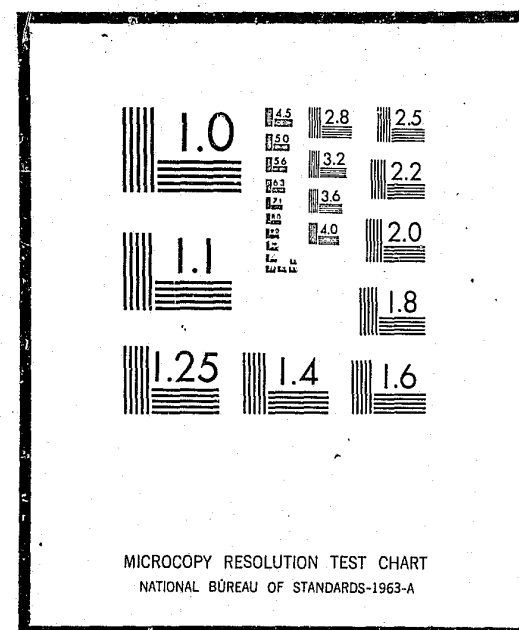


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Date filmed

10/31/75

DF-75-73
74-040

(DE)
WILMINGTON CRIME SPECIFIC PROGRAM

A Project Evaluation

Submitted to the Executive Committee
of the
Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime

Conducted by
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July, 1975

27418

Evaluation; Loan ①

ABSTRACT

Two conditions were evident from this evaluation of the Wilmington Crime Specific Program; (1) the program was properly administered but in need of improved record keeping procedures and revised objectives, and (2) the impact of the program on reducing robbery and burglary was negligible given the data available.

The Wilmington Crime Specific Program was begun on July 1, 1973 as a component of the Crime Specific Improvement and Investigative Strike Force Program funded under discretionary grant DF-75-73 and continued under subgrant 74-040. A total of \$158,020 was allocated for the Crime Specific Program and \$153,542.63 was expended as of June 15, 1975.

While the funding source for both was originally the same, programmatically the Wilmington Crime Specific Program was separate and distinct from the Investigative Strike Force. The Wilmington Crime Specific Program consisted of a number of coordinated projects aimed at reducing robbery and burglary in selected target areas. These projects included the Security of the Home Project, Mr. Victim, Education of the Storekeeper, Commercial Alarm System, Identification Engraving, High Visibility Patrol and Neighborhood Watch. Each project was designed to achieve a specific objective aimed collectively at "target hardening" a designated police district in the City. Police districts 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 were selected as the target areas based on the relative high incidence of robbery and burglary in these districts.*

In conducting this evaluation, robbery/burglary figures were compared for each target area (see Exhibit E). Findings revealed the following:

Police district 14 - No effect
Police district 15 - Positive effect
Police district 16 - No effect
Police district 17 - No effect
Police district 18 - No effect
City-Wide - No effect

There was no conclusive evidence to support the position that robbery and burglary had been reduced by the operation of the Crime Specific Program. (For detailed explanation, see pages 11-14, IV. Impact)

*On February 26, 1975, the program was implemented city-wide.

Recommendations

1. Allocation and expenditure figures should be maintained on an individual basis for each component project.
2. Strict monitoring procedures should be implemented to insure that data documenting the activities of each component project is collected on a continuous basis.
3. A police district profile detailing baseline data should be developed perhaps through the use of CLUES.
4. One police district should be selected for a concentrated application of the Crime Specific Program, as a comparison to the City-wide effort.
5. The number of false alarms being set off by businesses should be drastically reduced.
6. The program goal and the project objectives are unrealistic and should be revised.

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I. Introduction

The Wilmington Crime Specific Improvement Program was originally funded under a discretionary grant DF-75-73 "Crime Specific Improvement and Investigative Strike Force" (July 1, 1973 - July 28, 1974) and continued under a block grant 74-040 "Upgrade Crime Specific" (July 29, 1974 - July 28, 1975). These awards enabled the Wilmington Bureau of Police to implement a series of coordinated projects aimed at reducing robbery and burglary. By "target hardening" specific areas within the city, it was proposed that the number of robberies and burglaries committed in Wilmington could be reduced by 20%. Target hardening was described as the process of reducing the opportunity for a crime to occur by providing protective procedures or features not previously in existence.

Compared to other police districts in the city, districts 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were determined to be the higher crime areas by the Wilmington Bureau of Police. Therefore, these five districts were selected as target areas. The individual component projects were to be applied first to one target area and then rotated to its adjacent area after several months. For example, under DF-75-73, the Education of the Storekeeper project was to be implemented in the 15th police district on July 1, 1973 and rotated to the 16th police district on November 1, 1973. During the second year of operation, (74-040) the Crime Specific Improvement Program was implemented in the 17th and 18th police districts and on February 26, 1975, it was decided to apply the program city-wide.*

The goal of the Wilmington Crime Specific Improvement Program was to reduce the crimes of robbery and burglary by implementing a multifaceted crime prevention, detection and apprehension program in the city of Wilmington. This evaluation will view the Wilmington Crime Specific Program from two perspectives; (a) Process and (b) Impact. The process section will measure the progress of each component project against its specified objective. In terms of format for this section, the project and its stated objective will be identified followed by a presentation and discussion of the appropriate data. The impact section will analyze the Crime Specific Program in terms of the effect it had in reducing

*A schedule of the dates and the corresponding police districts in which each project operated is attached; see Exhibit A.

robbery and burglary. Robbery and burglary figures will be tabulated for each crime area and conclusions regarding impact will be made.

The terms robbery and burglary were catagorized in accordance with the Uniform Crime Report definitions:

- o Robbery - "The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear"
- o Burglary - "The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft"

II. Budget

The allocations and expenditures for all funding categories are provided in Exhibit I for both contract periods. These figures show that under DF-75-73, \$110,025.36 was allocated for the Wilmington Crime Specific Improvement Program and \$108,879.59 or 99% was expended. Under 74-040, \$51,115 was allocated and \$44,663.04 or 87% was expended as of June 15, 1975.

Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the personnel costs associated with the Wilmington Crime Specific Improvement Program were used as overtime funds for city police officers. A total of \$115,253 was allocated under the personnel category. Of this amount, the state contributed \$3,120. As of June 15, 1975, 99% of these monies or \$114,100.46 had been expended.

A total of \$36,987.36 was allocated under the equipment category. \$5,115 of this amount was supplied by the state. As of June 15, 1975, \$36,896.97 had been expended within this budget category.

A total of \$5,780 was allocated under the supplies category. The cumulative state contribution amounted to \$2,030. As of June 15, 44% or \$2,545.20 had been expended for supplies.

From a financial standpoint, the program was being well managed. Program administrators were spending in line with the budget allocations and monies were being applied to the component projects on a continuous basis.

EXHIBIT I

Subgrant Budgets

DF-75-73

74-040

Total

Budget Categories	Allocation		Expenditure*		Allocation		Expenditure*		Allocation		Expenditure*	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
Personnel	\$ 72,750.00	-0-	\$ 71,656.91	-0-	\$42,503	\$3,120	\$39,496.74	\$2,946.81	\$115,253.00	\$ 3,120	\$111,153.65	\$2,946.81
Professional Services	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Travel	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Equipment	31,525.36	\$3,600	31,512.68	\$3,600	.347	1,515	342.08	1,442.21	31,872.36	5,115	31,854.76	5,042.21
Supplies	600.00	1,550	560.00	1,550	3,150	480	369.92	65.28	3,750.00	2,030	929.92	1,615.28
Total	\$104,875.36	\$5,150	\$103,829.59	\$5,150	\$46,000	\$5,115	\$40,208.74	\$4,454.30	\$150,875.36	\$10,265	\$143,938.33	\$9,604.30

*Expenditures were calculated through June 15, 1975

III. Process: Findings Based On "Stated Objectives"

A. Security of the Home

Objective: To combat burglary and robbery by educating the public through three, two hour lectures per month for 12 months.

	Lectures	Participants
DF-75-73	8	Undetermined
74-070	35	2,162
Total	43	2,162+

(Figure 1)

*Locations, dates and attendance figures, see Exhibit A

Over 2,162 persons attended lectures given by officers of the Wilmington Bureau of Police. It was impossible to determine the actual number of participants for the first year of operation, however, it was estimated that an additional 700 to 1,000 persons were exposed to the Home Security presentations. Records identifying the names and addresses of program participants were not kept, due for the most part, to the resident's unwillingness to register their names with the Bureau. This development precludes any comparison of the number of individual homes "hardened" to the total number of robberies and burglaries committed. Because of this, program effectiveness cannot be measured.

The actual number of lectures to be conducted during the first year of operation was not stated. Assuming the project was to achieve at least the levels established for the second year, the Wilmington Bureau of Police had to conduct a total of 72 lectures under the Security of the Home project. As of June 15, 1975, only 43 presentations were made. In this respect, performance fell far short of the proposed level of achievement.

Data for the Security of the Home Project also shows that 35 meetings were held in the second year of operation. This represents an increase of 338% over the previous year. The improvement is noteworthy in that it represents tremendous progress towards the achievement of the stated objective during the second year of operation (this report is current as of June 15, 1975 and the project is operational through July 28, 1975).

B. Mr. Victim

Objective: To combat specific crimes (robbery, burglary) by conducting 40 home security surveys per week (Monday-Friday) for 12 months.

Crime Area	DF-75-73			
	14	15	16	Total
Homes Visited	756	360	156	1,272
Homes Resurveyed	314	8	5	327
Homes Completing At Least Some Recommendations	101	0	1	102
Homes Ignoring Recommendations	158*	8	Unknown	166

74-040

Crime Area *	17	18	City-Wide**	Total
Homes Visited	1,053	258	138	1,449
Homes Resurveyed	347	129	Unknown	476
Homes Completing At Least Some Recommendations	105	26	Unknown	131
Homes Ignoring Recommendations	242	103	Unknown	345

*The remaining 55 homes resurveyed were unaccounted for

**Project applied city-wide February 26, 1975

A total of 2,721 homes were visited by officers of the Wilmington Bureau of Police during the last two years. Of these, 803 homes were resurveyed and 233 or 29% completed at least some of the recommendations. 511 were listed as ignoring the recommendations. The remaining 59 were unaccounted for. Records were not kept regarding the reasons for those not following the officer's suggestions so it was impossible to ascertain what factors were involved in causing persons to ignore improving the security of their homes.

During the first year of operation, the Wilmington Bureau of Police established the objective for the Mr. Victim Project, to visit one burglary victim per day. Performance levels for this objective were drastically revised for the second year of operation - to conduct 40 visits per week (see above). Together, a total of 2,765 Mr. Victim visits were to be conducted under the Crime Specific Program - 365 for the first year and 2,400 for the second year. Results showed that overall, 2,721 visits were performed by police personnel as of June 15, 1975. While the total number of visits almost satisfied the cumulative performance level for both objectives (44 visits need to be conducted in the remaining 6 weeks of operation), the number of visits conducted in the first year far surpassed the first year objective, and the number of visits performed in the second year fell well below the second year objective. If the Wilmington Bureau of Police maintains the second year objective and continues to conduct Mr. Victim visits at their present rate, in the coming year the project has no chance of success in terms of process. Either the number of visits performed will have to be increased or the objective will have to be revised and made more realistic.

C. Education of the Storekeeper

Objective: To combat robbery and burglary by surveying 40 commercial establishments per week, Monday through Friday for 12 months.

DF-75-73

Crime Area	14	15	16	Total
Businesses Visited	80	135	246*	461
Businesses Resurveyed	1	41	56	98
Businesses Completing At Least Some Recommendations	unknown	11	17	28
Businesses Ignoring Recommendations	unknown	30	40***	70

***Discrepancy known but unresolved at time of writing

74-040

Crime Area	17	18	City Wide**	Total
Businesses Visited	163*	185	27	375
Businesses Resurveyed	54	93	unknown	147
Businesses Completing at Least Some Recommendations	16	19	unknown	35
Businesses Ignoring Recommendations	38	74	unknown	112

*Every store in the district

** Project applied city-wide February 26, 1975

(Figure 3)

The same operational procedure as described for the Mr. Victim project was followed for the Education of the Storekeeper project. Businesses in selected target areas were visited by Wilmington city police officers and recommendations for improving security measures were made. A total of 836 businesses were visited. Of those, 245 were resurveyed and at least 63 completed some of the recommendations. 182 or 22% ignored the suggestions of the visiting officers. In districts 16 and 17, every store was surveyed. Unfortunately, figures indicating how many of these were robbed or burglarized were not kept. Therefore, any measure of the effectiveness of this component project was negated because of the lack of specific records of the number of businesses victimized.

The objective established for the first year of operation of the Education of the Storekeeper Project was to provide one security examination for a storekeeper per day. As in the Mr. Victim project, this objective was revised for the second year of operation to require 40 security inspections per week or 2,080 per year. In the first year 461 surveys were conducted or 96 visits in excess of that proposed by the objective. During the second year, 365 visits were conducted, 1,715 less than the number anticipated in the objective. As in the Mr. Victim project, the second year objective of the Education of the Storekeeper project was entirely unrelastic.

D. Commercial Alarm System

Objective: To install 10 telephone dialer alarms, 20 alarm systems and 20 time lapse cameras so as to discourage robberies and burglaries and to detect and apprehend persons who commit them.

DF-75-73

74-040

Total Alarms Installed	Total Alarms Sounded	False Alarms	No. of Cases Cleared Due to Installation	Total Alarms Installed	Total Alarms Sounded	False Alarms	No. of Cases Cleared Due to Installation
20	80	69	10	20	42	31	9

(Figure 4)

*Location of equipment, see Exhibit B

When the crime specific program was begun in July of 1973, 20 alarm systems were ordered by the Wilmington Bureau of Police. The equipment arrived after four months and was installed in the businesses listed in Exhibit B. These 20 alarm systems were rotated among the businesses and operated continuously throughout the two year period.

Since the implementation of this project, 122 police installed alarms have been sounded (see Figure 4 above). 100 or 82% of these were false alarms. A major cause of the high number of false alarms was the businessmen's lack of familiarity with the equipment. According to a survey of the business managers, aside from equipment malfunctions, there was an initial adjustment period which the manager and his employees must undergo. The large majority of false alarms were accidentally set off during this learning process. According to police personnel, this condition was common to most newly installed alarm systems. The real significance though was that only 18% of the alarms sounded were legitimate calls for assistance. Consequently, Wilmington police officers responding to alarms were wasting approximately 82% of their time due primarily to mistakes made by business personnel.

In respect to progress against the stated objective, 50 pieces of equipment including cameras and alarms were purchased and installed. Achievement of the objective, therefore, consisted only of installing equipment since no conditions of performance such as a minimum number of arrests, were made. Based on the objective the project was successful.

Exhibit B shows the location of the equipment installed for each business, the number of "hits" made and the arrests which followed. A total of nineteen arrests were made and in each of these, the alarm or camera equipment was a major factor. The equipment either clearly identified a suspect, provided a lead resulting in an arrest or alerted the police to the existence of a robbery or burglary. In all but 3 of the 22 valid alarms, operation of the equipment resulted in an arrest.

A telephone survey, by this evaluator, was conducted at random of the businesses participating in the Commercial Alarm System project. Each manager contacted was generally satisfied with the installation and performance of the equipment in his respective location. Of particular interest were comments supporting the exceptionally fast response time of the Wilmington City police officers in answering an alarm. In one case, a store manager stated that "the police were on the scene in less than one minute after the alarm was tripped". Managers and employees alike said they experienced an increased feeling of "protection" just knowing the equipment was there.

The general consensus of the business managers was that the equipment does provide some measure of protection for the establishment, and results in an increased feeling of security for them and their employees.

E. High Visibility Patrol

Objective: To reduce robbery and burglary complaints, increase apprehensions and improve police response time through 16 hours of coverage per day, Monday through Friday for 12 months.

Districts	DF-75-73			74-040		City-Wide
	14	15	16	17	18	
Patrol Hours	3,320	2,544	864	1,520	2,823	616

(Figure 5)

The project objective for the first year of operation did not identify the number of hours of patrol to be completed. Assuming the same level of accomplishment was projected for the first year as for the second, 4,160 patrol hours per year or a total of 8,320 patrol hours would be required if the project was to be viewed a success in terms of its objective.

Figure 5 above shows that a total of 4,959 patrol hours were completed by police personnel or 3,361 hours short of the 2

year objective. In addition, data regarding the number of apprehensions or improved police response time were unavailable. For example, records were not broken down so that the officers assigned to the High Visibility Patrol project were credited with an apprehension. Rather, when an apprehension was made, it was recorded as a general arrest and no record of the performance of project personnel was maintained.

F. Identification Engraving

Objective: To apply 540 man-hours to marking valuables for identification purposes.

The Identification Engraving project became operational under subgrant 74-040. Thirty-three engravers were purchased by the Wilmington Bureau of Police for use by local residents. Soon after the implementation of the project, Identification Engraving became incorporated into the Mr. Victim project so that when an officer conducted a Mr. Victim visit, he offered to engrave the residents belongings. Records indicating the number of engravers loaned to residents and the number of households requesting engraving services were not kept so it was not possible to measure the projects' progress against its objective.

In September 1972, prior to the Wilmington Crime Specific Program, a number of engravers were placed in local fire departments where they were made available to anyone who requested them. Items could be brought to the firehall or the engravers could be loaned out. Few persons took advantage of this service.

Under subgrant 74-040, engraving services were brought to the residents homes and usage appears to have increased. The only available evidence of this, and it is tentative, were the 109 victims of robbery or burglary who used the engraving services prior to 74-040 compared with the 459 victims who used the engraving services under the Crime Specific Program. This increase in usage appears to support the contention that when the engravers were placed in a given location and the residents had to take the initiative to acquire them, they seldom did. But when the service was brought to a residents home, engraving services increased.

G. Neighborhood Watch

Objective: To combat robbery and burglary by providing 5, 3 hour training sessions, 36 hours recruiting and 36 hours of neighborhood watch meetings to community volunteers.

	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Participants	Number of Core Leaders	Hours of Training Rec.
74-040	17	513	11	51

(Figure 7)

*Locations of meetings and attendance figures attached, see Exhibit C.

The Neighborhood Watch project became operational under subgrant 74-040. The purpose of the project was to organize community groups throughout the City. Members of the neighborhood watch were to become more alert in observing the activities in their communities and to report all suspicious activity to the police.

Thirty-six hours of neighborhood watch meetings were to be conducted by Wilmington Bureau of Police officers in which they would describe the aims of the project and determine problems particular to the community. As the project got underway, these meetings provided the residents with an opportunity for input and the police a mechanism for feedback. In addition, "core leaders" were selected to act as representatives of the community. These persons served as the liaison between the residents and the police. Core leaders were provided with training in which they learned such things as the laws of arrest, patrol methods, how to recognize suspicious activity and the agencies to phone for specific services, etc. Training sessions were mandatory for the core leaders, but all residents were encouraged to attend. Figures listed in the above chart represent the period from the beginning of the project on August 21, 1974 through June 18, 1975. During this time, seventeen neighborhood watch meetings totalling 34 hours were held. This figure is one meeting short of the stated objective with a little over one month remaining for the project to operate. 513 community residents participated. 11 core leaders were selected and a total of 51 hours of training was provided to community volunteers by Wilmington police officers.

IV. Impact: Findings Based on Comparative Analysis of Police Districts

The original program goal projected "an overall decrease of 20% in crimes specific rate would be generated by the efforts exerted within this project" (page 16, original program application - Crimes Specific Improvement and Investigative Strike Force). To determine impact, robbery and burglary figures for police districts 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and city-wide were analyzed in terms of this goal. Figures for three comparable 6 month periods, January 1 through June 30, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were selected for analysis. January 1 through June 30, 1973 was used as the base period against which to

compare the robbery and burglary figures for 1974 and 1975. Robbery and burglary data were assembled for each district and the city, and the percent increase or decrease was calculated. Findings reveal that there is no conclusive evidence to support the position that robbery and burglary have been reduced by the operation of the Crime Specific program. (See Exhibit E)

Police District 14 - no effect

182 robberies and burglaries occurred in police district 14 from January 1 through June 30, 1973. 242 robberies and burglaries took place for the same 6 month period in 1974, an increase of 33%. This increase occurred while the project was operating within the district. The project was not in effect in district 14 during the third analysis period, January 1 through June 30, 1975 and robbery and burglary rates decreased by 17% from 1974. The net effect for the three comparison periods was a 10% increase in robbery and burglary.

Police District 15 - positive effect

* Figures for police district 15 provided the most support of a positive effect by the program in reducing robbery and burglary. From January 1 to June 30, 1973, 122 robberies were recorded. During the same period in 1974, while the program was operational, only 48 robberies and burglaries occurred, a reduction of 61%. In the third analysis period, January 1 to June 30, 1975, the program did not operate in police district 15 and a total of 54 robberies and burglaries took place, and increase of 13% from the 1974 period. The net effect, however, was a 56% reduction in the robbery and burglary rate since January 1, 1973.

Police District 16 - no effect

During the first 6 months of 1973, a total of 133 robberies and burglaries took place in police district 16. The program was operational during the first 6 months of 1974 and 156 robberies and burglaries occurred, an increase of 17%. The program did not operate in the 16th police district during the third analysis period January 1 to June 30, 1975 and 149 robberies and burglaries were committed, a decrease of 4% from 1974. The net effect between the 1973 and 1975 comparison periods was a 12% increase in the robbery and burglary rate in police district 16.

Police District 17 - no effect

In police district 17, a total of 77 robberies and burglaries occurred for the base period January 1 to June 30, 1975. During the second comparison period, January 1 to June 30, 1974, 74 robberies and burglaries were recorded, a decrease of 4%. The program was not in operation in this second period. During the third comparison period, January 1 to June 30, 1975, 105 robberies and burglaries took place. This represents an increase of 42% over the 1974 period and a total net increase of 36% over the 1973 comparison period.

While the program did not operate in the 17th police district during the third comparison period in 1975, it did operate for the 6 month period prior to that time, July 1 to December 31, 1974. It was assumed that the programs effect on robbery and burglary would have been revealed in the 1975 comparison figures.

Police District 18 - no effect

From January 1 to June 30, 1973, 148 robberies and burglaries took place in the 18th police district. During the first 6 months of 1974, the program did not operate in the 18th police district and 180 robberies and burglaries occurred, an increase of 22%. During the 6 comparative months in which the program operated in 1975, the increase continued with a total of 190 robberies and burglaries being committed, an increase of 6% over that recorded for the 1974 period. These figures represent a total net increase of 28% from the January 1 to June 30, 1973 robbery and burglary rate.

City-Wide - no effect

A total of 696 robberies and burglaries were recorded for the city for the period January 1 to June 30, 1973. Although the program did not operate on a city-wide basis in 1974, figures for the first 6 months of that year revealed 1,216 robberies and burglaries were committed, an increase of 247 or 25% over the same period in 1973. From January 1 to June 30, 1975, a total of 1,160 robberies and burglaries occurred. The program did operate for at least some time during this period and decrease of 5% from the January 1 to June 30, 1974 period was experienced. The net effect of the comparison between the 1973 and 1975 comparison periods represents an increase of 20% in the robbery and burglary rate.

In summary, the Crime Specific Program operated in police districts 14, 15 and 16 in 1974. In districts 14 and 16, robbery and burglary went up while the program was operating and went down in the subsequent 6 month comparison period when no treatment was applied. This result indicates that the program had no effect. By contrast, in police district 15, the robbery and burglary rate fell when the program was applied and rose during the comparison period when the program was discontinued. This progression supports a positive effect of the application of the crime specific program in police district 15.

The 1975 robbery and burglary figures for both the 17th and 18th districts showed an increase in robbery and burglary from the 1973 comparison period. This rise indicated that the program had no effect on reducing robberies and burglaries.

The comparison periods for the City-wide effort indicated a rise in robbery and burglary in 1974 when the program was not operating city-wide followed by a slight decline in 1975 when the program was applied city-wide. This decrease, however, is not large enough to be a significant indicator of effect. In terms of the goal of reducing the specific crimes of robbery and burglary by 20%, comparison figures show that the robbery and burglary rate increased in 5 of the 6 areas indicating that the Crime Specific Program did not achieve its original goal.

V. Recommendations

Recommendation I

Allocations and expenditures should be kept on an individual basis for each component project.

Until February 28, 1975, no record was kept regarding the specific amount of money being applied to each component project. Budget entries were listed under "Crime Specific" and it was impossible to determine the amount of money being expended for any of the projects. Beginning February 28, 1975, specific budget entries were made for the Mr. Victim project and the Neighborhood Watch project but the remaining projects were still listed under the broader Crime Specific heading. In the event that one of the remaining component projects was proved unusually effective, the costs for expanding that project would be difficult to calculate whereas if more distinct records were kept, accurate costs would be readily available.

Recommendation II

Strict monitoring procedures should be implemented to ensure that data documenting the activities of each component project is collected on a continuous basis.

The current evaluation reflects the overall effect of the Wilmington Crime Specific Program as a whole and does not show the relative effect of each component project. This is due for the most part to incomplete project data. Records were not kept regarding individual project performance and as a result, an indepth assessment of each component project was not possible. A number of forms were developed for use in this evaluation. It would be easy to modify these, in consultation with the project director, to guarantee that the necessary documentation would be available in the future.

If the recommended monitoring procedures are implemented, they should provide the basis for a more functional and detailed analysis of process and impact. If the Wilmington Crime Specific Program is worth continuing at a funding level of thousands of dollars, it is worth determining specifically what the money was spent for, how well each project operated, and what effect if any, the concept had in reducing robbery and burglary.

Recommendation III

A police district profile detailing baseline data should be developed, perhaps through the use of CLUES.

The data collected for the Wilmington Crime Specific Program was based on reporting areas called police districts which do not conform to census tract boundaries or statistical analysis areas (see Exhibit F). Geographically, these areas were separate and distinct. Comparison data exists for the latter two but not for the police districts. For example, figures for the number of houses or businesses located within any given census tract were readily available. Such was not the case for the police districts. If baseline data were established for each police district, an evaluator could combine the results of a number of cross-comparisons increasing the scope of the evaluation and providing more reliable and useful conclusions. As it stands now, interpolations can be made using census tract figures, but a police district may incorporate parts of as many as three census tracts. These interpolations would only be approximations, and any error made in the estimates would be magnified when applied to a police district. The resulting conclusions would therefore be unreliable and subject to a number of sources of invalidity.

Recommendation IV

One police district should be selected for a concentrated application of the Crime Specific Program, as a comparison to the City-Wide effort.

The Wilmington Crime Specific Program is currently operating City-wide. Application of the program over so large an area may be effective, but the actual impact will probably be so diluted as to obscure any meaningful conclusions. The effects would be more evident and more measurable if applied in a concentrated fashion to a limited geographic area over an extended period of time. While the rest of the city would not be classified as a control group in the classical sense, it would serve to optimize the opportunity to measure impact from an alternate vantagepoint. Comparison of the two sets of findings would also prove valuable by either reinforcing or contradicting any significant findings.

Recommendation V

The number of false alarms being set off by businesses must be drastically reduced.

Eighty-two percent (82%) of all the alarms sounded by businesses participating in the Commercial Alarm System project were false alarms requiring police response. This resulted in a total waste of time of the responding officer whose presence was often needed elsewhere. This condition should not be allowed to continue. Methods must be explored, and measures must be implemented to reduce the number of false alarms.

Recommendation VI

The program goal and the individual project objectives are unrealistic and must be revised.

The goal of the Crime Specific Program was to reduce robbery and burglary by 20%. Evidence from this evaluation indicated that the program had little or no effect, let alone reduced robbery and burglary by 20%. If the program could achieve a reduction in the increase of robbery and burglary, its impact would be significant. The project director should be consulted to determine a more realistic level against which to measure the programs' success.

The project objectives are also unrealistic and should be revised. This need is most evident from the evaluation section dealing with the performance of the Education of the Storekeeper project (page 7). An objective of one security visit of a business per day was established for the first year and 40 inspections per week for the second year. The project exceeded its first year objective by 96 visits and failed to meet its second year objective by 1,715 visits.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A

Schedule of Project Implementation

	Police District 14	Police District 15	Police District 16	Police District 17	Police District 18	City-Wide
Security of the Home	7-1-73 to 10-30-73	No meetings conducted	→	7-5-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Mr. Victim	7-1-73 to 10-30-73	11-1-73 to 2-28-74	3-1-74 to 7-28-74	7-29-75 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Education of Storekeeper	3-1-74 to 7-28-74	7-1-73 to 10-30-73	11-1-73 to 2-28-74	7-29-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Community Alarm System	3-1-74 to 7-28-74	Equipment on Order	11-1-73 to 2-28-74	7-29-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Pawnbrokers Photo Transaction	Project Never Implemented					→
High Visibility Patrol	11-1-73 to 2-28-74	3-1-74 to 7-28-74	7-1-73 to 10-30-73	7-29-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Identification Engraving	Project designed to begin under 74-040		→	7-29-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75
Neighborhood Watch	Project designed to begin under 74-040		→	8-21-74 to 12-31-74	1-1-75 to 2-25-75	2-26-75 to 7-28-75

Security of the Home Project

DF-75-73

Presentations were made to the following organizations.*

Baynard Blvd. Civic Association
 Burnett Middle School
 St. John's Lutheran Church
 Baynard Boulevard Apts.
 Christ Our King P.T.A.
 Crestview Apartments - tenant groups
 Senior Center - three different occasions
 Kiwanis Club

*No dates or attendance figures were available for DF-75-73

74-040

Westminster Presbyterian Church - Pennsylvania Ave. & Rodney St.
 Five (5) church staff members attended, 5 July 1974.

St. Elizabeth's Council - Twenty (20) people attended. 12 August 1974

St. Hedwig's Council and St. Elizabeth's Council - Forty (40) people attended. 17 September 1974

Bayard Ave. Civic Association - Thirteen (13) people attended. 23 September 1974

Trinity Church - Thirty-five (35) people attended. 24 Sept. 1974

Kiwanis - Seventy (70) people attended. 4 September 1974

St. Elizabeth's Council - Approximately eight hundred (800) people attended. 21 August 1974.

Highland Civic Association - 14 Oct. 74 - Eight-five (85) people attended.

Saint Andrew's Church - 16 Oct. 74 - 8th & Shipley Sts. - Twenty-five (25) people attended (Senior citizens).

Daughters of the American Revolution - 27 Oct. 74 - #5 Vandever Ave. - Eighteen (18) people attended.

Claymont Lions Club

January 22, 1975 - Sixty-three (63) persons attended

Alfa Baptist Church

February 9, 1975 - Thirty-one (31) persons attended

Centre Road DuPont Company

February 24, 1975 - Twenty-nine (29) persons attended

Pomeroy's

March 18, 1975 - Fifty-seven (57) persons attended

Glasgow DuPont Company

March 19, 1975 - Twenty-nine (29) persons attended

St. Catherine's School Hall - 4 Nov. 74 - Eighty-five (85) people attended.

Business and Professional Women Club - Hotel Dupont - 19 Nov. 74 - Twenty-one (21) people attended.

Mother of Twins Organization - Calvary Church - 10 Dec. 74 - Fifty-five (55) people attended.

Newark Kiwanis Club - 11 Dec. 74 - Twenty three (23) people attended.

Newark Kiwanis Club
 January 7, 1975 - Twenty-seven (27) persons attended

Exhibit C

EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION DF-75-73

Business	Address	7-1-73 - 10-30-73	11-1-73 - 2-28-74	3-1-73 6-30-73	Arrests			
					Burglar		Robbery	
					Hits	Arr.	Hits	Arr.
New York Dry Cleaners	301 West 7th Street	Equipment on Order	*		0	0	0	0
Ryan's Parking Service, Inc.	12th and Orange Street		*		0	0	0	0
Town Finance Corporation	912 Orange		*		0	0	0	0
Adams Liquors, Inc.	836 West 7th Street		*		0	0	0	0
K & K Liquor Company	704 West 9th Street		*		0	0	0	0
Tatnall Liquor Mart	842 Tatnall Street		*		0	0	0	0
Mr. K's Liquor Store	422 Delaware Avenue		*		0	0	0	0
Little Heel Shop	410 Delaware Avenue		*		0	0	0	0
Hallmark Greeting Cards	904 Orange Street		*		0	0	0	0
Remedio's Liquors	Lancaster Avenue and Clayton		*		0	0	0	0
Wilmington Parking Authority	6th and Orange Street		*		0	0	0	0
Fitzharris Liquors	30th & Washington Streets		*		0	0	0	0
Wilmington Public Safety Credit Union	1601 Gilpin Avenue		*	*	0	0	1	0
Police Pistol Range	Hay Road		*		0	0	0	0
Cumberland Farms	701 Concord Avenue		*	*	0	0	0	0
7-11 Store	6th & Greenhill Avenue		*	*	0	0	1	1
Carlino's Liquors	900 West duPont Street		*		0	0	0	0
Records and Identification Division	10th & King Streets - WPD System		*		0	0	1	1
Wilmington Police Department					0	0	0	0
Biddle Exxon Station	40th & Washington Streets				0	0	0	0
Penn, Inc.	2931 North Market Street			*	2	2	0	0
Jimmy's Deli	3402 Washington Street			*	1	1	1	1
Paul C. Tigue Pharmacy	2720 Washington Street			*	0	0	0	0
Acme Cleaners	400 Concord Avenue			*	1	1	0	0
Concord Liquors	Concord & Monroe Streets			*	0	0	0	0
Lanzilloti Cleaners	3401 Market Street			*	0	0	1	1
Fogeleran Tailors	27th & West Streets			*	0	0	0	0
Traders Liquor Store	2600 West Street			*	0	0	0	0
Remedio Construction Company	Lea Blvd. & Miller Road			*	0	0	1	1
Junior League of Wilmington	1801 North Market Street			*	0	0	0	0
Dunlop Tire Specialists	3415 Market Street			*	0	0	0	0
Dun-Rite Cleaners	Concord Avenue & West Street			*	0	0	0	0
Farnans Hardware	2929 Market Street			*	0	0	1	1
Purina Chow, Inc.	36th & Edgemoor			*	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					1	0	0	0

*Equipment operational

EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION 74-040

Business	Address	7-29-74 - 9-30-74	10-1-74 - 12-31-74	1-1-74 - 3-31-75	4-1-75 - to Present	Arrests			
						Burglary		Robbery	
						Hits	Arr.	Hits	Arr.
Acme Cleaners	400 Concord Avenue	*				0	0	0	0
Concord Liquors	Concord Avenue and Monroe Streets	*	*	*		0	0	1	0
Cumberland Farms	Concord Avenue & Van Buren Streets	*	*	*		0	0	1	0
Fitzharris Liquors	30th & Washington Streets	*	*	*		0	0	2	2
Fogelrans Tailors	27th & West Street	*				0	0	0	0
Jimmy's Deli	3402 Washington Street	*				1	1	0	0
Paul C. Tigue Pharmacy	2720 Washington Street	*	*	*		1	1	0	0
Penn, Inc.	2931 North Market Street	*	*	*		1	1	1	1
Purina Chow, Inc.	36th & Edgemoor	*				0	0	0	0
Remedio Construction Co.	Lea Blvd. & Miller Road	*				0	0	0	0
Traders Liquors	2600 West Street	*	*	*		0	0	0	0
Lanks Groceries	Pleasant & Van Buren	*	*	*		0	0	1	1
Paul's Market	23rd & Lamott Street	*	*	*		0	0	0	0
Eddie's Market	700 East 22nd Street	*	*	*		0	0	0	0
Maternity Mart	111 West 8th Street		*			0	0	0	0
Pine Street Market	2241 Pine Street	*	*	*		0	0	0	0
Majestic Food Market	2001 North Market Street	*	*	*		0	0	0	0
Pete's Sub Shop	2709 North Market Street		*	*		0	0	0	0
Toll Gate Liquors	3003 Lancaster Avenue		*	*		0	0	1	0
Carlino's Liquors	900 North duPont Street		*	*		0	0	1	1
Neighborhood Sub Shop	1102 West 2nd Street		*	*		0	0	0	0
Wilmington Police Pistol Range	Hay Road			*		0	0	0	0
Royal Liquors	4th & Scott Streets			*		0	0	0	0
Rasco Electronics	3601 North Market Street			*		0	0	0	0
Colonial National Bank	Maryland Avenue & Chandler Streets				*	0	0	1	1
H. Fineberg	705 North Market Street				*	0	0	0	0
Keigers Drug Store	1713 West 4th Street				*	0	0	0	0
National Liquors	215 North Market Street				*	0	0	0	0
Phonix Ltd.	911 Washington Street				*	0	0	0	0
Russler Steak House	Penna. Ave. & Union Street				*	0	0	0	0
Vicorek Liquors	2320 Jessup Street				*	0	0	0	0

*Equipment operational

EXHIBIT D

Neighborhood Watch

Knights of Columbus - January 28, 1975 - Twenty-three (23) persons attended.

St. Hedwig's Church - January 31, 1975 - Ninety-one (91) persons attended.

Trinity Church - February 25, 1975 - Thirty-seven (37) persons attended.

Southbridge Senior Citizen Center - March 11, 1975 - Twenty-two (22) persons attended..

DuPont Company Nemours Building - March 12, 1975 - Thirty-seven (37) persons attended.


DuPont Company Main Building - March 13, 1975 - Forty-one (41) persons attended.

Brandywine Building - March 26, 1975 - Twenty-two (22) persons attended.

EXHIBIT E

UCR Robbery/Burglary Figures
January 1 to June 30 for 1973,
1974 and 1975

Police District	Jan. 1-June 30 1973	Jan. 1-June 30 1974	% of Increase/Decrease over 1973	Jan. 1-June 30 1975	% of Increase/Decrease over 1974	% of Incre. Decrease Over 1973
14	182	242	+33%	200	-17%	+10%
15	122	48	-61%	54	+13%	-56%
16	133	156	+17%	149	- 4%	+12%
17 *	77	74	- 4%	105	+42%	+36%
18	148	180	+22%	190	+ 6%	+28%
City-Wide	969	1,216	+25%	1,160	- 5%	+20%

 Indicates the program operational during part of all of this time period.

* Program operated in police district 17 for 6 months prior to the January 1 to June 30, 1975 comparison period.

