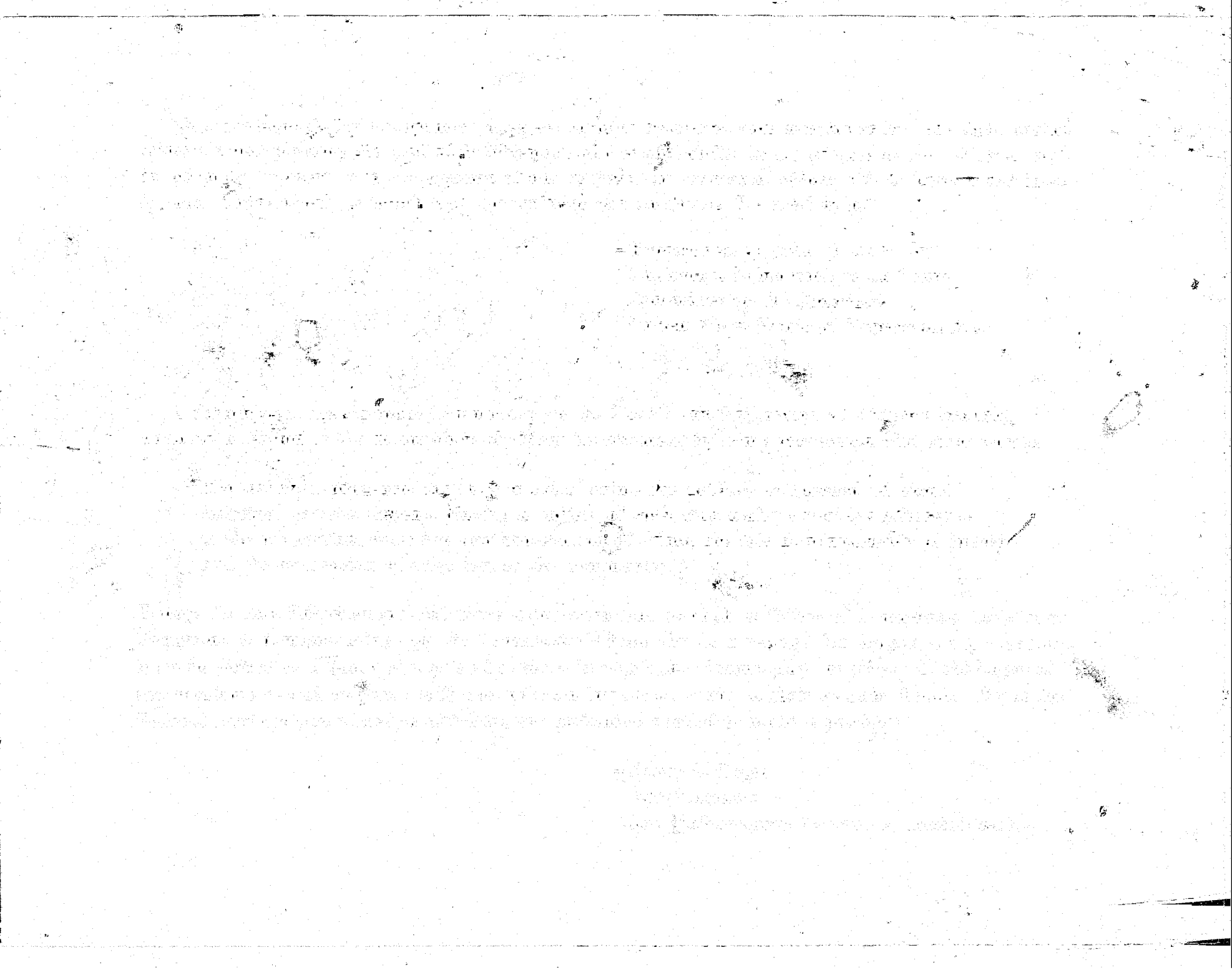

We Can Prevent Crime

A report of community crime prevention programs supported by the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

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This report is about an important new network of people joined in a common cause: crime prevention.

They aim to erase the fear of crime, reduce actual crime, and revitalize deteriorating neighborhoods.

They are working to create lasting improvements—the kind that build better communities and improve the quality of life. For example, they are organizing new community groups and strengthening others. They are improving the cooperation among such groups and criminal justice officials, tying crime prevention to other community activities, and taking steps to dispel the isolation (due to fear of crime) that plagues many residents.

Their crime prevention techniques vary.

Some activities focus on particular groups—the elderly, teenagers, young children, ex-offenders. Others concentrate on specific crimes—drug abuse, burglary, vandalism, domestic violence. Still others encourage public involvement in improving criminal justice—court watching, use of police-citizen councils, increased reporting of crimes.

Many also focus on "deterrent" services—tutoring, job placement, recreation—for people, youngsters as well as adults, who are likely to become involved in crime.

In this way our network of people—many of them volunteers—is building better, safer communities.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is helping, through its Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs. LEAA places priority on encouraging a collective response to crime at the neighborhood level.

LEAA supports this crime prevention network by providing money for anti-crime activities and by offering technical assistance, including training, to community workers.

This report describes some of the things happening in thousands of neighborhoods in scores of cities all over the country.

We hope it will suggest things *you* may do in *your* neighborhood.

Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Information

Public education campaigns are an essential tool in most community crime prevention programs.

The campaigns zero in on more than crime—they also help fight public apathy, helplessness, and excessive fear of crime.

Many community groups conduct basic campaigns using low-cost means of spreading the anti-crime message: mimeographed newsletters, leaflets, and simple fliers distributed door-to-door. Or they may imprint crime prevention tips on items ranging from place mats to matchbooks to grocery bags.

A common theme is: *You can prevent crime ... you can reduce the chance of becoming a victim.*

The campaigns offer commonsense reminders on how to reduce the risk of losing money and valuables or suffering personal injury. They range from tips on locks and home security to reminders about requiring identification from inspectors who request entry to the home. Campaigns also urge prompt reporting of crimes to police and aid to police.

In many cities, local newspapers, radio and television stations assist community groups by providing news coverage of their anti-crime work and by allocating space or time for public service announcements.

An El Paso, Texas, group re-enacts local, unsolved crimes for a weekly "Crimestoppers" television program shown over the city's three television stations. Police officers narrate. College students are the actors. Viewers are urged to telephone information to police, and they do. Each program averages about 10 calls. In the first eight weeks, police received leads that resulted in nine arrests and the recovery of $80,000 worth of narcotics.

A Seattle group's 2,400 "block watchers"— people who keep an eye on each other's homes—distribute bulletins on neighborhood crimes. One bulletin led to the arrest of a burglary suspect after a resident recognized the suspect's truck from the description given.

In Portland, Oregon, anti-crime tips go home with the groceries—on grocery bags—while youngsters get their reminders via Frisbees and sports trading cards. A set of basketball cards has Blazers' team players' pictures on one side and "tips from the Blazers" on the other. A sample tip: "Traveling: When a player walks or runs with the ball without dribbling ... whether you run or walk to or from school, it's always more fun when you're with friends. It's safer, too, so don't walk alone." The Portland effort—directed by the police department—involves a broad base of support from LEAA to the Kiwanis Club to local merchants.

Many community groups provide anti-crime information in several languages—including Chinese and Spanish—and in Los Angeles captioned announcements for the deaf are shown on television.

Denver "Whistlestop" public forums on crime were attended by 6,300 people in seven months; another 850 people have helped or will hold block meetings in their homes to reach another 20,000 people. The group makes slide presentations and distributes an informational coloring book in schools.

Home and Neighborhood Security

"The best security is prevention."
"Crime prevention begins at home."
"Home security starts at your door."

These and other similar sayings are what local security efforts are about. Working from the most basic level—the block—local organizations are teaching people to help themselves, and their neighbors, prevent crime.

Neighbor-to-neighbor programs across the country are using volunteers to organize block watches, foot patrols, identification programs, escort services, crime prevention meetings with police, and home safety checks, to name a few of the services being provided.

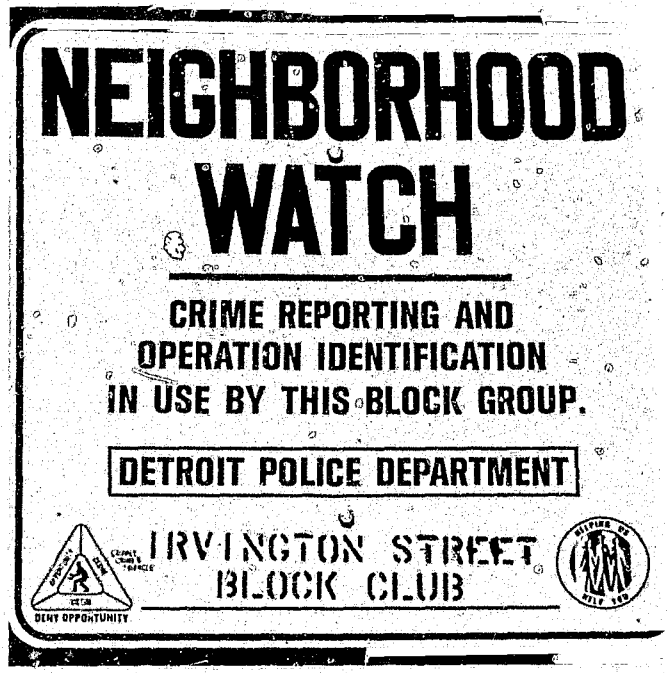
Citizens in Denver organized a block program so that neighbors would meet, on a rotating basis, at each other's homes and exchange information—home and work phone numbers, the names of family members, and any other information that they wanted their neighbors to have.

Police officers are invited to attend these meetings and talk to residents. Whistles have become an emblem for the program and are distributed at the meetings. Project staffer Robert Burns reports a 6 to 12 percent reduction in burglaries as a result.

An Altoona, Iowa, program is responsible for patrolling a large rural area in Polk County. Because distances between homes are great and the sheriff's personnel so limited, citizens helped set up a numbering system for identifying each other's farm equipment and other valuables.

Many project workers are installing "buddy" buzzers in apartments. If a crime is being committed in one apartment, the resident can press the buzzer to alert another resident.

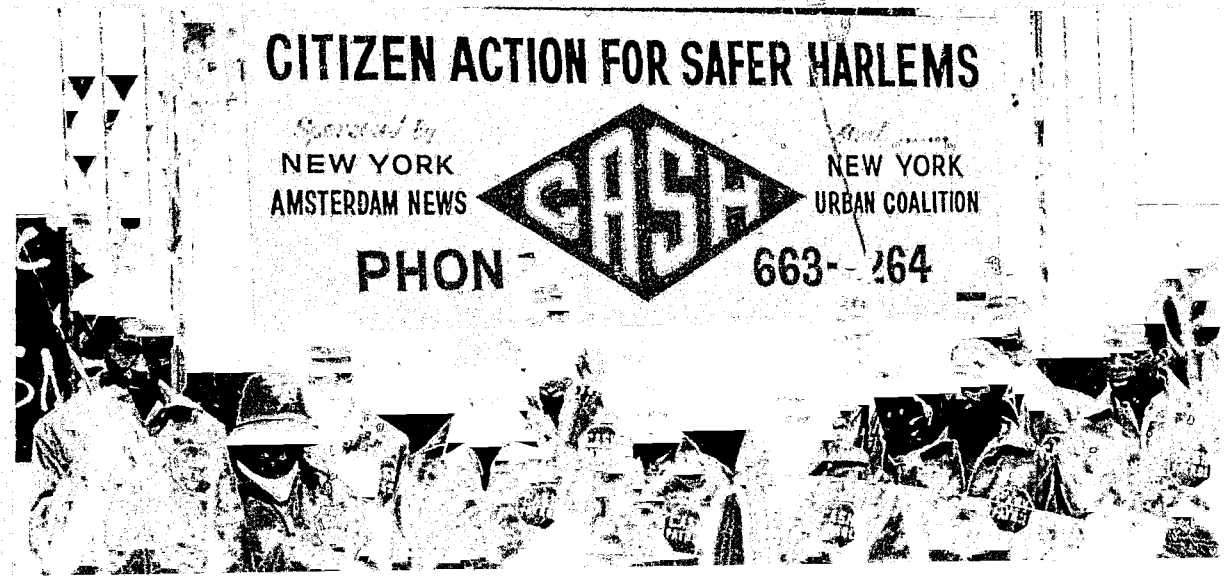
A San Antonio, Texas, group established a "block watch telephone number" for residents to use in reporting crimes they do not want to report directly to police.

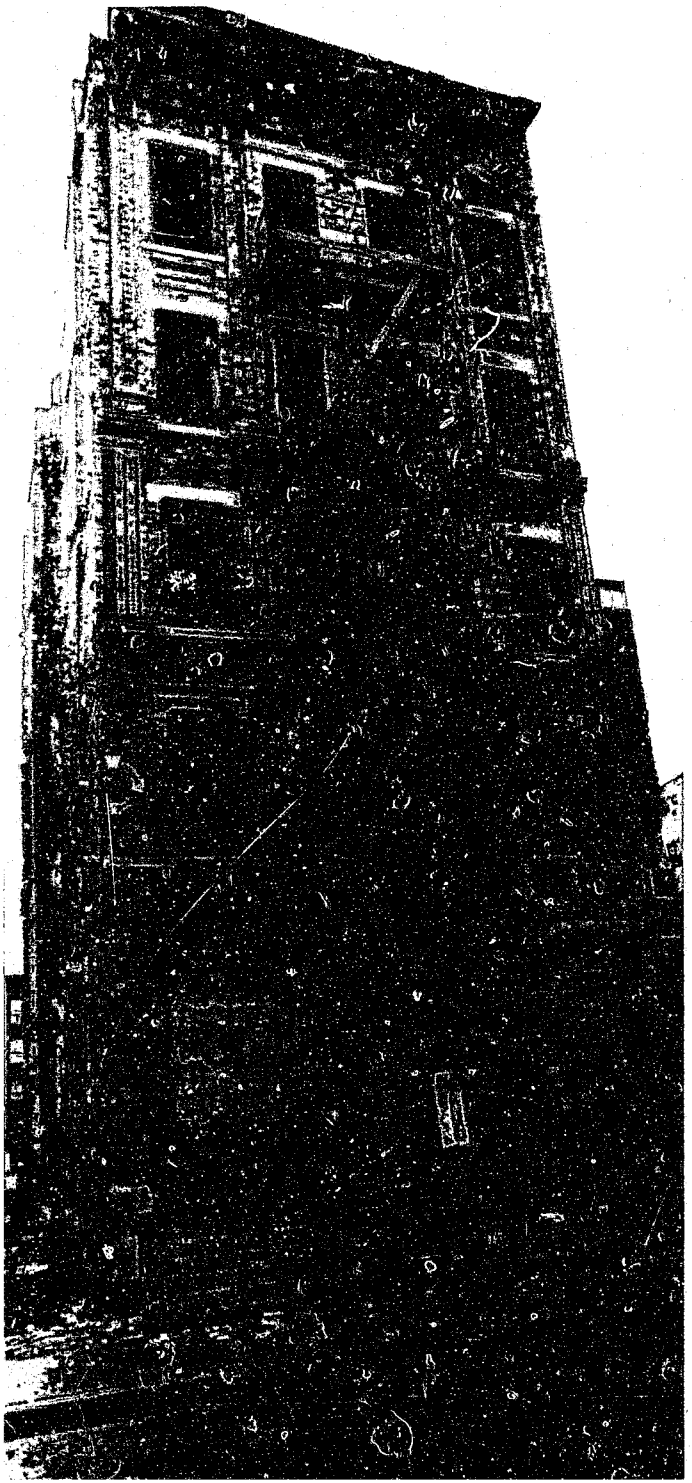


In some programs, shut-ins and invalids keep an eye on their neighborhoods and alert police to suspicious or criminal activity. They perform a valuable service and feel pride in their contribution to their communities.

Decals, alarms, security bars, and locks are used effectively by many organizations.

Pat Knous, program director for "Whistlestop" in Denver, says, "These programs can be extremely effective if people are willing to get involved in their own protection."





Environment

Some blocks of Loisaida—a low-income area of New York City—resemble bombed-out areas ravaged by war. There are scores of abandoned, vandalized wrecks of buildings—dangerous hangouts inhabited by drug pushers and addicts.

Fire-damaged, vacant houses permeate parts of Detroit. Graffiti on storefronts, emphasizing the ugliness, are the signatures of local gangs.

Minneapolis has somewhat different, but also crime-related, environmental problems—deteriorating old buildings, empty stores, a loss of neighborhood identity, and a maze of wide, old alleys that offer an easy getaway for burglars and robbers.

In these and other cities, however, community groups are hard at work to "crimeproof" the environment.

Loisaida's group, largely composed of Hispanic-Americans, operates from two of the many abandoned buildings in this lower East Side area. The group's main headquarters is an abandoned synagogue, the other a former store. The group is making steady progress in evicting squatters from vacant buildings and sealing them until they can be restored.

Block workers proudly show successes: an attractive, vest-pocket park that once was a mountain of trash; two blocks of handsome, fully renovated brownstones; and a dozen boarded-up dwellings that will soon get a facelift with "sweat equity" and become owner-occupied.

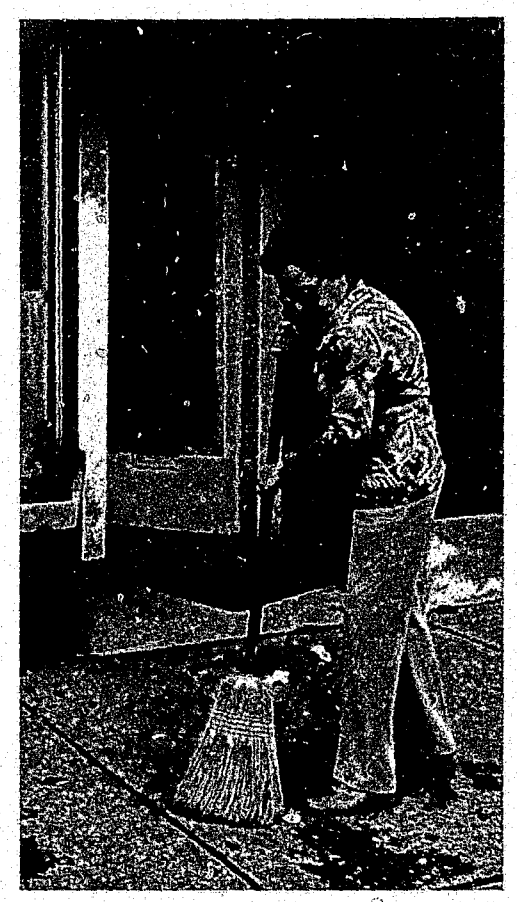
George Ortega, a Loisaida organizer who grew up in the area, says, "Soon all our neighborhood will be beautiful again, a wonderful place to live."

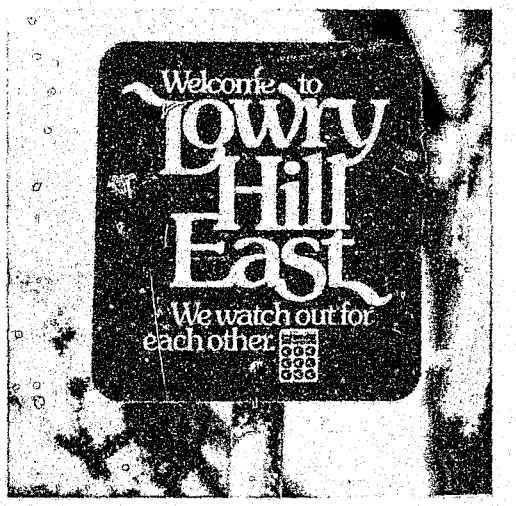
Detroit groups also are revitalizing neighborhoods. In the city's southwest section, residents accompany city inspectors to abandoned houses to pinpoint those that pose problems because of potential arson and other crimes. Within six months the group had 60 buildings razed or sealed. In the north central area another group got the city to remove packs of stray dogs, cleaned up an illegal junk car lot, and in a few months was responsible for the razing or boarding-up of 26 dwellings.

Minneapolis, conducting a citywide, comprehensive crime prevention program, encourages the defining of neighborhoods so people will feel a sense of community.

Some 35 attractive brown and gold signs in one section read: "Welcome to Lowry Hill East. We watch out for each other." A free, 12-page booklet, "Right Up Your Alley," is being distributed to residents. It suggests

methods that will make it easier for people to watch their alleys and backyards: trimming shrubs, installing lights to eliminate shadows, and sprucing up alleys so they will be used by residents—for example, installing basketball nets on garages.





Targeted Crimes

Many community groups work to prevent specific crimes. Their targets range from the most prevalent—burglary and theft—to the most feared—rape and arson.

In Greenville, Mississippi, a group aims to stop the theft of farm equipment by urging farmers to mark machinery and tools with an identifying number, such as a driver's license number. Also, the group workers tell farmers to take commonsense precautions—drive the tractor back to the barn instead of leaving it in the field.

A community spokesman, Larry Farmer, says, "A can of herbicide may cost $60. Someone comes along and steals four cans, that's a lot of money to a small farmer. If he loses a $20,000 truck, that can break him for good."

In Seattle, where block clubs are active in anti-crime programs, burglaries have decreased as much as 20 percent at a time when residential burglaries elsewhere have increased up to 11 percent. The Seattle clubs sponsor a range of efforts: block watches where neighbors keep an eye on each other's homes, property-marking campaigns, and home security inspections.

Similar anti-burglary campaigns are conducted by a coalition of black, white, and hispanic residents in Hartford, Connecticut.

In Las Vegas, a community group offers up to 30 days of shelter for battered women and their children. In its first seven months, the shelter aided 117 people. In addition, some 50 women are counseled monthly via a hotline telephone service.

Salt Lake City has a range of anti-crime efforts conducted by a coalition of ethnic and minority groups. One group offers counseling for mothers who are potential or actual child-abusers. While the mothers attend counseling sessions, volunteers care for their children.

A hispanic program in Salt Lake City involves young people in painting murals and public art—an effort that aims to stop vandalism and graffiti. Asian group members work with refugees from Vietnam, Laos, Korea and other areas, to mediate conflicts, teach the refugees about their civil rights, and remind them of American laws against carrying weapons, drug use, etc.

Arson has long been a serious problem around the Fourth of July in Providence, Rhode Island, where virtually 90 percent of the houses are

frame. There were 80 fires during that holiday period in 1972. Then a community group began an aggressive anti-arson campaign. It began activities for young people, including junior olympics, concerts, dances, and picnics. And it increased citizen patrols to identify vacant dwellings that are possible arson targets. Said community worker Will Carter, "A fire in the middle of the block hurts the whole block. Fire can really ruin a neighborhood."

The Providence residents' anti-arson campaign is paying off. In 1978 there were only four fires during the Fourth of July holiday.

Elderly

For the elderly, fear of crime is the most serious problem—more so than health, income, housing, or loneliness. Because of it, many older people virtually imprison themselves in their homes.

Many community groups are working with the elderly to dispel unreal fears about crime while teaching them how to protect themselves against real crime possibilities.

Programs in dozens of cities offer escort services—taking senior citizens on shopping trips, to banks, doctors' offices, hospitals, churches, and community programs. These services are particularly important to people whose lifelong habits unwittingly place them in danger.

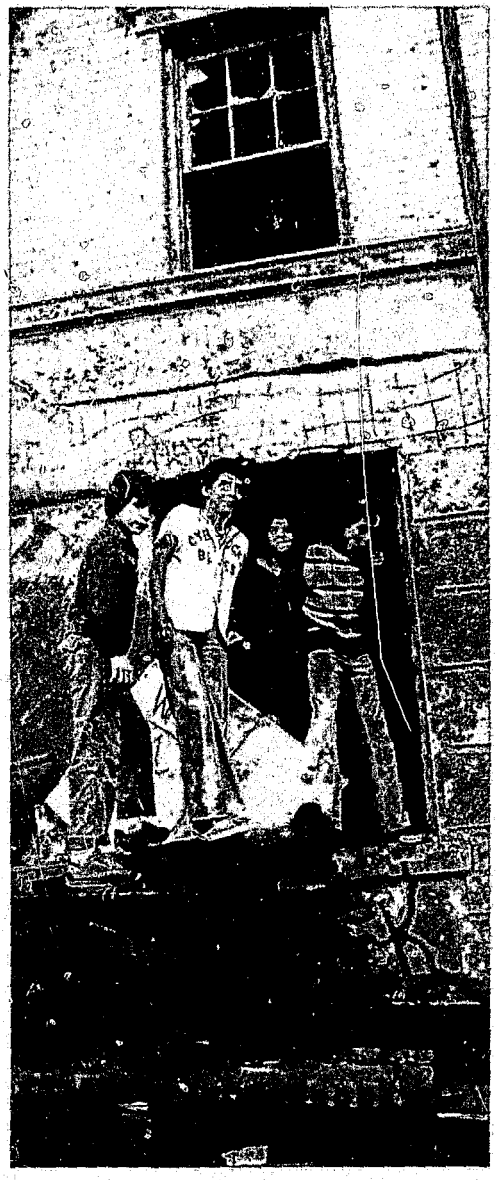
For instance, "Some Chinese elders don't like to use banks or bank checks," says Augustine Chua, who heads an anti-crime program in New York City's Chinatown. "I know several who lost their life-savings because of that." Now, teenage boys escort elderly Chinese . . . to the vegetable market, to doctors' offices, to hospitals. The elders travel without fear and arrive safely at their destinations, cash intact.

A minibus transport service in the rural area around Greenville, Mississippi, takes elderly people to the store and on other errands. Last year, two aging sisters starved to death in their farmhouse. "It was bad weather, they had no phone, they couldn't get help," says an official of the anti-crime program in the eight-county Delta area. "We don't want a tragedy like that to happen again." His project—a mix of social services and crime prevention—also helps seniors repair their houses and install security locks.

After a Chillum, Maryland, woman was mugged in front of her retirement home, residents organized a crime prevention program. They arranged to have police patrol the area on motorbikes, installed a more secure door on the building and organized block watches.

In Baltimore the elderly can call the Greater Hampden Task Force on Youth to ask for help with household jobs ranging from leaf-raking to washing windows. The teenagers are from low-income families, referred by the city, and earn a minimum wage for their services. "They're good kids and they do a good job," reported one satisfied customer.

Youth



- *Spearheaded by the theme, "No Gang War in '74" and "Keep More Alive in '75," a black family in urban Philadelphia helped reduce gang deaths from an average of 42 a year to only one in 1977.*

- *A Yulee, Florida, project boasts a 75 percent success rate for rehabilitating delinquents compared to a less than 50 percent rate for the state's correctional facilities.*

- *Two teenagers, part of a youth foot patrol—a growing trend among neighborhood groups—helped save the lives of eight sleeping children trapped in an apartment fire in New Orleans.*

This sampling just hints at the dramatic impact made by neighborhood groups in preventing and controlling juvenile crime. Alarmed by the growing rate of juvenile crime nationwide, community crime prevention organizations are committing themselves to channeling their youth into positive and constructive activities.

Where juveniles have been idle, despondent, unemployed—and violent—they are now counseling other youths whom they used to fight. They are cleaning up buildings they once vandalized. They are escorting seniors they used to knock down, and they are patrolling neighborhoods they used to scourge.

Said one former offender, now a community organizer, "This is my neighborhood, too!"

Youngsters are learning pride in community and pride in themselves.

In recent testimony before Congress, Sister Falaka Fattah, founder of a group home for boys in Philadelphia, recounted her experience:

"... Recurrent themes were raised by youth. They wanted jobs, respect, decent recreational opportunities, and understanding, but they themselves had no respect for or understanding of the value of human life. They were hopeless but aggressive, and their tolerance for frustration was small. We also found that they were used by everyone. They were exploited by politicians to get elected, and by government and social agencies to get money. We found that gang youth had become an economic base for the greedy and an escape valve for the racist. However, we also found a need for love and willingness to communicate."

Community crime prevention groups are fulfilling juveniles' needs.

Children

When I look at the world it fills me with sorrow
Little children today are really gonna suffer tomorrow.
Oh, what a shame, such a bad way to live . . . Let's save all the children.
*Save the babies, save the babies.**

Marvin Gaye's lament expresses the growing sentiment among community-based crime prevention groups that it is the neighborhoods' responsibility to protect children from danger. Also, it is their responsibility to provide an environment for healthy, positive growth.

Local groups are responding in a number of imaginative ways:

One program trains youngsters to handle emergencies. Older youths teach the younger ones such things as how to dial the telephone operator, or for those old enough, how to dial the sheriff's office, and what to say. Project staffers work closely with law enforcement personnel to teach the children how to identify suspects.

The project coordinator says this can be accomplished by training children to learn to observe various characteristics. A person is asked to come into a room where the children are playing. After the person leaves, children are asked such questions as, "What color were the person's eyes? What color hair? How tall? Were there any scars on the person? What else did you notice?"

Repetition of this "game" reinforces the children's ability to pay attention and remember detail.

*Reprinted with permission from Jobete Music Co., Inc., copyright 1971, from the album, *What's Going On*, by Marvin Gaye.

A New York project recently began a program called "Helping Hands for Children." It teaches parents and neighborhood residents various techniques for aiding children in trouble. For example, they learn never to dispense medication, how to calm a hysterical child, and the proper way to approach children. After training, each resident receives a decal—a large red hand—to post conspicuously in his or her window. Children are told that houses with the red hand are places to go for help when needed.

Another New York program provides a medium for self-expression for children in grades three through six. The program includes music, drama, dance, literary and visual arts. "Kids are stimulated by the arts, and our program takes the mysticism out of the arts," said project coordinator David Bailey. "They acquire discipline and a sense of self."

A host of programs take children on field trips to jails and courtrooms, where they can see firsthand some consequences of crime.

Other useful features gaining popularity among neighborhood programs are the use of coloring books for children, with safety tips included, and brochures with crime tips for parents and babysitters.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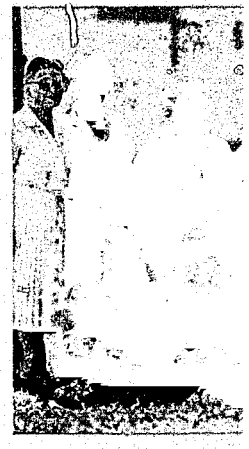
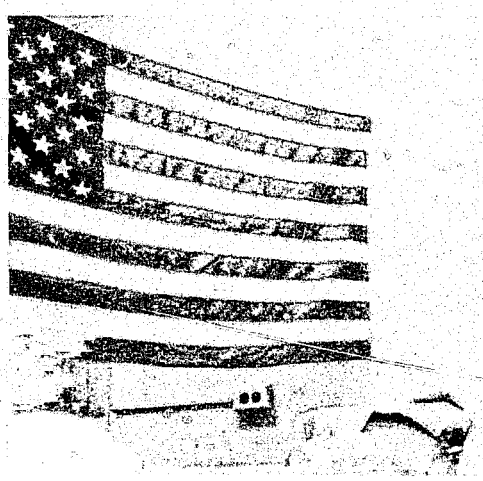




Handicapped

The deaf, the blind, the frail, the crippled—these and others disadvantaged by their differences often are victims of crime simply because they are handicapped.

Yet—until recently—little was done to help these very real and potential victims until after their homes, or their property, or their persons were violated.

Such cruelty to special citizens is under attack by community anti-crime groups across the nation.

The Greater Los Angeles Council on the Deaf is trying to get teletype-writers installed in the police departments. One staff worker said, "If we can convince police that they can afford these machines and have an obligation to have them, then deaf people will have the same access to the police that hearing people do."

The deaf person with a teletype-writer would dial a police station with reciprocal equipment and type his or her message to police. The police officer would respond by typing a return message.

"We are involved in all kinds of sensitizing activities in an attempt to get our deaf citizens involved in existing anti-crime programs," the staff worker noted. "They have to depend on their hearing neighbors."

Impaired mobility is a major problem of the handicapped. Consequently, they are often omitted from many local and neighborhood activities and services. Community workers are identifying these isolated people, and many have included transportation services for the handicapped in their community crime prevention strategies.

"Sun-fun-run" is the name of the transportation/escort service provided by a Chicago community group whose aim is to reduce victimization of seniors and the handicapped by at least 10 percent. In addition to taking handicapped residents to and from the hospital, this group provides escort and transportation services for crime prevention, educational and social meetings, and other events.

A Roanoke, Virginia, community group recently was commended by the governor for its transportation service for handicapped residents.

Drug/Alcohol Abuse

Urban ghettos have for a long time camouflaged and served as breeding grounds for international drug rings and pushers, some of whom have amassed great fortunes while the people they have exploited were wasting and dying.

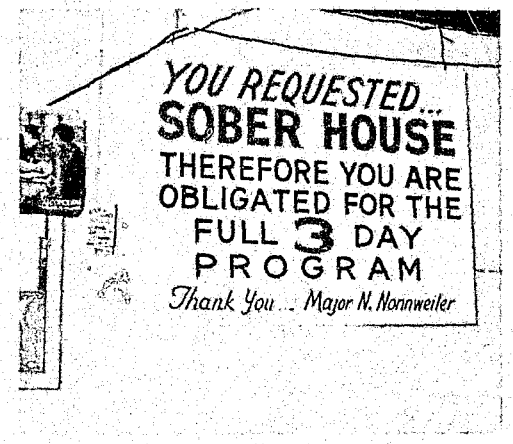
Now neighborhood workers and citizen groups—often at risk to themselves—are serving notice on drug dealers and pushers. They are mobilizing with unprecedented cohesiveness to evict dealers and pushers from their neighborhoods. And they are successful.

Some Boston residents have launched a major attack on narcotics traffic in Boston's South End, vowing to eliminate all drug trafficking in their community.

Despite threats against staff members, a community group in Bridgeport, Connecticut, reports major success in removing drug pushers from its area. Such activity is continuing.

A New York group completely removed a wholesale drug business from its neighborhood, one that was transacted openly in the streets.

These are among the efforts of neighborhood groups across the country that are working to rid their communities of drugs. In addition, they are educating their youths—using the schools, outreach programs, rehabilitation services, workshops and other anti-drug activities—to avoid and overcome the needless human misery that can be laid to narcotics use.



No less ravaging to the nation's communities is alcohol abuse. More than a million youths between the ages of 12 and 17 have serious alcohol abuse problems. The reasons are many and complicated.

Local community groups recognize both their obligation and unique opportunity to prevent and relieve residents of the physical, mental, social, emotional and financial drain caused by alcohol.

Outreach, social awareness, and culture appreciation are some of the approaches community activists employ in working with alcohol abusers.

In Salt Lake City, a community group uses "medicine men" to work with its Indian residents who have drinking problems.

Said one staffer: "Medicine men are an integral part of the Indian culture. By using them as consultants, we provide some continuity of culture for the Indians who are forced to give up their tribal lives."

A worker for a Phoenix, Arizona, program, whose clients are mostly Chicano teenagers, reports "a lot of success in less time than expected" because of religious and spiritual support provided by the community.

Victims/Witnesses

"The buck stops here," is the motto of the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission's victim/witness assistance program. The project serves Cobb County, Georgia.

Staff members worked so hard that a wing of the courthouse was given to them to house four of their representatives. Victims and witnesses go there when they are due in court to testify.

"It's beautiful," said project director Anne Rager. "It's a place where victims and witnesses can wait and not feel alone."

Because part of the county is not served by public transportation, project staffers also provide transportation for victims and witnesses to and from court, or perhaps the doctor's office or the hospital.

Project staff use volunteers to do the paperwork, often an enormous amount, Ms. Rager said. Volunteers also provide escort and daycare services when needed.

"A lot of people don't know how to retrieve their property when it's been used as evidence," she said, "so we help them to do that, too."

Police officers give cards to crime victims. The cards refer the citizens to Ms. Rager's program—where the buck stops.

Most community anti-crime programs offer services to victims and witnesses because there is growing awareness by the public and criminal justice practitioners to be responsive to the victim—so long forgotten.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) wrote in a recent editorial, "These programs have come into being because the human needs they address are stark and tragic. The new programs serve another important purpose—to earn greater public confidence in our agencies of justice, whose effectiveness is often crippled for lack of trust by the very citizens they seek to protect."

Some other local services provided by community groups include:

- emergency shelters
- legal services
- hotlines
- counseling
- restitution

Criminal Justice

Some community groups work to improve local agencies—police, courts, and corrections.

A Louisville, Kentucky, group has trained volunteers as "court-watchers"—people who monitor trials and proceedings. The purpose: to assure that courts are effective and fair, especially where crime victims and witnesses are concerned.

"We want to make sure the victim is treated properly," declares George Baker, who heads the community group that conducts court-watching and other anti-crime projects. "There was too little concern for the victim in the past."

Acting as "the eyes and ears of the community," court-watchers rate everything from a judge's propriety to whether prosecutors were prepared and court facilities clean.

They are instructed to note anything unusual about a case, for example, whether fines seem discriminatory. They pay close attention to such things as attempts by defense attorneys to intimidate witnesses or victims and whether a victim's and witness's safety may be jeopardized.

Their data and observations are recorded on checklists. They answer questions such as:

- "Did the judge use language that most defendants appeared to understand? Did you usually understand the judge?"
- "Did the judge explain the instructions to the jury clearly?"
- "Did the clerk appear to accord special treatment to certain individuals? If 'yes,' explain."

Mr. Baker expects to sign up 200 court-watchers for the program and to make public a wealth of data on the county's circuit and district courts.

A Detroit group helped form citizen-police patrols that help to reduce crime while incidentally improving residents' understanding of police work. Some 30 people help patrol six neighborhoods involving a population of 6,000. Says a group spokesperson, "People are much more aware now of probems."

A Runnells, Iowa, community group helped correct a critical police-fire problem in a rural area. The problem: no address signs to guide police officers or firefighters in emergencies. Firefighters and other volunteers installed metal reflector signs, obtained by the group. They show a resident's address as well as the township, section, and fire district.


CALENDA

Ex-Offenders

"These people need more than $25 gate money. They need jobs," says Fredric Penman, discussing ex-offenders.

Last year 238 former prisoners got jobs, entered training programs, or returned to school in the Salt Lake City area because of efforts by Mr. Penman's group—a coalition of local organizations engaged in various anti-crime activities.

EXPRES (Ex-Offender Program for Resources and Employment Services) actually begins in prison when EXPRES workers assess a prisoner's skills, interests, and the things he or she will need to live in the community.

"We see that they have a place to live—find an apartment if necessary—and arrange for food stamps if they're eligible," says Mr. Penman.

EXPRES seeks out jobs from business and industry, particularly jobs with upward mobility.

Special cases are treated with special care. One man burned in a prison accident was self-conscious about his injuries and was ill at ease in job interviews. Nobody would hire him. Finally, EXPRES helped him obtain cosmetic surgery on an injured, disfigured hand. Next time around, he was hired.

A Nevada parolee was worried about her sick daughter in Salt Lake City. EXPRES arranged for her parole to be transferred to the Utah capital.

A Houston, Texas, program works through a network of jail chaplains and area church congregations to provide emergency services and job referrals to county prison releasees.

Training

Ruth Franks, a septuagenarian activist of Detroit, helped form two citizen patrols in her city after learning how at the LEAA-sponsored National Center for Community Crime Prevention, San Marcos, Texas.

Lee Faye Mack and Marcella Oglesby, center graduates who work for the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Urban League, got ideas for strengthening a community watch program and working with juveniles. Mrs. Mack notes: "Crime prevention must involve people of all ages."

Martha Holman, board president, and Moline Cawley, an administrative

aide, of the United Neighborhood Services, Scranton, Pennsylvania, plan an "Adopt a Grandparent" program involving teenagers—a program they heard about during their stay at the center. Mrs. Cawley says, "We got good ideas that we are going to carry out in our county."

Such enthusiasm—and action—are typical of graduates of the 40-hour course in crime prevention taught by Southwest Texas State University, home of the Texas Crime Prevention Institute.

The course began in late 1978. It was developed with LEAA support in response to a growing nationwide interest in community crime prevention. Sessions cover a range of skills that community workers will need, from techniques for mobilizing volunteers to understanding the operations of criminal justice agencies.

LEAA pays the expenses of the 500 people who attend each year. Attendance is limited to organizations whose grant applications for financing by LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs were *not* approved.

As LEAA guidelines explain, only a small proportion of such applications can be funded. But many more, including those that do not fit LEAA guidelines, show promise. Training is offered to help get the programs under way without LEAA funding.

The center director notes that the center provides a citizen with the knowledge and skills to assess local crime problems and devise ways to solve them.

And as Mrs. Mack declares, "It shows you a lot of things you can do without much money."

Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs

LEAA work in community crime prevention is directed by the agency's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs (OCACP), formed in 1977 at the direction of the U.S. Congress.

Organizations that are eligible to receive OCACP funds are neighborhood and community groups.

The OCACP awards grants to achieve the following objectives:

- Establishing new groups to mobilize area residents against crime.
- Strengthening existing groups and enabling them to develop anti-crime programs.
- Involving criminal justice officials with neighborhood residents in crime prevention.
- Integrating anti-crime efforts with community development.

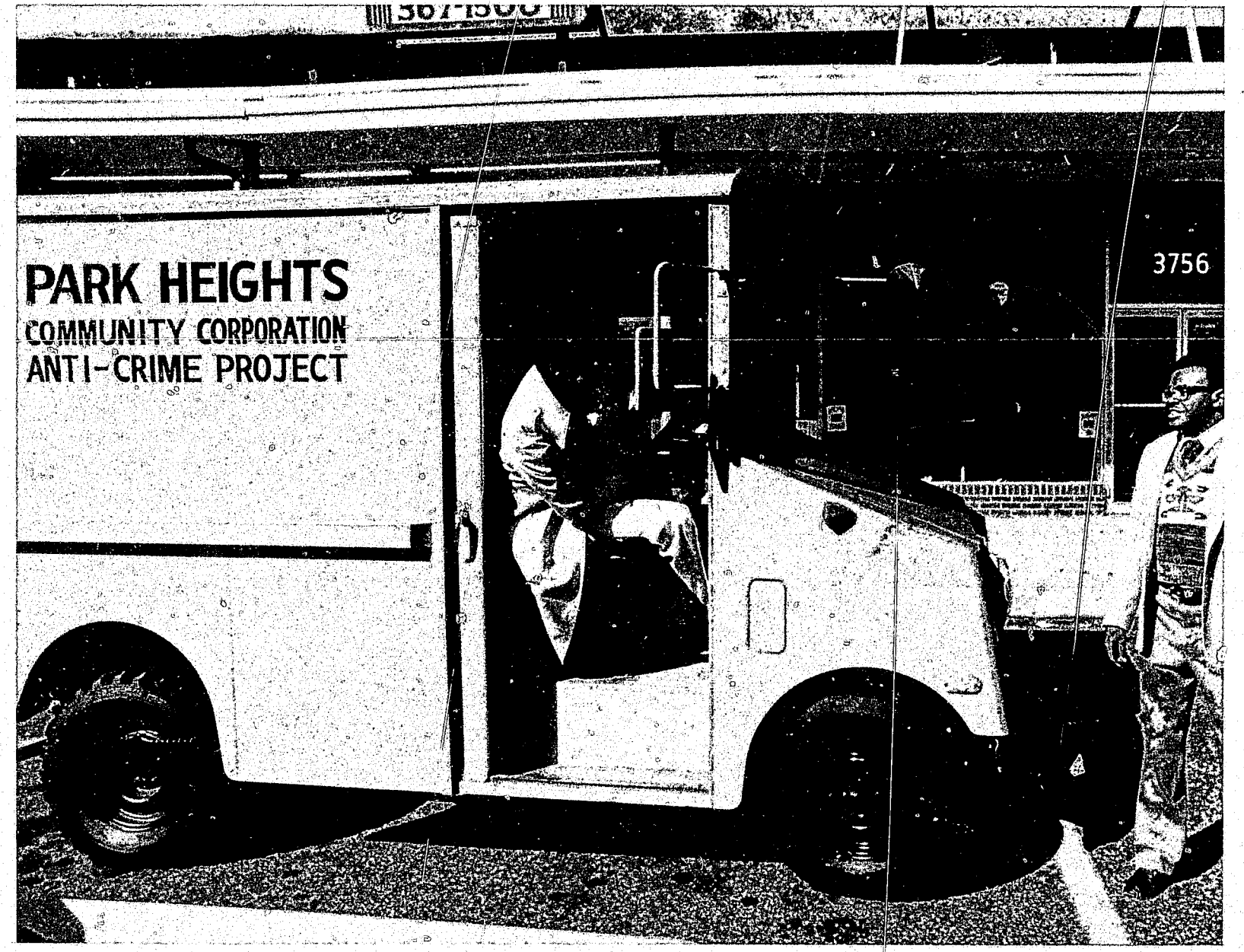
In addition, projects must offer:

- A planned approach
- Action involving volunteers
- Reasonable potential for crime prevention
- Cost-effectiveness
- An integrated group of activities which complement and reinforce each other.

Because the strategy of the program is to support community and neighborhood-based programs that will promote a collective response to crime, OCACP does not make grants for projects that deal only with the actions of citizens as individuals or services that do not contribute to the organization of the neighborhood.

For example, grants are not awarded for the *sole* purpose of increasing individual security by purchasing and installing locks or alarms to individual residences or *solely* to provide services to juveniles or crime victims.

For additional information, write:
Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531


PARK HEIGHTS
COMMUNITY CORPORATION
ANTI-CRIME PROJECT
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