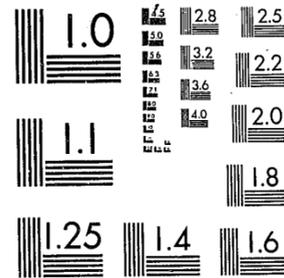


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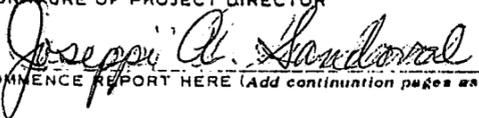
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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE BLUE HILLS HOMES CORPORATION	LEAA GRANT NO. 78-CA-AX-0085	DATE OF REPORT 7/15/81	REPORT NO. 11.
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE n/a	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Blue Hills Anti-Crime Program	GRANT AMOUNT \$206,868		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 4/1/81	THROUGH 6/15/81		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Joseppi A. Sandoval, Project Director		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
This report is divided into the following sections:			
I. Final Narrative			
II. H-1 Financial Status Report (FINAL)			
III. Appendices			
Newspaper Article			
Volunteer Recognition Materials			
Monthly Reports for April, May and June			
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NCJRS JUL 31 1981 ACQUISITION			
<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	

The Blue Hills Anti-Crime Program, known in the community as the S.O.S. (Save Our Streets) Program, has operated primarily under a grant from the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, a division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The program was granted funding in the amount of \$206,868. for a period of 32 months. Operations began on October 15, 1978 and ended June 15, 1981.

The agency responsible for the program, Blue Hills Homes Corporation (BHHC) is a not-for-profit Missouri corporation which oversees programming in the areas of education, housing rehabilitation, and real estate. The anti-crime program provides another facet in their attempt to "meet the concerns and challenges of an older and declining neighborhood."

The targeted area for the program encompasses a 160-block neighborhood which consists primarily of single family residences, most of which are owner-occupied. Demographically, the population is roughly 90% black, and the neighborhood has historically experienced high rates of both unemployment and crime.

The originating document which was approved by LEAA offered a two pronged program approach aimed at 1) youth and 2) adults in the neighborhood.

Problems to be addressed were stated as follows:

- 1) the lack of a definite systematic approach which will enable adults to overcome their fears, re-assert themselves, and retake possession of their yards and their streets on a block by block basis

- 2) the lack of an effective program for youths in the neighborhood which would address their concerns--unemployment, training, recreation, idle time--and provide a positive direction to their energies away from criminal activity.

As a result of 18 months of activity, the originally stated problems were confirmed and activities focused in these areas were included in the continuation of the project.

Described below are the efforts of these two program components over the 32-month period of operation.

BLOCK ORGANIZATION

The goals of adult block organization were listed as:
original proposal

- to develop a sense of strength and ownership of the neighborhood by responsible citizens
- to bring block clubs into contact with larger associations and agencies to achieve a sense of solidarity
- to give small groups the experience of planning and directing their own projects
- to give realization to community that crime will be overcome only when the community decides to overcome crime.

continuation proposal

- to continue the development of a sense of strength and ownership of the neighborhood responsible citizens
- to expand the area for which a resident feels responsibility from the block to a larger community
- to develop a grassroots power base which will facilitate the resolution of community concerns
- to provide opportunities to develop leadership skills and organizational abilities

As the goals were restated midway through program activity, comparison makes it clear that, while reworded, the emphasis on neighborhood ownership, responsibility, empowerment and training are continuous throughout the period.

The specific objectives to be accomplished were:

- 1) to establish 45 new block clubs in Blue Hills neighborhood.
- 2) to develop educational program for block clubs in crime prevention
- 3) to assist 35 block clubs in initiation of crime prevention activities
- 4) to generate 80 volunteers to facilitate neighborhood projects
- 5) to fund 25 service agreements with block clubs for projects individually identified and developed
- 6) to involve 30 block clubs in larger community action groups

To date, 60 block clubs have been organized which, added to the 10 pre-existing clubs, has produced a network of grassroots organizations across the neighborhood involving more than half the residential area. Additionally the term "block club" has become familiar in the community and has achieved credibility as a mechanism for problem solving. Rarely does staff encounter comments such as "What is a block club?" and "That won't do any good,"-- common statements from community residents in the early phases of programming.

An educational packet and presentation was developed early in the project which explored problems and solutions related to crime prevention. This was presented to 62 block clubs. It included:

- an explanation of the philosophy of crime prevention
- identification of one or two problems specific to the block
- exploration with residents of possible solutions
- dissemination of crime prevention literature compiled from various sources.

Staff has assisted directly in the implementation of crime prevention activities in 22 block clubs. These have been wide ranging in their design

depending on the needs of the particular area. Projects have included routine block watch; operation identification; project lights-on; removal from the neighborhood of an institutional facility which in residents' opinions increased violence, fear, loitering, gambling, and an array of non-criminal annoyances; expulsion from the block of renting tenants whose residence was used primarily as a location for illegal drug traffic; and speakers on crime prevention tactics at the community level.

The number of blocks indicated here as participating in crime prevention efforts is a conservative figure representing only those groups to which staff provided direct assistance. Since the previous objective (education) was centered on heightening awareness and encouraging block clubs to implement standard crime prevention activities, it can be assumed that several groups developed projects without the direct assistance of staff. Police have related that in recent months much valuable information has been received from individuals identifying themselves as block club members or block watchers. While this is at this point an informal observation and statistical analysis has not been performed to document the impact, it is worth mentioning in that it gives preliminary indication of trend and direction.

Volunteerism is the base on which all programming rests. One hundred thirty community residents have offered time, and contributions of materials and cash to assist in neighborhood activities. The most significant of these is time. These volunteers have been generated primarily through contact with block clubs and organizing efforts in the community. But they have served in all aspects of programming. Block club leaders, hosts for meetings, and workers on the various block club projects are the most basic type of volunteer. Of these only the 70 block club leaders have

been included in the above figure due to the difficulty of tracking volunteer hours within an active block club.

The service agreement was designed to provide financial assistance to blocks wishing to purchase crime prevention hardware for their area. It included a package social/interpersonal activities which would enhance the crime prevention activities by encouraging neighbors to work together and rely on each other. It was also intended to provide motivation for organizational efforts. This package was offered to block clubs for the first 15 months of the project and 11 block clubs participated, receiving equipment such as yard lights, locks, light timers, air horns and tools for trimming shrubs. These blocks carried out activities including potluck picnics, block parties, brush clean up, neighborhood garage sale, flower planting, fish fry, and halloween parties.

This is one of the few examples where the project did not meet expectations. After much effort and evaluation, it was the feeling of staff that the reasons for this were:

- 1) the process involved in application required good organizational structure--most block clubs were not sufficiently solidified organizationally to handle the process
- 2) the activity was built on neighbor interaction and due to existing fear and mistrust, much work had to be done to develop the trust necessary to work together on projects.

Though this objective was not met, the activities involved in its implementation were positive steps toward building the cohesiveness in the community which is so vital to success in crime prevention activities. The recommendation of staff for the use of this tool is that it can be effective if implemented as a second-phase activity.

It is imperative, however, to first develop a sense of trust and empowerment in a block club which will allow them to work together.

Not only must residents work together on their block to solve problems, they must realize a responsibility for the larger neighborhood in which they live. One block can have little impact on an established system such as school district, city departments, criminal justice agencies. However, community-wide task forces can (and do) initiate changes in these systems. Forty block clubs have acknowledged this need to work outside their own boundaries for the improvement of the neighborhood. Activities have included a street lighting task force, community association committees on youth, elderly, and crime prevention, development of a young mothers' support group, regular meetings of block leaders, housing committee actions, supporting surrounding block clubs in efforts to solve problems in their specific area.

YOUTH

The goals of youth organization were stated as:

original proposal

- to develop a sense of community pride and belonging among the youth of Blue Hills
- to bring youth in Blue Hills into contact with existing programming
- to give youth an opportunity to gain some control over their own programs and activities
- to effectively interface youth and adult communities

continuation proposal

- to develop opportunities for youth to channel energies into constructive activities
- to develop a sense of community pride and belonging among youth of Blue Hills
- to increase the potential for youth to gain access to mainstream activities in the areas of education, economy, and cultural awareness
- to give youth an opportunity to exercise some control over their own programs and activities

As with adult programming, youth goals for the entire period have remained consistent. The objectives to be achieved were stated as follows:

- 1) to establish a Blue Hills Youth Association (BHYA) composed of smaller neighborhood and issue oriented groups
- 2) to involve youth and adults in at least 3 joint projects during the program's life
- 3) to establish at least 4 meeting places within the community for sub-groups of the youth association
- 4) to fund five mini-grants of \$500. maximum each, for projects identified and developed by members of the youth association
- 5) to increase utilization of existing programming in the areas of jobs, training, education by 15%
- 6) make 40 referrals for social services, education, employment
- 7) to form an advisory group of adults to work with the association
- 8) to provide tutorial services to 75 youth
- 9) to provide recreational resources for 500 youth
- 10) to develop organizational solidarity for BHYA through implementation of 4 projects aimed at cultural, environmental, economic awareness.

The establishment of the BHYA was a focus for the entire grant period.

It began with a development of rapport between staff and youth in the neighborhood. Some milestones of the group included establishing regular meetings, negotiating with a church (which was previously closed to youth activities) for the use of space, electing officers, planning and executing field trips and activities. After a permanent 5-day a week center was opened (as mentioned earlier-mainly through the efforts of youth themselves) BHYA took on a more informal, loose-knit structure becoming an umbrella under which many kinds of activities developed. Some of these will be more fully discussed under other objectives. They included recreation, education, referrals, summer employment, a young mothers' support group, and counseling. The number of youth who have had contact with program efforts is estimated at 600.

Six joint projects between youth and adults were executed varying widely

in nature and purpose. Some of these activities overlap other objectives, such as the community picnic. In its original conception, it was designed to celebrate and enhance the sense of community. It seemed natural and very healthy for youth to participate in the development of this activity. Youth passed out flyers to unorganized blocks, planned games and recreation and helped adults enjoy themselves through the energy they displayed on the day of the picnic. Another activity which was aimed at youth employment did much to interface the youth and adult populations of the community-- the Summer Youth Employment Program. Over 2 summers, youth painting and lawn crews worked at the homes of 44 elderly and handicapped residents providing a service which was much needed. The outcome was a positive one developing contact between groups which rarely communicate in the neighborhood.

Throughout the 32 months of operation, youth have met in 5 locations in the neighborhood. The single headquarters location which finally evolved is seen as an advantage in that youth can be plugged into a variety of activities at one site. The fact that a consistent percentage of the youth attending the center came from adjacent neighborhoods suggests that the location was accessible to all youth in Blue Hills wishing to participate.

The mini-grant objective for youth was revised during the first year to provide financing (not to exceed the budgeted amount) for as many projects as youth chose to plan and execute. Overwhelmingly recreation and leisure time activities were expressed as paramount by youth.

The objective relating to utilization of existing programming was also reworded during the first few months of activity. Since records from other agencies were not accessible to staff, there was no way to measure a 15% increase. The new objective statement was to document the referral of

Blue Hills youth into existing programming. The results of that documentation are as follows:

Urban Affairs	217
Urban Civic Services	13
Private Industry	11
Charlie Parker Cultural Arts Program	1
Univ. of MO-KC	3
Blue Hills Homes Corp.	2
Kansas City Plan	2
Lirwood Multipurpose Ctn.	1
Adolescent Resources Corp.	7
O.I.C.	6

An advisory group, Concerned Adults for Youth in Blue Hills, was established in April of 1979 with a membership of 6. This group assisted in planning and sought out resources for youth. As has been noted with other "advisory" groups in the neighborhood, it is very difficult to pull together an effective body based on staff-identified needs. This group was unable to solidify and eventually disbanded. There have been, however, 19 adults who have provided assistance to youth in a voluntary capacity. This looser group of volunteers has produced much of what staff hoped to achieve with an advisory body. In the spring of 1981, as programming began to wind down, a new group of adults emerged from the community. Concerned that youth programming would be jeopardized with the termination of LEAA funding, they have formed a committee which is a part of the Blue Hills Community Association, to work on youth needs and problems. This committee is expected to have the responsibility for making recommendations to the community and has the potential for receiving a high level of support because of its connection with the larger community group.

Tutorial services were provided to 82 students. Originally on a volunteer basis, funding was secured to operate a "Literacy Program" for a 12 month period which emphasized reading/writing skills and operated 4 days per

week after school. This program had an average attendance of 15 youth between the ages of 8 and 12.

Recreational opportunities have included 15 major field trips to places such as circus, basketball game, library, movies, skating, as well as the operation of a 6 week recreation program for 40 youth, organized basketball and karate sessions, and 12 dances planned and held by youth. Approximately 560 youth have participated in these recreational activities.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

As a result of activities and contact with residents during the first year the continuation proposal included a function called Program Development. This component was designed to plan for continuation of programming and to develop activities to meet newly identified concerns in the community. From this staff responsibility, a focus on elderly and crime victims emerged. While funding of these two components was provided by other sources, LEAA staff maintained administrative, developmental, and supportive responsibilities. The activities of these components will, therefore, be presented here.

VICTIM/WITNESS

The problems addressed by this project were congruent with the direction of other program efforts and were expressed by the community in terms of isolation, fear, inability to have any impact on the overwhelming criminal justice system. It was recognized by staff that all these complaints were, to a large degree, valid. It is very difficult for one individual--without specialized knowledge or contacts--to deal with the problems of victimization. This project was designed to access victims and witnesses to the support

base that was being built in the community as well as to treat unique needs of this population. The project was developed as a part of the continuation proposal and received funding for staff in June, 1980.

The goals of the project were:

- to help residents to assume their responsibility in the criminal justice process
- to increase residents' satisfaction resulting from contact with the system
- to encourage changes within the criminal justice system which will enhance its responsiveness to the citizenry

To meet these goals, 5 objectives were proposed:

- 1) implement tracking system to follow Blue Hills cases through the criminal justice system to disposition
- 2) develop referral network for victims and witnesses
- 3) train 20 volunteers, involving them in community activities
- 4) coordinate volunteers with 60 victims and witnesses
- 5) contact 20 victimized businesses

A tracking system was developed in the first months of activity to determine the nature of disposition of cases in Blue Hills. Since the major crime problem in the neighborhood is residence burglaries, this was the focus of tracking. However, as other types of crime victims came to staff attention, they were also tracked and assisted. Difficulties arose as this documentation process was implemented. These difficulties centered on victim and suspect anonymity and confidentiality and also time problems related to obtaining information. Staff worked closely with police to devise a mechanism which would respect these needs and yet yield data critical to project implementation. The system which finally emerged was that staff receive general statistics from police on a regular basis and mobilize volunteers in the community to locate victims and offer assistance.

As a result of 6 months of tracking, the following information has been obtained:

Victims/Witnesses identified	80
Contact made/Services offered	52
Unable to make contact	22
Known arrests	16
Awaiting further action	14

Of the 80 victims located, only 16 arrests were confirmed. While this cannot be considered a legitimate sample, it does indicate the importance of neighborhood support for victims of crime. Several illustrations have been brought to staff attention of burglaries thwarted or arrests made based on reports made to police by neighbors. It is critical, then that victim/witness assistance be coupled with block organization activities for successful implementation.

Fifteen agencies and organizations have been contacted and referrals made to them. The services provided by these agencies included: home security surveys, court information, locks and burglar alarms, and neighborhood assistance. To date, 18 volunteers have been trained for assistance in programming. Fourteen other residents have indicated willingness to participate and, since this project continues beyond LEAA closeout date, it is expected that these volunteers will be trained and utilized in project efforts. Volunteer assignments have included locating victims, providing court escorts, and making contact for reassurance.

One telling result of using volunteer assistance has been that victims are less responsive to them than to staff. This phenomenon requires familiarizing the community with project goals and building on the sense of responsibility residents must acknowledge for their neighborhood. It is a difficult process because of the personal nature of the fear and intimidation involved. In order to maximize the impact of the project, staff has made much of the

contact with victims. To date, 45 victims have been offered assistance either by staff or volunteers. With project activities continuing beyond this report date, it is likely that the objective will be met.

In contacting businesses to deal with victimization issues, the most successful method was to bring together businesses in a victimized area (whether each business had been victimized or not). That activity has resulted in the formation of 2 groups of merchants with a total of 17 businesses participating. Additionally preliminary work has been done to meet with businesses in another commercial area (approximately 25 businesses). While all merchants will not participate, this objective will certainly be met by the end of this project.

ELDERLY

As with victim/witness programming, the emphasis on elderly came from community expression of need. Again, problems of isolation and fear were stated and a lack of resources (or accessibility of resources) for this population compounded their problems.

Goals of this project were:

- to enrich the quality of life for Blue Hills older adults by assisting them in the preservation of autonomy within their homes
- to assist the older adult in combatting the effects of crime and the fear of crime on their lives
- to integrate senior citizens into the mainstream of activity in the community

The objective methods to achieve these goals were stated as:

- 1) involve 350 elderly in senior citizens' activities
- 2) establish senior adult education program
- 3) initiate recreational program
- 4) develop transportation system
- 5) establish nutrition program
- 6) establish supplemental employment program
- 7) make 60 social service referrals

Through systematic door-to-door visitation, initially, 315 senior adults were identified. Referrals of senior adults in the area were received from churches and block club leaders primarily. Senior adults themselves also provided some referrals. These residents, whether active in events or not, assisted in planning and assessment of community need by answering questions about their own lifestyles, problems and priorities. The shape of programming and scope of services were determined by these responses. A cadre of 15 to 20 senior adults was involved in regular programming on a daily basis. Other senior adults attended activities on an intermittent basis. At the conclusion of the program, approximately 75 persons participated in programming on a basis (either daily or weekly). Services and activities included life enrichment seminars, arts and crafts learning exchange, plaster mounding class, macrame class, transportation, information and referral, developmental care planning, escort service.

With the opening of a daily senior activity center in May, 1980, education programming was developed. One day a week was set aside for guest speakers on topics ranging from nutrition on a shoestring and medicare benefits to first aid and backyard gardening. Three education forums were planned per month with the fourth forum day being reserved for the celebration of birthdays for the month.

Many agencies participated in this educational forum including: a hospital, nurses association, welfare agency, financial institution, and social service agencies. A total of 27 sessions were presented.

Fourteen special field trips were planned which included: attendance at the local outdoor music theatre on several occasions, joint movie parties with a nearby nursing home, and attendance at various exhibits, dramatic presentations, ice capades and the circus. Average attendance at these activities was 15. Additionally there was daily opportunity for center participants to interact and relax together. Routine activities at the center included T.V., chatting, table games, trading recipes and hobbies.

A van was procured on loan from an agency that had previously maintained a fleet of vehicles. Our program was able to assume administration of a CETA contract from another agency. This provided support staff to carry out program activities. The van was scheduled for regular daily trips to and from the center, to doctors' offices, other social services agencies and shopping facilities. This transportation component is considered significant in that it increased the sense of mobility within the community felt by the senior residents.

It was not feasible to establish the nutrition program due to limited fiscal resources. The area council on aging which sponsors nutrition sites had anticipated opening new sites, but due to guideline changes and realignment of priorities, that became impossible. In an effort to meet a demonstrated need in this area with no funding, weekly pot luck lunches were held at the center, and nutrition education was presented as part of the educational forum.

Also Visiting Nurses Association cooperated in bringing their mobile clinic to the facility and health and nutrition concerns were addressed as a routine part of the consultation.

Only 3 employment referrals were made during the life of the program. Senior adults in general did not wish to re-enter the work force mainly due to constraints of physical ailments and fear that social security benefits would be affected. However, even though elderly residents were not referred to employment, they were encouraged to share their skills with others in the community. Examples of the success of this activity were the volunteers who helped in craft projects, provided refreshments and served at the young mothers' shower, and spent hours providing friendly reassurance to homebound and other senior residents.

SUMMARY

The above description of accomplishments has been a highlight of major activities throughout the period. For more specific detail, the reader is referred to quarterly reports on file in the Corporation office and with OCACP/LEAA. In addition to the activities outlined by program objectives, many other issues have received staff attention. These have all been in an effort to further the stated goals and included activities such as assistance to committees working with schools located in the neighborhood boundaries, development of a model for junior block clubs to further integrate youth and adult populations at the grassroots level, presentations and rap sessions on parenting skills, assistance to community leaders in execution of Blue Hills' first annual meeting, involvement in Citizens' Crusade Against Crime (a city-wide effort to encourage citizen participation in crime prevention).

Superimposed over all components was a set of goals and objectives for Program Development:

Goals:

- to integrate community activities into a common mission by coordination of program components with community sentiment
- to develop fiscal and programmatic resources which will support the program and lead to institutionalization of the program
- to provide for viable accountability of the program to all its constituents and funding sources

Objectives:

- 1) develop institutionalization strategy
- 2) secure funding through 45 contacts
- 3) develop agency contacts and liaisons
- 4) coordinate 80 community volunteers with programs and activities
- 5) provide support to direct services personnel
- 6) execute on-going financial and program monitoring

As is evident in the above statements, the purpose here is to insure a unity of effort in the neighborhood and to provide for a planning and decision-making function which is critical to a community that takes responsibility for itself.

In a review of goals of each component, it will be noticed that there are striking similarities. All programming dealt with developing the sense of pride, ownership,

responsibility which must exist between a community and its population components. The integration of these individual populations into the community lifestyle was also consistent. Not only were there goals held in philosophy, they were expressed in several activities carried out by the program. The young mothers' support group brought together youth, block clubs, elderly, schools and churches, and area agencies to deal with a specific issue. Two annual community picnics utilized the resources of youth, adults, block clubs and local businesses in their successful execution. The junior block club approach is focused on the importance of residents acknowledging their young people as an integral part of their block.

There also occurred frequent referral and assistance between program components.

For example:

- 2 members of BHYA assisted in the organization of a block club in the area where they live
- several block clubs were organized as a result of contact with a victim on the block
- elderly were referred into programming and services by block club leaders.

Central to all efforts in Blue Hills was the organization of block clubs. Without the solidarity of the community at this grassroots level, none of the other activities could have achieved the success which they had. Institutionalization efforts then, were also centered on block clubs. Much of the function of caring for the community's young, old, victims could be shifted back to the block club once the awareness and enabling processes occurred. This, in fact, has been addressed in suggestions to block leaders regarding development of elderly and victim reassurance, and junior block clubs. Institutionalization of these functions also took place at the community level through the development of a committee structure within the community association to deal with elderly, crime prevention and youth issues.

Over the 32 month period, \$160,441 was generated from sources other than OCACP to provide programming in Blue Hills. Due to critical changes in budgetary priorities at all governmental levels and an apparent uncertainty in the private sector due to

these changes, it has not been feasible to continue programming on the level that was reached during the period of OCACP funding. Fifty-one businesses, foundations and governmental agencies were contacted in the effort to determine the feasibility of continuation. This makes the need for volunteer efforts at the community level (mentioned earlier) even more vital.

As a result of innumerable agency liaisons developed by this program, many services will in the future be more accessible to residents. Examples of agencies which will continue to provide services in the area include: Adolescent Resource Corp., Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention, KCMO Paint Up Program, KCMO Police Department Crime Prevention Unit, KCMO Victim Assistance Unit, KCMO Police Department Community Relations, Kansas City Organization Project.

Some of these resources were available to the community previously but, due to increased awareness and understanding of these agencies on the part of the community, it is believed that greater utilization will now occur.

The success of such a project can be examined from various perspectives. The ability to mobilize residents in the community gives an indication of how the community views its own power and responsibility. Activities in the community in recent months have experienced high level of participation and cooperation. The annual meeting (5/81) enjoyed an attendance of 200 residents, young mothers' shower (2/81) had an audience of 75, Blue Hills annual picnic (9/80) had an estimated 500 participants. These are only examples of the involvement that residents are beginning to display in community activities. The potential for mobilization is even greater--70 organized blocks with an average of 25 households per block offers the possibility for the support of 1750 residents on any given issue. Assuredly, it is unlikely that any one action will tap this entire number, but the network is in place and the power base is recognized in the community.

Another indication of the success of a project lies in the credibility developed with others in the field. In interviews held by a student intern from the University of Missouri--Kansas City, with representatives of local crime prevention and community organization agencies, Blue Hills S.O.S. Program was frequently cited as a model in the city. Furthermore, these individuals overwhelmingly mentioned block watch as the most valuable crime prevention technique (a fundamental element in S.O.S. approach to block organization), and verbalized philosophical statements compatible (in some cases verbatim) with that of the S.O.S. Program.

Another indication of credibility were the requests for assistance that came from other neighborhoods. Assistance was given to at least 10 groups in organizing block clubs, staff met and shared developmental planning with one newly formed crime prevention program, one neighborhood approached S.O.S. regarding the feasibility of providing supervision and administration for their community organization efforts, and more than 15 presentations were made by staff on various program strategies, techniques, philosophy and activities at the request of other neighborhoods and agencies.

While one purpose in Blue Hills was to mobilize the community, another certainly was to develop a model for community action that could be transferred to other areas.

The specific components implemented in Blue Hills represent illustrations of what can be done at the community level. Training materials have been printed and disseminated extensively in Blue Hills and copies have been requested from several other neighborhoods and agencies for use throughout the city.

In implementation of the model presented here, some critical factors should be pointed out. While this is a systematic organizational approach, the one-to-one relationship and small group contact built by staff in the community were the vehicle which achieved that psychological transfer of responsibility back to the neighborhood. Until the philosophy becomes internalized and residents begin to see what they need to do, this realization of responsibility does not occur. And the most effective way to develop that is through personal contact and an encouragement that each person do a little more

than he/she is doing now.

Secondly, no program based on this model can succeed without an emphasis on volunteer activity. A simplification of the philosophy of this program is that residents can (and must) do much of what needs to be done in their community. It is, therefore, the job of staff not to do this work, but to give examples, train residents, assist in planning, encourage participation, and praise accomplishments where residents do the work themselves.

The time factor in this type of organization must be recognized by staff. The essence of the approach is an attitude change. This does not happen quickly and depends as much on time and persistence as on quality materials and good planning. Two elements are apparent in facilitating this attitude change:

--repeated exposure to new ideas--the more often it is heard by residents, the more credible it seems to become for them,

--activity--once a resident becomes involved in doing something related to the new attitude position, he/she is more likely to espouse it as his/her own.

Finally, successful activity at the community level demands that the activity be responsive to prevalent sentiments and needs. While any kind of program can theoretically be imposed on a neighborhood, it will "take" only if the individuals in that neighborhood see it as meaningful to themselves or their neighbors.

Interview: Martha Williams Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention.

The Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention was the first instituted in the metropolitan area. They operate city wide and are available to outside agencies. The council feels that they have one main goal in the crime prevention area. This is to make people aware of crime prevention and let them know there is options available other than being victimized by crime. When a given situation arises, the council believes it is thier job to give the person/group/community a choice; hence, guide them to avoidance. Thier job has always been on avoidance and not direct intervention.

The following pro grams is available.

- 1) Crime prevention workshops/rallies (via \$500.00 grants).
- 2) Look at the special needs of the elderly and handicap in the area of assistance and crime prevention awareness.
- 3) Citizen's check (having friends,etc. visit the elderly and handicap people frequently).
- 4) Having funds available in target areas for specific crime prevention items such as locks, lights, alarms,etc.
- 5) Having burglar alarms installed in the homes of the elderly and handicap.
- 6) Free locks program through LEAA grants and city funds.
- 7) Close work and communication with the police department, especially at community meetings and workshops.
- 8) Total presentation of crime prevention programs (films, lectures, literature,etc.).
- 9) In school "preventive" programs in all K.C.MO. elementary schools and close work with teachers, principles and counsulors.
- 10) Pre school programs/ciriculum.
 - a) Officier Kieth . Keystone Cop.
 - b) Puppet shows with crime and crime prevention themes.
 - c) Artists presentations on crime prevention themes.
- 11) Junior high school. Try to get an impact and be effective via social studies and criminal justices classes by:
 - a) Giving the students life options by exposing them to law enforcement, criminal justice and counseling systems. Let them know there is jobs and careers available in these areas. Give the young person the option.
 - b) Try to convey good messages. Let them know the reasons for the justice system and give them the message that the system is not there just to hassle and arrest them.

Ms. Williams felt that the most effective and the most popular program has been the work done with the pre school children. She feels that as a very positive impact on the children which carries over to the parents. However, she feels that the real impact will not be known until several years from now when these children hopefully become responsible citizens.

When asked which programs was the least effective, she responded by saying that they can't measure sucess. They can just make people aware of such programs and it is thier option to institute them or not. She did voice her concern about the many crime prevention "gadgets" were being used by people to "fleece" the elderly and the people that fall victim to fear. She feels that much to ofte n a company will come in to a community and

"push" much over priced crime prevention products, which people are more likely to buy after becoming aware of the need. She does feel that there is legitamate companies that want to help the citizens and the community. Ms. Williams felt that the Blue Hills S.O.S. program has been a model community in the area of crime prevention. She has recommended to other communities to institute programs such as block watch/clubs and the victim witness (W.O.W.) programs which she felt Blue Hills first initiated in the Kansas City area. She feels that the block watch program is the most effective program because she says that you can not stop a person from breaking into a house. You can slow them down or give them second thoughts about what they are doing in hopes a neighbor, citizen or police can stop them. Thus she states that the block watch program is one of the answers.

Below is a list of crime prevention measures outlined by the literature provided by the Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention.

- 1) Witness Identification Aid: A pamphlet showing how to note and describe the characteristics of suspects. Notes where particular detail is needed for identification by police artists. (K.C.P.D.)
- 2) Check list to see if you qualify for free deadbolt locks. (Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention).
- 3) Home Security: Describes how and why you should install locks on doors, windows, and why you should leave a timed light on when away. (Sears)
- 4) National Neighborhood Watch Programs "Prevent Burglaries"-How to Protect Your Home: Describes doors and the various locks for wood hinged doors, sliding glass doors, window (locks, bars, pins), yard and garage lighting. It has a burglary prevention check list for you home. (National Sheriff's assoc and LEAA).
- 5) The Home Security Book: Has questions and answers on locks, windows, window bars, burglar alarms, theft insurance, what to do in case you witness a burglary, alert signs and a vacation protection checklist is provided. (SHELL).
- 6) Operation Identification: how it works, what items should/can be marked, the effectiveness and how to use it, and what to mark on the items. (K.C.P.D.).
- 7) National Neighborhood Watch Program-Home Security Inspection Checklist: a check list that can be used around your house to identify problem areas. (National Sheriff Assoc. and LEAA).
- 8) You Don't Need to Move to Find a Safe Neighborhood, You Need a Block Watch: how to set up block clubs, what to watch for, when to call the police and what to tell them. Has a list for neighbor's phone numbers to be inserted. (K.C.P.D.).
- 9) Burglary Prevention Test-National Neighborhood Watch Program: a checklist for doors, windows, garages and when you are away. Safe practices. (National Sheriff's Assoc. and LEAA).
- 10) How to Protect Your Home and Family Against Burglary: Discusses burglary, how they operate, know your neighbors, when you are out, when you are home and when you are on vacation. Discusses deadbolt locks, window locks, door viewers, and burglar alarms. (International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police, Inc.).
- 11) Some Ammunition For Handgun Safety...: Gives tips on gun safety and gives many reasons for not keeping a loaded/unloaded handgun in your home. (United States Conference of Mayors and Missouri Committee for Firearms Safety).

Interview: Tony Salazar Executive director - Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance.

The Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance assumes the majority of it's crime prevention ideas and concepts from the Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention. Although the alliance works city wide, an impression was given that they are not actively involved in direct crime prevention projects. However, on Saturday, May 30, 1981, a community crime prevention workshop will be presented by Nacler Shepard of St. Louis. This workshop is sponsored by the Kansas City Neighborhood Alliance and Impact Development, Inc. Unfortunately Mr. Shepard will not be in Kansas City until the morning of the 30th; thus, an interview with him was impossible.

What information Mr. Salazar was able to provide was very scattered and incomplete. His office was unable to provide a list of crime prevention programs that is available to the neighborhoods city wide, many which his alliance is involved with. When asked what programs he felt was the most effective city wide, he stated that the block by block establishment of block clubs and block watch programs. He felt that a full time staff is almost manditory to consistently "push" the communities into action. He voiced a concern about the lack of financial funds available because of the budget cutbacks, especially in the area of the LEAA grants. Hence, full time staff people will be unavailable for the necessary guidance and he feels that the majority of such programs will never get off the ground.

Mr. Salazar felt that the least effective programs was those that, "consistently cranks out the literature". He felt that this is not crime prevention. Apparently he is in favor of having the knowledge available to the citizen but, he felt th se is no initiation to put such knowledge into action. He felt that it takes a block by block effort to get the action necessary for crime prevention programs to be initiated and to be effective. Mr. Salazar seemed to feel that the Kansas City Council on Crime Prevention was more active in cranking out masses of literature than actually doing something about crime prevention.

He did not clearly stat a position the effectiveness of such devices as the dead bolt locks, outside lighting, bars over windows, etc. He plainly stated that security is necessary but he felt that was not crime prevention either. He did not elaborate on what he felt was real crime prevention other than the block watch programs which he felt was extremely effective.

When asked what he felt was a model crime prevention community that others could learn from, he gave two answers. He felt that the Blue Hills S.O.S. program, because of the block clubs and block watch programs. He also felt that the Westside Community, because of it's work in the business areas where a "merchants association" was formed to combat vandalism to the area businesses.

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