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**LITTLE ROCK'S NEIGHBORHOOD
ALERT SYSTEM:
A VITAL PARTNERSHIP THAT NEEDS
CLARIFYING AND STRENGTHENING**



Arkansas Institute of Government

College of Professional and Public Affairs

**LITTLE ROCK'S NEIGHBORHOOD ALERT SYSTEM:
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THAT NEEDS CLARIFYING AND STRENGTHENING**

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Little Rock's Neighborhood Alert System: A Vital Partnership That Needs Clarifying and Strengthening

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Little Rock's nine Neighborhood Alert Centers have tremendous potential to fulfill important functions as catalysts for change, as partners in community revitalization and empowerment, and as important links among citizens, their neighborhood associations, and City Hall. By mid-1994, the Alert Centers exhibit definite signs of maturation. Although performance is uneven, staff from the three city departments represented at the Alert Centers are beginning to work together for the benefit of their communities.

In summary, the concept of the Neighborhood Alert System is sound. A collaborative approach to problem-solving is critical to success. Neither City Hall nor any one neighborhood organization can, by itself, effect change on a sufficient scale so as to accomplish the Neighborhood Alert System's ambitious goals. They must work together. The Alert Centers are in a position to facilitate this change, but the City must rededicate itself to providing adequate support for the Neighborhood Alert System.

The recommendations which follow (numbers in parentheses refer to their location in the text) result from a four-month evaluation by the Arkansas Institute of Government and Criminal Justice Institute at UALR. The University stands ready to assist its community partners in any way possible to make this creative partnership work.

Alert Centers and the Community

The Board of Directors and city manager should work with the Little Rock School District, religious organizations, and other community groups to organize and sustain an effective partnership to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs in Alert Center areas. (Recommendation #1)

The director of the Neighborhood Alert System should lead an initiative to develop action plans that address the particular needs of each Alert Center area. (Rec. #2)

Upon completion of its action plan, an Alert Center's staff, working as a team, should design an operational strategy, updated on an annual basis, to carry out the action plan for its area. (Rec. #3)

The first loyalty of Alert Center staff should be to the neighborhood. Facilitators and other staff must exercise this loyalty by building strong bridges. (Rec. #4)

Alert Center facilitators should have a broad range of independent authority to solve problems at the neighborhood level. To emphasize this shift in authority, the City should support efforts to enhance the professionalism and expertise of the facilitators. (Rec. #21)

Solving city and neighborhood problems is the mission of Alert Centers. Citizens, elected officials and staff should be welcomed at all times and on all topics which will improve the quality of life in the neighborhood. At the same time, Alert Centers should have a policy that sets them apart as non-partisan and apolitical. (Rec. #24)

Community Policing and the Neighborhood Alert System

Community policing is integral to the Neighborhood Alert System. LRPD should stress an integrated approach of community policing, motor patrol, and assignment areas as its part of Alert Center operations. (Rec. #6)

The LRPD should improve its dissemination of crime reports to COPP officers in order to provide officers with current neighborhood crime information. (Rec. #7)

COPP officers should be encouraged to maintain a continual presence in the Alert Center neighborhoods. Although officers cannot be expected to provide 24 hour coverage, extended involvement in the neighborhood could be facilitated by encouraging the officers to "visit" the area during off duty hours or by offering incentives for officers to live in the areas. (Rec. #8)

COPP officers should design and lead programs such as Neighborhood Crime Watch, youth sports, and neighborhood improvement to build a proactive partnership with their communities. (Rec. #9)

Community police officers should redouble their efforts to build collaborative relationships with neighborhood associations and residents to assure two-way communications and decision making. (Rec. #10)

LRPD should attempt to keep special assignment and reassignment of community police officers to a minimum to allow COPP officers to remain a visible force in their neighborhoods. (Rec. #11)

More community police officers are needed to patrol existing Alert Center areas. Specific Alert Center action plans may call for COPP patrol during extended hours to satisfy public demand and reduce crime. (Rec. #12)

Since the likelihood of eliminating existing gangs is remote, Alert Centers should develop plans to: 1) prevent gangs from developing in areas where they do not currently exist; and, 2) control the violent and criminal activities of existing gangs and gang members. These efforts should include plans to involve neighborhood groups and community members in the informal control of juveniles. (Rec. #13)

A community-wide initiative that goes beyond current efforts is necessary if the Alert Centers are to play a major role in reducing crime. Alert Centers at their current staffing and resource levels cannot effectively lessen crime in their areas. (Rec. #14)

The police chief should continue to emphasize the importance of community policing to achieving the goals of the department. He should challenge traditional thinking by underscoring the importance of his department to the success of the Alert Centers. (Rec. #22)

Code Enforcement and the Alert Centers

Senior code officials should work with community leaders to increase understanding and agreement on approaches to decisions concerning repair and demolition of dwelling units. (Rec. #15)

Expansion of Alert Center activities such as rental inspection and the issuance of permits should be studied closely by City officials in terms of available space and other potential impacts on the community, on City Hall, and the Alert Centers, themselves. (Rec. #16)

Code Enforcement should improve its data management system. (Rec. #23)

Functioning of the Alert Centers

Facilitators should be educated in other functions of the Alert Centers so that their work complements that of community police and code enforcement officers. (Rec. #5)

Alert Center staff should establish a speakers bureau-type of community outreach in which they aggressively seek opportunities to spread the word about Alert Centers services and functions. (Rec. #17)

The Neighborhood Alert System should allow facilitators maximum discretion in the planning and execution of their jobs. In exchange for this freedom, the facilitators must do a better job of planning work strategies and avoid "fighting fires" with little thought-out purpose. An ideal facilitator role is a balance between project management and ready accessibility to assist residents. (Rec. #18)

The Board of Directors and the city manager should stress to department directors the importance of the Alert Centers in accomplishing the City's neighborhood initiatives. (Rec. #19)

The city manager should carefully review the organizational structure of the Alert Centers and determine an efficient and effective chain of command. (Rec. #20)

The director of the Alert Centers, working with the three department heads, should redouble his efforts to support a team concept in each of the Alert Centers. This should include training, planning, and treating personnel in a professional manner. (Rec. #25)

The feasibility of placing a single, networked computer system in each Alert Center should be studied. (Rec. #26)

Alert Center activity reports should be compiled and distributed in timely fashion to Alert Center staff. (Rec. #27)

An ad hoc committee composed of selected Alert Center facilitators, code enforcement officers, and COPP officers, and the director of the Alert Centers, assisted by a systems consultant, should design a simple and useful Management Information System to be used throughout the Neighborhood Alert System. (Rec. #28)

Each Alert Center should receive a discretionary budget which its staff has authority to apply to solutions particular to that area. (Rec. #29)

The director of Alert Centers should develop an aggressive volunteer recruitment and management program. (Rec. #30)

We applaud recent efforts of the director of Alert Centers to upgrade the facilitator position and corresponding pay. The City should continue to seek ways to enhance the professionalism and prestige of this very important position. (Rec. #31)

The director of Alert Centers should work with each facilitator to define, challenge, and evaluate his or her job performance. This contract, rather than a standardized job description, should be consistent with the action plans of the Alert Centers. (Rec. #32)

Little Rock's Neighborhood Alert System: A Vital Partnership That Needs Clarifying and Strengthening

Introduction

The scale and complexity of problems and scarcity of resources that confront cities today demand integrated, collaborative approaches if local governments and their citizens are to have much hope for solution. Among the most difficult problems are the illegal sale and abuse of drugs, crime, and the deterioration of housing, all of which the Little Rock Alert System was designed to address. In this evaluation of that System, we assess progress toward achieving goals and objectives related to these problems. Throughout, we examined efforts on the part of City Hall, individual citizens, and neighborhood organizations to reach out to each other to form partnerships for change. The Neighborhood Alert Centers are playing an important role in forming these partnerships. Our evaluation is intended to clarify and strengthen their efforts.

Evaluators seldom uncover unknown problems or solutions so novel and illuminating that program personnel are surprised. What we are able to do is bring fresh insight and new perspectives to problems that will redirect attention from routine daily practices to important program issues. We saw as our challenge to identify germane issues in the operation of the Little Rock Neighborhood Alert System and to elevate them to a level within city government where they will be subjected to critical scrutiny.

According to the grant proposal to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation which initially funded the project, the Neighborhood

Alert System is designed to identify, alert, mobilize, and integrate the forces necessary to fight successfully substance abuse in defined neighborhoods. The goals are to strengthen and unify the forces necessary to improve the life conditions of residents, and to produce neighborhoods which have low-risk conditions and are strong in their power against the presence and effects of alcohol and other drug abuse. The development of the Neighborhood Alert System should be measured against these goals. As goals and objectives change and functions are added or de-emphasized, the City must be adaptable and responsive in its evaluative strategy. *As the city moves through the evolutionary development phase of the program and considers adding more Alert Centers, administrators must put into place an evaluation system that establishes benchmarks and other indicators to gauge the program's success or failure.*

Six tactical objectives from the original Fighting Back proposal complement these goals. They are:

1. Build trust in city services and workers.
2. Broadcast a sense of unified neighborhood intolerance for drug activity.
3. Deny drug dealers and customers access to space in the neighborhood.
4. Remove the sense of impunity street market dealers feel.
5. Clean up the neighborhood.
6. Create a climate of achievement and reclaim neighborhood power.

In the course of our evaluation, we considered these highly worthwhile goals as ideal conditions that would require sus-

tained and collaborative efforts on the parts of neighborhood residents, the city government, and other public, non-profit, and private entities to achieve. Lack of their achievement should not be interpreted as an indication of failure. Rather, we assessed *progress* toward achieving them and so note that progress along with recommendations for improvement of operations, program design, and funding.

Purpose and Methods of this Study

The purpose of this study by the Arkansas Institute of Government and the Criminal Justice Institute at UALR was to conduct a thorough evaluation of the Neighborhood Alert System, operated as a joint effort by three city departments—Little Rock Fighting Back, the Police Department, and Neighborhood Revitalization and Planning (specifically the Neighborhood Program or Codes Enforcement division). A UALR team performed the evaluation. The team was composed of David Sink, Cindy Boland, Jeff Walker, Hugh Earnest, Jim Lynch, Ruth Craw, and James Warren.

The team used various evaluative techniques, including a 68-item telephone questionnaire of 367 Alert Center residents, focus groups and interviews with residents; interviews with Alert Center personnel and administrators of the three city departments; analysis of data related to crime; analysis of 1990 US Census demographic, housing, income, labor and social data; and direct observation of the daily operations of the Alert Centers. This report includes a series of findings, assessments, and recommendations which should assist public administrators and elected officials of the City of Little Rock improve the Neighborhood Alert System.

Systems Concept

In response to the city's design of a *system* of neighborhood alert centers, this report is organized around a systems concept as symbolically depicted in Figure 1. A system in this case is a regularly interacting or interdependent group of individuals and organizations that form a unified whole. In fact, the Little Rock Neighborhood Alert System was intended to be a system of systems, as indicated in the grant proposal:

The individual neighborhood systems will integrate multiple public systems such as law enforcement, code inspection and enforcement, and human service resources. This new system will be a comprehensive and coordinated effort to make an intensive and sustaining change in the life conditions of residents in eight (now nine) neighborhoods in Little Rock.

Another perspective suggests that the neighborhood Alert Center, as the operational element of the Neighborhood Alert System, serves as a linchpin that brings together two relevant systems—the specific community in which it is located and serves, and City Hall—its decision making, services and functions. Further, the Alert Center operationalizes what may be thought of as organizational subsystems which cut across or are common to both the community and City Hall. A *goal* subsystem should consist of all the interrelated goals that result from a collaborative planning strategy between City Hall and the neighborhood. For example, a department of city government might facilitate a neighborhood development plan by working with residents of an Alert Center neighborhood. A *technological* subsystem would consist of tools, procedures, and methods of work employed to

Figure 2: Listing of Little Rock Alert Centers

Alert Center	Date Opened	Location
23rd & Arch Street	Oct-91	2220 Arch Street
John Barrow	Jul-92	3123 John Barrow Rd.
East Little Rock	Oct-92	2525 1/2 East 6th St.
12th & Cedar	Dec-92	3924 West 12th
Southwest	Dec-92	5623 Valley Drive
Capitol View	Jan-93	3001 West Markham
Central High	Mar-93	1108 South Park
Wright Avenue	Jun-93	1813 Wright Avenue
Wakefield	Aug-93	5323 West 65th

October 1991, nine months passed before the second Center was established in the John Barrow area. Then, in regular succession, seven more opened at an average of one every other month. Three more centers are scheduled to come on-line in late 1994 for a total of 12 Alert Centers in Little Rock.

Neighborhood Alert Centers, in their ideal form, are to serve as the core of a collaborative system of neighborhood-based schools, religious organizations, neighborhood support centers, resident associations, and three departments of city government (Police, Neighborhood Revitalization and Planning, and Fighting Back). They are to establish strategies and programs to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs, reduce drug-dealing, help residents regain confidence and comfort in their own neighborhoods through community policing and enforcement of premise and property codes, and generally empower individuals and associations in the community to join in this fight.

At best, we believe that the Neighborhood Alert System is a "work in progress" and is a distance from truly accomplishing these changes. As a complementary venture to eleven other Fighting Back initiatives, the System requires the largest investment of time and resources to reach payoff. That it has not achieved its goals does not denigrate its worthiness. In many ways, the Alert Cen-

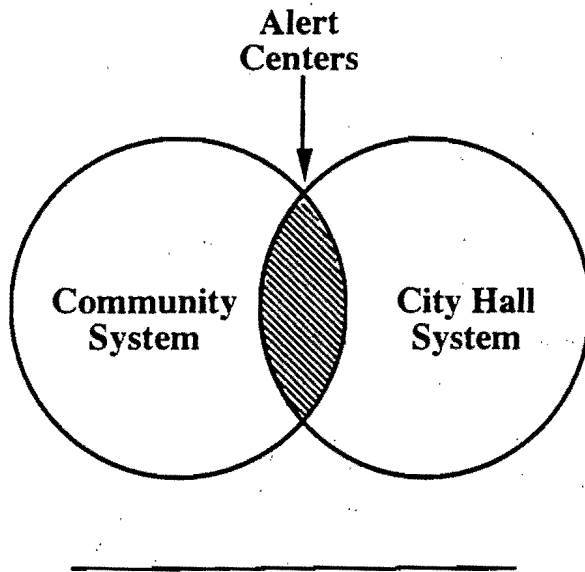
ters have made considerable progress. However, to meet the expectations of many elements of the city—from elected officials to public administrators to neighborhood residents—city government must redouble its efforts. *In the broadest sense, we recommend a serious reinvestment of City Hall leadership and resources if the Neighborhood Alert System is to succeed.*

Alert Center communities were selected, in most cases, using appropriate criteria of high crime incidence, blight, and drug abuse. Future designations apparently will follow this general approach. Hence, the City has confronted head-on the most difficult problems to solve.

The receptivity and excitement shown in the first nine Alert Center areas and in potential host communities are evidence that neighborhood residents feel a great need for direct and immediate help from the City. The City has obliged, but in its approach to setting up the first eight centers, the City may have inadvertently created a level of expectation it now finds hard to achieve. (The Wakefield Alert Center as the ninth location was the first to emanate from the community: future sites will be selected more on the basis of community aggressiveness and contribution to support of the Alert Center). City Hall should address this incongruence between high expectations and what it can afford to deliver through the Neighborhood Alert System. *We believe that the present level of resource commitment is inadequate to achieve these high expectations. Conversely, although understandable, we feel general community expectations of what the Alert Centers can achieve are unrealistic.*

The City of Little Rock is experiencing an unacceptable level of violent crime which has brought it unflattering media attention.

Figure 1: Systems Concept



benefit both the community and City Hall. For example, Alert Center personnel might plan mutual use of a personal computer to track a variety of services and generate reports that would inform both the City Manager and the neighborhood.

By casting this program in a systems model, both administrators and evaluators may be able to visualize design and operational strengths and weaknesses and make changes in response. In a system, what happens in one subsystem will affect all other subsystems. Hence, well planned, collaborative functions can have extensive impact. The organization of this report follows the systems design, addressing the Community system, the City Hall system, and the Alert Center as its own system. Throughout the report, we discuss the synergistic relationships (or lack of same) between the Alert Centers, their communities, and City Hall.

Organization of the Report

This evaluation centers on the Neighborhood Alert Centers' design and implementation of interactive strategies with City Hall

departments and their neighborhoods for the purpose of improving the quality of life and reducing the demand for alcohol and other drugs. The report is organized in seven parts:

1. an Executive Summary which lists all recommendations and precedes this introductory section;
2. an introduction and discussion of evaluation of a system;
3. a discussion of the Alert Centers' relationships with their communities and their success in shaping and performing this complex role;
4. an examination of the Alert Centers' relationships with City Hall departments in terms of providing access for neighborhood residents to public services and decision making;
5. a study of the design and functioning of the Alert Centers in which personnel from three city departments regularly interact and are, ideally, interdependent in their efforts to form a smoothly functioning, close-knit team;
6. a conclusion which casts the Neighborhood Alert System as a change-agent collaboration; and,
7. two appendices containing demographic characteristics of the nine Alert Center areas and the telephone questionnaire with a compilation of responses.

Specific recommendations are numbered and shown in bold face print, both in the Executive Summary and throughout the text of the report.

Alert Centers and Their Communities

Over a 23-month period in 1991-1993, the City of Little Rock established nine Neighborhood Alert Centers (Figure 2). After opening the first Alert Center at 23rd and Arch Streets in south-central Little Rock in

Significantly reducing the incidence of violent crime requires major social, cultural, and economic changes that far exceed the capabilities of nine small Alert Centers. Although we suspect its supporters will quickly counter that the Neighborhood Alert System was never designed to accomplish change of this magnitude, participants in the telephone survey, community focus groups, and interviewees indicated that they expect them to do so. Unless it resolves this inconsistency, the City will generate dissatisfaction among current and potential supporters.

The relationship between community police officers and neighborhood residents is an important element of the Alert Center function. Assessment of these relations was drawn from official crime data, interviews with community police officers who work in the Alert Centers, the telephone survey, and focus groups of community residents. The evaluation was complicated by the unrealistic objectives included in the initial grant proposal. Generally, community policing has complemented work of the Alert Centers. In most, although not all Alert Centers, community police officers have worked well with facilitators and code enforcement officers. *To enhance this relationship, the three must work more closely and with a common set of goals and objectives.*

Collaboration across the Community

A founding premise of the Neighborhood Alert System was that schools cannot fight drug abuse alone. Success in reducing the demand for alcohol and other drugs in communities requires a collaborative effort among school, family, religious organizations, and neighborhood. Research and common sense bear out this hypothesis. We found evidence of outreach efforts to religious organizations, schools, and various University of Arkansas at Little Rock

neighborhood groups on the part of Alert Center staff, but not the level nor comprehensiveness of effort necessary to accomplish a truly unified, collaborative approach. This is not totally the fault of the Alert Center facilitators nor police officers. Schools and churches vary in their receptivity and ability to participate in even the most basic cooperative strategies. For the System to function truly as a system, work is needed in this area. The potential strengths that schools and religious organizations bring to combatting problems of the neighborhoods are numerous.

- 1. The Board of Directors and city manager should work with the Little Rock School District, religious organizations, and other community groups to organize and sustain an effective partnership to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs in Alert Center areas.**

Differing Community Characteristics

A study of the demographic characteristics indicates significant differences among the nine Alert Center areas (Figures 3 & 4). Likewise, the primary problems the Alert Centers face vary. In some areas, crack house elimination is paramount; in others, housing blight or prostitution predominate. Interviews and observation bear out these variations. Given these differences and the differing nature of the tasks at hand, standardized approaches to the operation of Alert Centers, perhaps desirable in the thinking of City Hall department heads, unnecessarily hamper Alert Center staff. Designing strategies for change, however, is not a task to be approached casually. Any form of decentralized approach to operating the Alert Centers must be well thought out. Alert Centers must work closely with neighborhood associations and other concerned

Figure 3: Percentage Below Poverty Level

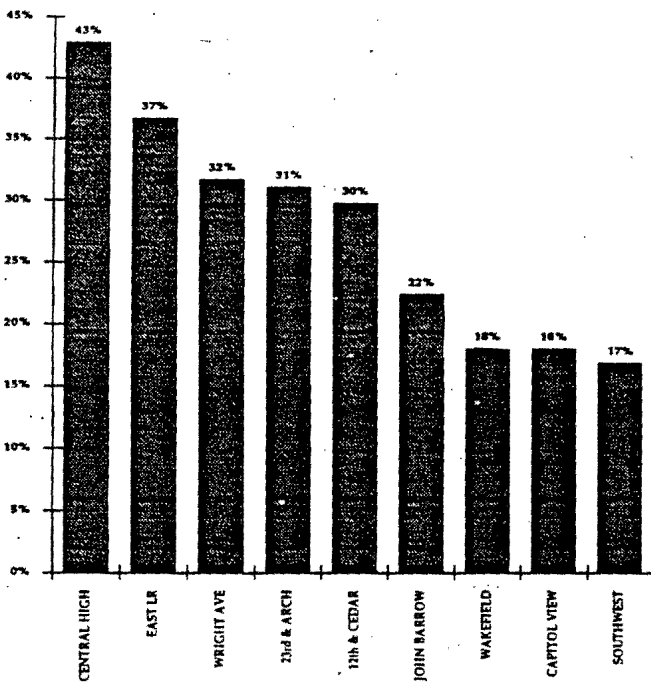
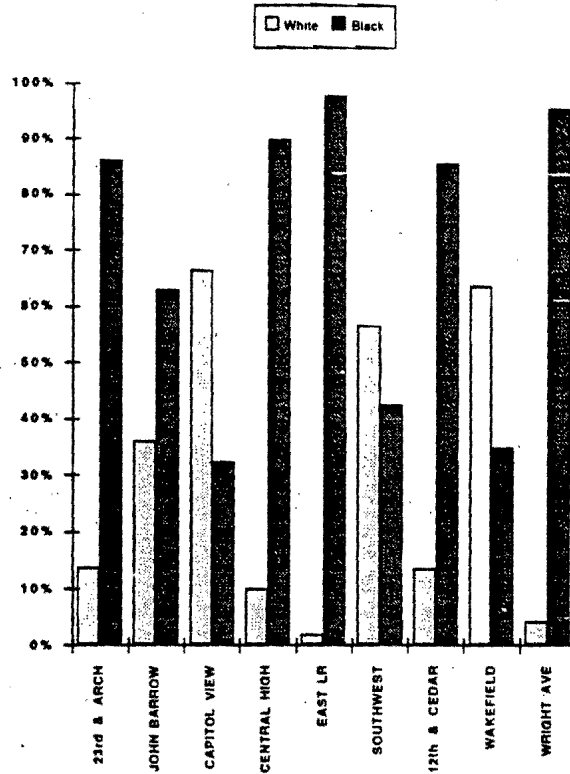


Figure 4: Racial Percentages by Alert Center



residents, as well as with City Hall departments to implement a decentralized approach to change.

2. The director of the Neighborhood Alert System should lead an initiative to develop action plans that address the particular needs of each Alert Center area.
3. Upon completion of its action plan, an Alert Center's staff, working as a team, should design an operational strategy, updated on an annual basis, to carry out the action plan for its area.

Alert Center Facilitators and Their Communities

The job objective of the Alert Center facilitator is

to provide assistance to neighborhood residents by identifying problems and accessing resources

and services which will reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse in the neighborhood.

In practice, accomplishing this objective has meant that facilitators perform a broad array of roles related to improving the quality of life in the neighborhoods that make up the Alert Center areas. By designing the position as broadly as possible, Fighting Back has lent credence to the underlying premise that to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs requires a frontal attack on deterioration of neighborhood functions, infrastructure, and behaviors. Simply, facilitators have broad license to involve themselves in any neighborhood project that empowers community residents, either singly or as a group, improves the living environment of the community, protects youth from illegal and threatening behaviors, especially those related to the distribution of

illegal drugs, and improves relations between the community, its residents, and City Hall. This is as it should be. Yet, for all its wisdom and flexibility, such a charge creates an almost impossible situation for the facilitators, especially as their work plan relates to neighborhood associations and other organizations such as Community Development Corporations, Crime Watch, and Community Development Block Grant groups. (Further discussion of the specific roles played by the facilitators appears in the section on the operation of the Alert Centers.)

In several of the Alert Centers, the facilitators work closely with neighborhood associations. In other settings, the facilitators are torn between competing associations or have experienced a confrontational relationship with association leaders. The last may be caused, in part, by racial friction and/or a possessive attitude on the part of the neighborhood associations that the facilitator is to staff the work of the association. Another cause may be bullheadedness on the part of the facilitators. Poor relations between facilitators and neighborhood groups are unfortunate and counterproductive. Although neighborhood associations or activists do not "own" them, Alert Center staff should make every effort to work closely with these community stakeholders.

4. The first loyalty of Alert Center staff should be to the neighborhood. Facilitators and other staff must exercise this loyalty by building strong bridges to community organizations and residents.

Reducing the Demand for AOD

As the original purpose of the work of the facilitators, reducing the demand for alcohol and other drugs is essential to remov-

ing the reason many perpetrators commit crimes. Acquiring money to buy drugs is a strong motivator to commit crimes. Hence, helping create a community that discourages crime through a variety of methods is the work of the facilitator.

Primary objectives related to reducing the demand for AOD include:

1. increasing the perception of residents that drug-dealing activity is reduced;
2. reducing the number of drug-dealing and crack houses in targeted neighborhoods;
3. improving the perception among neighborhood youth that substance abuse by their peers has reduced;
4. reducing the number of drug-related deaths among children, adolescents, and young adults;
5. increasing the number of public information, prevention, and substance abuse training programs available to residents;
6. increasing participation by neighborhood residents in those programs, and;
7. reducing the number of children and adolescents who try alcohol and other drugs.

Because data collection is sketchy on several of these measures, progress is difficult to assess. Determining how much effect the Alert Centers had on any changes likewise is problematic. Results of the telephone questionnaire combined with information from interviews and focus groups do shed some light, however.

Roughly 35 percent of the respondents said that open drug use and drug dealing are not problems in their neighborhoods. An even higher proportion of 42 percent indicated that crack houses are not a problem. Of those who did believe open drug use and drug dealing to be a problem, a slightly

higher percentage felt that such behavior was on the rise.

Q15. Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that open drug use has increased, stayed the same, or decreased.

	Number	Percent
Increased	79	22%
Stayed the Same	40	11%
Decreased	67	18%
Not a Problem	128	35%
Don't Know	52	14%
Refused	1	0%
Total	367	100%

Q17. Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that drug-dealing has increased, stayed the same, or decreased.

	Number	Percent
Increased	78	21%
Stayed the Same	39	11%
Decreased	61	17%
Not a Problem	125	34%
Don't Know	63	17%
Refused	1	0%
Total	367	100%

Conversely, more thought the number of crack houses in their neighborhood was less, which is certainly good news to Fighting Back and the City.

Q19. Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that there are more, the same, or less crack houses.

	Number	Percent
More	41	11%
Same	25	7%
Less	70	19%
Not a Problem	154	42%
Don't Know	76	21%
Refused	1	0%
Total	367	100%

Facilitators report poor attendance at alcohol and drug abuse awareness classes which they conduct in their Alert Centers. Direct training appears to be passé as an approach to reducing the demand for AOD. Hence, facilitators have turned to indirect means to get at these objectives.

5. Facilitators should be educated in other functions of the Alert Centers so that their work complements that of community police and code enforcement officers.

Community Policing in Alert Center Areas

An important objective of the Neighborhood Alert System plan has been to increase the intensity of policing. Essentially, this objective has been met. A community police officer, although not necessarily a foot patrol officer, has been assigned to each of the Alert Center areas. The larger question here, though, is the role of the police officer in the Alert Center, and whether or not this represents an increase in the "intensity of policing." Simply assigning a foot patrol officer to work out of an Alert Center does not necessarily equate to intensified policing. Community police officers typically work a standard day-shift. They are not as mobile as motor patrol officers, nor do their COPP areas geographically overlap with Alert Center areas. Two basic questions result:

1. Do residents see community police officers enough to perceive an increased police presence?
2. What is the perception of police intensity in the hours that the community police officers are not on duty, when the area is patrolled by motor patrol officers?

According to our research, residents feel that they have more of a police presence with community police officers than they had with traditional patrol. The perception of increased intensity of policing seems to stem from the increased time community police officers spend with residents, rather than perceived increases in the number of officers on the street.

There is always a concern with community policing, however, that the officers are

not as visible on foot, bike or horse as they are in a patrol car. Patrol cars are able to cover more ground in a shift than community police officers, and people more readily recognize a patrol car as police presence whereas they might not notice an officer on a bike or horse. Residents do, however, perceive an increased intensity of police coverage, as the results of the telephone survey indicate.

Q29. When was the last time you saw a police officer in your neighborhood? Would you say ...

	Number	Percent
In the past day	131	36%
In the past week	124	34%
In the past month	59	16%
In the past 3 months	12	3%
More than 3 months ago	25	7%
Never	5	1%
Don't Know	11	3%
Refused	0	0%
Total	367	100%

There is some question as to the influence of community policing on this perception. When asked what the officer was doing when the respondent saw him or her, the most frequent answers were related to motor patrol.

Q30. What was the officer doing?

	Number	Percent
Driving police car	227	51%
Walking	10	2%
Riding horse	14	3%
Riding bicycle	5	1%
Responding to call	52	12%
Sitting in stopped police car	27	6%
Talking with another officer	11	3%
Talking with another person	42	9%
Stopped someone in a car	60	13%
Total	448	100%

Activities associated with community policing (walking, riding a horse, riding a bicycle and talking to another person who was not a police officer) accounted for just 16 percent. It would appear that even if the

community policing effort itself has not increased the intensity of policing in the Alert Center areas, the perception of the residents is that there has been an increase in police intensity as a result of the Alert Centers. Overall, however, residents in Alert Center areas feel that they are getting "more attention" from the LRPD, regardless of whether that attention comes in the form of community policing or other methods.

Another concern expressed by community residents is that several of the Alert Center areas barely overlap with LRPD community policing areas. Although police can justify selection of their COPP areas on the basis of crime statistics and having established them prior to Alert Center area designations, some residents report that they never see a community police officer in their part of the Alert Center area.

6. Community policing is integral to the Neighborhood Alert System. LRPD should stress an integrated approach of community policing, motor patrol, and assignment areas as its part of Alert Center operations.

One way to expand the visibility of officers, as brought up in focus groups and interviews with residents, is to expand the interaction between officers and victims of crime in their areas. Crime reports, emanating from an improved reporting system, should be relayed back to the community police officer the next day, and COPP officers should be encouraged to make a follow-up visit to the resident.

7. The LRPD should improve its dissemination of crime reports to COPP officers in order to provide officers with current neighborhood crime information.

A Police-Community Partnership

A goal of the Neighborhood Alert System is to improve the perception of law enforcement responsiveness by 60 percent of the residents in the targeted neighborhoods. This is probably the most appropriate measure of Alert Center success of those discussed here and the most realistically achievable. One of the biggest problems concerning crime and law enforcement in inner cities is the perception by citizens that the police are outsiders imposing their will and values on the community, or that they are a wholly unresponsive organization of government. Most community police officers occasionally go to their COPP beat areas when not on duty. Efforts at building confidence in neighborhood residents are critical.

8. COPP officers should be encouraged to maintain a continual presence in the Alert Center neighborhoods. Although officers cannot be expected to provide 24 hour coverage, extended involvement in the neighborhood could be facilitated by encouraging the officers to "visit" the area during off duty hours and by offering incentives for officers to live in the areas.

The police cannot win the war on crime by themselves: community residents must be intimately involved in crime control measures. In order to do this, residents must feel that they can win back their streets and they must feel that they are partners with the police in this endeavor. The Alert Centers can be invaluable in creating this partnership. Only if the people of a community have confidence in their Alert Center and know that there are police officers who have the community's best interest at heart, does the Neighborhood Alert System have a real chance to reduce the crime rate in that area.

9. COPP officers should design and lead programs such as Neighborhood Crime Watch, youth sports, and neighborhood improvement to build a proactive partnership with their communities.

In the telephone survey, respondents were asked how well they thought the police do their job. The responses to Question 5 demonstrate that considerably more residents rated the performance above average than below average.

Q5. In your neighborhood, how well do you think the Little Rock Police do their job?

	Number	Percent
Very Well	101	28%
Average	188	51%
Below Average	63	17%
Not At All	4	1%
Don't Know	11	3%
Refused	0	0%
Total	367	100%

Furthermore, 84 percent reported that police performance had "stayed the same" or "gotten better" in the last year, while only nine percent reported that police performance had "gotten worse".

Q6. Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that police performance has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?

	Number	Percent
Better	106	29%
Same	203	55%
Worse	32	9%
Don't Know	25	7%
Refused	1	0%
Total	367	100%

These findings generally support the perception of the community police officers obtained during interviews. Most of the officers interviewed felt that the Alert Center and community policing effort had positively affected the attitude of citizens toward the

police. A significant minority of the officers expressed concern that this positive community attitude might lessen because community police officers are frequently pulled from their regular beat for special assignments.

Victims of crime expressed general satisfaction with police performance in conjunction with their crime, with 60 percent expressing some degree of satisfaction.

Q40. How satisfied were you with what the police did when they got there?
(Question presented only to crime victims)

	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	16	36%
Somewhat satisfied	11	24%
Not at all satisfied	16	36%
Don't Know	2	4%
Total	45	100%

Another measure of police officers' responsiveness to the community can be found in the influence residents have in setting police work priorities. Responses to this question by the community police officers interviewed varied. Most officers reported that the residents have a significant impact on setting their priorities; however, a small number of officers reported that residents have no input into their setting of work priorities. Community respondents were less enthusiastic about the officers' willingness to consider residents' wishes.

10. Community police officers should redouble their efforts to build collaborative relationships with neighborhood associations and residents to assure two-way communications and decision making.

11. LRPD should attempt to keep special assignment and reassignment of community police officers to a minimum to allow COPP officers to remain a visible force in their neighborhoods.

12. More community police officers are needed to patrol existing Alert Center areas. Specific Alert Center action plans may call for COPP patrol during extended hours to satisfy public demand and reduce crime.

A goal to decrease the response time by law enforcement personnel to resident's calls to within 10 minutes in the targeted areas has been met, according to LRPD data. The perception of response time is often more important than the actual time of travel. Respondents to the telephone survey who were victims of a crime generally expressed satisfaction with the time it took police to arrive after being called. Additional officers (both motorized patrol and community policing) would enhance the response times and probably increase citizen satisfaction. Other than that, no changes are necessary.

Impact of the Alert Centers on Crime

Objectives of the Neighborhood Alert System related to reducing burglaries, vandalism, car theft, gang activity, and juvenile arrests defy easy or short-term measurement of causal effect. In turn these objectives raise questions concerning whether they are appropriate and achievable evaluation measures for Alert Centers. While the reduction of these kinds of crimes is an admirable goal for a community involvement project such as this, and there is some merit to the argument that community action is a good way to reverse trends in burglaries and vandalism, it is doubtful that the Neighborhood Alert System will be able to significantly have an impact on these crimes by itself and to the extent set out in the objectives. There is also the issue that if the Alert Centers are operating properly there likely will be an increase in the number of these crimes reported.

Crime data were obtained from the City of Little Rock for drug-related offenses, vandalism, car theft, burglary, and Part I and Part II offenses over a 40-month period from October 1990 to February 1994. The data were categorized by geocodes into two groups: crimes occurring within an Alert Center areas and crimes occurring in non-Alert Center areas. Average growth rates of the three month moving averages were calculated.

Figure 5: Average Growth Rate, Oct 1990 - Feb 1994

	Alert Center Area	Little Rock / Non Alert Area
Drug-Related Offenses	0.46%	1.76%
Vandalism Offenses	-0.14%	0.04%
Stolen Vehicles	3.61%	0.71%
Burglary	-0.25%	0.52%
Part I Offenses	0.90%	1.20%
Part II Offenses	-0.38%	0.38%

When these growth rates were tested for significance, *no significant differences were found in crime growth rates between the two areas.* These findings may be interpreted two ways. First, policing in Alert Center areas has not resulted in noticeable reduction in the crime rate. Second, given that Alert Center areas are concentrated in high-crime neighborhoods, showing no difference in a growth in crime from non-Alert Center areas can be viewed positively. We support the latter conclusion, although absolute cause and effect cannot be determined.

The perception of residents in Alert Center areas concerning these crimes was mixed. A question in the telephone interview concerning vandalism, burglary and motor vehicle theft resulted in 33 percent of respondents reporting increases, while 36 percent reporting that these crimes had either stayed the same or decreased in the last year.

These findings may be explained by

three phenomena that occur in projects of this nature. First, a characteristic of community empowerment efforts is that the perception of crime often does not match actual changes in crime trends. Although such efforts often reduce the level of fear of crime among residents, and may reduce the perception of crime, significant decreases in the amount of crime are seldom found. One reason significant decreases are usually not found, especially in terms of vandalism and burglary, is that these kinds of programs attempt to (and often succeed) restore the resident's confidence in the ability of the police to "solve their crime", which results in increases in crime reporting rather than decreases. Finally, while community empowerment projects that are mostly publicity campaigns often reduce the perception of crime, true efforts to control crime at the neighborhood level often raise the awareness of crime by residents, producing an increase in the perception of crime.

It is not appropriate to evaluate the Alert Centers based on a measure that they will eliminate the presence of gangs in targeted neighborhoods. More than any other crime type, gang activity is a symptom of a community wide problem, most likely beginning with the family and interpersonal structure. Furthermore, once gangs develop in an area, and once juveniles become associated with such gangs, it is extremely difficult to make any reductions in involvement.

Generally, telephone survey respondents indicated that gangs were not a problem in their neighborhoods (Question 21), although a significant minority indicated they thought gang activity had increased. Interviews with community police officers indicated that gang activity had generally increased in COPP areas. Overall, the officers felt that

the Alert Centers by themselves could never eliminate the presence of gangs in their areas. All officers recognized the importance of a total community effort and the need for more parental and community control of juveniles if gang activity is to be reduced. The primary ability to control gangs lies in the organization and effort of the community to maintain collective control of juveniles. Activities focusing on general crime control and prevention have proved ineffective at reducing the prevalence of gangs in a neighborhood. This seems to be the case here. While the efforts of the Alert Center have probably had some impact on particular juveniles' decisions to join or remain in gangs, they are infrequent and non-systematic.

13. Since the likelihood of eliminating existing gangs is remote, Alert Centers should develop plans to: (1) prevent gangs from developing in areas where they do not currently exist; and, (2) control the violent and criminal activities of existing gangs and gang members. These efforts should include plans to involve neighborhood groups and community members in the informal control of juveniles.

As with burglary and vandalism, reducing the number of juvenile arrests is something that Alert Centers by themselves have only marginal ability to accomplish. Community involvement, collective control of the youth, and increased, non-official interaction between the police and juveniles are among the leading factors in reducing the juvenile arrest rate. While Alert Centers can contribute to these factors through community empowerment and a community style of policing, it is ultimately the community that will have to make these needed changes.

Interviews with the community police

officers revealed that, generally, only the more serious juvenile crimes are handled in an official matter; while lesser crimes are often handled informally. Official juvenile crime data were of marginal use in this analysis. One of the trademarks of community policing is that the community police officers will often handle juvenile crimes (if they are not serious) through informal means. As a result, reductions in official rates of juvenile crime could be a product of the way they are handled, rather than an actual reduction. Determining the community police officer's perception of juvenile crime will take such changes in the handling of juvenile crime into account.

Juvenile crime in most crime categories is on the rise in Little Rock. The data obtained from the city generally reflect this trend. For all juvenile crimes, the Alert Center areas were up .68 percent while the non-Alert Center areas of the city were down .12 percent over the 40 month period of examination. Most of the overall increase in juvenile crime in the Alert Center areas can be accounted for by increases in drug offenses. There were also increases in violent crimes, but these crimes represent far smaller numbers of arrests and, therefore, do not make as big an impact on the overall crime rate.

Overall, the officers felt that the Alert Center concept could not significantly affect juvenile crime with current efforts. All officers recognized the importance of a total community effort and the need for more parental and community control of juveniles in controlling such crime. Alert Centers can only reduce juvenile crime to the extent that they work with the community to restore community control of the juveniles and ensure parental control and responsibility for the behavior of the juveniles.

There are important roles that Alert Cen-

ters serve in establishing community empowerment which may ultimately lead to reductions in crime. Such improvements can result, however, only from dramatic and long-term changes in the community as a whole.

14. A community-wide initiative that goes beyond current efforts is necessary if the Alert Centers are to play a major role in reducing crime. Alert Centers at their current staffing and resource levels cannot effectively lessen crime in their areas.

Code Enforcement in Alert Center Areas

Code Enforcement personnel are enthusiastic about the results they've obtained through a decentralized approach to their work. Although inspection and enforcement areas are larger than area covered by the nine Alert Centers, code enforcement appears to be a positive addition to the Alert Center set of services. Respondents to the survey generally agreed, although assigning direct cause and effect is impossible. For example, 32 percent said there were fewer junk cars and 26 percent reported less uncut weeds and trash on empty lots.

Q9: Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that there are more, the same, or less junk cars in people's yards?

	Number	Percent
More	41	11%
Same	29	8%
Less	118	32%
Not a Problem	173	47%
Don't Know	5	1%
Refused	1	0%
Total	367	100%

Q13: Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that there are more, the same, or less uncut weeds or trash on empty lots?

	Number	Percent
More	73	20%
Same	37	10%
Less	96	26%
Not a Problem	158	43%
Don't Know	3	1%
Total	367	100%

Results were mixed concerning vacant or boarded up houses, which may be construed either that conditions are deteriorating or that code enforcers are moving more quickly to condemn property.

Q11: Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that there are more, the same, or less vacant or boarded up houses?

	Number	Percent
More	102	28%
Same	31	8%
Less	73	20%
Not a Problem	158	43%
Don't Know	3	1%
Total	367	100%

When residents took action to improve the way their neighborhood looks, nearly half contacted a department at City Hall. Many fewer contacted their Alert Center or code enforcement officer.

Q42: If you have reported a problem like junk cars, trash, or uncut weeds to the authorities, where did you call or go to make the report?
(Question presented only to those who reported a problem)

	Number	Percent
City hall/downtown	51	47%
Alert Center	18	17%
Code officer out in neighborhood	7	6%
Other	15	14%
Don't know	17	16%
Total	108	100%

Over time, the number contacting the Alert Center should rise if the presence of code enforcement officers is broadly known. The best news comes in response to Question 43 that a majority of residents is very satisfied with action taken by city government.

Q43: How satisfied were you with what they did (in response to your report)?
(Question presented only to those who reported a problem)

	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	55	51%
Somewhat satisfied	22	20%
Not at all satisfied	20	19%
Nothing was done	11	10%
Total	108	100%

Whether deserved or not, Code Enforcement is reputed among some neighborhood activists (especially those who are oriented toward historic preservation) as being too eager to tear down houses instead of attempting to save them. Code Enforcement officials counter that standing, derelict houses rarely are made habitable and offer refuge for drug abusers and vagrants. Apparent confusion exists. Data obtained from the Neighborhood Programs division of the Department of Neighborhood Revitalization and Planning indicate a downtrend in demolition, dropping an average of 18 percent per year over the three year period.

15. Senior code officials should work with community leaders to increase understanding and agreement on approaches to decisions concerning repair and demolition of dwelling units.

Other data suggest that the Code Enforcement section has become more efficient in meeting its objectives (Figure 6). The increase in gross numbers for inspections

and reinspections since 1990 has been considerable. Overall, the department has shown a 18 percent increase in inspection/reinspection activity. However, within these numbers are some interesting trends. Of particular interest to the mission of the Alert Center program is the shift in emphasis from Housing Code inspection activities to Premise Code and Vacant Lot inspection. Statistically, Housing Code inspection activities from 1990 to 1993 have shown a negative growth rate for reinspections of six percent. For the same period, Premise Code and Vacant Lot inspections have increased by 47 and 28 percent, respectively. We believe that this change in emphasis benefits the Neighborhood Alert System. Such a shift more directly targets those problems of greatest concern in Alert Center areas. While no data yet exist to substantiate program activities, an emphasis on inspections for Graffiti and Board and Secure is a direct result of Neighborhood Programs' response to specific problems in the Alert Center areas. Tracking these numbers would generate useful information.

Figure 6: Inspections & Reinspections, Activity Report 1990-94	1993	1992	1991	1990	Avg. Annual Growth Rate
Housing Demolitions	268	331	339	494	-18%
Housing Code Enforcement					
Dwelling Units Inspected	643	512	875	612	9%
Dwelling Units Reinspected	8,577	11,142	11,317	10,718	-6%
Total Dwelling Inspections/Reinspections	9,220	11,654	12,192	11,330	-6%
Premise Code Enforcement					
Inspections	8,120	4,933	3,288	3,241	39%
Reinspections	10,394	6,288	3,323	2,992	55%
Total Premise Code Inspections/Reinspections	18,514	11,221	6,611	6,233	47%
Vacant Weedlot Enforcement					
Inspections	2,826	2,745	2,015	1,803	17%
Reinspection	4,499	3,996	2,186	1,871	37%
Total Vacant Weedlot Inspections/Reinspection	7,325	6,741	4,201	3,674	28%
Total Inspections/Reinspections	35,059	29,616	23,004	21,237	18%

Code Enforcement officials believe that these programmatic increases are attributable, in part, to the use of Alert Centers as bases of operations. These gains have been achieved with a minimal increase in staffing levels. The authorized personnel level was 16 in 1991 and 18 in 1993.

The Code Enforcement section also has initiated intensified code enforcement, a strategy of sweeps by inspectors through high violation areas. According to Code Enforcement officials, this program, which generally has been effective in meeting its objectives, was originally intended as one of the tools for use in the Neighborhood Alert Center areas. The success of this strategy has led to requests for application from areas outside Alert Center areas. This is a commendable example of the Neighborhood Alert System engendering benefits to other parts of the city. However, the widespread use of this strategy does dilute its targeted effect for purposes of comparing Alert Center neighborhoods with other parts of the city.

The recent passage by the Board of Directors of the Rental Inspection program will have tremendous programmatic significance. Seven new employees will be hired and \$196,700 spent on computers and software to support the program. The majority of these new employees will be stationed in the Alert Centers.

In addition, management is seriously considering the issuance of building and other permits at the Alert Centers, a practice presently centralized at City Hall. This action would increase the visibility and use of the Alert Centers and may require additional staffing.

16. Expansion of Alert Center activities such as rental inspection and the issuance of permits should be studied closely by City officials in terms of available space and other potential impacts on the community, on City Hall, and the Alert Centers, themselves.

Community Perception of the Neighborhood Alert Centers

Repeatedly, we heard the expression that a community's positive perception of the Neighborhood Alert System is an important element of the successful fight to win back the neighborhoods from drug dealing, blight, crime, and deterioration. If people *believe* that they have a partner in reclaiming their community, they are more likely, themselves, to get involved. To check the levels of perception and use of the Alert Centers, we asked a series of questions in the telephone survey which provided some interesting answers.

Seventy-one percent of respondents were aware of their Alert Centers. A smaller, but still strong majority—62 percent—indicated that they know where their Alert Center is located. However, when residents were asked if they had contacted their Alert Center, just 21 percent affirmed. Sixteen percent had ever been to their Alert Center and 11 percent had ever attended a meeting or other event sponsored by their Alert Center. A higher 41 percent of those who had contacted their Alert Center answered that they were "very satisfied" with the information or assistance they had received.

From these results and information gathered in interviews and focus groups, we would conclude that the City has done a good job of publicizing the Neighborhood Alert System, but needs to continue its personalized outreach through efforts primarily of Alert Center personnel.

17. Alert Center staff should establish a speakers bureau-type of community outreach in which they aggressively seek opportunities to spread the word about Alert Center services and functions.

Alert Centers and City Hall

The Alert Center is the linchpin between its community and City Hall. The Alert Center staffs transmit, translate, and apply information, regulations, demands and needs, plans and processes. The communications flow is a two-way process that ideally promotes a partnership between the City and its neighborhoods. Neither City Hall nor the neighborhood associations, acting unilaterally, will effect change of adequate magnitude or duration to justify the great expenditure of resources associated with the Neighborhood Alert System.

Progress toward a balanced system has been made. Still, City Hall tends to dominate the exchange with its neighborhoods, in part because of the inertia of years of a service delivery orientation attempting to satisfy need, rather than leveraging community resources. Awareness is not the problem. Most of our interviews revealed a consensus and an understanding that government cannot keep providing all the services nor making all of the decisions. Despite the insistence of several key informants, sharing power and responsibility through a collaborative partnership does not represent undue risk to City Hall. Alert Centers are in a critical position to insure that communities are prepared to accept greater responsibility for their destinies.

Working closely with neighborhood associations and others in the community rep-

resents an aggressive role of Alert Center staff that requires maximum discretion in designing their jobs. In short, the City must empower facilitators so that they, in turn, may empower the community. In the process, City Hall is, in effect, letting go of the reins which have harnessed the facilitators to allow special initiatives related to problems particular to their areas. For example, community residents mentioned problems such as redlining by mortgage lending institutions, deterioration of housing stock, the need for new and rehabilitated housing, gang violence, proliferation of crack houses, and idle youth as worthy projects for attention by facilitators. Many of these examples are beyond the standard job description of Alert Center staff. Others urge that the Alert Center become a community meeting hall for a variety of groups with no other place to meet. The problems which characterize Alert Center areas do vary and demand careful response. By empowering the Alert Center staff, City Hall positions itself to become more responsive to the community role in the partnership. The resulting facilitator role should achieve a balance between project management and ready accessibility to assist residents.

18. The Neighborhood Alert System should allow facilitators maximum discretion in the planning and execution of their jobs. In exchange for this freedom, the facilitators must do a better job of planning work strategies and avoid "fighting fires" with little thought-out purpose. An ideal facilitator role is a balance between project management and ready accessibility to assist residents.

The Place of the Alert Centers in City Hall

As their jobs mature, the Alert Center facilitators will be expected by their area resi-

dents to "get things done" at City Hall. Working City Hall means seeking and expecting cooperation from line departments. Facilitators and neighborhood activists report frustration in some of their relationships with City Hall departments, especially Public Works. Facilitators feel they do not receive the respect and response they should, given their important roles in the City's effort to better serve the neighborhoods of the city.

19. The Board of Directors and the city manager should stress to department directors the importance of the Alert Centers in accomplishing the City's neighborhood initiatives.

Part of quality management is locating discretion and decision making power as close to the action level as possible. As suggested above, allocating as much discretion as possible to Alert Center personnel is a logical application of this principle.

Organizational Structure

Another consideration is shortening the chain of command between the Alert Center facilitators and the city manager, who has the ultimate managerial responsibility for the Neighborhood Alert System. Presently, facilitators report to the program director in charge of Alert Centers who reports to the Fighting Back director, who reports to the assistant city manager who, in turn, reports to the city manager (Figure 7). Certainly, when the assistant program director for Alert Centers is hired, that position should not be built into the chain of command. Likewise, designation of a lead facilitator to coordinate the efforts of the other eight facilitators is superfluous. Although a similar long chain could be depicted for

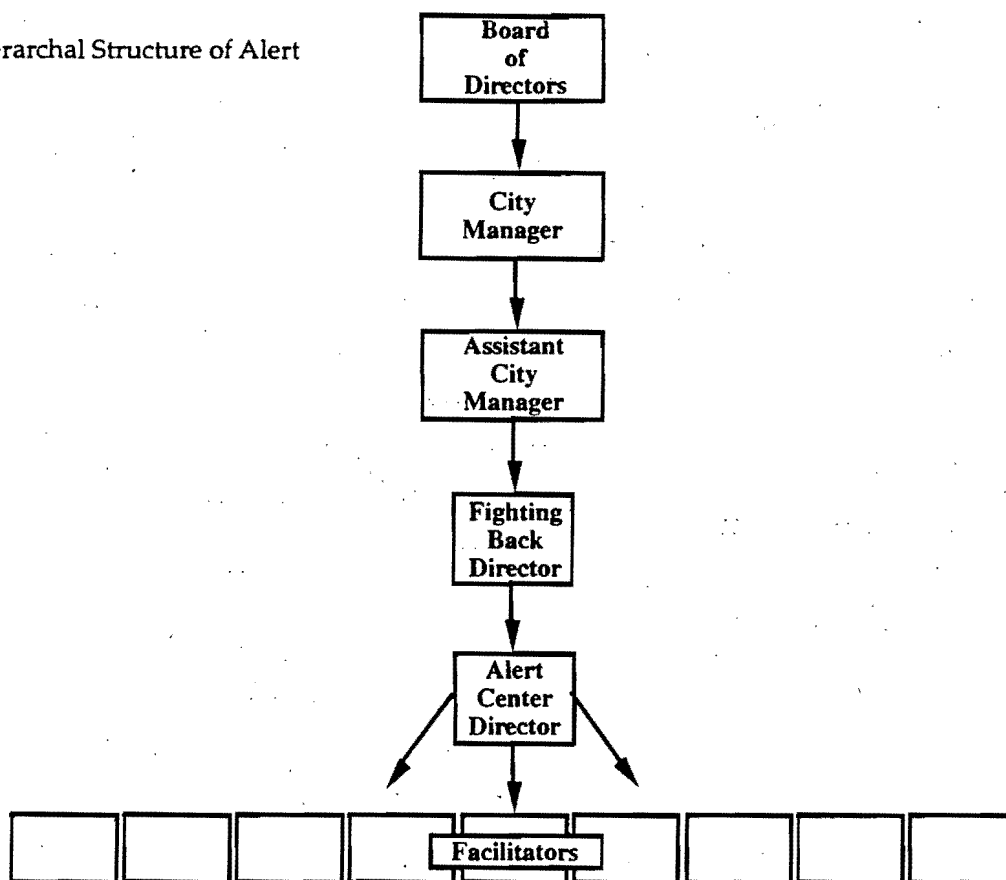
any program or division within a City Hall department, the Neighborhood Alert System deserves special attention because of its cross-functional nature and importance to helping fulfill the City's commitment to its neighborhoods.

In practice, the city manager frequently deals directly with the program director in charge of the Alert Centers, bypassing two steps in the chain of command. This may be considered an expression of practicality and a logical way of communicating. However, it does draw attention to problems with the chain of command and inconsistencies between the program director's authority and responsibility. He is frequently held accountable for operation of the System, but lacks the formal authority to respond adequately. Direct supervision of the Alert Centers should be drawn more closely to a senior policymaker.

Complicating the authority structure is the unique tripartite arrangement between Fighting Back, the LRPD, and Code Enforcement in each Alert Center. Despite the designation, the facilitator does not have supervisory responsibility in the Alert Center, yet plays an unusual role of being considered part of the authority structure that has ultimate responsibility for the Neighborhood Alert System. Specifically, the community policing officer and code enforcement officer do not report to the facilitator, yet the facilitator represents Fighting Back which is the creator of the Neighborhood Alert System.

Several options are available to remedy this problem.

Figure 7:
Current Hierarchical Structure of Alert
Centers



1. *Move the authority and operational responsibility for the Alert Centers to the Department of Neighborhood Revitalization and Planning.*

- Pro: Connects Alert Centers more closely to related neighborhood programs.
- Con: Fails to shorten the chain of command.

2. *Shift the Neighborhood Alert System into the city manager's office where the program director will report directly to the city manager.*

- Pro: Shortens chain of command and emphasizes importance.
- Con: May overload already extensive commitments of that office.

3. *Move the System under the administrative responsibility of the Chief of Police.*

- Pro: Directly addresses the primary problem in most residents' minds—crime.
- Con: May send wrong message that Alert Centers are, in fact, police sub-stations.

4. *Leave the program where it currently resides — in Fighting Back.*

- Pro: Avoids stress of administrative shift and continues presence of Fighting Back at grassroots.
- Con: Maintains long chain of command and does not clarify awkward relationships with LRPD and Neighborhoods and Planning.

20. The city manager should carefully review these options and select one that facilitates program effectiveness.

Alert Center Personnel within their own Departments

The support and recognition that Alert Center personnel receive from managers in their home departments impacts both symbolically and realistically the success of the

Neighborhood Alert System. These relations are complex because the facilitator, the community police officer, and the code enforcement officer respond to both their functional, line departments as well as to each other in a co-equal status. Those city employees out in the field take their cues from both supervisors downtown and residents down the block. This apparent contradiction to traditional organizational theory represents a very creative, fresh approach to management that is, in practice, very difficult to make work.

What is needed is a good working relationship within the department to get things done, coupled with the flexibility to set priorities and respond to the peculiar needs of the community. Thus far, Fighting Back and the LRPD appear to err on the side of rigidity while Codes Enforcement leans toward a more decentralized, flexible approach. For example, Fighting Back has tended to emphasize a blanket policy approach to Alert Center operations, choosing to emphasize equal treatment regardless of unique neighborhood situations. The issue of removing the wire window mesh at one Alert Center resulted in a protracted, unnecessary tug-of-war. Additionally, Fighting Back management strangely requires most Alert Center facilitators to perform clerical chores in their City Hall office.

The police chief strongly supports the community policing approach and stresses that crime prevention and community relations should pay long-term benefits. Unfortunately, this philosophy does not permeate the entire police command structure. Despite successes achieved by community policing in other U. S. cities, there continues an attitude that community policing is something less than true policing. Phrases such as "play police" and "rubber gun assign-

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ment" are often used by "real" officers and supervisors when referring to community police officers.

Codes Enforcement (Neighborhood Programs Division) has adapted more of a decentralized, facilitative approach by relocating its senior code enforcement officers and all code enforcement officers in the nine Alert Centers. The division, however, has been slow to establish an adequate data management system to support this decentralized approach.

21. Alert Center facilitators should have a broad range of independent authority to solve problems at the neighborhood level. To emphasize this shift in authority, the City should support efforts to enhance the professionalism and expertise of the facilitators.

22. The police chief should continue to emphasize the importance of community policing to achieving the goals of the department. He should challenge traditional thinking by underscoring the importance of his department to the success of the Alert Centers.

23. Code Enforcement should improve its data management system.

The Political Dimension of the Alert Centers

In addition to decentralizing access to city services at the neighborhood level, the Alert Centers may also help citizens connect more easily with their elected representatives — the Mayor and the ten City Directors. City Directors perform a vital role beyond voting on ordinances and making appointments to Board and Commissions; they also should reflect citizen opinion and have the opportunity to "check in" with their constituents in formal and informal ways.

As they prove themselves to be places where citizens can obtain dependable infor-

mation and responses to their problems, the Alert Centers will inevitably grow in importance. City Directors naturally will be interested in the specific plans and activities of Alert Centers and should be kept advised in a proactive, systematic way. Moreover, just as citizens will use Alert Centers to convene project meetings and exchange important information, City Directors may find Alert Centers to be convenient to their meeting face-to-face with citizens.

These practices should be viewed as natural and supportive of Alert Centers which we believe to be among the few real innovations in the battle against drugs, gangs, crime, and unsupervised youth. Furthermore, at their roots, Alert Centers have the formidable job of combatting citizen apathy. This is why their work with citizen groups is so important. City Directors, without clear and constant communication with citizens, cannot develop effective and responsive policies. The Alert Centers can help sustain this citizen-elected official connection.

The other side of this dimension of Alert Centers is the potential for political abuse. Outright partisan political activity in the Alert Centers should be prohibited. Solving neighborhood problems is their mission, not the re-election of a City Director. Electoral activity such as telephoning, campaign meetings or the like should be expressly prohibited. Further, Alert Centers are not designed to be offices for City Directors. Alert Centers can, and should be, advantageously used to pull together citizens, staff and elected officials when problems and issues demand it.

24. Solving city and neighborhood problems is the mission of Alert Centers. Citizens, elected officials and staff

should be welcomed at all times and on all topics which will improve the quality of life in the neighborhood. At the same time, Alert Centers should have a policy that sets them apart as non-partisan and apolitical.

Operations of the Alert Centers

To develop their own identities and establish themselves as serious, well-respected members of the community, staff of the Alert Centers must strive to pull together as a team with mutually agreed upon goals and objectives. This is a challenge, because the three city employees who work out of each Alert Center represent three different departments with contradictory styles of management and operation. Facilitators are expected to be interveners who work closely with people in need from their own community. Community police officers operate out of a para-military command structure with a tradition of responding to crime, rather than preventing it. Code enforcement officers share a regulatory orientation.

We have found evidence that Alert Center personnel are making progress in building a team approach that is based on extensive interaction with neighborhood organizations and individuals. Home departments can assist in this shift in philosophy by encouraging and enhancing a professional partnership in each Alert Center. For example, putting community police officers through a Dale Carnegie course is a step in the right direction.

25. The director of the Alert Centers, working with the three department heads, should redouble his efforts to support a team concept in each of the Alert Centers. This should include

training, planning, and treating personnel in a professional manner.

To enhance the team approach, communications within each Alert Center and between City Hall departments must be clarified and strengthened. For example, there is early concern from several departments that a computer system cannot accommodate several users within a unitary hardware design. Interviews with department employees have led us to believe that both Fighting Back and Code Enforcement are moving toward the purchase of separate computer systems for the Alert Centers. Unnecessary duplication of equipment and reporting systems works against a team concept and is inefficient.

26. The feasibility of placing a single, networked computer system in each Alert Center should be studied.

Data Management and Analysis

Maintaining good data through regular use of the resident, non-resident, and environmental surveys is necessary if facilitators are to perform their multifaceted jobs. Currently, data flow out of the Alert Centers and very little flow into the Alert Centers. As a result, Alert Center staffs have been handicapped by the lack of an operable Management Information System. This situation must be remedied immediately. Too much time has been lost already in establishing baseline data and information about the Alert Center service areas. It is difficult to assess progress without knowing conditions prior to the start of the Neighborhood Alert System.

The annual surveys currently being administered to neighborhood residents should be continued. However, compilation and distribution time should be shortened.

Data and information are most useful when they are current. The weekly activity reports are falling short of serving as an information tool for the Alert Centers.

27. Alert Center activity reports should be compiled and distributed in timely fashion to Alert Center staff.

28. An ad hoc committee composed of selected Alert Center facilitators, code enforcement officers, and COPP officers, and the director of the Alert Centers, assisted by a systems consultant, should design a simple and useful Management Information System to be used throughout the Neighborhood Alert System.

Staffing of Alert Centers

As more community residents use the Alert Centers, having adequate staff to serve them is critical. Currently, Alert Centers are understaffed. At a minimum, each Alert Center should be staffed from 9 am to 6 pm. There should be consideration of regular nighttime hours beyond staying open one evening a week. The Wakefield Alert Center does an excellent job of recruiting and utilizing volunteers to staff the receptionist function. Likewise, the Capitol View Alert Center is well served by volunteers who work closely with the code enforcement officer and facilitator.

There is no one plan that addresses the staffing needs of all nine Alert Centers. In keeping with a decentralized approach, each Alert Center should have the authority to develop and implement plans to stay open longer and adjust hours to fit the character of its community.

29. Each Alert Center should receive a discretionary budget which its staff has authority to apply to solutions particular to that area.

30. The director of Alert Centers should develop an aggressive volunteer recruitment and management program.

Clarifying the Facilitator's Role

A clear definition of the facilitator's role continues to elude the Neighborhood Alert System. There is little question that the nine facilitators variously define and perform their own jobs, but there is increasing dissonance between the official job description and their daily, weekly, and monthly work plans. Self-definition is appropriate, but simultaneously problematic because of the increasing expectations of the job by citizens and City Hall officials, alike.

One approach to designing the facilitator position is similar to a VISTA volunteer who serves the community with great passion and verve for a period of time at relatively low wages. They would not be expected to hold the position indefinitely. An alternate model would professionalize the position to permit career development. The benefit of the first approach is that representatives of the community population would serve in the position with zeal and energy, based on the understanding that they are in the position for a set period of time and that it can be a good preparation and a stepping stone to other employment. The risk is that incumbents would not have time truly to learn the ins-and-outs of the position, city government, and the functions of the Alert Center before their term of office would conclude. The benefit of the second approach is that facilitators would have time and incentive to become truly knowledgeable in the job and, over time, develop into a first-rate problem-solver for the community. A concern is that semi-permanent facilitators would, over time, take on a bu-

reaucratic mind-set that would contradict the intended service role. We suspect that despite current efforts to upgrade the position, and hence the pay, that there will be a normal turnover of personnel. Still, we have concern that facilitators are being asked to do more and varied tasks with little or no consideration of increased pay and authority to set their own work schedules.

31. We applaud recent efforts of the director of Alert Centers to upgrade the facilitator position and corresponding pay. The City should continue to seek ways to enhance the professionalism and prestige of this very important position.

Beyond the job description, which tends to be a passive statement of minimum expectations, the facilitators are viewed differently by different key actors in the Alert Center communities. Demands and expectations of neighborhood association officers, CDC staff, and other community activists can contradict and tug at the facilitators from different directions. Job descriptors frequently offered include: advocate, ombudsman, broker, galvanizer, delegate, and drug reduction specialist. No one term can capture all that facilitators do. At a minimum the facilitators must aggressively work with their area residents, both individually and in groups, to improve the quality of life in the community. They must strive to build strong, productive relations with neighborhood associations, not as "employees" of the associations, but as partners in accomplishing mutually held goals and objectives. They must regularly link their work in the community to reducing the demand for drugs. They must serve as sources of information that facilitates residents' efforts to help themselves and their neighborhoods.

Figure 8: Competing Models Merging Into Change-Agent Collaboration

CRITERIA	(CURRENT)	(RECOMMENDED)	(COMMUNITY)
	CITY HALL EXTENSION	CHANGE-AGENT COLLABORATION	EMPOWERMENT
Primary Orientation	Service Delivery	Partnership	Self-Help
Underlying Philosophy	Needs Driven	Collaborative Advantage	Capacity-Focused
Resource Criteria	Individual Client Eligibility	Need-Based/Capacity Generation	Community-Based Determination
Politics	Board-Centered	Two-Way Regular Contact	Neighborhood Assns.

Some of the facilitators appear to accomplish these ambitious goals. Fighting Back, and other relevant City departments, must do everything they can to support their efforts. To that end, we urge some sort of performance contract with each of the facilitators.

32. The director of Alert Centers should work with each facilitator to define, challenge, and evaluate his or her specific job performances. This contract, rather than a standardized job description, should be consistent with the action plans of the Alert Centers.

Conclusions

We have offered recommendations for change based on our study of the Neighborhood Alert System. We conclude with a brief, but important discussion of what we believe to be the underlying mode of operations that the Neighborhood Alert System

must adopt if it is to fulfill its expectations. The Alert Centers have made considerable progress in establishing themselves as important stakeholders in their neighborhoods. By leading a movement toward a more collaborative relationship with other stakeholders, the Alert Centers may truly serve as agents of change.

A Collaborative Strategy

The highest form of interactive strategy that the Little Rock Alert System can adopt is collaboration. The *collaborative* design, as contrasted with less interactive *coordination* and *cooperation* is an ideal, yet reachable goal.

On the basis of our reading of the original grant proposal, and conducting numerous interviews with key informants, we believe that the collaborative model was intended and is necessary if the City of Little Rock is to accomplish both short-term and longer-term goals. Figure 8 details the elements of the three strategies for interaction

among Fighting Back, the LRPD, and Code Enforcement in each of the Alert Centers.

The shift to collaboration is complicated by the role of the LRPD in both the goal-setting and operational aspects of the Neighborhood Alert System. The Little Rock Police Department had little or no input into the objectives set for the Neighborhood Alert System. Hence, an assessment of progress made toward achieving crime and policing objectives is attributable to the Alert Center concept as a whole, and is not an evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing efforts. This realization suggests a certain distance between the police and other Alert Center initiatives at this time. Greater collaboration would fully involve the LRPD in establishing indicators to gauge success or failure of the Neighborhood Alert System in matters related to policing.

Currently, the Alert Centers are in a coordinating mode, with perhaps one or two of the nine verging on cooperation. *We believe that they must move to a collaborative status in order to achieve their purposes.*

The willingness to enhance the capacity of another department requires sharing risks, responsibilities, and rewards, all of which can increase the potential for collaboration beyond other forms of organizational activity. Because we live in a very individualistic and competitive society, and because city government traditionally and structurally does not value extensive interaction, collaboration represents a change in values and beliefs about the nature of interpersonal and interorganizational relationships. Likewise, collaboration requires building trust among representatives of the three city departments. For example, the personnel of each Alert Center could design a comprehensive plan of action that not only would commit

them to specific tasks, but emphasize inter-related actions necessary to implement the plan. Those engaging in collaborative relationships view each other as partners and, as partners, each wishes to enhance the others' capacity to achieve their own definitions of excellence to help accomplish a mutually established purpose. Collaboration requires time and effort and depends heavily on a shared vision or purpose. *At this point in the evolution of the Neighborhood Alert System, we do not detect extensive amounts of risk-sharing, trust, capacity enhancing, and mutuality among key Alert Center personnel.*

A Change Strategy

A complementary strategy to collaboration is planned change. The Neighborhood Alert System is truly a blueprint for change in that it requires an adaptive organizational form to intervene comprehensively in neighborhood life cycles predicated more on a market model of housing supply and condition, employment, and social interaction than on any grand plan of rejuvenation and empowerment. For the system to work, agencies and individual residents not used to working together must overcome habits of independence and conditions of isolation. Such behavior is particularly true in the nine Alert Center areas where social and infrastructure deterioration is most advanced.

The premise of our evaluation is that neither City Hall nor any one neighborhood organization can, by itself, effect change on a sufficient scale so as to accomplish the Neighborhood Alert System's ambitious goals. Important elements of a useful change strategy such as diagnosis, management of a community's culture, and improvements in basic social interactions such as communications, trust-building, and empowerment are critical. Further,

alterations of traditional, bureaucratic approaches to service delivery are vital if residents of Alert Center communities are to view City Hall as a valid and trustworthy partner. Figure 8 depicts a recommended change-agent collaboration which should form a partnership between City Hall and the neighborhoods. The nine Alert Centers *must* be the catalysts and instigators of that change.

Achieving collaborative advantage through a planned change strategy orchestrated by the Alert Centers means meeting the objectives laid out above which no individual organization or sector could have met alone *and* achieving those objectives of each collaborating organization better than it could alone. Hence, the likelihood of City Hall's achieving a goal of equitable and effective service delivery may be enhanced by the empowerment of a community or neighborhood to develop self-help strategies and capacity to assist in that delivery. By adopting community-based ideas for neighborhood improvements, city departments may be able better to target scarce resources. The Alert Centers are well positioned to lead this merger of traditional approaches to service delivery with self-help strategies. *However, to accomplish this challenging mission, the Alert Centers themselves must be allowed to exercise maximum discretion over the mix of strategies they wish to utilize accompanied by adequate resources to do the job.*

APPENDIX

A

Contents of Appendix A

This appendix is a series statistical snapshots of the nine City of Little Rock Neighborhood Alert Center areas. The tables were constructed by extracting selected variables from the 1990 Census Summary Table Files 1A and 3A, and compiling and converting the raw numbers into percentages for each Alert Center area and the City of Little Rock as a whole.

Each of the nine sections begins with a map illustrating both the geographic location of the area and a listing of census tract block groups contained in the Alert Center area with the percentage of the block group that was included.

What this appendix allows the reader to do is to review the results of any or all the Alert Center areas and compare one area(s) against other Alert Center areas.

Question about the tables or further statistical information can be obtained by contacting Cindy Boland of the Arkansas Institute of Government, University of Arkansas at Little Rock , (501) 569-8559.

CAPITOL VIEW ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	860	45,957
Preprimary school	9%	8%
Elementary or high school	48%	62%
Private School	6%	20%
College	43%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	2,409	113,994
Less than 9th grade	6%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10%	12%
High school graduate	20%	24%
Some college, no degree	27%	22%
Associates degree	3%	5%
Bachelor's degree	20%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	13%	11%
Percent high school graduate or higher	84%	82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	210	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40%	5%
With a mobility limitation	79%	2%
With a self-care limitation	124%	4%
With a work disability	73%	8%
In labor force	36%	3%
Prevented from working	186%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	56%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36%	4%
With a mobility limitation	35%	3%
With a self-care limitation	0%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A,
 Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CAPITOL VIEW ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	2,722	136,778
In labor force	72%	68%
Civilian labor force	72%	67%
Employed	69%	64%
Unemployed	3%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	28%	32%
<i>Males 16 years and over</i>	1,226	61,308
In labor force	76%	75%
Civilian labor force	76%	75%
Employed	73%	70%
Unemployed	3%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	24%	25%
<i>Females 16 years and over</i>	1,496	75,470
In labor force	68%	62%
Civilian labor force	68%	62%
Employed	66%	59%
Unemployed	2%	3%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	32%	38%
<i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	127	9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduat	11%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	5%	4%
Unemployed	4%	2%
Not in labor force	2%	5%

Commuting to Work

<i>Workers 16 years and over</i>	1,821	86,321
Percent drove alone	70%	81%
Percent in carpools	21%	14%
Percent using public transportation	3%	2%
Percent using other means	1%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	5%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	17.0

Class of Worker

<i>Employed persons 16 years and over</i>	1,879	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	66%	74%
Government workers	24%	21%
Local government workers	3%	5%
State government workers	16%	12%
Federal government workers	5%	4%
Self-employed workers	10%	5%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CAPITOL VIEW ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989

<i>Households</i>	1,649	72,437
Less than \$5,000	8%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10%	16%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$19,994	\$26,889

<i>Families</i>	768	45,740
Less than \$5,000	4%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4%	5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$24,883	\$34,347

<i>Nonfamily households</i>	882	26,697
Less than \$5,000	12%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$16,873	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$11,977	\$15,307

Income Type in 1989

<i>Households</i>	1,649	72,437
With wage and salary income	77%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$24,154	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	15%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11,106	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	0%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$12	\$8,407
With Social Security income	20%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$6,968	\$7,720
With public assistance income	5%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$2,761	\$3,258
With retirement income	12%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$7,299	\$10,181

Poverty Status in 1989

All persons for whom poverty status was determined	3,414	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	18%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	15%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	13%	14%
Related children under 18 years	29%	21%
Related children under 5 years	31%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	29%	21%
Unrelated individuals	20%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	13%	11%
With related children under 18 years	22%	17%
With related children under 5 years	28%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	32%	31%
With related children under 18 years	33%	40%
With related children under 5 years	65%	51%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990. Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

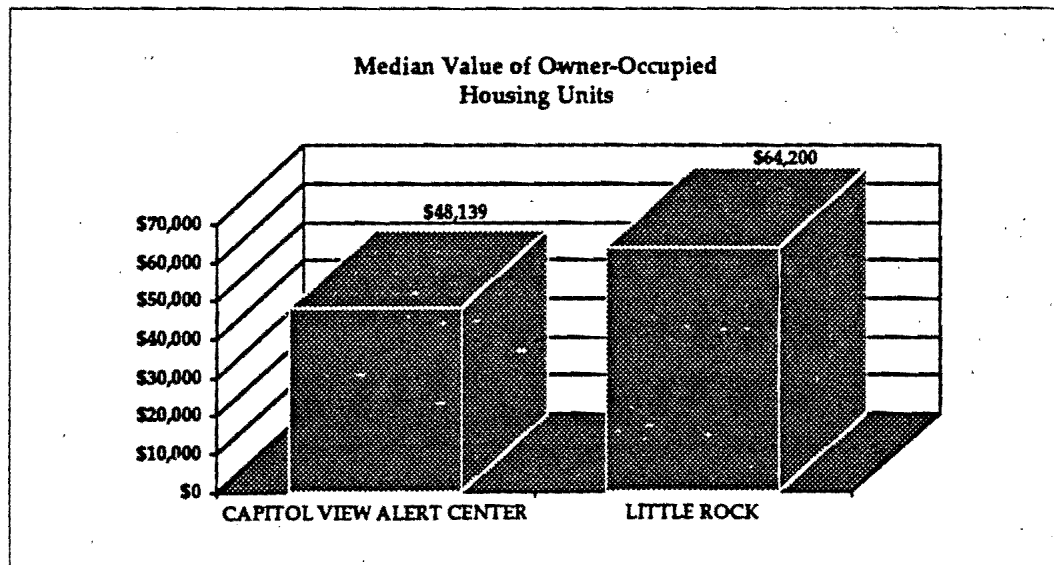
CAPITOL VIEW ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

	ALERT CENTER	LITTLE ROCK
Total Housing Units	1,930	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	1,678	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	87%	90%
Owner occupied	45%	50%
Renter occupied	55%	39%
Vacant housing units	13%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	7%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	12%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.2	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.0	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	3%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	1,930	80,985
1-unit, detached	59%	61%
1-unit, attached	2%	2%
2 to 4 units	19%	9%
5 to 9 units	5%	7%
10 or more units	13%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	1%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	677	35,932
Less than \$50,000	55%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	42%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	2%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$48,139	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	1,930	80,985
1989 to March 1990	0%	1%
1985 to 1988	2%	8%
1980 to 1984	3%	11%
1970 to 1979	9%	26%
1960 to 1969	9%	21%
1950 to 1959	22%	16%
1940 to 1949	16%	8%
1939 or earlier	39%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	1,930	80,985
No bedroom	0%	1%
1 bedroom	23%	17%
2 bedrooms	49%	31%
3 bedrooms	21%	39%
4 bedrooms	6%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	1%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	1,930	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1%	1%
Condominium housing units	1%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	1,678	72,573
1989 to March 1990	31%	23%
1985 to 1988	33%	27%
1980 to 1984	11%	11%
1970 to 1979	9%	15%
1960 to 1969	6%	9%
1959 or earlier	11%	5%

(continued)

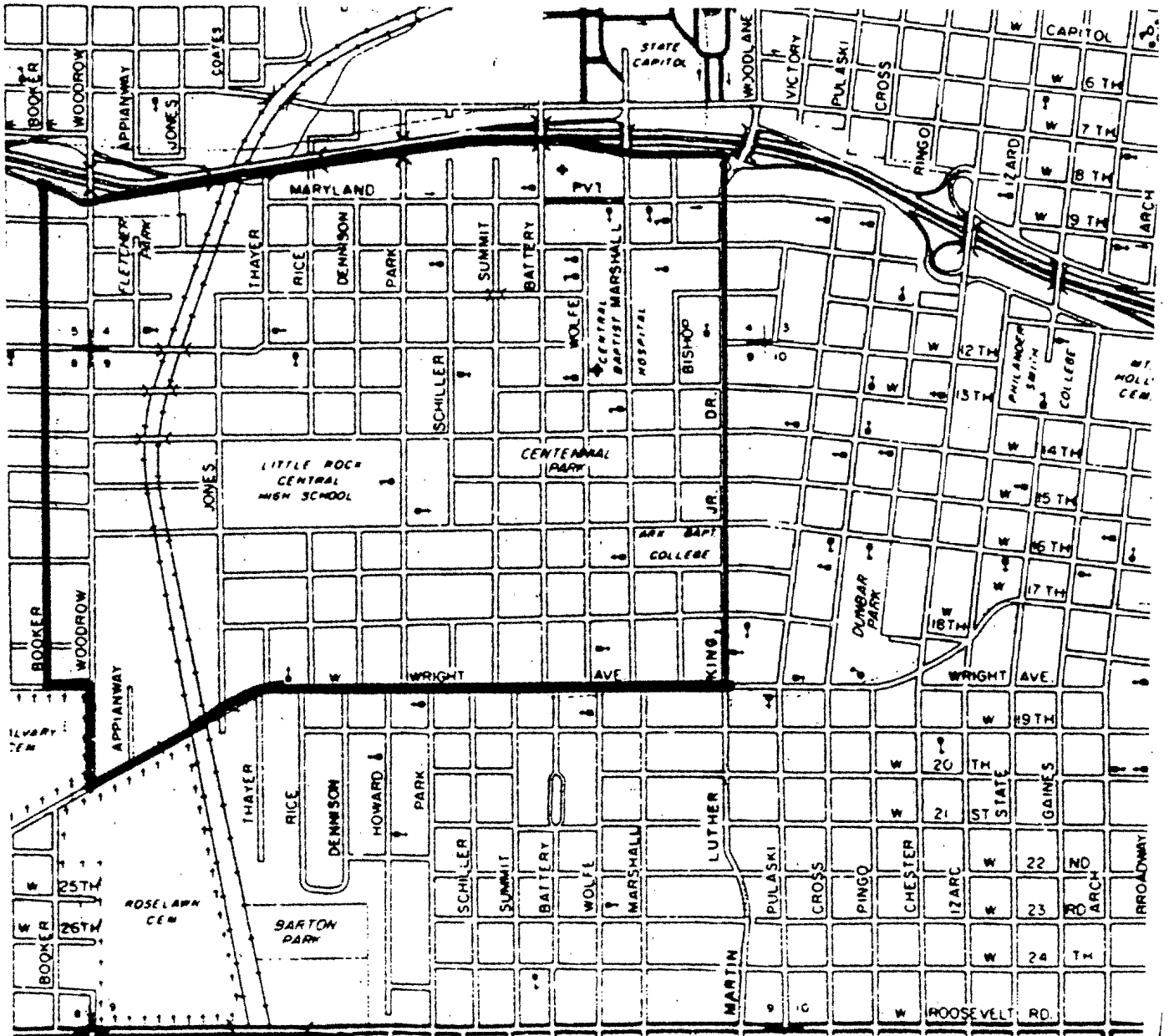
Telephone		
Occupied housing units	1,930	80,985
No telephone in unit	8%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	1,930	80,985
None	13%	11%
1	44%	40%
2	24%	37%
3 or more	6%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	718	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>	59%	71%
Less than \$300	5%	5%
\$300 to \$499	13%	16%
\$500 to \$699	24%	19%
\$700 to \$999	13%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2%	9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1%	2%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$557	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>	41%	10,540
Less than \$100	0%	1%
\$100 to \$199	26%	11%
\$200 to \$299	12%	11%
\$300 to \$399	3%	4%
\$400 or more	0%	3%
Median monthly owner costs	\$190	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units..	914	31,506
Less than \$200	1%	9%
\$200 to \$299	17%	11%
\$300 to \$499	57%	50%
\$500 to \$749	21%	23%
\$750 to \$999	2%	3%
\$1,000 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	3%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$409	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



Central High

Alert Center	Census Tract	Block Group	Percent Included
Central High	10	1	100%
	10	2	100%
	10	3	100%
	10	4	100%
	10	5	100%
	13	1	100%



**CENTRAL HIGH ALERT CENTER
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS - 1990**

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Population	3,735	175,795
Sex		
Male	44%	46%
Female	56%	54%
Age		
Under 5 years	9%	7%
5 to 17 years	24%	18%
18 to 20 years	6%	4%
21 to 24 years	7%	6%
25 to 44 years	27%	35%
45 to 54 years	9%	10%
55 to 59 years	3%	4%
60 to 64 years	3%	4%
65 to 74 years	7%	7%
75 to 84 years	4%	4%
85 years and over	2%	1%
Median age	28.6	32.8
Under 18 years	32%	25%
65 years and over	12%	13%
Households By Type		
Total households	1,306	72,573
Family households (families).	59%	26%
Married-couple families.	27%	19%
Other family, male householder	5%	1%
Other family, female householder	27%	6%
Nonfamily households	41%	15%
Householder living alone	36%	13%
Householder 65 years and over	17%	4%
Persons living in households	3,666	171,916
Persons per household	2.8	2.4
Group Quarters		
Total Population	3,735	175,795
Persons living in group quarters	2%	2%
Institutionalized persons	0%	1%
Other persons in group quarters	2%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin		
Total Population	3,735	175,795
White	10%	65%
Black	90%	34%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Occupied housing units	1,306	72,573
White	18%	71%
Black	82%	28%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CENTRAL HIGH ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,045	45,957
Preprimary school	3%	8%
Elementary or high school	80%	62%
Private School	2%	20%
College	17%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	2,016	113,994
Less than 9th grade	17%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27%	12%
High school graduate	30%	24%
Some college, no degree	14%	22%
Associates degree	5%	5%
Bachelor's degree	5%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	1%	11%
Percent high school graduate or higher	55%	82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	3,389	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45%	5%
With a mobility limitation	55%	2%
With a self-care limitation	51%	4%
With a work disability	46%	8%
In labor force	5%	3%
Prevented from working	4%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	0%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	0%	4%
With a mobility limitation	0%	3%
With a self-care limitation	66%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CENTRAL HIGH ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	2,686	136,778
In labor force	56%	68%
Civilian labor force	55%	67%
Employed	48%	64%
Unemployed	7%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	44%	32%
<i>Males 16 years and over</i>	1,124	61,308
In labor force	60%	75%
Civilian labor force	59%	75%
Employed	50%	70%
Unemployed	9%	4%
Armed Forces	1%	0%
Not in labor force	40%	25%
<i>Females 16 years and over</i>	1,562	75,470
In labor force	52%	62%
Civilian labor force	52%	62%
Employed	47%	59%
Unemployed	6%	3%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	48%	38%
<i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	309	9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduat	11%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	1%	4%
Unemployed	0%	2%
Not in labor force	9%	5%

Commuting to Work

<i>Workers 16 years and over</i>	1,271	86,321
Percent drove alone	61%	81%
Percent in carpools	19%	14%
Percent using public transportation	13%	2%
Percent using other means	4%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	6%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	17.0

Class of Worker

<i>Employed persons 16 years and over</i>	1,297	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	77%	74%
Government workers	17%	21%
Local government workers	8%	5%
State government workers	7%	12%
Federal government workers	2%	4%
Self-employed workers	6%	5%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CENTRAL HIGH ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989

<i>Households</i>	1,301	72,437
Less than \$5,000	25%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	15%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$11,345	\$26,889
<i>Families</i>	768	45,740
Less than \$5,000	17%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3%	5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$14,723	\$34,347
<i>Nonfamily households</i>	533	26,697
Less than \$5,000	38%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$7,351	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$5,767	\$15,307

Income Type in 1989

<i>Households</i>	1,301	72,437
With wage and salary income	63%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$19,487	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	5%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4,543	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	0%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1	\$8,407
With Social Security income	34%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$5,173	\$7,720
With public assistance income	17%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$3,602	\$3,258
With retirement income	9%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$3,477	\$10,181

Poverty Status in 1989

All persons for whom poverty status was determined	3,644	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	43%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	34%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	40%	14%
Related children under 18 years	62%	21%
Related children under 5 years	74%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	59%	21%
Unrelated individuals	53%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	35%	11%
With related children under 18 years	50%	17%
With related children under 5 years	70%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	45%	31%
With related children under 18 years	54%	40%
With related children under 5 years	68%	51%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

CENTRAL HIGH ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

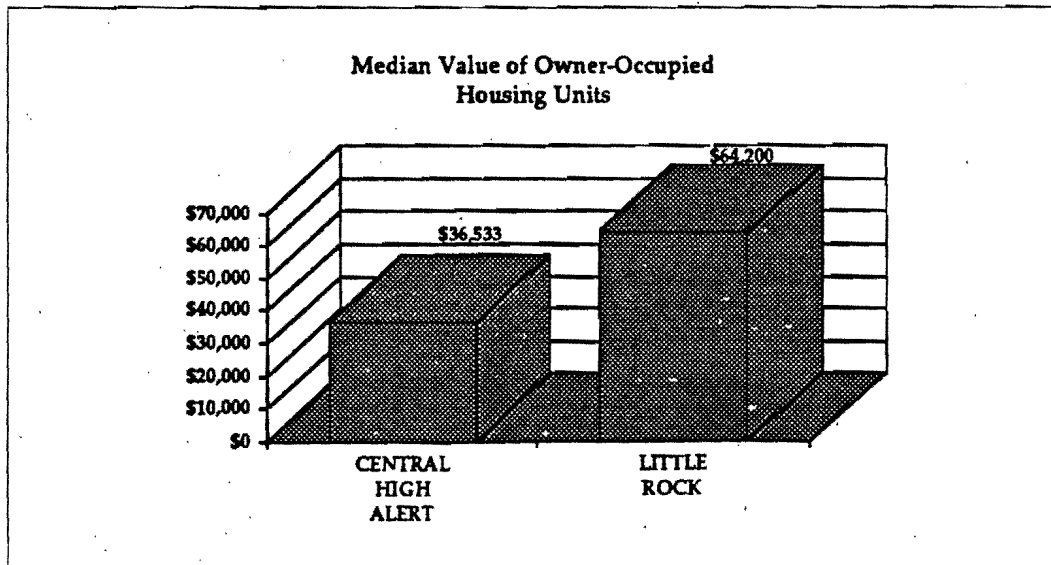
ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Housing Units	1,710	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	1,306	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	76%	90%
Owner occupied	42%	50%
Renter occupied	58%	39%
Vacant housing units	23%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	12%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	20%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.9	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.9	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	9%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	1,710	80,985
1-unit, detached	52%	61%
1-unit, attached	2%	2%
2 to 4 units	26%	9%
5 to 9 units	5%	7%
10 or more units	11%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	2%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	471	35,932
Less than \$50,000	78%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	21%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	1%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$36,533	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	1,710	80,985
1989 to March 1990	1%	1%
1985 to 1988	0%	8%
1980 to 1984	5%	11%
1970 to 1979	16%	26%
1960 to 1969	12%	21%
1950 to 1959	20%	16%
1940 to 1949	17%	8%
1939 or earlier	29%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	1,710	80,985
No bedroom	4%	1%
1 bedroom	24%	17%
2 bedrooms	34%	31%
3 bedrooms	28%	39%
4 bedrooms	6%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	4%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	1,710	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	9%	1%
Condominium housing units	1%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	1,306	72,573
1989 to March 1990	25%	23%
1985 to 1988	32%	27%
1980 to 1984	9%	11%
1970 to 1979	20%	15%
1960 to 1969	9%	9%
1959 or earlier	5%	5%

(continued)

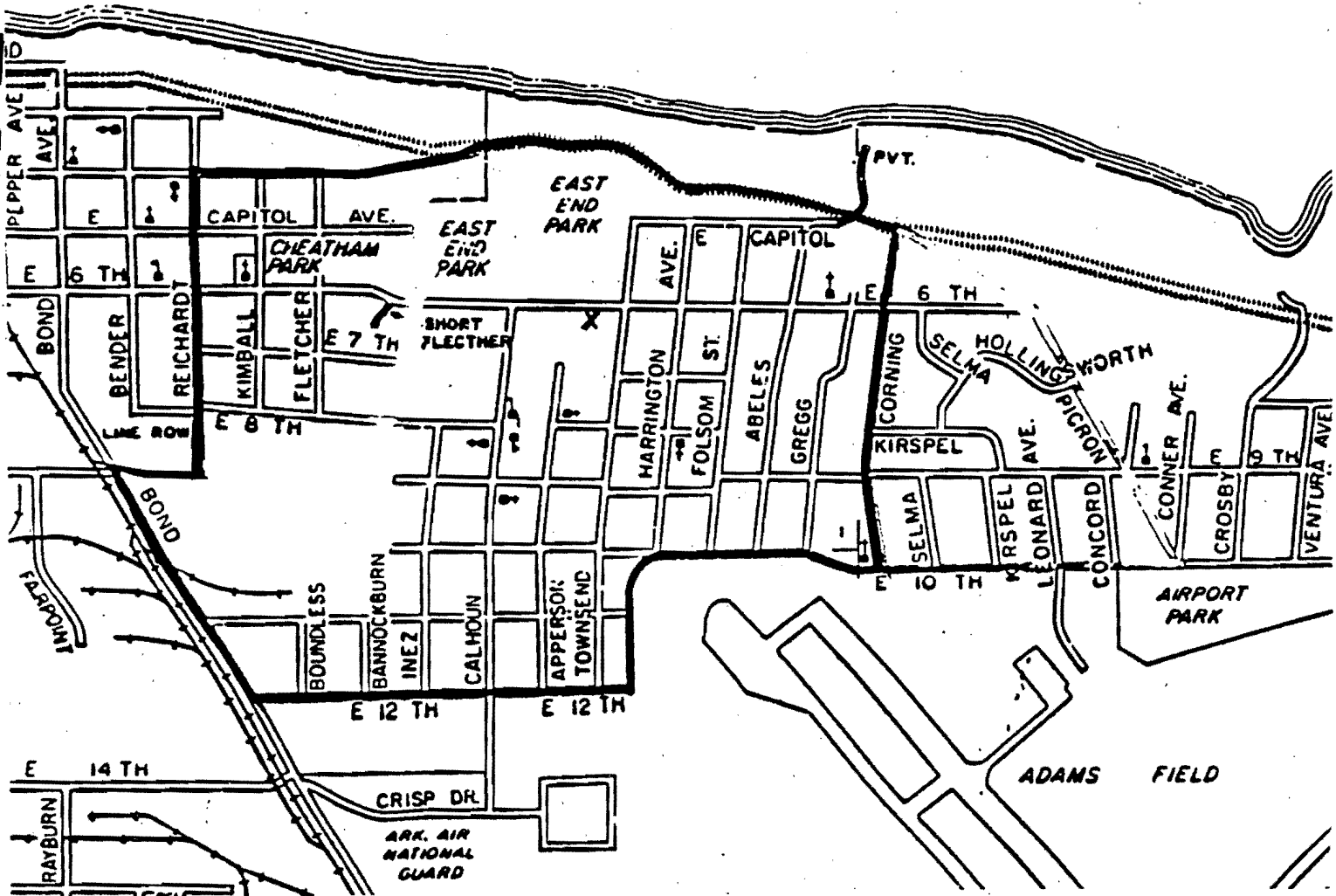
Telephone		
Occupied housing units	1,710	80,985
No telephone in unit	14%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	1,710	80,985
None	30%	11%
1	29%	40%
2	10%	37%
3 or more	8%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	483	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>		
Less than \$300	3%	5%
\$300 to \$499	32%	16%
\$500 to \$699	24%	19%
\$700 to \$999	7%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0%	9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0%	2%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$444	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>		
Less than \$100	2%	1%
\$100 to \$199	16%	11%
\$200 to \$299	14%	11%
\$300 to \$399	0%	4%
\$400 or more	2%	3%
Median monthly owner costs	\$195	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units..	765	31,506
Less than \$200	28%	9%
\$200 to \$299	17%	11%
\$300 to \$499	37%	50%
\$500 to \$749	18%	23%
\$750 to \$999	0%	3%
\$1,000 or more	1%	1%
No cash rent	2%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$352	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



East LR

Alert Center	Census Tract	Block Group	Percent Included
East LR	2	1	29%
	2	2	100%
	2	3	57%



**EAST LITTLE ROCK ALERT CENTER
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS - 1990**

	ALERT CENTER	LITTLE ROCK
Total Population	1,100	175,795
Sex		
Male	48%	46%
Female	52%	54%
Age		
Under 5 years	8%	7%
5 to 17 years	23%	18%
18 to 20 years	5%	4%
21 to 24 years	6%	6%
25 to 44 years	24%	35%
45 to 54 years	9%	10%
55 to 59 years	3%	4%
60 to 64 years	4%	4%
65 to 74 years	8%	7%
75 to 84 years	7%	4%
85 years and over	3%	1%
Median age	32.3	32.8
Under 18 years	31%	25%
65 years and over	18%	13%
Households By Type		
Total households	378	72,573
Family households (families).	68%	26%
Married-couple families.	27%	19%
Other family, male householder	6%	1%
Other family, female householder	35%	6%
Nonfamily households	32%	15%
Householder living alone	28%	13%
Householder 65 years and over	19%	4%
Persons living in households	1,100	171,916
Persons per household	2.9	2.4
Group Quarters		
Total Population	1,100	175,795
Persons living in group quarters	0%	2%
Institutionalized persons	0%	1%
Other persons in group quarters	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin		
Total Population	1,100	175,795
White	2%	65%
Black	98%	34%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Occupied housing units	378	72,573
White	2%	71%
Black	97%	28%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

EAST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	339	45,957
Preprimary school	0%	8%
Elementary or high school	93%	62%
Private School	5%	20%
College	7%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	598	113,994
Less than 9th grade	24%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	28%	12%
High school graduate	31%	24%
Some college, no degree	8%	22%
Associates degree	4%	5%
Bachelor's degree	1%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	4%	11%
Percent high school graduate or higher	48%	82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	576	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11%	5%
With a mobility limitation	7%	2%
With a self-care limitation	8%	4%
With a work disability	13%	8%
In labor force	1%	3%
Prevented from working	10%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	33%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9%	4%
With a mobility limitation	9%	3%
With a self-care limitation	5%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

EAST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	764	136,778
In labor force	51%	68%
Civilian labor force	51%	67%
Employed	41%	64%
Unemployed	10%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	49%	32%

<i>Males 16 years and over</i>	337	61,308
In labor force	58%	75%
Civilian labor force	58%	75%
Employed	46%	70%
Unemployed	12%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	42%	25%

<i>Females 16 years and over</i>	427	75,470
In labor force	45%	62%
Civilian labor force	45%	62%
Employed	38%	59%
Unemployed	8%	3%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	55%	38%

<i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	95	9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	13%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	9%	4%
Unemployed	0%	2%
Not in labor force	4%	5%

Commuting to Work

<i>Workers 16 years and over</i>	308	86,321
Percent drove alone	69%	81%
Percent in carpools	15%	14%
Percent using public transportation	15%	2%
Percent using other means	0%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	1%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.2	17.0

Class of Worker

<i>Employed persons 16 years and over</i>	316	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	77%	74%
Government workers	22%	21%
Local government workers	12%	5%
State government workers	8%	12%
Federal government workers	2%	4%
Self-employed workers	1%	5%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

EAST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989

<i>Households</i>	339	72,437
Less than \$5,000	21%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	16%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$13,594	\$26,889

<i>Families</i>	244	45,740
Less than \$5,000	10%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	14%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$19,189	\$34,347

<i>Nonfamily households</i>	95	26,697
Less than \$5,000	51%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	0%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$5,338	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$4,984	\$15,307

Income Type in 1989

<i>Households</i>	339	72,437
With wage and salary income	63%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$18,452	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	1%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4,925	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	0%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$0	\$8,407
With Social Security income	42%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$5,782	\$7,720
With public assistance income	25%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$3,070	\$3,258
With retirement income	15%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$2,487	\$10,181

Poverty Status in 1989

All persons for whom poverty status was determined	1,070	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	37%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	33%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	50%	14%
Related children under 18 years	42%	21%
Related children under 5 years	42%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	40%	21%
Unrelated individuals	72%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	32%	11%
With related children under 18 years	41%	17%
With related children under 5 years	39%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	42%	31%
With related children under 18 years	50%	40%
With related children under 5 years	42%	51%

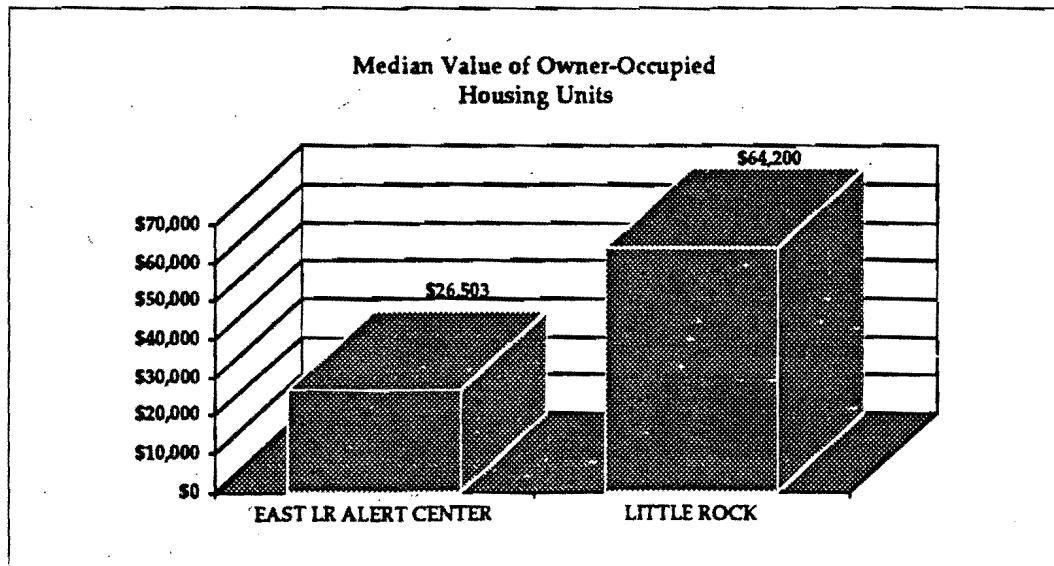
Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

EAST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

	ALERT CENTER	LITTLE ROCK
Total Housing Units	454	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	378	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	83%	90%
Owner occupied	60%	50%
Renter occupied	40%	39%
Vacant housing units	17%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	7%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	3.7	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.9	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	10%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	454	80,985
1-unit, detached	84%	61%
1-unit, attached	2%	2%
2 to 4 units	12%	9%
5 to 9 units	1%	7%
10 or more units	0%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	1%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	201	35,932
Less than \$50,000	95%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	5%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	0%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$26,503	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	454	80,985
1989 to March 1990	1%	1%
1985 to 1988	4%	8%
1980 to 1984	6%	11%
1970 to 1979	2%	26%
1960 to 1969	12%	21%
1950 to 1959	32%	16%
1940 to 1949	21%	8%
1939 or earlier	24%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	454	80,985
No bedroom	0%	1%
1 bedroom	16%	17%
2 bedrooms	36%	31%
3 bedrooms	39%	39%
4 bedrooms	10%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	1%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	454	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2%	1%
Condominium housing units	0%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	378	72,573
1989 to March 1990	12%	23%
1985 to 1988	12%	27%
1980 to 1984	9%	11%
1970 to 1979	30%	15%
1960 to 1969	15%	9%
1959 or earlier	25%	5%

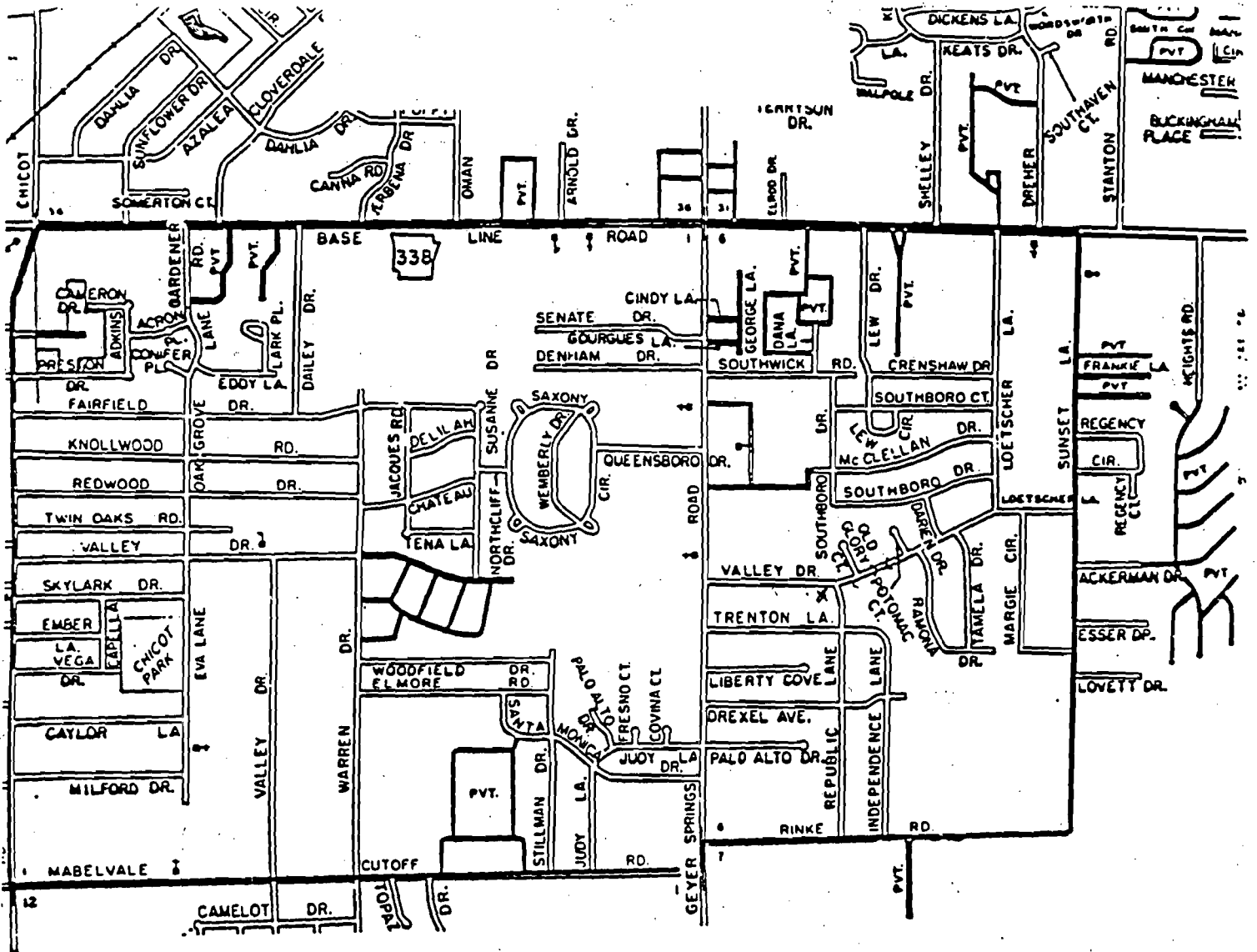
Telephone		
Occupied housing units	454	80,985
No telephone in unit	9%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	454	80,985
None	32%	11%
1	29%	40%
2	20%	37%
3 or more	5%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	212	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>		
Less than \$300	59%	71%
\$300 to \$499	9%	5%
\$500 to \$699	37%	16%
\$700 to \$999	9%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4%	19%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0%	9%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$393	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>		
Less than \$100	41%	10,540
\$100 to \$199	3%	1%
\$200 to \$299	23%	11%
\$300 to \$399	14%	11%
\$400 or more	0%	4%
Median monthly owner costs	1%	3%
	\$172	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units..	155	31,506
Less than \$200	36%	9%
\$200 to \$299	25%	11%
\$300 to \$499	29%	50%
\$500 to \$749	5%	23%
\$750 to \$999	0%	3%
\$1,000 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	5%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$276	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



Southwest

Alert Center	Census Tract	Block Group	Percent Included
Southwest	41.06	2	100%
	41.08	2	43%



SOUTHWEST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Population	6,193	175,795
Sex		
Male	47%	46%
Female	53%	54%
Age		
Under 5 years	9%	7%
5 to 17 years	22%	18%
18 to 20 years	6%	4%
21 to 24 years	7%	6%
25 to 44 years	33%	35%
45 to 54 years	9%	10%
55 to 59 years	4%	4%
60 to 64 years	3%	4%
65 to 74 years	5%	7%
75 to 84 years	2%	4%
85 years and over	1%	1%
Median age	29.2	32.8
Under 18 years	31%	25%
65 years and over	8%	13%
Households By Type		
Total households	2,271	72,573
Family households (families)	73%	26%
Married-couple families	51%	19%
Other family, male householder	4%	1%
Other family, female householder	18%	6%
Nonfamily households	27%	15%
Householder living alone	23%	13%
Householder 65 years and over	7%	4%
Persons living in households	6,180	171,916
Persons per household	2.7	2.4
Group Quarters		
Total Population	6,193	175,795
Persons living in group quarters	0%	2%
Institutionalized persons	0%	1%
Other persons in group quarters	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin		
Total Population	6,193	175,795
White	57%	65%
Black	43%	34%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Occupied housing units	2,271	72,573
White	64%	71%
Black	35%	28%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

SOUTHWEST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,853	45,957
Preprimary school	6%	8%
Elementary or high school	67%	62%
Private School	7%	20%
College	27%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	3,514	113,994
Less than 9th grade	9%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18%	12%
High school graduate	30%	24%
Some college, no degree	23%	22%
Associates degree	9%	5%
Bachelor's degree	8%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	4%	11%
 Percent high school graduate or higher	 73%	 82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	5,568	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39%	5%
With a mobility limitation	60%	2%
With a self-care limitation	53%	4%
With a work disability	43%	8%
In labor force	9%	3%
Prevented from working	7%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	1%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	0%	4%
With a mobility limitation	0%	3%
With a self-care limitation	71%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

SOUTHWEST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	4,433	136,778
In labor force	72%	68%
Civilian labor force	72%	67%
Employed	68%	64%
Unemployed	4%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	28%	32%

<i>Males 16 years and over</i>	1,986	61,308
In labor force	79%	75%
Civilian labor force	79%	75%
Employed	74%	70%
Unemployed	5%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	21%	25%

<i>Females 16 years and over</i>	2,447	75,470
In labor force	66%	62%
Civilian labor force	66%	62%
Employed	63%	59%
Unemployed	3%	3%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	34%	38%

<i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	419	9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	15%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	8%	4%
Unemployed	4%	2%
Not in labor force	3%	5%

Commuting to Work

<i>Workers 16 years and over</i>	2,953	86,321
Percent drove alone	74%	81%
Percent in carpools	21%	14%
Percent using public transportation	0%	2%
Percent using other means	1%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	3%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	17.0

Class of Worker

<i>Employed persons 16 years and over</i>	2,996	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	78%	74%
Government workers	17%	21%
Local government workers	5%	5%
State government workers	9%	12%
Federal government workers	3%	4%
Self-employed workers	4%	5%
Unpaid family workers	1%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

SOUTHWEST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989		
<i>Households</i>	2,212	72,437
Less than \$5,000	7%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16%	16%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$22,649	\$26,889
 <i>Families</i>	1,644	45,740
Less than \$5,000	2%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	23%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4%	5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$27,971	\$34,347
 <i>Nonfamily households</i>	568	26,697
Less than \$5,000	20%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$10,967	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$10,327	\$15,307
 Income Type in 1989		
<i>Households</i>	2,212	72,437
With wage and salary income	83%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$27,396	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	9%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$13,116	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	0%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1,396	\$8,407
With Social Security income	21%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$7,577	\$7,720
With public assistance income	6%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$4,356	\$3,258
With retirement income	13%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$7,941	\$10,181
 Poverty Status in 1989		
All persons for whom poverty status was determined	6,095	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	17%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	14%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	23%	14%
Related children under 18 years	23%	21%
Related children under 5 years	24%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	22%	21%
Unrelated individuals	40%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	11%	11%
With related children under 18 years	17%	17%
With related children under 5 years	26%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	26%	31%
With related children under 18 years	35%	40%
With related children under 5 years	46%	51%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

SOUTHWEST LR ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

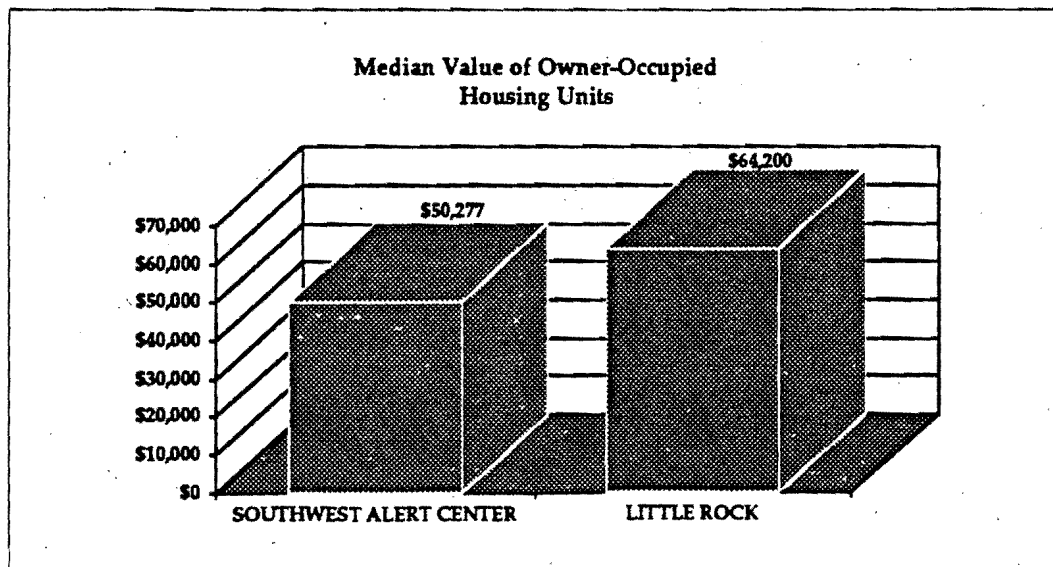
ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Housing Units	2,565	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	2,271	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	89%	90%
Owner occupied	54%	50%
Renter occupied	46%	39%
Vacant housing units	12%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	4%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	16%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.5	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.7	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	6%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	2,565	80,985
1-unit, detached	59%	61%
1-unit, attached	1%	2%
2 to 4 units	6%	9%
5 to 9 units	8%	7%
10 or more units	15%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	11%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	1,053	35,932
Less than \$50,000	51%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	48%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	1%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$50,277	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	2,565	80,985
1989 to March 1990	1%	1%
1985 to 1988	1%	8%
1980 to 1984	7%	11%
1970 to 1979	43%	26%
1960 to 1969	42%	21%
1950 to 1959	5%	16%
1940 to 1949	1%	8%
1939 or earlier	0%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	2,565	80,985
No bedroom	0%	1%
1 bedroom	9%	17%
2 bedrooms	29%	31%
3 bedrooms	56%	39%
4 bedrooms	6%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	0%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	2,565	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0%	1%
Condominium housing units	1%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	2,271	72,573
1989 to March 1990	32%	23%
1985 to 1988	25%	27%
1980 to 1984	12%	11%
1970 to 1979	17%	15%
1960 to 1969	11%	9%
1959 or earlier	2%	5%

(continued)

Telephone		
Occupied housing units	2,565	80,985
No telephone in unit	7%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	2,565	80,985
None	7%	11%
1	38%	40%
2	31%	37%
3 or more	12%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1,058	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>	84%	71%
Less than \$300	8%	5%
\$300 to \$499	28%	16%
\$500 to \$699	31%	19%
\$700 to \$999	16%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1%	9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0%	2%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$544	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>	16%	10,540
Less than \$100	0%	1%
\$100 to \$199	7%	11%
\$200 to \$299	5%	11%
\$300 to \$399	5%	4%
\$400 or more	0%	3%
Median monthly owner costs	\$243	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units..	1,050	31,506
Less than \$200	9%	9%
\$200 to \$299	20%	11%
\$300 to \$499	48%	50%
\$500 to \$749	18%	23%
\$750 to \$999	2%	3%
\$1,000 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	2%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$360	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



WAKEFIELD ALERT CENTER
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Population	5,241	175,795
Sex		
Male	47%	46%
Female	53%	54%
Age		
Under 5 years	10%	7%
5 to 17 years	19%	18%
18 to 20 years	4%	4%
21 to 24 years	6%	6%
25 to 44 years	36%	35%
45 to 54 years	9%	10%
55 to 59 years	4%	4%
60 to 64 years	4%	4%
65 to 74 years	5%	7%
75 to 84 years	2%	4%
85 years and over	0%	1%
Median age	29.5	32.8
Under 18 years	29%	25%
65 years and over	7%	13%
Households By Type		
Total households	2,100	72,573
Family households (families)	67%	26%
Married-couple families	48%	19%
Other family, male householder	4%	1%
Other family, female householder	16%	6%
Nonfamily households	33%	15%
Householder living alone	28%	13%
Householder 65 years and over	7%	4%
Persons living in households	5,241	171,916
Persons per household	2.5	2.4
Group Quarters		
Total Population	5,241	175,795
Persons living in group quarters	0%	2%
Institutionalized persons	0%	1%
Other persons in group quarters	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin		
Total Population	5,241	175,795
White	64%	65%
Black	35%	34%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Occupied housing units	2,100	72,573
White	69%	71%
Black	29%	28%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WAKEFIELD ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,229	45,957
Preprimary school	2%	8%
Elementary or high school	77%	62%
Private School	25%	20%
College	22%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	3,209	113,994
Less than 9th grade	6%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14%	12%
High school graduate	33%	24%
Some college, no degree	28%	22%
Associates degree	9%	5%
Bachelor's degree	8%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	3%	11%
Percent high school graduate or higher	80%	82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	3,403	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5%	5%
With a mobility limitation	3%	2%
With a self-care limitation	3%	4%
With a work disability	9%	8%
In labor force	4%	3%
Prevented from working	4%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	11%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2%	4%
With a mobility limitation	2%	3%
With a self-care limitation	2%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WAKEFIELD ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	3,805	136,778
In labor force	73%	68%
Civilian labor force	73%	67%
Employed	70%	64%
Unemployed	3%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	27%	32%
<i>Males 16 years and over</i>	1,705	61,308
In labor force	81%	75%
Civilian labor force	81%	75%
Employed	78%	70%
Unemployed	3%	4%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	19%	25%
<i>Females 16 years and over</i>	2,100	75,470
In labor force	66%	62%
Civilian labor force	66%	62%
Employed	63%	59%
Unemployed	2%	3%
Armed Forces	1%	0%
Not in labor force	34%	38%
<i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	224	9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	12%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	0%	4%
Unemployed	4%	2%
Not in labor force	8%	5%

Commuting to Work

<i>Workers 16 years and over</i>	2,641	86,321
Percent drove alone	81%	81%
Percent in carpools	15%	14%
Percent using public transportation	0%	2%
Percent using other means	2%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	2%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.0

Class of Worker

<i>Employed persons 16 years and over</i>	2,658	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	75%	74%
Government workers	22%	21%
Local government workers	9%	5%
State government workers	8%	12%
Federal government workers	5%	4%
Self-employed workers	4%	5%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WAKEFIELD ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989

	ALERT CENTER	LITTLE ROCK
<i>Households</i>	2,084	72,437
Less than \$5,000	5%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11%	16%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$20,874	\$26,889

<i>Families</i>	1,421	45,740
Less than \$5,000	4%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1%	5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$24,637	\$34,347

<i>Nonfamily households</i>	663	26,697
Less than \$5,000	5%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$14,816	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$9,611	\$15,307

Income Type in 1989

<i>Households</i>	2,084	72,437
With wage and salary income	83%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$23,800	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	8%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$2,847	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	0%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$27	\$8,407
With Social Security income	19%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$6,994	\$7,720
With public assistance income	5%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$5,060	\$3,258
With retirement income	14%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$5,880	\$10,181

Poverty Status in 1989

All persons for whom poverty status was determined	5,214	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	18%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	14%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	20%	14%
Related children under 18 years	26%	21%
Related children under 5 years	25%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	27%	21%
Unrelated individuals	18%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	16%	11%
With related children under 18 years	24%	17%
With related children under 5 years	28%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	47%	31%
With related children under 18 years	48%	40%
With related children under 5 years	53%	51%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

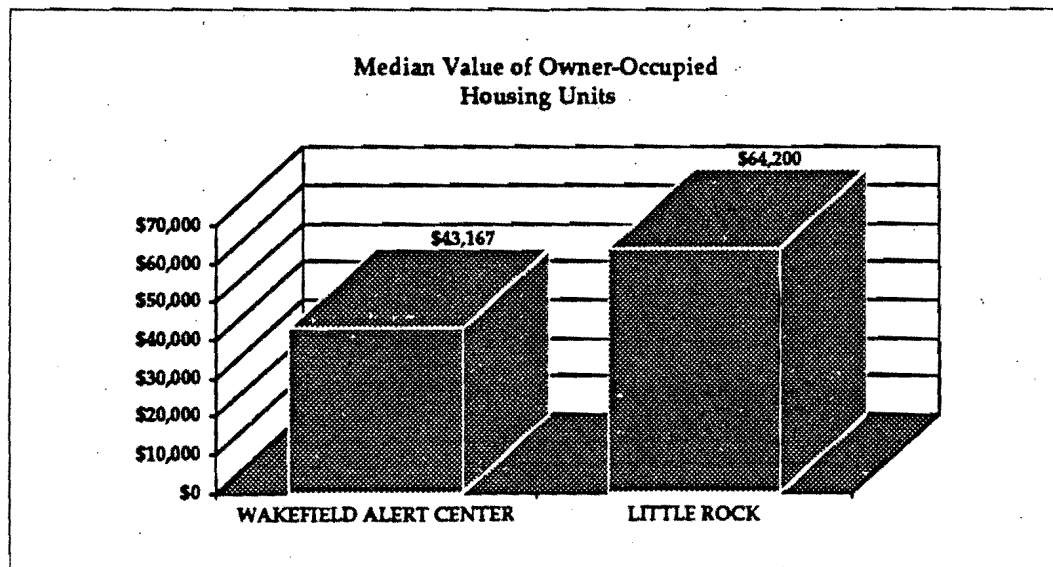
WAKEFIELD ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Housing Units	2,314	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	2,100	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	91%	90%
Owner occupied	50%	50%
Renter occupied	50%	39%
Vacant housing units	9%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	3%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	12%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.5	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.4	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	5%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	2,314	80,985
1-unit, detached	58%	61%
1-unit, attached	1%	2%
2 to 4 units	4%	9%
5 to 9 units	6%	7%
10 or more units	27%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	4%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	934	35,932
Less than \$50,000	79%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	21%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	0%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$43,167	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	2,314	80,985
1989 to March 1990	1%	1%
1985 to 1988	4%	8%
1980 to 1984	3%	11%
1970 to 1979	30%	26%
1960 to 1969	39%	21%
1950 to 1959	20%	16%
1940 to 1949	4%	8%
1939 or earlier	0%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	2,314	80,985
No bedroom	1%	1%
1 bedroom	16%	17%
2 bedrooms	29%	31%
3 bedrooms	51%	39%
4 bedrooms	3%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	0%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	2,314	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0%	1%
Condominium housing units	1%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	2,100	72,573
1989 to March 1990	33%	23%
1985 to 1988	24%	27%
1980 to 1984	11%	11%
1970 to 1979	13%	15%
1960 to 1969	13%	9%
1959 or earlier	6%	5%

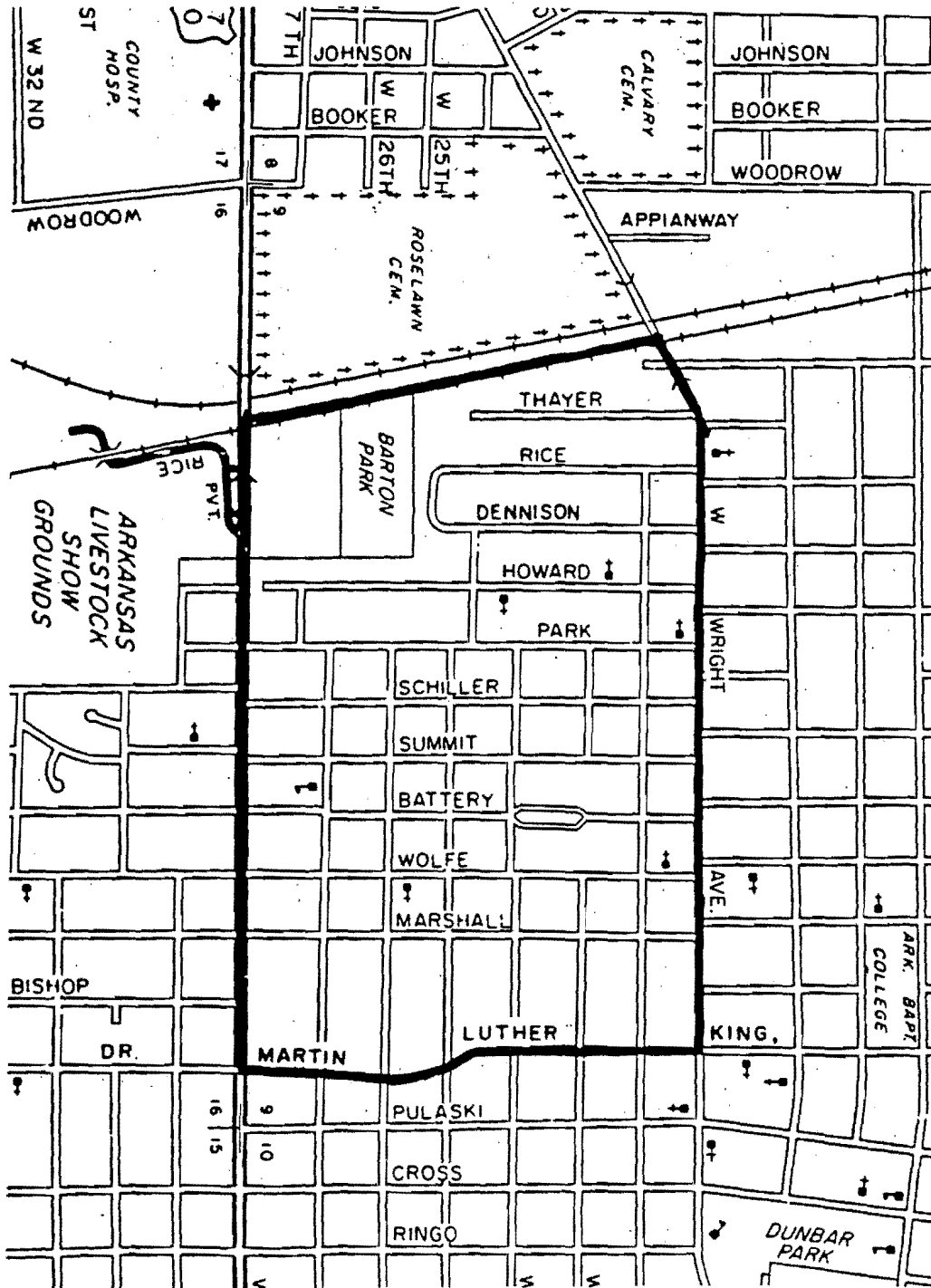
Telephone		
Occupied housing units	2,314	80,985
No telephone in unit	9%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	2,314	80,985
None	4%	11%
1	41%	40%
2	36%	37%
3 or more	10%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	939	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>		
Less than \$300	9%	5%
\$300 to \$499	26%	16%
\$500 to \$699	26%	19%
\$700 to \$999	8%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1%	9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0%	2%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$483	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>		
Less than \$100	1%	1%
\$100 to \$199	17%	11%
\$200 to \$299	11%	11%
\$300 to \$399	0%	4%
\$400 or more	0%	3%
Median monthly owner costs	\$184	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units..	1,054	31,506
Less than \$200	11%	9%
\$200 to \$299	21%	11%
\$300 to \$499	43%	50%
\$500 to \$749	23%	23%
\$750 to \$999	1%	3%
\$1,000 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	2%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$317	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



Wright Avenue

Alert Center	Census Tract	Block Group	Percent Included
Wright Avenue			
	11	1	100%
	11	2	100%
	11	6	100%



WRIGHT AVENUE ALERT CENTER
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Population	2,221	175,795
Sex		
Male	46%	46%
Female	54%	54%
Age		
Under 5 years	8%	7%
5 to 17 years	22%	18%
18 to 20 years	5%	4%
21 to 24 years	5%	6%
25 to 44 years	28%	35%
45 to 54 years	9%	10%
55 to 59 years	4%	4%
60 to 64 years	5%	4%
65 to 74 years	8%	7%
75 to 84 years	5%	4%
85 years and over	1%	1%
Median age	31.7	32.8
Under 18 years	30%	25%
65 years and over	14%	13%
Households By Type		
Total households	765	72,573
Family households (families)	71%	26%
Married-couple families	36%	19%
Other family, male householder	7%	1%
Other family, female householder	29%	6%
Nonfamily households	29%	15%
Householder living alone	26%	13%
Householder 65 years and over	11%	4%
Persons living in households	2,190	171,916
Persons per household	2.9	2.4
Group Quarters		
Total Population	2,221	175,795
Persons living in group quarters	1%	2%
Institutionalized persons	0%	1%
Other persons in group quarters	1%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin		
Total Population	2,221	175,795
White	4%	65%
Black	95%	34%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%
Race & Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Occupied housing units	765	72,573
White	4%	71%
Black	96%	28%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0%	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Other race	0%	0%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0%	1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WRIGHT AVENUE ALERT CENTER
SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

School Enrollment

Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	652	45,957
Preprimary school	3%	8%
Elementary or high school	82%	62%
Private School	0%	20%
College	14%	30%

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 years and over	1,268	113,994
Less than 9th grade	9%	6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31%	12%
High school graduate	18%	24%
Some college, no degree	17%	22%
Associates degree	6%	5%
Bachelor's degree	10%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	10%	11%
 Percent high school graduate or higher	 60%	 82%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20%	30%

Disability of Civilian Noninstitutional Persons

Persons 16 to 64 years	1,282	113,528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14%	5%
With a mobility limitation	4%	2%
With a self-care limitation	11%	4%
With a work disability	13%	8%
In labor force	2%	3%
Prevented from working	9%	4%
Persons 65 years and over	24%	18%
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8%	4%
With a mobility limitation	4%	3%
With a self-care limitation	6%	2%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WRIGHT AVENUE ALERT CENTER
SELECTED LABOR STATISTICS - 1990

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Labor Force

<i>Persons 16 years and over</i>	1,601	136,778
In labor force	59%	68%
Civilian labor force	58%	67%
Employed	51%	64%
Unemployed	7%	4%
Armed Forces	1%	0%
Not in labor force	41%	32%
 <i>Males 16 years and over</i>	 782	 61,308
In labor force	70%	75%
Civilian labor force	68%	75%
Employed	59%	70%
Unemployed	9%	4%
Armed Forces	2%	0%
Not in labor force	30%	25%
 <i>Females 16 years and over</i>	 819	 75,470
In labor force	49%	62%
Civilian labor force	49%	62%
Employed	44%	59%
Unemployed	6%	3%
Armed Forces	0%	0%
Not in labor force	51%	38%
 <i>Persons 16 to 19 years</i>	 148	 9,420
Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	22%	11%
Employed or in Armed Forces	6%	4%
Unemployed	4%	2%
Not in labor force	11%	5%

Commuting to Work

Workers 16 years and over	827	86,321
Percent drove alone	57%	81%
Percent in carpools	27%	14%
Percent using public transportation	11%	2%
Percent using other means	2%	1%
Percent walked or worked at home	2%	4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	17.0

Class of Worker

Employed persons 16 years and over	816	87,408
Private wage and salary workers	58%	74%
Government workers	34%	21%
Local government workers	12%	5%
State government workers	16%	12%
Federal government workers	6%	4%
Self-employed workers	7%	5%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WRIGHT AVENUE ALERT CENTER
SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS - 1989

ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Income in 1989

<i>Households</i>	740	72,437
Less than \$5,000	14%	7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20%	10%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14%	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25%	19%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6%	16%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7%	14%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4%	4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	3%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median household income	\$15,756	\$26,889

<i>Families</i>	538	45,740
Less than \$5,000	9%	4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9%	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33%	16%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11%	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5%	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10%	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5%	6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	4%
\$150,000 or more	0%	2%
Median family income	\$20,152	\$34,347

<i>Nonfamily households</i>	202	26,697
Less than \$5,000	29%	12%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25%	17%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28%	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10%	25%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3%	15%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4%	9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0%	2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0%	1%
\$150,000 or more	0%	1%
Median nonfamily household income	\$11,392	\$17,386
Per capita income	\$7,459	\$15,307

Income Type in 1989

<i>Households</i>	740	72,437
With wage and salary income	67%	79%
Mean wage and salary income	\$23,540	\$35,059
With nonfarm self-employment income	6%	11%
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$3,669	\$20,397
With farm self-employment income	1%	1%
Mean farm self-employment income	\$133	\$8,407
With Social Security income	35%	24%
Mean Social Security income	\$7,588	\$7,720
With public assistance income	15%	6%
Mean public assistance income	\$2,799	\$3,258
With retirement income	15%	14%
Mean retirement income	\$8,494	\$10,181

Poverty Status in 1989

All persons for whom poverty status was determined	2,201	172,301
<i>Percentage of persons below poverty level</i>	32%	15%
Persons 18 years and over	27%	12%
Persons 65 years and over	29%	14%
Related children under 18 years	42%	21%
Related children under 5 years	62%	24%
Related children 5 to 17 years	35%	21%
Unrelated individuals	32%	22%
<i>Percentage of families below poverty level</i>	28%	11%
With related children under 18 years	35%	17%
With related children under 5 years	54%	20%
<i>Percentage of female householder families below poverty level</i>	50%	31%
With related children under 18 years	51%	40%
With related children under 5 years	70%	51%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Arkansas, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.

WRIGHT AVENUE ALERT CENTER
SELECTED HOUSING STATISTICS - 1990

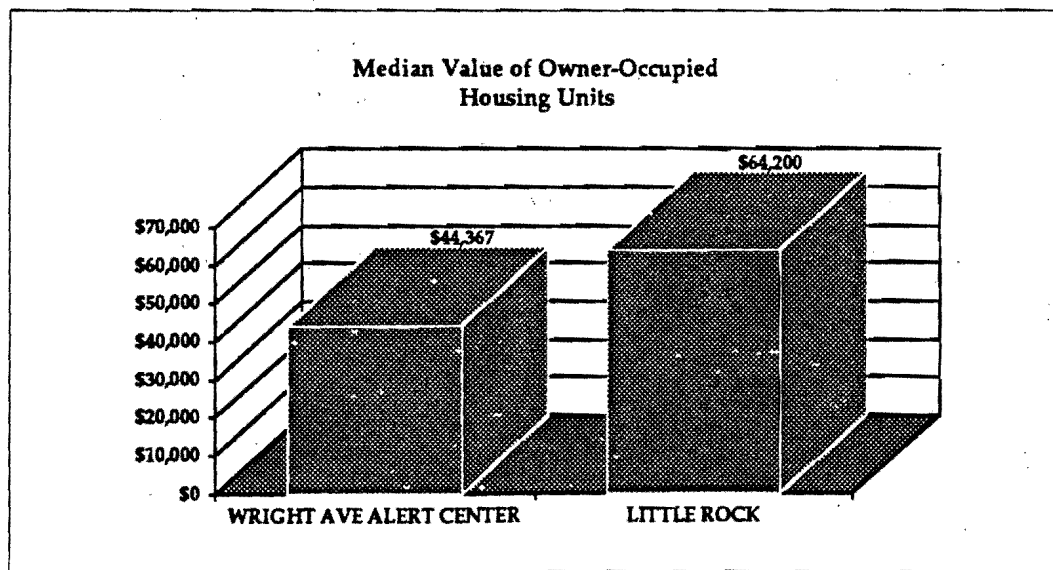
ALERT CENTER LITTLE ROCK

Total Housing Units	931	80,985
Occupancy & Tenure		
Occupied housing units	765	72,573
Percent occupied housing units	82%	90%
Owner occupied	66%	50%
Renter occupied	34%	39%
Vacant housing units	17%	10%
Homeowner vacancy rate	4%	3%
Rental vacancy rate	13%	12%
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.6	2.6
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.9	2.1
Units with over 1 person per room	7%	3%
Units In Structure		
Total Housing Units	931	80,985
1-unit, detached	65%	61%
1-unit, attached	2%	2%
2 to 4 units	25%	9%
5 to 9 units	3%	7%
10 or more units	2%	17%
Mobile home, trailer, other	2%	4%
Value		
Specified owner-occupied units	425	35,932
Less than \$50,000	62%	33%
\$50,000 to \$99,000	35%	48%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	3%	11%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0%	4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	3%
\$300,000 or more	0%	2%
Median (dollars)	\$44,367	\$64,200
Year Structure Built		
Total housing units	931	80,985
1989 to March 1990	0%	1%
1985 to 1988	1%	8%
1980 to 1984	0%	11%
1970 to 1979	11%	26%
1960 to 1969	16%	21%
1950 to 1959	27%	16%
1940 to 1949	22%	8%
1939 or earlier	23%	10%
Bedrooms		
Total housing units	931	80,985
No bedroom	2%	1%
1 bedroom	12%	17%
2 bedrooms	35%	31%
3 bedrooms	38%	39%
4 bedrooms	9%	10%
5 or more bedrooms	3%	1%
Selected Characteristics		
Total housing units	931	80,985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0%	1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6%	1%
Condominium housing units	0%	3%
Year Householder moved into unit		
Occupied housing units	765	72,573
1989 to March 1990	17%	23%
1985 to 1988	13%	27%
1980 to 1984	12%	11%
1970 to 1979	26%	15%
1960 to 1969	23%	9%
1959 or earlier	8%	5%

(continued)

Telephone		
Occupied housing units	931	80,985
No telephone in unit	10%	6%
Vehicles Available		
Occupied housing units	931	80,985
None	18%	11%
1	38%	40%
2	19%	37%
3 or more	8%	12%
Mortgage Status and Monthly Owner Costs		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	435	36,626
<i>With a mortgage</i>		
Less than \$300	12%	5%
\$300 to \$499	14%	16%
\$500 to \$699	14%	19%
\$700 to \$999	10%	19%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1%	9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0%	2%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%
Median monthly owner costs	\$472	\$650
<i>Not mortgaged</i>		
Less than \$100	1%	1%
\$100 to \$199	18%	11%
\$200 to \$299	24%	11%
\$300 to \$399	2%	4%
\$400 or more	3%	3%
Median monthly owner costs	\$214	\$222
Gross Rent		
Specified renter-occupied housing units.	292	31,506
Less than \$200	5%	9%
\$200 to \$299	22%	11%
\$300 to \$499	50%	50%
\$500 to \$749	12%	23%
\$750 to \$999	4%	3%
\$1,000 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	7%	3%
Median Gross Rent	\$362	\$415

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A, Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1991.



APPENDIX

B

Neighborhood Alert Centers Telephone Survey

Overview

In April 1994 the Arkansas Institute of Government conducted a telephone survey of 367 residents of certain Little Rock neighborhoods--those which had Neighborhood Alert Centers. The survey inquired about residents' attitudes toward their neighborhoods, particularly in regard to policing and crime, housing code enforcement, and drug use. Residents were also asked questions about Alert Centers in general, and about their Neighborhood Alert Center.

Methodology

Interviews were carried out by trained, experienced telephone interviewers using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system.

The survey utilized a sample of telephone numbers chosen randomly from city directory residential listings for Alert Center neighborhoods. Neighborhoods were defined by census tract block groups.

Adult residents of all Alert Center neighborhoods made up the population for the study. The sample was stratified by Alert Center neighborhood. The percent of the population in each neighborhood corresponded closely to the percent of interviews obtained from each neighborhood, as the following table demonstrates:

<u>Alert Center</u>	<u>% of Population</u>	<u>% of Interviews</u>	<u># of Interviews</u>
23rd and Arch Street	12%	14%	46
East Little Rock	3%	3%	11
John Barrow	10%	10%	38
12th and Cedar	17%	17%	62
Capitol View/Stift Station	11%	11%	39
Southwest	17%	17%	64
Central High	10%	8%	29
Wright Avenue	6%	6%	23
Wakefield	15%	15%	55

The questionnaire, consisting of 68 questions, was designed by the UALR team, with input from city staff. The questionnaire was designed to ascertain residents' attitudes and beliefs about 1) their neighborhoods, 2) city services, and 3) their Neighborhood Alert Centers.

The neighborhood-oriented questions elicited perceptions about quality of life, problems, and trends. The questions regarding city services focused primarily on policing and code enforcement. The series of questions about Alert Centers began by asking whether the respondent had heard of the City of Little Rock's Neighborhood Alert Centers. Only the eighty-four percent who had heard of the Alert Centers were asked the following questions in the series. They were asked a general question about what Alert Centers do, then asked whether they were aware of the Alert Center in their neighborhood. Seventy-one percent of all respondents were aware of their Alert Center, and were asked further questions about the Alert Center.

Summary of Results

In interpreting the survey results, it is important to know that, when residents were asked about "your neighborhood", the term "neighborhood" was self-defined by each resident. The attitude expressed might apply to a fairly large area such as "Capitol View" or to only one block. Telephone interviewers reported that many respondents, when asked, for example, "Do you think open drug use is a problem in your neighborhood?" would reply, "Not on my street, I don't know about anywhere else." The percentage of respondents who said that a particular situation was not a problem ranged from 27% (crimes against property, such as vandalism and theft) to 66% (racial tension).

The demographic profile of the sample was somewhat different from the demographic profile of the population. The sample was older and had a larger proportion of women and whites. Responses of males were compared to those of females and no statistically significant differences were found. Racial differences in responses, also, were not significant. There were a few differences in responses based on age: 1) younger crime victims were much less satisfied with police performance, both the length of time it took for the police to arrive and what the police did when they got there; 2) people between 30 and 39 were the most likely to know the location of their Alert Center. Since there were so few differences overall between the various groups, the sample may be assumed to be generally representative of the population.

Overall, residents felt their neighborhoods were good to fair places to live. Alert Centers were designed to address problems such as crime, drug abuse, and housing code violations. In terms of these problems, residents believed their neighborhoods were basically stable but declining more than they were improving.

Although residents' perception was that some types of crimes had increased in the past 12 months--such as crimes against property, violent crimes, gang activity and juvenile crime--they did not appear to think that the increase was due to poor police performance. On the contrary, more than one out of four residents interviewed said that police performance had improved in the past year. Fewer than ten percent felt that police performance was worse than a year ago.

A strong minority--one out of five--said the number of crack houses had decreased. However, residents saw no significant changes in the amount of open drug use and in drug dealing in their neighborhoods.

Respondents to the survey felt that there were fewer junk cars in people's yards and fewer vacant lots with trash and overgrown weeds. On the other hand, the perception was that vacant and boarded up houses had increased in number.

When asked whether Alert Centers offered each service on a list, residents seemed to have a fairly good idea which services were offered. Mentioned most often was community oriented police, followed by a place to hold neighborhood meetings, anti-drug activities, information about city services, a crack house elimination program, neighborhood clean-up campaigns, and housing code enforcement.

Residents did show a lack of knowledge in some potentially dangerous areas, however. One out of three people who had heard of Alert Centers believed that Alert Centers provide a 24-hour police substation, emergency assistance like 911, and/or fire protection.

Those who were aware of their Alert Center were nearly equally divided between thinking that the Alert Center had changed the neighborhood for the better and thinking that the Alert Center had caused no changes in the neighborhood.

Questionnaire and Responses

Good evening. I'm _____, calling from UALR. We're doing a study for the City of Little Rock about selected neighborhoods.

The City Directory shows that this phone number is located at «street inserted by computer program» Is that right?

If no, Thank you, but we are interviewing residents of certain neighborhoods.

My sampling procedures require that I speak with an adult at least 18 years old. Would that be you? (If not, ask for an adult at least 18 years old to come to the telephone, and repeat the introduction.)

The interview will take only a short time, and all your answers will be completely confidential. I'd like to begin by asking you some general questions about your neighborhood.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 2: Thinking about your neighborhood, what kind of place is it to live in?			
Would you describe it as:			
Good	141	38.4	38.4
Fair	172	46.9	46.9
Poor	51	13.9	13.9
Don't Know	3	.8	.8
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 3: Over the past year, has your neighborhood become a better place to live, stayed the same, or gotten worse?			
Better	53	14.4	14.4
Same	174	47.4	47.4
Worse	134	36.5	36.5
Don't Know	6	1.6	1.6
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 4: How much opportunity do you have to influence how things happen in your neighborhood?			
Much Opportunity	42	11.4	11.4
Some Opportunity	121	33.0	33.0
Little Opportunity	143	39.0	39.0
No Opportunity	48	13.1	13.1
Don't Know	13	3.5	3.5
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 5 In your neighborhood, how well do you think the Little Rock police do their job?			
Would you say:			
Very Well	101	27.5	27.5
Average	188	51.2	51.2
Below Average	63	17.2	17.2
Not At All	4	1.1	1.1
Don't Know	11	3.0	3.0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 6 Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that police performance has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?

Better	106	28.9	28.9
Same	203	55.3	55.3
Worse	32	8.7	8.7
Don't Know	25	6.8	6.8
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 7 and # 8 How about crimes against property--like vandalism and theft. Would you say they have increased, stayed the same, or decreased?

If response is "STAYED THE SAME" over the past year--

Do you think crimes against property are a problem in your neighborhood?

Increased	120	32.7	32.7
Stayed the Same	50	13.6	13.6
Decreased	81	22.1	22.1
Not a Problem	99	27.0	27.0
Don't Know	17	4.6	4.6
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 9 and # 10 How about junk cars in people's yards. Would you say there are more, same, or less? If response is "SAME" Do you think junk cars are a problem?

More	41	11.2	11.2
Same	29	7.9	7.9
Less	118	32.2	32.2
Not a Problem	173	47.1	47.1
Don't Know	5	1.4	1.4
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 11 and #12			
How about vacant or boarded up houses. Would you say there are more, same, or less?			
If response is "SAME"			
Do you think vacant or boarded up houses are a problem?			
More	102	27.8	27.8
Same	31	8.4	8.4
Less	73	19.9	19.9
Not a Problem	158	43.1	43.1
Don't Know	3	.8	.8
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 13 and #14			
How about uncut weeds or trash on empty lots. Would you say there are more, same, or less?			
If response is "SAME"			
Do you think uncut weeds or trash are a problem?			
More	73	19.9	19.9
Same	37	10.1	10.1
Less	96	26.2	26.2
Not a Problem	158	43.1	43.1
Don't Know	3	.8	.8
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 15 and #16			
Over the past 12 months in your neighborhood, would you say that open drug use has increased, stayed the same, or decreased?			
If response is "STAYED THE SAME"			
Do you think open drug use is a problem in your neighborhood?			
Increased	79	21.5	21.6
Stayed the Same	40	10.9	10.9
Decreased	67	18.3	18.3
Not a Problem	128	34.9	35.0
Don't Know	52	14.2	14.2
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 17 and #18:			
How about drug dealing? Would you say that it has increased, stayed the same, decreased?			
If response is "STAYED THE SAME"			
Do you think drug dealing is a problem in your neighborhood?			
Increased	78	21.3	21.3
Stayed the Same	39	10.6	10.7
Decreased	61	16.6	16.7
Not a Problem	125	34.1	34.2
Don't Know	63	17.2	17.2
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 19 and #20:			
How about crack houses. Would you say there are more, same, or less?			
If response is "SAME"			
Do you think crack houses are a problem in your neighborhood?			
More	41	11.2	11.2
Same	25	6.8	6.8
Less	70	19.1	19.1
Not a Problem	154	42.0	42.1
Don't Know	76	20.7	20.7
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 21 and #22			
How about gang activity? Would say it has increased, stayed the same, or decreased?			
If response is "STAYED THE SAME"			
Do you think gang activity is a problem in your neighborhood?			
Increased	101	27.5	27.5
Stayed the Same	31	8.4	8.4
Decreased	56	15.3	15.3
Not a Problem	146	39.8	39.8
Don't Know	33	9.0	9.0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 23 and #24; How about juvenile crimes? Would you say they have increased, stayed the same, or decreased?			
If response is "STAYED THE SAME"			
Do you think juvenile crime is a problem in your neighborhood?			
Increased	115	31.3	31.3
Stayed the Same	35	9.5	9.5
Decreased	52	14.2	14.2
Not a Problem	137	37.3	37.3
Don't Know	28	7.6	7.6
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 25 and #26

How about racial tension? Would you say that it has increased, stayed the same, or decreased?

If response is "STAYED THE SAME"

Do you think racial tension is a problem in your neighborhood?

Increased	39	10.6	10.6
Stayed the Same	13	3.5	3.5
Decreased	50	13.6	13.6
Not a Problem	243	66.2	66.2
Don't Know	22	6.0	6.0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 27 and #28

In your neighborhood would you say violent crimes, like shootings, rapes, and assault, have increased, stayed the same, or decreased in the past 12 months?

If response is "STAYED THE SAME"

Do you think violent crime is a problem in your neighborhood?

Increased	106	28.9	28.9
Stayed the Same	40	10.9	10.9
Decreased	77	21.0	21.0
Not a Problem	126	34.3	34.3
Don't Know	18	4.9	4.9
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 29			
When was the last time you saw a police officer in your neighborhood? Would you say...			
In the past day	131	35.7	35.7
In the past week	124	33.8	33.8
In the past month	59	16.1	16.1
In the past 3 months	12	3.3	3.3
More than 3 months ago or	25	6.8	6.8
Never	5	1.4	1.4
Don't Know	11	3.0	3.0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

SKIPS from Q29: If they haven't seen a police officer in the past month, skip to #31.

Question # 30
What was the officer doing?
(Check all that apply in the past month.)

Driving Police Car	227	50.7	64.3
Walking	10	2.2	2.8
Riding Horse	14	3.1	4.0
Riding Bicycle	5	1.1	1.4
Responding to Call (sirens, flashing lights)	52	11.6	14.7
Sitting in Stopped Police Car	27	6.0	7.6
Talking with another Police Officer	11	2.5	3.1
Talking with Another Person (Not Police)	42	9.4	11.9
Stopped Someone in a Car	60	13.4	17.0
Eating in Restaurant	0	0	0
Don't Know	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0
Other «SPECIFY»	0	0	0
Total	448	100.0	126.9

(Responses total more than 367 because each person could give more than one answer.)

Question # 31
Do you know the name of any police officer who works in your neighborhood?

Yes	45	12.3	12.3
No	321	87.5	87.5
Don't Know	1	.3	.3
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 32 Have you been the victim of any crime in the past 12 months?			
IF "YES", PROBE FOR NUMBER OF CRIMES			
No	300	81.7	81.7
Yes-1 crime	50	13.6	13.6
Yes-more than one crime	17	4.6	4.6
Don't Know	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q32: If not a victim of crime, skip to #41.			

Question # 33 and #34: (Served to set up skip patterns and required no responses.)

Question # 35

What was the crime? (Describe the crime, including whether the person was present, whether a weapon was involved, whether it happened in their home, car, in public, etc.)

Note: Crimes were categorized as follows:

Aggravated Assault	1	.3	1.5
Arson	1	.3	1.5
Burglary	34	9.3	50.7
Disturbance	1	.3	1.5
Larceny/Theft	5	1.4	7.5
Robbery	7	1.9	10.4
Shooting	3	.8	4.5
Stolen Vehicle	4	1.1	6.0
Theft	7	1.9	10.4
Vandalism	4	1.1	6.0
Skipped	300	81.7	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 36 Did the crime take place in your neighborhood?

Yes	66	18.0	98.5
Don't Know	1	.3	1.5
Skipped	300	81.7	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 37: Was the crime reported to the police?

Yes	52	14.2	77.6
No	14	3.8	20.9
Don't Know	1	.3	1.5
Refused	300	81.7	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q37 IF q37#2 SKIP TO: 39			

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 38 Can you tell me why not?			
In two cases, the crime was reported by some else.			
Four people said that nothing would be done if the crime were reported			
Other reasons for not reporting a crime were that they didn't know how long ago something had been stolen, or they knew who had committed the crime and did not want to report them.			
SKIPS from Q38 SKIP TO: 41			

Question # 39 How satisfied were you with the time it took for the police to get there?

Very satisfied	23	6.3	44.2
Somewhat satisfied	6	1.6	11.5
Not at all satisfied	14	3.8	26.9
Not applicable (police do not come out for this crime)	7	1.9	13.5
Don't Know	2	.5	3.8
Skipped	315	85.8	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q39 IF police did not visit the scene, SKIP TO: 41			

Question # 40: How satisfied were you with what the police did when they got there?

Very satisfied	16	4.4	35.6
Somewhat satisfied	11	3.0	24.4
Not at all satisfied	16	4.4	35.6
Don't Know	2	.5	4.4
Skipped	322	87.7	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 41: Trying to improve the way your neighborhood looks, have you ever reported a problem like junk cars, trash, or uncut weeds to the authorities?

Yes	108	29.4	29.4
No	259	70.6	70.6
Don't Know	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q41 IF "NO" SKIP TO: 44			

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question #42: Where did you call or go to make the report? (DO NOT PROMPT.)			
City hall/downtown	51	13.9	47.2
Alert Center	18	4.9	16.7
Code enforcement officer out in the neighborhood	7	1.9	6.5
Other	15	4.1	13.9
Don't know	17	4.6	15.7
Skipped	259	70.6	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 43: How satisfied were you with what they did?			
Very satisfied	55	15.0	50.9
Somewhat satisfied	22	6.0	71.3
Not at all satisfied	20	5.4	18.5
Nothing was done	11	3.0	10.2
Skipped	259	70.6	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Question # 44 Have you heard of the City of Little Rock's Neighborhood Alert Centers?			
Yes	310	83.7	83.7
No	56	16.0	16.0
Don't Know	1	.3	.3
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q44 IF they have not heard of Alert Centers, SKIP TO: 57			

Question # 45 Based on what you know or have heard, which of the following services do you think an Alert Center provides? (Read list and get a "yes" or "no" after each item, unless they say they don't know any of the services. For example: "Does an Alert Center have community oriented police?" "Is it a 24-hour police substation?" "Does it provide housing code enforcement?")

Community oriented police	151	12.6	70.2
24-hours police substation	75	6.3	34.9
Housing code enforcement	92	7.7	42.8
Fire Protection	70	5.8	32.6
Neighborhood clean-up campaigns	109	9.1	50.7
Anti-drug activities	135	11.3	62.8
Crack house elimination program	114	9.5	53.0
Emergency assistance, like 911	89	7.4	41.4
Referral to drug treatment	85	7.1	39.5
A place to pay your water bill	16	1.3	7.4
A place to hold neighborhood meetings	139	11.6	64.7
Information about city services	119	9.9	55.3
None of the above	3	.3	1.4
Don't know about any of the services	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 46 Are there any other things you can think of that an Alert Center does?			
No	188	51.2	82.1
Don't Know	4	1.1	1.7
Refused	0	0	0
Yes SPECIFY (See Below)	37	10.1	16.2
Total	367	100.0	100.0

Note: Responses were summarized as follows:

Police/safety/crime—14 responses

Meeting with gang members • Gang activity • Safer feelings • Civilian patrol • Police visibility • Police patrol • Protection • Visible presence • Report crimes • Protect lives • Prevent crime • Police meet people • Slows down crime • Keep tab on criminals

Neighborhood/community—9 responses

Door to door visits • Community development • Draw the neighbors together • Community affairs • Ownership of one's neighborhood • Organize the community • Cleaned neighborhood • Cleans parks • Community development

Housing codes—2 responses: .Report violations • Property advice

Children—2 responses: .Keep kids in school • Kids skipping school

Newsletter—2 responses: .Alert paper • Newsletter

Referrals—2 responses: .Referred to dog pound • Directs individuals

Other: .Drug awareness • Credit information • Voters get to polls • Visibility •

Provides services

Question # 47

You live in the service area of the «NAME INSERTED BY COMPUTER» Alert Center.

Were you aware of this Alert Center?

Yes	262	71.4	84.8
No	46	12.5	14.9
Maybe	1	.3	.3
Skipped	57	15.5	No Answer
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q47 IF not aware of their Alert Center, SKIP TO: 57			

Question # 48 Do you know where your Alert Center is?

Yes	229	62.4	87.1
No	26	7.1	9.9
Not Sure	8	2.2	3.0
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 49 Have you talked with anyone who works at your Alert Center?			
Yes	77	21.0	29.3
No	186	50.7	70.7
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q49 IF they have not talked with anyone, SKIP TO: 52			
Question # 50 If you asked for information or assistance, how satisfied were you?			
Very satisfied	32	8.7	41.6
Somewhat satisfied	9	2.5	11.7
Not at all satisfied	7	1.9	9.1
Did not ask for anything	26	7.1	33.8
Don't know	3	.8	3.9
Skipped	290	79.0	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 51: Have you ever been to your Alert Center?			
Yes	60	16.3	22.8
No	203	55.3	77.2
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 52: Have you ever gone to a meeting or other event sponsored by your Alert Center?			
Yes	41	11.2	15.6
No	221	60.2	84.0
Don't Know	1	.3	.4
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 53: Have you ever done volunteer work for your Alert Center?			
Yes	13	3.5	4.9
No	250	68.1	95.1
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q53 IF they have not volunteered, SKIP TO: 55			
Question # 54: Would you be interested in volunteering?			
Yes	78	21.3	31.2
No	154	42.0	61.6
Don't Know	18	4.9	7.2
Skipped	117	31.9	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 55 Has the Alert Center caused any change in your neighborhood? (If yes, probe for whether the change is for the BETTER or WORSE)			
Changes for the better	123	33.5	46.8
Changes for the worse	1	.3	.4
No changes	107	29.2	40.7
Don't know	32	8.7	12.2
Skipped	104	28.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
SKIPS from Q55 If no changes, SKIP TO: 57			

Question # 56 What has changed?

CHANGES MENTIONED BY RESPONDENTS:

got rid of 2 dope houses, but know they need to get rid of more
 presence helps out.
 policemen on horse helps as presence-serves as deterrent
 police seen on horseback
 kids aren't hanging out on the street like they used to.
 caused problem-makers to leave this neighborhood
 hampered drug dealing and prostitution
 not as many junk cars around. eliminated a crack house
 it has cut down on undesirables
 less crack dealing
 improved locale around the alert center.
 drugs have decreased and moved.
 cleaned up back yards
 neighbor clean-ups, having the police working there gives a better sense of pride
 cleaned up neighborhood—good place now
 cut down on public drinking
 policemen being there helps since he keeps watch out
 more police presence on Wright Ave.
 clean-up campaign and work on an abandoned house
 the patrols help keep crime down.
 made a better attitude for neighborhood involvement
 no gang activity and violent crimes have decreased
 less people are standing around drinking.
 cleaned up bad things
 not as much crime and keeps the neighbor under watch
 kept people from standing on corners.
 police presence has caused drug dealers to move out of the neighborhood.

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

the blocks have been cleaned up.
alert center does not do anything never seems to be used
decrease in crime
kept the kids off the street
they helped paint houses and clean up the neighborhood
cleaned up empty lot
curtailed drug dealings; slowed down a lot of the fighting that used to go on
slowed down the foot traffic through the neighborhood.
people are more aware of where to get problems resolved
their presence lets others know there are people who care about the neighborhood
better police coverage and the community seems more united.
residents feel safer
their presence has increased a feeling of safety.
prostitutes have moved.
more police patrols
decreased night activity
noise factor in the neighborhood has decreased
cleaned up the neighborhood
streets cleaned up and you don't hear as much gunfire. streets are more secure
closed up some problem apartments and cleaned up around them.
a more optimistic view and giving a sense of hope for the future
safer
they've run off crack houses, drug dealers, etc.
decreased the visual of drug dealing
traffic is calmer and slower now on Valley Drive.
helped with neighborhood problems
more police
got people kind of antsy because of the police patrols. patrols have cut down
cleaned up Valley Drive
crime problems (gangs) during hours police person works have gone done.
clean-ups. family meetings and cookouts have gotten neighbors together.
closed crack houses, tend to boarded up houses, and cleaned up vacant lots.
improved the area
reduction in gang activity and drug dealing
clean up campaigns help people who can't take care of yards and dumpsters
got rid of crack houses. helped get rid of junk cars.
cleaned up a little bit and more programs at the ballpark.
people are more alert about the neighborhood
more peaceful and quiet
quieter, less shooting
trash is cleaned up quicker and the drug problem on Valley Dr is better
cleaned up trash from the ditches.
clean up of the neighborhood
the entrance to the neighborhood is cleaner, including parks. it's also quiet

**Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.*

reduction of violence and drug use
less crime activity
the woods behind her house have been cleaned up.
city of Little Rock is now trying to clean up the neighborhood
people are more aware of their neighborhoods
gotten rid of junk cars, cleaned up park, helped elderly with yards
torn down a vacant apt building and there is a better police presence
property owners pay more attention to who they rent or lease to. fewer criminals
had a community clean-up with a dumpster provided
less drugs
presence of the alert center serves as a deterrent to crime
cleaned the neighborhood
they're on the job dealing immediately with drug houses, pushers, kids ganging
have done cleanup in the empty lots
tried to enforce code enforcement
more police on streets.
better community awareness between the neighbors. very good newsletters.
source to contact about clean-up
they have taken care of weeded up lots.
kept the teenagers off of street corners.
cleaning up neighborhood-getting rid of junk cars, correcting sewage problems
just being visible in the community
they closed a liquor store and pool hall at 18th and Pine
kept a convenience store from opening in the neighborhood
provided info about crime watches and the importance of watching neighbor's property
creates visible presence. code enforcement. deters some crime.
knowing they are there and what services they provide is comforting to people
changed for the better just by being there
increased security in the neighborhood
gangs have decreased their activities lately and not as many shootings
gotten rid of drugs and street people
prevent kids from hanging out
people feel safer
people have someone to listen to them because of alert centers.
close contact by the bike cop
have brought drug awareness and support to neighborhood
removed street walkers
closed quite a few crack houses
influence in neighborhood just by being there.
gets out information to people
cut down gang activity
attitude of people in immediate area has improved since police have gotten to
cleaner and safer neighborhood

bicycle police did show last summer but they didn't do anything
 quick clean up of new graffiti
 cut down on gang activity
 visible police presence
 caused cohesion among the residents
 it seems to have secured environment-I feel better.
 knowing that they're there has lessened crime a little and makes people feel safe

Question # 57 and #58

In your opinion, what needs to be changed in your neighborhood?

(If they mention more than one change, probe for the most important.)

CHANGES MENTIONED BY RESPONDENTS:

Police/crime/safety

Policing

more frequent police patrols are needed
 a walking policeman or motorcycle policeman all we've had in the past were car patrols
 need additional police patrols driving through in the day time and checking alleys
 police patrol
 alert centers should be open 24 hours especially at night when crimes occur
 more police activity and traffic through your neighborhood
 would like an assigned policeman who knows the people and whom the people know
 officers patrolling more in neighborhood
 more police protection from crime
 open 24 hours
 more police protection and upstanding men in the neighborhood to help protect
 shootings need to be stopped and gang activities need to be stopped
 need more police patrol at night
 need more police visibility in neighborhood
 would like to see the shootings and crime stopped with more patrols and police
 more police; more frequent police patrols
 more regular patrols; drive through so that people know they are there and can see them—
 the new precinct on baseline is a good change
 would like to see more policemen on patrol in neighborhood
 they need to clean valley drive more-getting rid of the crime there and property needs to be
 straightened up
 more police patrols to keep kids off of corners to make night travel safer
 need to see police out in the neighborhood-not just at the station-the police only leave to go
 to McDonalds or Wendys-it's a joke
 crime needs to be worked on, more police patrolling
 more visible police on street and less loitering including area around alert center
 more obvious police patrols around the clock
 good police support

more visible police patrols
need more police patrols-seem to have lessened in recent weeks
better police service
have the foot police back
more visible police presence
police patrols more often
more police officers walking the beat rather than driving through the neighborhood
more police patrol
more police on the streets paroling the neighborhood, especially in summer
more police, get rid of the crack houses
a little more police protection
more patrol cars patrolling neighborhood
more crime watch activities
more police patrol
additional and more frequent police patrols are needed
more police protection
need more police patrols at night
more police in cars
more police--
police harassment against young people needs to stop

Drugs

clean out the drug dealers and users
police to give better control on drugs
less drug activity
keep gangs from doing wrong, including drug dealing
drug sellers need to leave
need stricter drug enforcement against obvious drug dealers-they need to be kept off the street instead they are being released back out into the community and deal just as before
need to get rid of drugs
more freedom of the police and courts dealing drug dealers
keep preventing drug re-infestation
get rid of drug houses who offer residents drugs in day light, they need to bring in more police to patrol the area called the tree and by the boarded up house on Ludwig
selling of drugs stop
kids hang out in the neighborhood doing drug deals all the time who are not from the neighborhood kids are jr high age
vacant houses and drug activity
drug selling and using
stop drug dealings
get the little drug pushers off the street and things might be better
clean up drug activity and violence close to his home
elimination of drug dealing on street
need to clean up garbage and get drug dealers out

drug dealers should go somewhere else
getting rid of some of these kids selling drugs on my street
keep more of an eye on gangs, drugs, shootings
elimination of crack dealing
eliminate the crack houses to get the neighborhood a lot better off they (police) are trying
need to get rid of crack houses at all costs
getting rid of the crack houses
get rid of the crack and vacant houses
crack houses eliminated more clean up
get rid of crack houses
need to get rid of crackheads

Shootings, gangs, other

decrease in theft of property
clean up shootings and crack houses
want no more gunshots heard in the neighborhood
crime reduction
crime awareness
would like to get rid of bootleg house around corner
stealing needs to be stopped
less gunfire
dope and the shootings need to stop
get gang members out of this man's back yard
lower gang activity
gang activities need to be worked on
gang activity needs to be stopped instead of them gathering on elm street on vacant lot
where drainage ditch is they have also been fighting at the harvest foods at 12th and
Elm
get rid of all the violence and guns

Code enforcement/city planning/city services

clean up blind corners so that people wouldn't have wrecks
eliminate vacant cars and houses
pressure on people to clean up their yards and get rid of vacant homes
vacant lots cleaned up
get rid of all the vacant houses
get rid of vacant lots and abandoned apt buildings
need more cleanup of vacant lots
getting rid of the vacant houses
junk cars need to be taken care of
better code enforcement
one house that is falling down needs to be destroyed
they need to check on the boarded up houses-to tear them down or fix them
houses need to be brought up to standard for the elderly

the time it takes the code officer to do something needs to be shortened
need code for trash cans provided by city-cans need to be kept off the street
grass needs to be cut 2 houses need to be torn down
abandoned houses fixed up and the grass cut
code enforcement
needs to be cleaned up trash
they need to check on junk cars, houses and weeded yards
get rid of or fix up boarded up apt buildings
remove trashy buildings
junk cars need to be removed
house lots could use additional cleaning
enforce the code for housing at least to the minimum of the code
vacant houses need to be cleaned up and grown up yards and trash
take care of vacant houses, trash
vacant lot needs to be trimmed-its grown up
yards need to be cleaned up
clean and board up vacant houses
litter and rundown property
code enforcement unit operates independently and capriciously they check yards that are privately
fenced-they illegally trespassed and they should not enforce unless they know law
gang signs need to come off the trees across from 6119 Queensboro
get rid of the vacant house next door
yards cleaned on empty lots
enforcement of lease law
get rid of empty houses
find out who owns abandoned houses
junk cars need to be removed from neighborhood
picking up trash getting to be problem
trash needs to be picked up more often, and when trash days are changed -info needs to be
communicated
trash and garbage should be picked up back in the alleys, because the bags end up broken on
the street.
new flood zone should be eliminated since the area has never had a flood
neighborhood needs to know if the hospital will be taking more house spaces away
the city needs to change its attitude about this area

Streets/sidewalks/lighting/etc.

street work needs to be done to make streets smoother in the neighborhood
need more lights on corners and in the middle of the block
sidewalks and curbs are deteriorating
improved housing, sidewalks
streets repaired and cleaned up
they need to sweep the streets and make the people do their yardwork

more lighting to prevent vandalism of cars
 close the park at 6th and Kimble or put a restroom in now
 more lighting
 clean the streets- either individuals or especially the city
 open the 4th street bridge back up
 improved lighting on streets
 street opening between the center to other neighborhoods
 more street lights
 streets swept and cleaned
 lighting for the streets
 need more lighting and sidewalks
 drainage system needs to be fixed
 city services like streets and curbs and gutters should be delivered as promised
 more lighting and speed breakers
 twelfth and Lewis intersection is very dangerous
 bad drainage on the corner of 17th and Woodrow results in stalled vehicles in the water during
 winter and when it rains
 alleys cleaned out and the fencerow cleaned out
 street cleaning and re-pave the streets
 more sidewalks alleys kept up
 alley clean up
 streets leading to community need to be paved
 more street lights
 improved streets and lighting
 more stop signs along Arch street more enforcement of premises code
 paved street and drainage
 needs sidewalk improvement and drainage improvement
 ice prevention on the roads
 more lighting

Youth

get people off the young people off the streets at night
 get children off the street provide something productive for children to do
 getting the kids out of the street when they get off the bus
 teenagers need to be kept off the street at night and respect others property
 people off of the street—too many people wandering around—too many kids hanging out
 kids don't need to run streets
 organized activities for children and bicycle training for their safety
 billy mitchell boys club needs to control children better in summer and better people to
 supervise need to control parking in the summer time of non-residents
 get kids off street (14 to 25 year olds) they just stand around and mouth and gather at the
 abandoned houses
 more supervised activities for children-low costs entertainment for kids to do so they won't get
 into trouble

parents need to get a better grip on their kids
teenagers hanging out
get the kids off the streets
get the kids off the street
make it safer for the kids to go out in the daytime and not be afraid of being shot
teenagers need to be occupied so that they stay out of trouble

General Neighborhood Concerns

would like to see the number of empty houses go down
home owners could do better at keeping their property cleaned up
better attitudes and better homes/development
need more neighborhood people involved in the neighborhood
houses need to be upgraded
cleaning up the area
better cleanup programs
houses need to be renovated
more permanent residents, who take pride in the neighborhood
changes in family and home education
work on cleaning up neighborhoods raise property value
property owners should be more responsible for the condition of property and what goes on there
neighbors need to be evicted
change our image - we're not high crime area
more community meetings about neighborhoods and more neighborhood based activities
come together as a community and fight crime together
people keep an eye on the neighborhood
increase the value of my property
people outside neighborhood need to help also including landowners
neighbors need to socialize with each others
beautification
neighbors need to organize a community watch to take care of the elderly
public drinking
more community participation
older homes torn down and rebuilt
get rid of winos
people need to get to know each other better
enforcement of the clean-ups in neighborhood
move the liquor store
stop putting in parking lots and putting people out of work
do away with busing so that neighbors would become closer and neighborhood schools would reappear
program to help keep houses up-esp for elderly provide painting and roofing assistance
neighborhood assistance for elderly

DHS needs to get in there and do their job
neighbors to clean property
neighborhood people need to get involved
segregation
ship all those blacks out
solve the racial problems so that people could get along
keep the rap music playing cars out of the neighborhood during the night
stop loud noises at night- motorcycles and basketball
stop the kids roaming around and stop cars with loud music
need volume control of loud music coming from cars
more animal control in neighborhoods
loose dogs should be taken off
people don't keep dogs clean, don't take care of the dogs
people going through neighborhood who have no business in it
too much traffic in Woodson Park after 1200
stop speeders
get people off the streets who are wandering around at night
cars speeding through neighborhood

Rental properties

close the apartments up the road from butler road apts
owners pay closer attention to who they allow onto property
control of the housing authority and the people that live in the houses they control
they need to fix up her apt building and they need better security in the building
get gang members that just moved into nearby apartments moved out!
apartments at butler road are substandard and as a result crime has spilled over into her
neighbor-claims some apts don't have water etc
eliminate low rental apartments
rental houses need to be better taken care of
fix run down apartment buildings
the Pines Apts need to be stopped from bringing crime into neighborhood which caused
murder

Economic development

better economic conditions
more job activity
more jobs, opportunities for the poor counselors for learning centers
jobs created for people who spend their time standing around
small businesses and residents need to move in instead of out

Other

alert center needs to keep people better informed about crimes in neighborhood
make information more accessible
you need more alert centers in this area to open people's eyes up
everything
nothing can be done

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 59 During the last 12 months, have you considered moving out of your neighborhood because you think your neighborhood is not a safe place to live?			
Yes	117	31.9	32.0
No	248	67.6	67.8
Don't Know	1	.3	.3
Refused	1	.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 60			
How long have you lived in this neighborhood?			
Fewer than 5 years	80	21.8	22.0
5-9 Years	60	16.3	16.5
10-14 Years	37	10.1	10.1
15-19 Years	38	10.4	10.4
20-24 Years	56	15.3	15.4
25-29 Years	25	6.8	6.9
30 Years or more	68	18.5	18.7
Refused	3	.8	No Answer
Question # 61			
Do you rent or own your home?			
Rent	87	23.7	23.9
Own/buying	277	75.5	76.1
Refused	3	.8	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 62 Do you live in a house, duplex, apartment, or mobile home?			
House	326	88.8	89.3
Duplex	11	3.0	3.0
Apartment	24	6.5	6.6
Mobile Home	4	1.1	1.1
Refused	2	.5	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 63 Do you have a child or children under 18 living with you?			
Yes	137	37.3	37.5
Part of the time	2	.5	.5
No	226	61.6	61.9
Refused	2	.5	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.

	Number	Percent	Valid Percent*
Question # 64: What is your age?			
18-29 Years	63	17.2	17.2
30-39 Years	67	18.3	18.9
40-49 Years	69	18.8	19.4
50-59 Years	66	18.0	18.6
60-64 Years	16	4.4	4.5
65 Years or older	74	20.2	20.8
No Answer	12	3.3	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 65 What was the last grade you completed in school?			
Less than 9th grade	24	6.5	6.6
9th-12th grade	70	19.1	19.3
High school diploma	103	28.1	28.5
Technical or vo-tech	17	4.6	4.7
Some college	70	19.1	19.3
College graduate	44	12.0	12.2
Beyond B.A.	34	9.3	9.4
Refused	5	1.4	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 66: Are you white, black, or of another race?			
White	162	44.1	44.9
Black	194	52.9	53.7
Other	5	1.4	1.4
Refused	6	1.6	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 67: What was your total household income? Was it:			
Less than \$10,000	56	15.3	17.4
\$10,000-\$19,999	64	17.4	19.9
\$20,000-\$29,999	58	15.8	18.1
\$30,000-\$39,999	39	10.6	12.1
\$40,000-\$49,999	19	5.2	5.9
\$50,000 or more	38	10.4	11.8
Don't know	47	12.8	14.6
Refused	46	12.5	No Answer
Total	367	100.0	100.0
Question # 68 Are you male or female?			
Male	114	31.1	31.1
Female	253	68.9	68.9
Total	367	100.0	100.0

*Valid percent is the percent of those who answered this question.



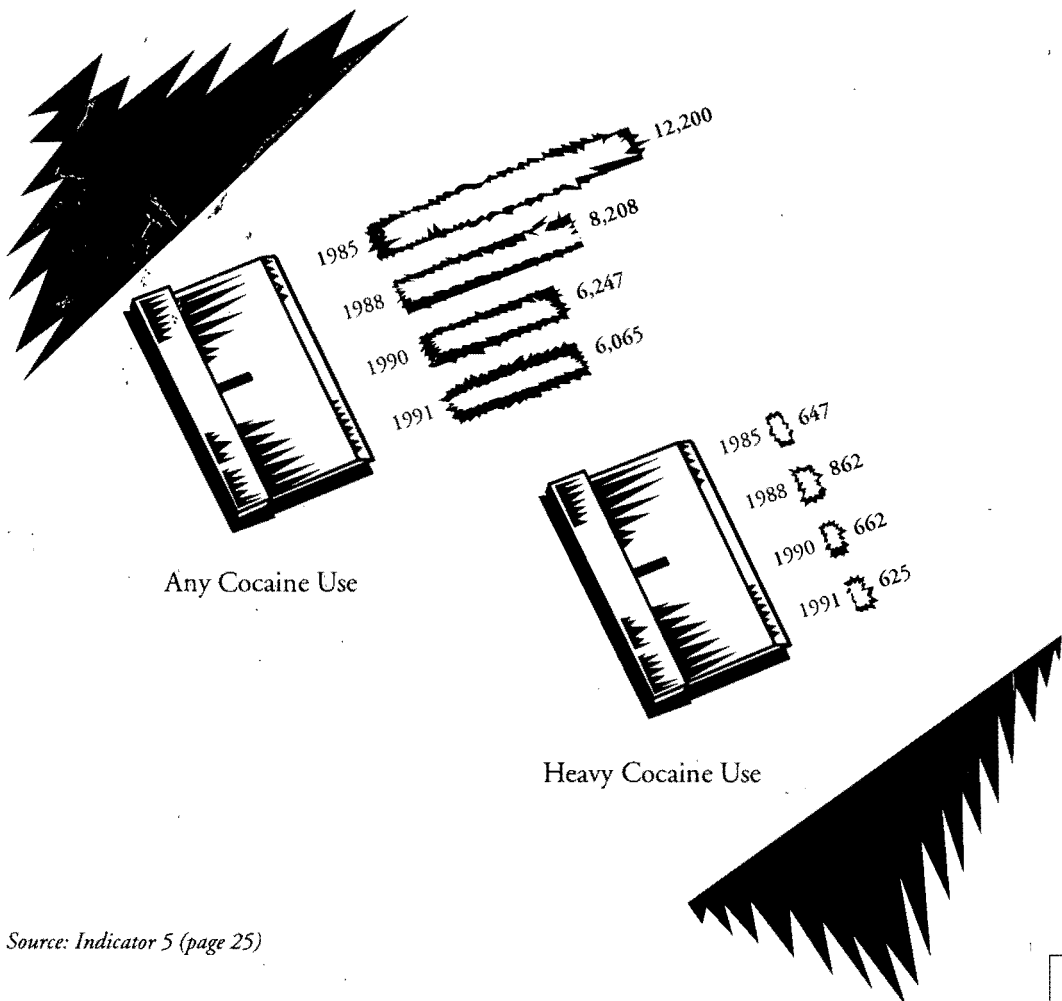
Four Sources of Optimism

Source #1. Though heavy use of some substances is unchanged, substantial decreases have occurred among casual users

- Cocaine use is down among casual users, but steady among heavy users (page 25);
- Cigarette smoking overall has declined dramatically—from 42 percent of the population in 1965 to 26 percent in 1991. Again, rates of heavy smoking have not changed much (page 24);
- Since 1988, the number of heavy drinkers has declined somewhat (page 24), and many fewer auto deaths are attributable to drunk driving (page 35).

Casual cocaine use is down markedly

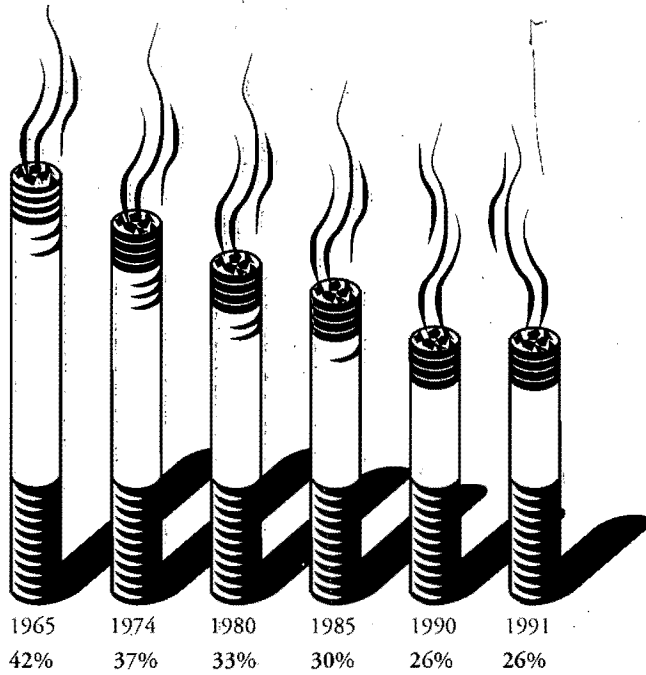
Number of users (number in thousands)



Source: Indicator 5 (page 25)

Smoking's sharp declines level off in 1990

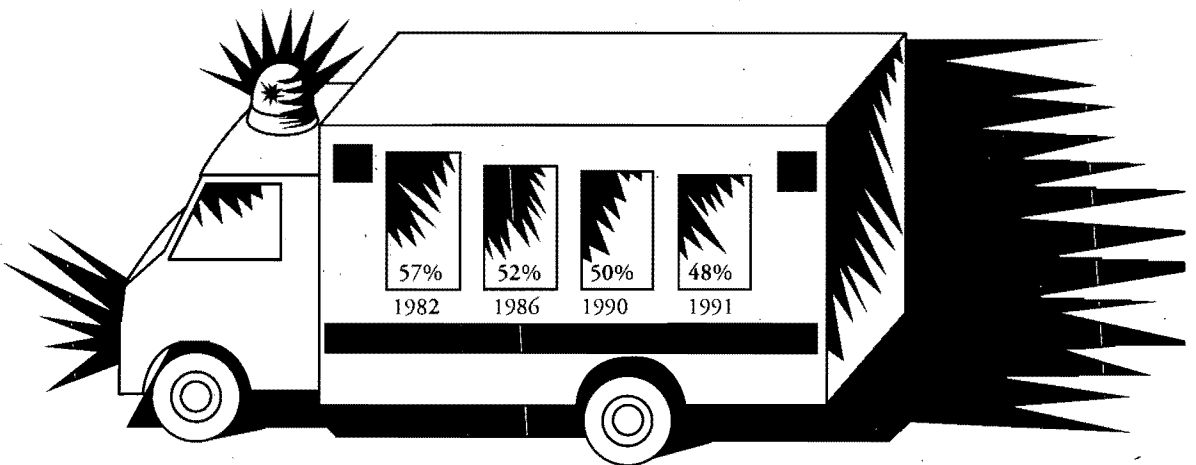
Percent of the U.S. population that smokes



Source: National Health Interview Surveys 1974-1991. Data compiled by the CDC Office on Smoking and Health; 1965 data from page 24.

Deaths from drunk driving have fallen substantially

Percent of traffic injury deaths related to alcohol



Source: National Highway Transportation Safety Administration