interviewers on a small sample similar to the target population. Comments from the interviewers and preliminary tallies from the pretest sample guided final refinement of the questionnaire and survey administration.

Field Survey. In order to include households without phones a methodology was developed to locate these households and to survey a sample of them. The 1990 census reports that 6 percent of the households in the city of Wilmington do not have telephones. Thus, if 958 telephone surveys are completed, an additional 61 households without phones would need to be surveyed and included in a final total of 1,019 completed surveys to proportionally represent households without phones in the city.

To find households without phones, areas of the city with high proportions of these households were identified and then interviewers were sent house to house to ask whether a particular household had a phone. When a household without a phone was located, the interviewer asked permission to do the survey. Since each census tract is divided into several bloc groups, usually three or four, and the 1990 census reports the percentage of households with and without phones by bloc group, it was possible to identify areas of the city below the census track level with high proportions of households without phones and to target these areas for the field survey.

In order to correctly distribute the field surveys across the police service areas, the percentage of households without phones within each of the service areas was determined. In areas with very small percentages of households without phones, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to locate households to include in the field survey, so these areas were not included in the field survey (see Table 2). In those service areas with a proportion of households without phones of 8 percent or more, bloc groups were selected which have the highest proportions of households without phones. Thus, according to the 1990 Census, in the E2 PSA, 25 percent of the households in Bloc Group 1 of Census Tract 17 are without telephones and, similarly 18 percent of the households in Bloc Group 2 of Census Track 19 are without telephones. The field survey for the E2 PSA was conducted within these two bloc groups. Interviewers were sent to these areas and given a quota of surveys to complete. While this is not a strictly random sample, it was felt, nonetheless, that the inclusion of these households in the overall survey would improve the representativeness of the final sample with respect to the city as a whole.

Table 2: Distribution of Field Surveys by Bloc Group

Command Area	Proportion of Households Without Phones	Number of Households Included in the Survey
N1	4%	None—too few in area
N2	12%	22 on selected blocks
W1	8%	14 on selected blocks
W2	1%	None—too few in area
E1	10%	18 on selected blocks
E2	9%	16 on selected blocks
Overall City	**6%**	**70**

The Structure of the Final Data Set

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of telephone and field surveys completed in each of the six PSAs compared to the number and percentage of households in each of the PSAs. The final data set was constructed by pooling the telephone and field surveys and then weighting the surveys so that the final data set mirrors the actual proportion of households within each of the service areas. Thus, the 219 telephone surveys conducted in the N1 PSA were weighted by a factor of 1.03 (each survey counting as 1.03 surveys) to produce a final set of 227 interviews. The 340 surveys conducted in the W1 PSA were weighted by a factor of .83 to produce a final set of 282 interviews.

Table 3: Comparison of the Telephone, Field and Combined Surveys

Command	City Households		Telephone Survey Households		Field Survey Households		Combined Survey Households	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
N1	6,419	22.5	219	23.2	0	0	227	22.5
N2	2,840	9.9	70	7.4	22	32	101	9.9
W1	7,956	27.8	340	36.1	0	0	282	27.9
W2	6,087	21.3	171	18.2	15	22	216	21.3
E1	2,888	10.1	68	7.2	23	33	102	10.1
E2	2,387	8.4	74	7.9	9	13	85	8.4
Total	28,577	100.0	942	100.0	69	100.0	1,012	100.0

Data Analysis

A raw data file was prepared for analysis using an SPSS for Windows software program. Since the primary concern is the differences in perceptions and concerns about public safety issues across the six PSAs, the responses to each question were cross tabulated by service area. The report which follows this introduction presents the response to each question on a single page. With a few exceptions where the analysis could not be conducted because of a small sample size, a bar graph is presented which shows the cross tabulation of response to the question by service area. A text box shows some of the significant differences in response to the question across demographic categories such as age, race, home ownership, income, education, presence of children in the household, etc. A map is also included on the page which graphically represents the responses to the question across the service areas. The format for the analysis of the response to each of the questions is shown below.

> **At the top of each page, the question, as asked in the survey, is identified in this box.**

The bar graph shows the percentage of respondents in each of the service areas, and the city as a whole, who select each of the options provided in the question. In this example, 62 percent of the respondents citywide have answered No to the question as compared to 63 percent of the respondents in the E1 PSA.

Summary Variable

This box is only included in the section on neighborhood problems. See the definition of the summary variable on page 43.
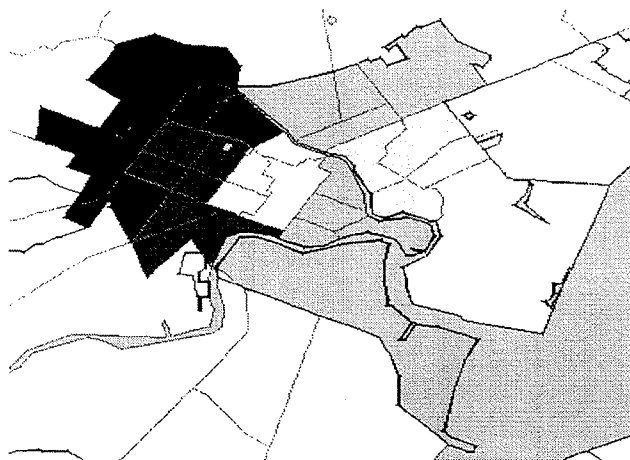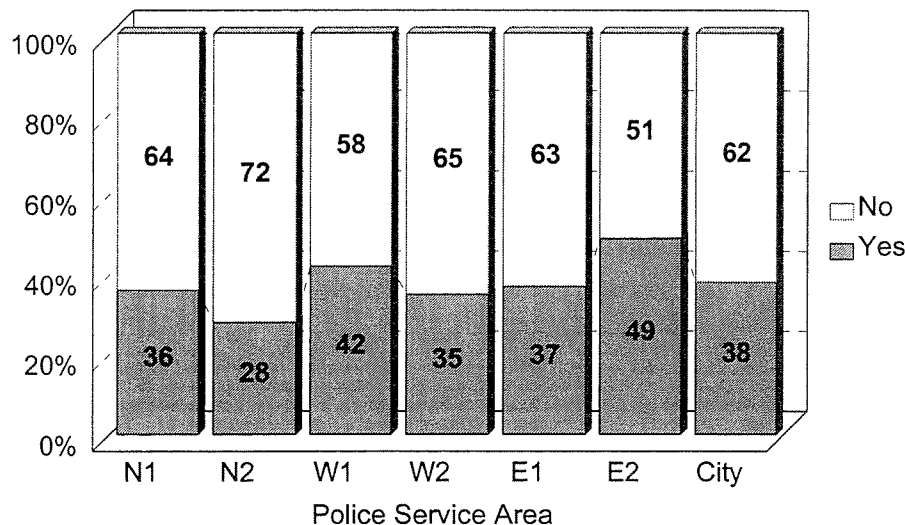
In the above map of Wilmington, the response patterns across the six PSAs are depicted from black to dark gray, medium gray, light gray, and white with the darker shades usually representing the areas with the highest proportion of negative responses to the question.

This statement summarizes the overall response to the question at the citywide level and notes the most significant differences in the answers to the question by respondents residing in different service areas. The relationships presented in this section are all statistically significant at least at the 95 percent level of confidence.

Most likely to say that...: lists the demographic groups that are most likely to express concern about an issue or respond negatively to the question.

Least likely to say that...: lists the demographic groups that are least likely to express concern about an issue or respond negatively to the question.

II. CRIME, SAFETY AND NEIGHBORHOOD

Questions are included in Section II which relate to the respondents' perceptions of the conditions of crime in city and the state, feelings of safety in the neighborhood, and quality of life in the neighborhood.

- Are conditions in the State of Delaware related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?

- Are conditions in the City of Wilmington related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?

- During the day, how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

- After dark, how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

- Compared to one year ago, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

- Compared to one year ago, has your neighborhood become a better or a worse place to live?

- Is your neighborhood one where people work together and help each other or one where people mostly go their own way?

- Who do you feel are primarily responsible for the quality of life in your neighborhood? Is it the residents only, police only, or residents and police together?

- Do you feel that you contribute personally to the quality of life in your neighborhood?

Are conditions in the State of Delaware related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?

Over half of the respondents citywide feel that conditions in the state related to crime are getting worse with residents of the N2 and E1 PSAs being the most negative.

Police Service Area
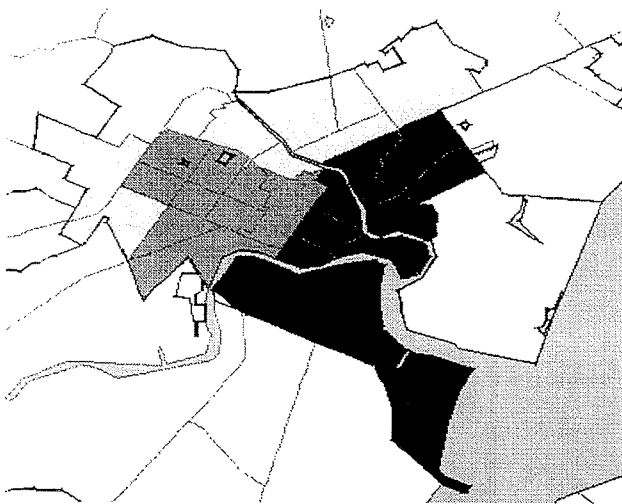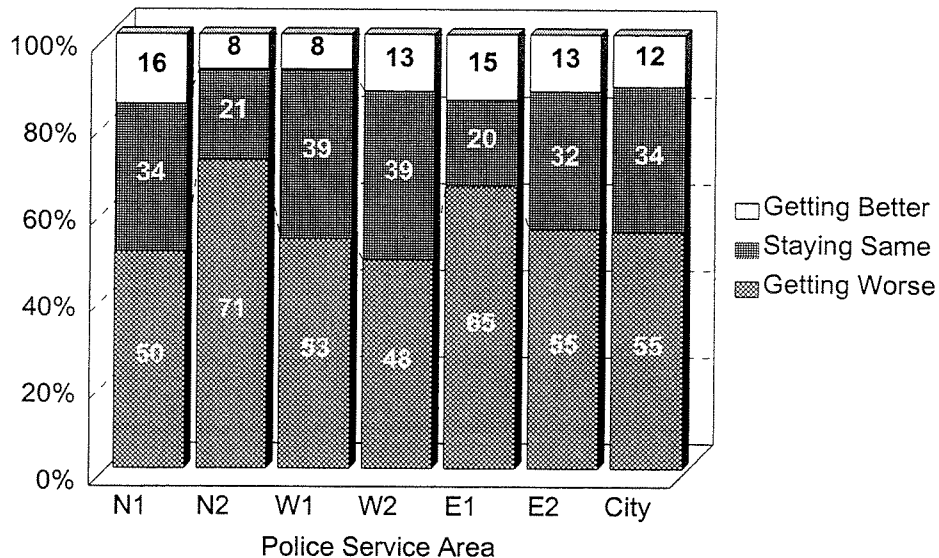
In the area shaded in black, over 60% of respondents feel that conditions in the state related to crime are getting worse. In the dark gray area, the proportion is between 53% and 55%; in the medium gray area, it is between 48% and 50%.

Fully 55 percent of the respondents citywide feel that conditions in the state related to crime are getting worse. This perception is most likely to be expressed in the N2 (71 %) and E1 (65 %) PSAs.

Most concerned that crime conditions in the state are getting worse: those with 8th grade education or less (77%); those in households with children aged 10 to 17 (65%); those aged 66 and older (65%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (63%).

Least concerned that crime conditions in the state are getting worse: those with post graduate work (40%); those who have lived in their housing unit for less than one year (44%); those in households with incomes over $75,000 last year (44%); those between 18 and 25 (47%).

Are conditions in the City of Wilmington related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?

Fully 60 percent of the respondents citywide feel that conditions in the city related to crime are getting worse. This concern is greatest in the N2 and E1 PSAs.

A large proportion of Wilmington residents (60%) feel that conditions in the city related to crime are getting worse. This view is most likely to be expressed in the N2 (73 %) and E1 (66%) PSAs.

Most concerned that crime conditions in the city are getting worse: those with 8th grade education or less (77%); those in households with children under 10 (67%) or aged 10 to 17 (69%); those aged 66 and older (65%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for 6 to 10 years (67%).

Least concerned that crime conditions in the city are getting worse: those with post graduate work (40%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for 5 years or less (53%).

In the area shaded in black, over 66% of the respondents feel that conditions in the city related to crime are getting worse. In the dark gray area, the proportion is between 56% and 60%.

> During the day, how safe to you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

Citywide, 85 percent of the respondents say they feel fairly safe or very safe in their neighborhood during the day. Residents of the W1 PSA are the least concerned about their safety during the day.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- □ Very Safe
- ■ Fairly Save
- ▤ Somewhat Unsafe
- ▨ Very Unsafe
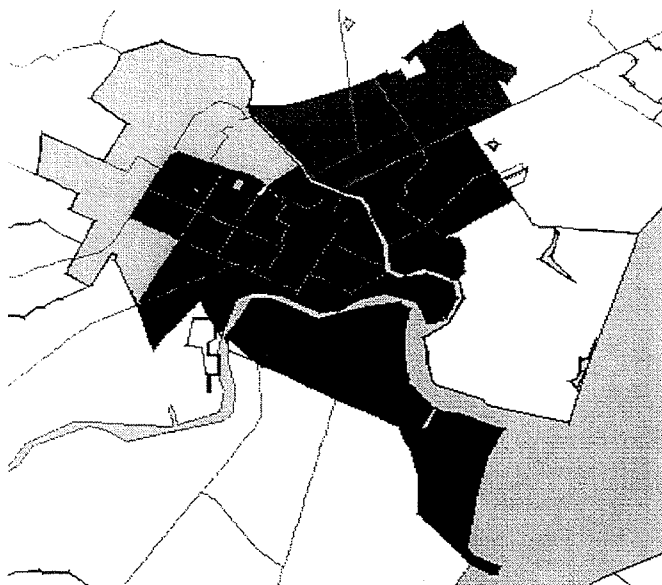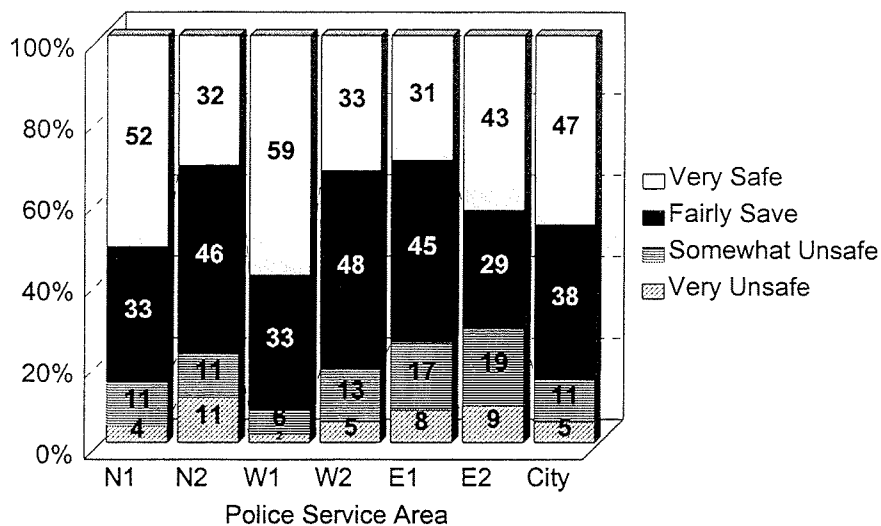
In the area shaded in black, between 22% and 28% of the respondents feel somewhat unsafe or very unsafe in their neighborhoods during the day. The proportion is 14% in the dark gray area and 8% in the medium gray area.

Generally, Wilmington residents feel safe in their neighborhoods during the day (84%). Residents of the E2 PSA are most likely to feel either somewhat or very unsafe during the day (28%) followed by residents of the E1 PSA (25%) and residents of the N2 PSA (22%).

Most concerned about safety in their neighborhood during the day: those with 8th grade education or less (43%); those with some high school (32%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (30%); those who are widowed (26%); and those living in households with less than $20,000 income last year (24%).

Least concerned about safety in their neighborhood during the day: those with post graduate work (8%) and those in households with incomes above $75,000 last year (8%).

> After dark, how safe to you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

Over half of Wilmington residents say that they feel somewhat unsafe or very unsafe being out alone in their neighborhoods after dark. Residents of the N2 and E1 PSAs express the most concern.

	Very Safe	Fairly Save	Somewhat Unsafe	Very Unsafe

Police Service Area
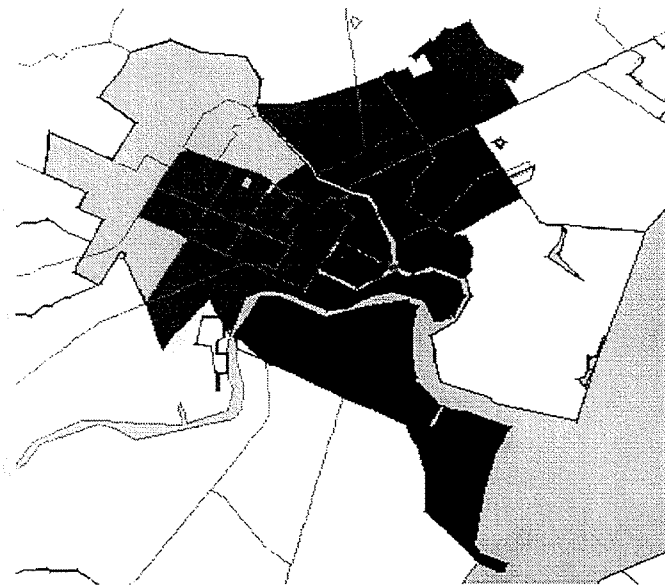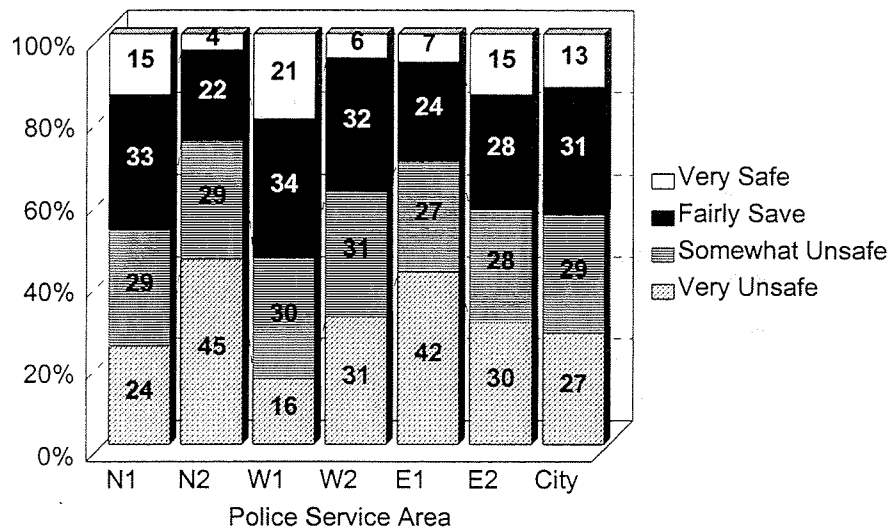
In the area shaded in black, between 69% and 74% of the respondents feel somewhat unsafe or very unsafe in their neighborhoods at night. The proportion is between 52% and 62% in the dark gray area and 45% in the medium gray area.

At night, the majority of Wilmingtonians do not feel safe being out alone in their neighborhoods (56%). Residents of the N2 PSA are most likely to feel either somewhat or very unsafe (74%) followed by those residing in the E1 PSA (69%).

Most concerned about safety in their neighborhood at night: those with 8th grade education or less (83%); those with some high school (77%); those who are widowed (78%); those in households with less than $20,000 income last year (72%); those aged 66 and older (68%); females (63%).

Least concerned about safety in their neighborhood at night: those with post graduate work (35%); those in households with incomes above $75,000 last year (35%); those between 26 and 35 (39%); those living in their neighborhood less than a year (38%); males (44%).

Compared to one year ago, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

Most Wilmington residents feel that the safety conditions in their neighborhood are about the same as last year but just over one-quarter feel a little less safe or much less safe.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- Much More Safe
- A Little More Safe
- About the Same
- A Little Less Safe
- Much Less Safe
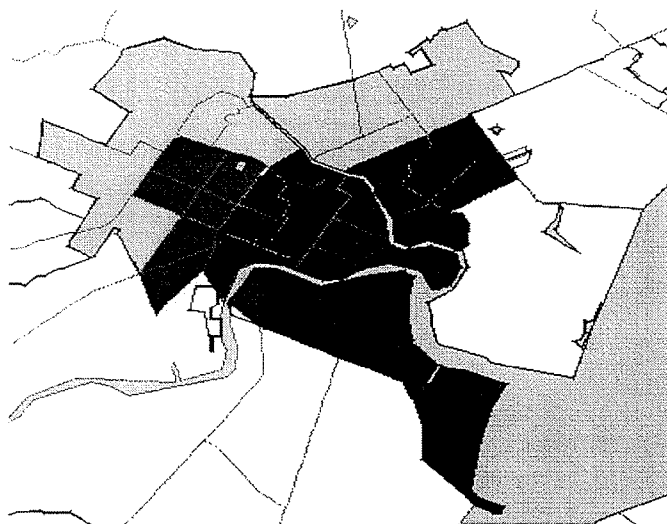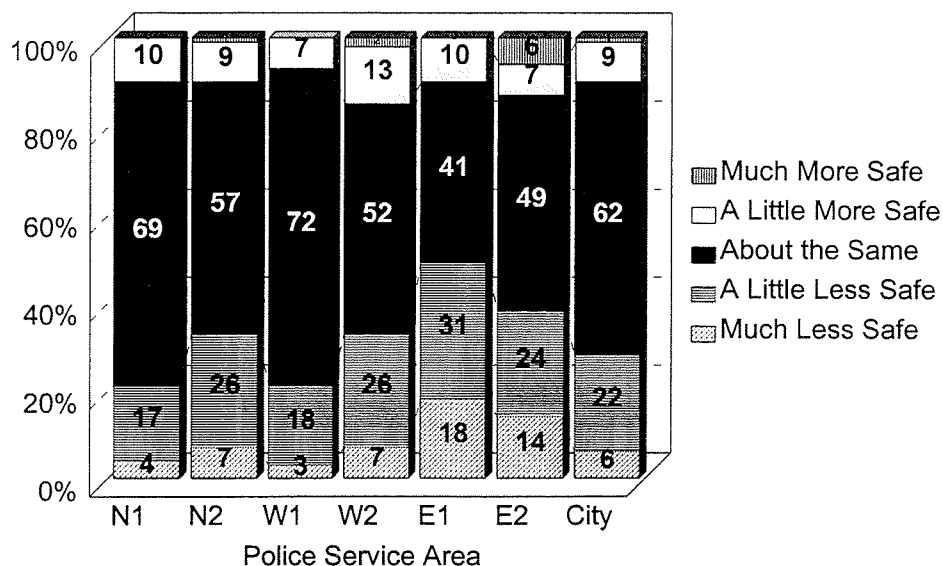
In the area shaded by black, 49% of the respondents feel that their neighborhood is a little less or much less safe than a year ago. In the dark gray area, the proportion is between 33% and 39% while in the medium gray area it is about 20%.

While most city residents (72%) say that conditions in their neighborhood are about the same, a little more, or much more safe than a year ago, a significant minority (28%) feels that these conditions are a little less or much less safe and this especially true in the E1 (49%).

Most concerned that conditions in their neighborhood are less safe than a year ago: those with 8th grade education or less (40%); those with some high school (40%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (41%).

Least concerned that conditions in their neighborhood are less safe than a year ago: college graduates (20%); those with post graduate work (15%); whites (21%).

Compared to one year ago, has your neighborhood become a better or a worse place to live?

Almost three-quarters of Wilmington residents feel that their neighborhood is about the same or better than last year but just over one-quarter say that their neighborhood is a little worse or much worse than a year ago.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- Much Better
- A Little Better
- About the Same
- A Little Worse
- Much Worse
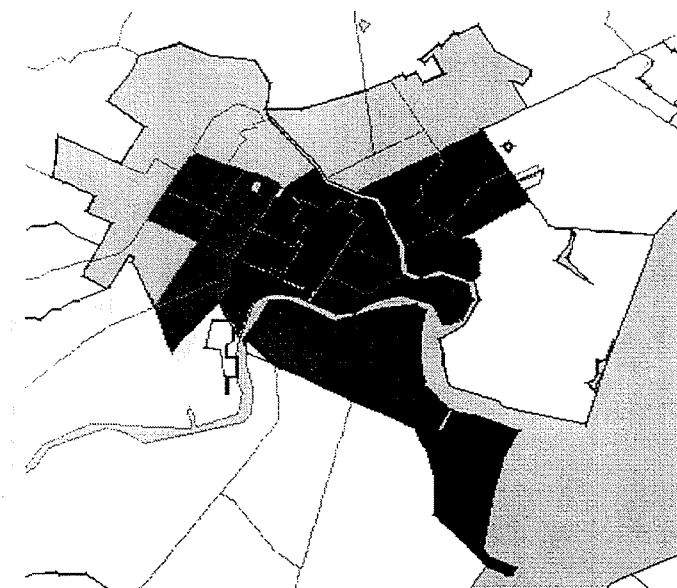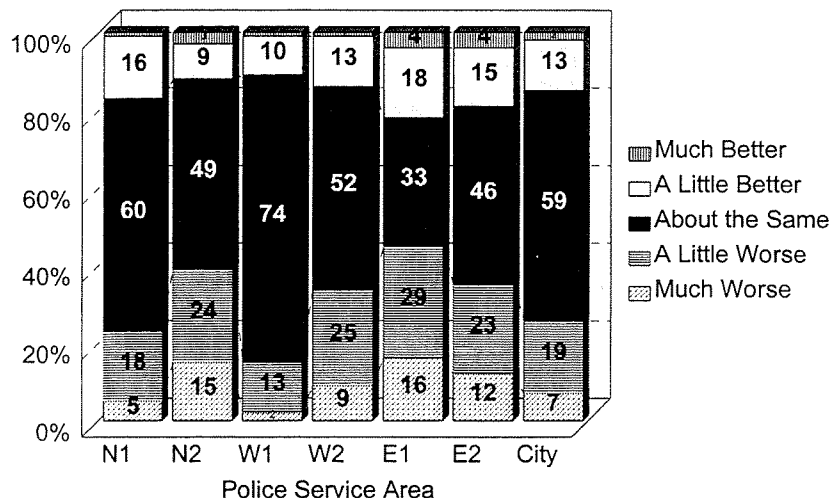
In the area shaded in black, between 39% and 44% of respondents feel that their neighborhood is getting worse. In the dark gray area, the proportion is about 35%; in the medium gray area, it is between 15% and 23%.

Only one-quarter of Wilmington residents feel that conditions in their neighborhood are a little worse or much worse than last year. In this regard, however, residents of the N2 PSA (39%) and the E1 PSA (45%) are the least positive.

Most concerned that their neighborhood is a little worse or much worse than last year: those with a high school education or less (37%); those in households with children under 10 (36%); those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (40%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (35%).

Least concerned that their neighborhood is a little worse or much worse than last year: those with college education or more (15%); whites (19%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for five years or less (18%); those in households with incomes over $50,000 last year (17%).

Is your neighborhood one where people work together and help each other or one where people mostly go their own way?

A majority of Wilmington residents say that their neighborhood is one where people work together and help each other. This view is consistent across the PSAs.
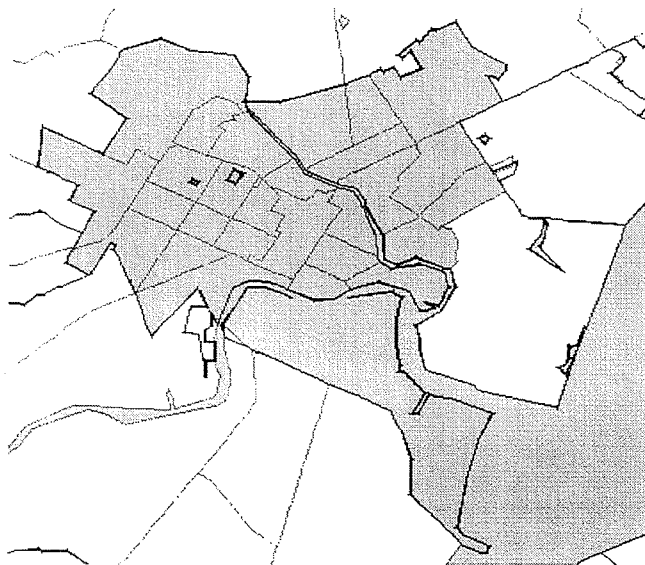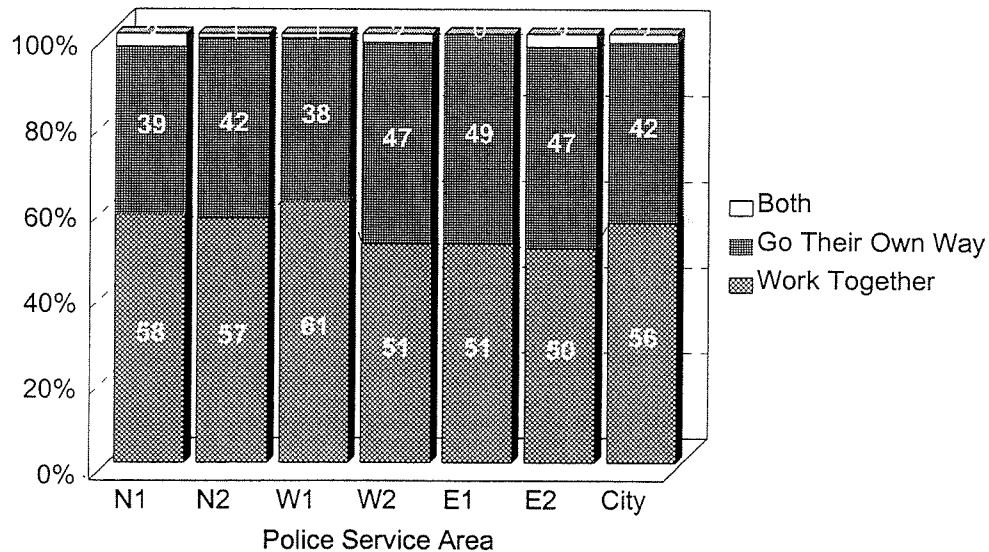
On the whole, Wilmington residents (56%) feel that their neighborhood is one where people work together and help each other. This view is not significantly different across the service areas.

Most likely to say that their neighborhood is one where people work together: those who are married (67%); those in households with an income of $75,000 and above last year (68%).

Least likely to say that their neighborhood is one where people work together: those who have lived in their neighborhood for less than one year (42%); those 18 to 25 (42%).

The service areas do not differ significantly in the proportion of residents who feel that their neighborhood is one where people work together and help each other.

Who do you feel are primarily responsible for the quality of life in your neighborhood? Is it the residents only, police only, or residents and police together?

Most Wilmingtonians believe that the residents and the police together are responsible for the quality of life in their neighborhood.

Police Service Area

□ Both Together
▦ Police Only
▧ Residents Only
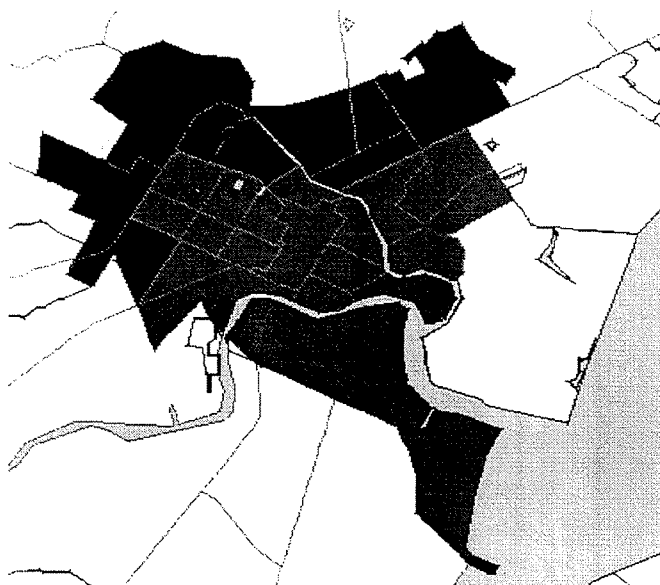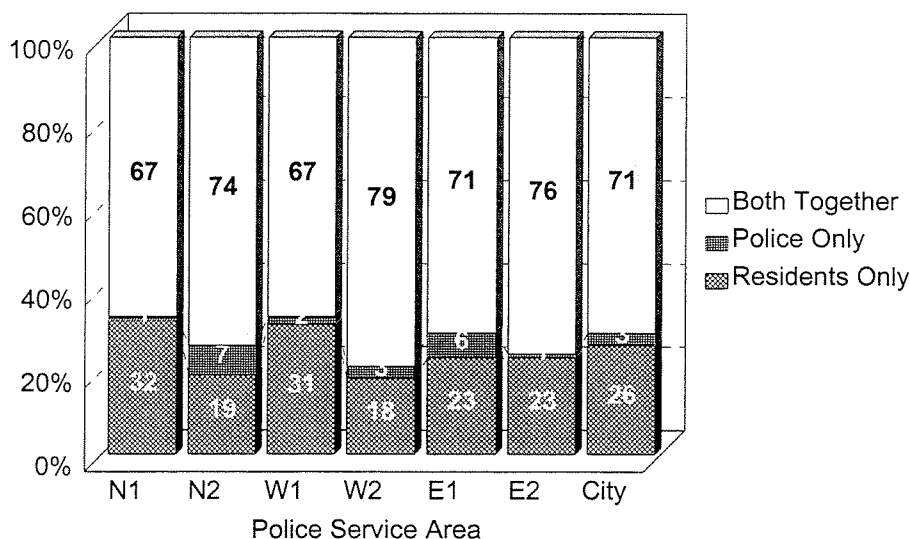
In the area shaded in black, between 31% and 32% say that it is residents only who are primarily responsible for the quality of life in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 18% and 23%.

Seven out of ten residents of Wilmington feel that residents and police together are responsible for the quality of life in their neighborhood. Very few (3%) say that it is police only who are responsible for the quality of life but a minority, ranging from a high of 32% in the N1 PSA to a low of 18% in the W2 PSA, believe that it is the residents only who are responsible for the quality of life.

Most likely to say that it is residents only who are responsible for the quality of life in their neighborhood: there are no significant statistical differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to say that it is residents only who are responsible for the quality of life in their neighborhood: there are no significant statistical differences among the demographic categories.

Do you feel that you contribute personally to the quality of life in your neighborhood?

Generally Wilmington residents believe that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood. This view is most prevalent in the E2 PSA.

Police Service Area
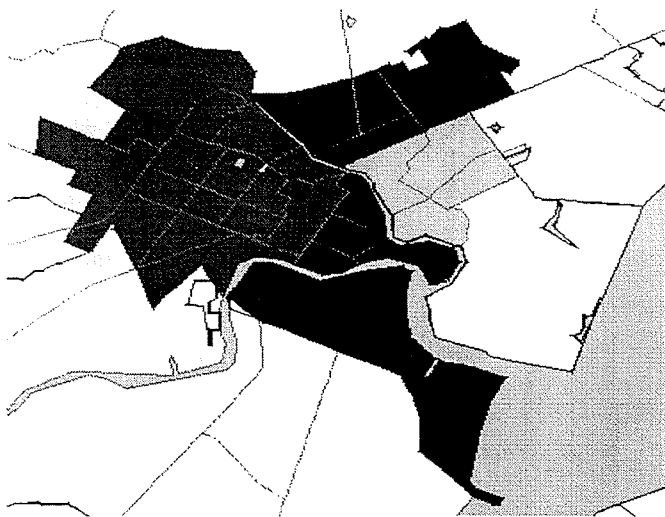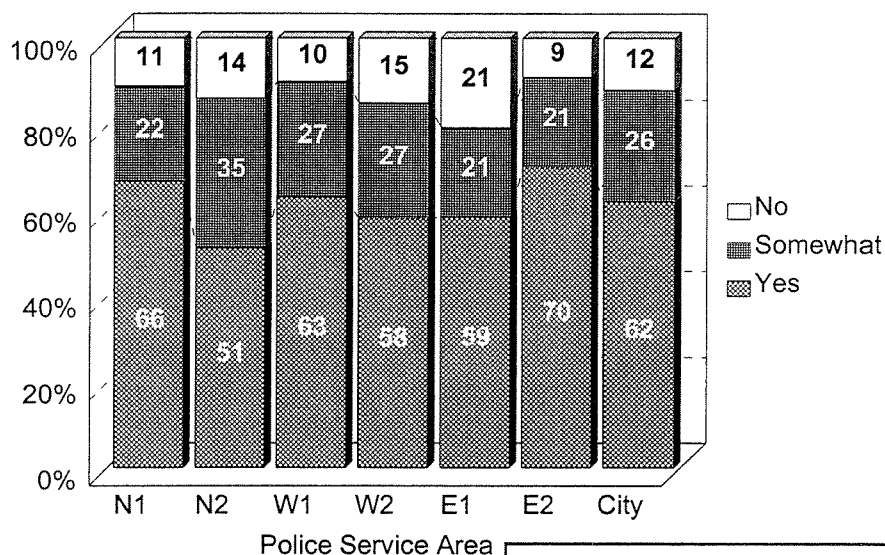
In the area shaded in black, between 66% and 70% say that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 58% and 33%; in the medium gray area, it is 51%.

Just over 60% of Wilmington residents citywide feel that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood. Only 12% say they do not and the rest (26%) feel that they contribute somewhat. Assertions of personal contributions to the quality of life in the neighborhood range from 51% in the N2 PSA to 70% in the E2 PSA.

Most likely to say that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood: those between 46 and 55 (73%) or 56 to 65 (70%); those who are married (69%); those in households with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 last year (69%) or $75,000 and above (74%).

Least likely to say that they contribute personally to the quality of life in their neighborhood: those who have lived in their housing unit less than one year (51%); those between 18 and 25 (43%); those who rent their housing unit (54%).

III. THE POLICE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Respondents' evaluation of police service in the neighborhood and the city and their evaluations of other Delaware criminal justice are included in Section III.

- Is your neighborhood patrolled satisfactorily?

- Do you know any of the patrol officers who are assigned to your neighborhood?

- Can you name any of these officers?

- In general, how would you describe the service provided by the police officers in your neighborhood?

- In general, how would you describe the service provided by the police officers in the rest of the city?

- Using the A, B, C, D, F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of–

    the Wilmington Police?
    the New Castle County Police?
    the Delaware State Police?
    the adult court system in Delaware?
    the family/juvenile court system in Delaware?
    the adult corrections system in Delaware?

Is your neighborhood patrolled satisfactorily?

Nearly 60 percent of the respondents citywide feel that their neighborhood is patrolled satisfactorily. This positive view varies from a high of 71 percent in the W1 PSA to a low of 39 percent in the N2 PSA.
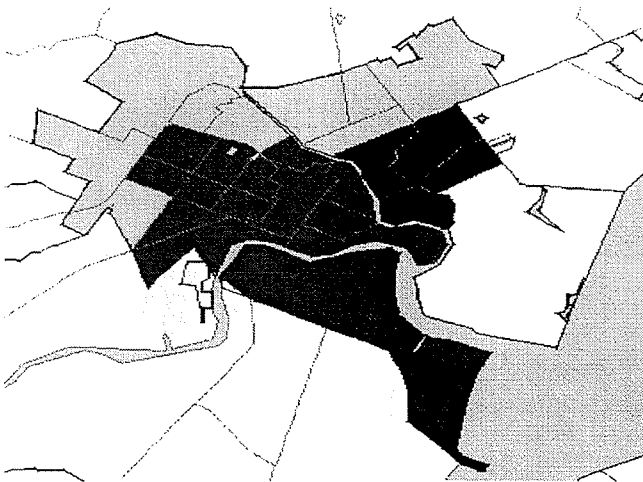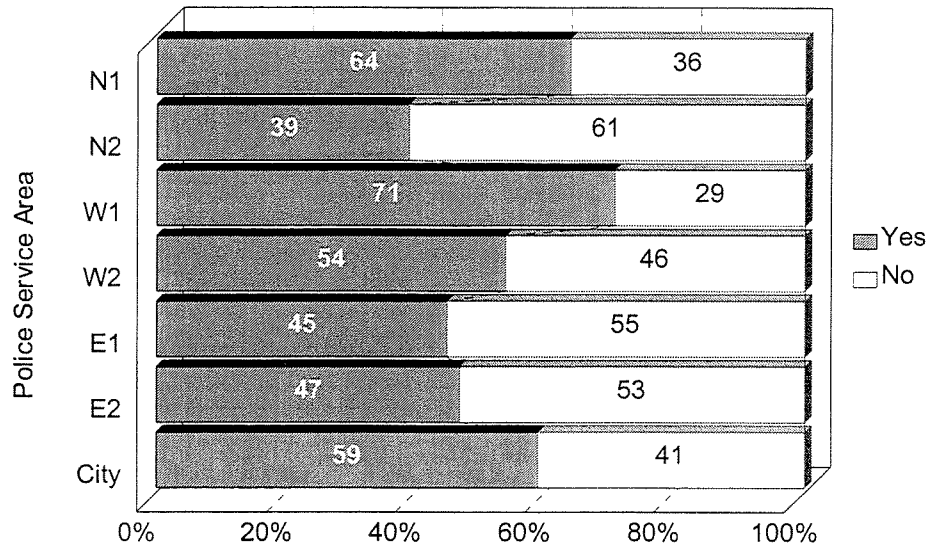
In the area shaded in black, 61% percent say that their neighborhood is not patrolled satisfactorily; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 46% and 55%; in the medium gray area it is between 29% and 36%.

While 41% of the respondents citywide feel that their neighborhood is patrolled unsatisfactorily, there is considerable variation in this view across the service areas. Over 60% of the respondents in the N2 PSA are unsatisfied with the patrolling of their neighborhood as compared to just 36% in the N1 PSA and 29% in the W1 PSA.

Most likely to say that their neighborhood is being patrolled unsatisfactorily: those with children in the household under 10 (48%) or 10 to 17 (48%); those between 36 and 45 (54%).

Least likely to say that their neighborhood is being patrolled unsatisfactorily: those who have lived in their neighborhood less than one year (30%); those 66 and older (29%).

Do you know any of the patrol officers who are assigned to your neighborhood?

Only 13 percent of the respondents citywide say that they know any of the officers who are assigned to their neighborhood. This response does not vary significantly across the PSAs.

Police Service Area	Yes	No
N1	13	87
N2	10	90
W1	12	88
W2	14	86
E1	18	82
E2	15	85
City	13	87
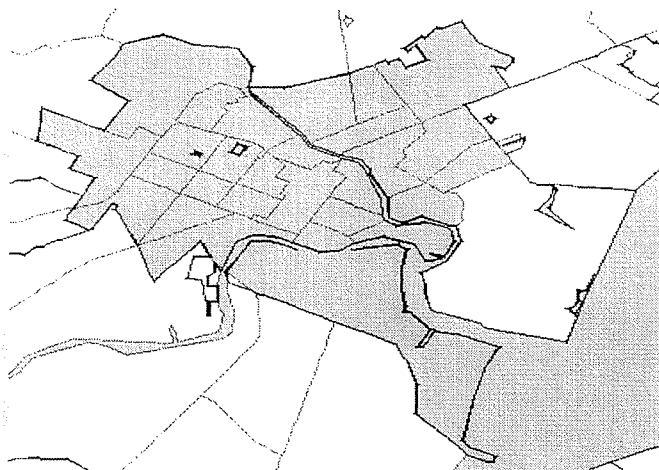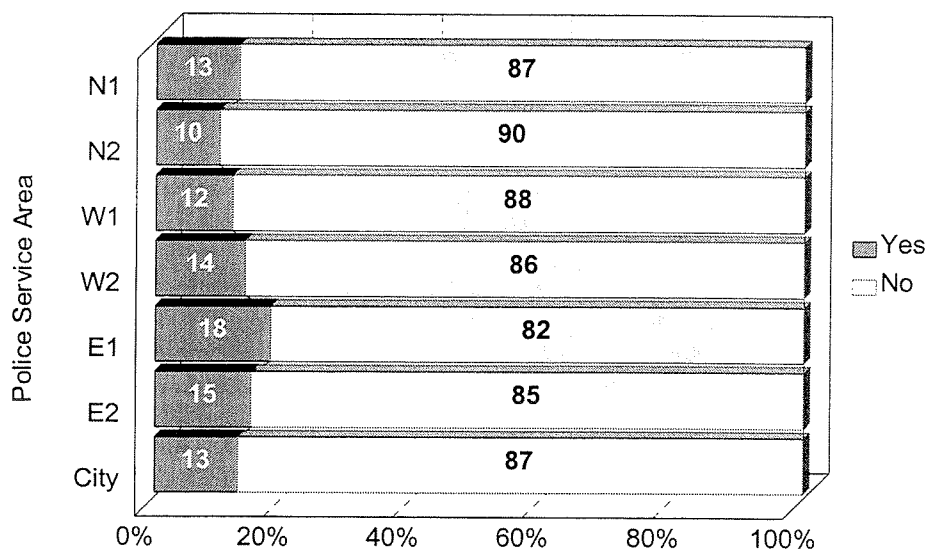
Only 13% of Wilmington residents know any of the patrol officers assigned to their neighborhood. This rate does not differ significantly across the service areas.

Thirteen percent of the respondents citywide say that they know any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood. The differences in the responses across the service areas are not statistically significant.

Most likely to say that they know any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood: those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (34%).

Least likely to say that they know any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood: those who have lived in their neighborhood less than one year (6%).

Can you name any of these officers? [asked of those who said that they know one or more of the officers assigned to their neighborhood]

Of those who said that they knew any of the officers who patrolled their neighborhood, 55 percent said that they could name one or more of them.

Police Service Area	Yes	No
N1	54	46
N2	56	44
W1	49	51
W2	65	35
E1	40	60
E2	67	33
City	55	45
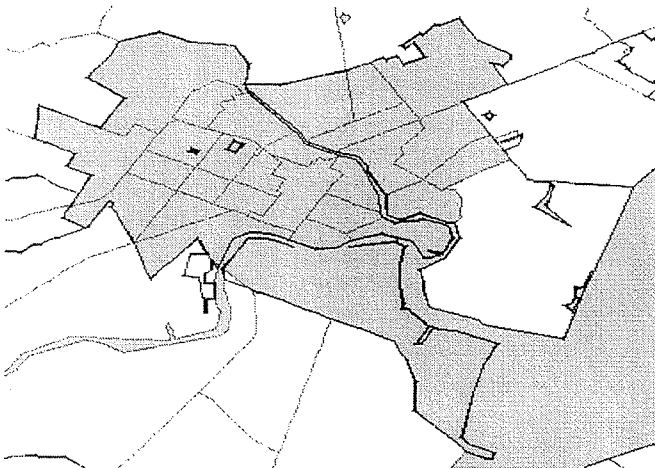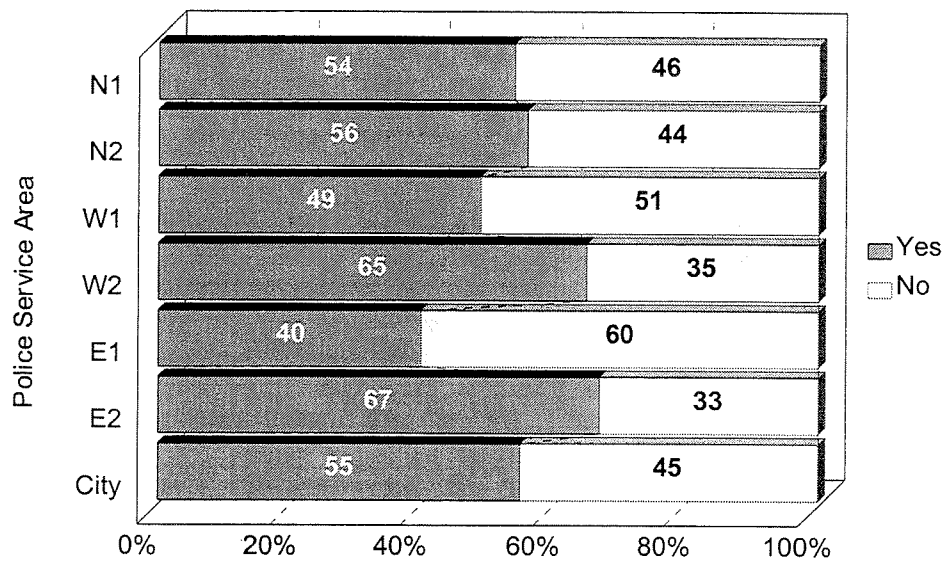
The ability to name any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood did not differ significantly across the service areas.

A total of 123 respondents who said they knew one or more of the officers assigned to their neighborhood answered the follow-up question: Can you name any of these officers? Of this group, 55% said they could. There was no statistically significant difference across the service areas in the response to this question.

Most likely to name any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood: no significant statistical difference among the demographic categories.

Least likely to name any of the officers assigned to their neighborhood: no significant statistical difference among the demographic categories.

> ## In general, how would you describe the service provided by the police officers in your neighborhood?

Citywide, just under half of the respondents rate the service being provided by the police officers in their neighborhood as good or excellent. This assessment varies from only 32 percent in the E1 PSA to 61 percent in the W1 PSA.
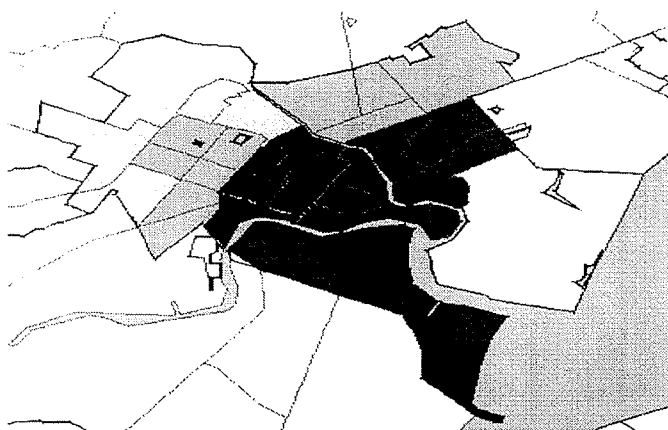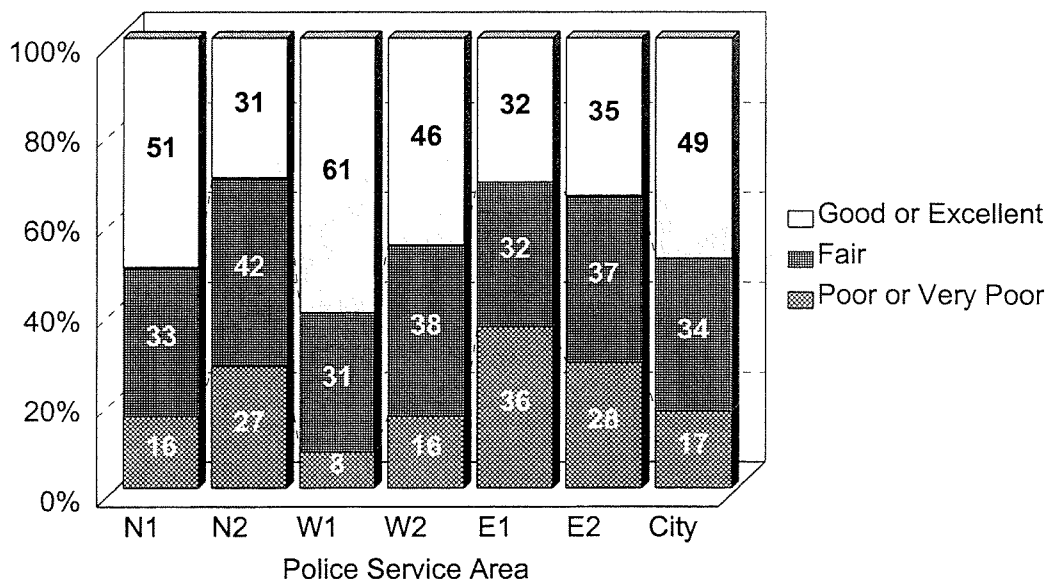
In the area shaded in black, 36% of the respondents feel that the police service being provided in their neighborhood is poor or very poor; in the dark gray area, the proportion is about 27% to 28%; in the medium gray area, it is 16%; and in the light gray area, it is 8%.

Less than one in five of Wilmington's residents feel that the service being provided in their neighborhood is poor or very poor. There is considerably more dissatisfaction in the N2, E1, and E2 PSAs about police service in the neighborhood than there is citywide.

Most likely to express dissatisfaction about police service in their neighborhood: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to express dissatisfaction about police service in their neighborhood: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

> **In general, how would you describe the service provided by the police officers in the rest of the city?**

Forty-five percent of the respondents citywide believe that the service being provided in the rest of the city is good or excellent. Respondents from the E1 PSA are the most negative in their rating.
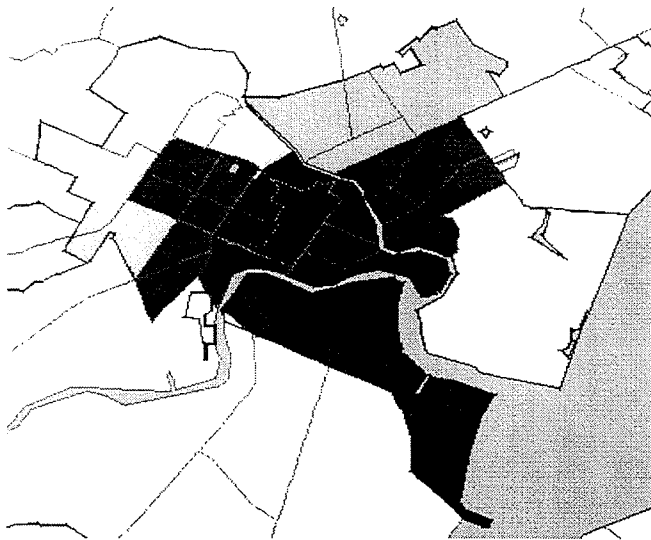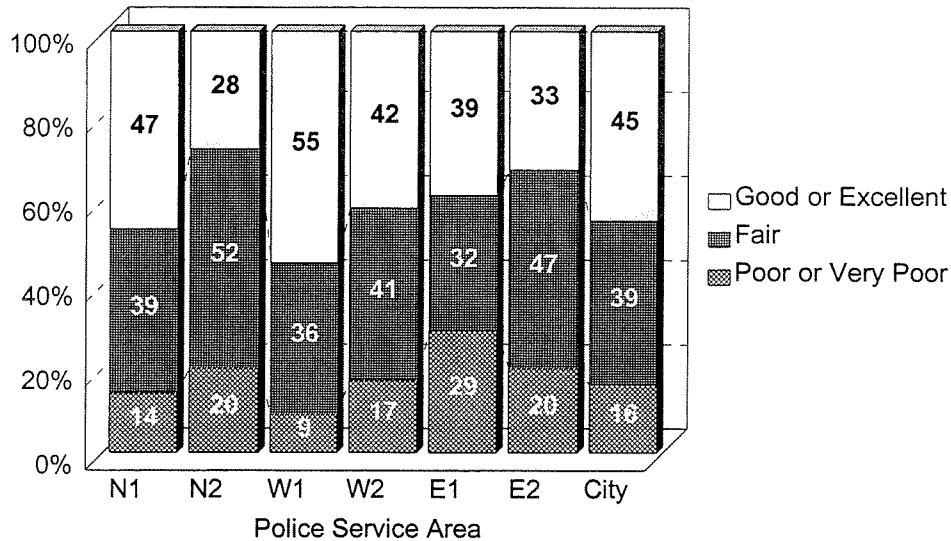
In the area shaded in black, 29% percent say that the service being provided by police officers in the rest of the city is poor or very poor; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 17% and 20%; in the medium gray area, it is 14%; and in the light gray area, it is 9%.

Only 16% of Wilmington's residents feel that the service being provided by police officers in the rest of the city (outside their neighborhood) is poor or very poor. Residents of the N2, E1, and E2 PSAs are the most likely to say that the service being provided in the city is poor or very poor and, as well, to rate the service in their neighborhood more negatively than the service in the rest of the city.

Most likely to say that the service being provided by police officers in the rest of the city is poor or very poor: those in households with children under 10 (24%).

Least likely to say that the service being provided by police officers in the rest of the city is poor or very poor: those aged 56 to 65 (8%).

> ## Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the Wilmington Police?

Thirteen percent of city residents give the performance of the Wilmington police D or F grade, a rating which ranges from 9 percent in the N1 and W1 PSAs to 27 percent in the E1 PSA.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- ☐ A or B
- ▨ C
- ▨ D or F
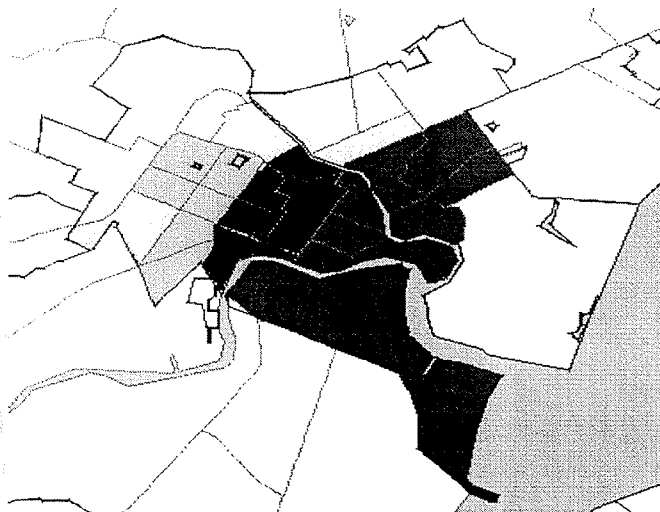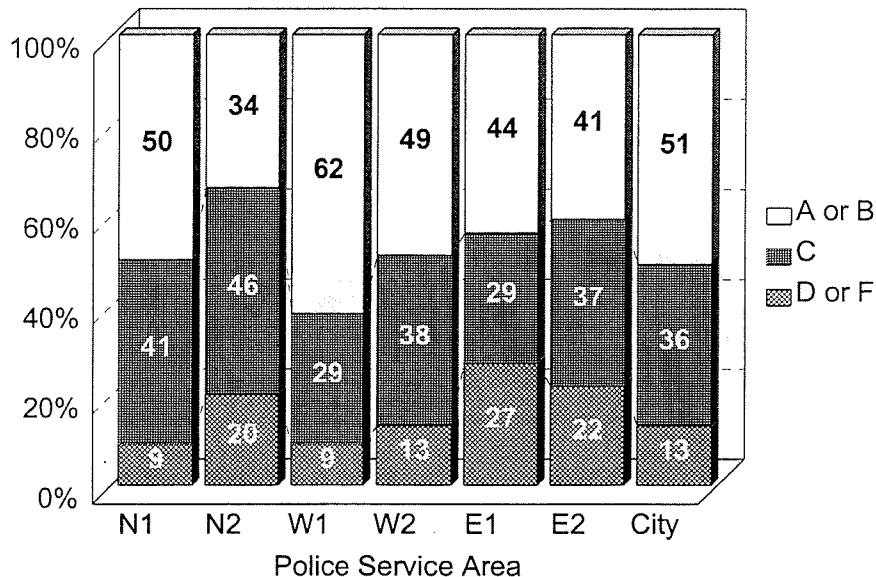
In the area shaded in black, 27% rate the performance of the Wilmington Police as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 20% and 22%; in the medium gray area, it is 13%; and in the light gray area, it is 9%.

Just over one-half of the respondents citywide give the performance of the Wilmington Police and A or B grade but 13% rate the performance as D or F. The most positive ratings are from respondents living in the N1 and W1 PSAs and the most negative come from respondents in the E1 PSA.

Most likely to rate the performance of the Wilmington Police as a D or F: those with an 8th grade education or less (21%).

Least likely to rate the performance of the Wilmington Police as a D or F: those with post graduate work (6%).

> **Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the New Castle County Police?**

Eight percent of city residents give the performance of the New Castle County police a D or F grade with residents of the N1, W1 and W2 PSAs rating them most positively and residents of the E2 PSA rating them the most negatively.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- ☐ A or B
- ▩ C
- ▨ D or F
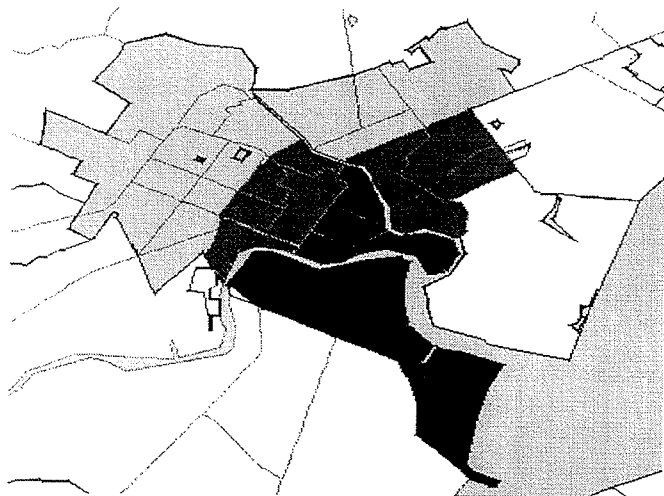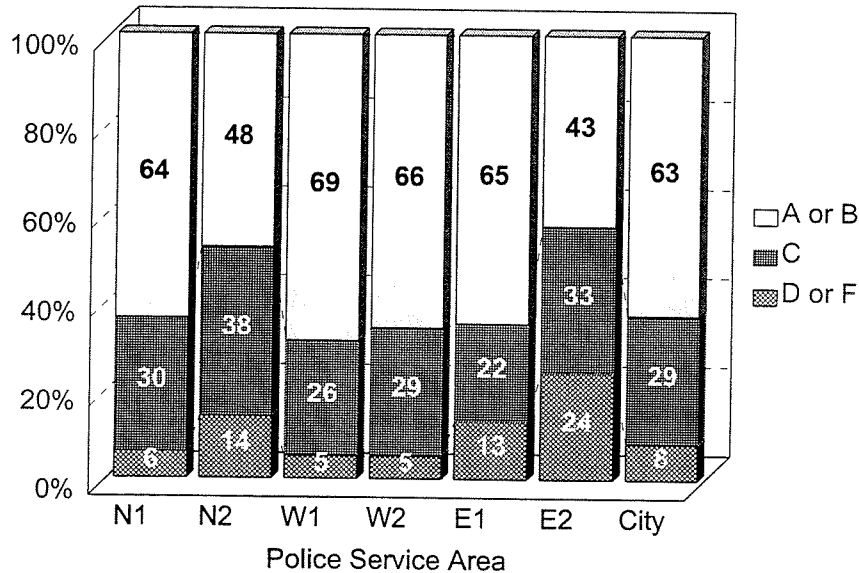
In the area shaded in black, 24% rate the performance of the New Castle County Police as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 13% and 14%; in the medium gray area, it is between 5% and 6%.

Almost two-thirds of the respondents citywide give an A or B grade to the performance of the New Castle County Police and only 8% rate the performance as a D or F. Respondents living in the E2 PSA are the most negative in that just under one-quarter feel that the grade should be a D or F.

Most likely to rate the performance of the New Castle County Police as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to rate the performance of the New Castle County Police as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

> ## Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the Delaware State Police?

Only six percent of Wilmington respondents citywide give the performance of the Delaware State Police a D or F grade with four percent or less of the respondents in the N1, W1, and W2 PSAs assigning these grades as compared to 20 percent of the respondents from the E2 PSA.

Police Service Area
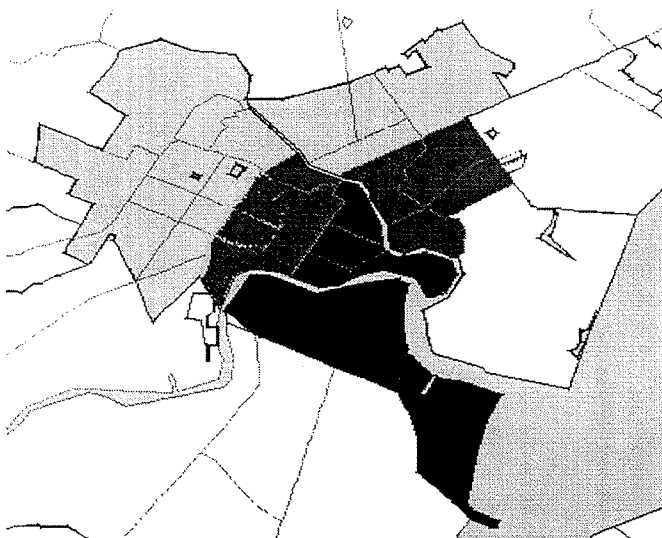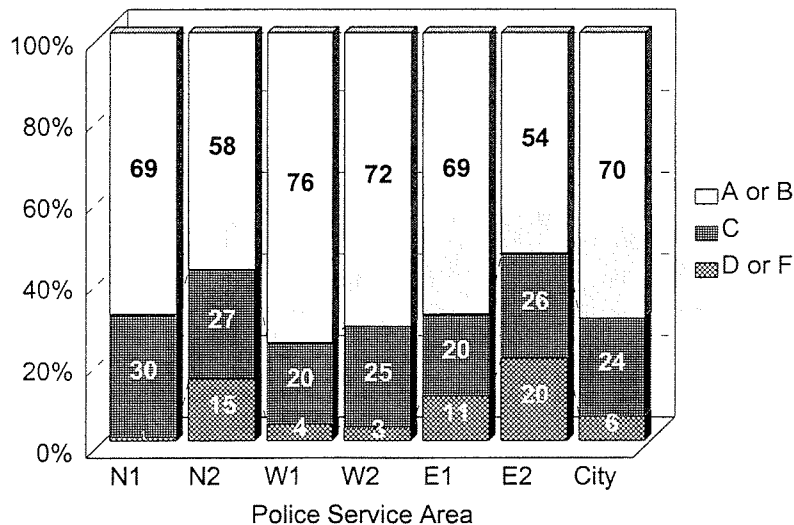
In the area shaded in black, 20% rate the performance of the Delaware State Police as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 11% and 15%; in the medium gray area, it is between 1% and 4%.

Fully 70% of the Wilmington respondents citywide rate the performance of the Delaware State Police as A or B. Only six percent rate that performance as D or F and this negative rating ranges from 1% in the N1 PSA to 20% in the E2 PSA.

Most likely to rate the performance of the Delaware State Police as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to rate the performance of the Delaware State Police as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the adult court system in Delaware?

Twenty-seven percent of Wilmington residents give the performance of the adult court system in Delaware a D or F rating, an assessment that ranges from 21 percent in the W1 PSA to 41 percent in the E2 PSA.

Police Service Area
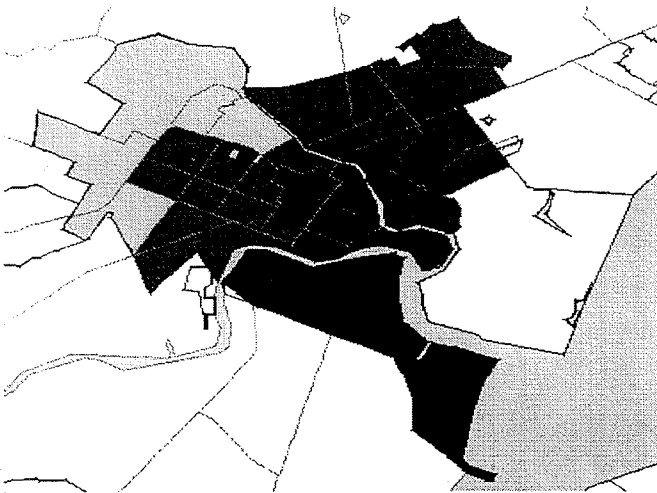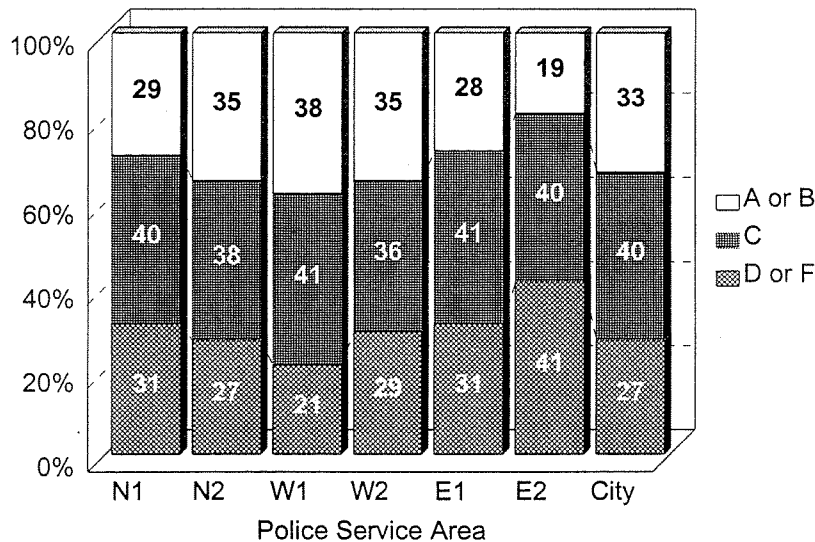
In the area shaded in black, 31% rate the performance of the adult court system as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 27% and 31%; in the medium gray area, it is 21%.

One third of the respondents citywide give the performance of the adult court system in Delaware a grade of A or B while 27% say that the grade should be D or F. The most negative respondents are in the E2 PSA where 41% rate the performance as D or F.

Most likely to rate the performance of the adult court system in Delaware as a D or F: those in households with children 10 to 17 (40%); those between 36 and 45 (40%).

Least likely to rate the performance of the adult court system in Delaware as a D or F: those with 8th grade education or less (18%); those with post graduate work (19%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (20%); those between 56 and 65 (20%); those aged 66 and older (16%).

> ## Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the family/juvenile court system in Delaware?

One-third of the respondents citywide give the performance of the family/juvenile court system a D or F grade. The most negative ratings are given by respondents from the E1 and E2 PSAs.

Police Service Area

Legend:
- A or B
- C
- D or F
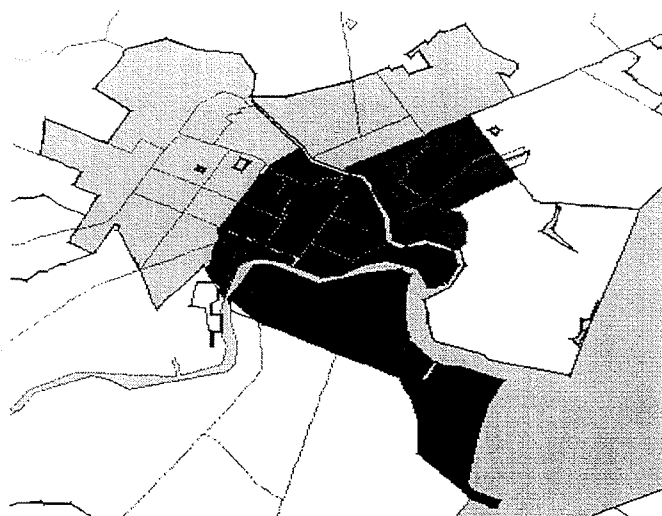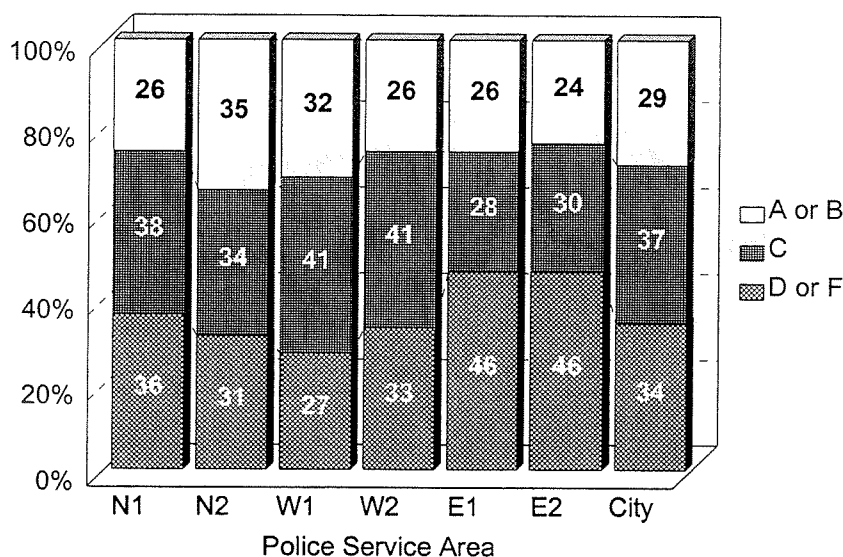
In the area shaded in black, 46% rate the performance of the family/juvenile court system in Delaware as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 36%; in the medium gray area, it is between 27% and 33%.

Twenty nine percent of the Wilmington respondents give the performance of the family/juvenile court system a grade of A or B while 34% give a grade of D or F. Almost half of the respondents from the E1 and E2 PSAs rate the performance as D or F as compared to 27% of the respondents from the W1 PSA.

Most likely to rate the performance of the family/juvenile court system as D or F: those with some college (43%); those in households with children aged 10 to 17 (46%); those between 36 and 45 (53%).

Least likely to rate the performance of the family/juvenile court system as D or F: Those with 8th grade education or less (18%); those with post graduate work (25%); those aged 66 and older (20%).

> ## Using the A,B,C,D,F grading system, what grade would you give the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware?

Over a third of Wilmington residents as a whole give the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware a D or F grade. This negative evaluation ranges from 29 percent in the W1 PSA to almost 50 percent in the E1 and E2 PSAs

Police Service Area
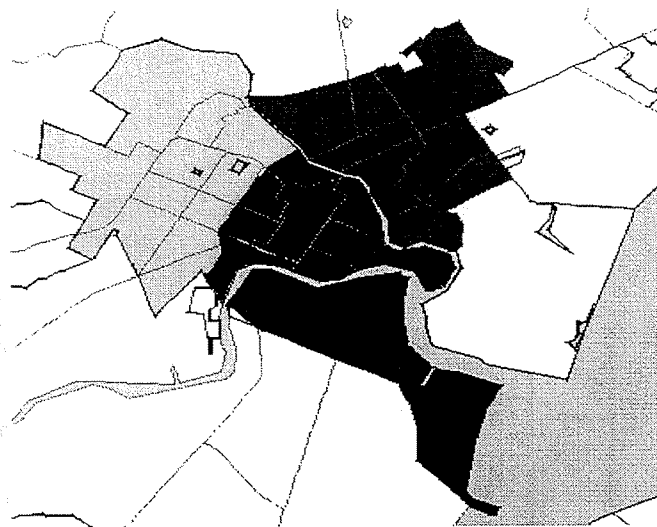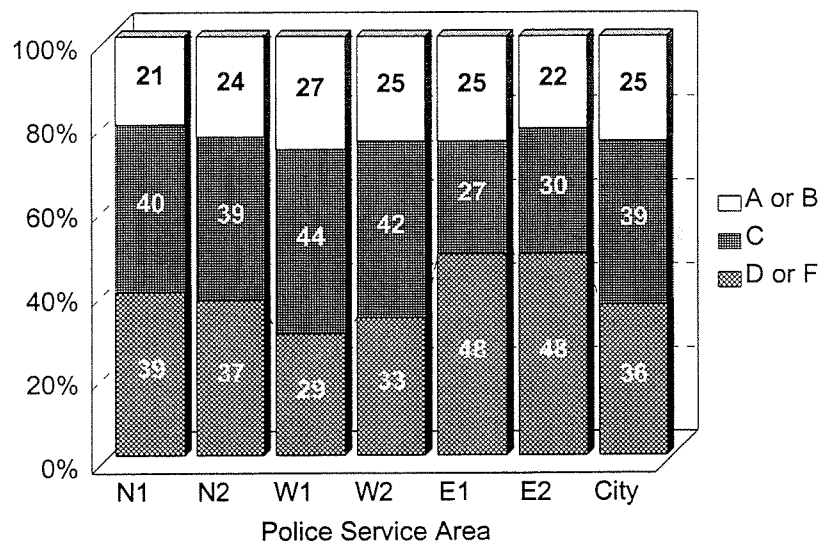
In the area shaded in black, 48% rate the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware as D or F; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 37% and 39%; in the medium gray area, it is between 29% and 33%.

One-quarter of the respondents citywide rate the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware as A or B as compared to 36% who rate it as D or F. The D or F rating across the service areas varies from a low of 29% in the W1 PSA to a high of almost 50% in the E1 and E2 PSAs.

Most likely to rate the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to rate the performance of the adult corrections system in Delaware as a D or F: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Comparison of the performance ratings of the Wilmington, New Castle County and Delaware State Police

Citywide and across the service areas, the Wilmington Police are rated less favorably than the New Castle County and Delaware State Police.

Police Service Area
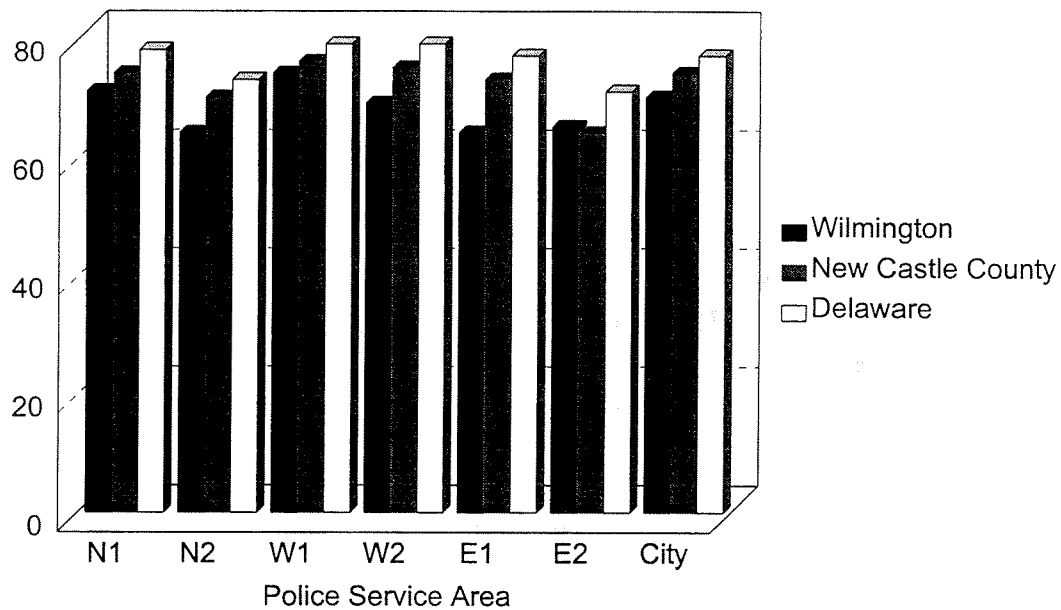
A summary index was constructed to allow for a comparison of the performance ratings of the three police departments. For example, the citywide summary index for the Wilmington Police was constructed as shown in the table below. The total was then divided by 5 to put the results on a 100 point scale. Thus, the summary score for the Wilmington Police is 70 as compared to 74 for the New Castle County Police and 77 for the Delaware State Police. Indices were also prepared for each of six service areas. As shown on the next page, summary indices were also constructed for the adult court system, the family/juvenile court system, and the adult corrections system.

Grade	Proportion of Respondents	Multiplied by	Equals
A	14.7	5	73.5
B	36.4	4	145.6
C	35.6	3	106.8
D	9.2	2	18.4
F	4.1	1	4.1
		Total	348.4

> **Comparison of the performance ratings of the Adult Court System, the Family/Juvenile Court System and the Adult Corrections System**

Citywide, the adult court system is rated more favorably than family court and adult corrections. This pattern is consistent across the service areas except in the E2 PSA.

Police Service Area
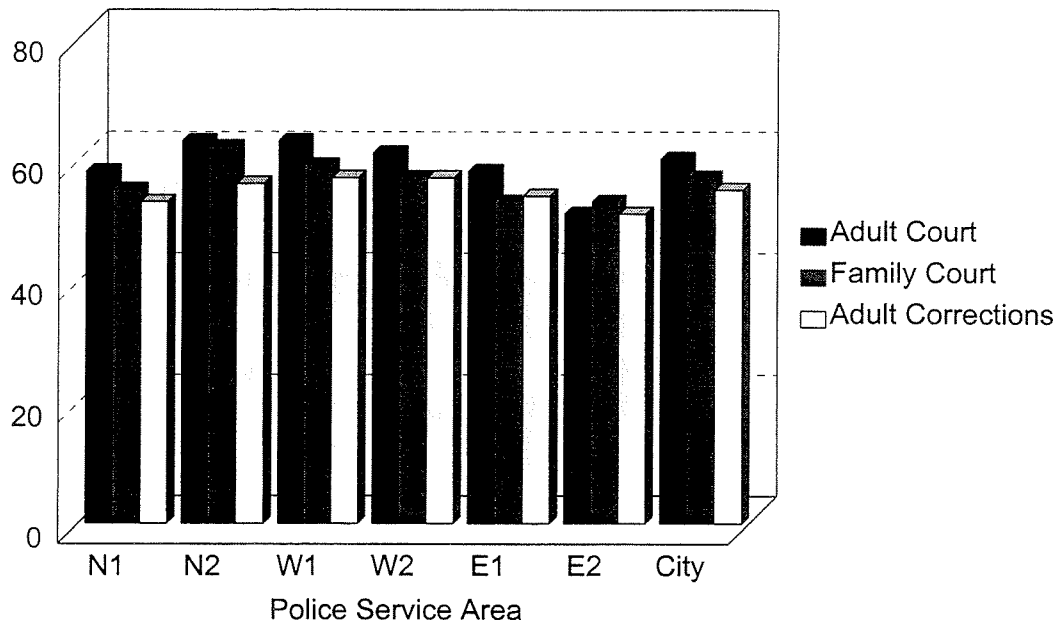
The Adult Court system is generally rated more favorably with a citywide rating of 60 as compared to 57 for the Family/Juvenile Court system and 55 for the Adult Corrections system. This pattern is consistent across the police service areas with the exception of the E2 PSA where the rating is 51 for the Adult Court System, 53 for the Family/Juvenile Court System, and 51 for the Adult Corrections system.

IV. EXPERIENCE WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Section IV reports respondent answers to questions about their experience with the criminal justice system.

- Have you ever been a defendant in a criminal case?

- Have you ever been a witness in a criminal case?

- Have you ever been a victim of a crime?

- Has a member of your household ever been a victim of a crime?

- How many times have you or a member of your household been the victim of a crime?

- What was the crime? [or if more than one–What were the two most serious crimes?]

- Did you report the crime(s) to the police?

- Have you ever reported a crime to the police?

- In general, which of the following statements most accurately reflects your view of the service your received [very dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, somewhat satisfied, very satisfied]?

Have you ever been a defendant in a criminal case?

Five percent of city residents acknowledge having been a defendant in a criminal case, ranging from two percent in the W1 PSA to ten percent in the E1 PSA.
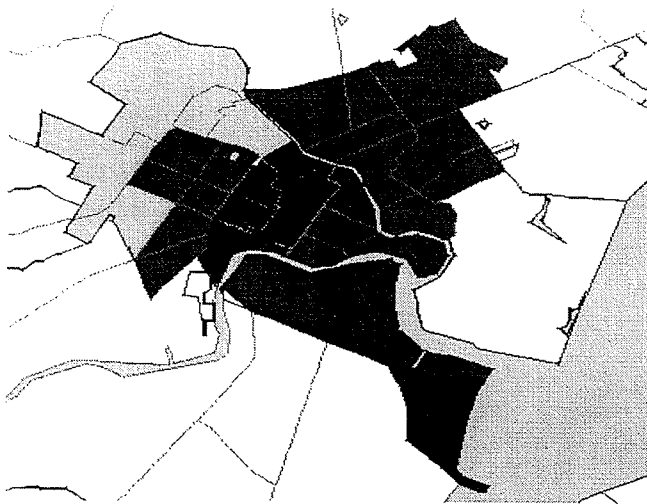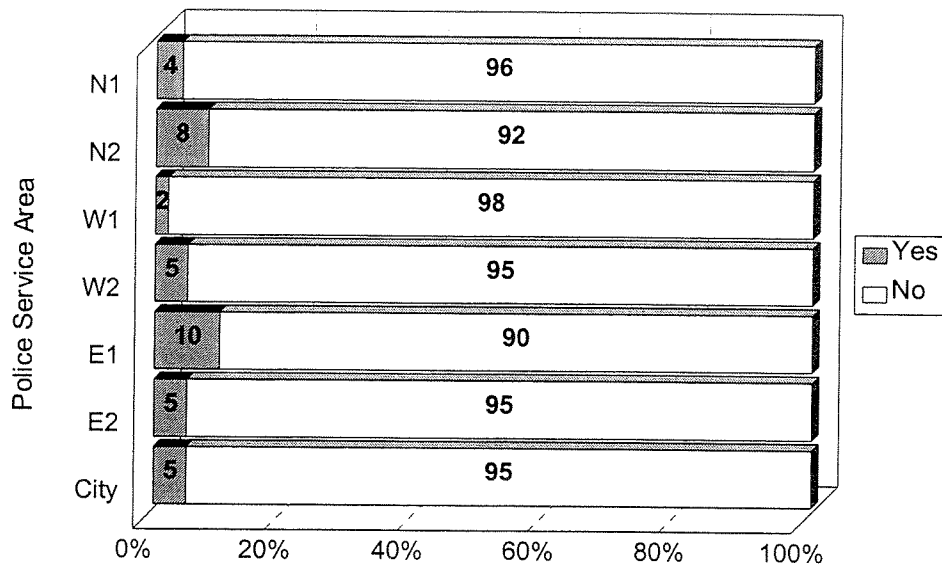
In the area shaded in black, 10% say that they have been a defendant in a criminal case; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 4% and 8%; in the medium gray area, it is 2%. These differences have marginal statistical significance.

Just five percent of city residents say that they have been a defendant in a criminal case. The differences in the responses across the service areas are not statistically significant with the exception that only 2% of the residents of the W1 PSA acknowledge having been a defendant as compared to 10% of the E1 PSA.

Most likely to say that they have been a defendant in a criminal case: there are no significant statistical differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to say that they have been a defendant in a criminal case: there are no significant statistical differences among the demographic categories.

Have you ever been a witness in a criminal case?

Ten percent of Wilmington residents say that they have been a witness in a criminal case. The difference in this response across the service areas is not statistically significant.
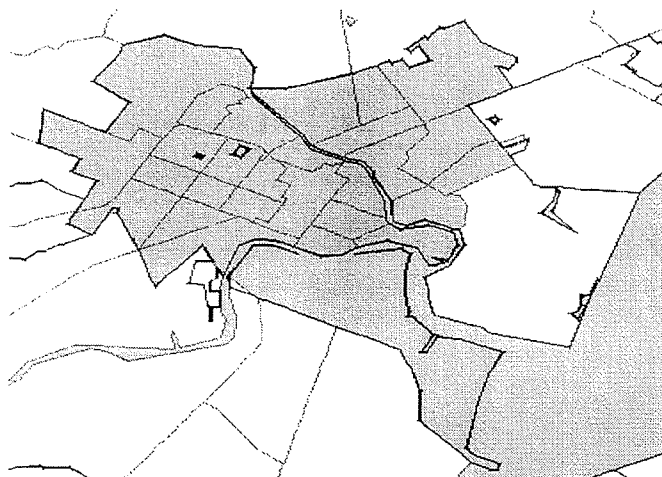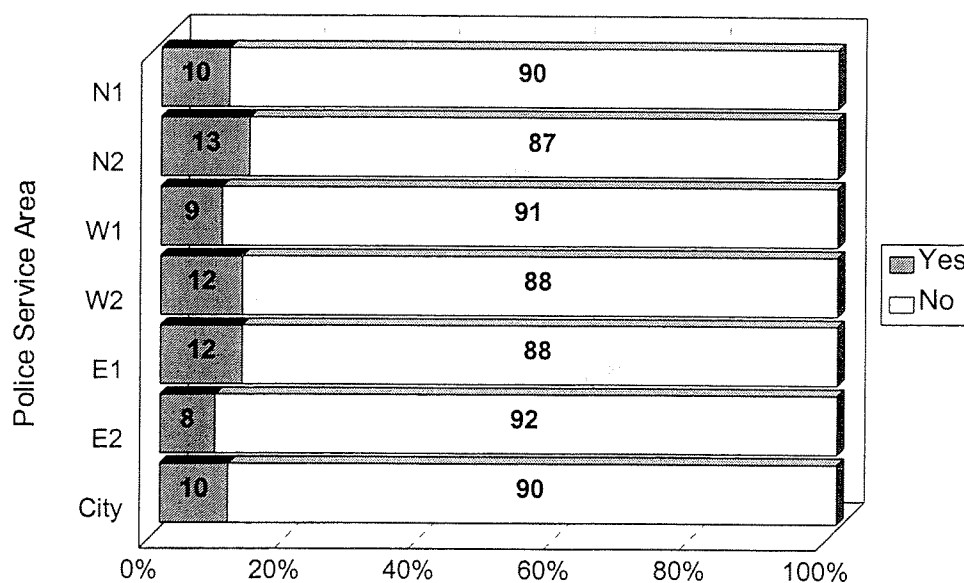
Responses from the six service areas are not significantly different from the city as a whole where 10% of those surveyed say that they have been a witness in a criminal case.

One out of ten Wilmington residents say that they have been a witness in a criminal case. There is no statistically significant difference in this response across the service areas.

Most likely to say that they have been a witness in a criminal case: those in households with children 10 to 17 (19%).

Least likely to say that they have been a witness in a criminal case: those who are widowed (3%); those who are aged 66 and older (4%).

Have you ever been a victim of a crime?

Four out of ten Wilmington residents have been a victim of a crime, varying from a high of half in the N1 PSA to a low of one-third in the E1 PSA.

Police Service Area	Yes	No
N1	50	50
N2	38	62
W1	47	53
W2	40	60
E1	31	69
E2	36	64
City	43	57
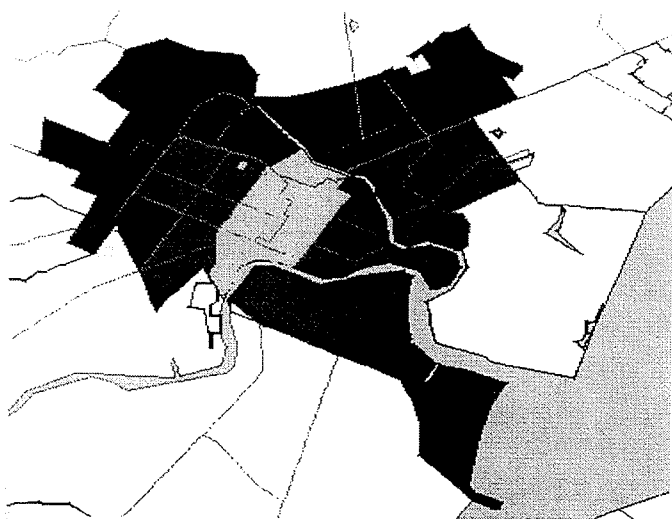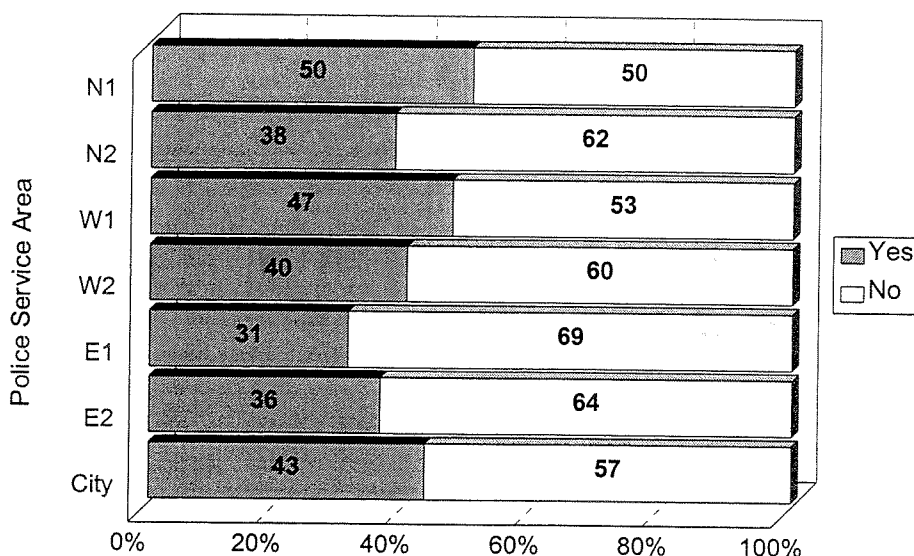
In the area shaded in black, 47% to 50% say that they have been a victim of a crime; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 36% and 40%; in the medium gray area, it is 31%.

Forty three percent of respondents citywide say that they have been a victim of a crime. The highest proportion of respondents indicating that they have been victimized are in the N1 and W1 PSAs.

Most likely to say that they have been a victim of a crime: those with a college degree (53%); those with post graduate work (70%); whites (53%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $74,999 last year (51%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (59%); those between 36 and 45 (58%); and those between 46 and 55 (58%).

Least likely to say that they have been a victim of a crime: those with a high school education or less (31%); those who are widowed (28%); African-Americans (33%); those who rent their own home (34%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (32%); those between 56 and 65 (33%); and those aged 66 and older (29%).

Has a member of your household ever been a victim of a crime?

A third of the respondents citywide say that a member of their household has been a victim of a crime. With the exception of the N2 PSA, there is not a statistically significant difference in the responses across the service areas.

One-third of the respondents citywide say that a member of their household has been a victim of a crime. The differences in responses across the service areas are not statistically significant (given the number of respondents who refused to answer the question or did not know the correct answer).

Most likely to say that a member of their household had been a victim of a crime: those with a college degree (48%); whites (40%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (44%) or between $$50,000 and $74,999 (40%); those between 36 and 45 (43%).

There are no statistically significantly differences in the responses across the service areas as to whether a member of a respondent's household had been a victim of a crime.

Least likely to say that a member of their household had been a victim of a crime: those with 8th grade education or less (21%) or with some high school (19%); African-Americans (25%); those who rent their housing unit (26%); those in households with incomes under $35,000 last year (26%) or $50,000 and above (17%); those aged 66 and older (18%).

> ## How many times have you or a member of your household been a victim of a crime in the past year?

Fourteen percent of the respondents (or a member of their households) have been a victim of a crime in the past year and an additional nine percent have been a victim more than once. There are no significant statistical differences in the responses to this question across the service areas.

Police Service Area
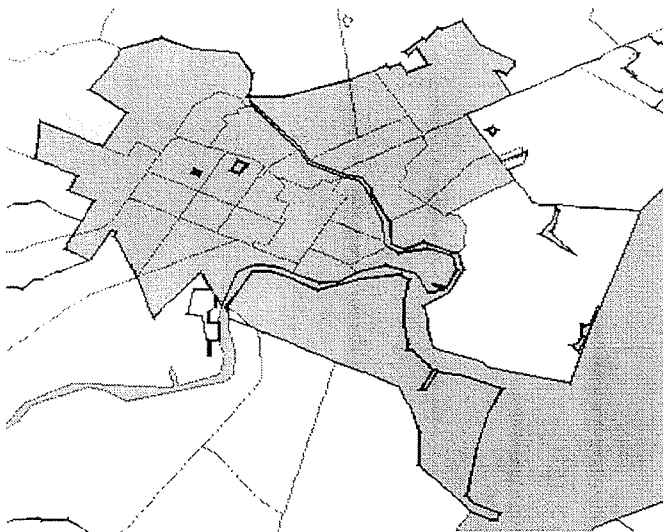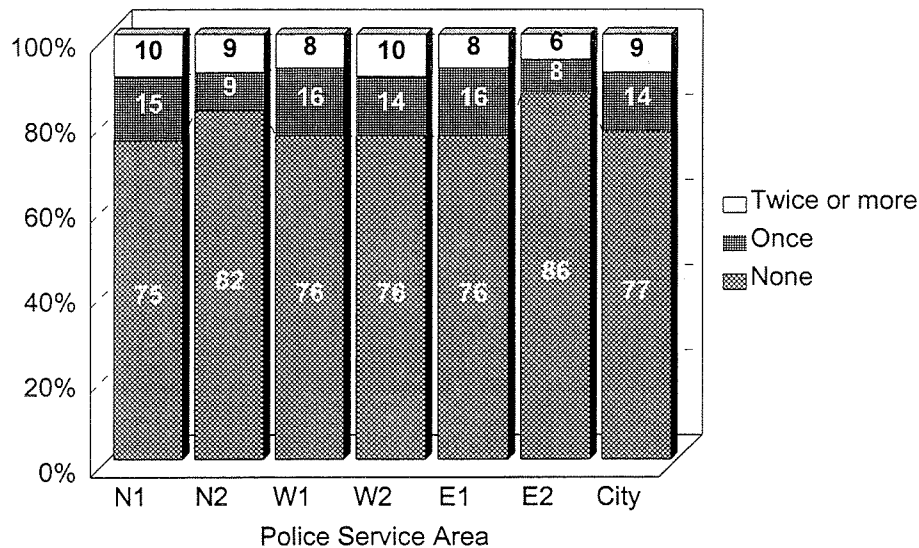
There are no significant statistical differences across the service areas in the number of times that respondents (or a member of their households) have been victims of crimes in the past year.

In the city as a whole, 23% of the respondents citywide (or a member of their households) have been a victim of a crime at least once in the past year. There are no significant differences across the service areas in the number of times that respondents have been a victim of a crime.

Most likely to say that they have been a victim of a crime one or more times in the past year: those 18 to 25 (30%) or 36 to 45 (34%).

Least likely to say they have been a victim of a crime one or more times in the past year: those 56 to 65 (13%) or 66 and older (10%); those who are widowed (10%).

> **What was the crime or, if more than one, the two most serious crimes [that you or a member of your household had been a victim of in the past year]?**

Because of the number of different responses to this question, cross tabulations by service area or by various demographic characteristics could not be carried out. Table 4 summarizes the responses to the question about the types of crimes that respondents specified.

Table 4: Crimes Experienced by Respondents in the Last Year

Crime	First Crime		Second Crime	
	No.	%	No.	%
Auto break-in; vandalism	78	7.7	27	2.7
Physical Assault	17	1.7	7	.7
Robbery from person	20	2.0	6	.6
Stolen car	24	2.4	7	.7
Home break-in	32	3.2	14	1.4
Vandalism, mischief	11	1.1	9	.9
Theft	19	1.9	12	1.2
Rape	4	.4		
Hit and run	3	.3		
Kidnaped, abducted	2	.2		
Business break-in	3	.3		
Domestic violence	2	.2	2	.2
Police brutality	2	.2		
Murder	2	.2		
Miscellaneous	11	1.1	5	.5
Subtotal	230	22.7	89	8.8
Refused	2	.2		
Not Applicable	780	77.1	923	91.2
Total	1012	100.0	1012	100.0

Did you report the crimes to the police?

Of those who indicate that they or a member of their household had been a victim of a crime (or crimes), 81 percent say that they reported the crime to the police and an additional seven percent say that they reported some of the crimes.

Police Service Area
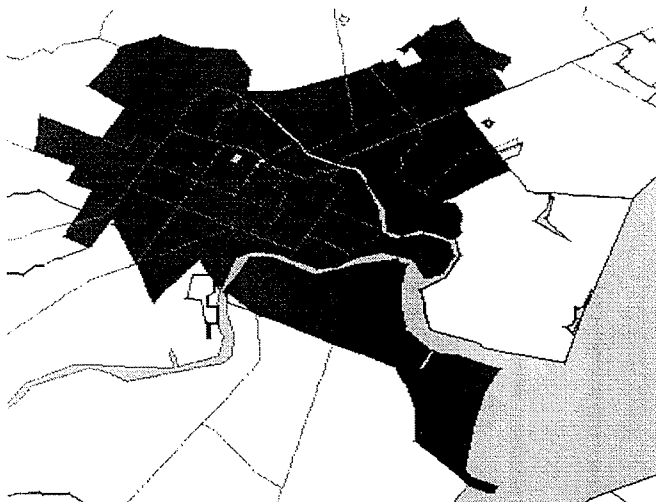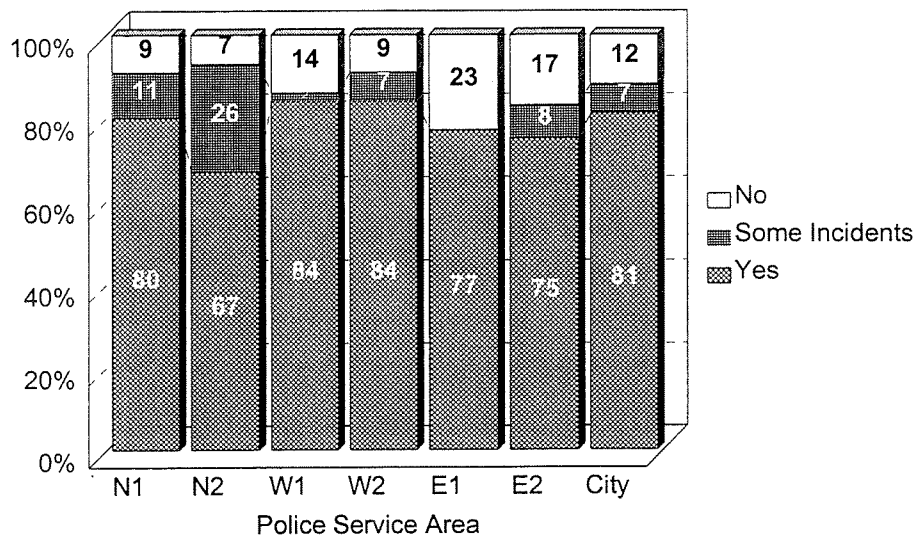
There are no significant differences among the service areas in the likelihood that respondents say that they reported a crime that they (or a member of their household) had been a victim of in the last year except for a slightly smaller probability of reporting by respondents from the N2 PSA.

Eighty-one percent of those who say that they (or a member of their household) had been a victim of a crime in the past year also indicated that they reported the crime to the police. The differences among the service areas in the response to this question are not statistically significant except that it is somewhat less likely for a respondent from the N2 PSA to say that they reported the crime.

Most likely to have reported a crime: those in households with children under 10 (90%).

Least likely to have reported a crime: there are no significant differences among the demographic categories.

Have you ever reported a crime to the police?

Almost half of the respondents citywide say that they have (at some time) reported a crime to the police. There are no significant differences in the responses to this question across the service areas

Police Service Area

	Yes	No
N1	45	55
N2	53	47
W1	49	51
W2	45	55
E1	50	50
E2	45	55
City	48	52

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
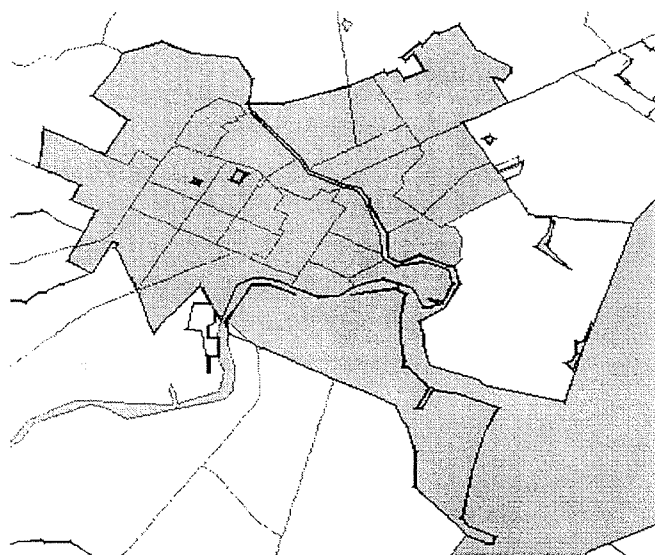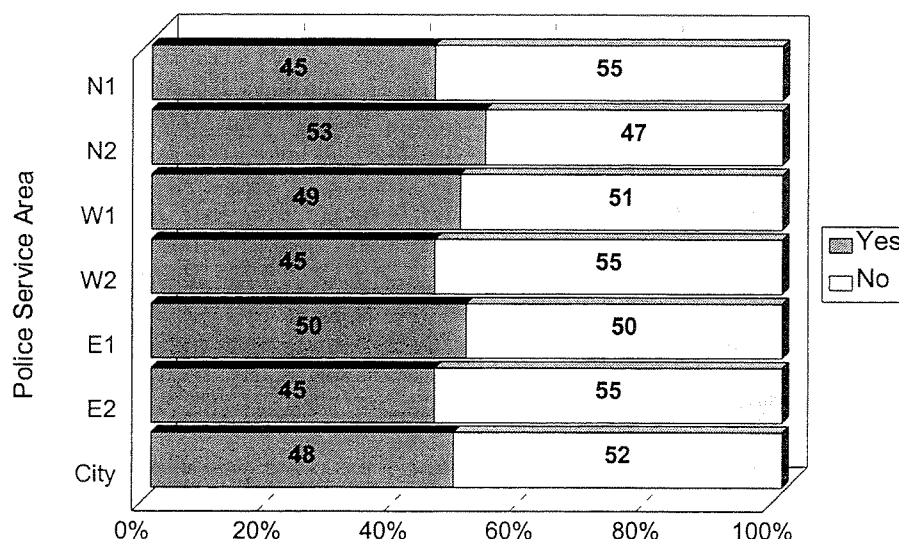
There are no significant differences among the respondents from the various service areas in their response to the question about whether they had ever reported a crime to the police.

Forty-eight percent of the respondents citywide say that at some time in the past they have reported a crime to the police. There are no significant differences among the respondents from the various service areas in their answers to this question.

Most likely to have reported a crime to the police: those with post graduate work (70%); whites (55%); those in households with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 (63%) or $75,000 and above (66%) last year; those 36 to 45 (58%) or 46 to 55 (61%).

Least likely to have reported a crime to the police: those with some high school or less (33%); those who are widowed (36%); those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (27%); those who have lived in their housing unit (37%) or neighborhood (32%) less than one year; those who rent (39%); those in household with incomes less than $20,000 (39%) or between $20,000 and $34,999 (38%) last year; those 18 to 25 (39%) or 66 and older (38%).

> ## In general, which of the following statements most accurately reflects your view as to the police service you received?

Of those who say that someone in their household had been a victim of a crime in the past year and that they had reported one or more of the incidents to the police, 31 percent of the respondents citywide say that they were very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with the service they received. Dissatisfaction was greatest in the N2 and E1 PSAs.
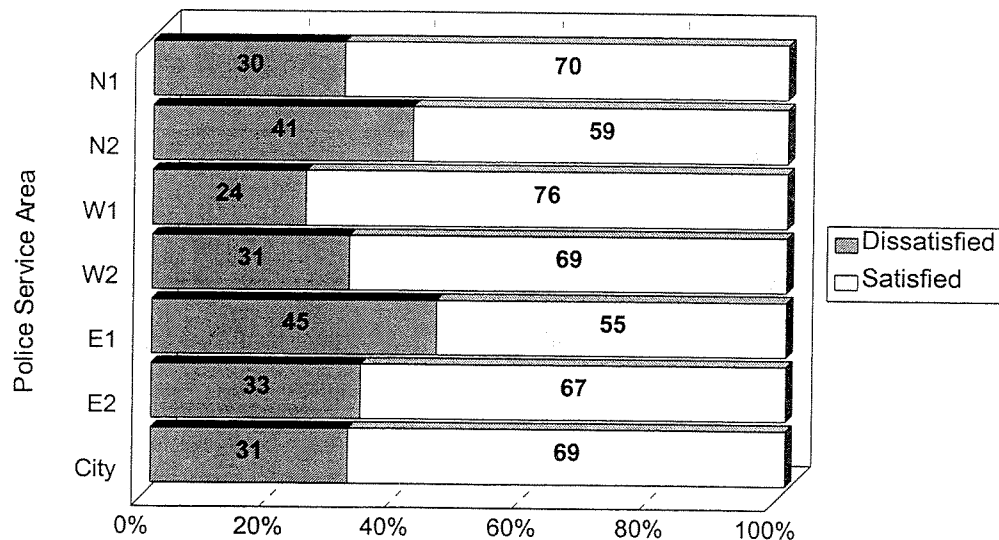
who
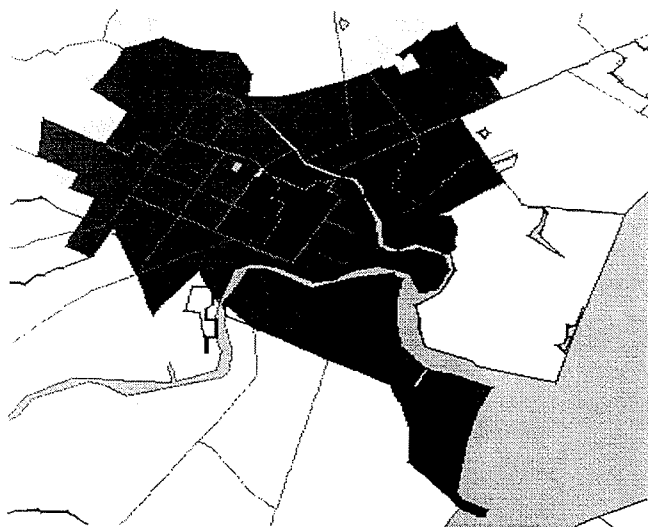
Among those who reported a crime to the police during the last year, there is some tendency (but only at the 90% confidence level) for residents of the N2 (41%) and E1 PSAs (45%) to say that they are dissatisfied with the service they received as compared to respondents citywide (31%).

Thirty-one percent of the respondents citywide (who reported a crime in the last year) say that they are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with the service they received. Residents of the N2 and E1 PSAs are somewhat more likely to express dissatisfaction.

Most likely to express dissatisfaction with the service they received: those with 8th grade education or less (60%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (52%); those who rent their current housing unit (39%); those in households with incomes below $20,000 last year (43%).

Least likely to express dissatisfaction with the service they received: college graduates (24%) or those with post graduate work (19%); those in households with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 last year (17%).

V. NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked about the severity of various neighborhood problems. Section V summarizes their responses to these questions.

- On a scale of one to five, how much are ... a problem in your neighborhood?
  dirty streets
  too few recreational programs for juveniles
  groups of persons hanging around on the streets
  abandoned houses or buildings
  poor street lighting
  drugs being sold in the street
  beggars or panhandlers
  violent crimes
  property crimes
  truancy
  street gangs
  prostitution
  abandoned vehicles
  traffic enforcement
  the run-down condition of housing

The Summary Variable. Respondents were asked to rate on a scale of one to five, how much a particular issue such as dirty streets was a problem in their neighborhood. For purpose of presentation in graphical form, the five point scale was condensed into a three point scale with the ratings of one and two representing a minor or no problem, three a moderate problem, and four and five a serious problem (meaning a significant or extreme problem). However, in order to fully represent the views of the respondents, a summary variable was created which provides a simple indication of the extent to which people rated the problem as 1 (not a problem) to 5 (extreme problem). For example, the summary variable for the issue of dirty streets was calculated as follows:

1	45.3%	multiplied by 1	45.3
2	19.6%	multiplied by 2	39.2
3	17.3%	multiplied by 3	51.9
4	7.6%	multiplied by 4	30.4
5	10.1%	multiplied by 5	50.5
Total			217.3

Summary Variable = 217.3/5 or .43 [See pages 58 to 59 for further information on the summary variable].

> On a scale of one to five, how much are dirty streets a problem in your neighborhood?

About 20 percent of Wilmington residents feel that dirty streets are a problem in their neighborhood. The most concern about this issue is expressed in the N2, W2, E1 and E2 service areas.
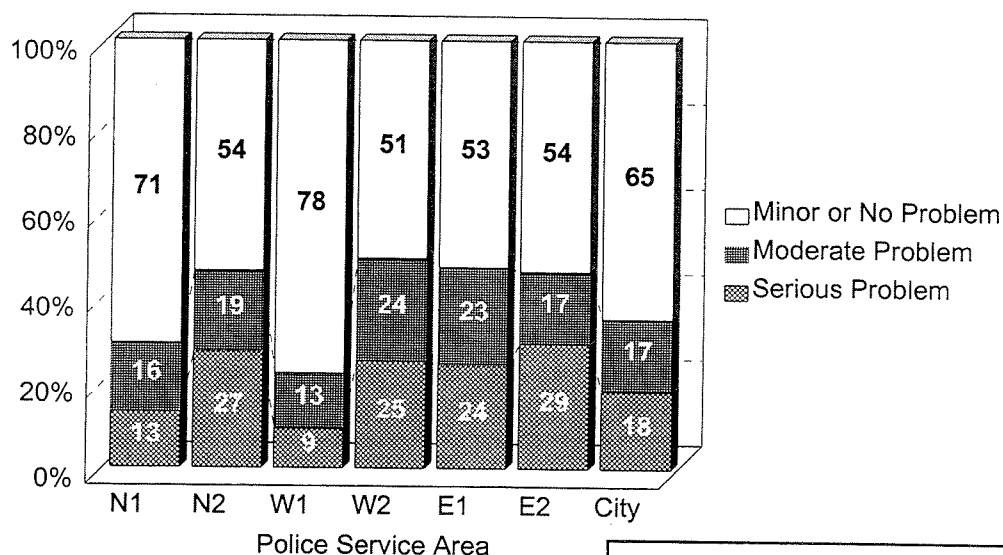
Summary Variable	
N1	.39
N2	.50
W1	.36
W2	.52
E1	.52
E2	.53
City	.43

Minor or No Problem
Moderate Problem
Serious Problem

Police Service Area
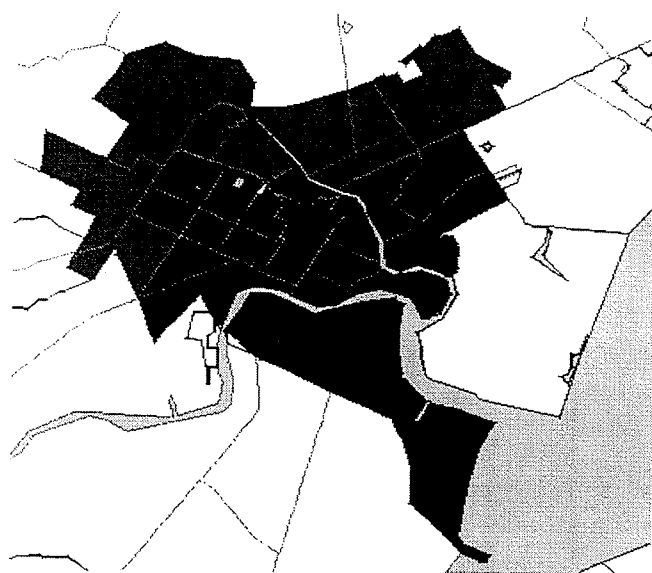
In the area shaded in black, between 24% and 29% believe that dirty streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 9% and 13%.

One in five Wilmington residents feels that dirty streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. This concern is greatest in the N2, W2, E1, and E2 service areas where between 24% and 29% of the residents cite dirty streets as a significant or extreme problem.

Most likely to say that dirty streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school or less (25%); those in households with children under 10 (26%) or 10 to 17 (25%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (29%); those in households with less than $20,000 income last year (25%); those between 18 and 25 (27%).

Least likely to say that dirty streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (11%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (9%); those aged 66 and older (11%); whites (12%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are too few recreational programs for juveniles a problem in your neighborhood?

Two out of five Wilmington residents say that too few recreational programs for juveniles area is a serious problem in their neighborhood. Residents of the W2 and E1 service areas are the most concerned about this issue.
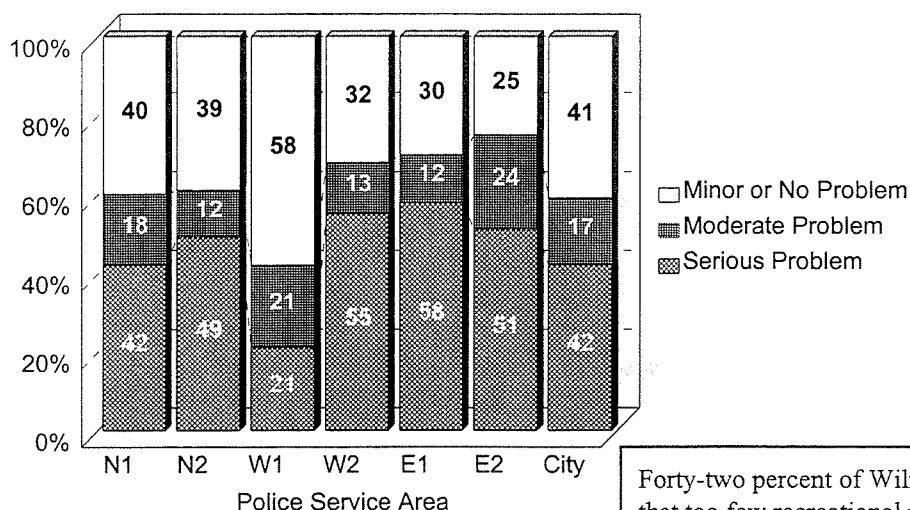
Summary Variable	
N1	.61
N2	.64
W1	.46
W2	.68
E1	.71
E2	.70
City	.59

Legend:
☐ Minor or No Problem
▦ Moderate Problem
▧ Serious Problem

Police Service Area
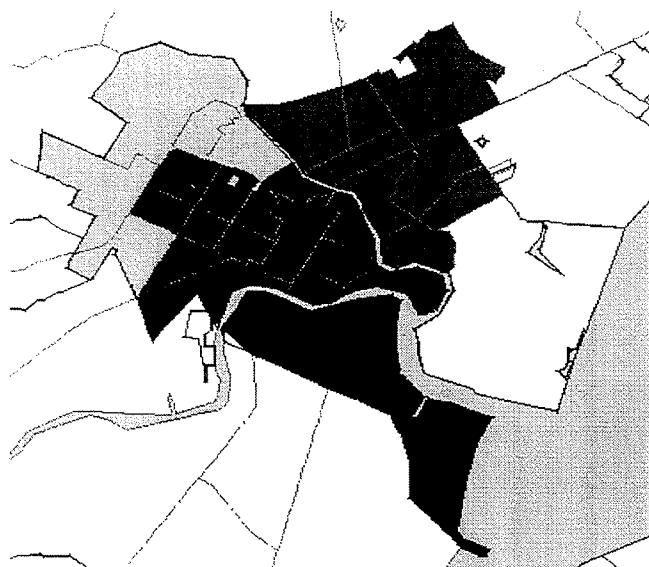
In the area shaded in black, between 51% and 58% say that too few recreational programs for juveniles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 42% and 49%; in the medium gray area it is 21%.

Forty-two percent of Wilmington residents feel that too few recreational programs for juveniles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. This concern is greatest in the W2, E1, and E2 PSAs and least in the W1 PSA.

Most likely to say that too few recreational programs for juveniles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school or less (50%); those who are divorced or separated (49%); those in households with children under 10 (56%) or 10 to 17 (57%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (62%); African-Americans (52%); those in households with less than $35,000 income last year (48%); those between 25 and 45 (49%).

Least likely to say that too few recreational programs for juveniles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (29%); those who are widowed (30%); whites (27%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (18%); those aged 66 and older (25%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are groups of persons hanging around on the streets a problem in your neighborhood?

Citywide, over 36 percent of the respondents say that groups of people hanging around on the streets is a serious problem. This concern is greatest in the N2 an E1 service areas.

Legend:
☐ Minor or No Problem
▥ Moderate Problem
▨ Serious Problem

X-axis: N1 N2 W1 W2 E1 E2 City — Police Service Area
Y-axis: 0% to 100%

Bar values:
- N1: 54 (top), 17, (bottom)
- N2: 27, 13, 60
- W1: 70, 14, 16
- W2: 33, 18, 49
- E1: 17, 13, 70
- E2: 36, 11, 53
- City: 49, 15, 36

Summary Variable	
N1	.51
N2	.73
W1	.39
W2	.67
E1	.78
E2	.68
City	.56
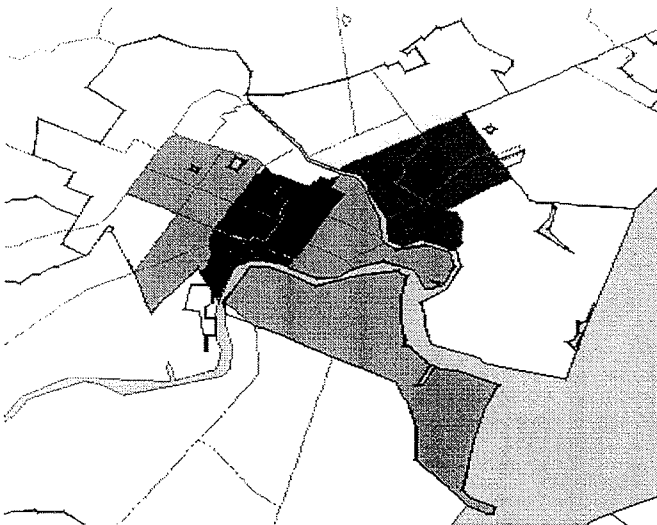
In the area shaded in black, 70% say that groups of persons hanging around on the streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 60%; in the medium gray area it is between 49% and 53%; in the light gray area, it is 29%; in the white area, its is 16%.

Thirty-six percent of Wilmington residents feel that groups of persons hanging out on the streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. Fully 70% of those in the E1 PSA feel very concerned about this issue, followed by 60% of those in the N2 PSA.

Most likely to say that groups of persons hanging around on the streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those who are divorced or separated (49%); those in households with children under 10 (54%) or 10 to 17 (53%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (66%); African-Americans (49%).

Least likely to say that groups of persons hanging around on the streets are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those who are widowed (27%) or married (25%); whites (23%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are abandoned houses a problem in your neighborhood?

Just under 20 percent of Wilmington residents feel that abandoned houses or buildings are a serious problem in their neighborhood. Respondents living in the N2, E1 and E2 service areas are most likely to be concerned about this issue.

Summary Variable	
N1	.31
N2	.65
W1	.26
W2	.44
E1	.66
E2	.55
City	.40

Chart — abandoned houses as a problem by Police Service Area:

Legend: Minor or No Problem; Moderate Problem; Serious Problem

PSA	Minor or No Problem	Moderate	Serious
N1	84	10	6
N2	38	14	48
W1	93		
W2	67	13	20
E1	35	18	47
E2	45	23	33
City	72	10	18

X-axis: Police Service Area
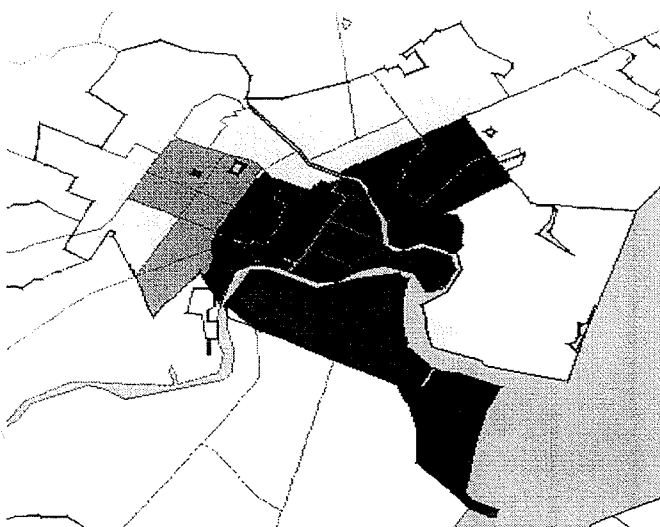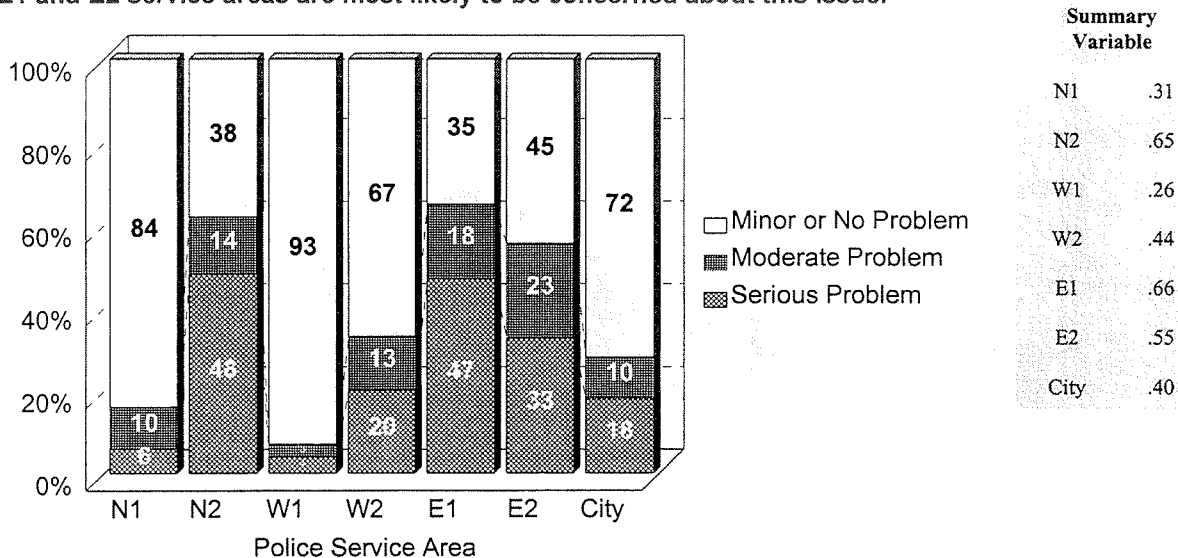
In the area shaded in black, almost 50% say that abandoned houses are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 33%; in the medium gray area it is 20%; in the light gray area, it is 6% or less.

Eighteen percent of Wilmington residents feel that abandoned houses are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. This concern varies significantly from about 4% in the W1 PSA to almost 50% in the N2 and E1 PSAs.

Most likely to say that abandoned houses are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school or less (30%); those in households with children under 10 (26%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (27%); African-Americans (28%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (27%).

Least likely to say that abandoned houses are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those who are married (10%); whites (7%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $74,999 last year (11%) or $75,000 and above (6%); those aged 66 and older (11%).

On a scale of one to five, how much is poor street lighting a problem in your neighborhood?

Seventy percent of the respondents citywide say that poor street lighting is a minor problem or not a problem. The most concern about street lighting is expressed by residents of the N2, W2, E1 and E2 service areas.

Summary Variable	
N1	.35
N2	.43
W1	.33
W2	.41
E1	.50
E2	.49
City	.39

Chart (Police Service Area):
- N1: 76 (Minor or No Problem), 14 (Moderate), 10 (Serious)
- N2: 67, 13, 20
- W1: 80, 12, 8
- W2: 67, 18, 15
- E1: 55, 21, 24
- E2: 51, 21, 28
- City: 71, 15, 14

Legend: ☐ Minor or No Problem ▦ Moderate Problem ▧ Serious Problem

Only fourteen percent of Wilmington residents feel that poor street lighting is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood, a view that varies from 8% in the W1 PSA to 28% in the E2 PSA.

Most likely to say that poor street lighting is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those in households with children under 10 (23%) or from 10 to 17 (21%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (21%).

Least likely to say that poor street lighting is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those aged 66 and older (5%).

In the area shaded in black, between 20% and 28% say that poor street lighting is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 15%; and in the medium gray area it is between 8% and 10%.

On a scale of one to five, how much are drugs being sold on the street a problem in your neighborhood?

Just over a third of Wilmington residents say that drugs are a serious problem in their neighborhood but this concern varies significantly by service area with those living in the N2, W2, E1 and E2 service areas expressing the most concern.
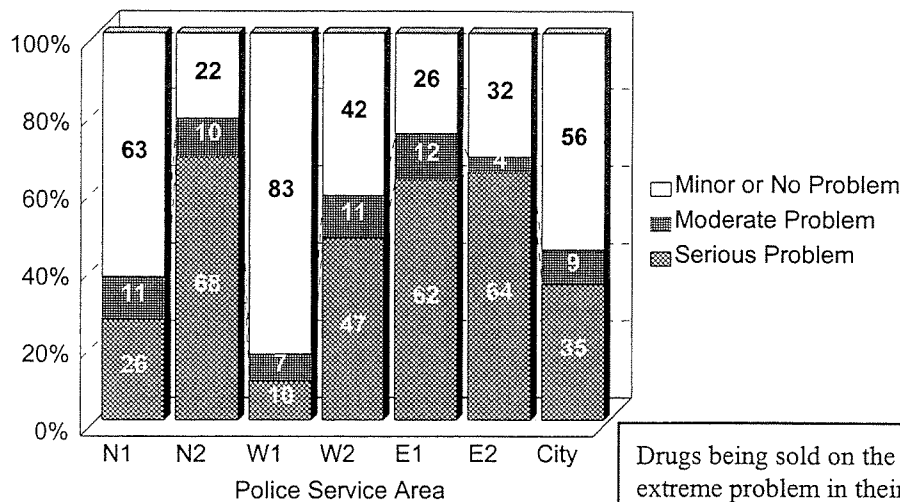
Summary Variable	
N1	.45
N2	.78
W1	.32
W2	.64
E1	.75
E2	.72
City	.52

Chart values (Minor or No Problem / Moderate Problem / Serious Problem):

Area	Minor or No Problem	Moderate	Serious
N1	63	11	26
N2	22	10	68
W1	83	7	10
W2	42	11	47
E1	26	12	62
E2	32	4	64
City	56	9	35

Police Service Area

☐ Minor or No Problem
▦ Moderate Problem
▨ Serious Problem
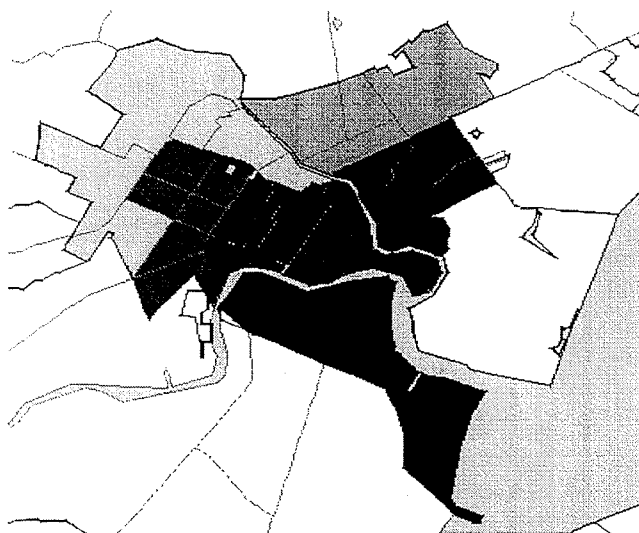
In the area shaded in black, between 62% and 68% say that drugs being sold on the street is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 47%; in the medium gray area it is 26%; in the light gray area, it is 10% or less.

Drugs being sold on the street is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood according to 35% of residents citywide and in three service areas, the N2, E1 and E2 areas, over 60% of the respondents share this view.

Most likely to say that drugs being sold on the streets is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school or less (57%); those who are divorced or separated (48%) or never married (43%); those in households with children under 10 (48%) or 10 to 17 (50%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (65%); African-Americans (50%); those who rent their home (45%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (53%); those between 18 and 25 (53%).

Least likely to say that drugs being sold on the streets is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (16%); those who are married (22%) or widowed (25%); whites (18%); those who own their own home (28%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (23%) or $50,000 and above (17%); those aged 66 and older (19%).

On a scale of one to five, how beggars or panhandlers a problem in your neighborhood?

Only about one in ten residents of Wilmington feels that beggars or panhandlers are a serious problem in their neighborhood but there is somewhat more concern about this problem in the N2, E1, and E2 service areas than there is citywide.

Summary Variable	
N1	.31
N2	.45
W1	.28
W2	.34
E1	.50
E2	.47
City	.35

Police Service Area

Legend: Minor or No Problem; Moderate Problem; Serious Problem
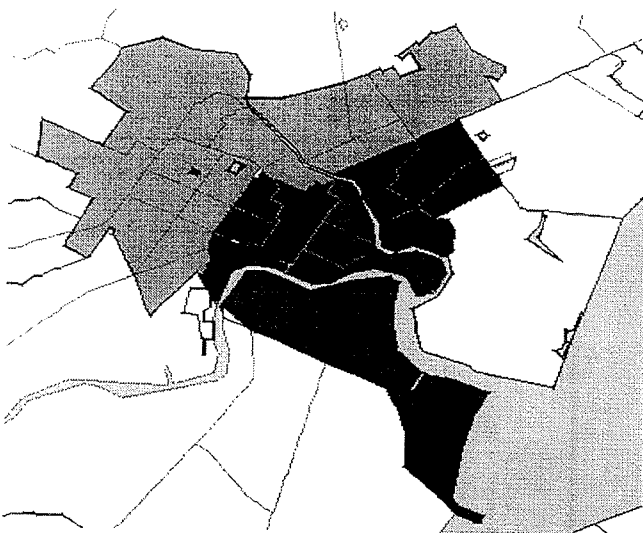
Citywide, beggars or panhandlers are an extreme or significant problem in their neighborhood for 12% of the respondents. This concern varies from 5% in the W1 PSA to 30% in the E1 PSA.

Most likely to say that beggars or panhandlers are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school or less (22%).

Least likely to say that beggars or panhandlers are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (5%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (7%); those aged 66 and older (7%).

In the area shaded in black, between 27% and 30% say that beggars or panhandlers are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 23%; in the medium gray area it is between 5% and 9%.

On a scale of one to five, how much are violent crimes a problem in your neighborhood?

For one in five Wilmington residents, violent crime is a serious problem. It is an especially serious problem for residents of the N2, E1, and E2 service areas.
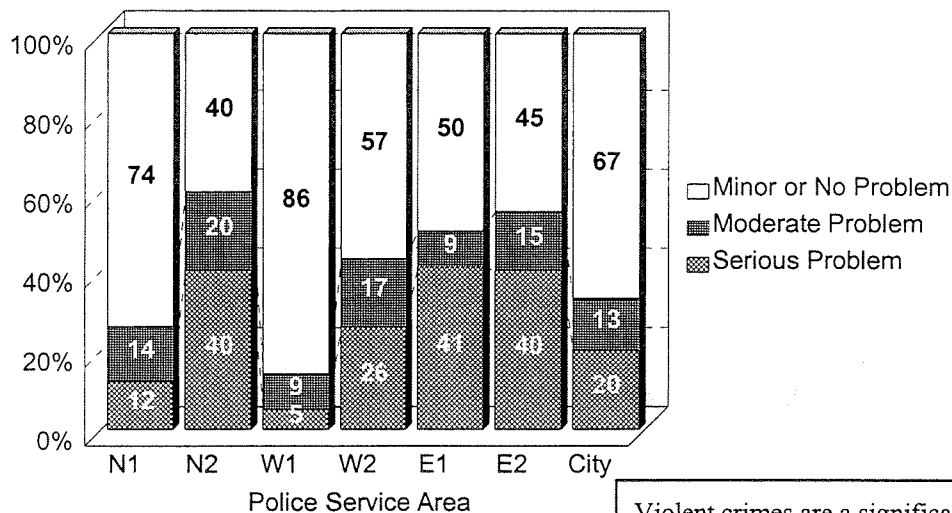
Summary Variable	
N1	.38
N2	.60
W1	.31
W2	.48
E1	.57
E2	.58
City	.43

Legend: Minor or No Problem / Moderate Problem / Serious Problem

Chart values by Police Service Area:
- N1: 74, 14, 12
- N2: 40, 20, 40
- W1: 86, 9, 5
- W2: 57, 17, 26
- E1: 50, 9, 41
- E2: 45, 15, 40
- City: 67, 13, 20

X-axis: N1 N2 W1 W2 E1 E2 City — Police Service Area

In the area shaded in black, 40% say that violent crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 26%; in the medium gray area it is 12%; in the light gray area, it is 5%.
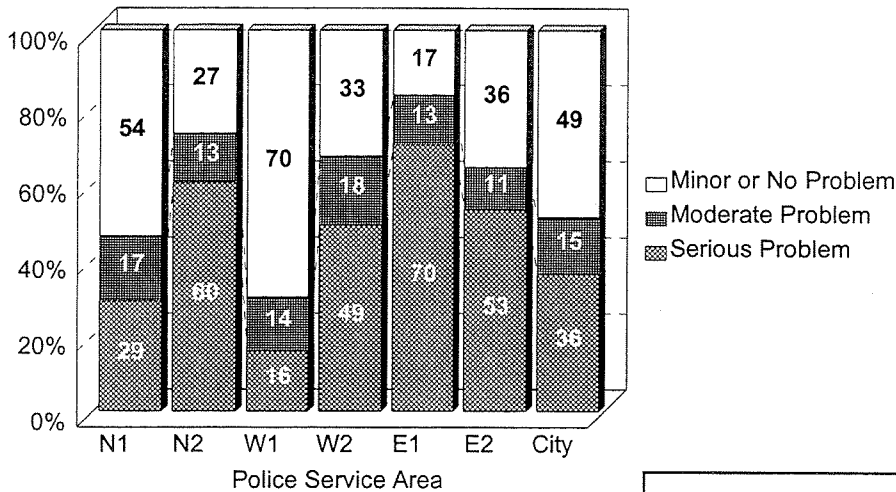
Violent crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood for 20% of the respondents citywide. Only 5% the respondents from the W1 are similarly concerned about violent crimes as compared to 40% in the N2, E1 and E2 PSAs.

Most likely to say that violent crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with 8th grade education or less (35%) or some high school (31%); those in households with children under 10 (30%) or 10 to 17 (31%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (40%); African-Americans (29%); those who rent their home (28%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (31%); those between 18 and 25 (31%).

Least likely to say that violent crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (8%); those who are married (11%) or widowed (13%); whites (10%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (11%) or $50,000 and above (9%); those aged 66 and older (13%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are property crimes a problem in your neighborhood?

Property crime is a serious problem for just over 20 percent of Wilmington residents. Almost a third of the respondents living in the N2 service area say that property crime is a serious problem.

Summary Variable	
N1	.49
N2	.51
W1	.47
W2	.49
E1	.55
E2	.53
City	.49

Bar chart — Police Service Area. Legend: Minor or No Problem; Moderate Problem; Serious Problem.

	N1	N2	W1	W2	E1	E2	City
Minor or No Problem	56	59	58	57	48	49	56
Moderate Problem	24	11	23	23	26	24	22
Serious Problem	20	30	19	20	26	27	22
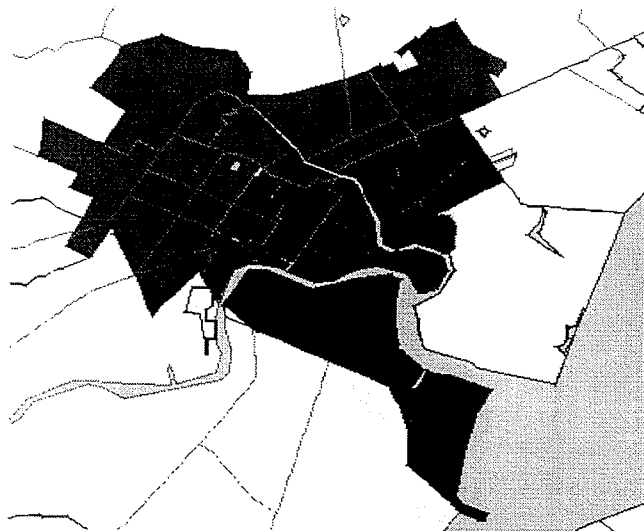
In the area shaded in black, between 26% and 30% say that property crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is about 20%.

Twenty-two percent of Wilmington respondents say that property crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. The differences across the service areas are relatively small with the W1 PSA having the lowest proportion of respondents who are very concerned about property crimes (19%) and the N2 PSA the highest (30%).

Most likely to say that property crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those between 36 and 45 (30%).

Least likely to say that property crimes are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those who are widowed (13%); those aged 66 and older (14%).

On a scale of one to five, how much is truancy a problem in your neighborhood?

Three-quarters of the respondents citywide say that truancy is only a minor problem or no problem in their neighborhood. However, a significantly greater proportion of the respondents living in the N2, E1, and E2 service areas believe that truancy is a serious neighborhood problem.
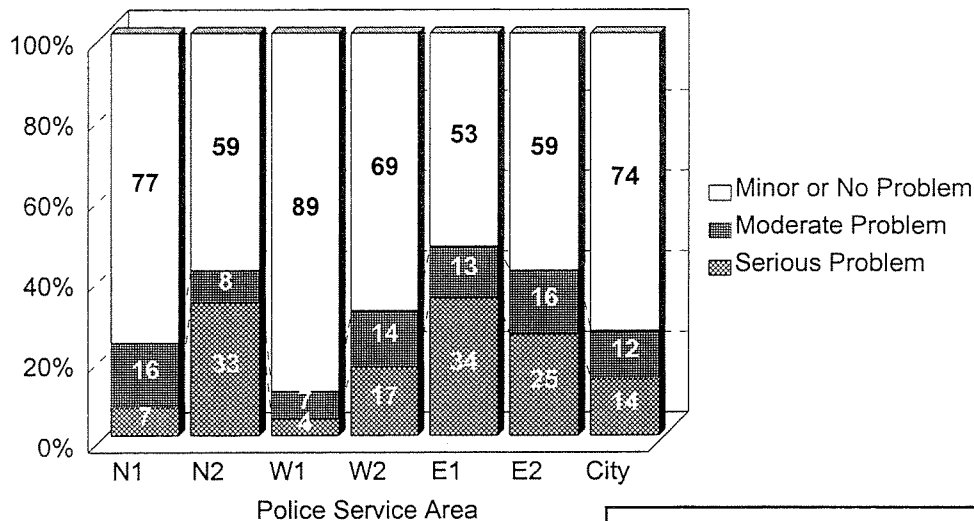
Summary Variable	
N1	.35
N2	.50
W1	.28
W2	.41
E1	.52
E2	.49
City	.38

Bar chart values:
- N1: 77 / 16 / 7
- N2: 59 / 8 / (13/...)
- W1: 89 / 7 / (...)
- W2: 69 / 14 / 17
- E1: 53 / 13 / 14
- E2: 59 / 16 / 25
- City: 74 / 12 / 14

Legend: □ Minor or No Problem; ▤ Moderate Problem; ▨ Serious Problem

X-axis: N1　N2　W1　W2　E1　E2　City
Police Service Area
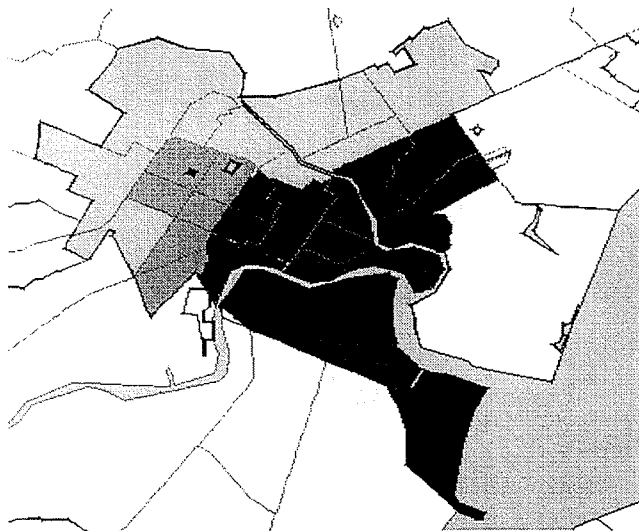
In the area shaded in black, between 33% and 34% say that truancy is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 25%; in the medium gray area it is 17%; and in the light gray area it is between 4% and 7%.
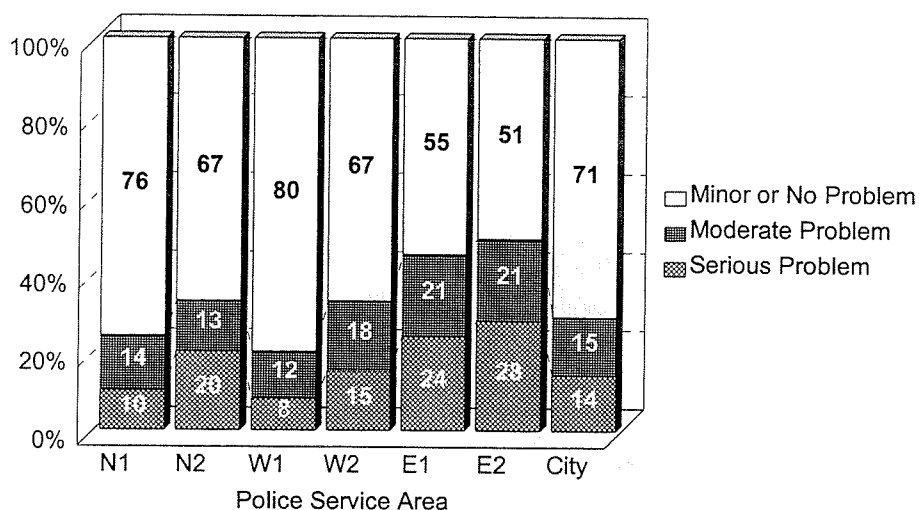
Truancy is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood for only 14% of Wilmington residents. Respondents in the N2 and E1 service areas are most concerned about the problem and those in the N1 and W1 areas are the least concerned.

Most likely to say that truancy is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with an 8th grade education (23%); those in households with children under 10 (23%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (29%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (21%); those between 18 and 25 (28%).

Least likely to say that truancy is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: college graduates (7%); whites (6%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,000 last year (6%) or $75,000 and above (4%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are street gangs a problem in your neighborhood?

Citywide, only a little more than ten percent of the respondents say that street gangs are a serious problem in their neighborhood, however a somewhat higher proportion of the respondents from the N2, W2, E1, and E2 service areas say that street gangs are a serious neighborhood problem.

Summary Variable	
N1	.30
N2	.40
W1	.26
W2	.40
E1	.43
E2	.42
City	.33

Police Service Area

Legend: Minor or No Problem / Moderate Problem / Serious Problem

Chart values: N1 (84, 8, 8); N2 (72, 6, 22); W1 (92, 6); W2 (70, 11, 19); E1 (67, 9, 24); E2 (67, 12, 21); City (80, 8, 12)
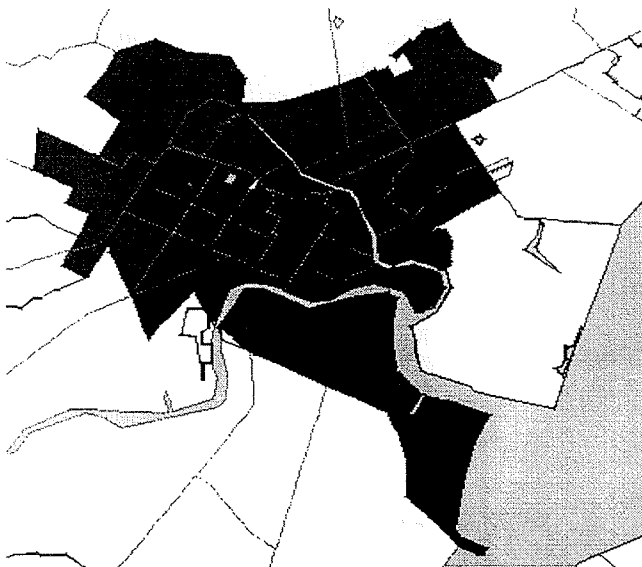
In the area shaded in black, between 19% and 24% believe that street gangs are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 2% and 8%.

Citywide, just over one in ten respondents are concerned that street gangs are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. In the N2, W2, E1, and E2 service areas, the rate is approximately two out of ten respondents.

Most likely to say that street gangs are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with 8th grade education or less (27%) or some high school (21%); those in households with children 10 to 17 (20%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (41%); those in households with less than $20,000 income last year (21%).

Least likely to say that street gangs are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with post graduate work (3%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (4%).

On a scale of one to five, how much is prostitution a problem in your neighborhood?

While just over ten percent of respondents citywide say that prostitution is a serious problem in their neighborhood, nearly a third of the residents of the N2 and E2 service areas, followed by a quarter of the residents of the E1 service area, regard prostitution as a serious problem.

Summary Variable	
N1	.26
N2	.50
W1	.22
W2	.33
E1	.49
E2	.49
City	.32

Legend: Minor or No Problem · Moderate Problem · Serious Problem

Police Service Area
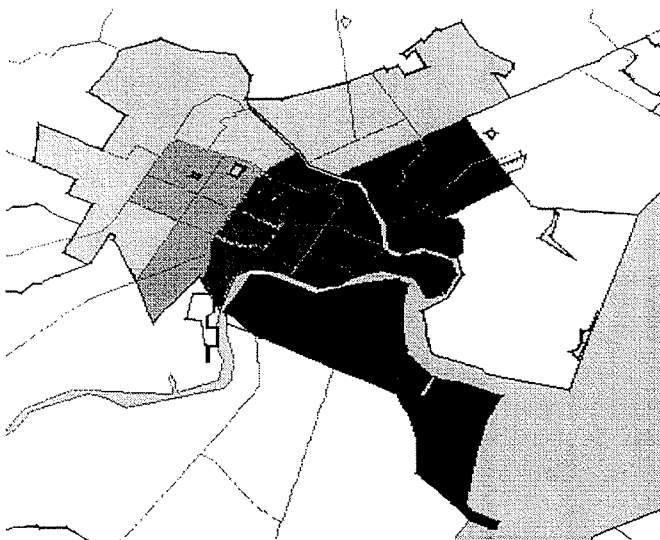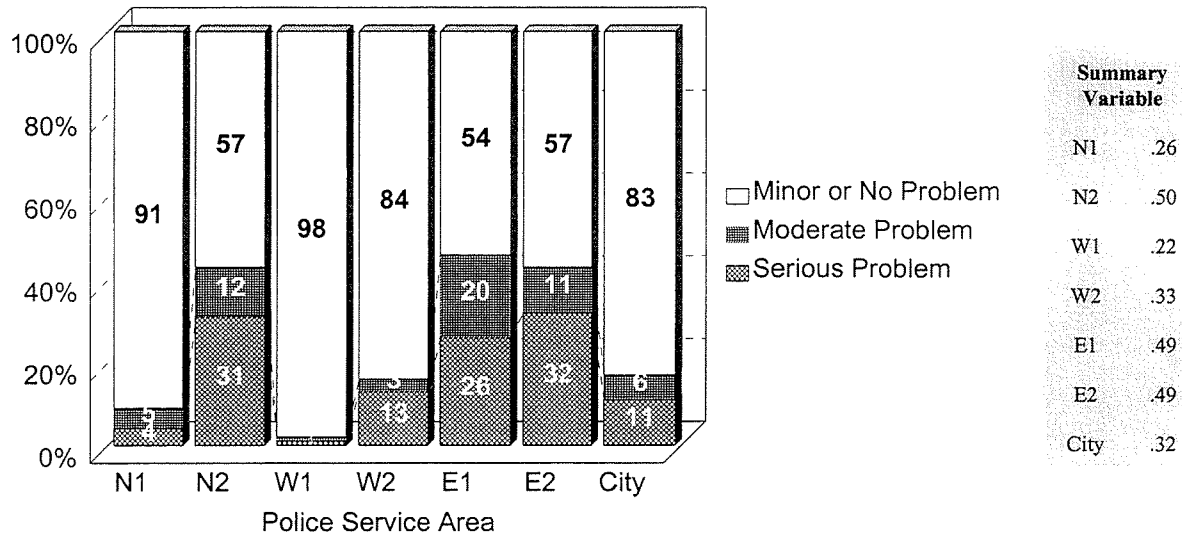
In the area shaded in black, between 31% and 32% say that prostitution is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 26%; in the medium gray area, it is 13%; in the light gray area, it is between 1% and 4%.
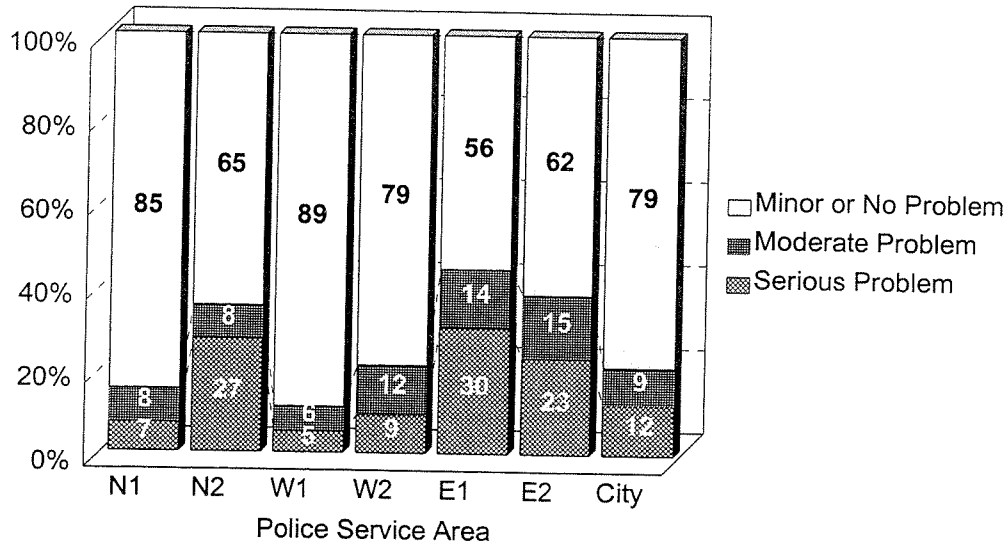
Only 11% of the respondents citywide say that prostitution is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood but the variance in this response across the service areas is substantial, ranging from just 1% in the W1 PSA to 32% in the E2 PSA.

Most likely to say that prostitution is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with an 8th grade education or less (22%) or some high school (20%); those in households with children under 10 (20%) or 10 to 17 (21%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (40%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 last year (21%); those between 18 and 25 (19%).

Least likely to say that prostitution is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with post graduate work (3%); whites (4%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (2%).

On a scale of one to five, how much are abandoned vehicles a problem in your neighborhood?

Only one in twenty city resident says that abandoned vehicles are a serious problem in their neighborhood but in the N2, E1 and E2 service areas about twice that proportion, or ten percent, feels that abandoned vehicles are a serious neighborhood problem.

Police Service Area		
N1	88	8 / 4
N2	72	17 / 11
W1	97	
W2	87	8 / 5
E1	82	7 / 11
E2	81	10 / 9
City	88	7 / 5

Legend:
- ☐ Minor or No Problem
- ▓ Moderate Problem
- ▒ Serious Problem

Summary Variable	
N1	.28
N2	.38
W1	.23
W2	.30
E1	.35
E2	.34
City	.29
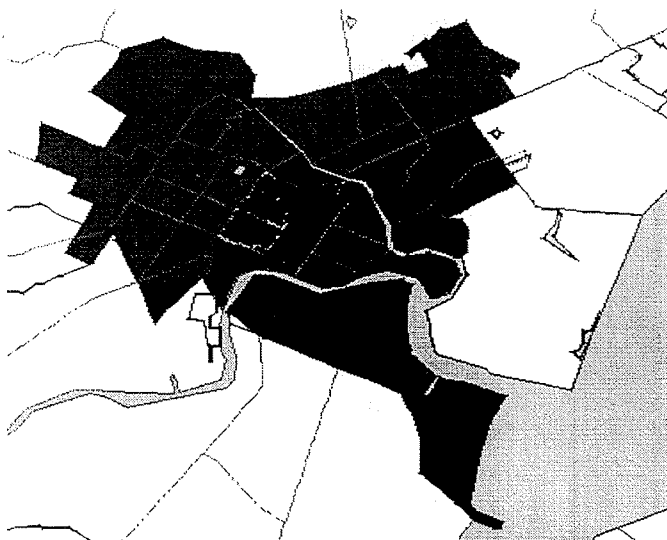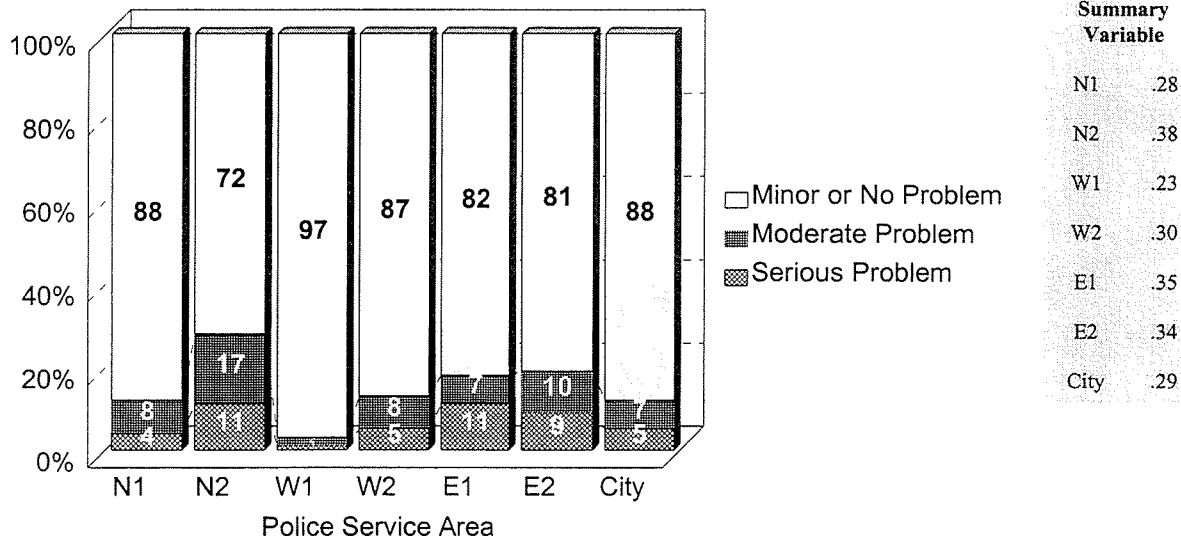
In the area shaded in black, between 9% and 11% say that abandoned vehicles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 1% and 5%.

Only 5% of Wilmington respondents say that abandoned vehicles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. Residents of the N2, E1, and E2 PSAs are somewhat more likely to be concerned about this issue than residents of other areas of the city.
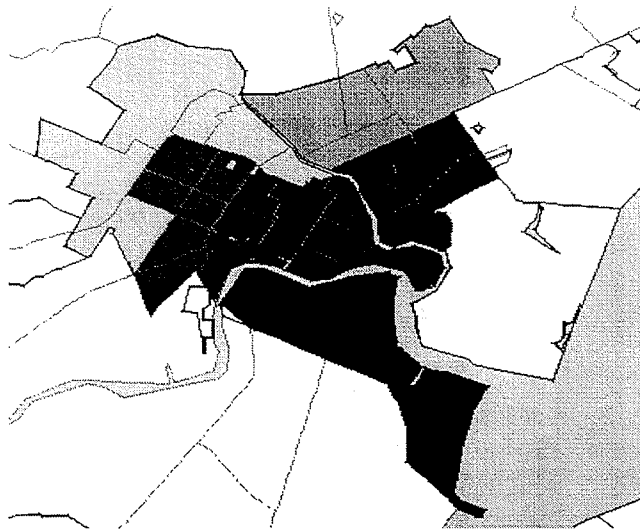
Most likely to say that abandoned vehicles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: there are no significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to say that abandoned vehicles are a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: there are no significant differences among the demographic categories.

On a scale of one to five, how much is traffic enforcement a problem in your neighborhood?

Citywide, 13 percent of the respondents feel that traffic enforcement is a serious problem in their neighborhood. Residents of the N2 and E1 service areas are somewhat more concerned about this issue.

Summary Variable	
N1	.34
N2	.48
W1	.33
W2	.39
E1	.45
E2	.34
City	.37
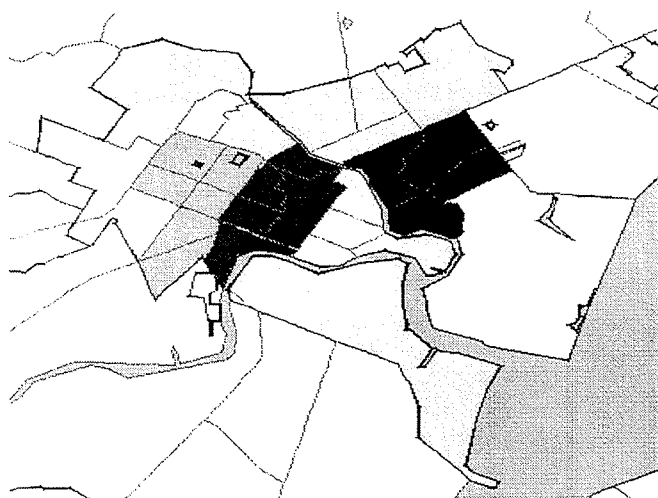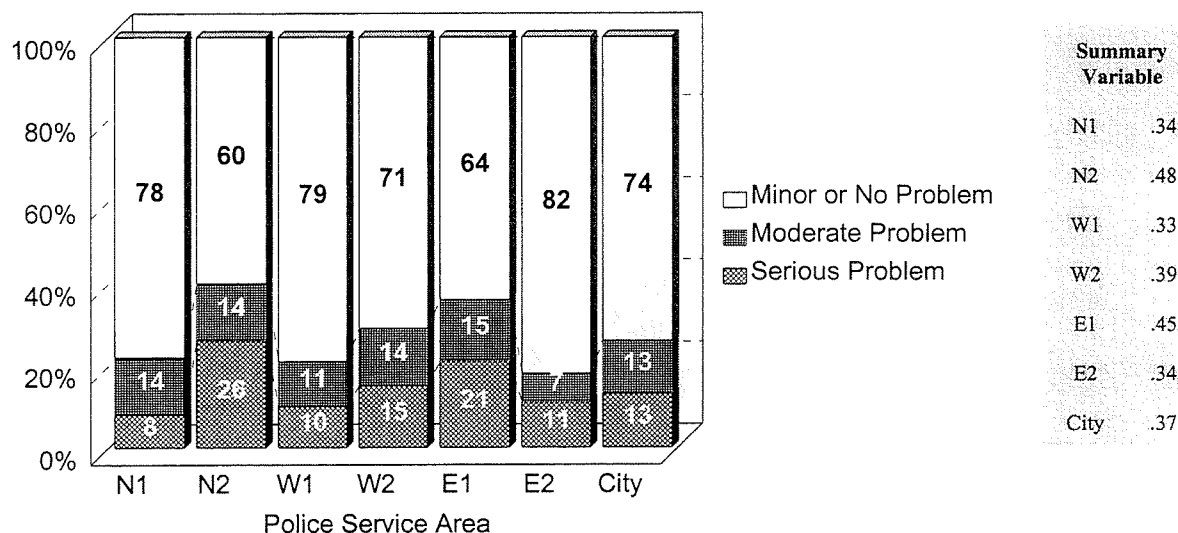
In the area shaded in black, 26% say that traffic enforcement is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 21%; in the medium gray area, it is 15%; in the light gray area, it is between 8% and 11%.
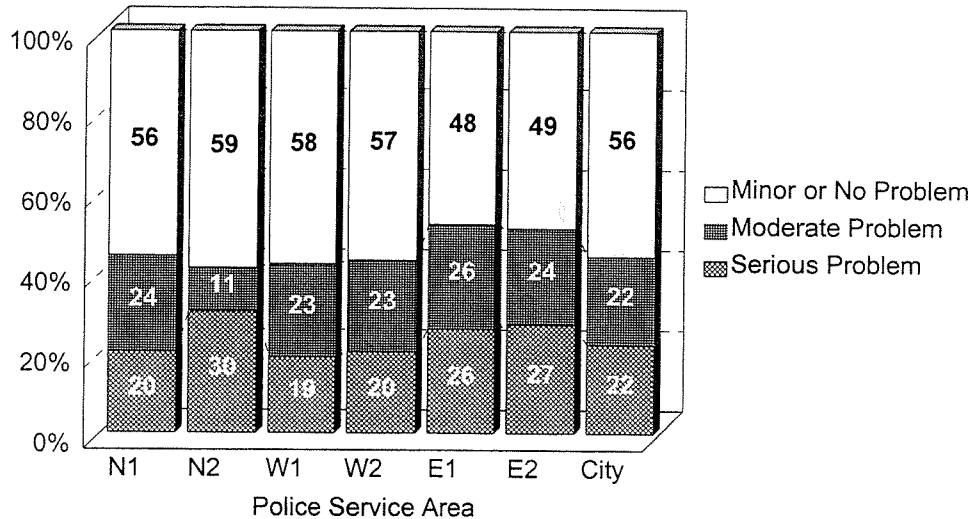
In the city as a whole, 13% of the respondents feel that traffic enforcement is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. In the six service areas, this concern varies from 8% in the N1 PSA to 26% in the N2 PSA.

Most likely to say that traffic enforcement is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

Least likely to say that traffic enforcement is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: there are no statistically significant differences among the demographic categories.

> ## On a scale of one to five, how much is the run-down condition of housing a problem in your neighborhood?

Just under 15 percent of Wilmington residents say that the run-down condition of housing is a serious problem in their neighborhood. Residents of the N2, E1 and E2 service areas are significantly more concerned about run-down housing than city residents as a whole.

Summary Variable	
N1	.34
N2	.54
W1	.28
W2	.42
E1	.56
E2	.49
City	.39

Chart: Police Service Area — Minor or No Problem, Moderate Problem, Serious Problem

	N1	N2	W1	W2	E1	E2	City
Minor or No Problem	79	51	89	62	47	53	72
Moderate Problem	13	15	6	23	18	18	14
Serious Problem	8	34	5	15	35	29	14

Fourteen percent of city respondents say that the run-down condition of housing is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood. This concern is especially widespread in the N2, E1, and E2 PSAs.

Most likely to say that the run-down condition of housing is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with some high school (27%); those in households with children under 10 (23%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (30%); those between 18 and 25 (23%).

Least likely to say that the run-down condition of housing is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood: those with post graduate work (5%); whites (7%); those who own their own home (7%); those in households with incomes $75,000 and above last year (4%).

In the area shaded in black, between 34% and 35% say that the run-down condition of housing is a significant or extreme problem in their neighborhood; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 29%; in the medium gray area, it is 15%; in the light gray area, it is between 5% and 8%.

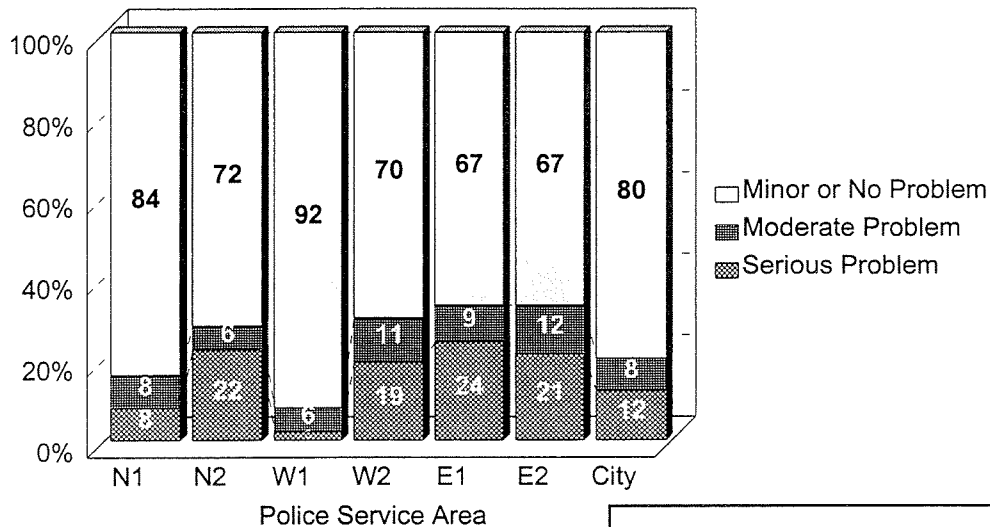Table 4 depicts the summary variables for all of the problem areas across the six police service areas and for the city as a whole. Thus, for dirty streets the citywide summary variable is .43 with respondents from the N2 (.50), W2 (.52), E1 (.52), and E2 (.53) PSAs rating the problem area more negatively than respondents from the city as a whole (.43). For respondents citywide, recreational programs (.59), groups hanging around on the streets (.56), and drugs being sold on the streets (.52) have the most negative ratings. Within the service areas, groups hanging around on the streets are a very great concern to respondents from the E1 (.78)and the N2 (.73) PSAs while drugs being sold on the street is a serious problem to respondents from the N2 (.78), the E1 (.75) and the E2 (.72) PSAs. The overall problem rating shown at the bottom of the table indicates that respondents from the E1 (.55), N2 (.54), E2 (.52), and W2 (.46) PSAs rate problems on average more seriously than respondents from across the city as a whole (.42) while respondents from the N1 (.38) and W1 (.32) PSAs generally rate problems less seriously than respondents citywide. Table 5 highlights the respondent rankings of the seriousness of neighborhood problems from the most serious problems (level 7) to the least serious problems (level 2) across the service areas and citywide.

Table 5: Summary Variables Across the Police Service Areas

Problem	Citywide	N1	N2	W1	W2	E1	E2
Dirty Streets	.43	.39	.50	.36	.52	.52	.53
Recreational Programs	.59	.61	.64	.46	.68	.71	.70
Groups Hanging Around	.56	.51	.73	.39	.67	.78	.68
Abandoned Houses	.40	.31	.65	.26	.44	.66	.55
Poor Street Lighting	.39	.35	.43	.33	.41	.50	.49
Drugs Sold on the Street	.52	.45	.78	.32	.64	.75	.72
Beggars and Panhandlers	.35	.31	.45	.28	.34	.50	.47
Violent Crime	.43	.38	.60	.31	.48	.57	.58
Property Crime	.49	.49	.51	.47	.49	.55	.53
Truancy	.38	.35	.50	.28	.41	.52	.49
Street Gangs	.33	.30	.40	.26	.40	.43	.42
Prostitution	.32	.26	.50	.22	.33	.49	.49
Abandoned Vehicles	.29	.28	.38	.23	.30	.35	.34
Traffic Enforcement	.37	.34	.48	.33	.39	.45	.34
Run-down Housing	.39	.34	.54	.28	.42	.56	.49
Overall	**.42**	**.38**	**.54**	**.32**	**.46**	**.55**	**.52**

Table 6: Summary Variables by Degree of Seriousness of Problem

	City	N1	N2	W1	W2	E1	E2
7			Drugs Groups			Groups Drugs Rec Prog	Prop Crime Drugs Rec Prog
6		Rec Prog	Aban House Rec Prog Vio Crime		Rec Progs Groups Drugs	Aban House	Groups
5	Rec Prog Groups Drugs	Groups	Housing Prop Crime Prostitution Truancy Streets		Streets	Vio Crime Housing Prop Crime Streets Truancy Lighting Beggars	Vio Crime Aban House Streets Prop Crime
4	Prop Crime Streets Vio Crime Aban House	Prop Crime Drugs	Traffic Beggars Lighting Gangs	Prop Crime Rec Prog	Prop Crime Vio Crime Aban House Housing Lighting Truancy Gamgs	Prostitution Traffic Gangs	Lighting Truancy Prostitution Housing Beggars Gangs
3	Lighting Housing Truancy Traffic Beggars Gangs Prostitution	Streets Vio Crime Lighting Truancy Traffic Housing Beggars Aban House Gangs	Aban Veh	Groups Streets Lighting Traffic Drugs Vio Crime	Traffic Beggars Prostitution Aban Veh	Aban Veh	Aban Veh Traffic
2	Aban Veh	Aban Veh Prostitution		Aban house Beggars Truancy Housing Gangs Aban Veh Prostitution			

VI. DEMOGRAPHICS

Section VI covers the demographic characteristics of the respondents including educational attainment, age, sex, household income, marital status, housing status, race and ethnic identification, presence of children in the household, length of time in the neighborhood and in their current house.

- What is the highest grade level you have completed?

- What is your marital status?

- How many kids under 10 are there in your household?

- How many kids 10-17 are there in your household?

- Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?

- How would you describe your race?

- How long have you been living in the housing unit you presently occupy?

- Do you rent or own your present housing unit?

- How long have you lived in your neighborhood?

- From the following ranges, how much money came into your household last year from all sources from all the people in your household? [under $20,000, $20,000-$34,999, $35,000-$49,999, $50,000-$74,999, $75,000 and above]

- Finally, what is your age?

What is the highest grade level of school that you have completed?
[Choices: 8th grade or less, some high school but did not graduate, high school graduate or equivalent GED, some college or 2-year degree, four year college degree, more than 4-year college degree]

Just under one-third of the respondents citywide have a college degree or more and only 14 percent have less than a full high school education. Respondents living in the W1 service area have the greatest amount of education while those living in the N2 and E1 districts have the least.
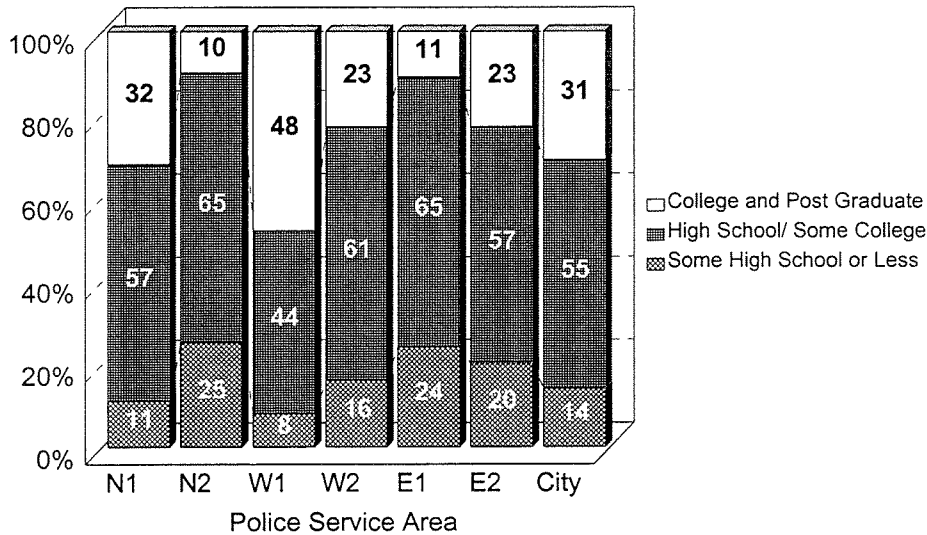
This chart combines the six educational categories specified in the question into three. See Appendix B for the full cross tabulation.
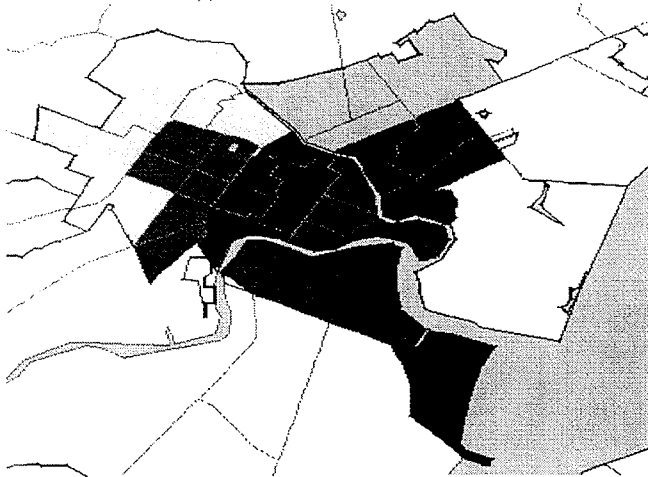
In the area shaded in black, between 24% and 25% of the respondents have less than a full high school education; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 16% and 20%; in the medium gray area, it is 11%; and in the light gray area, it is 8%.

Fourteen percent of the respondents citywide have less than a full high school education. This proportion varies from a high of 25% in the N2 PSA to a low of 8% in the W1 PSA.

Most likely to have less than a full high school education: those who are widowed (32%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (27%); African-Americans (21%); those in households with less than $20,000 income last year (32%); those aged 66 and older (30%).

Least likely to have less than a full high school education: whites (7%); those in households with incomes of $35,000 or more last year (3%); those between 36 and 45 (7%).

What is your marital status?

The W1 service area has the highest proportion of married respondents. The highest proportion of divorced or separated respondents live in the E1 area. The highest proportion of never married respondents live in the N2 area and the highest proportion of widowed respondents live in the W1, W2. and E1 areas.

Police Service Area

Widowed
Unmarried Couple
Never Married
Divorced/Separated
Married
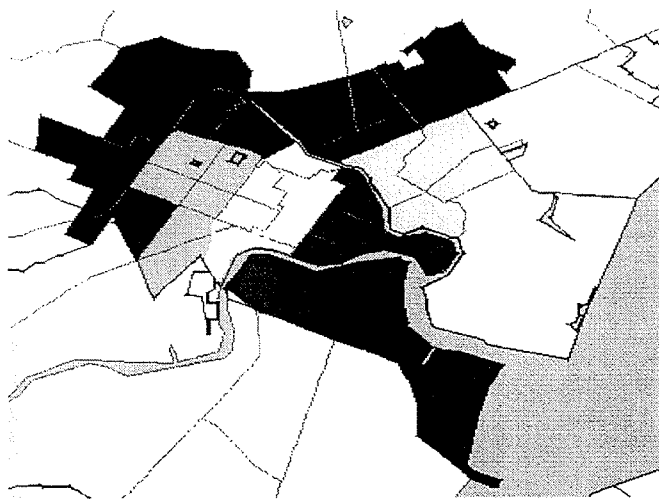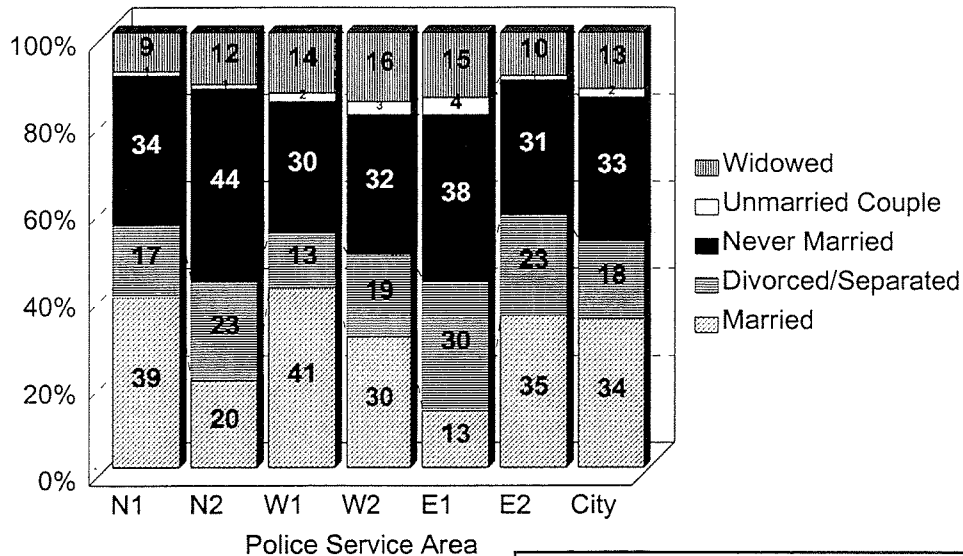
In the area shaded in black, between 39% and 41% are married; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 35%; in the medium gray area, it is 30%; in the light gray area, it is 20%; and in the white area, it is 13%.
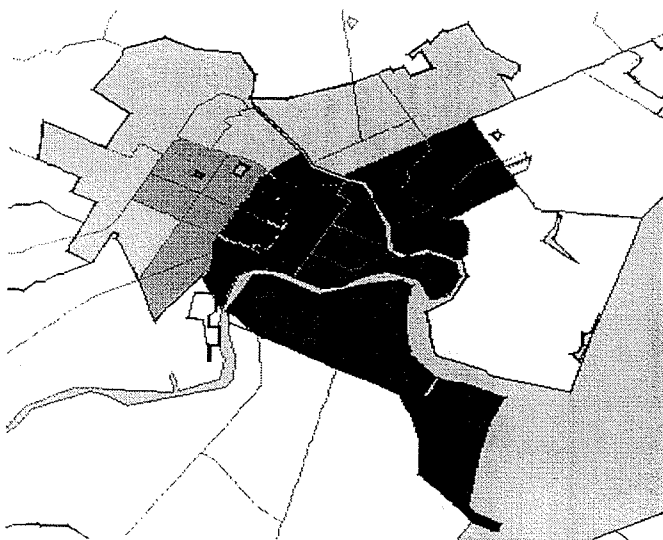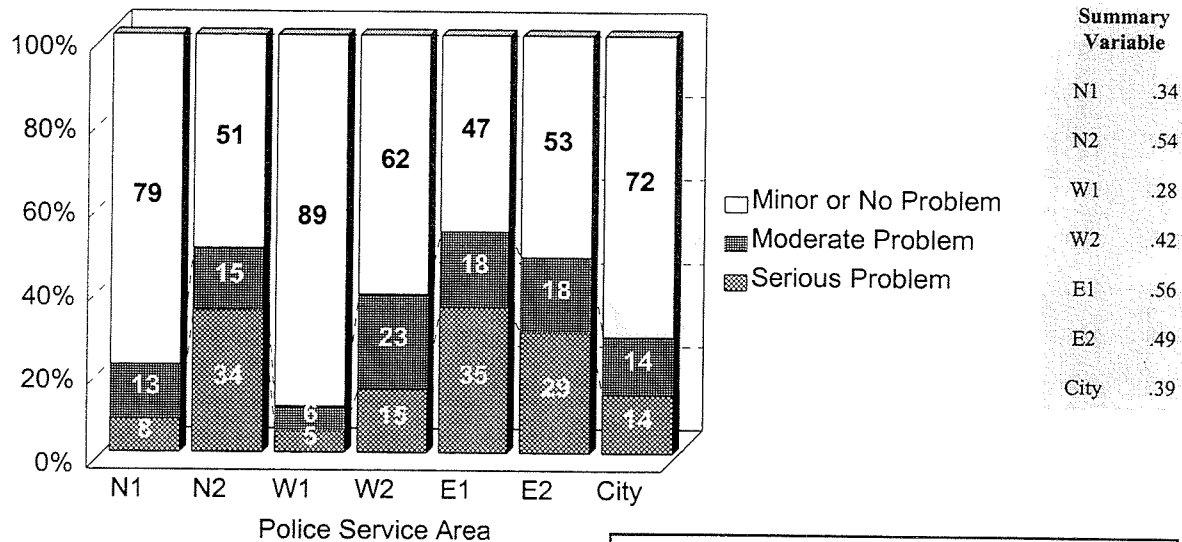
Just over a third of the respondents citywide are married, 18% are divorced or separated, 33% have never married, 13% are widowed; and under two percent are part of an unmarried couple.

Most likely to be married: those 36 to 45 (51%); those with children under 10 (44%) or aged 10 to 17 (42%); those with post graduate work (46%); those who own their housing unit (46%); those in households with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 (61%) or above $75,000 (68%) last year; whites (41%).

Least likely to be married: those 66 and older (24%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for less than one year (19%); those with 8th grade education or less (11%); those who rent their housing unit (17%); those in households with incomes under $20,000 (13%) or between $20,000 and $34,999 (24%) last year; males (41%).

How may kids under 10 are there in your household?

Twenty six percent of the respondents citywide report that there are children under 10 in their household, from a high of 42 percent in the N2 service area to a low of 17 percent in the W1 service area.
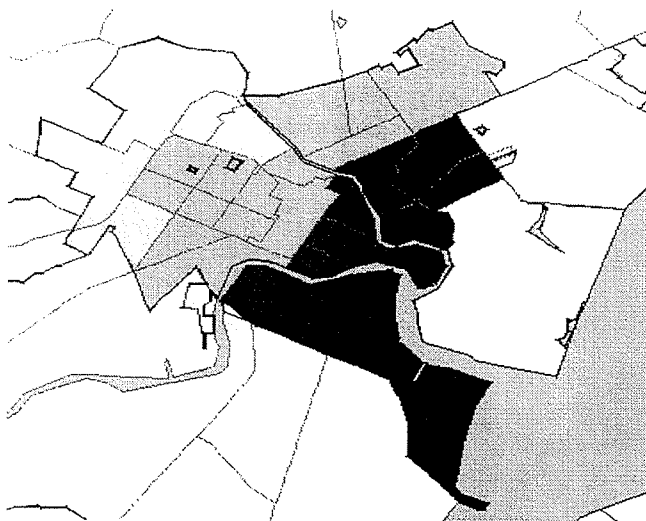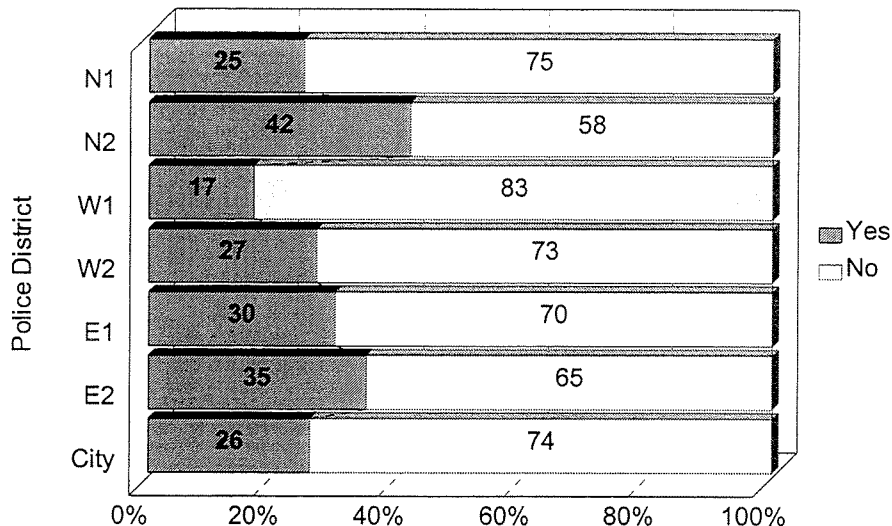
In the area shaded in black, 42% of the respondents live in households with children under 10; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 35%; in the medium gray area, it is between 25% and 30%; and in the light gray area, it is 17%.

Just over one-quarter of the respondents citywide live in households with children under 10. The highest proportion of these households is in the N2 PSA (42%) followed by the E2 PSA (35%). The lowest proportion of households with children under 10 is in the W1 PSA.

Most likely to live in a household with children under 10: African-Americans (33%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (55%); those 18 to 25 (40%), 26-35 (47%), or 36 to 45 (43%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for less than one year (35%) or 1 to 5 years (33%).

Least likely to live in a household with children under 10: those with 8th grade education or less (5%) or post graduate work (16%); whites (16%); those who have lived in their neighborhood for 11 or more years (17%).

How many kids 10 to 17 are there in your household?

While 18 percent of the respondents citywide say that there are children between 10 and 17 in their household, this proportion varies from 10 percent in the W1 PSA to 29 percent in the E1 PSA.

Police District

PSA	Yes	No
N1	23	77
N2	22	78
W1	10	90
W2	17	83
E1	29	71
E2	23	77
City	18	82

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

▨ Yes
▢ No
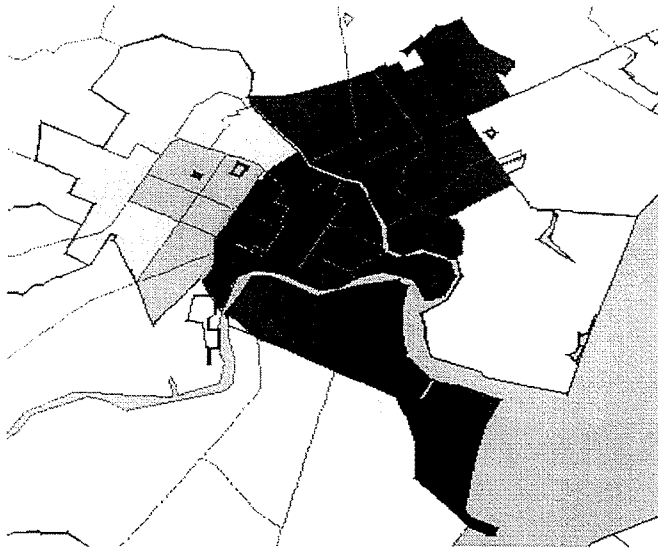
In the area shaded in black, 29% of the respondents live in households with children aged 10 to 17; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 22% and 23%; in the medium gray area, it is 17%; and in the light gray area, it is 10%.

Eighteen percent of the respondents citywide live in households with children aged 10 to 17. The highest proportion of these households is in the E1 PSA (29%) followed by the N1, N2, and E2 PSAs (22-23%). The lowest proportion of households with children under 10 is in the W1 PSA (10%).

Most likely to live in a household with children aged 10 to 17: those 36 to 45 (38%); African-Americans (27%).

Least likely to live in a household with children aged 10 to 17: those with 8th grade education or less (11%) or with post graduate work (10%); those 56 to 65 (8%); those 66 and older (2%); whites (9%).

Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin?

Four percent of the respondents citywide say they are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin. Two service areas have comparatively higher proportions of these respondents, the W2 service area with 15 percent and the E2 service area with seven percent.
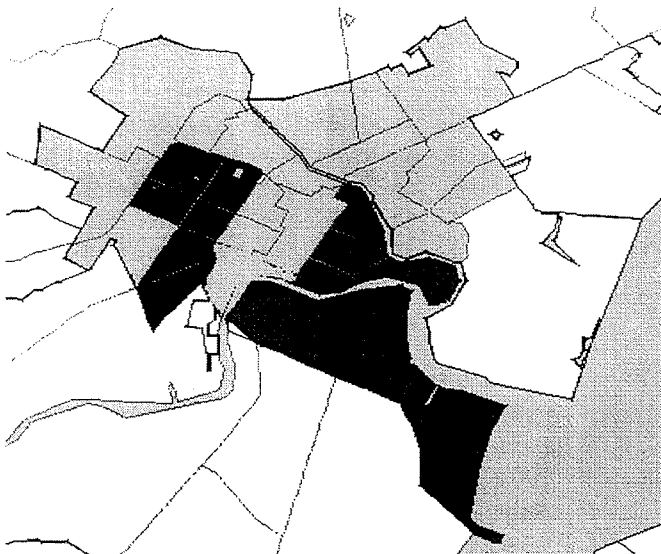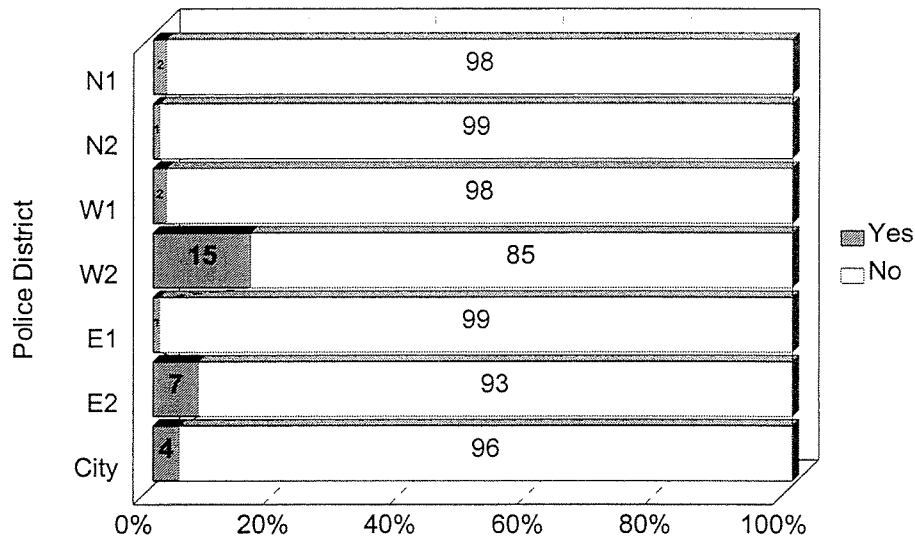
In the area shaded in black, 15% of the respondents say they are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; in the dark gray area, the proportion is 7%; and in the medium gray area, it is 2% or less.

Only 4% or the respondents citywide say they are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. These respondents are concentrated in the W2 PSA (15%) and the E2 PSA (7%).

Most likely to say they are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin: there are not sufficient numbers of respondents in this category to examine its relationship to the other demographic categories.

Least likely to say they are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin: there are not sufficient numbers of respondents in this category to examine its relationship to the other demographic categories.

How would you describe your race? [Choices: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black or African-American, White, Another race or multiracial, please specify]

Forty five percent of the respondents citywide describe themselves as African-American, 50 percent as white, and 5 percent as Other. The proportion of African-American households varies significantly across the service areas from a high of 96 percent in the E1 PSA to a low of 13 percent in the W1 PSA.
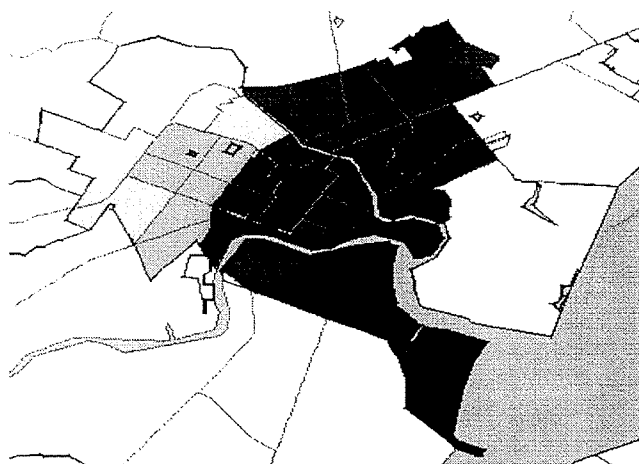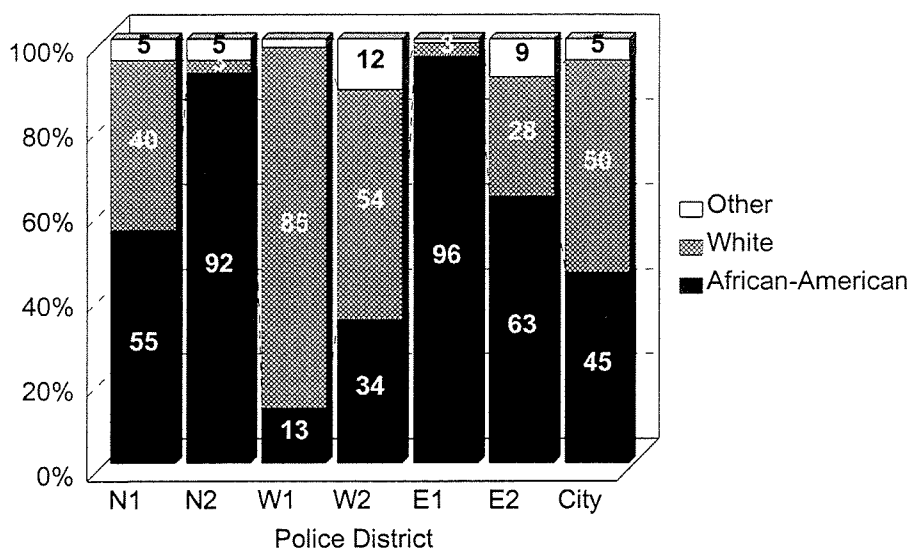
In the area shaded in black, between 92% and 96% of the respondents describe themselves as African-American; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 55% and 63%; and in the medium gray area, it is 34%; in the light gray area, it is 13%.

The respondent population is divided almost equally between African-Americans (45%) and whites (50%) with a small group (5%) who describe themselves as members of other racial or ethnic groups. It should be noted that the census category of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin is made of people who describe themselves as black, African-American, white, or other.

How long have you lived in the housing unit you presently occupy?

Almost two in five of the respondents citywide have lived in their present housin unit for 11 or more years. The N1 PSA has the highest proportion of long-term residents and the E2 the lowest.
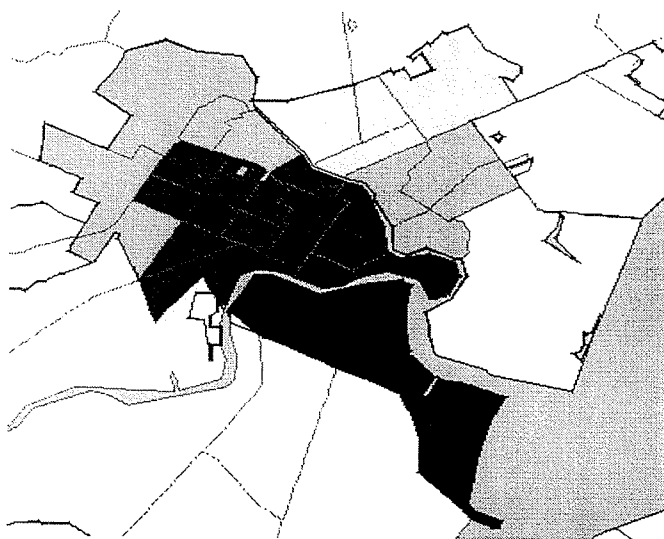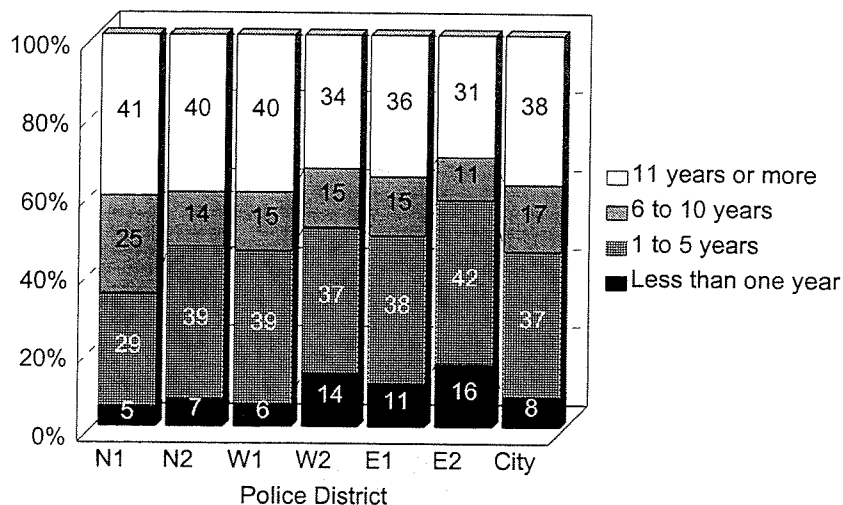
In the area shaded in black, only 42% of the respondent households have lived in their present housing unit for 6 years or more; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 49% and 51%; in the medium gray area, it is between 54% and 55%; in the light gray area, it is 66%.

Fifty five percent of the respondents citywide have lived in their present housing unit for 6 years or more with the highest proportion of long term residents living in the N1 PSA followed by the N2 and W1 PSAs.

Most likely to have lived in their present housing unit for 6 or more years: those with 8th grade education or less (73%); those who are married (62%); those who are widowed (79%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 last year (63%); those between 46 and 55 (67%), 56 and 65 (73%) or 66 and older (84%).

Least likely to have lived in their present housing unit for 6 or more years: those in households with children under 10 (39%); those who have never married (43%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (23%); those in households with incomes between $20,000 and $34,999 last year (41%); those between 18 and 25 (29%) or 26 to 35 (22%).

Do you own or rent your present housing unit?

Forty five percent of the respondents citywide describe themselves as African-American, 50 percent as white, and 5 percent as Other. The proportion African-American households varies significantly across the service areas from high of 96 percent in the E1 PSA to a low of 13 percent in the W1 PSA.

Chart: stacked bar chart, y-axis 0% to 100%, x-axis Police District categories N1, N2, W1, W2, E1, E2, City. Legend: Other, White, African-American.

District	African-American	White	Other
N1	55	40	5
N2	92	3	5
W1	13	85	12
W2	34	54	3
E1	96	—	3
E2	63	28	9
City	45	50	5

Police District
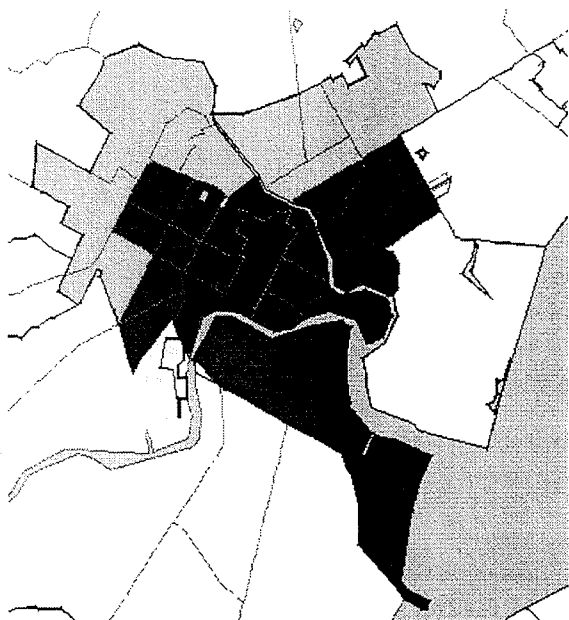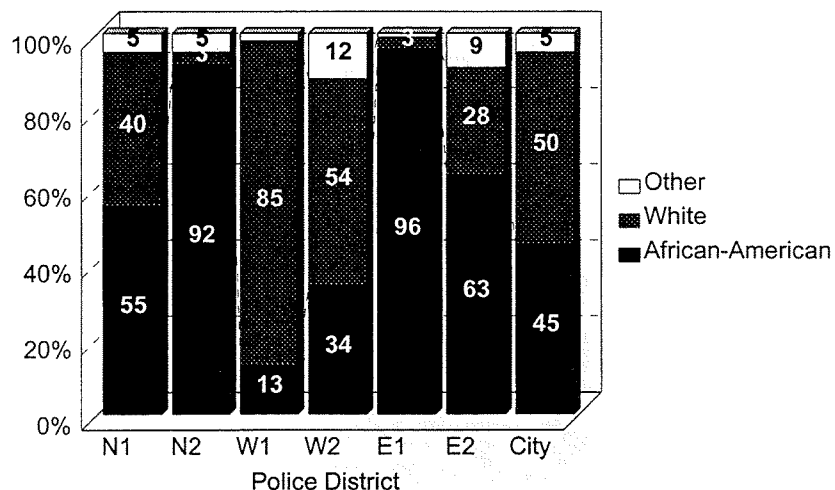
In the area shaded in black, 39% of the respondents own their current housing unit; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 48% and 51%; and in the medium gray area, it is 69%.

Nearly 60% of the respondents citywide own the housing unit they presently occupy, a proportion that varies from 39% in the E1 PSA to 69% in the N1 and W1 PSAs.

Most likely to own their housing unit: those aged 36 and above (67% or more); those who have lived in their housing unit for 11 years or more (89%); college graduates (67%) or those with post graduate work (77%); those who are married (81%) or widowed (67%); those in households with incomes between $35,000 and $49,999 (72%), $50,000 and $74,999 (83%), or $75,000 and above (80%); whites (70%).

Least likely to own their housing unit: those aged 35 and below (40% or less); those in households with children under 10 (49%); those who have lived in their housing unit for less than one year (13%) or 1 to 5 years (39%); those with 8th grade education or less (51%), with some high school (47%), or high school graduates (50%); those who are divorced or separated (49%) or never married (42%); those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (28%); those in households with incomes below $20,000 (32%) or $20,000 to $34,999 (46%) last year; African-Americans (50%).

How long have you lived in your neighborhood?

Forty-four percent of the respondents citywide have lived in their neighborhood for 11 or more years. The N2 PSA has the highest proportion of long-term residents and the E2 PSA the lowest.

Police District

Legend:
- 11 years or more
- 6 to 10 years
- 1 to 5 years
- Less than one year
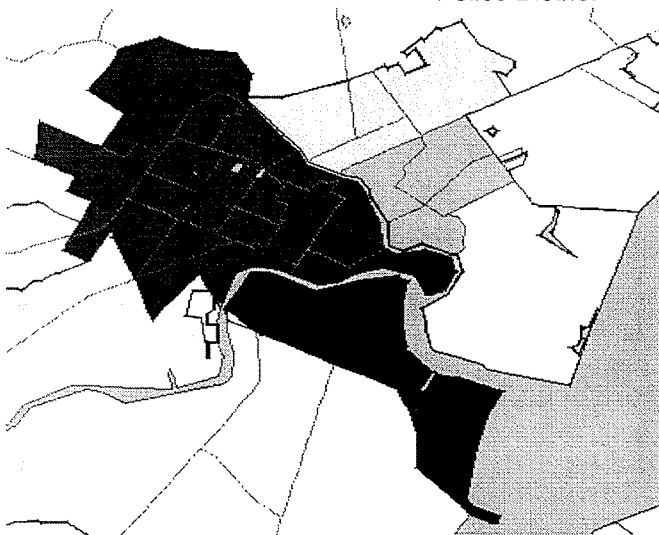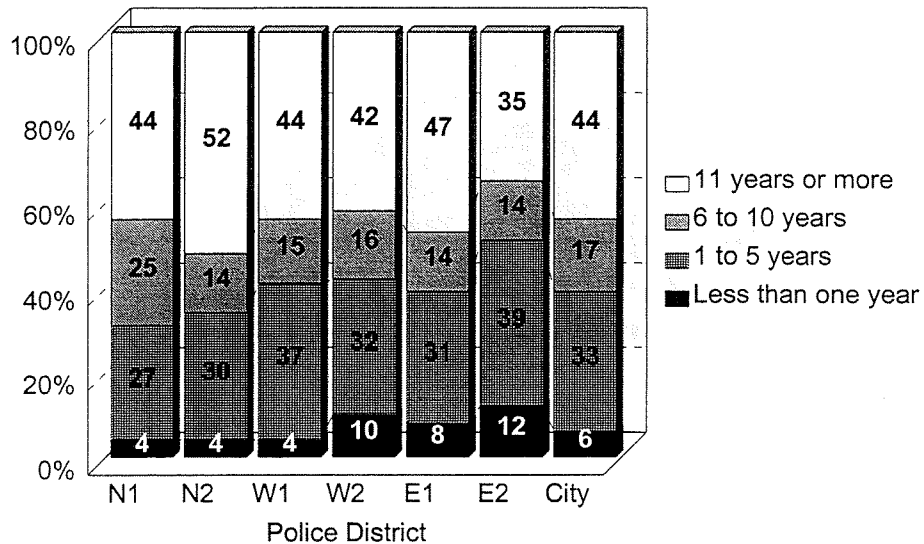
In the area shaded in black, only 49% of the respondent households have lived in neighborhood for 6 years or more; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 57% and 62%; in the medium gray area, it is 66%; in the light gray area, it is 70%.

Sixty one percent of the respondents citywide have lived in their neighborhood for 6 years or more with the highest proportion of long term residents living in the N1 PSA followed by the N2 PSA.

Most likely to have lived in their neighborhood for 6 or more years: those with 8th grade education or less (81%) or with some high school (69%); those who are married (67%) or widowed (83%); those between 46 and 55 (73%), 56 and 65 (77%) or 66 and older (86%).

Least likely to have lived in their neighborhood for 6 or more years: those in households with children under 10 (49%); those who have never married (49%); those of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (44%); those between 18 and 25 (41%) or 26 to 35 (30%).

What is the total income of your household last year?

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents citywide live in households with incomes of $20,000 or less last year and this proportion of very low income varies from 55 percent in the N2 PSA to just 16 percent in the W1 PSA.

Police District

Legend:
- $75,000 and above
- $50,000 to $74,999
- $35,000 to $49,999
- $20,000 to $34,999
- Under $20,000
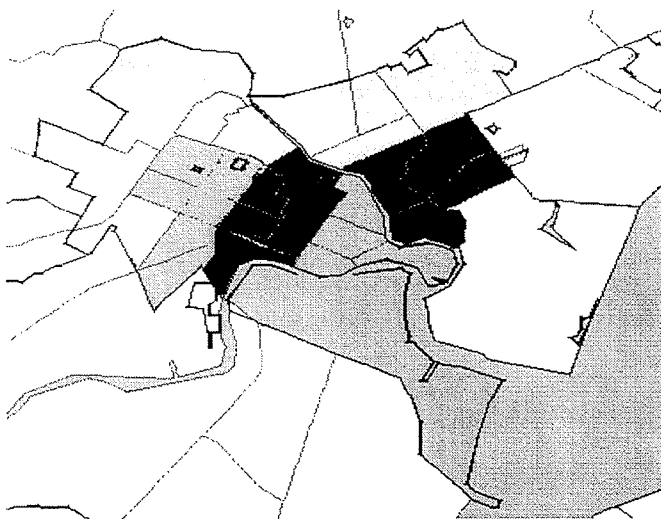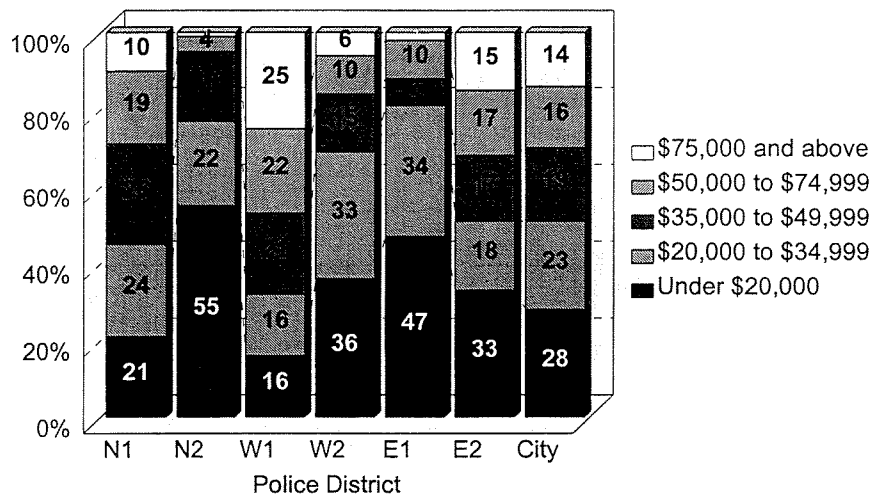
In the area shaded in black, between 47% and 55% of the respondent households had incomes of $20,000 or less last year; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 33% and 36%; in the light gray area, it is between 16% and 21%.

Twenty eight percent of the respondents citywide live in households with incomes below $20,000 last year with the highest proportions of these households located in the N2 and E1 PSAs.

Most likely to live in a household with an income $20,000 and below last year: those with an 8th grade education or less (74%), with some high school (66%), or high school graduate (37%); those who are divorced or separated (37%) or widowed (58%); those who are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (59%); females (35%); African-Americans (37%).

Least likely to live in a household with an income $20,000 and below last year: college graduates (6%) or those with post graduate work (4%); those who are married (11%); males (18%); whites (17%)

What is your age?

Fifty-two percent of the respondents citywide are between the ages of 18 and 45. The E2 PSA has, overall, a somewhat younger population than the city as a whole and the W1 PSA has a somewhat older population.
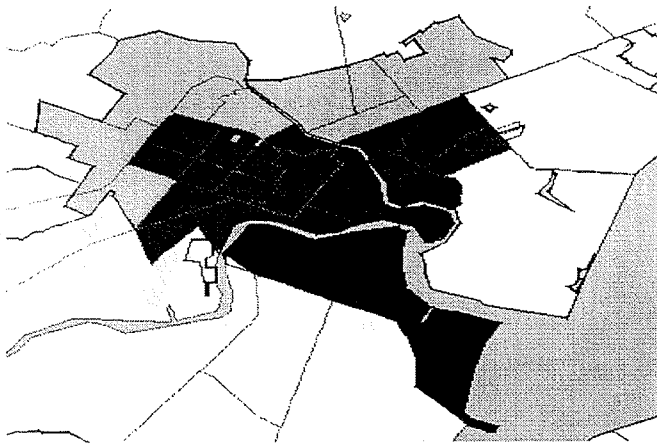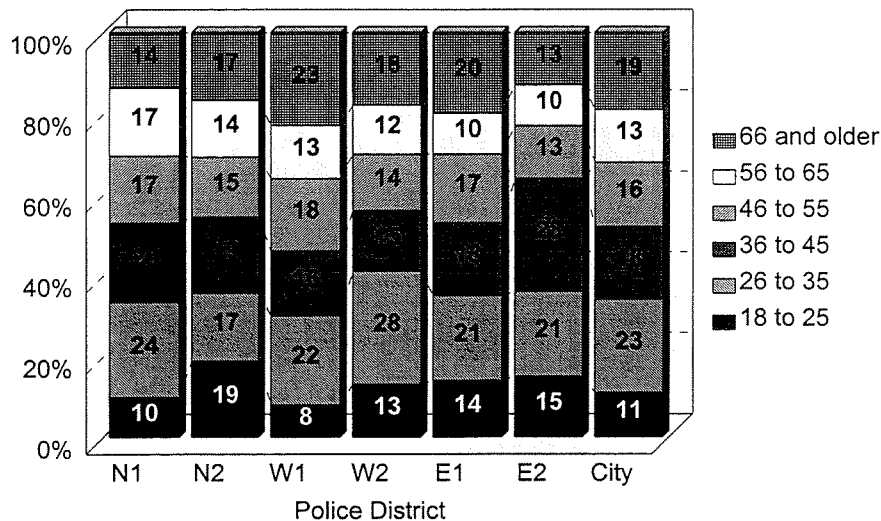
In the area shaded in black, only 63% of the respondents are 45 years of age or younger; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 53% and 56%; in the medium gray area, it is 46%.

The highest proportion of respondents between 18 and 25 reside in N2 PSA; the E2 PSA has the highest proportion of respondents between 36 and 45. The variations among the other age categories across the service areas are not statistically significant.

Some interesting cross tabulations: Those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are more likely to be 18 to 25 (21%) or 26 to 35 (34%) or 36 to 45 (27%); those 26 to 35 are most likely to have children under 10 in the household (41%); those 66 years of age and older are most likely to have live in their housing unit (35%) or neighborhood (32%) for 11 years or more (35%); those 66 years of age and older are most likely to have an 8th grade education or less (67%)

What is the gender of the respondent?

Over 60 percent of the respondents citywide are female with the highest proportion of female respondents residing in the N2 service area.

Police Service Area
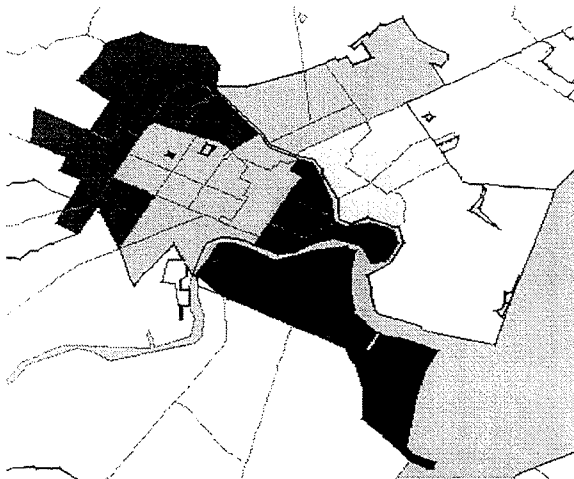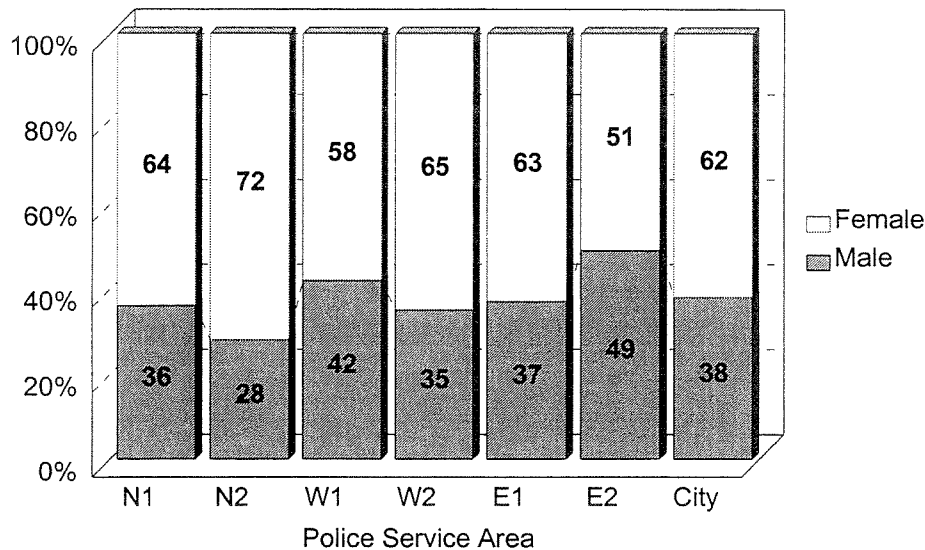
In the area shaded in black, 51% of the respondents are female; in the dark gray area, the proportion is between 58%; in the medium gray area, it is between 63% and 65%; in the light gray area, it is 72%.
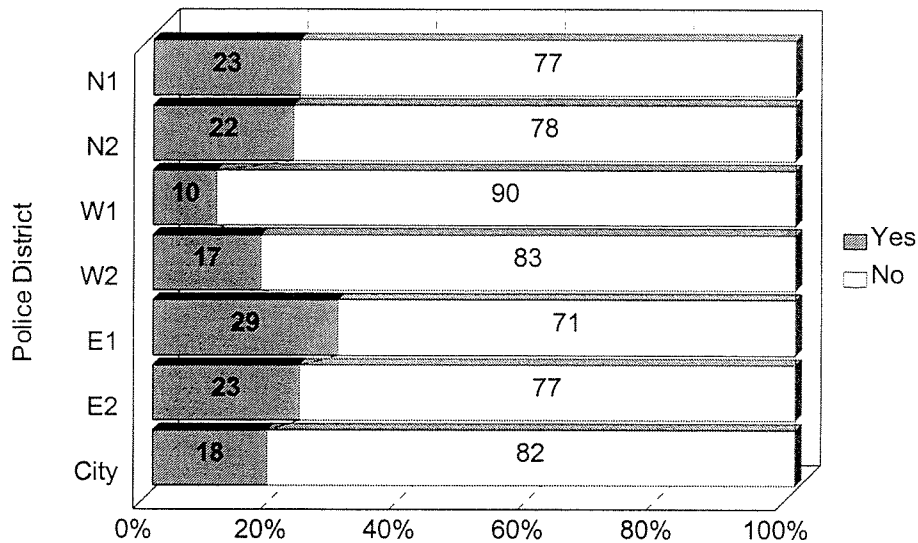
Just over 61% of the respondents are female with a variation from 51% in the E2 PSA to 72% in the N2 PSA.

Most likely to be female: those aged 66 and older (74%); those in households with children under 10 (70%) or 10 to 17 (69%); those with some high school (72%); those who are widowed (92%); those who are divorced or separated (69%); those in households with incomes less than $20,000 (75%) last year.

Least likely to be female: those how have lived in their housing unit for less than one year (50%) or neighborhood for less than one year (44%); those with post graduate work (49%); those who are married (53%); those in households with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 (50%) or $75,000 and above (47%) last year.

VII. APPENDIX A

The Survey Instrument

Wilmington Police Survey

(Office use only:) ID#_____

Interviewer _____Date   _____

Hello, my name is _____. I'm working for the University of Delaware and we are conducting a survey about police services in Wilmington. We're looking for households that have no telephones. Do you have a telephone?_____

> **IF NO, PROCEED AT '0'.**
> **IF YES, ASK:** Do you know someone nearby who doesn't have a telephone that we could interview?
>
> **NAME:**_____
>
> **ADDRESS:**_____
>
> **WHETHER THEY KNOW SOMEONE OR NOT, THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME AND END THE INTERVIEW.**

0. We need to talk to someone age 18 years or older who bears a major responsibility for the household. Are you that person?

> **IF YES (or if HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS UNDER 18), PROCEED AT '0.1';**
> **IF NO, ASK IF ANY SUCH PERSON IS AT HOME.**
>
> > **IF YES, MAKE CONTACT WITH THAT PERSON, AND RE-ASK Q. '0'**
> > **IF NOT AT HOME, THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME AND END THE INTERVIEW.**
>
> **IF LANGUAGE BARRIER PREVENTS COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW, NOTE LANGUAGE**
>
> _____ **. THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME, AND END INTERVIEW.**

0.1 We need your help to make the study as accurate as possible. All information will be kept strictly confidential. We will report the results only in summary form, so no individual data will be reported. Are you willing to participate? _____

> **IF YES, PROCEED AT '0.2'**
> **IF NO, THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME, AND END INTERVIEW.**

0.2 We are required to have you sign a consent form which will be kept completely separate from your answers.

> **PROVIDE THEM A COPY OF THE FORM.**
> **IF APPROPRIATE, SUMMARIZE FORM AS THEY READ, OR READ IT TO THEM IF ASKED TO.**
>
> **IF THEY SIGN THE FORM, PROCEED AT '1'.**
> **IF NOT, THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME, AND END INTERVIEW.**

1. Are conditions in the State of Delaware related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?
    [ ]1   Getting better
    [ ]2   Staying the same
    [ ]3   Getting worse
    [ ]7   Ref/DK

2. Are conditions in the City of Wilmington related to crime getting better, staying the same, or getting worse?
    [ ]1   Getting better
    [ ]2   Staying the same
    [ ]3   Getting worse
    [ ]7   Ref/DK

3. During the day how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood? *READ CHOICES IF NEED CLARITY.*
    [ ]1   Very unsafe
    [ ]2   Somewhat unsafe
    [ ]3   Fairly safe
    [ ]4   Very safe
    [ ]7   Ref/DK

4. After dark how safe do you feel being out alone in your neighborhood? *READ CHOICES IF NEED CLARITY.*
    [ ]1   Very unsafe
    [ ]2   Somewhat unsafe
    [ ]3   Fairly safe
    [ ]4   Very safe
    [ ]7   Ref/DK

5. Compared to <u>one year ago</u>, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? *READ CHOICES 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

6. Compared to <u>one year ago</u>, has your neighborhood become a better or a worse place to live? *READ CHOICES 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

7. Is your neighborhood one where people work together and help each other or one where people mostly go their own way? *READ CHOICES IF Need CLARITY.*
    [ ]1   A neighborhood where people work together and help each other
    [ ]2   A neighborhood where people mostly go their own way.
    [ ]7   Ref/DK

8. Who do you feel are primarily responsible for the quality of life in your neighborhood? Is it residents only, police only, or residents and police together?

[ ] 1   Residents only
[ ] 2   Police only
[ ] 3   Residents and police together
[ ] 7   Ref/DK

9. Do you feel that you contribute personally to improving the quality of life in your neighborhood? *READ SCALE IF NEED CLARITY.*

[ ] 1   Yes
[ ] 2   Somewhat
[ ] 3   No
[ ] 7   Ref/DK

10. Now I am going to read a list of things that you may think are problems in your neighborhood. After I read each one, please tell me on a scale of 1 to 5 how much these things are a problem where one means not a problem and 5 means an extreme problem.

Problems	1	2	3	4	5	Ref/DK
Dirty Streets	1	2	3	4	5	7
Too Few Recreational Programs for Juveniles	1	2	3	4	5	7
Groups of Persons Hanging Around on the Streets	1	2	3	4	5	7
Abandoned Houses or Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	7
Poor Street Lighting	1	2	3	4	5	7
Drugs Being Sold on the Street	1	2	3	4	5	7
Beggars or Panhandlers	1	2	3	4	5	7
Violent Crimes	1	2	3	4	5	7
Property Crimes (burglary, larceny, theft, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	7
Truancy (children absent from school without permission)	1	2	3	4	5	7
Street Gangs	1	2	3	4	5	7
Prostitution	1	2	3	4	5	7
Abandoned Vehicles	1	2	3	4	5	7
Traffic Enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	7
Run-down condition of Housing	1	2	3	4	5	7

11. Is your neighborhood patrolled satisfactorily?
    [ ] 1   Yes
    [ ] 2   No
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

12. Do you know any of the patrol officers who are assigned to your neighborhood?
    [ ] 1   Yes
    [ ] 2   No...*SKIP TO QUESTION 14*
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

13. Can you name any of these officers?
    [ ] 1   Yes _____
    [ ] 2   No
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

14. In general, how would you describe the service being provided by the police officers in your neighborhood?
    [ ] 1   Very poor
    [ ] 2   Poor
    [ ] 3   Fair
    [ ] 4   Good
    [ ] 5   Excellent
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

15. In general, how would you describe the service being provided by the police officers in the rest of the city?
    [ ] 1   Very poor
    [ ] 2   Poor
    [ ] 3   Fair
    [ ] 4   Good
    [ ] 5   Excellent
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

16. Have you ever been a defendant in a criminal case?
    [ ] 1   Yes
    [ ] 2   No
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

17. Have you ever been a witness in a criminal case?
    [ ] 1   Yes
    [ ] 2   No
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

18. Have you ever been a victim of a crime?
     [ ]1   Yes
     [ ]2   No
     [ ]7   Ref/DK

19. Has a member of your household ever been a victim of a crime?
     [ ]1   Yes
     [ ]2   No...   **IF THE ANSWER TO BOTH QUESTIONS 18 AND 19 IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 23.**
     [ ]7   Ref/DK

20. 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 21)*

21. What was this crime? [or if more than one--What were the two most serious crimes? *Limit the response to 2 crimes.]*
     a._____
     b._____

22. Did you report the crime(s) to the police?
     [ ]1   Yes, all incidents...***GO TO QUESTION 24***
     [ ]2   Yes, some incidents but not all...***GO TO QUESTION 24***
     [ ]3   No...***GO TO QUESTION 23***
     [ ]7   Ref/DK...***GO TO QUESTION 23***

23. Have you ever reported a crime to the police?
     [ ]1   Yes
     [ ]2   No...***GO TO QUESTION 25***
     [ ]7   Ref/DK

24. In general, which of the following statements most accurately reflects your view as to the police service you received? *Read Scale.*
     [ ]1   Very dissatisfied
     [ ]2   Somewhat dissatistied
     [ ]3   Somewhat satisfied
     [ ]4   Very Satisfied
     [ ]7   Ref/DK

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

     a.   _____Wilmington police
     b.   _____New Castle County Police
     c   _____Delaware State Police
     d.   _____Adult court system in Delaware
     e.   _____Family/Juvenile court system in Delaware
     f.   _____Adult corrections system in Delaware

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

26. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed?
    [ ] 1   8th 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

27. What is your marital status?
    [ ] 1   Married
    [ ] 2   Divorced/Separated
    [ ] 3   Never Married
    [ ] 4   Member of an unmarried couple
    [ ] 5   Widowed
    [ ] 7   Refused

28. How many kids under 10 are there in your household?_____

29. How many kids 10-17 are there in your household?_____

30. Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?
    [ ] 1   Yes
    [ ] 2   No
    [ ] 7   Refused

31. 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

32. How long have you been living in the housing unit you presently occupy?_____

33. Do you rent or own your present housing unit?
    [ ] 1   RENT   [ ] 2   OWN   [ ] 3   OTHER   [ ] 7   Ref/DK

34. How long have you lived in your neighborhood?_____

35. What street and block do you live on?
    _____**IF ANSWER IS GIVEN, SKIP TO QUESTION 37**
    [ ]   Ref/DK...**IF NOT WILLING TO ANSWER, ASK QUESTION 36.**

36. Would you tell us, what is the nearest street intersection to your house?_____

37. 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

38. Do you have more than one telephone number?
    [ ] 1   No
    [ ] 2   Yes, How many resident telephone numbers do you have?_____
    [ ] 7   Ref/DK

39. Finally, what is your age?_____

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

40. **INTERVIEWER: IDENTIFY THE GENDER OF RESPONDENT.**
    [ ] 1   Male
    [ ] 2   Female

VIII. APPENDIX B

Selected Cross Tabulations

For some questions the response options provided to the respondents were too numerous to present in a graphic representation of the results of a cross tabulation with geographical area. For example, when respondents were asked about the highest grade level that they had completed, they were given six options: 8th grade or less, some high school, high school graduate, some college or two-year college, four-year college, and more than four-year college. In representing the cross tabulation of this question with geographical area, the responses were collapsed into three options: some high school or less, high school or some college, college and post graduate (see page 62). All the cross tabulations by area for those questions in which the response categories have been altered from those provided to the respondent are included in this section.

AREA * Q14 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE SERVICE BEING PROVIDED BY THE POLICE OFFICERS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

Crosstab

		Q14 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE SERVICE BEING PROVIDED BY THE POLICE OFFICERS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?					Total
		VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	
AREA N1	Count	8	25	66	80	23	202
	% within AREA	4.0%	12.4%	32.7%	39.6%	11.4%	100.0%
N2	Count	7	17	38	24	4	90
	% within AREA	7.8%	18.9%	42.2%	26.7%	4.4%	100.0%
W1	Count	7	19	99	155	40	320
	% within AREA	2.2%	5.9%	30.9%	48.4%	12.5%	100.0%
W2	Count	7	20	66	70	10	173
	% within AREA	4.0%	11.6%	38.2%	40.5%	5.8%	100.0%
E1	Count	9	23	29	24	5	90
	% within AREA	10.0%	25.6%	32.2%	26.7%	5.6%	100.0%
E2	Count	6	17	30	25	3	81
	% within AREA	7.4%	21.0%	37.0%	30.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	44	121	328	378	85	956
	% within AREA	4.6%	12.7%	34.3%	39.5%	8.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	77.020[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	76.540	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.582	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	956		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.73.

AREA * Q15 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE SERVICE BEING PROVIDED BY THE POLICE OFFICERS IN THE REST OF THE CITY?

Crosstab

		VERY POOR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	Total
AREA	N1 Count	6	16	60	64	10	156
	% within AREA	3.8%	10.3%	38.5%	41.0%	6.4%	100.0%
	N2 Count	3	11	36	17	2	69
	% within AREA	4.3%	15.9%	52.2%	24.6%	2.9%	100.0%
	W1 Count	2	22	92	133	6	255
	% within AREA	.8%	8.6%	36.1%	52.2%	2.4%	100.0%
	W2 Count	4	19	57	54	6	140
	% within AREA	2.9%	13.6%	40.7%	38.6%	4.3%	100.0%
	E1 Count	5	18	25	28	3	79
	% within AREA	6.3%	22.8%	31.6%	35.4%	3.8%	100.0%
	E2 Count	3	9	28	20		60
	% within AREA	5.0%	15.0%	46.7%	33.3%		100.0%
Total	Count	23	95	298	316	27	759
	% within AREA	3.0%	12.5%	39.3%	41.6%	3.6%	100.0%

Q15 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE SERVICE BEING PROVIDED BY THE POLICE OFFICERS IN THE REST OF THE CITY?

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.404[a]	20	.001
Likelihood Ratio	48.153	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.242	1	.022
N of Valid Cases	759		

a. 9 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.82.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF WILMINGTON POLICE?

Crosstab

| | | Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF WILMINGTON POLICE? | | | | | Total |
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1						
	Count	28	78	87	16	3	212
	% within AREA	13.2%	36.8%	41.0%	7.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	N2						
	Count	9	22	41	13	5	90
	% within AREA	10.0%	24.4%	45.6%	14.4%	5.6%	100.0%
	W1						
	Count	58	141	94	19	8	320
	% within AREA	18.1%	44.1%	29.4%	5.9%	2.5%	100.0%
	W2						
	Count	23	65	68	17	6	179
	% within AREA	12.8%	36.3%	38.0%	9.5%	3.4%	100.0%
	E1						
	Count	13	27	26	13	11	90
	% within AREA	14.4%	30.0%	28.9%	14.4%	12.2%	100.0%
	E2						
	Count	12	21	30	11	7	81
	% within AREA	14.8%	25.9%	37.0%	13.6%	8.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	143	354	346	89	40	972
	% within AREA	14.7%	36.4%	35.6%	9.2%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	62.391[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	58.009	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.207	1	.022
N of Valid Cases	972		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.33.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY POLICE?

Crosstab

		Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY POLICE?					Total
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1	Count	22	73	44	6	3	148
		% within AREA	14.9%	49.3%	29.7%	4.1%	2.0%	100.0%
	N2	Count	11	17	22	7	1	58
		% within AREA	19.0%	29.3%	37.9%	12.1%	1.7%	100.0%
	W1	Count	42	124	63	10	1	240
		% within AREA	17.5%	51.7%	26.3%	4.2%	.4%	100.0%
	W2	Count	18	55	32	5	1	111
		% within AREA	16.2%	49.5%	28.8%	4.5%	.9%	100.0%
	E1	Count	13	33	16	4	5	71
		% within AREA	18.3%	46.5%	22.5%	5.6%	7.0%	100.0%
	E2	Count	6	15	16	7	5	49
		% within AREA	12.2%	30.6%	32.7%	14.3%	10.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	112	317	193	39	16	677
		% within AREA	16.5%	46.8%	28.5%	5.8%	2.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.555[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.109	20	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.884	1	.049
N of Valid Cases	677		

a. 8 cells (26.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.16.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF DELAWARE STATE POLICE?

Crosstab

		Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF DELAWARE STATE POLICE?					Total
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1						
	Count	36	69	45	1	1	152
	% within AREA	23.7%	45.4%	29.6%	.7%	.7%	100.0%
	N2						
	Count	15	19	16	7	2	59
	% within AREA	25.4%	32.2%	27.1%	11.9%	3.4%	100.0%
	W1						
	Count	57	136	52	7	2	254
	% within AREA	22.4%	53.5%	20.5%	2.8%	.8%	100.0%
	W2						
	Count	34	56	31	2	2	125
	% within AREA	27.2%	44.8%	24.8%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	E1						
	Count	21	24	13	3	4	65
	% within AREA	32.3%	36.9%	20.0%	4.6%	6.2%	100.0%
	E2						
	Count	18	11	14	6	5	54
	% within AREA	33.3%	20.4%	25.9%	11.1%	9.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	181	315	171	26	16	709
	% within AREA	25.5%	44.4%	24.1%	3.7%	2.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	68.197[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	60.094	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.264	1	.261
N of Valid Cases	709		

a. 9 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.22.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULT COURT SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?

Crosstab

		Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULT COURT SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?					Total
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1 Count	7	31	53	22	18	131
	% within AREA	5.3%	23.7%	40.5%	16.8%	13.7%	100.0%
	N2 Count	11	11	24	9	8	63
	% within AREA	17.5%	17.5%	38.1%	14.3%	12.7%	100.0%
	W1 Count	11	73	92	27	19	222
	% within AREA	5.0%	32.9%	41.4%	12.2%	8.6%	100.0%
	W2 Count	9	32	42	22	11	116
	% within AREA	7.8%	27.6%	36.2%	19.0%	9.5%	100.0%
	E1 Count	2	17	28	14	7	68
	% within AREA	2.9%	25.0%	41.2%	20.6%	10.3%	100.0%
	E2 Count	1	10	24	11	13	59
	% within AREA	1.7%	16.9%	40.7%	18.6%	22.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	41	174	263	105	76	659
	% within AREA	6.2%	26.4%	39.9%	15.9%	11.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.133[a]	20	.009
Likelihood Ratio	34.325	20	.024
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.486	1	.115
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.67.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF FAMILY/JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?

Crosstab

		Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF FAMILY/JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?					Total
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1	Count					
		5	32	54	23	28	142
		% within AREA					
		3.5%	22.5%	38.0%	16.2%	19.7%	100.0%
	N2	Count					
		13	10	22	9	11	65
		% within AREA					
		20.0%	15.4%	33.8%	13.8%	16.9%	100.0%
	W1	Count					
		7	61	86	33	25	212
		% within AREA					
		3.3%	28.8%	40.6%	15.6%	11.8%	100.0%
	W2	Count					
		6	21	43	20	15	105
		% within AREA					
		5.7%	20.0%	41.0%	19.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	E1	Count					
		6	13	20	17	16	72
		% within AREA					
		8.3%	18.1%	27.8%	23.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	E2	Count					
		4	10	18	14	13	59
		% within AREA					
		6.8%	16.9%	30.5%	23.7%	22.0%	100.0%
Total		Count					
		41	147	243	116	108	655
		% within AREA					
		6.3%	22.4%	37.1%	17.7%	16.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.058[a]	20	.001
Likelihood Ratio	39.714	20	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.248	1	.264
N of Valid Cases	655		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.69.

AREA * Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULT CORRECTIONS SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?

Crosstab

		Q25 WHAT GRADE WOULD YOU GIVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULT CORRECTIONS SYSTEM IN DELAWARE?					Total
		A	B	C	D	F	
AREA	N1 Count	2	27	55	29	24	137
	% within AREA	1.5%	19.7%	40.1%	21.2%	17.5%	100.0%
	N2 Count	8	8	27	11	14	68
	% within AREA	11.8%	11.8%	39.7%	16.2%	20.6%	100.0%
	W1 Count	6	54	97	36	29	222
	% within AREA	2.7%	24.3%	43.7%	16.2%	13.1%	100.0%
	W2 Count	6	22	48	24	13	113
	% within AREA	5.3%	19.5%	42.5%	21.2%	11.5%	100.0%
	E1 Count	9	10	20	20	16	75
	% within AREA	12.0%	13.3%	26.7%	26.7%	21.3%	100.0%
	E2 Count	3	9	17	13	14	56
	% within AREA	5.4%	16.1%	30.4%	23.2%	25.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	34	130	264	133	110	671
	% within AREA	5.1%	19.4%	39.3%	19.8%	16.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	43.170[a]	20	.002
Likelihood Ratio	41.913	20	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	.114	1	.735
N of Valid Cases	671		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.84.

AREA * Q24 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS MOST ACCURATELY REFLECTS YOUR VIEW OF THE POLICE SERVICE YOU RECEIVED?

Crosstab

		Q24 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS MOST ACCURATELY REFLECTS YOUR VIEW OF THE POLICE SERVICE YOU RECEIVED?				Total
		VERY DISSATISFIED	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	VERY SATISFIED	
AREA N1	Count	16	21	46	41	124
	% within AREA	12.9%	16.9%	37.1%	33.1%	100.0%
N2	Count	10	12	18	14	54
	% within AREA	18.5%	22.2%	33.3%	25.9%	100.0%
W1	Count	24	23	74	77	198
	% within AREA	12.1%	11.6%	37.4%	38.9%	100.0%
W2	Count	16	16	46	26	104
	% within AREA	15.4%	15.4%	44.2%	25.0%	100.0%
E1	Count	15	9	19	10	53
	% within AREA	28.3%	17.0%	35.8%	18.9%	100.0%
E2	Count	9	5	17	12	43
	% within AREA	20.9%	11.6%	39.5%	27.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	90	86	220	180	576
	% within AREA	15.6%	14.9%	38.2%	31.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.722[a]	15	.090
Likelihood Ratio	21.870	15	.111
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.215	1	.073
N of Valid Cases	576		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.42.

AREA * Q10A DIRTY STREETS

Crosstab

				Q10A DIRTY STREETS					Total
			NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM		
AREA	N1	Count	115	42	34	20	9		220
		% within AREA	52.3%	19.1%	15.5%	9.1%	4.1%		100.0%
	N2	Count	37	13	17	10	15		92
		% within AREA	40.2%	14.1%	18.5%	10.9%	16.3%		100.0%
	W1	Count	189	73	44	18	14		338
		% within AREA	55.9%	21.6%	13.0%	5.3%	4.1%		100.0%
	W2	Count	62	31	45	15	32		185
		% within AREA	33.5%	16.8%	24.3%	8.1%	17.3%		100.0%
	E1	Count	25	23	21	9	13		91
		% within AREA	27.5%	25.3%	23.1%	9.9%	14.3%		100.0%
	E2	Count	29	16	14	5	19		83
		% within AREA	34.9%	19.3%	16.9%	6.0%	22.9%		100.0%
Total		Count	457	198	175	77	102		1009
		% within AREA	45.3%	19.6%	17.3%	7.6%	10.1%		100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	93.704[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	94.322	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28.079	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1009		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.33.

AREA * Q10C GROUPS OF PERSONS HANGING AROUND ON THE STREETS

Crosstab

		Q10C GROUPS OF PERSONS HANGING AROUND ON THE STREETS					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count					
		90	29	37	15	48	219
		% within AREA 41.1%	13.2%	16.9%	6.8%	21.9%	100.0%
	N2	Count 16	9	12	10	45	92
		% within AREA 17.4%	9.8%	13.0%	10.9%	48.9%	100.0%
	W1	Count 198	41	46	23	29	337
		% within AREA 58.8%	12.2%	13.6%	6.8%	8.6%	100.0%
	W2	Count 43	18	33	13	77	184
		% within AREA 23.4%	9.8%	17.9%	7.1%	41.8%	100.0%
	E1	Count 13	3	12	16	47	91
		% within AREA 14.3%	3.3%	13.2%	17.6%	51.6%	100.0%
	E2	Count 17	13	9	9	35	83
		% within AREA 20.5%	15.7%	10.8%	10.8%	42.2%	100.0%
Total		Count 377	113	149	86	281	1006
		% within AREA 37.5%	11.2%	14.8%	8.5%	27.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	203.791[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	215.120	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	36.344	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1006		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.10.

AREA * Q10D ABANDONED HOUSES OR BUILDINGS

Crosstab

| | | Q10D ABANDONED HOUSES OR BUILDINGS | | | | | Total |
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count	156	25	22	5	9	217
		% within AREA	71.9%	11.5%	10.1%	2.3%	4.1%	100.0%
	N2	Count	26	9	13	5	39	92
		% within AREA	28.3%	9.8%	14.1%	5.4%	42.4%	100.0%
	W1	Count	282	33	11	5	7	338
		% within AREA	83.4%	9.8%	3.3%	1.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	W2	Count	89	35	24	11	27	186
		% within AREA	47.8%	18.8%	12.9%	5.9%	14.5%	100.0%
	E1	Count	17	14	16	11	31	89
		% within AREA	19.1%	15.7%	18.0%	12.4%	34.8%	100.0%
	E2	Count	28	9	19	11	16	83
		% within AREA	33.7%	10.8%	22.9%	13.3%	19.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	598	125	105	48	129	1005
		% within AREA	59.5%	12.4%	10.4%	4.8%	12.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	313.721[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	308.065	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	61.169	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1005		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.96.

AREA * Q10E POOR STREET LIGHTING

Crosstab

		Q10E POOR STREET LIGHTING					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count	131	33	31	14	7	216
		% within AREA	60.6%	15.3%	14.4%	6.5%	3.2%	100.0%
	N2	Count	49	13	12	2	16	92
		% within AREA	53.3%	14.1%	13.0%	2.2%	17.4%	100.0%
	W1	Count	225	44	39	18	10	336
		% within AREA	67.0%	13.1%	11.6%	5.4%	3.0%	100.0%
	W2	Count	94	31	34	12	15	186
		% within AREA	50.5%	16.7%	18.3%	6.5%	8.1%	100.0%
	E1	Count	33	16	19	6	15	89
		% within AREA	37.1%	18.0%	21.3%	6.7%	16.9%	100.0%
	E2	Count	36	7	17	12	11	83
		% within AREA	43.4%	8.4%	20.5%	14.5%	13.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	568	144	152	64	74	1002
		% within AREA	56.7%	14.4%	15.2%	6.4%	7.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	81.835[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	78.151	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.897	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1002		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.30.

AREA * Q10F DRUGS BEING SOLD ON THE STREET

Crosstab

		Q10F DRUGS BEING SOLD ON THE STREET					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1 Count	105	23	23	18	34	203
	% within AREA	51.7%	11.3%	11.3%	8.9%	16.7%	100.0%
	N2 Count	15	4	9	5	54	87
	% within AREA	17.2%	4.6%	10.3%	5.7%	62.1%	100.0%
	W1 Count	233	29	22	8	25	317
	% within AREA	73.5%	9.1%	6.9%	2.5%	7.9%	100.0%
	W2 Count	49	20	19	10	69	167
	% within AREA	29.3%	12.0%	11.4%	6.0%	41.3%	100.0%
	E1 Count	14	9	10	6	48	87
	% within AREA	16.1%	10.3%	11.5%	6.9%	55.2%	100.0%
	E2 Count	22	4	3	8	44	81
	% within AREA	27.2%	4.9%	3.7%	9.9%	54.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	438	89	86	55	274	942
	% within AREA	46.5%	9.4%	9.1%	5.8%	29.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	264.572[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	278.152	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	47.429	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	942		

a. 1 cells (3.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.73.

AREA * Q10G BEGGARS OR PANHANDLERS

Crosstab

		Q10G BEGGARS OR PANHANDLERS					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1 Count	159	26	18	8	8	219
	% within AREA	72.6%	11.9%	8.2%	3.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	N2 Count	50	9	7	6	18	90
	% within AREA	55.6%	10.0%	7.8%	6.7%	20.0%	100.0%
	W1 Count	261	43	19	6	9	338
	% within AREA	77.2%	12.7%	5.6%	1.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	W2 Count	122	23	22	7	10	184
	% within AREA	66.3%	12.5%	12.0%	3.8%	5.4%	100.0%
	E1 Count	38	12	13	11	16	90
	% within AREA	42.2%	13.3%	14.4%	12.2%	17.8%	100.0%
	E2 Count	37	15	12	4	15	83
	% within AREA	44.6%	18.1%	14.5%	4.8%	18.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	667	128	91	42	76	1004
	% within AREA	66.4%	12.7%	9.1%	4.2%	7.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	116.581[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	106.340	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	29.513	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1004		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.47.

AREA * Q10H VIOLENT CRIMES

Crosstab

		Q10H VIOLENT CRIMES					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count	119	44	30	8	18	219
		% within AREA	54.3%	20.1%	13.7%	3.7%	8.2%	100.0%
	N2	Count	29	8	18	7	30	92
		% within AREA	31.5%	8.7%	19.6%	7.6%	32.6%	100.0%
	W1	Count	234	55	31	8	9	337
		% within AREA	69.4%	16.3%	9.2%	2.4%	2.7%	100.0%
	W2	Count	74	30	31	29	19	183
		% within AREA	40.4%	16.4%	16.9%	15.8%	10.4%	100.0%
	E1	Count	27	18	8	17	20	90
		% within AREA	30.0%	20.0%	8.9%	18.9%	22.2%	100.0%
	E2	Count	30	7	12	8	25	82
		% within AREA	36.6%	8.5%	14.6%	9.8%	30.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	513	162	130	77	121	1003
		% within AREA	51.1%	16.2%	13.0%	7.7%	12.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	203.056[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	195.679	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.144	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1003		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.30.

AREA * Q10I PROPERTY CRIMES

Crosstab

		Q10I PROPERTY CRIMES					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1 Count	67	55	53	24	20	219
	% within AREA	30.6%	25.1%	24.2%	11.0%	9.1%	100.0%
	N2 Count	34	20	10	8	19	91
	% within AREA	37.4%	22.0%	11.0%	8.8%	20.9%	100.0%
	W1 Count	105	91	75	37	26	334
	% within AREA	31.4%	27.2%	22.5%	11.1%	7.8%	100.0%
	W2 Count	55	47	42	19	18	181
	% within AREA	30.4%	26.0%	23.2%	10.5%	9.9%	100.0%
	E1 Count	17	26	23	9	14	89
	% within AREA	19.1%	29.2%	25.8%	10.1%	15.7%	100.0%
	E2 Count	26	15	20	7	15	83
	% within AREA	31.3%	18.1%	24.1%	8.4%	18.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	304	254	223	104	112	997
	% within AREA	30.5%	25.5%	22.4%	10.4%	11.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.723[a]	20	.036
Likelihood Ratio	32.871	20	.035
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.371	1	.124
N of Valid Cases	997		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.66.

AREA * Q10J TRUANCY

Crosstab

		Q10J TRUANCY					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1 Count	113	32	29	5	8	187
	% within AREA	60.4%	17.1%	15.5%	2.7%	4.3%	100.0%
	N2 Count	44	7	7	6	22	86
	% within AREA	51.2%	8.1%	8.1%	7.0%	25.6%	100.0%
	W1 Count	205	36	19	6	4	270
	% within AREA	75.9%	13.3%	7.0%	2.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	W2 Count	77	25	21	10	15	148
	% within AREA	52.0%	16.9%	14.2%	6.8%	10.1%	100.0%
	E1 Count	34	10	11	11	17	83
	% within AREA	41.0%	12.0%	13.3%	13.3%	20.5%	100.0%
	E2 Count	27	15	11	7	11	71
	% within AREA	38.0%	21.1%	15.5%	9.9%	15.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	500	125	98	45	77	845
	% within AREA	59.2%	14.8%	11.6%	5.3%	9.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	125.350[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	123.355	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.179	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	845		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.78.

AREA * Q10K STREET GANGS

Crosstab

		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	Total
AREA	N1	Count	165	13	16	3	13	210
		% within AREA	78.6%	6.2%	7.6%	1.4%	6.2%	100.0%
	N2	Count	59	5	5	5	14	88
		% within AREA	67.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	15.9%	100.0%
	W1	Count	275	33	19	1	6	334
		% within AREA	82.3%	9.9%	5.7%	.3%	1.8%	100.0%
	W2	Count	106	19	20	16	18	179
		% within AREA	59.2%	10.6%	11.2%	8.9%	10.1%	100.0%
	E1	Count	48	11	8	8	13	88
		% within AREA	54.5%	12.5%	9.1%	9.1%	14.8%	100.0%
	E2	Count	45	7	9	6	10	77
		% within AREA	58.4%	9.1%	11.7%	7.8%	13.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	698	88	77	39	74	976
		% within AREA	71.5%	9.0%	7.9%	4.0%	7.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	96.579[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	103.880	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.513	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	976		

a. 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08.

AREA * Q10L PROSTITUTION

Crosstab

		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	Total
AREA	N1 Count	184	8	10	5	4	211
	% within AREA	87.2%	3.8%	4.7%	2.4%	1.9%	100.0%
	N2 Count	46	4	10	1	26	87
	% within AREA	52.9%	4.6%	11.5%	1.1%	29.9%	100.0%
	W1 Count	311	11	4	2	2	330
	% within AREA	94.2%	3.3%	1.2%	.6%	.6%	100.0%
	W2 Count	129	13	5	6	16	169
	% within AREA	76.3%	7.7%	3.0%	3.6%	9.5%	100.0%
	E1 Count	36	11	17	8	14	86
	% within AREA	41.9%	12.8%	19.8%	9.3%	16.3%	100.0%
	E2 Count	40	4	8	7	17	76
	% within AREA	52.6%	5.3%	10.5%	9.2%	22.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	746	51	54	29	79	959
	% within AREA	77.8%	5.3%	5.6%	3.0%	8.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	245.840[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	228.884	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	48.801	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	959		

a. 9 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.30.

AREA * Q10M ABANDONED VEHICLES

Crosstab

		Q10M ABANDONED VEHICLES					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count	166	24	16	2	6	214
		% within AREA	77.6%	11.2%	7.5%	.9%	2.8%	100.0%
	N2	Count	50	15	15	2	8	90
		% within AREA	55.6%	16.7%	16.7%	2.2%	8.9%	100.0%
	W1	Count	293	36	7	1	1	338
		% within AREA	86.7%	10.7%	2.1%	.3%	.3%	100.0%
	W2	Count	127	31	15	3	6	182
		% within AREA	69.8%	17.0%	8.2%	1.6%	3.3%	100.0%
	E1	Count	54	20	6	3	7	90
		% within AREA	60.0%	22.2%	6.7%	3.3%	7.8%	100.0%
	E2	Count	52	15	8	4	3	82
		% within AREA	63.4%	18.3%	9.8%	4.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	742	141	67	15	31	996
		% within AREA	74.5%	14.2%	6.7%	1.5%	3.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	89.633[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	89.007	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.530	1	.019
N of Valid Cases	996		

a. 8 cells (26.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.23.

AREA * Q10N TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Crosstab

		Q10N TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA	N1	Count	133	35	30	10	7	215
		% within AREA	61.9%	16.3%	14.0%	4.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	N2	Count	37	18	13	9	15	92
		% within AREA	40.2%	19.6%	14.1%	9.8%	16.3%	100.0%
	W1	Count	230	38	36	17	15	336
		% within AREA	68.5%	11.3%	10.7%	5.1%	4.5%	100.0%
	W2	Count	103	28	26	12	16	185
		% within AREA	55.7%	15.1%	14.1%	6.5%	8.6%	100.0%
	E1	Count	42	16	14	7	12	91
		% within AREA	46.2%	17.6%	15.4%	7.7%	13.2%	100.0%
	E2	Count	52	14	6	5	4	81
		% within AREA	64.2%	17.3%	7.4%	6.2%	4.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	597	149	125	60	69	1000
		% within AREA	59.7%	14.9%	12.5%	6.0%	6.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	52.399[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	50.269	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.207	1	.272
N of Valid Cases	1000		

a. 1 cells (3.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.86.

AREA * Q100 RUN-DOWN CONDITION OF HOUSING

Crosstab

		Q100 RUN-DOWN CONDITION OF HOUSING					Total
		NOT A PROBLEM	2	NEUTRAL	4	EXTREME PROBLEM	
AREA N1	Count	135	39	29	9	8	220
	% within AREA	61.4%	17.7%	13.2%	4.1%	3.6%	100.0%
N2	Count	34	13	14	10	21	92
	% within AREA	37.0%	14.1%	15.2%	10.9%	22.8%	100.0%
W1	Count	252	50	20	9	6	337
	% within AREA	74.8%	14.8%	5.9%	2.7%	1.8%	100.0%
W2	Count	85	31	43	16	11	186
	% within AREA	45.7%	16.7%	23.1%	8.6%	5.9%	100.0%
E1	Count	28	15	16	13	19	91
	% within AREA	30.8%	16.5%	17.6%	14.3%	20.9%	100.0%
E2	Count	35	9	15	14	10	83
	% within AREA	42.2%	10.8%	18.1%	16.9%	12.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	569	157	137	71	75	1009
	% within AREA	56.4%	15.6%	13.6%	7.0%	7.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	182.212[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	172.884	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.773	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1009		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.84.

AREA * Q26 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OR LEVEL OF SCHOOL THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?

Crosstab

		Q26 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OR LEVEL OF SCHOOL THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED?						Total
		8TH GRADE OR LESS	SOME HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD/GED	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRADUATE	POST GRAD WORK	
AREA N1	Count	4	19	64	62	37	34	220
	% within AREA	1.8%	8.6%	29.1%	28.2%	16.8%	15.5%	100.0%
N2	Count	5	18	38	21	6	3	91
	% within AREA	5.5%	19.8%	41.8%	23.1%	6.6%	3.3%	100.0%
W1	Count	7	19	79	71	96	67	339
	% within AREA	2.1%	5.6%	23.3%	20.9%	28.3%	19.8%	100.0%
W2	Count	9	21	77	37	25	17	186
	% within AREA	4.8%	11.3%	41.4%	19.9%	13.4%	9.1%	100.0%
E1	Count	7	15	40	18	5	5	90
	% within AREA	7.8%	16.7%	44.4%	20.0%	5.6%	5.6%	100.0%
E2	Count	5	12	28	19	13	6	83
	% within AREA	6.0%	14.5%	33.7%	22.9%	15.7%	7.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	37	104	326	228	182	132	1009
	% within AREA	3.7%	10.3%	32.3%	22.6%	18.0%	13.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	121.530[a]	25	.000
Likelihood Ratio	125.196	25	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.431	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1009		

a. 3 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.04.

AREA * Q31 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR RACE?

Crosstab

		Q31 HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR RACE?					
		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN	WHITE	ANOTHER RACE OR MULTIRACIAL	Total
AREA	N1 Count	3		120	88	7	218
	% within AREA	1.4%		55.0%	40.4%	3.2%	100.0%
	N2 Count	2	1	84	3	1	91
	% within AREA	2.2%	1.1%	92.3%	3.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	W1 Count	1	1	43	285	5	335
	% within AREA	.3%	.3%	12.8%	85.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	W2 Count		1	62	98	21	182
	% within AREA		.5%	34.1%	53.8%	11.5%	100.0%
	E1 Count			86	3	1	90
	% within AREA			95.6%	3.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	E2 Count		1	51	23	6	81
	% within AREA		1.2%	63.0%	28.4%	7.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	6	4	446	500	41	997
	% within AREA	.6%	.4%	44.7%	50.2%	4.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	412.111[a]	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	458.537	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.261	1	.609
N of Valid Cases	997		

a. 15 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .32.

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