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OCT 24 1977

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BURGLARY REDUCTION IN WASHINGTON

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The preparation of this document was aided in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; and the Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office Pursuant to Title I of Public Law 90-351

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BURGLARY PREVENTION IN WASHINGTON

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Preface

In the last three years, in the State of Washington, the Law and Justice Planning Office (LJPO, now called the Law and Justice Planning Division) has funded many crime prevention projects aimed at reducing the incidence of burglary. It is therefore appropriate that at some point we should address the questions: what do we know about burglary prevention? and how can we use this knowledge?

It is to the first question that we address the body of this paper. Our research offers here the relevant findings of both state (Washington) and national evaluations regarding burglary reduction as one strategy in crime prevention. It is our hope that the second question above will be addressed by the readers of this report. There are possibilities for planners, evaluators, and administrators. We propose that this report can be a useful tool in aiding decision-makers and practitioners in any of these roles.

Concerning the state projects, this report presents a general description of each of the program types, the objectives that can and are used to evaluate them, and some comments about their success or failure in the State of Washington. We have included comparisons or comments about national projects wherever such information was both appropriate and available; most of this information is included in a section on national findings.

Included is a section on the difficulties and problems encountered in evaluating such programs. There is also a section presenting the general findings of two national publications regarding the environmental aspects of the burglar--who he is, when he operates, where, etc. The bibliography includes two sections; (1) those sources helpful in developing this paper and (2) a comprehensive bibliography that was gleaned from published sources.

The technical language of this report, and a portion of its contents, are addressed to evaluators. This is not meant to exclude planners, administrators, or any other practitioner that may find this report of interest. Rather, one must start somewhere, and this report began as the result of inquiry and interest on the part of the evaluation section of the Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office. To be meaningful, evaluations must be used. It was our purpose to gather together information and evaluative research and present it in a form that is readable and accessible. We hope the readers will find it useful.

Executive Summary

The picture that emerges here does much to reinforce the common sense view of crime prevention. Crime prevention efforts were founded on the assumption that crimes such as burglary can be prevented if a major part of the responsibility for prevention is borne by the community. If, on the other hand, people will not lock their doors, report crimes and suspicious activities promptly, take an active interest in securing their homes and property, etc., then there is little that police can do. The success of crime prevention efforts, then, hinges on the extent to which people participate in the programs.

It should not be surprising, then, that we find program success is correlated with participation. Neither should it be surprising to find that participation is strongly related to the kind of effort made by the project to encourage participation. This, in turn, is related to the cost of the program. Different degrees of encouragement may be represented by the following ranking:

- High - several contacts by project staff with several program elements
 - single contact by staff with several program elements
 - single contact by project staff with a single program element
- Low - speeches at public meetings and service organizations with no individual contact attempted
 - mail brochures, but no individual follow-up contact
 - newspaper and other media efforts

This ranking is not entirely based on research findings but rather represents a judgment as to relative encouragement each effort might produce.

There are, of course, other factors in how involved people become: fear of crime in the neighborhood, habits regarding locking of doors, stability of the neighborhood --which relates to how likely people are to know (and trust) their neighbors, affluence--which partially determines the extent to which citizens can afford to increase security, to harden their targets as it is called. The number of residents in the area, proximity to schools, major roads, large businesses or factories, number of people home during the day, number of vacation homes in the area etc., are all contributing factors to the overall likelihood of a burglary occurring in any given area.

Besides these there are yet other factors which seem to have a bearing on the likelihood of a particular area being burglarized: percent of juveniles in the population (since this group is often apprehended for burglary, the higher the ratio of juveniles to others, the more likely it is that the burglary rate will be high) and the usual socio-economic factors such as occupation, race, unemployment rate, and so on.^{1/} These do not represent causes of burglary, but rather factors which are associated with a high burglary rate. These might be used to predict burglary rates in the future, although it is not yet possible to do so with confidence.

The finding which has the most interest both for research and practical applications is the report by Seattle that the effect of a project has a definite life. Their

attempts to get at this question (which has never been tried, to our knowledge, anywhere else, suggests that the effect of a community crime prevention effort in Seattle is approximately one year to eighteen months. It should be noted that the Seattle project is one of the most intensive in its efforts to encourage citizen participation. This leads us to conclude that the positive results of this type of program must be considered temporary.

Throughout our research some evidence can be found for the following additional conclusions:

1. Passive or low intensity projects, which rely on the initiative of the public are apt to achieve minimal results.
2. Active projects are likely to show a drop in burglary for a period of time, particularly among participants.
3. This positive effect will decline if it is not followed up with new contacts on a regular basis (i.e., at least once a year).
4. Projects which are apt to be effective are also apt to be expensive.
5. Crime prevention tactics are more apt to deter the casual or non-professional burglar, who is, in turn, apt to be fairly young (teens or early twenties).

Background

Since its inception in 1967 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has been continually involved in efforts to curb crime and bring to law enforcement the kinds of resources, in terms of both knowledge and funding, that will enable these agencies to do a more effective job. Since the early 1970s LEAA has focused part of its attention on the prevention of specific crimes. Much of this attention has been focused on burglary, especially residential burglary.

LEAA has encouraged state and regional planning agencies (such as the Law and Justice Planning Office) to fund those projects that seem to hold the most promise for reducing the incidence of burglary. Applicants must go through the regular "grant application" process and be approved. Projects are usually funded for three years, with the application being renewed each year. Each of these projects is required to evaluate the extent to which the objectives stated in the grant application were met. This report is based primarily on the data from these evaluations.

Usually, a certain portion of the grant funds are earmarked for this evaluation effort. Sometimes a contract is let to an independent research firm; sometimes the county, city, or project itself provides the staff which will undertake the evaluation portion of the program. Often, the regional planning agency will supply the evaluation staff through its own office. It is then up to the evaluator to provide an appropriate design, collect the data, analyze it, and submit the final report.

Since this is a new process in the State of Washington, many of the projects are in their first year of full operation. A few have finished their third year which completes the normal LEAA funding cycle. Seattle is the largest of those

completing the third year. On 13 January 1977 the Seattle Community Crime Prevention Program was named an exemplary project by LEAA. This, in one way, acknowledges the quality of effort expended in this project both in implementation and evaluation.

Some of these projects began as local efforts for community education or Neighborhood Watch. The addition of LEAA monies enabled project leaders to expand the scope and intensify the efforts in burglary reduction. Other projects were undertaken solely because LEAA funds were available for this type of crime prevention activity. Most police department budgets are not large enough to allow funds for this type of specialized approach to crime prevention, without reducing normal patrol activities.

Of all the crimes committed in Washington, is burglary worthy of this focused attention? Is it a real problem? For a current population of 3,440,089 the number of reported burglaries in this state for 1975 (according to the FBI) totaled 58,093. There were 207,220 index crimes^{2/} reported for the state. It would thus appear that burglary accounts for approximately 28 percent of this total. The overall trend for burglary has fluctuated, with the figures for 1975 being higher than those for 1970 but lower than those for 1974 as can be seen from the table^{3/} below.

Year	Total Burglaries	Burg/100,000 Pop.	Index Crimes/100,000 Pop.
1970	49,245	1,444	3,156
1971	48,038	1,393	3,124
1972	47,563	1,381	3,160
1973	52,819	1,540	5,090 *definition changed
1974	61,611	1,773 ^{4/}	6,009 to include larcenies
1975	58,093	1,663	6,022 under 350
1976	59,324	1,661	5,859

The national trend for burglary indicates a yearly increase since 1970. While Washington has fluctuated in its burglary trends the overall effect has been an increase since 1970. Nationally the rate per 100,000 inhabitants is up 41 percent since 1970.^{5/} 1 Note the comparisons below:

Comparisons of Burglary Rates for 1975 Based on UCR data.^{6/}

U. S. Burglary Rate per 100,000 population	Washington Burglary Rate per 100,000 population
1,526	1,723

U.S. Metropolitan Burglary Rate per 100,000 population	Washington Metropolitan Burglary Rate per 100,000 population
1,748	Seattle-Everett 1,974 Spokane 1,711

U.S. Rural Burglary Rate
per 100,000 Population

Washington Rural Burglary Rate
per 100,000 Population

786

1,195*

*estimated from UCR figures

Regional comparisons indicate that the Western states report the highest number of burglaries of all the U.S. regions.

Uniform Crime Report

The Uniform Crime Report indicates that in 1975 U.S. residential burglary losses amounted to \$925 million with the average dollar loss per burglary amounting to \$422. Based on UCR figures we can roughly estimate that the burglary industry cost the residents of Washington approximately \$11.50 per resident for the 1975 year. Burglary is expensive not only in terms of property loss but also in terms of additional costs borne by the victim and society at large. These figures do not include estimates for nonreported burglaries, which, if included, could add considerably to these amounts.

Project Financing

The projects that will be discussed here are those funded by the Law and Justice Planning Division. During the last three years \$2,081,664 has been allocated in LEAA funds for various burglary reduction projects. State and local matching funds are approximately 10 percent of the federal amount. This adds up to \$2,289,830 expended as of the end of 1976. Of the total project expenditures some money has been spent for the purchase of equipment, such as engraving pens, mobil education vans, burglar alarms, and special night vision equipment. A rough estimate indicates that about 2 percent of total funds was spent for equipment. Another portion of the funds has been spent on educational materials and advertising, such as films, pamphlets, mailers, and local radio and T.V. spots, and "Crime Watch" expenses. This accounts for roughly 11 percent of the total. The remainder of the funds has been allocated for necessary office supplies and for personnel. Although some of the projects use volunteers, off-duty officers, students, and other nonsalaried personnel, many of the projects provide either paid Community Service Officers (CSO) or regular members of the police or sheriff's department. These latter officers are usually assigned strictly to burglary prevention. These are salaried positions and have the usual accompanying costs.

Using LEAA and matching funds, the median cost of a project in Washington is \$23,948. The range of costs is quite large from a small commercial burglary project in Dayton costing \$720 for one year to the multifaceted Community Crime Prevention Project in Seattle with a cost of \$431,165 for three years.

The unit cost per service has not been calculated for most of the projects. Seattle reports current costs of \$28.56 per household served. (This figure drops to \$18.39 when only LEAA dollars are used.) while Spokane reports costs of \$2.70 per visit. The National Evaluation of Operation Identification reports the national median to be \$4.00 per household. 7/

This discourse suggests that we do not yet know enough about unit costs per service to claim that one figure is "better than" another. Seattle's reported costs are high in comparison to national figures. However, Seattle uses the door-to-door

canvass approach which is expensive in terms of man hours expended but seems to be most effective in achieving its goals. Thus it seems appropriate that costs should have been considered in terms of benefits both stated and desired. No project examined either in Washington or nationally has done this as of yet.

Another issue related to financing and budgets that is unexamined as yet is the effect of these funds on police budgets. These funds have enabled police departments to add both personnel and equipment to their departments. We have little knowledge of the impact of these funds and their withdrawal at the end of the three year cycle. At this time only one project in Washington has completed the three year cycle and is requesting funds from its city's general fund. Again, this is Seattle. Despite their "success" in crime prevention, we do not know at this time whether the city officials will underwrite this project.

BURGLARY REDUCTION IN WASHINGTON

Throughout the state there are thirty-six project locations with a total of forty-seven on-going or just completed projects (see map in Appendix 1).

All community types are represented: urban, suburban, and rural. The projects themselves are implemented in three major forms: community involvement and education; internal police department improvements or changes; and/or equipment purchase and use. The projects to be discussed here are those implemented by police and/or sheriff's departments. There is only one citizen run, non-LEAA funded project that we are aware of in this state; and this is in the Magnolia Community of Seattle.

In general, the urban areas in Washington tend to have a combination approach using three types of projects--citizen involvement, internal improvements in police departments, and purchase of equipment--usually with separate grants for each. The suburban projects tend to use the citizen involvement approach. These communities are residential in nature with a concentration of single family dwellings, which makes block watch and property marking an appropriate response to the problem of burglary in these areas. The rural communities tend to use the equipment approach. Their burglary problems seem to be more commercial in nature and thus the use of burglar alarms is heaviest here. All projects propose to reduce the incidence of burglary, usually residential, through a specific approach. Each different approach has certain objectives which enable the project personnel to ascertain whether the program is having the desired effect. In this state six projects have completed a full two or three year evaluation. These are located in Seattle, Spokane, and King County. Unfortunately, these metropolitan areas contain no rural towns so we cannot extrapolate from their situations to rural communities. However, we should have more information by the end of 1977. In the meantime, since reporting areas do contain the largest portion of the population, their findings will be of importance. The statistical findings and methodologies used are presented in Appendix II.

One project of statewide interest is that implemented through the state Attorney General's Office, called "Crime Watch." On 26 July 1976 a statewide media campaign was launched by the Attorney General's Office with simultaneous press conferences in major population areas of Washington. This campaign was patterned after similar campaigns in Minnesota and Illinois. In fact, television spots starring the burglar in the striped suit, as well as a number of others, were purchased from Minnesota and edited for Washington. The Attorney General's office has underwritten

the editing expense of these television commercials and its other crime prevention activities with a grant from LEAA.

It is the intention of the A.G.'s office to serve in the capacity of coordinator, solicitor, and advisor of local burglary prevention programs. With this in mind, contacts have been established with police departments, retired citizens groups, and private citizens that have been instrumental in crime prevention projects in their own communities. Some of the staff working on "Crime Watch" have attended the Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky, which is a national training program for those who will be training others in crime prevention.

The staff publishes a "Crime Watch" newsletter, organizes crime prevention workshops, solicits cooperation from cities and counties where such programs do not exist, and provides training for departments where needed. It is hoped that the staff, in conjunction with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission, will be able to present its own two week training course for law enforcement personnel. Unfortunately, no evaluation of this project has been undertaken.

Project Descriptions and Findings

Community Involvement/Education. The Community involvement and education projects have several components which may be used together or separately depending on the funding available, the size of the problem in the specific locality, and the approach perceived by the implementing department to have the most effect on the situation. The Citizen Education/Public Awareness approach usually involves an attempt by the department to create an awareness of the extent of burglary in the city or county and what steps can be taken by the citizens to avoid becoming victims. Sometimes the implementing agency will arrange for a media campaign through local newspapers, radio, or television spots. Educational materials, brochures, or pamphlets will be distributed either on request or at key points such as banks or post offices. If possible, door-to-door canvassing will be used in selected areas. All of these efforts focus on informing residents about appropriate precautions regarding burglary such as telling the neighbor when occupants will be away, or the appropriate locks that should be used for doors and windows to prevent easy entry. The implementing agency will usually respond to group requests for speakers to make presentations on the subject of crime prevention to local groups and organizations. Sometimes mobil vans are used as additional display tools in areas where foot traffic is heavy, such as county fairs and shopping malls.

Community Awareness/Education is a component that is difficult to measure. Since much of this type of approach relies on the distribution of pamphlets and speaking before community and business groups, the effectiveness generally remains unknown. The only information we have is that provided by project personnel keeping track of the numbers of pamphlets distributed or number of people at a meeting. One suggested objective is to demonstrate an increase in the number of burglaries and/or burglaries in progress that are reported by someone other than the victim. The presumption is that this would reflect a greater cooperation by neighbors--a major goal of community awareness.

Operation Identification. This is another component of the citizen involvement approach. It is a property marking system. Engravers are purchased by the implementing agency, often with the financial assistance of a local group such as the Independent Insurance Agents Association. These are then loaned to citizens who take them home and inscribe a number such as a driver's license number on whatever items are deemed valuable and easily stolen. Sometimes a check-out system is made available through various neighborhood spots such as library, firehouse, or hardware stores. Some communities use community service officers on a full or part-time basis, or a patrol officer may have some of his time designated for property marking activity.

Objectives for Operation Identification include:

1. Demonstrate a statistically significant reduction in the average loss of property from homes in which property has been marked compared to other (nonmarked) homes.
2. Demonstrate a statistically significant reduction in instances of reported burglary by project participants compared to nonparticipants.
3. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the recovery of stolen property (based on the dollar value of property lost).

Of the three objectives suggested, number two is used most frequently. Number one has not been used by any of the projects examined so far. Several projects

have attempted to use the third objective but the results have been sketchy here and disappointing nationally. In Washington, those projects that have Operation ID as a component of their program and have analyzed their data, report decreases in their burglary rates. However, it is difficult to attribute this directly to the existence of the project or to a single component such as Operation ID.

Security Surveys. These along with home inspections aim to provide citizens with information about appropriate locks and lighting as well as knowledge about the vulnerability of their own residences. Suggestions are made about the adequacy of the present type of door, type of lock or method of securing against entry, outside lighting to increase visibility, and indoor lighting when owners are away. In some programs this information is disseminated through educational materials and displays. In other programs, CSO personnel or patrol officers will come to a home either on request or as part of a neighborhood canvass.

This same educational and security oriented approach is also used with commercial establishments, although security suggestions here often include the use of burglar alarms. Since two problems that can occur with the use of burglar alarms are inadequate alarm systems and false alarms, the type of objective used here would seek to minimize these possibilities.

Objectives for Premise/Home Security and Commercial Security include:

1. Show a statistically significant reduction in the number of nonforce burglaries. (residences only).
2. Show a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of burglary in the surveyed area.
3. Show significant reduction in false alarms in the number of burglaries in progress that are false reports.
4. Show no increase in the number of burglaries where the alarm was nonfunctional due to inadequacies in the system itself (exposed wires, inadequate trip mechanism, etc.).
5. Increase apprehensions from burglaries in progress.

Spokane's Neighborhood Watch project incorporated the first objective in its evaluation. They found a decline in the percent of nonforce entries in the postgrant period from 45.5 percent to 40.6 percent. The decline in the target area was greater than that experienced by the remainder of the city, which could be interpreted that people were in fact taking precautions to eliminate opportunities for burglars. Since Spokane had little overall success in reducing burglary, however, we cannot claim that security surveys indeed led to the reduction of nonforce entries.

Block/Neighborhood Watch. This is the remaining component under the citizen involvement umbrella. In its most organized form this approach attempts to coordinate a block-by-block involvement of neighbors to watch for suspicious activities. Captains of each block are elected or appointed and these individuals, in turn, attempt to inform the rest of the block residents of prevention measures that can be used, such as locks and lighting. They also try to encourage residents to be more aware of

strangers in the area or any suspicious behavior. Residents are requested to inform a neighbor or the block captain if they are planning to be away. The police department should keep lists of the participants enrolled in such a program to plan follow-up activities. Sometimes the property marking aspect is incorporated into the block watch. Most often the block watch is an informal organization of neighbors without the block captain or formal enrollment of participants.

The agencies that have Block Watch as part of their prevention programs feel that it holds the most potential as a technique for reducing burglaries. If it is true that without a sense of community individuals will become increasingly dependent upon centralized authorized for protection from crime, then it is essential to involve citizens at their basic community level--the neighborhood--in order to secure their cooperation with police in this venture. Block watch offers an additional benefit over the other activities discussed in that it helps to foster a sense of identity and responsibility within the community.

Objectives for Block/Neighborhood Watch include:

1. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the report of crimes in progress, and/or clearances due to citizen input.
2. Demonstrate a statistically significant decrease in the incidence of reported burglary by project participants compared to nonparticipants.

Seattle has used the first of these objectives in evaluating its crime prevention project. If communities make a stronger effort to be aware of the suspicious activities in a neighborhood, possibly more apprehensions will be made due to burglary in progress (BIP) calls. Seattle has found promising results in efforts to increase the number of citizen initiated calls about suspicious behavior, especially burglary-in-progress calls. In analyzing the BIP calls for one area which had been designated as a target for block watch services, the burglary in progress calls increased from 9.1 percent to 11.6 percent. In the nonequivalent comparison group without service, the BIP calls increased also, although to a lesser extent from 8.5 percent to 8.8 percent.^{8/} While this evidence is certainly promising, it must not be interpreted as being conclusive proof of project success. That there are confounding factors is clear from the report that the comparison group (those not "treated" by the program had a greater increase in the percentage of calls including suspect information than the project group, and yet experienced a drop in the percent of arrests resulting from such calls.

SUSPECT INFORMATION AND "BIP" CALLS

Suspect Information was:	Treated Area		Untreated Area	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Included in BIP	47 (60.6%)	181 (65.6%)	283 (55.2%)	350 (64.8%)
Not included in BIP	63	95	193	190
TOTAL	160	276	431	540

ARRESTS RESULTING FROM CALLS

Arrest	Treated Area		Untreated Area	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Yes	28 (17.5%)	53 (19.2%)	78 (18.1%)	91 (16.9%)
No	132	223	353	449
Total	160	276	431	540

Spokane tested for the other objective, reduction of project burglaries, in its Neighborhood Watch program. The number of reported burglaries in the project area actually increased while the untreated area experienced a decrease, which was the opposite of the hypothesized result. This may suggest that the project did have the effect of encouraging people to report burglaries and does not necessarily indicate an increase in the absolute number of burglaries.

It does point up one of the hidden difficulties with this type of program. On the one hand, we want to increase the reporting of crime and suspicious activities. On the other hand, we hope to see such reports declining due to a drop in incidents. These two factors are hard to separate when looking at the data in most evaluations. The only way to distinguish between these influences is to do a series of "victimization surveys" which ask citizens if they have been the victim of a crime and if they have reported it. Seattle and Portland have both used this technique to show that these two factors do indeed tend to occur in such a way as to mask the true effectiveness of the project.

With any of the approaches described so far it is up to the citizen to do the actual implementation, such as changing locks or securing windows. In most situations it is also the citizen's responsibility to borrow an engraver to mark property. One exception to this rule was Seattle's target hardening project. With the monies from an LEAA grant the Seattle Housing Authority funded a series of physical changes in four high risk (in terms of incidence of burglary) housing projects. They were able to replace glass doors with solid core doors; better locks were installed, and windows were pinned to prevent access. The "draft" of the evaluation of this project has been completed and does show a statistically significant drop in the burglary rate for the units changed. (See Appendix II for details.)

Almost all projects have developed their own brochures and pamphlets to be distributed as part of the educational approach to burglary prevention. This is in spite of the fact that the National Sheriffs' Association and the Washington State Attorney General's "Crime Watch" both offer free materials.

The components mentioned thus far are usually combined in a single antiburglary campaign. All of the evaluated Seattle and King County projects using this approach report decreases in the number of burglaries in the target areas where the programs

were implemented. In some cases the control, or nontarget areas, also reported decreases. However, the decreases in the target areas were greater relative to nontarget areas except for Spokane (see Appendix II).

Sometimes a latent objective of such projects is to increase the good will between the police and the community. Spokane acknowledged this by including such an objective in their evaluation process. They sent out a questionnaire to a sample of participating residents and also to policemen involved in the project. The results were very positive with only 0.5 percent of the residents responding in negative terms.

They also did a small study of reburglarized homes. For the total target area in Spokane the percent of nonforced entries was 54.4 percent on the average. However, for the re-entered homes 79 percent showed entry by force was necessary the second and third time. This seems to indicate that those homes where burglary has occurred are more likely to be locked the second time around. This is consistent with comments of police chiefs of various projects who feel that the most likely participants in crime prevention programs are those persons previously victimized.

In Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver project funds have been used to purchase mobile vans to be used as an educational aid on wheels for presenting prevention information and target hardening displays. The University of Washington Police also have such a van. Their project is not funded through LEAA, however. The van is called "the Cop Shop" and is driven to locations on campus where foot traffic is heavy. Then officers use the displays inside to show students the appropriate type of locks to be used both in dormitories and for bicycles.

Whether these vans are effective is difficult to measure and since we have no developed measures of effectiveness we may also want to question whether these are efficient uses of grant money or manpower. The use of equipment as a crime preventive technique is an issue that has not yet been adequately addressed, both for alarms (as discussed below) and for vans.

We can suggest an efficiency objective that attempts to get at this aspect of the problem:

Demonstrate a significant reduction in the cost of maintaining, equipping, and staffing a van per person reached compared to cost of holding meetings (or some other community prevention approach) and dispensing information to an equivalent number of people.

In taking a look at the citizen involvement type of crime prevention in both the State of Washington and whatever national projects were available, both generalizations and questions surface. Home security, property marking, and block watch are the three consistent components of such programs. In most instances it is difficult to separate the effects of one from the other because they are implemented as a coordinated approach. Lack of citizen participation or compliance is the most consistent complaint of police departments. As a national phenomenon citizen response has been the weakest part of these projects. Citizen awareness of the projects and of crime prevention techniques seems much higher than actual participation.

Those people that have had premise surveys do not always go out and purchase or change locks, install outside lighting, or comply with suggestions of those who have surveyed the property. It may be that those residents whose locks are adequate use them more frequently than before such information became available. We currently lack information that would allow this type of conclusion.

Property marking has been promoted with great gusto. It seems to be a logical approach to deterring burglars and adding to recovery possibilities. This state's findings in this area are disappointing. Aside from an occasional media "splash" about recovered marked property and the firm belief in its potential on the part of police departments, there is no evidence that burglars are usually deterred by marked property, that ID markings aid in identifying stolen property, or that ID numbers make stolen property more difficult to dispose of.^{9/} In light of this why are these aspects of the ID program continuously promoted? First, though the evidence so far presented is discouraging, it is not of sufficient magnitude to be conclusive. Second, the hypothesis itself seems so rational as to be irresistible. Third, until quite recently, none of the agencies working on burglary prevention has made a serious attempt to link an ID project with an antifencing effort. Thus, departments must rely on the regular patterns of patrol and arrest to recover property. Seattle is initiating an antifencing project. Pierce County has just completed the first year of a combined ID/fencing project and appears optimistic, though initial results are somewhat disappointing. San Jose, California has also launched a major metropolitan effort using Operation Fence with Operation Identification. It will be interesting to see if further evidence improves the ID promise.

One generalization which emerges from Seattle's evaluation suggests that "block watch" has the most promise of the components discussed above as a burglary deterrent. The block watch type of component is something that many neighbors do on an informal basis anyway. It is the type of arrangement that can continue in the same locality despite mobility patterns. As one family moves out the new family can be informed of the community efforts and asked to join or cooperate. The table below^{10/} presents the Seattle findings regarding burglary rates per different service type. All of the homes reported in these data represent residences which received at least one type of service, but not all three, hence the "nonmembers" are still program participants.

	BLOCKWATCH	OPERATION ID	HOME SECURITY
Members	4.86%	5.29%	5.28%
nonmembers	5.59%	5.33%	5.11%

None of these figures were statistically significant; they can only be viewed as possible indicators. This is not an indication for instance, that those that participate in a home security check are more likely to be burglarized than those who do not.

Departmental Procedures

Internal Changes and Improvements. Departmental changes can also contribute to crime prevention. These usually involve improved investigative techniques such as on-the-scene report writing, fingerprinting, or witness follow-up. Detectives can be assigned to handle only burglary investigations, or additional personnel

can be added reducing the caseload and enabling more thorough exploration of each case. Sometimes the department will attempt to maintain an active burglar file. This includes the modus operandi, a general physical description, prior burglary arrests, and may or may not include fingerprint information.

Several departments are trying to encourage citizens to report crimes or suspicious activities more often, in order to increase the number of apprehensions. This is usually done through a media campaign which encourages citizens to use a "911" type of number. Yakima has installed special phone lines for receiving this type of call.

In addition, the department may concentrate its investigative efforts in the area of fencing in order to break the burglary cycle by focusing on the traffic and disposal of stolen goods.

Objectives for burglary investigation personnel or techniques include:

1. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the total clearance rate of burglaries.
2. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the clearance by arrest rate for burglaries.
3. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the number of burglary cases accepted for prosecution.

As of this writing, both Auburn and Seattle have had active projects in improving the investigative capacity of their departments. In Auburn both total clearances and clearances by arrest increased significantly during the project. Seattle had a special project, "Expanded Investigation of Burglary," aimed at such objectives. During this project the arrest rate increased (6 percent to 8 percent) with a concomitant increase in detective productivity. At the same time, the number of felony filings attributable to burglary increased 10 percent.

Antifencing Projects. This is another approach to burglary reduction. The hypothesis here suggests that if the means of distribution becomes hazardous and chaotic, burglars will be discouraged and fewer burglaries will be committed. This also addresses the problems of recovery of stolen property and low arrest rates for burglars. In this type of project primary emphasis is placed on infiltrating a fencing operation through undercover agents or police personnel posing as buyers of such property. Some objectives for antifencing efforts include:

1. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the recovery of stolen property using either dollar value or number of items.
2. Demonstrate a significant increase in the arrest of fences.
3. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the prosecution of known fences.

The King County project attempted to incorporate this component into their program through increased surveillance of pawnshops, etc. The time needed for such an intensive effort was more than the project allowed and had to be discontinued, although they were able to get the licenses for three pawnshops revoked.

Pierce County has a fencing effort in its Burglary Task Force project. They have concentrated efforts on increasing the number of arrests for burglary through surveillance of known and suspected fences. They also maintain a file on known and suspected burglars and want to provide leadership in helping other agencies in the county to focus efforts in these areas. The services of a deputy prosecutor with experience in the prosecution of this type of case has been made available to the project. The evaluation of this effort has just been released. The results at this point indicate "no significant difference" in terms of comparisons of economic loss, arrest rates, and burglary rates before and after. The most significant aspect of this project was the high recovery rate (for stolen property) made by the project team (pre 18 percent, post 75 percent).

Equipment

Types of Equipment. Police and sheriff's departments use radios, usually handheld; burglar alarms; photographic equipment and crime scene investigation kits; night vision scopes and cars for stakeouts; and mobile vans. The vans have been discussed as a means to reach a lot of people with educational materials at a single point of impact. The burglar alarms are the other most frequent equipment purchased. These alarms are owned by the department and loaned out on a rotating basis to those businesses that are high risk or have already experienced a burglary.

Some suggested objectives for alarm projects are:

1. Demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the number of on-site arrests due to notification by alarm.
2. Demonstrate a significant increase in productivity (i.e., police man hours expended) for alarm initiated arrests compared to patrol or detective initiated arrests.
3. Demonstrate a statistically significant reduction in the ratio of false alarms to valid alarms.

The problem of false alarms is of particular concern here because most departments experience such a high rate of false alarms that the response time to burglar alarms is significantly reduced. This, theoretically, reduces the number of arrests on real alarms.

Unfortunately, none of the Washington sites have evaluated their alarm projects yet, so we cannot report on any of the above objectives. There are some encouraging results elsewhere. One measure of efficiency that is of concern here is the cost and problem of false alarms. In order to be successful this problem should be dealt with. In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an alarm project was evaluated using both a target and a control group.^{11/} They found that the burglary rates in the two groups were equivalent over a two year period. However, the on-scene arrests were much higher (29 percent) for the target area than for the control (6 percent). The clearance rate for the alarm sites was 30 percent, and in nonalarm sites it was 20 percent.

Projects in Progress

For those projects that have not been able to submit evaluation reports here are some comments about their status and some preliminary findings.

Walla Walla. In Walla Walla the average number of burglaries per month for 1974 and 1975 was thirty. The reported average so far is twenty-five per month. A comparison of total burglaries for 1975-1976 indicates a decrease of 4 percent as of the third quarter in 1976. Their property recovery rate remains stable at 33 percent. This project, although directed by the police department, is actively supported by the citizens and the local insurance agents. They are affiliated with the state Crime Watch program. They also have taken the educational aspect of the project to the high schools in an effort to reduce the number of juveniles involved in burglary.

Bothell. The Bothell project is currently preparing to evaluate its outcome. The project director indicates that they have had positive response in terms of the numbers of participants enrolling in the program. This project has published its own "Home Security Notebook," which is a do it yourself manual for security measures in the home. They are also trying to get the city to adopt an ordinance tightening the basic security requirements in the building code.

Shelton. The Shelton project has had some initial success in making arrests for burglary, particularly where juveniles are involved. A reason for this may be that this project has, for the first time, made one position available for follow-up of "juvenile offenses." One other feature of this project worthy of mention is that it represents one of the primary examples of police cooperation in this state. The Mason County Sheriff is cooperating with the Shelton Police Department in several crime prevention activities.

Kelso/Longview. Another example of several departments working together is represented by Kelso and Longview working with the Cowlitz County Sheriff. Kelso-Longview are using the Community Service Officer approach in their burglary reduction project. This is the first year of the project and they are currently collecting data for preliminary analysis.

Normandy Park. Normandy Park has experienced a decrease in burglaries from 8 per 1,000 population to 6.8 per 1,000 population, since their program began one year ago. At the same time the percent of clearance by arrest has increased.

Yakima. The unique feature of the project in Yakima is the installation of two phone lines with numbers that will be used exclusively for the reporting of burglaries, in-progress burglaries, and other suspicious activities. The evaluator is planning to do a victimization survey in order to document the extent to which the program may be responsible for an increase in the number of burglaries over the previous year simply due to increased reporting. They will be using senior citizen volunteers and an extensive media campaign for much of the educational work. Through the Police Community Service office a series of security seminars has been conducted for businesses in the area.

Tukwila. Tukwila has found that the presence of the Southcenter Shopping Mall and the surrounding industrial development presents a ready target for burglaries, both residential (there are large numbers of apartments in the area) and commercial. They will be using Explorer Scouts to distribute crime prevention literature and to inscribe property. This is a highly transient area which makes it particularly difficult to apprehend burglars without the cooperation of the local citizenry.

Seattle. Seattle's "Systems Response to Burglary" is a research project and hence in a category by itself. It is a group study of persons arrested for burglary. The final report will be released in 1977. At this time there are some preliminary implications of the study which we may report, with the understanding that the final report may differ slightly. Criminal histories have been gathered on the entire cohort (group) of burglary arrestees for 1969, 1971, and 1973 to 1975. Adjudication data and institutional, probation, and parole data will be gathered and analyzed for the 1973 to 1975 group.

From January 1973 to September 1975, 1,409 arrests were made by the Seattle Police Department for suspicion of burglary. Fifty-five percent of these resulted in charges being filed. Of the remainder that were declined by the King County Prosecutor's Office, the largest portion were investigated and released. Of those cases filed, 30 percent were filed in District Court and 56 percent were filed directly in Superior Court. Four percent were unknown or unrecorded. The apparent reason for the large number of Superior Court filings is a desire to avoid the grand jury-like function of the preliminary hearing in favor of the more expedient procedure of filing.^{12/}

Of the cases filed, 69 percent pleaded guilty and 13 percent were guilty by conviction. The remainder were acquitted (3 percent) or dismissed (15 percent). The majority of offenders were given probation under deferred sentences. Only 12.3 percent were sentenced to prison.

Two comments by the author of this report are interesting to note. One is that the common stereotype of a "hard v. soft" judge did not appear to hold up in these findings. The individual sentencing judge seemed to have little impact on the outcome. Secondly, although a number of cases may be listed as dismissed, dismissals are often an administrative convenience used when the burglary charge is the least prosecutable and is therefore dropped.

Seattle also has a project titled "Single Fingerprint File" which attempts to identify suspects through latent prints found at the scene which are then compared to prints on file with names and descriptions. This has been a cumbersome project to set up but they have recently been rewarded by their first "hit," i.e., the identification of a suspect through his prints.

Moses Lake. The City of Moses Lake has a "Lock Your Door" campaign aimed at stopping larceny from cars. They use senior citizen volunteers to enroll participants in property marking. This has been expanded to include bicycles in an effort to cut down bicycle theft and aid in both discovery and recovery. The police department has automatic light timers as does the Kittitas County Sheriff's Department, which they will loan to people who will be gone from their home for a few days.

Kennewick. The Kennewick Police Department has proposed using a slide presentation based on Pasco's success with such presentations as part of its educational approach. Slides are taken of homes or businesses in the area that are examples of good targets for burglary or that have been burglarized. These are then used at meetings to show people what burglars already know.

Spokane. The Spokane Police Department has a Burglary Reduction Program that will be implemented and coordinated with the county's complementary program in the juvenile division. Both are funded through LEAA. Juveniles account for a large

portion of the burglaries in many cities. These projects will form a team with specialists in juvenile offenses, which will concentrate on intensive surveillance of suspects. Thus far they have made four juvenile and two adult arrests through their efforts.

NATIONAL PROGRAMS

In the last five years, there have been burglary reduction projects of varying types in many states. There are probably more projects that we do not know about than those that we do know about. However, the large scale projects have all had LEAA assistance. The major national projects which have published results are presented here as a means of comparison vis-a-vis Washington projects.

The FBI in cooperation with four major police departments--Birmingham, Alabama; DeKalb County, Georgia; Norfolk, Virginia; and Wilmington, Delaware--has a crime resistance "pilot" program. Two parts are of interest here. The Birmingham project has concentrated on "trafficking in stolen property." This effort has engaged the citizens in a property marking project which is the cornerstone of an effort to identify stolen property and increase the rate of recovery and return. The Wilmington project attempts to educate senior citizens in how to be less vulnerable as targets for purse snatchers and burglars.

Through its local field offices (there are 59 in Washington), the FBI will assist agencies and residents in their jurisdictions in planning and implementing a crime resistance project. Each office has a designated "crime resistance" officer. The publication^{13/} describing these projects is worthy of note because it includes the negative as well as positive aspects. As evidence of success, each of these projects has been institutionalized within its respective agencies after cessation of FBI support.

The Minnesota Crime Watch is one of the largest projects undertaken. This was a coordinated effort by the state to reduce the burglary rates through five strategies: Direct Public Information, Local Agency Implementation, Crime Prevention Training, Crime Reorientation, and Premise Security. Operation Identification was also a component feature of the services offered.

Regarding the success of these five approaches, pre and post surveys indicated a significantly larger number of people had been exposed to information concerning home security after the Direct Public Information campaign than before it. In enrolling local agencies in this effort, the 252 member agencies that joined serve 94.7 percent of the Minnesota population. Of the agencies that enrolled, 43 percent of these have participated in some type of crime prevention training.^{14/}

Of the five strategies, Operation Identification was used most frequently by the implementing agencies. While it is generally conceded that "hard evidence of Operation ID's effectiveness as a burglary deterrent is lacking,"^{15/} Operation ID is related to a lower probability of being burglarized. The statewide estimates for Minnesota indicate that the burglary rate for nonparticipant targets is 3.84 times higher than that of participants. For nonresidential targets the nonparticipants burglary rate is 1.69 times higher than that of participants. No data was reported to indicate whether this difference was due to project activities or simply self selection on the part of participants.

Premise surveys were the least developed part of the program. Of the reporting agencies (N=102) 63 percent conducted surveys. This reached only a small portion of the potential targets, however. There are no indications of the compliance rates of those targets that had been inspected.

The Minnesota program was in effect during part of 1973 and all of 1974. It is still on-going as a coordinated media campaign, with emphasis on implementation and project selection through the local agencies. During 1970-72 residential burglary

rates were increasing in Minnesota at an annual rate of 10.1 percent. In 1973 this rate of increase was 18.3 percent. However, during 1974, the first full year of MCW, the rate decreased to 8.5 percent. Also during this time there was a concomitant increase in the clearance rate from 4.2 percent in the years 1962-72 to 22.3 percent in 1974. The cost per participant household was \$1.47 per unit of service.

In the state of Illinois, Operation Identification was undertaken as a statewide project. Their results were less promising. Their data compared the incidence of six levels of burglary from the most general to the most specific in communities with ID and communities without ID. The evidence revealed no significant differences in the incidence of burglary. Citizen participation levels were considered extremely low which may account for the lack of difference. Even a comparison of nine "high success" ID areas with nine non-ID areas again revealed a nonsignificant difference. Although little data was available from the Chicago area for examination or analysis, what was available indicated that the burglary trend was stable during this time period.

In Portland, Oregon a victimization survey for their Neighborhood Anti-Burglary Program was conducted to give the reported figures more reliability. It was found that slightly less than 7 percent of the participating homes were burglarized, whereas slightly more than 10 percent of the nonparticipating homes were burglarized. Also it was noted that participants of the program reported burglaries more often than nonparticipants (80 percent vs. 65 percent).

The National Sheriff's Association has sponsored a National Neighborhood Watch Program with the aid of a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The evaluation reports that, of the responding agencies, the most positive response has come from the law enforcement staff. In terms of actual enrollment of participating residents in the Watch Program, the greatest success has been with districts where the population is 25,000 or less. This may have some bearing on the disappointing enrollment figures reported by other cities in the Operation Identification Report. Perhaps in the smaller population areas it is easier to approach residents personally-- which is itself the most successful type of approach. Geographically these areas may be easier to control for high risk/low risk areas for burglary. Familiarity and visibility are more likely in these lower population areas.

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning in California has published a handbook entitled Crime-Specific Burglary Prevention Handbook. Six individual projects were implemented in a variety of communities that were divided into risk categories: low risk, low-medium, high medium, and high risk. This was a three-pronged attack focusing on security improvements, improved patrol and surveillance, and investigation. The security personnel found that a door-to-door approach, especially on Sunday, was the most effective way to reach the homeowner. A variety of tactics to improve patrol and surveillance failed to show any statistical improvement in arrests on the scene or clearance by arrest during the projects. Even with improved investigatory techniques, there was no dramatic difference in the clearance rates. Operation ID was used in some of the communities with the idea that marked goods would be readily identifiable to the owners and less easily "fenced." No evidence could be found to support this hypothesis. This finding is consistent with reports on receiving stolen goods and identification of property by Seattle and Phase I of the National Assessment of Operation Identification projects.

In August 1975, the Institute for Public Program Analysis in St. Louis published Operation Identification Projects: Assessment of Effectiveness with the aid of an LEAA grant. This was a national survey of such projects. Their general findings

indicate that of all the projects surveyed, most had been unable to recruit more than a minimal number of participants in their target areas. Seattle is unusual in this respect in that they have been reaching 40 percent of a target area. Much of this is due to the CSO approach with the door-to-door canvassing, which again, is a costly approach to crime prevention.

This report indicates that Operation Identification participants do have significantly lower burglary rates after joining than before joining. This is consistent with the findings from most of the Washington projects. The report also claims that city-wide burglary rates have not been reduced in cities with the ID projects. Some of the cities in Washington have experienced a reduction in overall burglary rates; however, there is no indication that this is a result of the programs. It is sometimes the continuation of a downward trend in burglary.

No evidence was found nationally that indicated that the ID projects increase either apprehensions or convictions of burglars. Some of the cities in Washington do report increases in arrests and clearances; but these increases are not attributable to the ID aspect of any burglary reduction project.

This has been a brief summary of those "national" locations that reported outcome findings for their projects. Unfortunately, though the presentation is neither conclusive nor comprehensive, it does account for all the locations that could be documented in the writers' search. The literature supports the idea that there are burglary reduction projects all over the country. References are consistently made to various towns where projects are "highly successful." Beyond this phrase, there is no reporting of the degree of success nor what "success" itself consists of. The overall conclusion that one gets in undertaking such a literature search is that the belief in the potential for success is strong, from both law enforcement personnel and citizens. The actual success has been difficult to document; attempts to do so have met with difficulty and some of the results, such as the Illinois project, have been very disappointing.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

There are many concerns which are inherent in all social research, all of which are readily apparent in the evaluations we have reviewed. Among the common concerns which evaluators have mentioned in their reports are the following:

1. An inability to control for all of the potential causes for the observed findings. This means that even when objectives are met, the evaluator cannot claim that the "success" observed was caused by the activities of the project.
2. Inaccuracies in reporting or recording data. This frequently results when the data is being collected by a third party, or by project personnel who may resent the extra burden of completing special forms.
3. Changes in a) the treatment approach, b) the assignment to control and experimental groups, c) or the objectives being sought. It is obvious that the findings of evaluation research are limited by the number of variables that were isolated and controlled for. Any time a program changes, it reduces the quality of the data collected on that variable, and hence the ability of the evaluator to interpret the findings. This is not an admonition to maintain the status quo, but merely a lamentation on the difficulties of social research.

There are yet other research problems that are worthy of special attention as they relate to the evaluation of burglary reduction projects. The first of these is the problem of the extreme variability of the data. One of the consequences of this variability is that the data reported in the evaluation reports are subject to another, often less favorable interpretation. This is not always caused by small samples, which tend to exaggerate change, particularly when expressed in percentage terms. It is true that a number of the evaluations of burglary projects had relatively small numbers of burglaries to deal with, but the problem seems to extend beyond that. Even Seattle's burglary rate does not represent a nice neat straight line, when charted over time. If the burglary rate is fluctuating without the effect of a project, how can we be sure that the fluctuations observed during and after a project result from the project itself. The project in Kirkland presents us with a dramatic example.

Here, the annual residential burglary rate without the influence of a project has fluctuated more than 50 percent in some compared years. The 1970-71 years on the chart below are an example. The monthly rates may vary even more dramatically as can be seen in the second chart, from a low of two to a high of thirty-four.

Note that the annual burglary rate seems to be declining ('73 v. '72) even before the project begins ('74). When the monthly averages for the precomparison period and post comparison period are statistically tested, the post period has a significantly lower monthly average. However, when the second and third years of the project ('75 and '76) are compared, there is a statistically significant rise in monthly burglaries in the last year of the project. Although the monthly average for the third project year is no greater than that of the first project year. A similar result was obtained in Seattle comparing the first and second years of operation.

What this suggests is not that the Kirkland report misrepresented the success of the burglary program there. Rather, it suggests that the data are of such a

nature that no firm conclusions can be drawn, even when statistical significance can be demonstrated. In the case of the Kirkland data, we might explain the unusual turnaround in findings by reference to the idea, proposed by Matthews et al. in Seattle, that this type of project has an effect which is limited to around one year.

CHART A 16/

ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY RATE FOR CITY OF KIRKLAND, WASHINGTON

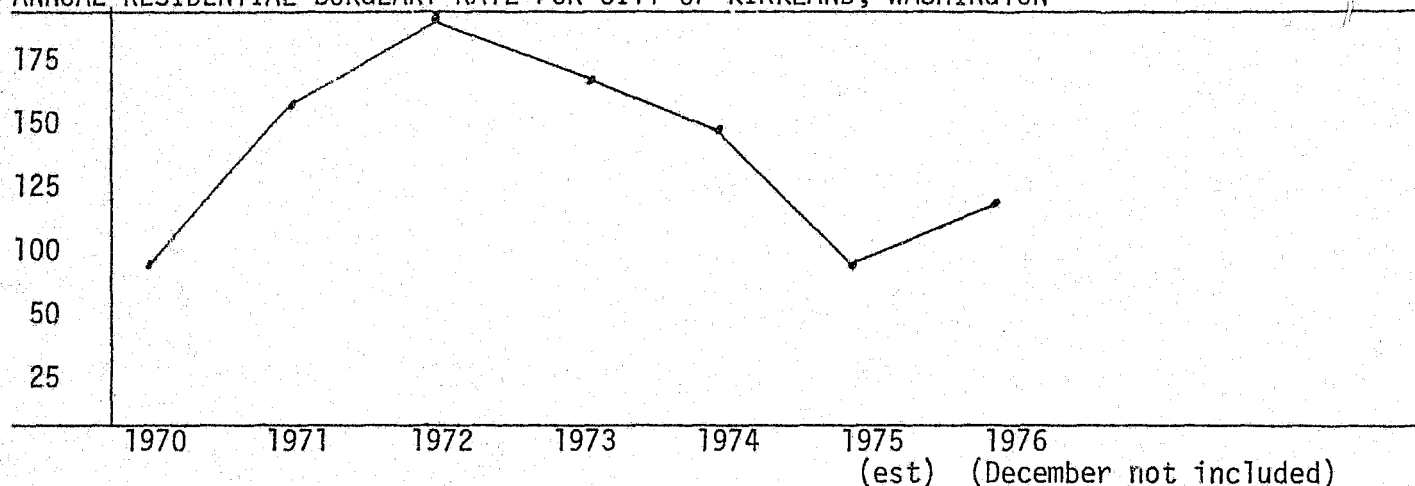


CHART B 17/

NUMBER OF REPORTED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES BY MONTH, 1973-1976

	PRE PERIOD		POST PERIOD		
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1976
JANUARY	11	13			16
FEBRUARY	6	10		6	13
MARCH	6	24		3	10
APRIL	2 (low)		21	12	15
MAY	13		6	7	2
JUNE	9		15	13	10
JULY	13		8	12	12
AUGUST	19		8	7	12
SEPTEMBER	18		6	7	19
OCTOBER	26 (high)		21	10	5
NOVEMBER	18		11	7	
DECEMBER	25		7	3	
MONTHLY AVERAGE			11.4	7.3	11.4* (t=2.14, p<.05)*

PERIOD MEAN = 14.2
t=2.33, 44 df, p= .02

PERIOD MEAN = 9.8

*Figures calculated by these writers, all other figures from original evaluation report

One of the ways in which evaluators have sought to cope with the problem of the variability of data and the uncertainties of interpretation is to deal directly with the victim of crime, instead of relying solely on police records of reported crime. This is called "victimization" research.

Victimization studies have been done in a number of American cities in the past few years. Relying on data reported to police departments as the sole indicator of actual crime is a problem. It can be especially troublesome when program effect is being measured. With regard to burglary, the most frequent problems with reporting rates are:

1. At least 40 percent of the victims simply do not report crimes to the police.
2. The reporting rate may vary within census tracts or from neighborhood to neighborhood.
3. It is possible for a crime prevention program to increase the reported crime in an area as this is often one of the program objectives. Unless we have more accurate assessments of "crime" prior to the project, it might appear that the project is self-defeating when burglary rates rise. Further, this may actually mask a decrease in burglary incidents.

In a national victimization survey of the nation's five largest cities, "Burglary uniformly produced the highest household victimization rate"^{18/} compared to other crime categories. In another victimization survey of thirteen cities, householders indicated a reporting rate of 55 percent to the police of all attempted and completed burglaries. Victimization studies in Bellevue and Seattle have reporting rates of 40 percent and 46 percent respectively.

It is not possible for every city to undertake such a survey as they are costly in terms of money and man hours. For small cities and rural towns a victimization survey could be very expensive and irrelevant if their crime rates are low to begin with. However, given the evidence that has already been gathered in this state and nationally, the assumption that crime is underestimated is certainly appropriate.

The phenomenon of "displacement" is another methodological concern; it represents an alternative explanation to those claiming project success. This theoretically occurs when a burglar moves his activities to an area other than that where he has been working, resulting in a decline in burglary in the project area. For those involved in burglary reduction projects this suggests that the project merely shifted the burglary activities to the surrounding area.

In most of the reports reviewed there was concern for displacement as a project variable. Two of the projects in this state, Spokane and Seattle, attempted to test for displacement to surrounding neighborhoods. Neither city found that displacement had occurred. The Seattle Police Department conducted an evaluation effort independent of that done by the Law and Justice Planning Office. Their report confirmed the LJPO claim that no evidence of displacement was found. This report indicated finding no evidence of displacement from residential burglary to nonresidential burglary either.

This issue is addressed in the National Evaluation of Operation Identification Report. The cities of Denver and St. Louis were reported to have found some evidence for displacement.^{19/} These were not extensive evaluation efforts, however. The evidence from Portland, Oregon, on the other hand, tends to support Seattle's finding of no identifiable displacement effect.

Perhaps, then, displacement is a theoretical construct that has outlived its usefulness. If burglary is reduced in a target area only to increase in the locations surrounding the experimental area, then the program has not actually decreased burglary, only changed the location. This is not entirely discouraging. Theoretically, the target area could serve as the epicenter of an ever-expanding project area. As displacement continued to take place (assuming this would occur in a constant manner) the effect of the project would expand in ever-widening circles. This would then be a positive indicator of project effect which could be identified and analyzed by an evaluator.

It is also possible that the assumptions some have made about the crime of burglary are in error. Displacement assumes a professional burglar that is deterred from his occupation in one location by ID, locked doors, etc., and simply takes his vocational skills into the next closest area.

Perhaps casual burglars account for a larger portion of the burglary in residences than we had assumed in the past. It may be that casual burglars are deterred by the efforts of burglary reduction projects; perhaps some of the "success" recorded thus far is accounted for by this type of situation. A second problem that deserves special mention is the length of the project's effect. It is inevitable that someone should ask, "where success can be shown, how long will it last?" At the police department level it is possible for crime prevention programs to be incorporated into the regular functions of the department, especially those departments that maintain some type of community relations program. These departments can incorporate crime prevention education into their community meetings with residents and businessmen. However, the degree to which a community itself can maintain interest and participation in Operation Identification or Blockwatch is another issue. There is an assumption here that interest level and participation are equivalent to program effectiveness.

Seattle is the only project of any size both nationally and within the state that has attempted to address this issue. What they have found is that there is an apparent "decay effect." Their data suggest that project effects last from twelve to eighteen months. The report cautions that these data are tentative but this question should be addressed, especially since the national report indicates that maintaining interest in crime prevention was not an important project activity for any of the projects they reviewed.

If these burglary programs have even a small measure of success, we must ask "where do all the burglars go?" Spokane and Seattle have said they do not go to surrounding targets within the city. Since Bellevue, Kirkland, and Auburn have claimed success with their programs, we cannot assume that Seattle's burglars are shunted off to the suburbs. Commercial burglaries in these areas are also decreasing, thus we cannot claim a transfer from residential to nonresidential burglaries. To believe that burglars are dissuaded from a life of crime because doors are locked, windows are watched, and property marked seems difficult to accept--although it would appear that this is the basic hypothesis of these projects. We do not know if burglars who are discouraged by reduction programs turn to other illegal means - such as robbery, purse snatching, shoplifting, or assaults. The interesting thing about the increased emphasis on burglary is that a number of departments are reporting increases in clearance rates which would indicate that there are other sources of deterrence operating; perhaps the overall effect of these factors is to combine in such a way as to actually discourage people from becoming burglars of opportunity. If deterrence can be said to occur, it would seem that it is most likely to have an effect on the nonprofessional.

BURGLARY PROFILES

Aside from burglary rates, several of the Washington projects and two national publications have concerned themselves with the exploration of just who the burglar is, and where and how he works. What is presented here is a summary of the findings and comments of all state projects that indicated anything in this area. It is meant to be descriptive rather than generally applicable to the population of burglars.

Washington

Commercial burglaries seem to take place predominately at night, while residential burglaries occur primarily during the day. Burglaries, by their nature, take place when the premises are not occupied, thus making it difficult to pin down even an approximate time on many break-ins. Residential burglars seems to prefer the weekdays with midweek being the busiest; commercial burglars prefer the weekends.

The point of entry for residential burglary is evenly divided between doors and windows, with a slight increase in nonforced points of entry through windows. Since nonforced points of entry are more frequent for the suburban locations compared to the urban locations, this may reflect a general lack of caution in the suburban areas. Perhaps this is due to an assumption that crime does not appear in suburban neighborhoods. When the incidence of nonforced entry does not decline, it can be discouraging since the aim of many of these projects is to make the premises more secure against this possibility. It may mean that people are concentrating on locking their doors and forgetting about their windows, especially on mild days.

National

Thomas Reppetto in Residential Crime and Harry Scarr in Patterns of Burglary have assembled an impressive amount of data that lends itself to some overall generalizations about burglars and how they operate. Together their information covers the years 1967-1970. Although dated, the information is confirmed by what is available from Washington and thus worth consideration.

Both studies correlate a number of factors with the crime of residential burglary. Scarr and Reppetto agree that the most significant factor that is consistent in predicting the burglary risk is the percent of population between sixteen and twenty-four years of age. In areas with concentrations of this age group, the burglary risk factor is likely to be high. Reppetto reports that 95 percent of the burglars in the 1970 Uniform Crime Reports were males, and the median age was seventeen years.

Other factors were examined including the type of neighborhood, race, occupation, income level, education, etc. None was individually considered to be a good predictor of involvement in burglary. It is sufficient to say that most burglars do not come from high socio-economic backgrounds. Occupancy rate and "social cohesiveness" of a neighborhood were related to the likelihood of low burglary rates. As scores for these factors went up, the burglary risk lessened; as scores went down, the burglary risk tended to increase.

Both of these studies confirmed the problematic aspect of burglary for law enforcement purposes. A high portion of the burglaries were not discovered until some time

after the act. Burglars prefer the unattended home which presents less risk to them. Of those burglaries reported to the police, only 10 percent result in the apprehension of a suspect. No on-the-scene witnesses are available. This is the basis for including objectives that deal with reducing response time in some of the projects.

Burglars that were interviewed revealed that those individuals who were willing to travel the furthest distance to "work," were considered the more professional of burglars and were willing to take items that cost more and needed sophisticated means of disposal such as jewelry and silver. Those burglars under twenty-five years were more amateurish, traveled the shortest distance to work, and preferred easily fenced items such as home entertainment equipment. Interviews indicated that the casual burglar is more likely to be deterred by involvement in the criminal justice system. The professional has found the time spent in prisons, awaiting trial, etc., a part of the job and not a deterrent.

Given all this, it seems fair to say that the quality and quantity of the data and the material generated by the Washington projects are certainly equal to and may be superior to the national studies that have been done. Unequivocal success is still elusive, however. Directly attributing success (a decline in burglaries) to the projects has been difficult, for all the reasons just discussed in the section on "research problems." In most cases project implementation and a decline in burglaries have at least occurred at the same time. Intuitively we want to say that burglary prevention projects work and have cooperative aspects that are positive, such as the relationship between the police and the community. The evidence found in Seattle for a "decay effect" bears watching; and may indicate a need for incorporating a follow-up aspect into the planning for such programs. The projects presented here have all claimed "success" to some degree. It is hoped that in another year the empirical data will more strongly support this claim.

Two issues which have not been substantively addressed here but raise questions nevertheless are: 1) the extent of juvenile involvement in residential burglary and 2) the association of drug or alcohol abuse in residential burglary. In the past, such associations have been noted and cited as primary causes for burglary. In our research these issues were not addressed except by Scarr and Reppetto. Both state and national evaluations simply made no mention of these factors. This may be due to a tendency for the evaluators to concentrate on projects and their effects rather than investigation into causative factors. Perhaps such theories are no longer "in vogue" as explanations for burglaries. Most likely it is because burglary prevention programs concentrate on the effects of burglary and prevention rather than who the burglar is or why he is a burglar.

In any case, although these issues remain problematic we have not addressed them either but do wish the reader to know that we recognize the absence of such discussion.

Footnotes

- 1/ For further information see Harry Scarr, Patterns of Burglary and Thomas Repetto, Residential Burglary.
- 2/ The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 1975 (UCR) indicates that these are the crimes which are most likely to be reported and which occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison. Also called Part I Crimes by the FBI, these include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and theft.
- 3/ All figures are taken from UCR Handbook 1975. Their figures do not include estimates for agencies not reporting.
- 4/ The high rate of burglary in 1974 raises a problem in interpreting our data. It is possible that, due to chance fluctuation, the burglary rate was artificially high in 1974 and has since dropped back. This suggests that the cause is due to chance and not to the influence of burglary projects. This is referred to in the jargon of statistics as "regression to the mean." It constitutes our alternative explanation to the positive effects reported by the projects discussed below.
- 5/ UCR 1975, p. 29.
- 6/ Ibid., p. 54.
- 7/ This figure is misleading, however, as the range is large and "per household" does not necessarily refer to the number of households served. It may be based on total households in the area or total households visited whether occupants were home or not. It also does not indicate whether this figure is for each service, total services, or even attempted services. Most homes receive more than one service.
- 8/ This difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = + 5.24$; with 1 df, probability equals .02).
- 9/ This is supported by the national findings in the Operation Identification Evaluation Report.
- 10/ Grant #1485, Final Report -- 2/1/2 years, p.10.
- 11/ Thomas White et al., Police Burglary Prevention Programs, p. 72.
- 12/ Grant #75-C-0185, Progress Report, 11-3-76, p. 6.
- 13/ Crime Resistance, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- 14/ Minnesota "Crime Watch," p. 186.
- 15/ National Evaluation of Operation Identification Projects, p. 12.
- 16/ Kirkland Evaluation Report, October 1975, grant #1352, p.11a.
- 17/ Kirkland Evaluation Report, December 1976, grant #0051, p.8.

18/ Criminal victimization in the Nation's five largest cities, p. 31.

19/ Heller et al., Operation Identification Projects: Assessment of Effectiveness, LEAA - NILECJ, August 1975, p. XIII.

APPENDIX I

The following is a list of projects in the State of Washington by name and designation.

URBAN LOCATIONS

Spokane	Burglary Reduction Program *Neighborhood Watch
Pierce County	Burglary Task Force Crime Prevention Unit
Tacoma	Crime Prevention Unit
Snohomish County	Public Awareness
Vancouver	Crime Prevention Vehicle
Seattle	*Community Crime Prevention Expanded Investigation of Burglary Single Fingerprint System Pre-Anti Fencing Project Mobile Citizens Involvement Unit Systems Response to Burglary

SUBURBAN LOCATIONS

Kennewick	Burglary Reduction Project
Richland	Burglary Reduction Project
Pasco	Burglary Reduction Project
Normandy Park	Burglary/Larceny Amelioration
Yakima	Operation "On Guard"
Bothell	Burglary Reduction
Kelso/Longview/ Cowlitz	Regional Crime Prevention/ Community Awareness Program
Mason County/Shelton	Burglary Prevention
Bremerton	Crime Alert
Kittitas County	Burglary Reduction
Bellingham	Felony Reduction Project
Algona	Burglary Reduction Project
Fircrest	Crime Watch/Burglary Prevention

Auburn	Burglary Intruder Alarms
Tukwila	Burglary Amelioration
Clark County	Crime Prevention Program
Renton	Target Crime Reduction
Des Moines	Theft Reduction through Information and Public Support (TIPS)
Kirkland	*Community Crime Prevention
Bellevue	*Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention
Auburn	*Burglary/Auto Theft Reduction Team

RURAL LOCATIONS

Walla Walla	Crime Reduction/Public Awareness and Police-Community Relations
Aberdeen	Neighbors Against Burglary
Hoquiam	Neighbors Against Burglary
Moses Lake	Community Crime Prevention
Whitman County	Neighborhood Watch
Toppenish	Burglary Reduction Project
Sunnyside	Burglary Reduction Project
Dayton	Burglar Intruder Alarms
Othello	Alarms for Commercial Burglaries
Walla Walla County	Burglar Alarm System

*These projects have completed some type of formal evaluation.

This chart is taken from the LEAA prescriptive package Police Burglary Prevention Programs by Thomas White et al. It is reproduced here to provide the reader with an alternative program description that may be useful when "shopping" for an appropriate project component.

SHOPPING LIST FOR BURGLARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS COMPONENTS

Prescriptive Package

Police Burglary Prevention Programs by Thomas White et al.

Level of Effort	Program Components						
	Crime Pattern & Vulnerability Analysis	Community Education	Premise Surveys	Property Marking	Anti-Fencing	Patrol	Alarms
Passive	Perform analysis of reported burglaries. Ascertain distribution of burglaries by M.O. and site characteristics.	Speak only on unsolicited request. Make printed material available to be picked up.	Conduct surveys only in response to unsolicited request. Rely on voluntary compliance with security ordinances.	Make engraving tools available for borrowing by citizens. Have citizens use their own engravers.	Check on pawn shops and other places dealing in second-hand goods.	Conduct routine patrol.	Respond only to selected types of privately operated alarms.
Active	Perform surveys of sites to ascertain degree of coverage by type of burglary prevention activities and levels of victimization.	Advertise availability of services and directly solicit opportunities for presentation. Distribute printed material door to door, or by mail. Sponsor crime prevention exhibits in public areas and in vans.	Advertise availability of services, directly solicit appointments to conduct surveys. Enforce existing security ordinances.	Advertise availability of engraving tools. Offer door-to-door engraving service. Maintain up-to-date records of participant identification numbers.	Conduct undercover operations. Coordinate activities and intelligence with other jurisdictions.	Conduct: Burglary specific patrol. Truancy patrol. Bicycle patrol. Surveillance of suspects. Saturation of high-crime area.	Conduct alarm installation and surveillance in high-incidence target, Levy fines on excessive false alarms.
Advocacy	Propose or conduct demonstrations or experiments as indicated by above results.	Interact with private and government organizations to promote crime prevention through environmental design (e.g., structure, landscape, lighting). Address conflicts with fire and other safety requirements.	Promote or review legislation on commercial and residential security standards.		Promote or review legislation regulating the sale of second-hand goods.		

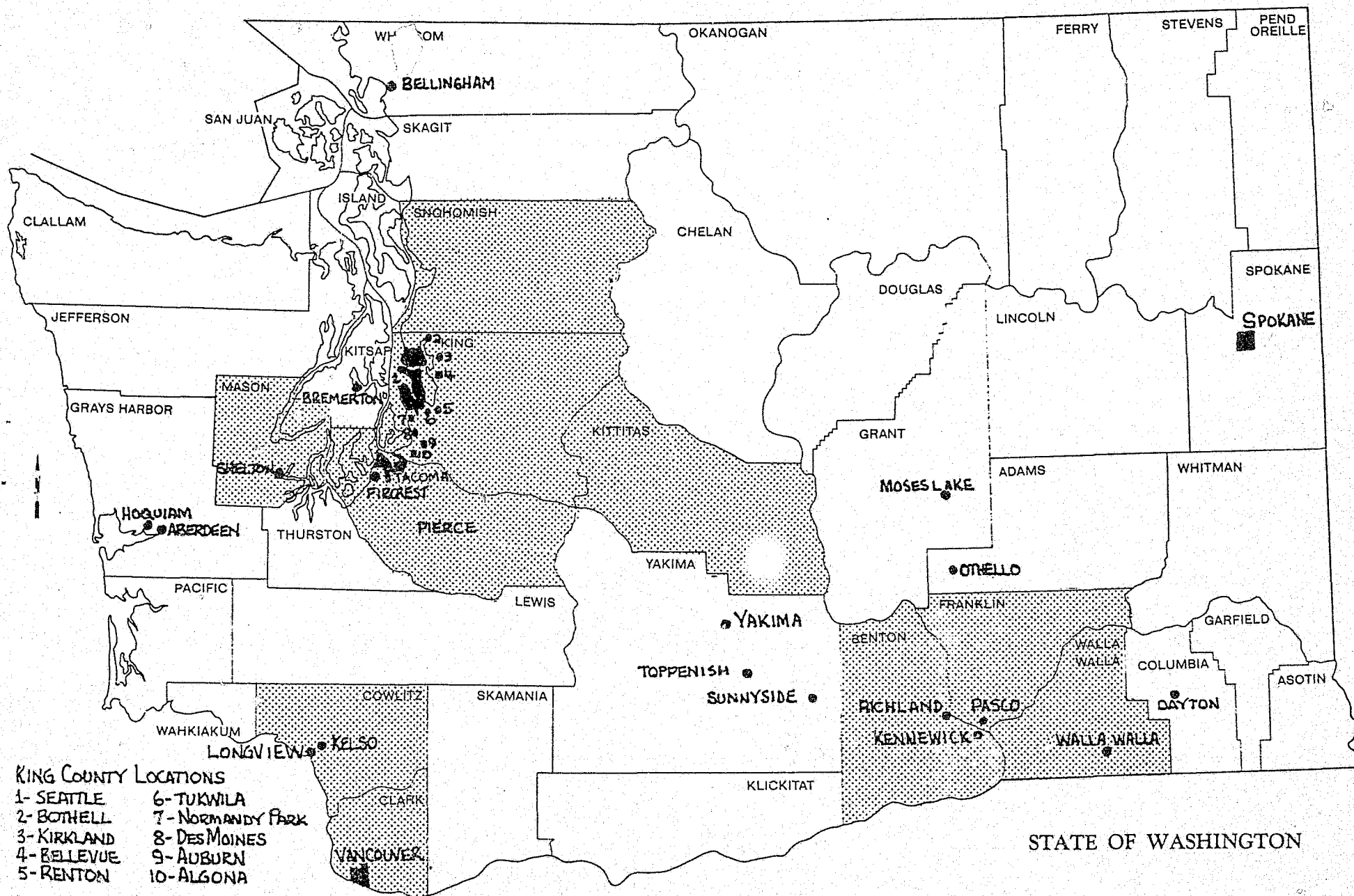
TYPE CHART

Type of program component with a listing of projects participating in each.

Citizen Involvement and Education			Departmental			
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION	PREMISE SECURITY (residential)	BLOCKWATCH	EDUCATION/AWARENESS	INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER
Seattle**	Seattle**	Seattle**	King County**	Seattle**	Seattle	Commercial Security Auburn Moses Lake
King County** (unincorp.)	King County**	King County**	Clark County	Auburn**	Hoquiam	
Auburn**	Auburn**	Auburn**	Attorney General (state)	Kittitas County	Renton	Target Hardening Bellingham Seattle**
Mason County	Spokane**	Spokane**	Yakima	Pierce County	Tacoma	
Bellevue**	Bellevue**	Mason County	Snohomish County	Sunnyside	Vancouver	Fencing Seattle
Kirkland**	Kirkland**	Bellevue**	Tacoma	King County**	Toppenish	King County
Walla Walla (city)	Walla Walla	Kirkland**	Toppenish		Yakima	Apprehension through Citizen Reporting
Clark County	Moses Lake	Walla Walla	Normandy Park		Walla Walla (county)	King County
Hoquiam	Yakima	Tacoma	Kelso/Longview/Cowlitz		Othello	Tacoma Yakima
Moses Lake	Des Moines	Bothell	Bremerton		Auburn	Des Moines Bremerton Aberdeen
Snohomish County	Toppenish	Vancouver	Pierce County		Dayton	
Bothell	Sunnyside	Des Moines	Aberdeen		Fircrest (Town of)	Single Fingerprint File Seattle
Des Moines		Toppenish	Sunnyside		Algona	
Toppenish		Whitman	Bellingham		U of W Police*	Bicycle I.D. Moses Lake
Kittitas County		Kittitas	Pasco			System's Response to Burglary Seattle
Pierce County		Aberdeen	Kennewick			
Pasco		Richland	Tukwila			Adult/Juvenile Burg. Team Spokane
Kennewick						
Aberdeen						
Kelso/Longview/Cowlitz						
Tukwila						

*not an LEAA funded project
**evaluation completed

LOCATIONS OF LEAA FUNDED BURGLARY REDUCTION PROJECTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, 1976



STATE OF WASHINGTON

APPENDIX II

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The Comparative Burglary Rates Chart presents the results from a number of projects which were able to designate a particular area within their jurisdiction as a control area. These control areas are believed to be similar to the area being treated in terms of the incidents of burglary experienced. In some cases, this assumption did not prove to be particularly accurate, but it is always useful to be able to compare what happened in one area with what happened elsewhere. Additional data from Seattle's crime prevention project, as well as the target hardening project from Seattle, are presented here as it was felt that the chart would be misleading without some representation from that source. The other project of findings presents a group of findings that did not have a control area, usually because they represent projects that attempted to treat the city as a whole. Ordinarily findings from such a project would be considered less reliable because of the absence of the element of comparison. However, in these instances the before and after data collected was of such a nature that we would be remiss in excluding it.

Examining this list of findings, we find results which range from successful to unsuccessful, with the majority being on the plus side. One remarkably consistent finding is that where burglary does go down in the experimental or treated area, it usually also goes down in the control area as well (although to a lesser extent). Thus, it is possible that these programs are more successful than they appear because they are having an effect on citizens who are not receiving services directly. It is also possible, of course, that the decline is caused by something unrelated to the project. In fairness, however, it must be reported that the weight of the evidence is definitely in favor of the projects.

COMPARATIVE BURGLARY RATES*

CITY	PRE	TARGET AREA	POST	PRE	CONTROL AREA	POST	TEST	AND	COMMENTS
AUBURN	BURGLARY PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS/YR 11.2		5.0	9.7		8.6			SAMPLE TOO SMALL FOR REALISTIC RESULTS NO TEST RUN - THIS IS A THREE MONTH COMPARISON ONLY
SEATTLE - SEA KING VICTIMIZE DATA - 3rd YEAR	BURGLARY PER 100 HOUSEHOLD/YR 6.34		4.04	10.43		9.95			USING TWO CENSUS TRACTS FOR THE TARGET AREA AND THE ADJACENT AREA FOR THE CONTROL TARGET AREA $\chi^2=3.24$ p.07 MARGINAL
SEATTLE (TARGET HARD- ENING	MEAN MONTHLY BURGLARY PER 100 HH/YR 5.88		3.27	9.18		8.36			MEAN DIFFERENCE = 2.64 p .05
SEATTLE P.D. REPORT ON GRANT 1161 MONTHLY AVERAGE	TOTAL BURGLARY/MO. 391.7 RESIDENTIAL 295.5 NON-RESIDENTIAL 96.2		408.8 (+4.4%) 316.1 (+6.0%) 92.7 (-3.6%)	628.2 447.1 181.1		746.0 (+18.8%) 548.0 (+22.5%) 193.0 (+ 6.6%)			WILCOXON TEST SHOWED ALL 3 FIGURES TO BE SIGNIFICANT AT THE .05 LEVEL
BELLEVUE 2nd YEAR	MEAN MONTHLY BURGLARIES 4.81 LINEAR REGRESSION EQUATION $Y=4.18 + .280x$		2.33 $Y=6.38 - .507x$	3.57 $Y=54.65 + 1.989x$		2.95 $Y=57.91 + .371x$			T = 3.545 TARGET p .005 T = 1.577 NON-TARGET NOT SIGNIFICANT REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ANALYSIS RESULTS SUGGEST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN BOTH AREAS
SPOKANE 2YR	AVERAGE BURGLARIES PER MONTH 55.2		55.5	147		146.6			$\chi^2=.595$ NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO AREAS

		EXPERIMENTAL AREA		CONTROL AREA		
		PRE	POST	PRE	POST	
SPOKANE 3 YR	AVERAGE BURGLARIES PER MONTH	55.2	59.2	147	142.3	$\chi^2=.3773$ NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE
SEATTLE	BURGLARY IN PROGRESS CALLS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT OF ALL BURGLARY REPORTS	9.1	11.6	8.5	8.8	THIS PROVED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT IN SPITE OF THE SMALL PERCENTAGE BECAUSE OF THE LARGE SAMPLE OBTAINED $\chi^2=4.82$ TARGET AREA p.05
KING COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREA)	AVERAGE BURGLARIES PER MONTH	78.1	67.6 (-13.4%)	DESIGNATED CONTROL AREA 83.8	10.1 (+20.5%)	NO TEST FOR SIGNIFICANCE WAS DONE HOWEVER, THE RESULTS DO LOOK PROMISING
				ALL OF UNINCORPORATED KING COUNTY EXCEPT TARGET AREA 351.9	386.4 (+ 5.6%)	REPORT DID NOTE POOR CITIZEN PARTICI- PATION AND A SLIGHT INCREASE IN INVEST- IGATION TIME PER CASE

*CONTAINS DATA ON THOSE PROJECTS WHICH HAD A SPECIFIC AREA WITHIN THE JURUSDICTION SET ASIDE AS A COMPARISON GROUP

OTHER PROJECT DATA

CITY	PRE	POST	STATISTICAL TEST	SIGNIFICANCE
AUBURN - 2 year (75)	AVERAGE MONTHLY BURGLARIES PRE = 18.38	POST = 13.83	T-TEST	T= 2.70 p .05 at 30 df
AUBURN - 3 year (76)	AVERAGE MONTHLY BURGLARIES PRE = 18.27	POST = 15.35	T-TEST	T= 1.74 NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT
BELLEVUE - 1½ year	MEAN MONTHLY RATE PER HOUSEHOLDS PRE - 3.64	POST 2.91	T-TEST	T= 2.5 p .025 for 22 df
KIRKLAND - 2 year	REGRESSION EQUATION (A MATHAMATICAL EXPRESSION OF THE RATE OF INCREASE FOR THE INCIDENTS OF BURGLARY) $Y = 1.06 (X) + 5.74$	$Y = -0.29 (X) + 12.25$	REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ANALYSIS	STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THIS CASE, CAN BE INFERRED FROM A COMPARISON OF THE TWO REGRESSION EQUATIONS. THE PRE PROJECT LINE PREDICTS AN INCREASE OF BURGLARIES PER MONTH WHILE THE POST TEST PREDICTS A REDUCTION
KIRKLAND - 3 year CUMULATIVE FINDINGS	REGRESSION EQUATION $Y = 1.06 (X) 5.74$		REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ANALYSIS	THE APPEARANCE OF A POST-TEST DECREASE IN BURGLARY ALMOST DISAPPEARS WITH THE ADDITION OF DATA. (THE POST-TEST NOW SHOWS A STRAIGHT LINE, WHICH IS STILL SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT THAN THE PRE-TEST INCREASE.)

APPENDIX III

The data from Seattle are significant not only because of the amount of data, but because they have data relating to the same variables, from different sources. The chart presents data relating to two things: the burglary rate and the reporting rate. The project hoped to be able to show a reduction in burglaries, particularly among participants and particularly in the treated, or experimental, area. They also hoped to show that the reporting rate for this group increased, which would indicate a greater awareness of and concern for the problem of residential burglary. This data must be approached from the perspective that there are potentially (participants, nonparticipants in the area serviced by the program, and others) three groups of people for whom we might have two sets of data (one for before the project "treatment," and one after--post). Not all of the sources of information had data on all of these groups, but all are represented somewhere on the chart.

The findings for the incidence of burglary are interesting, and rather difficult to interpret. The first piece of evidence comes from the project itself. This represents data on all project participants by the year of the project's operation and shows some rather surprising results. It seems that the first and third years proved to be quite successful, while the second year did not. The second piece of evidence, official police records, presents even more dramatic evidence of this. In the second year, the evaluation reports that the untreated area outperformed the treated area to a degree which proved statistically significant. What is most troublesome about this data is the figure for the three year cumulative total which shows a highly favorable drop in burglaries in the homes of project participants. This cannot be accounted for by tremendous improvement in the figures for the third year, although that may well have been an important factor. The project did report a great improvement in the percentage of homes participating in the third year. In fact, they were able to increase the minimum saturation figure from 30 percent to 40 percent during the third year. Nevertheless, it is also true that in the third year, the project changed the method of collecting victimization information, and this has undoubtedly affected the results. The other data reported relates to any potential differences between treated and untreated residences in the area serviced by the project. These data are inconclusive, but do suggest that project treated homes are burglarized less than the others.

The second set of data refers to reporting rates, and again shows a rather inconsistent pattern. Based on the data presented here, it would seem inappropriate to draw any specific conclusions other than that reporting rates seem to have increased over time in all three of the groups under consideration.

CHANGE IN SEATTLE BURGLARY RATE

COMPARISON DATA

DATA SOURCE	BURGLARY INCIDENTS				STATISTICAL TEST		RESULTS
PROJECT VICTIMIZATION SURVEY	BURGLARY RATE PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS PER SIX MONTHS						
	PRE		POST				
	YEAR 1 = 5.35		YEAR 1 = 3.05		YR. 1 $\chi^2 = 5.54$		p .05
	YEAR 2 = 3.77		YEAR 2 = 3.71		YR. 2 $\chi^2 = .01$		NOT SIGNIFICANT
	*YEAR 3 = 4.46 (CUMULATIVE TOTAL)		YEAR 3 = 2.34		YR. 3 $\chi^2 = 46.13$		p .001
TOTAL BURGLARIES							
OFFICIAL BURGLARY REPORTS	EXPERIMENTAL AREA (BOTH TREATED AND UNTREATED HOMES)			CONTROL AREA			
	PRE	POST	DIFFERENCE	PRE	POST	DIFFERENCE	
	YEAR 1 = 567	(12mo.) 544	-2.3%	YEAR 1 = 5949	6586	+11.7%	$\chi^2 = 4.67$
	YEAR 2 = 906	(8mo.) 828	-3.9% (ANNUAL ADJUSTED RATE)	YEAR 2 = 7066	5925	-15.3%	
	(11 MONTH FOLLOW-UP)						
	YEAR 3 = NO FOLLOW-UP DATA AVAILABLE						$\chi^2 = 4.70$
						p .05 (BUT WITH 18 MONTH POST DATA, THE CHANGE IN THE TREATED AREA BECOMES +3.5% VS +7.3% FOR THE CONTROL AREA)	
							p .05 FAVORING THE NON-TREATED AREA!
SEA KING VICTIMIZATION (TWO PROJECTS AND TWO NON-PROJECT CENSUS TRACTS - 1974)	PERCENT OF HOMES BURGLARIZED PER YEAR						
	PROJECT AREA		PROJECT AREA				THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN PROJECT AREA BURGLARIES
	PARTICIPANT (22) 6.18%	NON-PARTICIPANT (35) 6.45%	PARTICIPANT (6) 2.43%	NON-PARTICIPANT (14) 5.65%			
	TOTAL PROJECT AREA (57) 6.34%		TOTAL PROJECT AREA (20) 4.04%				
	NON-PROJECT AREA (60) 10.43		NON-PROJECT (CONTROL) (42) 9.95%		$\chi^2 = 8.04$		p .01 BUT NOT IN CONTROL AREA BURGLARIES $\chi^2 = .207$ NOT SIGNIFICANT

*THIS FIGURE IS SUSPECT BECAUSE OF A CHANGE IN THE METHOD COLLECTING DATA

NUMBER AND PERCENT BURGLARIZED IN LAST SIX MONTHS						
LJPD PHONE SURVEY (1975)	PROGRAM PARTICIPANT		NON-PART BUT IN TREATED AREA		$\chi^2=1.62$	FAVORS PROJECT, BUT NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT
(FIVE CENSUS TRACTS SURVEYED)	NUMBER 99	PERCENT 5%	NUMBER 80	PERCENT 6.1%		
ABOVE COMBINED WITH SEA KING DATA, ANNUAL RATE	204	9.2%	174	11.1%	$Z_2=1.90$ $\chi^2=3.62$	p .054 MARGINALLY SIGNIFICANT

COMPARISON OF REPORTING RATES								
LJPO PHONE SURVEY	EXPERIMENTAL AREA				CONTROL AREA			
	PARTICIPANT		NON-PARTICIPANT				$\chi^2=.207$	NOT SIGNIFICANT
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT				
	69	71%	63	80%				
SEAKING ONLY	PRE				POST		$\chi^2=6.07$	p .01 SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FAVORING NON-PARTICIPANT
	144	72%	140	83%				
	TARGET AREA		TARGET AREA				$\chi^2=3.49$	CHANGE IN TARGET AREA REPORTING RATE: p .06 MARGINALLY SIGNIFICANT
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT				
	29	51%	13	77%				
	NON-TARGET		NON-TARGET					
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT				
	28	47%	24	57%				THERE APPEARS TO BE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVE- MENT IN THE REPORTING RATES FOR BOTH AREAS

PROJECT SURVEY	PRE	POST		
	PARTICIPANTS ONLY			
	84%	89%	$\chi^2=2.27$	NOT SIGNIFICANT (SHOWS AN UNUSUALLY HIGH REPORTING RATE)

RESOURCE LIST

In researching the subject area of burglary reduction a lengthy bibliography has been acquired, both from the books and articles found and reviewed and from sources independent of these. This bibliography is appended to the report. In addition we have also acquired a list of Who's Who in burglary reduction in the State of Washington and nationally. This is provided below in the hope that it will be a resource for those working in this area both as researchers and as practitioners.

IN THE STATE

Safeco Insurance Company

Safeco Plaza

Seattle, Washington 98105

These people will send pamphlets concerning the prevention of burglary to anyone that requests them.

Attorney General's Office

Temple of Justice

Olympia, Washington 98504

Attn: Warren Guykema or

Brooks Russell

This office coordinates the state "Crime Watch" program.

Washington State Crime Prevention Association

c/o Pat Olson

City/County Building

Tacoma, Washington

Mr. Olson is current president of the association, which is made up primarily of law enforcement personnel, although membership is open to any interested party.

Marilyn Walsh

Battelle Law and Justice Study Center

Seattle, Washington 98105

Ms. Walsh is the primary author and investigator in the area of fencing, i.e., receiving stolen property.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

915 Second Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98104

NATIONAL RESOURCES

These resources are footnoted in the Prescriptive Package Police Burglary Prevention Programs. They are provided here in list form because it is easier and because they have all responded to requests for information from these researchers.

NRTA/AARP

1909 K Street N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006

This is an association of retired persons that works closely with crime prevention projects when possible. They often provide volunteers for the projects. The State of Washington has such a group working with the Attorney General's Crime Watch program.

National Association of Insurance Agents
85 John Street
New York, New York 10038

Crime Prevention Institute
Louisville, Kentucky 40222
Attn: Mac Grey or Barbara Bowmar
This institute provides a number, 800-626-3550, to field calls regarding crime prevention. They will provide pamphlets and brochures. They also run seminars and training sessions in various aspects of crime prevention techniques both for teaching others and as in-practice training. Several of the people involved in crime prevention in the State of Washington have attended their sessions.

Office of Criminal Justice Planning
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, California 95823
This office has published several reports on the status of their programs and provides films at minimal cost on request.

The Urban Institute
2100 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
This group has received grants from LEAA to do several reports on various burglary programs. They will provide on request what is available at the time.

National Sheriff's Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 320
Washington, D.C. 20006
This association coordinates the National Neighborhood Watch and is willing to provide pamphlets and information when possible. Send requests to the attention of Ron Brenner.

International Association of Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland
This group is interested in everything having to do with crime prevention.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

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