POLICE DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

HIGH INCIDENCE TARGET PROJECT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

43539

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COUNTY OF ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

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FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

MAY 20, 1975

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY

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1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 785-4747

May 20, 1975

Mr. Roy C. McLaren
Chief of Police
Arlington County
1424 North Uhle Street
Arlington, Virginia   22201

Dear Chief McLaren:

Arthur Young & Company is pleased to transmit to you this
final evaluation report of the Arlington County High Incidence
Target (HIT) Project. As you are aware, the Arlington evaluation
is a part of the overall evaluation of the Virginia HIT Program
being conducted by Arthur Young & Company for the Virginia
Division of Justice and Crime Prevention (DJCP).

This evaluation report focuses on the Robbery Task Force
organized in December 1974 and does not attempt to evaluate
the initially planned countywide burglary project that never
really got started.

Although our client for this evaluation has been the DJCP,
we have attempted to also interact with the Robbery Task Force
in a consultant/client relationship. Therefore, we have attempted
to offer specific recommendations for improving the program in
addition to formally evaluating the operating statistics.

We wish to thank Lt. Stover, Lt. Shoup, Mr. Johnson and
other members of the Robbery Task Force for their excellent
cooperation during this evaluation. If you have any questions
concerning this report, please contact John Smock or me at
(202) 785-4747.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR YOUNG & COMPANY
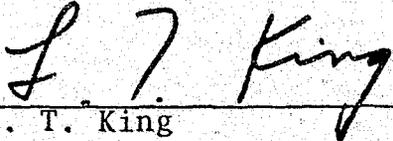
By _____
L. T. King
Co-Director
Criminal Justice and
Public Safety Programs
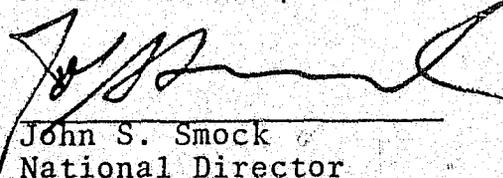
By _____
John S. Smock
National Director
Criminal Justice and
Public Safety Programs

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I.   INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the evaluation results of the Arlington County High Incidence Target (HIT) Program. Arlington County initially developed a program to address burglary on a county-wide basis but the program was modified on December 5, 1974 to a robbery program. This report focuses on the activities of the Robbery Task Force (RTF) that actually began operations on December 9, 1974.

The Arlington County HIT project is part of an overall State-wide effort, sponsored by the Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, directed at achieving a reduction in a target crime in a specified geographical target area over a specified period of time, utilizing crime-specific analysis and implementation techniques. Similar programs are underway in the cities of Alexandria, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, and Virginia Beach and the counties of Fairfax and Henrico. Arthur Young & Company has been tasked, by the DJCP, with the responsibility for evaluating each of these HIT projects and also the overall Statewide HIT program.

Included in this introductory section are the objectives of this final evaluation, the methodology used, a management summary, and an outline of the remainder of the report.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THIS EVALUATION

This evaluation has been extended to include three full months of operational data from the Robbery Task Force. The intent of the report is to provide input to Arlington County officials and to the Virginia Division of Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention previous to refunding review and initiation of the next operational phase.

The objectives of this final evaluation analysis include:

. Determination of project results, achievement levels and overall effects of each project element

. Determination of successful project elements and unsuccessful project elements in relation to overall project results

. Development of recommendations for project continuation, further activity, etc.

. Determination of the implications of project results to overall Arlington County operations and overall HIT Phase II program evaluation.

2.   EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology employed by Arthur Young & Company for the Arlington County program was somewhat abbreviated since from the inception of the robbery program it was apparent that only two or three months' data would be available for inclusion in the final report. The following steps were used in this evaluation.

(1) Development of the Evaluation Plan

Subsequent to discussions with the Arlington County Police Department, an abbreviated evaluation plan was developed and included in the December 1974 monthly report. This consisted primarily of designing data collection forms that the Arlington County Police Department would use to assemble the required information.

(2) Monthly Evaluation Analysis

Monthly reports were prepared after receipt of the UCR data, RTF activity reports and other information. The monthly reports were intended to measure interim project progress and isolate problem areas. These reports were not as useful as they might have been because the RTF operational period evaluated was only three months.

(3) Final Evaluation Analysis

This final evaluation analysis for Arlington County
will be less extensive than the reports for some of the
other HIT projects that were operational for up to nine
months.

This final evaluation analysis has involved gathering
all statistical results, interviews of key participants,
comparison of project results, in-depth analysis and
synthesis, and preparation of this evaluation report.

(4) Other Evaluation Considerations

The evaluation of the Arlington County Robbery Task
Force has included several key considerations that are
important to the analysis of this report.

o   Baseline Data

The evaluation of the incident activity in the target
areas has included the comparison of the current period
with prior periods. The prior periods used were the
same months in the prior year and the mean for that
month over the five-year base period (1969-1973). The
intent, of course, has been to measure the rate of
change of the various factors over the term of the
project.

o   Projections

The use of projections for the levels of robbery inci-
dents was initially included in the evaluation method-
ology, but the nature of the recent fluctuations in
incident levels caused the evaluation team to conclude
that the use of a least squares projection technique
did not yield any beneficial results.

3. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This section presents the overall assessment of the Robbery
Task Force in Arlington County during the period January-March,

1975. Additional detail is presented in the remainder of this report. In addition, recommendations are presented regarding the continuation of the Robbery Task Force.

In general, the robbery program can be considered a "qualified success" based upon the limited period of time it has been operational and should be continued.

(1) Assessment of Overall Achievement

The assessment of the success of the Arlington County Robbery Task Force has been made in terms of the stated project objective, comparison of the target and non-target areas, and displacement.

. Comparison to Objective

The objective established by the Arlington Police Department for the RTF was "to reduce the number of robberies in the calendar year 1975 to the level of the five-year average for the years 1969-1973. This figure is 189 robberies per year."

The statistics for the first three months of 1975 indicate that this objective will probably not be met. For the first three months, the total number of robberies was 90, which is approximately half of the annual objective. When compared to the average of the same three months in the five year base period, robbery is up 55%.

Thus, the project objective has not been met during the first quarter operations and it is not likely that the objective will be achieved for the full calendar year.

The Robbery Task Force may demonstrate the effectiveness of several techniques for deterring robberies or apprehending offenders but it cannot be directly linked to the achievement (or non-achievement) of the stated project objective for the county as a whole.

. Comparison to the Rest of the County

Due to the small size of Arlington County (26 square miles) and the speed with which the RTF was established,

no control area was established. The entire county area that was left after the establishment of the three robbery target areas was designated as the reference.

Based upon a comparison with the level of robbery in the non-target area, the RTF has achieved a significant improvement in the robbery rate. A performance measurement summary is presented in Exhibit I, following this page. The number of robberies in the target area was constant when compared to 1974 while robbery in the non-target area increased by 89% over 1974.

No comparison was possible with the five-year base period because these data were not broken down by target/non-target areas.

Other factors, such as clearance rates and numbers of arrests, improved for the Task Force area and are discussed later in this report.

Displacement

The displacement issue has been discussed extensively in Virginia and elsewhere in relation to the impact of particular programs. Displacement is very difficult to measure and probably can never be measured accurately since the choice of a target by a potential offender is likely to be a highly subjective decision.

Some scenarios that one could construct to consider displacement are as follows:

Case	Target Area	Non-Target Area	Total County	Inference Regarding Crime Displacement
A	Crime Up	Crime Up	Crime Up	No inference possible
B	Crime Constant	Crime Up	Crime Up	Probable displacement
C	Crime Down	Crime Up	Crime Up	Probable displacement

The condition actually experienced in Arlington was that of Case B. The number of robberies held constant from 1974 to 1975 in the target area while in the

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ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROBBERY TASK FORCE

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

JANUARY - MARCH 1975

ROBBERIES

Geographic Area	Number Year-to-Date	Number Year-to-Date Last Year	Number Year-to Date, 5 Year Base Period	Increase(+) Decrease(-) Year-to-Date Over a Year Ago		Increase(+) Decrease(-) Year-to-Date Over Year-to-Date of 5-Year Base Period	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TARGET AREA	22	22	-	0	0	-	0
REST-OF-COUNTY	68	36	-	+32	+89%	-	-
TOTAL	90	58	58	+32	+55%	+32	+55%

EXHIBIT I
Page 1 of 2

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES IN THE TOTAL
COUNTY AND THE TARGET AREAS FOR 1974 AND 1975

EXHIBIT I

PAGE 2 OF 2
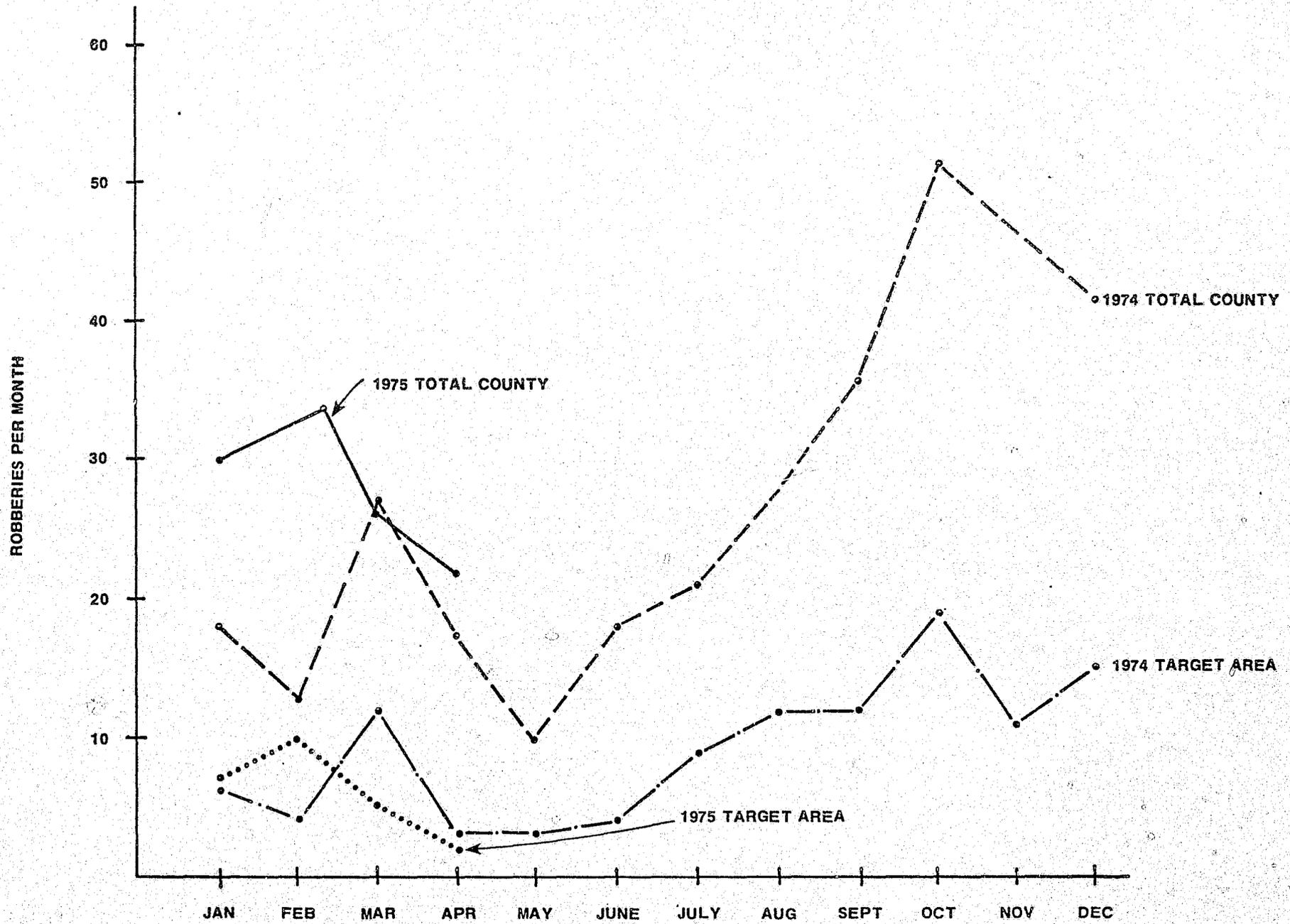
rest of the county robbery increased from 36 to 68, or
89%. Since the RTF uses some marked cars and since
knowledge of the program probably made its way to
potential offenders through the information disbursed
in the public information program, it can probably be
inferred that some crime displacement occurred within
the County during the first quarter of 1975.

Although several interesting relationships were ob-
served between the crime rates in Alexandria compared
to Arlington (See Exhibit IX following page III-6), no
inference could be drawn regarding displacement of
robbery.

(2) Recommendations

    Improvement in the operations of the Robbery Task Force
should be achieved if the recommendations are implemented
which involve the following areas:

. Plan for the integration of the RTF techniques into
    the Department

. Obtain and analyze dispositions

. Discontinue HIT funding for data processing

. Establish or confirm access to an informant's fund
    for the RTF

. Expand the formal training program and the exchanges
    with other similar police programs

. Perform additional robbery specific analysis.

    These recommendations are described in more detail
below and some additional material is given in the rest of
this report.

    . Develop a Plan for Integration of RTF Techniques into
      Departmental Operations

A primary objective of the HIT Program is to develop
innovations in police operations that may be used to
deter crime and apprehend offenders. If this objective
is to be achieved with the RTF, the techniques found

useful on the Task Force should be tested to establish
the most effective method of integrating these tech-
niques into the overall Department. Thus, if there is
to be residual value from the HIT project, the RTF
management must conciously address the problem of
developing effective anti-robbery techniques that will
be affordable and effective when the HIT funding
expires.

Analyzing Dispositions

The information obtained from tracking dispositions
can be a more effective method of gauging project
effectiveness than parameters such as arrests, clear-
ances, etc., because the disposition can indicate the
quality of the cases instead of just the quantity. A
simple, thorough system should be designed and imple-
mented by Research and Development.

Discontinue HIT Funding for Data Processing

Since little, if any, use can be made of the data
processing outputs currently available and most data
required can be manually extracted from field reports,
the continued expenditure of funds for data processing
is not recommended.

Informants' Fund

An informants' Fund should be established for the RTF
or the access to the Department's informant fund should
be confirmed and the level of the fund reviewed to
insure that adequate funds are available.

Training Program

The funding available for attendance at formal training
programs should be adequate to send each RTF officer
and investigator to at least one course of one to five
days' duration. Each RTF member should attend a course
related to investigation, robbery, management, or
planning within one year of the beginning of the robbery
program.

Additional Crime Specific Analysis Should be Performed

The Research and Development Section has been doing a
good job in performing the planning for the RTF. There

are several areas which were not accomplished during
the early operational period and several new areas that
are recommended for attention.

-   Statistics for target versus non-target area
    robbery should be broken down for a multi-year
    base period so that more significance may be
    attached to changes in target area and non-
    target area robbery levels.

-   Each target area should be analyzed separately
    to ascertain shifts in geographic dispersion and
    determine if the target areas should be changed.

-   Develop a victim profile for various categories
    (and possibly times of day) of robbery. This
    data could help in operations and could surely be
    of benefit in the public information program.

-   The modus operandi file should be completed and
    used. This file, properly managed, would be
    beneficial to the investigators and the patrol/
    surveillance officers.

-   Perform a special analysis to isolate repeat
    felony offenders in Arlington County. If these
    individuals are identified and routinely inter-
    viewed regarding the reason for their coming back
    to Arlington, some useful information may be
    obtained regarding the attractiveness of Arlington
    County vis a vis its neighbors.

-   Develop a procedure for recording data on and
    attempting to isolate the impact of the special
    program of deployment of auxiliary police in
    shopping areas in the County. This program may
    influence the rest of the county reference upon
    which the RTF evaluation is largely based.

4. OUTLINE OF THE REMAINDER OF THIS REPORT

The following sections constitute this Arlington County
Final Evaluation Report:

.   Section I -- Introduction (this section)

,   Section II -- Description of the Arlington County HIT
    Project

- Section III -- Evaluation of the Robbery Task Force

- Section IV -- Evaluation of the Public Information Program

- Section V -- Evaluation of Planning and Support

- Appendix A -- Monthly Data Summaries.

II.   DESCRIPTION OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HIT PROGRAM

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY HIT PROGRAM

The Arlington County HIT Program has consisted of two separate and distinct projects. The initial burglary program is described briefly below, but the evaluation presented in this report pertains only to the second project, the Robbery Task Force.

1. INITIAL ANTI-BURGLARY PROJECT

The HIT Program in Arlington County was originally planned to be an anti-burglary project which was countywide in scope. The stated objective of the anti-burglary program was "to reduce by 10 percent the incidence of burglary, both residential and non-residential, through the selective utilization of criminal justice and community resources in a countywide beat unit police program and to provide an evaluative analysis of the program's impact."

It was planned to achieve this objective by improved collection, analysis, and dissemination of information relating to burglary; an increase in and redistribution of resources available for burglary prevention and investigation; and the implementation of a comprehensive unit-beat policing concept with emphasis on community contact for the purpose of burglary prevention. The program also included adoption of improved burglary investigative methods, target hardening, specialized training, and other contemporary techniques.

As a result of (1) a drastic increase in the number of robbery incidents in the second half of 1974 (presented in Exhibits II and III), (2) the difficulty in hiring officers at the desired rate (a result of a commitment to an affirmative action plan for the hiring of minority applicants and women), and (3) other factors, Arlington County decided to discontinue emphasis of burglary and to establish a robbery program.

ARLINGTON COUNTY
TREND OF ALL ROBBERY

EXHIBIT II

EXHIBIT III
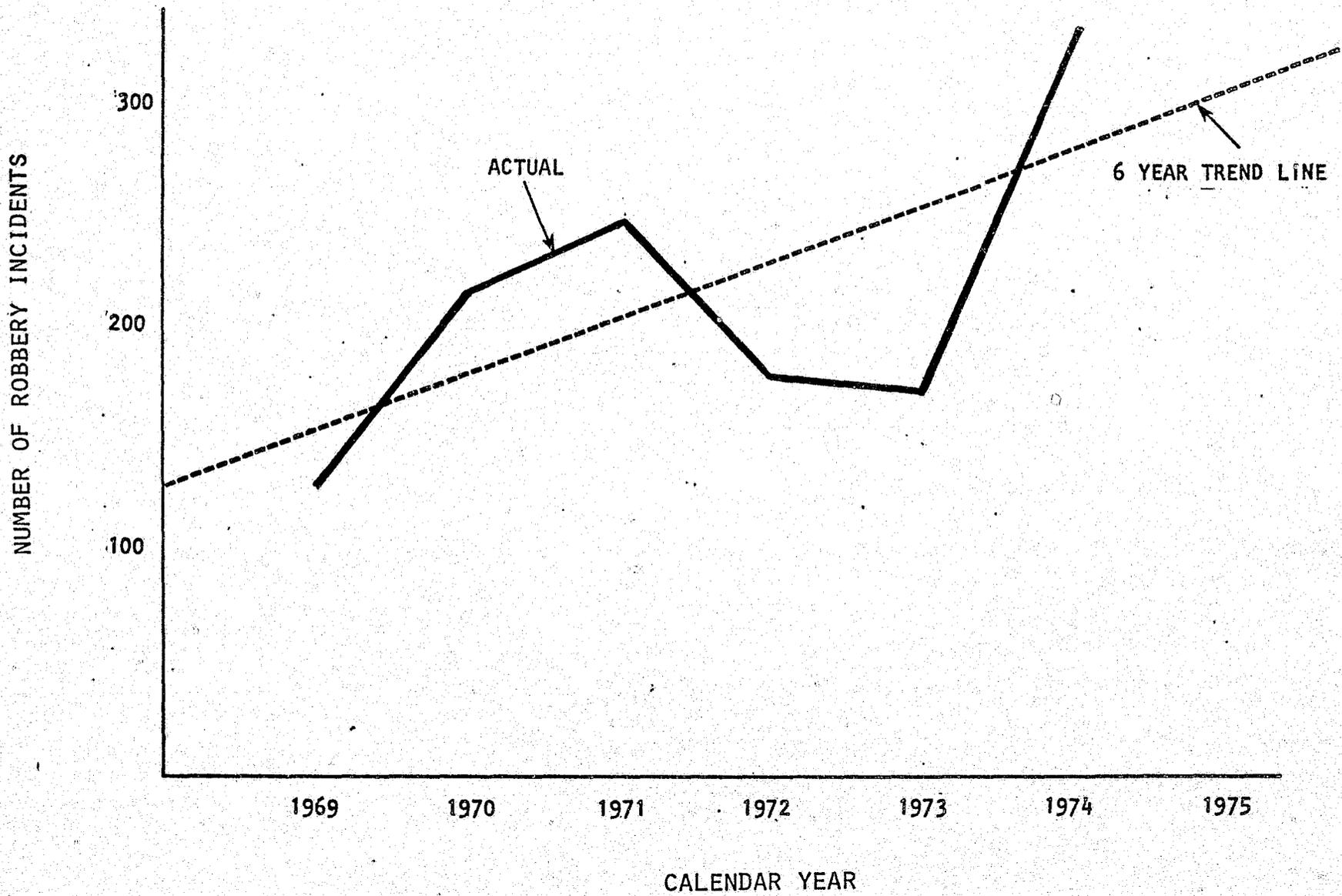
ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF ROBBERY INCIDENTS

YEAR	NUMBER OF ROBBERIES	INCREASE (+) From Previous Year Number	DECREASE (-) From Previous Year Percent
1970	211	+82	+64%
1971	245	+34	+16%
1972	181	-64	-26%
1973	180	- 1	- 1%
1974	329	+149	+83%

2.   ROBBERY TASK FORCE

The Robbery Task Force began operation in Arlington County on December 9, 1975.

The major changes in the design of the Arlington HIT Program were as follows:

- Change in the target crime from burglary to robbery

- Change in the relationship of HIT to the overall Department from that of a departmentwide effort (HIT activities fully integrated into those of the entire Department) to that of a specialized task force within the Department

- Change in the target area from the entire County to three sub-county areas:

    - Crystal City - Jefferson Davis Highway Corridor

    - Columbia Pike Corridor

    - Shirlington to I-95 and Glebe Road.

The location of the sub-county target areas are indicated in Exhibit IV. The Task Force was designed to engage in tactical surveillance and fast response to robbery incidents in the target areas. The robbery cases in the target areas are investigated by the RTF and robbery cases occurring outside the target area are investigated by the regular ACPD robbery squad investigators.

The stated methodology for the Task Force was oriented toward actual enforcement activity and short-range prevention efforts. The major emphasis in the Task Force approach is on tactical surveillance for the prevention of robberies, and upon immediate response and investigation of robberies which occur in the target areas.

3.   ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

The Robbery Task Force in the Arlington County Police Department has been established to report directly to the Chief of Police.

EXHIBIT IV

ROBBERIES 1974

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ARLINGTON
VIRGINIA

TARGET AREAS

The Chief personally selected the Lieutenant in charge of the
Task Force and the Lieutenant personally selected the two ser-
geants under his command. The selection of the officers who
serve on the Task Force was a collective effort on the part of
the Commander of the Task Force, Lt. Stover, and Sergeant Karnes,
and Sgt. Pelasara. The selection process consisted of notifica-
tion throughout the Department that a special unit was being
formed and interested officers could contact the Task Force. A
subsequent process of interviewing by the management of the Task
Force selected those officers who they deemed best qualified to
form this special project. The Task Force has been organized in
three sections.

The first section is the patrol/surveillance section headed
by Sgt. Karnes. The officers of this section staff the marked
cars and the unmarked cars of the partol/surveillance force.

The second section of the Task Force is the investigation
section headed by Sgt. Pelasara. These investigators work day
or evening shifts, as required, and have an assigned caseload, but
work cooperatively on investigations. One investigator is assigned
to coordinate intelligence with other local police departments, in
addition to his regular caseload.

The third section, the public information program, is
conducted by Officer Kogle, with assistance from the entire Task
Force.

The Task Force began with one lieutenant and one sergeant
not supported by the HIT funds, plus one sergeant, four Police
Officer II's, ten Police Officer I's, the lieutenant in charge of
planning (project director), and one police planner funded by HIT.

In January, February, March, April and May, one police officer
will be added each month to bring the HIT-supported component up
to one sergeant, five Police Officer II's, fourteen Police Officer
I's, one lieutenant, and one police planner. The current organi-
zation of the Robbery Task Force is depicted in Exhibit V.

ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
ROBBERY TASK FORCE

CHIEF OF POLICE
ROY McCLAREN

COMMANDER, RTF
LT. WILLIAM K. STOVER.

HIT PROJECT DIRECTOR
LT. W.N. SHOUP

RTF SECRETARY
G. KRAMER

SUPERVISOR, PATROL /SURVEILLANCE
SRG. J. KARNES

- OFF. E. ANSTINE
- OFF. R. DAVIS
- OFF. G. DIXON
- OFF. J. GINGRAS
- OFF. A. GRESSLEY
- OFF. C. HARRISON
- OFF. S. KINCHELOE
- OFF. J. MARKS
- OFF. W. NEWELL
- OFF. E. SHEROSHICK
- OFF. J. SICKEL

SUPERVISOR, INVESTIGATION
SRG. D. PELASARA

- INV. C. ARNOLD
- INV. A. CHRISTIANSEN
- INV. J. HENSLEY
- INV. J. HORGAS
- INV. R. SPIVEY

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
OFF. J. KOGLE

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
C. JOHNSON

EXHIBIT V

4. PROJECT EQUIPMENT

A significant expenditure for equipment such as patrol cars, vans, etc., was made under the initial project, but few items have been required for the Robbery Task Force. The items that have been procured are a Photo-Fit kit, distinctive baseball type caps for use by plainclothes officers at the scene of an incident, and office furniture. The need for a distinctive identification item is obvious in the tension surrounding a robbery in progress and the caps appear to fulfill that need.

The Photo-Fit kit was obtained during the project and several officers have been trained in its use; however, it has not been feasible to evaluate its effectiveness in the short time frame.

5. TRAINING

The training program has consisted of informal roll call training, end of shift debriefing/training sessions, and attendance at various formal training conferences. These formal training programs have included:

Course	Course Length	Personnel Attending
Photo-Fit Kit Use	1 day	4 officers
Investigation Management	5 days	1 sergeant

The year-to-date total number of manhours expended on training has been 672 hours.

6. OPERATIONAL DATA

After analysis of the temporal patterns of crime in the target areas, the Task Force has operated practically all their tactical/surveillance personnel on the 4:00 P.M. to midnight shift. The initial distribution that led to this is presented in Exhibit VI. As twilight occurred later with the coming of spring, the robbery activity shifted to later in the evening and the Task Force Patrol Force shifted their hours accordingly. The public Information Officer works primarily on the 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. shift.

00

40

18

5

8

2

09

12

NUMBERS BY TIME

18-24   73%

12-18   14%

09-12   4%

00-99   9%
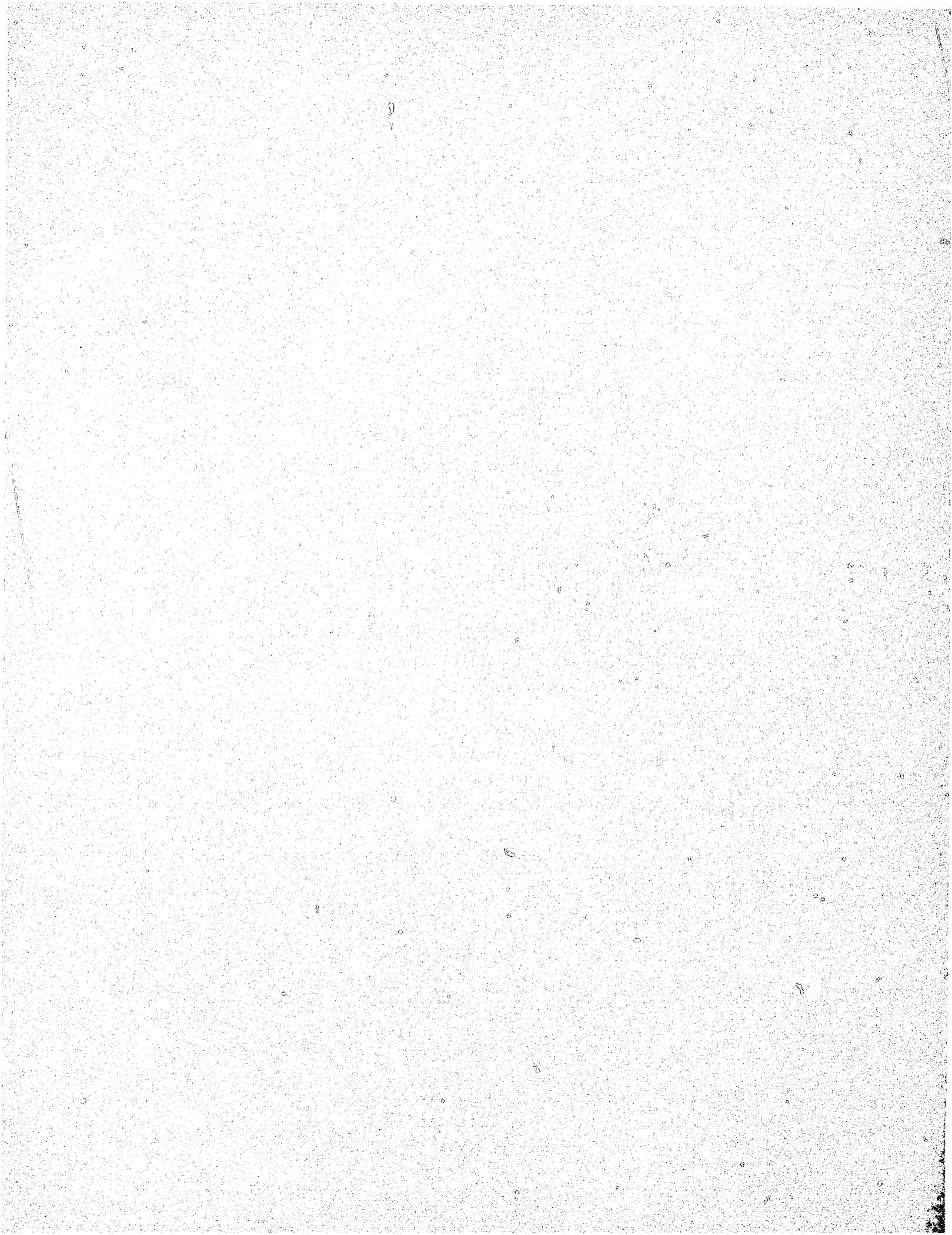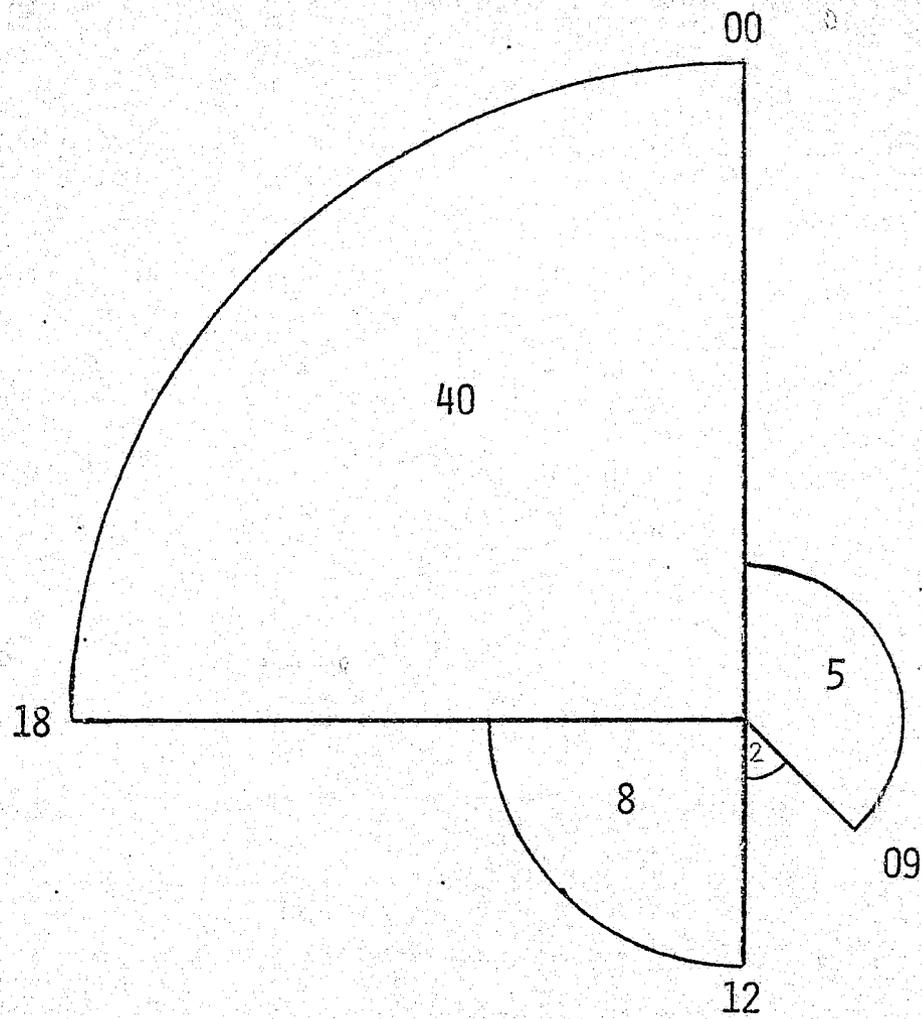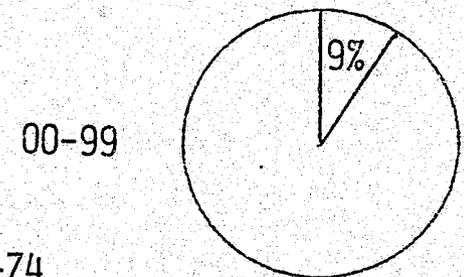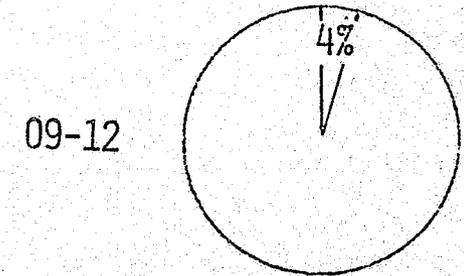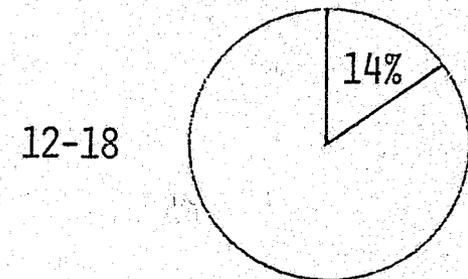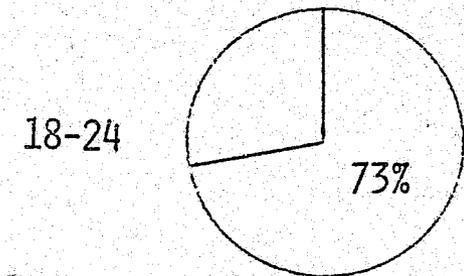
PERCENTAGE

ROBBERIES, PURSE SNATCHINGS, AND ATTEMPTS, 12-1-74 THRU 12-31-74

EXHIBIT VI

RCD 1-6-75

The Task Force Commander normally works from mid-day to midnight and spends a considerable amount of time on the street.

III.   EVALUATION OF THE TASK FORCE

III. EVALUTION OF THE TASK FORCE

The Robbery Task Force evaluation has been divided into several subsections to provide a functional analysis of the project activity. The evaluation is, of course, somewhat limited since the operational period being evaluated is only three months.

1. TASK FORCE MANAGEMENT

The Task Force management approach could be rated as effective in terms of the qualitative considerations discussed below. The division of the Task Force between patrol/surveillance and investigation is a very logical and orderly division. The personnel selected and the morale of the Task Force personnel have contributed to an effective exchange of information between the two groups.

A significant reason for the early successes of the Task Force could be attributed to the participatory management style used within the Task Force. By participatory management it is not implied that there is any lax discipline involved in the Task Force. What is meant is that each of the officers, investigators, and sergeants are free to express their ideas, opinions, and questions regarding any phase of the Task Force activity. This appears to have achieved a high degree of involvement on the part of all Task Force personnel since they have all been involved in the formulation of a new program upon which they could make a significant impact. A major vehicle for the expression of this participation is in the daily exchanges of information, instructions, and ideas regarding the day's operation and cases under investigation. These exchanges are held prior to going on the street and range in duration from five minutes to an hour. Debriefings are also held frequently at the end of the shift to discuss operations which were conducted during that tour of duty and to describe the advantages and disadvantages of the methods which were used by the parties involved in the activities.

Another significant factor in the early apparent success of the Task Force is the development of good rapport with the rest of the Department. One of the things which was done to accomplish this rapport was to talk to each of the squads at roll-call early in the Task Force's development to explain to the uniformed Patrol Division the purpose and scope of the Robbery Task Force activity. This understanding has appeared to have had the effect of encouraging the regular patrol division to look for and provide information to the Robbery Task Force.

Another factor in the high morale of the Robbery Task Force officers appears to be the extensive involvement of the sergeants and the Robbery Task Force Commander in actual field operations.

2. TASK FORCE STAFF

The Task Force staff is basically composed of volunteers and this has probably contributed to the development of a high personal commitment on the part of most, if not all, of the Task Force officers. From observations in the field it appears that officers perform a vigorous and aggressive tactical patrol program.

The effectiveness with which the Robbery Task Force officers operate is apparently influenced by the higher level of experience of the Task Force officers in comparison to the total department. The Task Force investigators at the beginning of the Task Force averaged 8.3 years' experience. The Task Force officers averaged 5.9 years' experience compared with the average for the Department for officers on-the-road (excluding headquarters staff) of 3.3 years.

3. PATROL AND SURVEILLANCE

The Robbery Task Force in its initial three-month period has found that some elements of its patrol and surveillance programs are more successful than other elements. One of the least successful elements of the Task Force operation to date has been the stakeout. Of a total of 28 stakeouts in the first three months of 1975,

no arrests were attributed to a stakeout.

On the other hand, for the three Task Force target areas, the use of very tight patrol routes which may be interlaced with other routes manned by other task force officers have proved to be a more effective type of apprehension technique.

The greater part of the task force activity is normally concentrated in the Crystal City area. This area would normally have a marked car plus two to three unmarked cars. The marked car would utilize standard police patrol driving techniques, whereas the unmarked cars appeared to be most successful utilizing driver patterns similar to those used by a citizen in going out for a beer or running to the supermarket.

The radio discipline is normally rather tight in that the Task Force officers rarely use the radio unless an incident is building or in progress. A significant amount of the radio traffic would be contact instructions for telephone conversations. This discipline appears to be effective in terms of eliminating monitoring of the Task Force activity by interested parties.

4. INVESTIGATION

The Robbery Task Force appears to be effectively investigating robbery incidents in the Task Force areas when compared to last year's data and when compared to the five-year average for the county as a whole. The investigators appeared to be working well with investigators in other local police departments and coordinating this information efficiently with the Robbery Task Force officers and other investigators.

The clearance rate is obviously not solely a measure of the effectiveness of the investigative unit since some apprehensions are made by the patrol/surveillance team at the scene. However, the clearance rate for the Robbery Task Force has been high when

compared to the three reference measures used. These reference
measures are the non-target area of the county, the total county
last year, and the five-year average for the total county. The
clearance rate in the target area for robbery was 80% in the month
of March 1975 and 59% for the period January, February and March.
This is compared to 39% for March and 26% for the first three
months of the year for the rest of the county.

In comparison, the year-to-date for 1974 was a clearance rate
of 12%. However, the five-year average clearance rate for the
first three months of the year was 32%. Each of these, however,
are significantly lower than the 59% clearance rate achieved by
the Task Force.

5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The operations of the Robbery Task Force in the Arlington
Police Department may be termed "qualified success" in terms
of most of the elements measured in the three month time period.

As indicated on Exhibit I, following page 5, the number of
robbery incidents in the target areas were the same for 1975 as
compared to the same three month period in 1974. During the same
period the increase in robbery in other parts of the county in-
creased by 89% over the level in those same areas last year. The
data were not available to make a comparison by target and non-
target areas over the five year base period but the countywide
total for 1975 year-to-date increased 55% over the year-to-
date countywide total for the base period.

Thus, it appears that the RTF has been successful in the
techniques used to reduce the level of incidents in the target
areas relative to the rest of the county but has failed to meet
the stated objective of the RTF of reducing the level of robberies
in Arlington County to the level of the five year base period. It
should be noted that the stated RTF objective was a difficult
objective to meet when considered in terms of a rising crime level
throughout the Country.

(1) Robbery Incident Statistics

The year-to-date summary of the robbery program is presented in Exhibit VII. Some salient characteristics of the period January - March 1975 are as follows:

. The target area commercial robberies decreased 35% over the same period in 1974

. The non-target area commercial robberies increased by 20%

. The overall county commerical robberies decreased by 8%

. The target area street robberies increased from 2 to 7, or 250%

. The non-target area street robberies increased from 15 to 31, or 107%

. The overall county street robbery increased by 124%

. Purse snatching in the target area increased from 0 to 2

. Purse snatching in the non-target area increased from 1 to 13 or +1200%

. Purse snatching in the overall county increased from 1 to 15, or +1400%

Therefore, it is apparent that the increase in the year-to-date robberies over last year was in street robbery and purse snatching. This may indicate that the Task Force has been concentrating on, or is best suited for, the robbery of business establishments rather than the robbery of individuals.

(2) Operating Results

The operating results of the RTF on a project-to-date basis are as follows:

. The RTF made 23 robbery arrests in the first three months. In addition, the RTF made 17 other felony arrests, 3 drug violation arrests, and 6 other arrests for a total of 49 arrests.

III-5

EXHIBIT VII

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
YEAR-TO-DATE SUMMARY OF ROBBERY TASK FORCE
JANUARY-MARCH 1975

	Number Year To Date	Year-to-Date a Year Ago	Five-Year Average YTD	Increase(+) Decrease(-) YTD Over a Year Ago #	%	Increase(+) Decrease(-) 1975 YTD Over Five-Year Base Period YTD #	%
ROBBERY							
. TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	22	22		0	0		
- COMMERCIAL	13	20		- 7	-35%		
- STREET	7	2		+ 5	+250		
- PURSE SNATCHING	2	0		+ 2	+		
. NON-TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	68	36		+32	+89		
- COMMERCIAL	24	20		+ 4	+20		
- STREET	31	15		+16	+107		
- PURSE SNATCHING	13	1		+12	+1200		
. OVERALL COUNTY (TOTAL)	90	58	58	+32	+55	+32	+55%
- COMMERCIAL	37	40		- 3	- 8		
- STREET	38	17		+21	+124		
- PURSE SNATCHING	15	1		+14	+1400		
ROBBERY CLEARANCES							
. TARGET AREA	13	-					
. NON-TARGET AREA	18	-					
. OVERALL COUNTY	31	7	18.4	+24	+392	+12.6	+68%
ROBBERY CLEARANCE RATE							
. TARGET AREA	59%	-					
. NON-TARGET AREA	26%	-					
. OVERALL COUNTY	34%	12%	32	+22	+183	+2	+6
ROBBERY ARRESTS							
. TASK FORCE	23	-					
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	11	-					
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	34	25	13.8	+ 9	+36	+20	+146
PROPERTY VALUE STOLEN							
. TARGET AREA	$4,369						
. NON-TARGET AREA	$33,449						
. OVERALL COUNTY	$37,818	$28,405	$25,555	+$9,413	+33	$12,263	+48%
AMOUNT STOLEN PER ROBBERY							
. TARGET AREA	$199						
. NON-TARGET AREA	492						
. OVERALL COUNTY	420	$490	441	-$70	-14	-21	-5
PROPERTY VALUE RECOVERED							
. TASK FORCE	$413	-					
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	17	-					
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	430	-					
PART I OFFENSES (TOTALS)							
. TARGET AREAS							
. NON-TARGET AREAS							
. OVERALL COUNTY	2,443	2,080		+363	+17		

- The RTF cleared 13 incidents in the target area for a clearance rate of 59%. The clearance rate of the rest-of-the-department was 26%

- The property value stolen in the target area was $4,369 while the property value stolen in the rest-of-the-county was $33,449

- The amount stolen per robbery was $199 in the target area and $492 in the rest-of-the-county

(3) Displacement

The level of robbery incidents in the target areas have been analyzed in relationship to the frequency of similiar incidents in the non-target areas. In addition, the effect of the introduction of the HIT program in Alexandria was compared to the Arlington robbery incident levels.

No displacement can be proven from the data collected but some interesting phenomena were observed and are presented in Exhibit VIII and IX.

It may be observed in Exhibit VIII that the increase in robbery in the non-target area was more pronounced than in the target area prior to the selection of the target areas and initiation of the RTF. Therefore, it should not be too surprising that the rest-of-the-county is experiencing higher levels of robbery in the first quarter of 1975. (It may also be observed from Exhibit VIII that the 1974 robbery levels in the target areas for April, May, and June are quite low and thus the 1975 second quarter comparison will not likely be as favorable as the first quarter).

The numbers of robberies in the reporting areas continuguous to Alexandria and the census tracts in Alexandria contiguous to Arlington county HIT target areas were collected and compared in Exhibit IX. It is obvious that the beginning of the large increase in total robbery in Arlington occured in July, which coincided with the beginning of the Alexandria

COMPARISON OF ARLINGTON COUNTY TARGET VS. NON-TARGET AREA ROBBERY
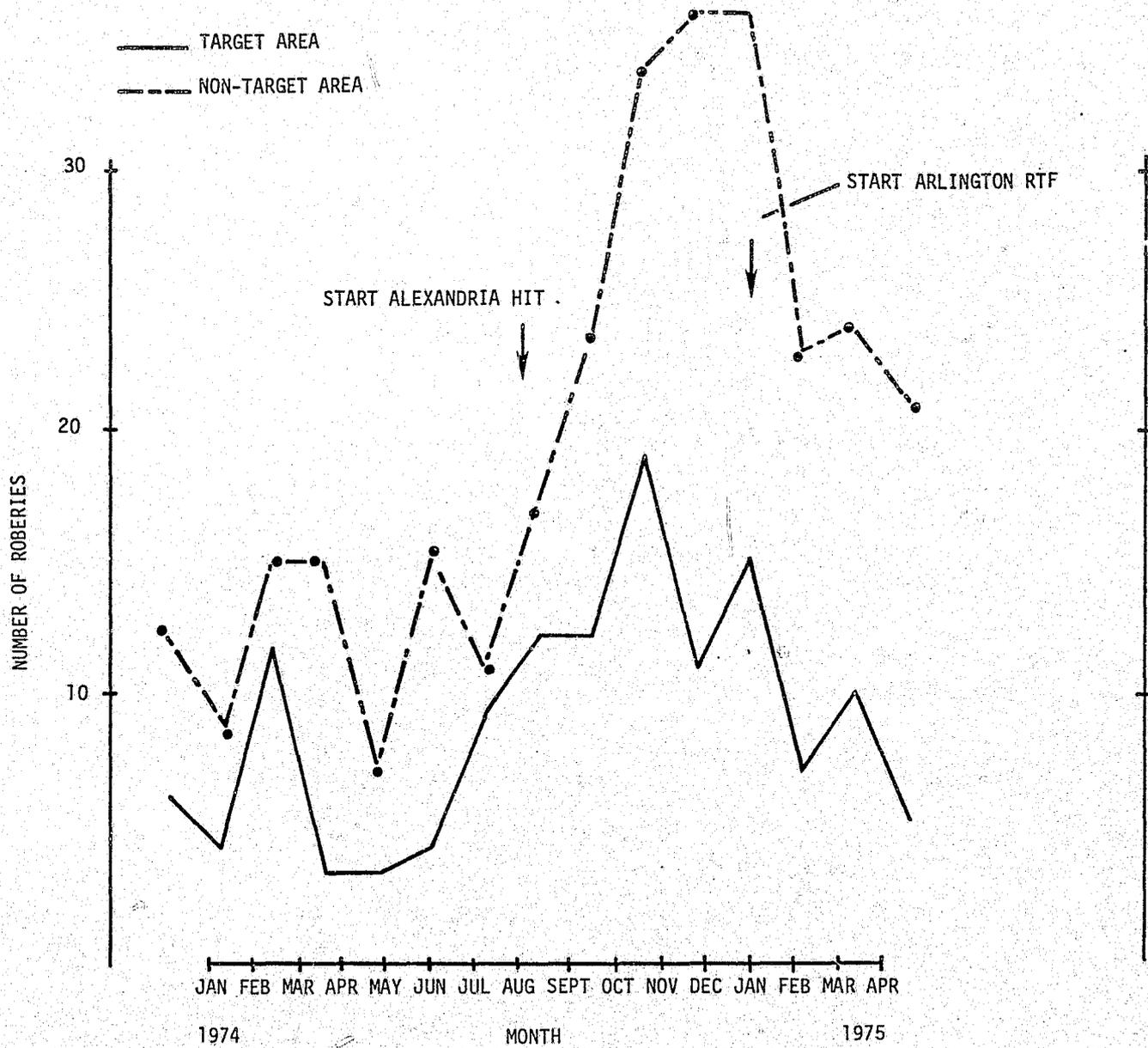
COMPARISON BETWEEN ADJACENT ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA AREA ROBBERY ACTIVITY

EXHIBIT IX
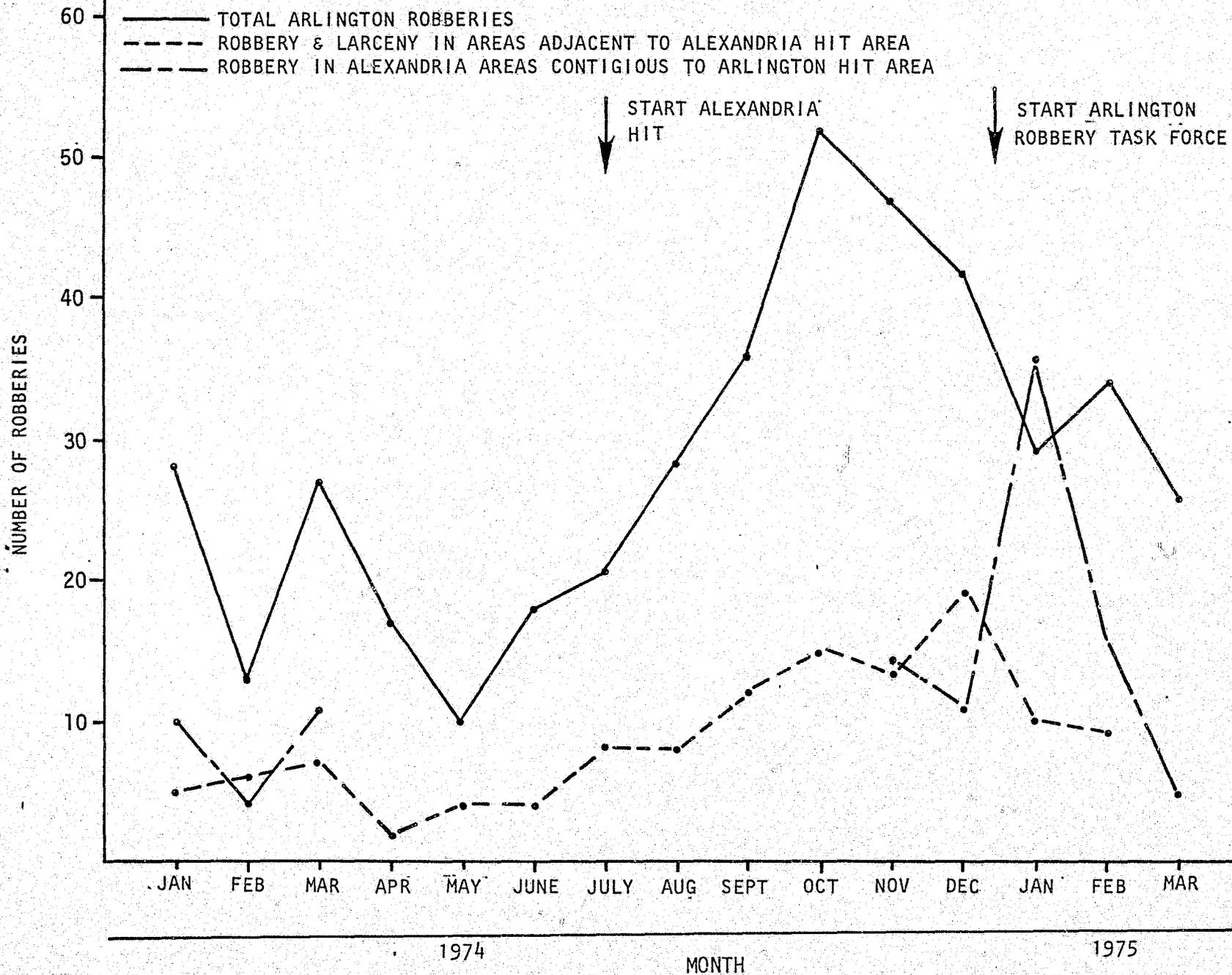
HIT program. The buildup in the Arlington areas contiguous to Alexandria was less pronounced, although quite significant.

The relationship between the start of the Arlington RTF and the level of incidents in the contiguous areas of Alexandria was quite interesting. The level in those areas increased from 11 in December 1974 to 36 in January 1975, but dropped rapidly back in February and March. Extensive analysis would be required to determine the degree of dependence of the two sets of data.

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

The public information program of the Robbery Task Force of
the Arlington County HIT Program was designed to make businesses
and citizens more aware of the robbery threat and ways to better
protect themselves and assist the police. This public information
program will be described in the following sections.

1. PREPARATION

Preparation for the public information program of the
Arlington Police Department's anti-robbery program consisted of
several tasks. The first task was to plan for the conversion
of a van previously procured as a burglary prevention van. This
van was re-equipped as a robbery prevention van for conducting
small presentations to staffs of businesses inside and outside
the target areas. The van was equipped with a video screen, story
boards, weapons displays, and cushioned seats for seating of
approximately ten people.

The second major task of the public information officer was
the development of four sight-on-sound slide presentations for four
different categories of businesses operating in Arlington County.
These categories were: (1) supermarkets, (2) hotels and motels,
(3) banks, and (4) convenience stores. These slide presentations
were made using staged holdups by the Robbery Task Force personnel
with the cooperation of Arlington businesses.

In addition, the Robbery Task Force developed material which
could be handed out and left in stores and other businesses which
would assist the employees in protecting themselves from robbery
and responding to robbery in the event that it took place. A
small brochure designed to be handed out to all businesses is
presented in Exhibit X. This brochure provides general informa-
tion about how to handle and respond to a robbery if you are
involved.
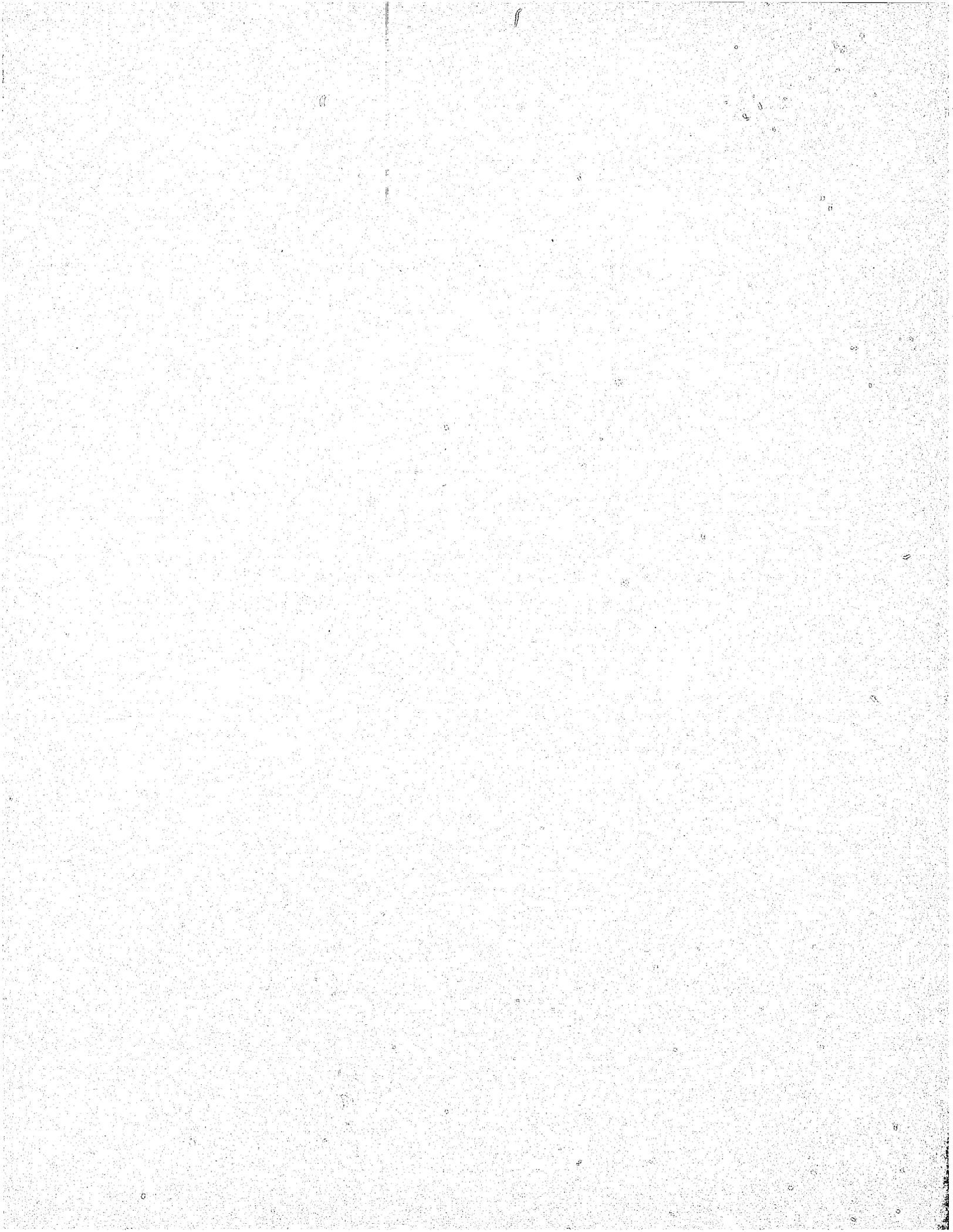
d pos ... ear o r
telephone.

COOPERATE WITH YOUR POLICE

AFTER ROBBERY. .

- Call Police 558-2222

- Report, "We've been held up!"

  Give the address and name of your business.

- Give details on getaway car and description of robber.

- Advise if anyone is hurt.

- STAY ON THE PHONE while the first call goes out to the Police in the area.

- Then give the police operator all the additional details you can.

ROBBERY occurs when someone steals or takes anything of value from your person or in your presence against your will by force or violence or by putting you in fear of force or violence, with the intent to deprive you of your property permanently. Statutes commonly classify robberies by the means employed, such as armed robbery, or the place of the offense, such as bank robbery. A robbery has elements of both crimes against persons and crimes against property; the motive is monetary gain but property must be taken from or in the presence of another person. We prevent robberies in order to protect you from violence; a secondary purpose, of course, is to protect your property.

COOPERATE WITH YOUR POLICE

TELEPHONE 558-2222

BURGLARY is the breaking and entering of your home or business with the intention of stealing or committing some felony. It isn't necessary for the theft or felony to be consummated; the crime is committed at the moment of breaking and entering.

Your home or business may be burglarized but when you or your employees are personally involved you have suffered a ROBBERY.

AFTER YOU HAVE CALLED THE POLICE. . .

- You can expect an officer to arrive within minutes.

- There will be several police cars responding. One will come directly to your business.

- Give the officer the same information you gave over the phone. Add as much information as you can accurately remember.

- Protect the scene of the crime — DON'T TOUCH EVIDENCE — including anything left behind, or anything touched by the suspect.

- Ask customers who witnessed the robbery to wait for the police.

- Write down everything you can remember about the robbery — don't compare notes with anyone else.

HELP YOUR POLICE HELP YOU

TELEPHONE.............. 558-2222

ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROY C. McLAREN
Chief of Police

EXHIBIT X 1 OF 2

IF YOU ARE

HELD UP

- DON'T PANIC — get a grip on yourself and stay calm.

- DON'T RESIST

- OBEY INSTRUCTIONS

- BE ALERT — notice what's happening.

- Activate alarms only if no one is endangered by doing so.

- Look for peculiar features — associate these with each of the robbers if there is more than one.

- Take careful note of the weapon. If he has a gun assume it is loaded. If he indicates a weapon in his pocket assume it is a gun.

- If you have time for nothing more take careful note of nose, eyes and ears.

- Then get as many of the following as you can

Physical description and Clothing

HEIGHT check against known height of door, file, shelves, etc.	COAT or SWEATER
	SHOES
WEIGHT	
BUILD	
AGE	
RACE	
SEX	ACCENT
HAIR	NAME
NOSE	HAT
EYES	SHIRT or TIE
EARS	BELT
COMPLEXION	TROUSERS
VOICE	SOX

When the robber leaves. . .

IN THE FIRST FEW SECONDS. . .

- Try to see how he gets away — WITHOUT EXPOSING YOURSELF TO DANGER

- Note color, make, and *license number* of getaway car.

- Note who is driving and how many others are in the car.

- Which way did they go?—note time and direction of escape

THEN. . .

IMMEDIATELY CALL THE POLICE
558-2222

(Call your boss later)

- Report, "We've been held up!" Give the address and name of your business. Then give details on getaway car (if any) and description of robber.

- STAY ON THE PHONE while the first call goes out to police cars in the area.

- Then give the police operator all the additional details you can.

A very popular handout developed by the Robbery Task Force is presented in Exhibit XI. This exhibit is a small one-page reminder sheet for identifying an offender. This sheet has met with an enthusiastic response on the part of the Arlington business community and had to be printed a second time.

2. INITIATION OF THE PROGRAM

The first contact with the citizens regarding the Robbery Task Force program was a kickoff meeting with several merchants in the Crystal City area to advise them of the nature of the program and its intense patrol activities in the Crystal City area. Subsequent to that, a series of meetings was held with individual businesses to discuss their particular security program and to enlist their support in the making of slides, etc. When the four sets of sight-on-sound slides were completed, the Countywide kickoff was held to describe to businessmen throughout the County the nature of the Robbery Task Force program. Subsequent to this meeting, the robbery prevention van was actively scheduled and was utilized 21 days during the month of March. Eighteen of these days were spent inside the target area. During the month of March, 100 people came in contact with the robbery prevention unit.

The public information program has been slow to develop as part of the Robbery Task Force since the robbery prevention van required equipment to be ordered, video presentations to be produced, and required a lead time to allow all this to be accomplished. The program appears to be well structured, and on first response the businesses seem to be positive in responding to the presentation, but it will take additional time to establish whether this element of the Arlington HIT project is operating effectively.

EXHIBIT XI.

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

FILL IN ALL THE BLANKS

GIVE TO THE FIRST POLICE OFFICER ON THE SCENE

HAIR

EYES

EARS

NOSE

MOUTH

RACE

AGE

WEIGHT

WEAPON TYPE

HAT (color, type)

TIE

COAT

SHIRT

TROUSERS

SOCKS

SHOES

SCARS/MARKS

AUTO LICENSE, MAKE, COLOR	DIRECTION OF ESCAPE

ROBBERY TASK FORCE
ARLINGTON COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
2100 15th Street, N., Arlington, Va. 22201
Phone 558-2222

V. EVALUATION OF PLANNING AND SUPPORT

V. EVALUATION OF PLANNING AND SUPPORT

The quality of the planning and other types of support is important for any police program, but is especially important for innovative programs. This section focuses on the planning provided by Research and Development and the support provided by the Data Planning Division.

1. CRIME SPECIFIC PLANNING

The Research and Development Section has promptly and accurately developed several types of analyses that have been useful to the management of the Task Force. Included in these have been:

- Number of robberies by time of day
- Number of robberies by day of week
- Number of robberies by type of weapon
- Number of robberies by profile of the offender
- Number of robberies by residence of offender
- Number of robberies by offense scenario.

2. DATA PROCESSING SUPPORT

Since the numbers of incidents are much smaller with a robbery program than a burglary program, the data can be manipulated quite easily by manual methods. No meaningful use of the data processing products was observed, other than reference to the standard UCR forms. The data processing products currently available are:

- A crime log indicating all crimes by reporting area, beat, and district, complete with information regarding stamped incident time, location, officer assigned, etc.

. UCR data reporting forms

. Log of motor vehicle call responses.

It should be noted that these data processing outputs result
in tabulation of data rather than analysis. This is a common
deficiency in HIT data processing assistance systems and is more
fully discussed in the HIT Evaluation Handbook, the overall
report of the HIT program.

The data processing products are not particularly relevant to the
needs of the Robbery Task Force for planning support. The products
normally take four to six weeks to produce and the preparation
of the logs are the most basic type of use to which a computer
may be put. To be useful for robbery specific planning, addi-
tional data would have to be entered, programs written and
debugged, and integrated into the operational procedures. The
expenditure of funds for this type of system development should
be carefully considered by the officials of the Arlington Police
Department.

There are two elements of crime specific planning that are
under development but have not been completed. These are the
modus operandi file and the victim profile. The M.O. file has
been established and the data are being entered but no use has
been made of this file to date. It is expected to become opera-
tional by about June 1975.

The victim profile has had little development work expended
on it. This file, if completed, could be quite useful as part
of the public information program.

APPENDIX A
MONTHLY DATA SUMMARIES

APPENDIX A
MONTHLY DATA SUMMARIES

The monthly reports normally contain the detailed data summaries for the HIT Projects. Since the ACPD Robbery Project was of such short duration, only the data for the month of January was included in a monthly report. Therefore the detailed summaries for the months of February and March are included in this Appendix.

In addition a summary of the April data is included in this Appendix but is not incorporated into the body of the report.

	THIS MONTH	THIS MONTH A YEAR AGO	AVERAGE OVER LAST FIVE YEARS 1969-73	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO SAME MONTH LAST YEAR	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO 5 YEAR AVERAGE	NUMBER YEAR TO DATE	YEAR TO DATE A YEAR AGO	FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE YEAR TO DATE	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) Y-T-D OVER A YEAR AGO #	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) Y-T-D OVER A YEAR AGO %	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) 1975 Y-T-D OVER FIVE YEAR BASE PERIOD Y-T-D #	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) 1975 Y-T-D OVER FIVE YEAR BASE PERIOD Y-T-D %
ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	10	4	-	+150		17	10		+7	+70%		
- COMMERCIAL	5	4	-	25		9	10		-1	-10		
- STREET	4	0	-	+		6	0		+6	+		
- PURSE SNATCHING	1	0	-	+		2	0		+2	+		
. NON-TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	24	9	-	+166		47	21		+26	+123		
- COMMERCIAL	13	4	-	+225		19	9		+10	+111		
- STREET	5	4	-	+25		19	11		+ 8	+ 72		
- PURSE SNATCHING	6	1	-	500		9	1		+ 8	+800		
. OVERALL COUNTY (TOTAL)	34	13	23.4	+162	+45	64	31	44	+33	+106	+20	+45%
- COMMERCIAL	18	8	-	+125		28	19		+9	+ 47		
- STREET	9	4	-	+125		25	11		+14	+127		
- PURSE SNATCHING	7	1	-	+600		11	1		+10	+1000		
ROBBERY CLEARANCES												
. TARGET AREA	4	-	-	-		9	-		-	-		
. NON-TARGET AREA	4	-	-	-		10	-		-	-		
. OVERALL COUNTY	8	2	3.2	+300	+150	19	3	10	+16	+533	+9	+90%
ROBBERY CLEARANCE RATE												
. TARGET AREA	40%	-	-			53%	-		-	-		
. NON-TARGET AREA	17%	-	-	-		21%	-		-	-		
. OVERALL COUNTY	24%	15%	14%	+60	+71	30%	10%	23	+20	+200	+7	+30%
ROBBERY ARRESTS												
. TASK FORCE	14	-	-			21	-		-	-		
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	1	-	-	-		5	-		-	-		
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	15	3	5.2	+400	+188	26	7	8.8	+19	+271	+17	+195
PROPERTY VALUE STOLEN												
. TARGET AREA	$ 741	$3,970	-	-81		$3,447	$11,947		- $8500	-71		
. NON-TARGET AREA	$13,779	3,447	-	+300		24,671	5,854		+ 18,817	+321		
. OVERALL COUNTY	14,520	7,417	$11,166	+ 96	+30	28,118	17,801	$19,343	+10,317	+ 58	$8,775	+45
AMOUNT STOLEN PER ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA	$ 74	$ 993	-	-93		$ 203	$1,195		$ - 992	- 83		
. NON-TARGET AREA	574	383	-	+50		525	279		+ 246	+ 88		
. OVERALL COUNTY	427	571	$ 477	- 25	-10	439	574	439	- 135	- 24	0	0
PROPERTY VALUE RECOVERED												
. TASK FORCE	$ 413	-	-			413	-		-	-		
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	0	-	-			0	-		-	-		
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	413	-	-			413	-		-	-		
PART I OFFENSES (TOTALS)												
. TARGET AREAS	-	-	-			-	-					
. NON-TARGET AREAS												
. OVERALL COUNTY	811	630				1623	1324		+299	+23		

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
ROBBERY TASK FORCE ACTIVITY
FEBRUARY 1975

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
. ROBBERY CASES ASSIGNED			
- TARGET	10	18	9
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0
. CASES CLEARED			
- TARGET	4	9	5
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
. ROBBERY	14	21	11
. OTHER FELONIES	14	14	7
. DRUG VIOLATIONS	2	3	2
. MISDEMEANORS OR MINOR	2	4	2
. TOTAL	32	42	21
ROBBERY SCENE APPREHENSIONS			
. PATROL	11	14	7
. STAKE-OUT-SURVEILLANCE	-	-	-
. USING VAN	0	0	0
. TOTAL	11	14	7
STAKE-OUT RESULTS			
. NUMBER OF STAKE-OUTS	8	26	13
. NUMBER OF MAN-HOURS EXTENDED	24	168	84
. NUMBER OF ARRESTS	0	0	0
. MAN-HOURS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
. STAKE-OUTS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
. MAN-HOURS/STAKE-OUT	3	6.5	6.5
ROBBERY TASK FORCE HOURS EXPENDED			
. PATROL	330	1358	679
. INVESTIGATION	633	1138	569
. SURVEILLANCE	1065	1209	605
. COURT	54	90	45
. TRAINING	150	636	318
. TOTAL	2232	4431	2216

CITY OF ARLINGTON
CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM
FEBRUARY 1975

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
ROBBERY PREVENTION UNIT			
₀ NUMBER OF DAYS TRAILER UTILIZED	0	0	0
₀ NUMBER OF DAYS IN HIT TARGET AREA	0	0	0
₀ NUMBER OF DAYS OUTSIDE HIT TARGET AREA	0	0	0
₀ NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED	0	0	0
₀ AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DAY	0	0	0
₀ HOURS EXPENDED IN PREPARING VAN	125	231	116

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
HIT MONTHLY EVALUATION REPORT
MARCH 1975

	THIS MONTH	THIS MONTH A YEAR AGO	AVERAGE OVER LAST FIVE YEARS 1969-73	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO SAME MONTH LAST YEAR	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO 5 YEAR AVERAGE	NUMBER YEAR TO DATE	YEAR TO DATE A YEAR AGO	FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE YEAR TO DATE	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) Y-T-D OVER A YEAR AGO #	%	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) 1975 Y-T-D OVER FIVE YEAR BASE PERIOD Y-T-D #	%
ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	5	12		- 58%		22	22		0	0		
- COMMERCIAL	4	10		- 60		13	20		- 7	- 35%		
- STREET	1	2		-100		7	2		+ 5	+250		
- PURSE SNATCHING	0	0		0		2	0		+ 2	+		
. NON-TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	21	15		+40		68	36		+32	+ 89		
- COMMERCIAL	5	11		- 55		24	20		+ 4	+ 20		
- STREET	12	4		+200		31	15		+16	+107		
- PURSE SNATCHING	4	0		+		13	1		+12	+1200		
. OVERALL COUNTY (TOTAL)	26	27	14	- 4	+85%	90	58	58	+32	+ 55	+ 32	+55%
- COMMERCIAL	9	21		- 57		37	40		- 3	- 8		
- STREET	13	6		+117		38	17		+21	+124		
- PURSE SNATCHING	4	0		+		15	1		+14	+1400		
ROBBERY CLEARANCES												
. TARGET AREA	4	-				13	-					
. NON-TARGET AREA	8	-				18	-					
. OVERALL COUNTY	12	2	8.4	+500	+43	31	7	18.4	+24	+342	+12.6	+68%
ROBBERY CLEARANCE RATE												
. TARGET AREA	80%	-				59%	-					
. NON-TARGET AREA	39	-				26%	-					
. OVERALL COUNTY	46%	7%		+557		34%	12%	32	+22%	+183	+2	+6%
ROBBERY ARRESTS												
. TASK FORCE	2	-				23	-					
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	6	-				11	-					
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	8	18		- 56		34	25	+13.8	+ 9	+36	+20.2	+146%
PROPERTY VALUE STOLEN												
. TARGET AREA	$922	-	-			$4,369						
. NON-TARGET AREA	8778	-	-			$33,449						
. OVERALL COUNTY	9700	$10,504	$6,212	- 9	+56	$37,818	28,405	$25,555	+$9,413	+33	+12,263	+48%
AMOUNT STOLEN PER ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA	$184					$199						
. NON-TARGET AREA	418					492						
. OVERALL COUNTY	373	$393	$444	- 5	-16	420	$490	441	-$70	-14	-21	-5%
PROPERTY VALUE RECOVERED												
. TASK FORCE	0	-	-			$413	-					
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	17	-	-			17	-					
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	17	-	-			430	-					
PART I OFFENSES (TOTALS)												
. TARGET AREAS	-	-	-									
. NON-TARGET AREAS	-	-	-									
. OVERALL COUNTY	820	756	-	+ 8		2443	2080		+363	+17		

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
ROBBERY TASK FORCE ACTIVITY
MARCH 1975

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
. ROBBERY CASES ASSIGNED			
- TARGET	5	23	8
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0
. CASES CLEARED			
- TARGET	4	13	4
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0
ARRESTS			
. ROBBERY	2	23	8
. OTHER FELONIES	3	17	6
. DRUG VIOLATIONS	0	3	1
. MISDEMEANORS OR MINOR	2	6	2
. TOTAL	7	49	16
ROBBERY SCENE APPREHENSIONS			
. PATROL	0	14	5
. STAKE-OUT-SURVEILLANCE	0	0	0
. USING VAN	0	0	0
. TOTAL	0	14	5
STAKE-OUT RESULTS			
. NUMBER OF STAKE-OUTS	2	28	9
. NUMBER OF MAN-HOURS EXPENDED	2	170	57
. NUMBER OF ARRESTS	0	0	0
. MAN-HOURS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
. STAKE-OUTS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
. MAN-HOURS/STAKE-OUT	1	6	6
ROBBERY TASK FORCE HOURS EXPENDED			
. PATROL	414	1772	590
. INVESTIGATION	646	1784	595
. SURVEILLANCE	1361	2570	857
. COURT	60	150	50
. TRAINING	36	672	224
. TOTAL	2517	6948	2316

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM
MARCH 1975

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
ROBBERY PREVENTION UNIT			
. NUMBER OF DAYS TRAILER UTILIZED	21	21	7
. NUMBER OF DAYS IN HIT TARGET AREA	18	18	6
. NUMBER OF DAYS OUTSIDE HIT TARGET AREA	3	3	1
. NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED	.100	100	33
. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DAY	5	1	1

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
HIT MONTHLY EVALUATION REPORT
APRIL 1975

	THIS MONTH	THIS MONTH A YEAR AGO	AVERAGE OVER LAST FIVE YEARS 1969-73	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO SAME MONTH LAST YEAR	% CHANGE THIS MONTH TO 5 YEAR AVERAGE	NUMBER YEAR TO DATE	YEAR TO DATE A YEAR AGO	FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE YEAR TO DATE	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) Y-T-D OVER A YEAR AGO #	%	INCREASE(+) DECREASE(-) 1975 Y-T-D OVER FIVE YEAR BASE PERIOD Y-T-D #	%
ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	2	2		0		24	24		0	0		
- COMMERCIAL	1	1		0		14	21		-7	-33%		
- STREET	1	1		0		8	3		+5	+166		
- PURSE SNATCHING	0	0		0		2	0		+2	+		
. NON-TARGET AREA (TOTAL)	20	16		+25%		88	52		+36	+69		
- COMMERCIAL	4	6		-33		28	26		+2	+8		
- STREET	10	9		+11		41	24		+17	+71		
- PURSE SNATCHING	6	1		+500		19	2		+17	+850		
. OVERALL COUNTY (TOTAL)	22	18	11.6	+22	+89%	112	76	70	+36	+47	+42	+60%
- COMMERCIAL	5	7		-29		42	47		-5	-11		
- STREET	11	10		+10		49	27		+22	+81		
- PURSE SNATCHING	6	1		+500		21	2		+19	+950		
ROBBERY CLEARANCES												
. TARGET AREA	7	-	-			20						
. NON-TARGET AREA	9	-	-			27						
. OVERALL COUNTY	16	12	8	+33	+100%	47	19	26.4	+28	+147	+20.6	+78%
ROBBERY CLEARANCE RATE												
. TARGET AREA	350%	-	-			83%						
. NON-TARGET AREA	45	-				31%						
. OVERALL COUNTY	73	66%	69%	-7%	+6%	42%	25%	38%	+17%	+68%	+4	+11%
ROBBERY ARRESTS												
. TASK FORCE	1	-	-			24						
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	0	-	-			11						
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	1	3	4.4	-67%	-77%	35	28	18.2	+7	+25%	+16.8	+92%
PROPERTY VALUE STOLEN												
. TARGET AREA	$378	$13	-			$4,747						
. NON-TARGET AREA	$2752	$3715	-			$36,201						
. OVERALL COUNTY	$3130	$3728	5414	-16%	-42%	40,948	$32,133	$30,969	$8,815	+27%	+$9,979	+32%
AMOUNT STOLEN PER ROBBERY												
. TARGET AREA	189	7		+2600%		$198						
. NON-TARGET AREA	138	232		-41		411						
. OVERALL COUNTY	142	207		-31		366	$423	$445	-57	-13%	-79	-18%
PROPERTY VALUE RECOVERED												
. TASK FORCE	0	-				$413						
. REST OF DEPARTMENT	367	-				384						
. OVERALL DEPARTMENT	367	-				797						
PART I OFFENSES (TOTALS)												
. TARGET AREAS	-	-										
. NON-TARGET AREAS	-	-										
. OVERALL COUNTY	786	645		+22%		3,229	2,725		+504	+18%		

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
ROBBERY TASK FORCE ACTIVITY
APRIL 1975

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
○ ROBBERY CASES ASSIGNED			
- TARGET	2	25	6
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0
○ CASES CLEARED			
- TARGET	7	20	5
- NON-TARGET	0	0	0

ARRESTS

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
○ ROBBERY	1	24	6
○ OTHER FELONIES	1	18	4
○ DRUG VIOLATIONS	0	3	1
○ MISDEMEANORS OR MINOR	9	15	4
○ TOTAL	11	60	15

ROBBERY SCENE APPREHENSIONS

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
○ PATROL	0	14	4
○ STAKE-OUT/SURVEILLANCE	0	0	0
○ USING VAN	0	0	0
○ TOTAL	0	14	4

STAKE-OUT RESULTS

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
○ NUMBER OF STAKE-OUTS	0	28	7
○ NUMBER OF MAN-HOURS EXPENDED	0	170	43
○ NUMBER OF ARRESTS	0	0	0
○ MAN-HOURS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
○ STAKE-OUTS/ARRESTS	-	-	-
○ MAN-HOURS/STAKE-OUT	-	6	6

ROBBERY TASK FORCE HOURS EXPENDED

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
○ PATROL	405	2,177	544
○ INVESTIGATION	439	2,223	556
○ SURVEILLANCE	1,248	3,818	955
○ COURT	49	199	49
○ TRAINING	144	816	204
○ TOTAL	2,285	9,233	2,308

COUNTY OF ARLINGTON
CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM
APRIL 1975

	THIS MONTH	YEAR-TO-DATE	MONTHLY AVERAGE
ROBBERY PREVENTION UNIT			
. NUMBER OF DAYS TRAILER UTILIZED	21	42	11
. NUMBER OF DAYS IN HIT TARGET AREA	10.5	28.5	7
. NUMBER OF DAYS OUTSIDE HIT TARGET AREA	10.5	13.5	3
. NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED	668	768	192
. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DAY	32	9	9

END