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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE NEW HAVEN BOYS' CLUBS, INC. P.O. BOX 328, NEW HAVEN, CT 06513		LEAA GRANT NO. 78-CA-AX-0041	DATE OF REPORT Jan. 3/80
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE ✓ NEW HAVEN BOYS' CLUBS, INC.		REPORT NO. 6	
TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST	
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT ✓ NEW HAVEN ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM		GRANT AMOUNT \$239,000.00	
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD June 20/78		THROUGH Sept. 9/79	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR BIAGIO P. DI LELIA, PROJECT DIRECTOR	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.) Report is attached.			
<small>NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).</small>			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

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The New Haven Boys' Clubs, Inc., has been responsible for the overall management of this grant to the thirteen New Haven Community agencies which make up the New Haven Anti-Crime Consortium. Throughout this first year of activity its scope of activity included (a) developing and implementing administrative procedures for management of the grant according to LEAA guidelines; (b) monitoring and evaluation of grant activity at each of the participating agencies; (c) coordinating activity between agencies and the police department and other criminal justice agencies; (d) coordinating public relations for the consortium; (e) providing technical assistance to individual agencies where needed; (f) preparing all reports, budgetary revisions, and continuation applications for LEAA.

In addition to these responsibilities the Boys' Clubs engaged in several additional activities. The Project Director provided information and assistance to New Haven groups outside of the targetted communities who were interested in implementing elements of the crime prevention program. The Project Director working with the Police-Community Coordinator at the East Rock Community Corporation, presented a lecture on the "block watch" program to a series of in-service training workshops at the New Haven Department of Police Services. These workshops served to acquaint the participating law enforcement officers with the element of the crime prevention program. Most importantly these workshops served to allay any misconceptions of the focus of the block watch program. The role of the Boys' Clubs is probably best elucidated by a brief summary of the administrative activity for the first year.

The effective date of the original grant award was June 20, 1978. At that point the search was begun for a Project Director to manage the grant activity

and this task was completed by August 1st. In August the administrative machinery was set in place so that program activity at each of the agencies could commence in September, 1978.

The primary coordinating vehicle for all of this activity was the Program Committee. This Committee was composed of the Executive Directors of each of the Consortium agencies and also included representatives from the Police Department, the City Office of Human Resources, and the local Criminal Justice Planning agency.

At these meetings which were chaired by the Project Director, agencies shared program information, discussed program needs, and laid the foundation for future cooperative activity. These meetings also served as a forum for the dissemination of administrative information mandated by LEAA guidelines. Using information gathered at these meetings and in frequent site visits, the Project Director was able to design training strategies that would best effect the desired objectives of the program.

From September through December, the Boys' Clubs developed a formal bidding process for the award of contractual services for crime prevention activity in the Wooster Square/Fair Haven and Hill/City Point areas. The agencies finally selected were the Children's Museum and Project M.O.R.E., Inc.

Throughout the year the Project Director served as the agent for all Consortium agency contact with the crime prevention unit of the Police Department. Special training sessions for the police and staff were held throughout the year to coordinate strategies.

In March preparations were begun for the grant continuation application. This application process was finally submitted in June, 1979. Other special addi-

tional activity conducted by the Boys' Clubs included the reconciliation of programatic audit findings in July and August of 1979 in addition to preparing budget modifications for this Consortium continuation application.

Technical assistance was an additional labor intensive element in the programming effort of the Boys' Clubs. Among the individual projects requiring special assistance were the Latino Youth Development audio-visual project, the West Rock Neighborhood Corporation Security Project, Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation, Project M.O.R.E., Inc. and the Whalley Avenue Business and Professional Association, in particular. Much appreciated by the Consortium was the technical assistance rendered by the Center For Community Change and The Support Center.

The Project Director was also able to render technical assistance to other Connecticut LEAA-CAC grantees from its experience in New Haven.

In sum the management record of the first year of grant activity showed considerable success. The New Haven Anti-Crime Consortium was the first cooperative effort of its kind for New Haven agencies.

The Boys' Clubs' position as the lead agency among a group of equal agencies placed it in a difficult role. Developing an administrative apparatus to handle both the needs of the grantor agency LEAA and the capabilities of the individual agencies was not a simple matter. Programmatic and fiscal procedures have required constant occasional adaptation. Indeed it has taken the full first year of grant activity to put the Consortium in a firm administrative framework.

Part of the overall success of the Consortium in its first year, can be measured by the growth of the crime prevention staff since inception of the

program. Prior to the start-up of grant activity the crime prevention staff of the New Haven Police Department consisted of 3 police officers. As a result of heavy demand for crime prevention services resulting from Consortium activity, the staff has doubled to 6 in size.

This report will now focus on the programs offered in the first year by each of the Consortium agencies.

THE ALCOHOL SERVICES ORGANIZATION OF SOUTH CENTRAL CONNECTICUT - (formerly The Alcohol Council of Greater New Haven)

This component of the overall project had organizational difficulties which rendered it incapable of delivering any services for a five month period. As a result its funding level was cut back to reflect this activity.

Once staffing was in place however, the agency became a valuable ally in the Consortium effort. Its primary objectives under the program were to provide alcoholism information and counseling services to Consortium agencies and the community at large with special emphasis on the relationship between alcoholism and crime.

Activities it undertook to meet these objectives included assembling an alcoholism resource center for use by Consortium agencies. Films and literature were purchased for agency use. Creative presentations were made to 21 junior and high school classes on the dangers of excessive alcohol and drug use.

One of the more valuable activities conducted by the Executive Director of this agency was a Grantsmanship and Fund-raising course offered to Consortium agency staff in July.

While the smallest component of the project, it also provided valuable information services to the agencies and continues to serve as a resource for

grant activity.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

A crime prevention program for young school age children (grades K-2) was developed and field tested in twelve classrooms. The curriculum provided a guide for teachers for helping their students define and sharpen their abilities to cope with the risks and realities of life by helping them learn:

- ...to recognize potential personal and property security problems
- ...to analyze a situation
- ...to do something to protect themselves and others before they are hurt or harmed, to protect their property and others' so it will not be taken.

The field testing occurred in each class for seven consecutive weeks. Each class made one trip to the Children's Museum where they had an opportunity to: report emergencies via an emergency call box with a specially recorded message, learn to phone for help via a telephone switchboard, and increase their awareness through role playing and a variety of arts experiences.

The impact of the project was measured through the use of a teacher questionnaire. All of the replies indicated that the project was relevant and met the needs of their students. The teachers felt that the project made children more aware of the preventive measures they themselves could take.

Major problems in implementing the project had to do with the late start-up date which interfaced with terminations in our CETA staff (program implementors). Hence, LEAA funds will be used to support the salary of a professional staff member in the 2nd year of the project and the project will be

adapted and expanded for use with handicapped youngsters.

Enclosed as an addendum to their report is a copy of the curriculum developed and implemented by the Children's Museum.

DIXWELL COMMUNITY HOUSE

The specific objectives of this component of the project has been to develop and implement a youth counselling and recreational program around the theme of crime prevention in the Dixwell Community.

The first year of Youth Against Crime has been a year of foundation building. Most of the year has been devoted to establishing the program in the community, and developing a strong and positive relationship with the youth who are involved in the program. The first year's activities were structured to reach the end result of the above.

The program was divided into four main components: (1) Weekly meetings; (2) Leisure/Recreation; (3) Workshops/Seminars and (4) Community Crime Prevention. In this statement of impact, each component will be broken down to examine both the quantitative and qualitative results.

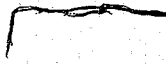
(1) Weekly Meetings

Quantitative:

- a) youth participants (31)
- b) number of meetings (51)
- c) attendance - average (14)

Qualitative:

During the first year the major task of developing a group identity was accomplished. The youth participants took on a very cohesive organizational structure, which has its own leadership and rules and regulations. Of the 31



youth participants, 15 were considered the core group.

Over the year the youth learned how to develop, organize and implement activities. They also learned how to run a meeting in a democratic fashion.

There has been a marked improvement over the social interactions and relationships of these youth, which can be directly contributed to their involvement with this component.

(2) Leisure/Recreation Activities

Quantitative:

- a) Number of activities (22)
- b) number of participants (1,125)
- c) average per activity (51)

List of Activities:

- 1) Football games (Yale)
- 2) Movies (2)
- 3) Roller Skating (2)
- 4) Disco (weekly)
- 5) Pizza Party (2)
- 6) Tennis Tournament
- 7) Field trips (local)
- 8) Field trips (New York, Mass.)
- 9) Plays (2)
- 10) Tour of W.Y.B.C.
- 11) Freddy Fixer Parade
- 12) Variety Show
- 13) Block Social (2)
- 14) Baseball games (Yankees)

15) Riverside Amusement Park

Qualitative:

The activities were developed to stimulate interest and to occupy the time that youth might spend in some sort of criminal activity. Most of the activities were open to youth outside of the group. This was by far the most popular component.

(3) Workshop/Seminars

Quantitative:

- a) number of programs (12)
- b) number in attendance (496)
- c) average of attendance (41)

Workshop or Seminar Topics

- 1) United Nations Youth Conference
- 2) Crime Prevention (2)
- 3) Youth Assembly for Peace
- 4) Youth Responsibility in Community Crime
- 5) Adolescent Sexuality
- 6) Careers in Medicine
- 7) Juvenile Rights
- 8) Adolescent Problems
- 9) Movie "Scared Straight"
- 10) Affirmative Action Conference
- 11) Role of City Alderpersons
- 12) Presentation by Director Grady (N.H.P.D.)

Qualitative:

This component was used to educate the youth participants in crime pre-

vention and other relevant topics. All of the programs were well attended and the youth actively participated in them. It was obvious by the behavior and the questions and comments that were made from the youth, that this component had a very positive affect on them.

(4) Community Crime Prevention

Quantitative:

<u>Floor Watch Jan. 31 -Aug. 30</u>		<u># of Youth Monitoring</u>
<u>Buildings:</u> - 185 Ashmun Street		3
250	" "	4
265	" "	2
<u>Vandal Watch Feb. 28 - Aug. 30</u>		<u># of Youth Monitoring</u>
<u>Blocks:</u> Admiral Street		3
Bristol Street		5

Qualitative:

The purpose of this component was to get youth actively involved in a crime prevention activity. The youth who were chosen, in most cases, lived in the area that was being monitored. All the youth participants expressed a much greater sense of responsibility toward their community. In questioning the parents and neighbors of the youth who participated, they felt that the youth showed an improvement in behavior and attitude. It was also felt that the activities had an impact on youth not involved in the program, but living in the monitoring area or who were friends of the monitoring youth.

Summary:

The first year of Youth Against Crime was both productive and successful. We received some very positive media exposure, but there is a need for more. It is important that we get as much community support as possible. There is no doubt that the first year of activities have increased the knowledge of crime prevention and community responsibility, for those youth who participated.

We are looking forward to the same type of impact during the second year.

EAST ROCK COMMUNITY CORPORATION

The primary objective of this project component was the dissemination of crime prevention information and the development of block watch units in the East Rock Community. This agency was extremely successful in its efforts and indeed provided the model for the other Consortium agencies pursuing the same objective.

This agency began its efforts by focusing on a particular street (Eagle and Nash) in the East Rock Community which had a vandalism problem caused by youths who would congregate on this corner. For years this was tolerated until the residents decided to strike back. The Police-Community Coordinator at the East Rock Community Corporation with several concerned citizens on the street met and were explained the block watch system. These residents called their neighbors together and began meeting together to discuss strategies. They began by implementing a telephone system whereby individuals seeing suspicious activity would phone the police and then notify a neighbor on a list of block watch members. The neighbor in turn would phone the police and then notify the next neighbor on the list and the phone chain would continue until the last person on the phone list was contacted. This system was established primarily to utilize peer pressure on people to call the police where people had been afraid to call for fear of being alone or for the baseless fear of retaliation. The system brought this neighborhood together and most importantly caused a significant reduction of crime in this particular street.

As a result of the success of this street other adjacent streets became interested in the program and became organized into block watches. Throughout

it was the assistance of the Police-Community Coordinator with great cooperation from the New Haven Police Department which provided the impetus for the program.

But most importantly however, it was made perfectly clear that the continued success of the program was the responsibility of the residents themselves.

The program has expanded to include 24 block watches in varying stages of development. These block watches have tackled a variety of neighborhood revitalization issues impacting on crime. In several instances block watch members have gone to court to follow through on the cases of individuals apprehended as a result of their efforts.

The success of the program at this agency was to a large extent a reflection of the organizing talents of the Police-Community Coordinator. In addition to his efforts in this community he gave freely of his time to other agencies in the Consortium who were experiencing problems implementing their programs.

The impact of this project component was the growing realization on the part of New Haven residents that they were not powerless in the fight against crime. In the organized neighborhoods attitudes of residents and police were positively enhanced. Neighbors began talking to one another. Thoughts were turned toward better city services, aiding one another and, in general, community betterment. The goals of the program now remain to further disseminate the "good news" of the program and to keep up the momentum of the existing block watch units.

LATINO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

This component of the Consortium had set for itself two primary objectives:

- 1) The provision of ongoing counselling services to a group of 10-15

Hispanic juveniles who have had or are likely to have contact with elements of the juvenile justice system:

- 2) To design, develop, and implement an audio-visual project that will expand and enhance the anti-crime activities of LYD and other consortium agencies and to provide crime prevention information to the Hispanic community.

Throughout the year the counselling component of this program was actively pursuing its objective by providing counselling services to a total of 18 youths. The counselor met with the youths on an individual group basis throughout the year maintaining close contact with schools, parents, probation officers and other necessary social service agencies.

Group activities at the LYD included a series of lectures on personal development and job counselling which were well-received by the youths. The counselling activity continues at this agency with an average caseload of 10 youngsters.

The Anti-Crime Information Specialist at LYD was responsible for both developing and implementing the audio-visual project and disseminating crime prevention information to the Hispanic community.

Crime prevention information was primarily disseminated to the Hispanic community via a series of three workshops which were conducted with representatives of the Crime Prevention Unit of the New Haven Police Department. In addition the Info Specialist assisted the Crime Prevention Unit by translating a Christmas holiday message on personal safety which was broadcast over Latin radio programs in the area. The Info Specialist worked with other Hispanic organizations in making them aware of crime prevention services which are available to them. This activity was viewed as a strong foundation for second year activity.

The major focus of the Info Specialist's activity became the audio-visual project. Here the agency faced an initial problem in that the agency was under-budgeted for equipment needed to properly implement the project. This problem was eventually overcome when the Children's Museum joined the Consortium and purchased equipment which complemented that purchased by Latino Youth Development. Once the equipment was purchased in February, the filming began at each of the agencies. Throughout the Project Director maintained close contact and rendered technical assistance to the Info Specialist in developing and implementing the project. It should be noted that the audio-visual presentation was the first effort of its kind by both the agency and the staff person responsible. The presentation is being presented as an addendum to this report. We feel it tells the story of crime prevention in New Haven during our first year and will be extremely helpful in furthering our future efforts in New Haven.

NEWHALLVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD CORPORATION

The objectives for this component of the project was to deliver a comprehensive crime prevention information program to residents and businesses in the Newhallville community. Overall, progress at this agency was a disappointment. While the staff disseminated approximately 8,000 pieces of literature to the community, community response to the program did not match the efforts expended. Throughout the year the Project Director utilizing resources available within the Consortium and through outside resources such as the Center For Community Change, attempted to work out the organizing deficiencies that were hampering the delivery of services to this community. This process is on-going and necessary given the high crime rate prevalent within this community.

While deficient overall, the program did have some positive effects on the Newhallville community. Three block associations were formed resulting from thirteen meetings with residents and representatives of the Crime Prevention Unit. Operation Identification was introduced to the residents who also availed themselves of residential security inspection provided by the Crime Prevention Unit through the intervention of the staff at the Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation.

Neighborhood clean-up efforts have been initiated by the block associations in Newhallville and two workshops on personal and residential security for elderly residents were conducted with the assistance of the Crime Prevention Unit of the New Haven Police Department.

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW HAVEN, INC.

The objective of this program is to expand the services of Project Helping Hand to an additional 30 youngsters chosen from middle school and high school referred by the public school guidance counselor or police department and/or probation officers. The services to be provided and documented are: (1) school and career related counseling; (2) supplementary math and english tutoring; (3) outreach to parents, family counseling; (4) scheduled recreational trips; and (5) structuring a program plan for each youngster referred to the program. This plan will maximize the use of community resources for youth and participation will be monitored.

METHODOLOGY

One counselor will be added to the staff of Project Helping Hand and this staff person will operate out of the present office of the program. The program will involve the initial interviewing of all referrals to determine the nature of services to be provided. This interview will be conducted by a

Project Helping Hand counselor at the school on a one-to-one basis for each youngster referred. At this interview, a program plan for the youngster's activities will be established. This might involve supplementary tutoring, outreach to parents, family counseling or referral. Additionally, the youngster will be a part of an on-going youth development program with many scheduled trip events and activities for help and encouragement with educational and career related problems.

PROBLEMS

1. The caseload for the person hired under this funding and other Helping Hand staff grew to be much heavier than anticipated.
2. There was not proper time allowed for training, to refer and handle clients, to carry out grant activities, and to build relationships with police, courts, and probation officers.
3. The linkages with police, probation officers, and court were not as productive as desired.
4. A need to focus the attention on a particular middle school has been identified. Comments from staff have indicated that more problem resolution and program activity can be accomplished on that level. This would also facilitate collaboration with helping agencies including the school.
5. Meeting times and places as prescribed by school schedules were not always attractive to clients and, therefore, attendance dropped at times.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Group sessions were held monthly with focus on such topics as self help, self sufficiency, respect and friendship.

2. A number of students were involved in a trip to see "Eubie" in New York City.
3. Tutoring was achieved through regular school channels, college work-study students, and volunteers.
4. Parent contacts - by phone, mail and home visits.
5. The audio visual project with Latino Youth Development and other Consortium agencies materialized.
6. Communication and program planning with other community agencies and organizations that are involved with youth programs was conducted.

HELPING HAND PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF SOME STATISTICS
 October 1978-March 1979

<u>Number of Contacts</u>	<u>Total for Program</u>	<u>Average per Counselor</u>	<u>Average by month per Counselor</u>
Schools	196	65	13
Counselors	209	69	14
Teachers	<u>149</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	554	183	37
<u>Nature of Student Contacts</u>			
Conversation	854	285	57
Referrals	61	20	4
Activity	37	12	4
Suspensions	<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	975	325	66
Group Meetings with students	94	31	6
Parent Contacts	56	19	4
Community Contacts	<u>165</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	315	105	21

QUINNIPIAC COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

GRANT ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION -- MAIN GOAL OF THE PROGRAM

To provide with an additional staff member, service, support, communications, training and program assistance to city units who need more counsel because of the nature of their location, membership or leadership.

Also, to recruit indigenous leadership, seek neighborhood Scout Sponsors unit, and recruit additional memberships to existing or new units, so as to impact the level and quality of youth development through the Scouting Program and hopefully have an Anti-Crime effect. Communications, service, support, inter-personal skills, indigenous leadership, trained leadership, growth and retention have all started to come about as a result of the grant and addition of the staff member. More than anything else though, a creditability and trust level has come about with the sponsors and leaders of the city. Our greatest need is to continue to seek good adult volunteer leadership, that will take the time to work with the youth, that realize that Scouting is worthwhile, and can make the difference in the lives of young boys.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OR PROGRAM

To stabilize the existing Scout Units and assist them in providing a more quality program in order to stop the decline in Scout enrollment in the City.

Our goal was to have a 20% increase in membership in the City. Today we have reached only 18% with an increase to 667 members from 567. This is significant in that we have stopped the decline. Boys are joining quality units, and the youth being reached are in the critical 11-13 year old category. This also is a density increase in light of the declining age population in that bracket. Normally we expect a 25-30% turnover rate annually in Scout

units, and in one case we had a Troop from lower Whitney Avenue retain all its members, plus add one during the year.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

1. Lack of understanding of the potentated value of Scouting as a positive youth development program as it pertains to the city and minorities.
2. Overcoming the sterotyped image of Scouting and youth peer pressure and identity.
3. Location of meeting facilities for the expansion of the Program.
4. The recruitment of competent, caring, indigenous adult males as volunteer leadership.
5. Development of parents participation in the program and confidence in their ability to affect the lives of the youth.

As a result of the LEAA Anti-Crime Grant we were able to employ a full time Associate District Executive to only service and extend the Scouting Program in New Haven. Our Councils' Eli Whitney District encompasses the Towns of New Haven, Hamden and North Haven. Prior to the grant only one staff person serviced that area, our largest District with over 80 units (Packs, Troops, Posts) and 1700 Youth Members.

Obviously, the programs in the city suffered because of staff workload, leader turnover, lack of unit participation in District events and adequate training opportunities for indigenous leaders.

By providing a full time staff person to service New Haven Units, we have found and accomplished the following in the first year of the grant:

...Unit programs have stabalized, are of a better quality, too.

- an increase in unit participation in District activities and program by New Haven Units as a result of staff encouragement, thus isolating attitude.
- More of an awareness of District and Council services, and increased communication.
- Increased camp attendance over 1978 by 5 troops or 30% and 16 Scouts or 10%. Even though more Scouts didn't go, the increased troop participation is indicative of better programming. Camp goal had an increase in attendance over 1978.
- More creditability with urban Scouters.
- The average size Cub Pack has gone from 22.5 members to 29.2 members since the addition of the staff person.
- The average size troop has increased to 18.4 members from 16.5 members.
- More units now have a more stable leadership, with assistant to help with the increased membership.
- There is a new awareness in New Haven as to the benefits of Scouting and its objectives on the quality of life and as a preventative measure.
- Unit leaders are more confident and seeing that their volunteered time is of value, and benefiting the youth.

PROJECT M.O.R.E., INC.

The objective of this program component was to deliver a comprehensive crime prevention information program to residents in the Hill/City Point community. This agency joined the Consortium in January 1979, after successfully bidding on the contract with the New Haven Boys' Clubs. The primary focus of this program was to organize residents into block watch units and involve these residents in activities such as residential security inspection and operation identification.

Initially this agency, which primarily serves as an information and referral center for ex-offenders, was to have initiated a counselling program for youths using model ex-offenders as counselors. However, this component of the project was phased out when it became apparent that funding cuts in the continuation grant would not allow for the proper maintenance of this aspect of the program.

This agency had plans to collaborate with another agency , People Acting For Change (PAC), in delivering the crime prevention program to the Hill community. In the past, PAC had successfully developed block associations around neighborhood revitalization issues. PAC had promised its assistance in presenting the crime prevention information to these groups. However, as plans moved to implementation, problems developed as to agency roles and responsibilities.

It was not until August through the intervention of the Project Director did the agencies sign a formal working agreement, paving the way for future cooperation.

In the meantime however, the Outreach Counselor worked with residents in this high-crime neighborhood and established six block watch units involving 214 residents. The primary tool in this effort is the telephone system initiated by block watch units in the East Rock Community Corporation area.

There is a strong effort to coordinate crime prevention strategies with neighborhood revitalization efforts in this community. Yet there is evidence that residents of this community are uncertain about their attitudes toward the Police Department. This has had an effect on the crime prevention effort. It will be a major focus of the continuation grant activity at this agency.

RESPOND, INC.

Under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, RESPOND, Inc., an advocacy program for the handicapped, developed and implemented community anti-crime programs and services to meet the special needs of New Haven's handicapped community. RESPOND's overall goal under the Community Anti-Crime Program for the Handicapped was to "prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime and improve the administration of justice."

ACTIVITIES

1. Recruit, hire and train new staff, move into new offices by Sept. 30, 1978.
As per contract specifications, caseworker/advocate and secretary/book-keeper were hired and RESPOND located to new offices by contract date specified.
2. Publication of introductory article about anti-crime program in newsletter, then one monthly, Sept. 30, 1978.
The introductory article appeared in the September, 1978 issue of the RESPOND NEWS. During the grant period there were 9 additional articles written to educate the handicapped about personal and property protection techniques.
3. Begin resource development, set up links with consortium agencies, Sept. 30, 1978.
To accomplish this, crime prevention booklets/pamphlets were gathered, programs researched, and the Center for Community Change contacted. Linkages were established with consortium agencies through mailings.
4. Gather information on crime prevention, meet with police department about the special needs of the handicapped as they relate to crime prevention.
Begin home visits, no more than 2 days a month, Oct. 31, 1978.

An information exchange with the Crime Prevention Unit provided staff with knowledge on crime prevention as well as provided the police department with information about the special needs of the handicapped. Initiated home visits to demonstrate crime prevention techniques.

5. Special mailing to city clients identifying RESPOND as information center for crime prevention information for the handicapped. Conduct survey in newsletter of needs of handicapped, November 30, 1978.
Cover letter and crime prevention survey mailed to 252 New Haven clients in addition to the survey conducted in the November-December issue of NEWS.
6. Assess survey results: investigate need of translating material for Spanish speaking population, December 31, 1978.
Survey results analyzed. Translation of materials into Spanish deemed inadvisable due to limited community need and resources available.
7. Plan for Crime Prevention Workshop, implement survey results, January 31, 1979.
Ongoing process of implementing survey results initiated. Following documented need for self-defense workshop and tour of police department, planning activities initiated.
8. Crime Prevention Workshop for the Handicapped, February 28, 1979.
As the first self-defense workshop for handicapped women conducted in the area, this activity received extensive print and audio/visual media coverage.
9. Participation in audio-visual project with Latino Youth Development and other Consortium agencies, July/August, 1979.
Portions of the following activities were included in the Latino Youth Development audio-visual project: police sensitivity training, self-defense workshop, TTY demonstration, tour of police department and deaf

outreach program.

10. To conduct workshops and training seminars specifically designed to provide handicapped consumers with the opportunity to address issues of vital concern to them.

Several workshops were conducted during the grant for handicapped consumers. Please refer to the following numbers which appear under Exhibit A, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

11. To provide for a dialogue with police on the special needs of the handicapped.

This was accomplished by designing two workshops as listed under #2 of Exhibit A. As you will note, the two workshops were offered several times, with the assistance of professionals from other social service agencies serving the handicapped, who were recruited to assist RESPOND. Please also see #16. Caseworker was requested to design a special workshop for school security personnel.

12. To work with the Office of Handicapped Services in order to join the emergency network established to communicate with the deaf community through a teletypewriter system.

Purchase of a teletypewriter was made through the Converse Communication Center in Hartford. Please consult Exhibit A, activity #5.

13. Where ever possible to assist and coordinate with other community anti-crime projects through acceptance of referrals and cooperation in programming efforts.

RESPOND cooperated in programming efforts with the Children's Museum, East Rock Community Corporation, and Latino Youth Development. See Exhibit A, activities numbered 6, 23, and 24.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. RESPOND initiated a referral network with the Victim Services Unit at the New Haven Police Department. Handicapped persons who were victims of personal and property crimes were referred to RESPOND's caseworker/advocate for further services, i.e., counseling, security surveys, informational materials, and other appropriate referrals. A strong working relationship has been developed, resulting in a greater number of handicapped victims receiving needed services. See Exhibit A, activity 22.
2. A Hall Watch program was implemented at 70 Howe Street at the request of the residents, as many elderly and handicapped individuals had been victimized by intruders who gained entrance to the building. See Exhibit A, activity 15.

RESPOND experienced no specific difficulties in implementing community anti-crime programs and services. However, RESPOND did identify 4 general problem areas when conducting programming: media coverage, transportation, attitudes of the handicapped and the caseworker/advocacy role which included servicing a large caseload in addition to conducting the anti-crime grant activities.

COMMUNITY IMPACT

The impact of RESPOND's Community Anti-Crime Program upon the handicapped population of New Haven has been a greater awareness of effective crime prevention techniques through our newsletter articles, home visits, and special workshops. Our newsletter, the RESPOND NEWS, reaches a mailing list of nearly 2500 and is read by handicapped consumers, professionals, and service providers statewide. Specialized training on handicapping conditions conducted for New Haven Police

Department recruits resulted in increased sensitivity to and greater knowledge of problems and needs of persons with mental, emotional, or physical disabilities.

Hall Watch Programs, based upon the Block Watch model, have been conducted in two large elderly/handicapped apartment buildings this year. The impact of these programs has been a closer sense of unity, a decreased sense of vulnerability among the tenants. Handicapped persons worked with their neighbors in a collective effort to pursue common goals of personal and property protection. These programs were also effective in increasing awareness of resources available to the tenant at the New Haven Police Department.

EXHIBIT A

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Description/Date</u>	<u>Participants</u>
1. Information/Referral & Advocacy Services/ Counseling	Role of caseworker to provide these services on an ongoing basis to handicapped New Haven clients during the grant period	New clients-109 Repeats-377
2. Police sensitivity training sessions conducted for New Haven Police Dept.	<u>Management of the Mentally Retarded</u> December 11 February 6 February 20 <u>Awareness of Those with Physical Disabilities</u> December 12 February 21 March 27	27 14 23 27 14 23
3. Survey	Special mailing; crime prevention needs assessment conducted re handicapped New Haven clients of RESPOND. November-December NEWS	252 2361
4. Workshop	Crime prevention presentation at Marrakech, Inc., halfway house for mildly retarded women. December 20	9
5. Teletypewriter (TTY)	Purchased a portable teletypewriter (TTY) to facilitate communication with the deaf. December 20	30
6. Hall Watch	Assisted East Rock Community Corporation in organizing "hall watch" program for McQueeney Apts. Jan. 29 & 31, Feb. 5, 7, & 14	49
7. Workshop	Self-Defense Workshop for Handicapped Women - February 17	4
8. Mini-Course	Taught 4-week mini-course on crime prevention to a group of mentally retarded adults, West Haven Community House. Feb. 13, 20, & 27, March 6	8
9. Workshop	Tour of New Haven Police Department followed by crime prevention program. Apr. 10	10
10. Workshop	Crime prevention presentation & film, McQueeney Apt. (Elderly/Handicapped Housing). May 2	41

EXHIBIT A (continued)

11. Workshop	Crime prevention program & film, Tower One Apts. (Elderly/Handicapped Housing) June 7	9
12. Workshop	Crime prevention program & film, Chapel Haven, Inc. (Group home for learning - disabled adults). June 8	13
13. Workshop	Crime prevention program, New Haven Club of the Deaf. June 19	15
14. Workshop	Fire/arson safety, McQueeney Apts.; offered as part of "hall watch" program July 25	29
15. Hall Watch	Organization of 70 Howe St. into a Hall Watch program. Aug. 9, 15, 22	38
16. School security guard training	"Attitudes Toward the Handicapped" & "Problems of the Epileptic Student". August 23	15
17. Newsletter	Nine articles written on personal/property protection. (during grant period)	2500
18. Informational materials	Flyers, crime prevention materials. (During grant period.)	400
19. Security surveys	Residential security surveys on homes/apts. of disabled persons. (During grant period.)	16
20. Engravings	Operation Identification (During Grant Period.)	3
21. Home Visits	To discuss and demonstrate personal/property protection techniques. (During grant period.)	45
22. Referrals from New Haven Police Dept.	Referrals of handicapped victims to RESPOND by various units at the New Haven Police Dept., including Victim Services. (During grant period.)	18
23. Audio-visual project	Segments filmed from our various programs for master audio-visual project with Latino Youth Development.	
24. Crime Cruncher	Assisted Children's Museum in offering Crime Cruncher program to a group of mentally retarded teenagers at the Celentano School	12

WEST ROCK NEIGHBORHOOD CORPORATION

This program component had as its major objective the delivery of a comprehensive crime prevention program to residents of the West Rock community. The central element of this effort was the LEAA-funded neighborhood patrol operation. The program was staffed with CETA personnel whose program mandated termination accounted for a number of the problems encountered in the implementation of the patrol operation.

From its inception, the program was geared toward educating the community in the necessity of forming functional block associations. Small gatherings of residents were held in the project areas, on a regular basis, so as to reinforce the idea that these groups should be self-sustaining even after the termination of the parent project. LEAA staff and the New Haven Police Department were frequently called upon to be present at these meetings in order to share their expertise in crime prevention and block association organizing.

Staff meetings, workshops and seminars proved beneficial in bringing about a refinement of procedure and technique as related to outreach efforts. At the inception of the project, an inordinate amount of time was spent in repetitious contacts.

Specific assignments were given to each outreach worker and each was required to submit a work plan in advance of each week and were expected to submit a progress report at the end of each week.

Included in the caseworkers' plan for each week, a specific number of residences were identified for property engraving. At the end of each week, it

was easy to ascertain how many residents had been serviced.

With the assistance of West Rock Neighborhood Corporation staff support, certain project staff persons were permanently assigned to elderly housing for the purpose of engraving, and for patrolling. Senior Citizens proved to be the most responsive segment of the client population. Fortunately, by the time this project was terminated, arrangements were made by and between the City of New Haven and the New Haven Housing Authority to provide adequate elderly security via utilization of off-duty police officers in the project areas.

Minimal referrals made: People Acting for Change, Home Maintenance Corp., Newhallville Neighborhood Corp. Some interaction with the Whalley Avenue Businessmens' Association (meetings only).

CETA workers (9) assigned to perform outreach, patrolling, organizing, and identification. October 1978 brought certain CETA/PSE restrictions and beginning early 1979, project personnel became insufficient to handle work load, due to terminations.

Leased van, scheduled patrols were used to provide mobile patrolling. The van was well utilized in serving the elderly but the project was completely rejected by Westville area residents, due to geographical as well as socio-economic differences between the West Rock and Westville service areas.

By the time communication equipment was delivered and installed, a number of CETA staff members had been terminated, leaving patrolling and base station operation to volunteers and other staff. This situation caused problems in scheduling and inconsistency in terms of service delivery.

Major problems encountered were related to CETA personnel terminations prior

WEST ROCK COMMUNITY CORPORATION (continued)

to the end of the program year; utilization of volunteers, and poor record keeping, especially in terms of accurate and timely recording of goals achieved and necessary adjustments to program plan.

The neighborhood patrol operation will continue as a volunteer operation with guidance and assistance of the Executive Director at this agency and the Project Director. It will continue as an unfunded program of the Consortium.

WHALLEY AVENUE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

The first year of grant implementation by the WABP Assoc. has been highly successful. The first several months were spent gathering information in order that the Association office could then act as a resource for any resident of the Whalley Avenue community. Contacts were made with at least ten retailers per month for several months and no fewer than eight city agencies were contacted. In addition, lock, lighting, and security oriented businesses were solicited for information that is currently available from the Association office.

Both public and private informational resources were researched to insure an equal balance of material. The Federal Government, the SBA, New Haven and New York Police Departments, along with local security companies were all contacted.

Specific programs that were run included Operation Identification, the systematic engraving of valuable items for easy identification and recovery. Security Analysis were conducted in cooperation with the New Haven Department of Police Services Crime Prevention Unit. These programs were the foundation

of our block watch program, and when used as a service we provided, allowed access to neighborhoods and individuals otherwise unavailable.

It is our opinion that the Block Watch Program, when actively in operation, is the most effective way to prevent street, residential, and incidences of crime. The formula is based on the concept that each neighborhood has its own individually and distinct types of crime. After that determination is made, then programs designed for a particular type of crime can be targeted and put into operation. The WABP Assoc. has had considerable success in this field, particularly in the residential areas.

The problems of a commercial area differ greatly from most residential areas. The fact that most businesses are left empty at night presents a whole set of problems that need a real commitment on the part of the store owner to solve. As yet, that deep commitment has not been reached on Whalley Avenue. To date, by far our greatest failure has been to involve large numbers of store owners in the crime prevention process. As our creditability as an organization continues to grow, we feel the issue of crime prevention will become a more tangible issue to the commercial interests on Whalley Avenue.

Other issues addressed this year were beautification and promotion of the Whalley Avenue commercial strip. The City of New Haven was contacted concerning a wide variety of street improvements. City officials are now committed to improve the visual impact of Whalley Avenue through better lighting, sidewalks, and planters. In cooperation with the City, several businesses have begun exterior renovations that will further improve the overall appearance of the area.

Initiated this year was a marketing study to determine the strengths and weaknesses of Whalley Avenue as a commercial entity. That is being presented as a way to encourage an economic re-vitalization to coincide with the physical improvements.

The major goal of the second year of LEAA funding will be to expand the services available and the number of individuals directly involved with the concept of crime prevention.

The Association this year points with pride to the establishment of 15 block watch units in its target area which involved 188 residents in their maintenance and operation. The block watch units here were modeled after those set up by the East Rock Community Corporation. A number of apprehensions in the early stages of block watch development in this area has led to a surge of crime prevention activity in this neighborhood. Second year activity will concentrate on maintaining and continuing this activity.

In addition, the WABP will continue to work with the commercial enterprises on the Avenue in a continuing effort to revitalize this neighborhood.

A copy of the marketing study conducted for the WABP is enclosed as an appendix to this report.

END