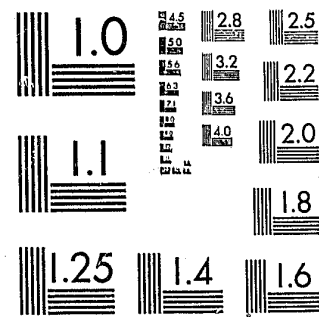


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EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME

Distance Program

first annual report to the legislature

JANUARY, 1982

82754



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State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
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EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

916/445-4571

January 26, 1982

TO: MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

In 1978, California became the first state in the nation to enact its own Community Crime Resistance Program. Beginning with Fiscal Year 1979-80, funds were appropriated for support of local crime resistance programs.

I am pleased to present this report which describes the success of the California Community Crime Resistance Program during the first nine months of local program operation. In a time of declining public revenues, the Community Crime Resistance Program demonstrates alternative ways which community members can martial their own resources, in partnership with local law enforcement, to successfully deal with the crime problem in their neighborhoods.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.
Governor

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

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EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor



January 7, 1982

The Honorable David A. Roberti
President Pro Tempore of the Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

and

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Roberti and Speaker Brown:

I am pleased to present this First Annual Report of the California Community Crime Resistance Program, pursuant to Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes (SB 2971, Levine). This report is preliminary in nature and contains cumulative results covering the first nine months of the program from October, 1980 through September, 1981.

This report describes the cooperative efforts of state and local officials which permitted both local law enforcement agency representatives and community-based agency staff to initiate and extend crime resistance programs pursuant to SB 2971. This report explains the systematic approach to data collection and evaluation which is built into the program. Most importantly, the report cites preliminary results which show that substantial progress has been made in implementing the Community Crime Resistance Program so that its goal can be achieved. That goal is to assist local law enforcement officials to provide technical assistance and funds to communities in order to promote neighborhood involvement in anti-crime programs.

Preparation of this report was the responsibility of OCJP's Deputy Director for Planning and Operations, Nathan Manske, and members of his staff Dennis Rose, Sheila Anderson, Nancy Jones and Robert Spindler.

Cordially,

Douglas R. Cunningham
DOUGLAS R. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Director

Telephone: (916) 366-5304

DRC:ah

Enclosure

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Program History

In recent years, law enforcement has embarked on widespread campaigns to educate citizens and create awareness of the need to reduce the opportunity for the commission of crimes by implementing basic prevention techniques. However, law enforcement alone has not been able to cope adequately with the crime problem. The resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires the cooperation of both the community and law enforcement officials. Consequently, successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders need to be identified and given recognition, so that other communities may benefit from what has already been done.

Based upon the research, findings, and recommendations of the California Council on Criminal Justice, Governor Brown, in August of 1977, signed an Executive Order establishing the California Crime Resistance Task Force. In his Executive Order, the Governor emphasized the need for generating and encouraging awareness throughout California for citizen involvement in supporting local law enforcement efforts to reduce crime.

Subsequent to the 1977 Executive Order establishing the Crime Resistance Task Force, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) (see Appendix B) was signed into law by Governor Brown. This statutorily authorized the creation of a California Crime Resistance Task Force (CRTF) which would, in conjunction with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) and the California Council of Criminal Justice (CCCJ), assist the state in furthering citizen involvement with local law enforcement in their crime resistance efforts. Specifically, AB 2971 provided for an advisory body which shall assist the Legislature in recognizing successful crime resistance and prevention programs, disseminating successful

techniques and information, and encouraging local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems.

Initially, the specific objectives of the CRTF were seven in number:

1. To identify successful crime resistance programs throughout the state involving community-law enforcement partnership efforts, and to disseminate demonstrated techniques and organizational methods;
2. To educate citizens in specific measures they can take to prevent crimes from occurring;
3. To arrange for technical assistance support for community groups and law enforcement agencies interested in developing community crime resistance programs;
4. To promote uniform practices in crime prevention programs in those areas in which standardization would benefit local law enforcement operations;
5. To establish a centralized, statewide crime resistance/prevention information resource center;
6. To develop a catalog of existing crime prevention programs statewide; and
7. To stimulate a statewide attitude of continuing citizen volunteer involvement in crime resistance efforts.

The Task Force further anticipated three activities which would be the most effective means of carrying out the seven objectives listed above. These three general activities involved the operation of:

- a Crime Resistance Information Center which, since 1978, has maintained a comprehensive file of existing crime prevention resistance programs in California.
- Technical Assistance resources which would be made available to local agencies on an as needed basis in order to provide crime prevention program development assistance to requesting agencies or organizations.

- a public awareness campaign involving all phases of the media in a statewide effort to increase public awareness of, and involvement in, community crime prevention programs.

A final design feature of the CRTF was the development of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) whose responsibility it would be to build on the most current "state of-the-art" crime resistance techniques.

Evaluation of Program

Consistent with the terms of the Statute, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning bears the responsibility for preparing an annual report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and the results obtained. In addition, it was to be the responsibility of OCJP to make all such information available to all interested parties.

The annual report to the Legislature on the Community Crime Resistance Program would make use of four distinct data sources:

- quarterly project progress reports;
- project visit summaries by the TAG evaluators;
- reports from the program monitor or any other OCJP staff who have carried out on-site visits or interviews; and,
- community approval surveys, designed and analyzed by OCJP, and applied by project staff.

Because the projects receiving funding incorporated different program elements, a single evaluation design was deemed inappropriate. Instead, it was decided that individual communities would benefit most from the use of an evaluation design tailored specifically to the needs of each local program.

Program Description/Accomplishment

In April 1980 the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning issued a Request-for-Proposals (RFP) for the California Community Crime Resistance Program. The issuing of this RFP, along with the programmatic

and fiscal provisions it contained, was a direct response to both Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) and the recommendation of the Crime Resistance Task Force. The development of both the RFP and the Program Guidelines was based upon OCJP recommendations to the CRTF Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG in turn analyzed these recommendations and passed them on the full Task Force membership who took final action on them. This same process was followed in selecting the grant recipients.

In keeping with the TAG and CRTF recommendations, OCJP chose to make the following awards. In each case, a condition of the award was a 10% match by the applying agency. Including this minimum match figure, the final, total negotiated levels of funding were:

	<u>Grant \$</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
San Jose Police Department	\$ 90,000	\$100,000
Daly City Anti-Crime League	\$ 19,980	\$ 20,853
Ontario Police Department	\$ 50,000	\$ 55,555
Manhattan Beach Police Department	\$ 19,380	\$ 21,445
Santa Maria Police Department	\$ 18,768	\$ 20,853
Laguna Beach Police Department	\$ 21,852	\$ 24,278
Fairfield Department of Public Safety	\$ 44,873	\$ 49,858
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	\$ 49,462	\$ 60,919
Total	\$314,315	\$353,761

The initial six awards were made in anticipation of an October 1, 1980 start date. The term of the grants was to run October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981, with the possibility of time extensions where project start-up was delayed. In two cases--Ontario and San Jose--the grant terms were extended to December 31, 1981. The reasons for the extensions generally were administrative delays which the projects were powerless to overcome. Fairfield and Sonoma County were to have grant periods of January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 due to their late grant awards.

The CCR Program projects carried out all seven of the program's objectives, which included:

- Objective #1: To recruit, train and use volunteers and para-professionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #3: To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.
- Objective #4: To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as crime prevention.
- Objective #5: To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.
- Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.
- Objective #7: To assist in the development of new or modification of existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention.

Both the planned and actual levels of performance of projects funded by the CCR Program, as might be expected, varied in two distinct ways: differences in the number and mix of legislatively mandated activities selected and, as its complement, differences in the intensities of efforts within any one activity. The accomplishment of each of the seven program objectives is as follows:

- Objective #1: To recruit, train and use volunteers and para-professionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts.

With the exception of the recruitment of senior citizens, none of the project sites found the recruitment and training of volunteers to be difficult. On the contrary, in almost every case project staff have closely approximated or surpassed their yearly goal by the end of the third quarter of project operation.

- Objective #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts.

There has been little to no difficulty in increasing citizen involvement in crime prevention efforts. Even in those cases where there previously had been considerable local development and operation of crime prevention programs, third quarter achievement nearly meets, or in some cases, exceeds planning estimates. As one of the basic elements of any crime prevention scenario, the level of achievement here is consistent with both the intent and design of the CCR Program.

Objective #3: To educate local residents and businesses in crime resistance approaches.

As of the third quarter of program operation, there has been mixed success in achieving this objective. Generally, there has been satisfactory achievement in the design, production and dissemination of printed literature. Similarly, almost all sites have approximated their yearly goals in terms of the number of educational seminars they have presented. However, in some cases, the number of persons attending these presentations was somewhat less than anticipated. The production of audio-visual materials, for use in accomplishing this objective, in some cases have been delayed, but there is no reason to believe that these delays will preclude full achievement by the end of the program year.

Objective #4: To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as crime prevention.

There was a significant lack of achievement for the three projects where the training of peace officers was a stated goal. Apart from a general skepticism among officers program-wide as to the likely worth of such efforts, the most potent factor which worked against achievement was economic. That is, with reduced operating budgets a reality, many law enforcement agencies reported that they could not afford to pay officers overtime for the hours devoted to training. Neither could the agencies allow their thinly spread patrol officers to take time off during duty hours to participate in training. In addition, interviews with project staff suggest that the economic realities for most law enforcement

officers--the need for on-duty overtime payments, longer or varied shift lengths--made off-duty training difficult to schedule for both officers and for project staff.

Objective #5: To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.

The range of accomplishment for Objective #5 included:

- Establishing a Senior Citizen Crime Resistance Unit, which in the case of one project, represented the central focus of their crime prevention efforts.
- Development and presentation of Crime Prevention Programs, which were similar in nature to those activities outlined in the previous discussion of Objective #2.
- Provision of Senior Victim Counseling, for at least two sites the provision of counseling directly following reports of senior citizens being victimized was of great importance. Even in those instances where planning estimates were higher than the need, the projects' specific focus on the problems and needs of senior citizens provided an often used opportunity for seniors to have their security-related questions satisfied.

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.

With the exception of business security inspections, accomplishments of this objective by the end of third quarter was substantial. While in most cases there was not a projection of likely use of identification engravers, there was generally a waiting list for their use. In many cases, the heavy demand for the engravers has motivated sponsoring agencies to invest in more as well as a wider range of property identification equipment.

Objective #7: To assist in the development of new, or modification of existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention.

The culmination of this objective was always and has remained long-term. It is difficult, at this time, to gauge either actual progress or the likely future level of success for this objective. As such, this objective is dissimilar from the other six program objectives. It will be of some interest to document the mechanics and progress made by the two involved projects over the next twelve months.

Given that a primary focus of the California Community Crime Resistance Program was the recruitment, training and use of volunteers, one could reasonably expect certain economies in the delivery of crime prevention services. As designed, the reliance in volunteers was to prove itself on two general fronts: the augmentation of what for many law enforcement agencies must be a secondary pursuit, and the development of a self-sustaining program whose progressive refinement and operation was to be carried out by the very homeowners the program was meant to serve.

In terms of gross costs program-wide, the grant to this point has provided \$92,571 or 29 percent of the grant funds available for the program year. For this 29 percent expenditure the project has achieved unexpectedly high rates of achievement in the first quarters of program operation in the CCR Program core areas:

Objective #1: The recruitment, training and use of volunteers;

Sixty-seven percent of the number of persons planned have been recruited and trained to provide crime prevention services.

Objective #3: To educate residents and business in crime resistance approaches;

Forty-seven percent of the number of persons planned have participated in educational meetings, seminars or other crime prevention presentations.

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections;

Seventy-one percent of the number of planned home and commercial security presentations have been conducted.

One clear economy was the ability of participating homeowners to carry out their own security inspections. Given the empirically derived cost of one hour for an average home security inspection, each two-hour Neighborhood Watch security inspection demonstration attended by 10 persons represents both a cost savings of 80 percent and a significant extension of service. The magnitude of this cost savings is further increased if one agrees to the likelihood of one homeowner passing on his or her knowledge to others in more formal ways.

The crucial impact question, reduction of crime, however, cannot be assessed prior to the projects having fulfilled at least their first-year program objectives. The reduction of crime in those neighborhoods participating in the CCR Program will be a central topic of the Second Annual Report to the Legislature. Such topics as differences between actual and reported crime, relationships between neighborhood, city/county, regional and statewide reported crime trends, "crime displacement" and the link between crime prevention and criminal apprehension will also be discussed in the next report.

To summarize, the first three quarters of program operation have provided levels of service that in almost all cases have approached or surpassed program expectations. This level of achievement has taken place in spite of several projects' late start, and with barely 30 percent of the total grant funds being spent. For the core features of the CCR Program, Program Objectives #1, 2, 3 and 6, significantly cost-effectiveness has been demonstrated. To conclude, the highly probable satisfaction of most all project objectives by all project sites is significant in itself, but gains new importance when viewed as the foundation of a self-sustaining, continuing program of enhanced law enforcement and community crime resistance.

Community Approval/Perception of Crime

At the recommendation of the California Crime Resistance Task Force, the evaluation of the Community Crime Resistance Program (CCR) was to include a measurement of community approval of project activities. As interpreted by OCJP, "community approval" incorporated opinions concerning project accomplishments as well as perceptions concerning the atmosphere--level and characteristics of crime--in their neighborhoods.

One of the more important results of the questionnaire indicates a high degree of satisfaction with local project efforts by those persons who have been exposed to Neighborhood Watch efforts. The total negative characterization rate of the program over the whole range of ranking alternatives averaged less than 6 percent. Similarly, for the program as a whole, 82 percent of the respondents had implemented the majority or all of the security measures diagnosed as needed.

Also, program-wide there was a remarkably high percentage of respondents who did not perceive crime in their neighborhood as serious or even a significant problem. The survey applied illustrated that for project responses taken as a whole, respondents were fairly evenly split on the question of the seriousness of their local crime problem: an average of 33% responded that neighborhood crime was a very serious or serious problem, 43% that it was no worse than other city neighborhoods, and 24% that the local crime problem was not serious.

The perceived reasons for the levels of crime included, in descending order of importance, the interest of neighbors, the presence of police patrols, the presence of criminals living in the area, and the presence of a local anti-crime program.

To summarize, respondents who perceived a less than serious crime problem meant by this level of crime, a situation where most feel safe most of the time, most have never been a victim of a crime, and due to the interest of neighbors, the most frequent crime of burglary was not any more

prevalent than last year. On the other hand, responses from those who felt that their neighborhood crime problems were serious or very serious explained this perception by identifying an increasing crime rate, primarily burglary, an absence of appropriate law enforcement patrol, an absence of anti-crime programs, and a reluctance to go out at night.

Summary and Recommendations

The first three quarters of the operation of the Community Crime Resistance Program have closely approximated the intent and conditions of the founding legislation, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine). In addition, each of the eight projects has made significant progress in fulfilling both their individual grant conditions as well as the more general intent of the California Crime Resistance Task Force.

By the third quarter of project operation all projects had shown significant progress toward fulfilling the terms of their grants and, consequently, the objectives specified in the program guidelines. And because there was sufficient latitude in choosing both types and levels of activity, there is clear evidence that each project's progressive development of educational and community involvement mechanisms was responsive to those individual project's specific needs. This evidence, as presented in Chapters 2 and 3, includes high rates of volunteerism, significant and in some respects unanticipated levels of Neighborhood Watch participation, and increased feelings of neighborhood unity, coordination with law enforcement agencies and project effectiveness.

Where there is evidence of a lack of achievement, for the most part this situation is a function of late project start-up and/or a dysfunction between local planning as opposed to program management staff. It should be noted, however, that even where one of these two deterrents occurred, there is at this time no reason to expect that corrective measures presently planned will not result in close to planned performance.

To conclude, the projects which embody California's Community Crime Resistance Program have demonstrated compliance with grant conditions,

concurrence with legislative intent, as well as having satisfied an unfulfilled need in eight distinct law enforcement service systems. And, perhaps as important, the intentional and extensive use of trained volunteers suggests that if this program eventually can account for reductions in local crime, then it will be one of the least expensive and possible most cost-effective means of assisting law enforcement agencies and their respective communities in the prevention and suppression of crime.

Based upon the characteristics of the first three quarters of CCR Program operation, and in conjunction with the likely extension of the program to include a number of new project sites, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Continuance and Extension of the Present Community Crime Resistance Program

It is recommended that the CCR Program be continued past the January 1, 1983 sunset date. In addition, it is recommended that:

- additional funds be made available in order to expand the number of participating localities
- increased priority be given to public awareness campaigns as a response to the high level of public interest in and acknowledgement of California's Community Crime Resistance efforts
- a portion of program funds be devoted to "seed money" grants which would serve as either start-up or continuation funding for non-CCR Program agencies.
- the funding statute be amended in order to allow a portion of CCR Program funds to be devoted to a statewide, unified program of technical assistance to communities, law enforcement agencies, and community-based organizations.

2. Increased Assurance of Coordination Between Project Planners/Designers and Project Managers

For four of the eight projects a lack of continuity and coordination between local agency planning staff and project managers had a negative impact on either project start-up or achievement of project objectives. In some cases project managers, who were hired after the grant

was awarded, were not able to decipher the basis for the levels of performance stipulated in the grant proposal. In other cases the lack of cooperation within agencies led to continuing disagreement between grant writers and project management staff over levels and types of activities.

It should be stressed that this dysfunction has not had a major negative impact on any project's development. However, project management staff should not be subject to such spurious pressures, especially in the later stages of project operation. Consequently, it is recommended that:

- a. grant proposals provide an empirically defensible justification for the types and levels of activities advanced;
- b. OCJP reiterate that substantial modifications to grant objectives, if necessary, be completed by the end of the first quarter of project operation.

3. Modification of Program Activity Options: Development of a Mandatory Set of "Core" Activities

There has been a continuing tension in the CCR Program between the attractiveness of local determination of crime prevention needs and a concern with which combinations of program activities ultimately will prove the most effective and efficient. While the founding legislation limited the range of program activities, it did allow applicants to choose any combination of at least three program strategies. From a programmatic viewpoint this is all to the good. However, some modification of the free choice of program activities would accomplish three beneficial items:

- to distinguish between basic, proven activities and strategies which have been the foundation of local crime resistance efforts, and secondary components which typically require such a foundation;
- to allow for a more powerful and stringent comparative evaluation analysis of both continuing and new crime resistance projects;
- to assist continuing and especially new projects in developing a sequential and phased approach toward meeting their crime-related needs.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

In recent years, law enforcement has embarked on widespread campaigns to educate citizens and create awareness of the need to reduce the opportunity for the commission of crimes by implementing basic prevention techniques. However, law enforcement alone has not been able to cope adequately with the crime problem. The resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires the cooperation of both the community and law enforcement officials. Consequently, successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders need to be identified and given recognition, so that other communities may benefit from what has already been done.

In researching crime trends for the last decade in California, the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) determined that burglary continues to be the most serious crime in California in terms of frequency, dollar loss and expenditure of criminal justice resources. This same council, which was established under Section 13810 of the California Penal Code, and as a function of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351), also forecast that robbery will remain a serious problem in terms of both its rate of increase and its potential for physical violence. In response to the recognition of a continuing crime problem in California, the Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Program was established. Its goal was to identify successful crime prevention programs, to disseminate information on successful anti-crime techniques, and to increase the number of citizen volunteers active in crime prevention ventures.

Legislative History

Based upon the research, findings and recommendations of the California Council on Criminal Justice, Governor Brown, in August of 1977, signed

an Executive Order establishing the California Crime Resistance Task Force. In his Executive Order, the Governor emphasized the need for generating and encouraging awareness throughout California for citizen involvement in supporting local law enforcement efforts to reduce crime.

Subsequent to the 1977 Executive Order establishing the Crime Resistance Task Force, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) (see Appendix B) was signed into law by Governor Brown. This statutorily authorized the creation of the California Crime Resistance Task Force (CRTF) which would, in conjunction with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) and the California Council of Criminal Justice (CCCJ), assist the state in furthering citizen involvement with local law enforcement in their crime resistance efforts. Specifically, AB 2971 provided for an advisory body which shall assist the Legislature in recognizing successful crime resistance and prevention programs disseminate successful techniques, and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems.

The initiation of the California Community Crime Resistance Program (California's assistance grant program) likewise depended upon OCJP's ability to develop operating revenues for the local community crime resistance projects anticipated during FY 1979-80. Funding for these projects was obtained by OCJP using \$500,000 in FY 1979-80 California General Funds as well as \$500,000 in Law enforcement Assistance Agency reverted funds.

Program History

The California Council on Criminal Justice, as a result of its inter-governmental planning process used in developing the 1978 LEAA approved multi-year state plan, identified 16 priority programs for the criminal justice system in the State of California. The process used to develop these programs involved the Council's four program committees -- the State Agency Planning Committee, the Judicial Planning Committee (JPC), Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Group, and the Corrections Planning Committee, as well as Local Planning Units and other

interested organizations such as the California District Attorney's Association, California Public Defenders Association, California Peace Officers' Association and interested community-based organizations.

The Crime Resistance Task Force, which issued out of the need to identify, coordinate and promote successful crime prevention programs, gained financial support in 1977 from Federal Anti-Crime funds administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. At its inception, the CRTF was comprised of eight members appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. The eight members consisted of two representatives from Santa Ana, Pasadena, Concord and Stockton. The representatives chosen were, respectively:

Raymond C. Davis, Chairman
Chief of Police
City of Santa Ana

Robert McGowan
Chief of Police
City of Pasadena

James Chambers
Chief of Police
City of Concord

Julio Cecchetti
Chief of Police
City of Stockton

A. H. "Bill" Gallardo
Citizen Representative
City of Santa Ana

John Lutz
Citizen Representative
City of Pasadena

Shirley Henke
Citizen Representative
Contra Costa County

Theresa Jones
Citizen Representative
City of Stockton

The four representative cities were selected because they had on-going crime prevention programs which involved law enforcement-citizen teamwork. The two members chosen from each city were the Chief of Police and a citizen representative. Subsequent to these initial appointments and as a result of Chapter 578, CRTF membership was increased to include eight more appointees who would represent law enforcement, private citizens and elected city and county officials.

The specific objectives of the CRTF were seven in number:

1. To identify successful crime resistance programs throughout the state involving community-law enforcement partnership, and disseminate demonstrated techniques and organizational methods;

2. To educate citizens in specific measures they can take to prevent crimes from occurring;
3. To arrange for technical assistance support for community groups and law enforcement agencies interested in developing community crime resistance programs;
4. To promote uniform practices in crime prevention programs in those areas in which standardization would benefit local law enforcement operations;
5. To establish a centralized, statewide crime resistance/prevention information and resource center;
6. To develop a catalog of existing crime prevention programs statewide; and
7. To stimulate a statewide attitude of continuing citizen volunteer involvement in crime resistance efforts;

The Task Force further anticipated three activities which would be the most effective means of carrying out the seven objectives listed above. These three general activities involved the operation of:

- a Crime Resistance Information Center which, since 1978, has maintained a comprehensive file of existing crime prevention/resistance programs in California. The Information Center is a vehicle by which requesting law enforcement personnel and/or citizens can find out what is being done elsewhere so that they can tailor the information to fit their own community needs. On January 20, 1981, fire destroyed OCJP's office building which included the Information Center. OCJP is currently in the process of establishing a new resource filing and retrieval system and will again be contacting crime prevention practitioners throughout the state for their assistance in getting the Center back in full operation. The Center has been used extensively these past three years and the feedback from the users has been positive.
- Technical Assistance resources which would be made available to local agencies on an as needed basis in order to provide crime prevention program development assistance to requesting agencies or organizations. Under this program, a team of crime prevention consultants will be used to provide a very sophisticated type of on-site technical assistance to requesting agencies or organizations who have designated a specific need or problem. This program will also arrange for requesting crime prevention practitioners, city, county, law enforcement officials and community representatives to visit a successful project

to learn how they can transfer the knowledge and program activities to their own jurisdictions. Another element of this program is a type of technical assistance whereby a specific need or problem is identified by groups of agencies or organizations as something which must be dealt with. Again, consultants will be used to provide this assistance. This program is modeled after LEAA's national TA program, which was met with much success. The implementation of the CRTF Program is in its early stages. Program announcements and technical assistance request forms have been designed and will be distributed throughout the state during the next two months.

- a Public awareness campaign involving all phases of the media in a statewide effort to increase public awareness of and involvement in community crime prevention programs. With the assistance of Mr. Jay Rodriguez, Vice President of Corporate Information for the National Broadcasting Corporation, the Task Force embarked on a statewide public awareness effort designed to promote the need for citizen involvement in local law enforcement activities in dealing with crime problems. The advertising agency of Abert, Newhoff & Burr, Inc. were contracted with to design, produce and implement the media campaign. The media campaign offers basic tips for home, neighborhood and personal protection. The overall theme is: "DON'T BE A PIGEON". Three crime prevention messages were developed for radio and television broadcasting, newspaper advertising and local adaptation. The three messages are: "Good Neighbors Protect Each Other", "Protect Your Home From Burglary", and "Plan Your Defense Against Rape". Corresponding brochures were also developed for distribution to law enforcement agencies, community organizations and interested citizens. Last year, a 30-minute documentary entitled: "PIGEON HAWKS" was developed by the Task Force for both television and institutional use. It dramatizes the need for neighborhood watch type of activities and burglary prevention.

A final design feature of the CRTF was the development of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) whose responsibility it would be to build on the most current "state-of-the-art" crime resistance techniques. The TAG was to be comprised of representatives of law enforcement organizations including staff from the Attorney General's Office, the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST), California Peace Officers Association (CPOA), California Crime Prevention Officers Association (CCPOA), and the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI). The group also

had business, media and citizen representatives who had in the past demonstrated interest in crime resistance and prevention. (See Appendix C for membership).

Evaluation Model

Consistent with the terms of the statute, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning bears the responsibility for preparing an annual report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and the results obtained. In addition, it was to be the responsibility of OCJP to make all such information available to all interested parties.

With the assistance from OCJP evaluation staff, the evaluation subcommittee of the Technical Advisory Group of the Crime Resistance Task Force was to develop an evaluation design for the Community Crime Resistance Program. The design, as approved by the Task Force, would use OCJP Evaluation resources augmented by crime prevention practitioners. The design was to consist of the collection of specific data, instructional site visits, project monitoring and technical assistance.

As anticipated by OCJP, the annual report to the Legislature on the Community Crime Resistance Program would make use of four distinct data sources:

- quarterly project progress reports;
- project visit summaries by the TAG evaluators;
- reports from the program monitor or any other OCJP staff who have carried out on-site visits or interviews; and,
- community approval surveys, designed and analyzed by OCJP, and applied by project staff.

Because the projects receiving funding incorporated different program elements, a single evaluation design was deemed not appropriate. Instead, it was decided that individual communities would benefit most from the use of an evaluation design tailored specifically to the needs of each local program.

CHAPTER 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CONTRACTUAL OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Request for Proposals

In April 1980 the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning issued a Request-for-Proposals (RFP) for the California Community Crime Resistance Program. The issuing of this RFP, along with the programmatic and fiscal provisions it contained, was a direct response to both Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) and the recommendation of the Crime Resistance Task Force. The development of both the RFP and the Program Guidelines was based upon OCJP recommendations to the CRTF Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG in turn analyzed these recommendations and passed them on the full Task Force membership who took final action on them. Generally, the RFP (see Appendix E) included an explanation of those activities outlined by the Statute, the minimum acceptable mix of these activities or program components, as well as the standard OCJP fiscal and reporting requirements.

Project Selection

For its first program year, October 1980 to September 1981, the CCR Program has been supported by \$500,000 in California State General Funds. The awarding of these funds was a function of recommendations made to OCJP by the California Community Crime Resistance Task Force (CRTF). Specifically, a subcommittee of the Technical Advisory Group, which is made up of representatives of law enforcement organizations, the Attorney General's Office, media, business and community groups; evaluated all proposals submitted according to a set of predetermined criteria (see Appendix E). Within groupings based upon the size of population to be served by the applicant, the three TAG members rated all of the proposals

and subsequently recommended to the Task Force which projects should be considered for funding.

In keeping with the TAG and CRTF recommendations, OCJP chose to make the following awards. In each case, a condition of the award was a 10% match by the applying agency. Including this minimum match figure, the final, total negotiated levels of funding were:

	<u>Grant \$</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
San Jose Police Department	\$90,000	\$100,000
Daly City Anti-Crime League	\$19,980	\$ 20,853
Ontario Police Department	\$50,000	\$ 55,555
Manhattan Beach Police Department	\$19,380	\$ 21,445
Santa Maria Police Department	\$18,768	\$ 20,853
Laguna Beach Police Department	\$21,852	\$ 24,278

In the fall of 1980, OCJP was successful in receiving another \$250,000 in State General Funds to expand the Crime Resistance Program. With these additional funds, OCJP, upon the recommendations of the TAG and the CRTF, decided to fund two additional programs.

Including the minimum local match figure, the final levels of funding were:

Fairfield Department of Public Safety	\$49,858
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	\$60,919

The initial six awards were made in anticipation of an October 1, 1980 start date. The term of the grants was to run October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981, with the possibility of time extensions where project start-up was delayed. In two cases--Ontario and San Jose--the grant terms were extended to December 31, 1981. The reasons for the extensions generally were administrative delays which the projects were powerless to overcome. Fairfield and Sonoma County were to have grant periods of January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 due to their late grant awards.

Evaluation Model

As a condition of each grant, all projects guaranteed their participation in a CCR Program Evaluation. This evaluation procedure was to be designed and carried out by OCJP in conjunction with various members of the Technical Advisory Group of the CRTF. The primary agents of and data sources for the CCR Program evaluation were:

Quarterly Report Accomplishment Data Sheets, (Appendix D), which, by project objective summarized plan versus actual progress toward each of the project's objectives; analyzed by OCJP staff.

Quarterly Progress Reports, which included both programmatic and fiscal summaries of each project's activities; corrected, analyzed and summarized by OCJP staff.

Technical Advisory Evaluator Reports, which were the product of on-site visits by six members of the TAG. These reports were to serve as periodic indicators of smooth project operations, progressive achievement, and finally, as corroboration of primary data sources; reports analyzed and summarized by OCJP staff.

Community Approval Survey (Appendix D), to be carried out during the last quarter of the program year; designed, analyzed and summarized by OCJP staff, applied by project staff.

These data sources, coupled with more informal contacts and information from project sites, were to lead to a yearly report to the Legislature. This report was to depict program accomplishments and potential, individual project achievements, as well as assess the desirability of program continuation and/or extension.

A. Program Objectives

Under the terms of the founding legislation, AB 2971, (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine), any applicant funded by the CCR Program must carry out at least three of the following activities:

- (1) Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not be limited to education, training, and victim and witness assistance programs.
- (2) Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community-based resident-sponsored anti-crime programs.

- (3) Home and business security inspections.
- (4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.
- (5) Prevention of sexual assaults.
- (6) Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.
- (7) Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention.

In addition, there is an explicit legislative directive which mandates the use of volunteers or paraprofessionals in carrying out the program activities. While the legislatively determined activities represent the design foundation of all projects funded under the CCR Program, properly speaking, the objectives of the CCR Program became defined by the eight participating projects' objectives. That is, because of the optional nature of the CCR Program Objectives, all analysis or description of California's "Program" must ultimately refer back to those project objectives chosen and carried out by individual projects. So, while it was legislative mandate which provided the direction and activity strategies for each project's objectives, it was the sum of all project objectives and activities which have defined the CCR Program in California.

The summarization and categorization of the eight grant projects' objectives yielded the following seven CCR Program Objectives:

- Objective #1: To recruit, train and use volunteers and paraprofessionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #3: To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.
- Objective #4: To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as crime prevention.
- Objective #5: To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.

Objective #7: To assist in the development of new or modification of existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention.

As will be described, these generalized objectives reflect neither the differences in local implementation strategies, differences in local intensities of effort nor the rationale for setting planned levels of achievement. (See Appendix A) However, these objectives do represent the summary characteristics of California's Community Crime Resistance Program as a program.

B. Grant Project Objectives/Accomplishments

Both the planned and actual levels of performance of projects funded by the CCR Program, as might be expected, varied in two distinct ways: differences in the number and mix of legislatively mandated activities selected and, as its complement, differences in the intensities of efforts within any one activity. Table 1 demonstrates this diversity.

TABLE 1
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
LISTING OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

PROJECT SITES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA
1. Recruit, train & use volunteers in crime prevention efforts.	To recruit & train 6 volunteers & 1 para-professional	N/A	Recruit volunteers from homeowners & service organizations	Recruit & train 44 N.W. coordinators; 60 citizen band radio operators	Train 100 volunteer home security inspectors	Recruit & train 4 community organizers; 20 volunteer organizers	Recruit & train 1 para-professional & 25 volunteers	Recruit & train 100 volunteers to work 500 hours
2. Increase citizen involvement in crime prevention efforts.	300 residents to be trained in crime resistance	Establish a records system; an annual increase in citizen participation	To take at least 150 calls for service	Establish neighborhood watch groups; 1600 persons	N/A	Establish crime prevention councils; 30 crime prevention units	Make 50 neighborhood watch presentations; 700 persons to attend	To involve 10% of area unincorporated (25% of 10% seniors in N.W. or other program
3. Educate residents/businesses on crime resistance approaches.	N/A	N/A	Conduct burglary awareness program to reach at least 5025 citizens	Develop a 30-minute video tape; air tape 5 times in the first year	Provide crime prevention information to 1500 senior citizens	Develop & distribute a media production & 1500 self-guiding packages	N/A	Conduct 4 anti-crime seminars, 2 seminars for seniors, appear on local media
4. Train peace officers in community oriented procedures.	N/A	N/A	Train all local police officers in crime prevention	N/A	Provide a minimum of 3 hours to 70% of patrol officers	N/A	N/A	Train 5% of Sonoma Sheriff's Deputies in crime prevention
5. Establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.	2 comprehensive crime programs for 200 elderly citizens	50 security devices installed; 100 property i.d.s. 10% lower victim %	Assist at least 50 senior citizen crime victims	N/A	Provide victim assistance and other services to senior citizens	N/A	Survey 3 senior citizen groups for crime prevention needs	To serve 300 households (600 seniors) with crime prevention programs
6. Conduct home & business security inspections	140 security inspections for local residents	N/A	Conduct at least 100 business & home security inspections	N/A	Conduct home security inspections for senior victims and others	Conduct 600 home & 200 business security inspections	Conduct 25 anti-robbery 75 home & 200 business security inspections	To increase business security inspections from 120 to 240/year
7. Assist in modification of architectural standards/ordinances.	N/A	Develop a new building security ordinance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Coordinate with local city planners to adopt new security codes	N/A

Objective #1: To recruit, train and use volunteers and para-professionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts.

The range of activities aimed at fulfilling this objective was not wide, and generally fell within two well-defined scenarios. On the one hand some volunteers recruited by project staff were already affiliated with the grantee agency or its program: off-duty sworn officers, volunteer community service or reserve officers, police cadets or past members of local crime prevention groups or efforts. On the other hand, project volunteers were recruited from the ranks of local service clubs, neighborhood protective associations, or other interested citizens.

The differences in training needs between these two groups are predictable. Where project staff had had substantial experience with local or regional crime prevention programs or educational resources, the volunteers recruited could be trained and in service quickly. Those project sites having less experience in crime prevention required more concerted recruitment efforts, more formalized training for their volunteers (as was true for the paid staff), and a longer period between volunteer recruitment and full volunteer activity.

Summarizing the recruitment and training activities of the eight CCR Program sites, the following were the usual means by which volunteers were recruited and trained:

- Recruitment from local homeowner's associations, board of realtors, and other citizen groups, as a result of presentations delivered by project staff; the necessity of volunteer citizen involvement is heavily stressed in all such presentations.
- Recruitment from the community at large through the use of public service announcements, and in some cases, the design and/or purchase of video programs expressly designed to stimulate interest in being a coordinator of a neighborhood's activities.

- Volunteer training carried out periodically by project staff; training topics included residential and commercial security inspections, anti-robbery techniques, security aids for senior citizens, and techniques for extending and building upon local programs.

Accomplishment, Objective #1

With the exception of the recruitment of senior citizens, none of the project sites found the recruitment and training of volunteers to be difficult. On the contrary, in almost every case project staff have closely approximated or surpassed their yearly goal by the end of the third quarter of project operation (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: TOTAL BUDGET/TOTAL STAFF SIZE

MEASURE PROJECT SITE		# PAID STAFF STAFF POSITIONS SALARY/STAFF	# VOLUNTEERS PRIMARY TASKS
DALY CITY	Project Cost \$22,200	2 Office Clerks (P/T) 1 Home Security Inspection Officer (P/T) 1 Accountant, one time only	6 - Crime Prevention Technicians; presentations, security inspections
	Staff Salaries \$8,550		
FAIRFIELD	Project Cost \$49,858	2 Community Service Officers Senior Citizen Coordinator(s)	0 as of second quarter of project operation
	Staff Salaries \$37,220		
LAGUNA BEACH	Project Cost \$24,278	1 Neighborhood Watch Coordinator 1 Neighborhood Watch Clerk/Typist (P/T)	76 - Block Coordinators for Neighborhood Watch
	Staff Salaries \$19,585		
MANHATTAN BEACH	Project Cost \$21,445	N/A	25 - Senior Citizen Citizens Band Operators 37 - Block Coordinators for Neighborhood Watch
	Staff Salaries -0-		
ONTARIO	Project Cost \$55,555	1 Project Coordinator/Administrative Asst. 1 Community Relations Aide 1 Intermediate Typist-Clerk (50%)	2 - Residential Security Inspectors
	Staff Salaries \$37,437		
SAN JOSE	Project Cost \$100,000	1 Administrative Aide-Leader (P/T) 3 Administrative Aides (P/T) 1 Typist-Clerk II (P/T)	3 - Community Organizers 20 - Crime Prevention Volunteers; presentations, anti-crime information, security inspec- tions
	Staff Salaries \$37,346		
SANTA MARIA	Project Cost \$20,853	1 Police Service Aide	40 - Volunteer Crime Prevention Service Pro- viders; security inspections, anti-crime information
	Staff Salaries \$11,050		
SONOMA	Project Cost \$60,919	1 Deputy Sheriff II CCRP Coordinator 1 Community Resistance Program Technicians 1 Clerk-Typist III	118 - Crime Prevention Volunteers; anti-crime information, presentations, security inspections
	Staff Salaries \$35,348		

In those cases where there have been problems in the recruitment of volunteers, the primary obstacle was related to the personnel and hiring procedures of the sponsoring agency. In effect, where the full staffing of the Crime Resistance Units was delayed, the recruitment and training of volunteers was delayed.

The only other significant problem encountered by project sites was not program-wide. That is, two out of three sites which specifically targeted recruitment efforts toward senior citizens had difficulties in achieving their goals. According to project staff, there appear to be three aspects which defined this problem. First, there was a reluctance on the part of many seniors to volunteer for activities which would involve entering a stranger's house. Secondly, the planning goals of those projects targeting the recruitment of seniors may have been overly ambitious, and most likely did not take account of the likely differences in confidence and incentive between seniors and their more youthful counterparts. Finally, current economic conditions appear to have worked against "volunteerism" in general; for the most part, seniors do not seem to have the past luxury of early retirement.

Objective #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts.

TABLE 3

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
INCREASED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT; PLAN/ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA*
Recruitment and training of neighborhood households in neighborhood watch and other crime prevention techniques	478 Participants	2,033 New Participants	2,631 Participants	2,317 Participants	880 Participants	5,000 New Participants	868 Participants	2,285 Participants
	Substantially over plan	No plan figure	52% of plan	Substantially over plan	59% of plan	No plan figure	Substantially over plan	55% of plan
Establish neighborhood watch coordinative groups or councils	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nine area and 37 sub-area groups 100%, 84% of plan respectively	N/A	Nine local Councils No plan figure	N/A	N/A

*As of second rather than third quarter

As can be seen in Table 3, there was considerable range in the activities carried out under this objective. Clearly the primary thrust of this objective program-wide was to make Neighborhood Watch* presentations to increase the number of households taking part in Neighborhood Watch, and through the creation of neighborhood governing groups, to provide for a self-sustaining crime prevention program. The range of activities included:

Neighborhood Watch Presentations/Participant Training

Neighborhood Watch meetings usually involved the notification of a neighborhood that a presentation by project staff would be made at a member's house. The presentations often included audio-visual training packets, graphic displays, locks and other security hardware. The presentations tended to have three elements: an oral presentation of crime prevention techniques, a question and answer period, and in many cases, an actual security inspection of the sponsoring household. In some cases, the primary goal was to provide sufficient information for participants to carry out their own home security inspections. In other cases, the primary goal was first-time exposure of neighborhood members to the benefits of crime prevention. In still other cases, the primary thrust of these presentations was to disseminate information, while attempting to develop a nucleus of interested parties who could, in the future, serve as coordinators for several neighborhoods. In many cases, the specific objectives of the staff carrying out the presentations included many, if not all, of the educative and organizing functions mentioned above.

Establish Neighborhood Watch Groups/Councils

The rationale for the development of Neighborhood Watch Groups and/or Councils was clear and program-wide. The ultimate success of Neighborhood Watch depends upon a community-wide appreciation of the need for a sustained and self-sustaining, locally defined crime prevention program. This fact, coupled with the need for incorporating the many previously existing neighborhood protection associations into local planning and operations, caused many projects to devote significant energies toward the creation of superstructures. These programmatic superstructures ranged from

*Neighborhood Watch, for purposes of this Report, shares the same concepts of programs such as "block watch", "home-alert", "block alert" and others.

informal and infrequent meetings between Neighborhood Watch block-captains and project staff, to meetings between designated coordinators of larger population areas. In general, the object of all such meetings was to develop planning, communication and operational objectives for the future and to work toward self-sustaining crime prevention programs.

Accomplishment, Objective #2

As Table 3 illustrates, there has been little to no difficulty in increasing citizen involvement in crime prevention efforts. Even in those cases where there previously had been considerable local development and operation of crime prevention programs, third quarter achievement nearly meets, or in some cases, exceeds planning estimates. As one of the basic elements of any crime prevention scenario, the level of achievement here is consistent with both the intent and design of the CCR Program.

Objective #3: To educate local residents and businesses in crime resistance approaches.

As another of the core objectives for any successful crime resistance program, this objective was in one form or another shared by almost all project sites. The range of this objective included the following:

- Public Informational Presentations, usually including lecturers, question and answer periods, audio-visual presentations, and printed literature. In some cases, these programs were held expressly for certain citizen groups--home-owner associations, senior citizens, high school teachers--and involved topics such as property security to personal security, sexual abuse prevention programs, and the history and characteristics of local crime prevention efforts.
- Production and Presentation of Audio-Visual Materials, which included the production of both slide-film and video-tape products. Through the use of media consultants, some project sites directed the production of crime resistance materials which could be shown at public presentations and local television.

Accomplishments, Objective #3

As of the third quarter of program operation, there has been mixed success in achieving this objective (see Table 4). Generally, there has been

TABLE 4
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
CRIME RESISTANCE EDUCATION; ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA*
# of Educational Programs Developed	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	4	1	N/A	10
# of Presenta- tions Made	10	35	134	137	23	200	63	59
# of Persons Attending	478	2,033	2,631	2,317	880	5,000	868	Over 520
Production of Audio/Visual Materials, # of Presentations or Broadcasts	N/A	N/A	N/A	Video tape, one presen- tation	N/A	One slide- sound pro- duction; 0 presenta- tions	N/A	N/A

satisfactory achievement in the design, production and dissemination of printed literature. Similarly, almost all sites have approximated their yearly goals in terms of the number of educational seminars they have presented. However, in some cases, the number of persons attending these presentations was somewhat less than anticipated. The production of audio-visual materials in some cases has been delayed, but there is no reason to believe that these delays will preclude full achievement by the end of the program year.

Taken singly, the range of achievement for each component was:

Educational Program Presentations, were carried out at a level closely approximating plan. These presentations ranged from Neighborhood Watch block meetings to meetings in large public buildings involving hundreds of participants. Where there was less than planned number of participants, the reason was directly tied to the problems associated with gaining senior volunteers. It should be noted that although one project site had not served as many persons as they had hoped, another site was able to serve significantly more seniors than anticipated. The difference between these two cases was most likely directly related to length of experience in conducting and participating in crime resistance activities.

Both as a part of the above-described educational presentations and as an alternative to these meetings, a great deal of printed literature was provided to the citizens of the project communities. This consisted of state-of-the-art materials, produced by the California Community Crime Resistance Task Force, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the California Attorney General's Office. In addition, many project sites designed and produced their own literature; typically a newsletter. By using this approach, initial contact could be made between general crime prevention techniques and the local population.

Audio Visual Production and Presentation

Significant achievement was made in the two cases where audio-visual materials were to be produced. Through the use of a media consulting and production firm, one project site was able to develop a thirty-minute video-taped crime prevention film which is scheduled to be shown on at least five occasions in the project location area. It has been reviewed by OCJP staff who agree that the film is a valuable addition to current anti-crime media resources. The second site is currently in the production stage of "self-guiding" slide film/audio packages, available in both the English and Spanish

languages. These packages include components on burglary, fraud and robbery. The first of these packages, on burglary, has been reviewed by OCJP staff and found to be a correct reflection of current state-of-the-art.

Objective #4: To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as crime prevention.

The range of training activities, as reflected in Table 5, is not particularly wide and depended largely on the degree to which project staff had themselves been participants in formalized crime prevention and community service programs. For the most part, attempts to carry out peace officer training were made within each agency. The curricula for these training efforts generally stressed the need for a cost-effective way of enhancing citizen-peace officer relations, while at the same time laying the groundwork for more effective approaches in preventing crime.

Accomplishment, Objective #4

There was a significant lack of achievement for the three projects where the training of peace officers was a stated goal. Apart from a general skepticism among officers program-wide as to the likely worth of such efforts, the most potent factor which worked against achievement was economic. That is, with reduced operating budgets a reality, many law enforcement agencies could not afford to pay officers overtime for the hours devoted to training. Neither could the agencies allow their thinly spread patrol officers to take time off during duty hours to participate in formalized training. In addition, interviews with project staff suggest that the economic realities for most law enforcement officers--the need for on-duty overtime payments, longer or varied shift lengths--made off-duty training difficult to schedule for both officers and for project staff.

Where in-service training did occur, it was simply a portion of new officer orientation; worthwhile, but a significant change from plan.

TABLE 5

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
PEACE OFFICER TRAINING; PLAN/ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA *
# of Officers Trained	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	6
			16% of plan		substantially below plan			67% of plan
Sponsoring Agency	N/A	N/A	Laguna Beach Police Department	N/A	Ontario Police Department	N/A	N/A	Sonoma County Sheriff's Office and POST approved courses
# of Hours of Training	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

*As of second rather than third quarter

Objective #5: To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.

Because senior citizens often suffer disproportionately the effects of being victims, and are often unable to actively initiate crime prevention measures, the CCR Program holds a special emphasis on serving senior citizens. Four of the eight project sites carried out activities directly aimed at serving senior citizens. As Table 6 describes, the range of these activities closely approximates Objectives #2 and #3.

Accomplishment, Objective #5

The range of accomplishment for Objective #5 includes:

- Establishing a Senior Citizen Crime Resistance Unit, which in the case of one project, represented the central focus of their crime prevention efforts.
- Development and presentation of Crime Prevention Programs, which were similar in nature to those activities outlined in the previous discussion of Objective #2.
- Provision of Senior Victim Counseling, for at least two sites the provision of counseling directly following reports of senior citizens being victimized was of great importance. Even in those instances where planning estimates were higher than the need, the projects' specific focus on the problems and needs of senior citizens provided an often used opportunity for seniors to have their security-related questions satisfied.

TABLE 6

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
TO ESTABLISH CRIME PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY; ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA*
Develop Comprehensive Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens	3	N/A	5	N/A	implementation of a specialized senior crime resistance unit	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide crime prevention education for seniors	478 participants	N/A	N/A	N/A	880 participants	N/A	N/A	340 participants; 14 presentations
To provide crime victim assistance to seniors	N/A	N/A	331** calls for service	N/A	165 senior victims ----- 100% of all requests	N/A	39 security inspections for seniors	10 referrals from Patrol Deputies

*As of second rather than third quarter

**Includes all calls from seniors related to crime resistance services

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.

The range of activities here includes three distinct sub-objectives: to carry out home and business security inspections and to make property identification information available to local citizens.

The ability of projects to carry out these activities largely depended upon at least three factors, notably, the level of volunteerism, the comprehensiveness of their Neighborhood Watch program and the degree to which the respective local business communities had previously developed and unified interest in crime prevention.

Taking each activity singly:

- Home Security Inspections, scheduled visits by staff personnel to completely analyze security needs and the proper response to security needs, in most cases, were found to be both costly and unnecessary. Except on those occasions where there was a specific request for project staff to visit an individual's home, project staff found that a program of homeowner self-inspections satisfied their original intent, citizen needs and was a more cost-effective solution to home security needs.

The foundation of these self-inspections was the Neighborhood Watch meetings. At these meetings the host's house was used as an example; in each case of a security need, project staff would explain the problem and demonstrate the range of corrective measures that should be taken. The intent of this portion of the Neighborhood Watch meeting, to accurately present a comprehensive approach to the identification and correction of security liabilities, was found to be a successful modification of project plans (see Chapter 3, Community Attitude Measurement).

- Business Security Inspections, included many features of Home Security Inspections, plus attempts by project staff to impress upon local businessmen the net effects of poor commercial security: time and property loss, increased insurance premiums, and the general deterioration of both the business and more general community attitude climate.
- Loan of Property Identification Equipment, was the extension of a crime prevention activity which had in the past proved itself to be a valuable aid in preventing property loss as well as in

TABLE 7

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
TO CONDUCT HOME AND BUSINESS SECURITY INSPECTIONS; PLAN/ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA *
To carry out home security inspections	50	26	139	N/A	43	510	19	35
	36% of plan	52% of plan	substan- tially over plan		100% of requests	85% of plan	25% of plan	no plan figure
To carry out business security inspections	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	150	200	27
			no plan figure			75% of plan	21% of plan	11% of plan
To make avail- able to citizens property identi- fication tools	70 loans of I.D. equipment	85 loans of I.D. equipment	47 loans of I.D. equipment	N/A	unreported	N/A	400 loans of I.D. equipment	15 loans of I.D. equipment

*As of second rather than third quarter

aiding in the recovery and return of stolen property. Consistent with CCR Program awards, some project staff purchased property identification engravers, and on a loan basis, provided them to interested parties. In some cases the distribution of engravers took place during Neighborhood Watch meetings, in other cases the loan of engravers was scheduled by project staff for anyone interested. In almost all cases, heavy use of the media was made in order to acquaint the public with this opportunity.

Accomplishment, Objective #6

With the exception of business security inspections, accomplishments of this objective by the end of the third quarter was substantial. While in most cases there was not a projection of likely use of identification engravers, there was generally a waiting list for their use. In many cases, the heavy demand for the engravers has motivated sponsoring agencies to invest in more as well as a wider range of property identification equipment.

The level of home security inspections as recorded in Table 7, when properly explained, is not surprising. The identification of Neighborhood Watch gatherings as an effective and certainly more efficient way of carrying out a large-scale program of home inspections represents the single most significant recommendation for future crime resistance efforts. When the objective of home security inspections is viewed in this way the level of achievement is increased enormously: for most cases, each participant in a Neighborhood Watch can be counted as a home security inspection.

If the home security component of Objective #6 can be counted as the most significant accomplishment, the business security inspection component can be counted as involving the least achievement. There appeared to be a level of apathy and resignation among the business community which was as striking as it was formidable. With the exception of one project, there was a marked inability to schedule security appointments with local business operators, even when such attempts followed closely after burglaries or other related crimes. This attitude of perceiving commercial burglaries as essentially a problem for their insuring agencies coupled with an over-

TABLE 8

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MODIFICATION OF ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS/ORDINANCES

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA *
Progress to Date	NA	Security ordinance drafted and in review process	NA	NA	NA	NA	Draft referred to Governmental Affairs Committee	NA

*As of second rather than third quarter

extension of project staff and volunteers due to the acceleration of Neighborhood Watch programs, significantly reduced planned achievement.

Objective #7: To assist in the development of new, or modification of existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention.

Two of the eight CCR Program sites have carried out joint planning activities with other local officials with a view toward enhancing the security of both new and existing residential and commercial establishments. Activities in this regard ranged from consultations and informational sessions with building contractor groups and associations, to providing continuing consultation to the executive manager, Boards of Supervisors and local urban planning councils. (See Table 8)

Accomplishment, Objective #7

The culmination of this objective was always and has remained long-term. It is difficult, at this time, to gauge either actual progress or the likely future level of success for this objective. As such, this objective is dissimilar from the other six program objectives. It will be of some interest to document the mechanics and progress made by the two involved projects over the next twelve months.

C. Cost Effectiveness of Contract Objective Accomplishments

Given that a primary focus of the California Community Crime Resistance Program was the recruitment, training and use of volunteers, one could reasonably expect certain economies in the delivery of crime prevention services. As designed, the reliance in volunteers was to prove itself on two general fronts: the augmentation of what for many law enforcement agencies must be a secondary pursuit, and the development of a self-sustaining program whose progressive refinement and operation was to be carried out by the very homeowners the program was meant to serve.

These programmatic intentions involved a second dimension when they become subject to a cost-effectiveness analysis. This dimension, quite simply, revolves around the question of whether the goal of the CCR Program, reduced crime, can be achieved at a reasonable cost. The questions to be answered in the present cost-effectiveness analysis, then, are:

- What was the cost of those services delivered?
- Was there an extension of the range of previous crime prevention activities, was the extension needed, and if so, what was its cost?
- Did the operation of the volunteer programs provide a level of service comparable to what would have been achieved had the program been strictly a full-time, paid staffed program?
- Has the operation of the program resulted in tangible results; that is, increased home and personal security with a resulting reduction in such crimes as burglary, theft and robbery?

TABLE 9

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
PROJECT EXPENDITURES AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD*	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA *
Total Grant \$ Expended	\$17,306	\$3,905	\$11,146	\$7,099	\$28,427	\$4,442	\$10,439	\$9,807
% of Total Grant \$	87%	9%	51%	37%	57%	4%	56%	20%

*As of second rather than third quarter

By correlating Tables 1 and 9 the relationship between any project's activity mix and costs becomes clear. In terms of gross costs program-wide, the grant to this point has provided \$92,571 or 29% of the grant funds available for the program year. For this 29% expenditure the project has achieved unexpectedly high rates of achievement in the first quarters of program operation in the CCR Program core areas:

Objective #1: The recruitment, training and use of volunteers;

Sixty-seven percent of the number of persons planned have been recruited and trained to provide crime prevention services.

Objective #3: To educate residents and business in crime resistance approaches;

Forty-seven percent of the number of persons planned have participated in educational meetings, seminars or other crime prevention presentations.

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections;

Seventy-one percent of the number of planned home and commercial security presentations have been carried off.

The need for an extension of previously existing crime prevention efforts, the second of the cost-effectiveness questions, is clear. Especially in the areas of home and commercial security inspections, previous efforts largely consisted of after-the-fact diagnoses of how a loss could have been avoided. No matter what generalized educational efforts had been made by the participating agencies in the past, a concerted effort to "burglar proof" neighborhoods through individualized security inspections carries with it a much greater potential.

As it happened, the ability of participating homeowners to carry out their own security inspections represents an even greater extension of law enforcement's crime prevention ability. And, it is here that a significant reduction in the cost of extended services occurs. Given the empirically derived cost of one hour for an average home security inspection, each two hour Neighborhood Watch security inspection demonstration attended by 10

persons represents both a cost savings of 80% and a significant extension of service. The magnitude of this cost savings is further increased if one agrees to the likelihood of one homeowner passing on his or her knowledge to others in more formal ways.

Clearly, the cost-effectiveness demonstrated in the foregoing analysis depends upon one crucial factor: that the skill gained by homeowners through Neighborhood Watch presentations at least equals the skill of officers who would typically be responsible for security inspections. The skills in question and their respective levels are difficult to accurately assess, but where there have been follow-ups to homeowner inspections project staff have found a remarkable coincidence between theory and application. This fact should not be surprising since state-of-the-art home security procedures are not complex; adequate security primarily depends upon a comprehensive approach to the many means of access to residential and commercial buildings. The completeness of homeowner self-surveys, nevertheless, has not been demonstrated with a comfortable degree of certainty, and consequently, will be assessed as part of the Second Annual CCR Program Report to the Legislature.

Similarly, the final cost-effectiveness question, reduction of crime, cannot be assessed prior to the projects having fulfilled at least their program year objectives. The reduction of crime in those neighborhoods participating in the CCR Program will be a central topic of the Second Annual Report to the Legislature. Such topics as differences between actual and reported crime, relationships between neighborhood, city/county, regional and statewide reported crime trends, "crime displacement" and the link between crime prevention and criminal apprehension will also be discussed in the next report.

D. Conclusion

To summarize briefly, the first three quarters of program operation have provided levels of service that in almost all cases have approaches or surpassed program expectations. This level of achievement has taken place

in spite of several projects' late start, and with barely 30% of the total grant funds being spent. For the core features of the CCR Program, Program Objectives #1, 2, 3, and 6 significant cost-effectiveness, has been demonstrated. To conclude, the highly probable satisfaction of most all project objectives by all project sites is significant in itself, but gains new importance when viewed as the foundation of a self-sustaining, continuing program of enhanced law enforcement and crime resistance.

CHAPTER 3
COMMUNITY APPROVAL AND CRIME PERCEPTION

At the recommendation of the California Community Crime Resistance Task Force, the evaluation of the Community Crime Resistance Program (CCR) was to include a measurement of community approval of project activities. As interpreted by OCJP, "community approval" incorporated opinions concerning project accomplishments as well as perceptions concerning the atmosphere--level and characteristics of crime--in their neighborhoods. Further, the persons to be polled would be of two groups: households taking part in the local program and those who, for whatever reason, were not classified by project staff as "participating households."

With this general outline, OCJP evaluation staff and project staff from each of the eight sites carried out two sets of measurement: a "Questionnaire for Neighborhood Watch Households" and a "Survey Schedule for Non-Participating Households" (see Appendix D). The results, as follows, generally indicate a high degree of satisfaction with local project efforts by those persons who have been exposed to Neighborhood Watch efforts. Also, as will be discussed, program-wide there was a remarkably high percentage of respondents who did not perceive crime in their neighborhood as serious or even a significant problem.* The significance and range of these conclusions will be discussed in the following:

Community Approval: Participating Households Questionnaire

Table 10 (Page 37) forms the basis of the perceived accomplishments of local CCR Program projects. Essentially, a questionnaire was applied, intending to test for responses to several specific topics:

- Has the project, as they have experienced it, been valuable to respondents?
- Which portions or aspects of local efforts are perceived as the most significant or valuable?

*For a varying perspective on this and other affiliated topics see selected results of the Field Institute Survey, Appendix F

TABLE 10

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Questionnaire for Neighborhood Watch Households*
Results of Selected Questions

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS	PROJECT SITES	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA
Length of participation in program; % total response			Sample Size Insufficient due to delayed start						Sample Size Insufficient due to delayed start
Less than 6 months		-0-		28%	15%	82%	64%	31%	
6 months to 1 year		9%		36%	34%	18%	16%	51%	
Over 1 year		91%		36%	51%	-0-	20%	18%	
Reasons for becoming part of program; % total response									
Victim of robbery and/or burglary		9%		12%	8%	14%	16%	12%	
Past participation in a similar program		3%		1%	3%	2%	8%	2%	
Recommendations of friends		24%		16%	26%	18%	24%	21%	
Recommendation of neighbors		21%		40%	43%	43%	27%	35%	
Television, radio, billboard ads		13%		6%	6%	9%	5%	13%	
Project staff presentations		13%		12%	7%	5%	9%	5%	
Other		17%		12%	7%	9%	11%	11%	
Most important reasons for overall positive opinion; % total response (negative responses less than %)		9%		4%	4%	4%	8%	4%	
Knowledgeable staff		13%		16%	14%	14%	16%	14%	
Quality of Security Inspection		11%		9%	7%	8%	6%	9%	
Quality of Presentations/Meetings		12%		16%	16%	15%	18%	15%	
Length of Presentations/Meetings		8%		9%	12%	9%	13%	10%	
Assistance in Obtaining Security Devices		14%		8%	9%	9%	8%	11%	
Participation of Law Enforcement Officers		14%		14%	15%	12%	13%	14%	
Increased Neighborhood Unity		15%		17%	17%	23%	17%	19%	
Decreased Neighborhood Crime		14%		10%	10%	10%	8%	8%	
Implementation of Home Security Recommendations; % total response		96%	↓	73%	93%	77%	67%	88%	↓

*Total number of sample respondents equals 429

- Have participants implemented the security recommendations they have received through Neighborhood Watch?

The most significant limitation on the data to be analyzed is a function of a timing miscalculation by OCJP. In effect, there was limited project staff time for activities not directly related to the delivery of services. This fact, coupled with a very short turn-around time for submission of data due to the necessity for scheduling the operation as late as possible in the project year, rendered the operation quasi-scientific. That is, although the number of questionnaires returned by project staff is not statistically representative, the sample derived from all returned questionnaires is. Thus, the results presented in Table 10, as well as discussed below accurately represent the range and typical responses of the total number of questionnaires received. The statistical limitations of this sample are an error rate of $\pm 5\%$ for an 80% confidence level.

By referring to Table 10, and the actual questionnaire (Appendix D), it can be seen that the responses to questions 3, 5a and 6 are excluded. The reasons for these omissions center around the extremely high level of positive response, thus making narrative summarization sufficient. For instance, in answer to the questions of the respondent's overall opinion of the program (question 3), and whether the program had lived up to its potential (question 6), there was nearly unanimity; program-wide, over 99% positive response on both items. Similarly with question 5a, over 99% of the responses indicated that the Neighborhood Watch meetings incorporated specific recommendation on personal and/or property security; the less than 1% negative response is very likely spurious, since such recommendations are at the heart of the Neighborhood Watch approach.

Given this background of positive response, the analysis of Table 10 data yields the following program-wide findings:

Question 1: Length of Time in Program

- Thirty-six percent of the respondents have identified themselves as participants in Neighborhood Watch for over one

year; 27% for between 6 months and 1 year and 37% for less than 6 months. Over the range of the remaining questions, length of participation had no identifiable bearing on responses.

Question 2: Reasons for Becoming Part of Program

- As can be seen, entrance into the program was in every project case primarily a function of the recommendation of neighbors and friends; over 56% of total responses. Program-wide the next most frequent responses were:
 - having been a robbery or burglary victim 14%
 - positive reaction to project staff presentations 9%
 - other reasons, most notably apprehension, fear of and/or anger over neighborhood crime 9%
 - television, radio or other media ads 8%
 - past participation in a similar program 3%

Question 4: Most Important Reasons for Overall Opinion of Program

- The total negative characterization rate over the whole range of ranking alternatives averaged less than 6%. That is, given an average of 555 responses per project over the range of eight alternative, non-exclusive categories, there was an average of less than 33 negative ratings per site. Even more interesting to note is that for current purposes the definition of a "negative" ranking is any value between "Poor" and the midpoint between "Poor" and "Excellent." In addition, the range of negative rankings--a high of nine percent with four of six values at four percent or less--implies a regularity of positive perception on the part of respondents.

In terms of the program-wide rankings of the most important reasons for the almost complete perception of the program's high value, "increased neighborhood unity" was quite clearly the most valued result of Neighborhood Watch. The rankings of reasons are as follows:

Increased Neighborhood Unity	18%
Quality of Presentations	15%
Knowledgeable Staff	15%
Participation of Law Enforcement Officers	14%
Assistance in Obtaining Security Devices	10%

Length of Presentations	10%
Decreased Neighborhood Crime	10%
Quality of Security Inspections	8%

Question 5: Have Security Recommendations Been Carried Out?

- For the program as a whole, 82% of the respondents had implemented the majority or all of the security measures diagnosed as needed. Again, the range of the project percentages is remarkable in its regularity: a low of 67% to a high of 96%. Another feature of note is the overturning of a working hypothesis for not having carried out security modifications. Rather than a lack of money--thus suggesting the need for a substantial subsidy program--the most often noted reason for lack of implementation was as one respondent put it, "My husband is lazy." Procrastination was clearly the most frequent reason given for lack of implementation.

Community Perception of Crime: Non-Participating Household Survey

Before beginning the analysis of the responses to the survey, the limitations of the survey methodology should be made clear. First, one factor seriously limited the scope of the survey, namely, the logistical necessity of using volunteer surveyors who had had only rudimentary training and little experience in survey application. In short, it is not known whether the survey instrument applied to households not taking part in local Neighborhood Watch programs is in a scientific sense a reliable instrument. Consequently, it is unclear whether the responses gained through it were scientifically derived. As a profile of responses from sections of project cities and counties, selected wholly by project staff, the survey responses do have some value. That is, it was assumed that if there is a consistency and regularity of responses program-wide, then the survey could function as a valuable profile of the perceived level and reasons for neighborhood crime.

Certainly future attempts to gather such data must incorporate controls sufficient for more assured characterizations. However, as it happened, the responses gained through the application of the "Survey Schedule for Non-Participating Households" demonstrate both a consistency and regularity that at least partially overcome the limitations on its more general representational power.

TABLE 11

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Survey Schedule For Non-Participating Households*
Results of Selected Questions

PROJECT SITES		DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA
SURVEY ITEMS									
"I feel crime in my neighborhood is":			SAMPLE SIZE INSUF- FICIENT						
very serious/serious		17%		39%	44%	20%	44%	35%	35%
a problem, but no worse than other neighborhoods		44%		57%	37%	48%	34%	30%	50%
not serious		39%		4%	19%	32%	22%	35%	15%
"The most serious type of crime in my neighborhood is":		vandalism		burglary	burglary	burglary	burglary	burglary	theft
"In the last year the crime problem in my neighborhood has":									
decreased		31%		13%	30%	5%	2%	9%	4%
increased		13%		45%	40%	33%	42%	44%	39%
not changed		56%		42%	30%	62%	56%	47%	57%
"The most important reasons for the level of crime in my neighborhood are":									
police patrols	presence or absence	30% abs.		27% abs.	22% pres.	30% abs.	28% abs.	27% abs.	31% pres.
criminal living in area	presence or absence	18% pres.		20% abs.	17% abs.	13% pres.	27% pres.	27% pres.	19% pres.
anti-crime program in area	presence or absence	20% pres.		21% pres.	24% pres.	15% abs.	19% pres.	17% abs.	19% pres.
interest of neighbors	presence or absence	30% pres.		28% pres.	37% pres.	37% pres.	24% pres.	26% pres.	32% pres.
"In my neighborhood I feel":									
safe all of the time		50%		62%	36%	33%	29%	29%	24%
safe only during the day		39%		20%	27%	30%	32%	29%	39%
afraid to go out at night alone		5%		18%	24%	34%	34%	41%	36%
afraid to go out at anytime alone		5%		-0-	13%	3%	5%	-0-	-0-
"I have been a victim of crime in my neighborhood":									
never		78%		67%	53%	60%	51%	47%	81%
once		17%		18%	34%	22%	36%	17%	19%
twice		5%		10%	8%	13%	8%	15%	-0-
more than twice		-0-	✓	4%	5%	5%	4%	11%	-0-

*Total number of sample respondents equals 244

The questionnaire items displayed in Table 11 above include data from 6 of 7 survey questions (see Appendix D). The remaining question 7 was meant to assist in the determination of whether non-participating households could identify local crime prevention efforts. It was not notably successful on this score; very little response, and where responses were recorded there were often conflicting--mutually exclusive--answers given. This result is not surprising since the survey was largely completed in areas not targeted for crime prevention efforts. The next round of survey efforts should benefit from a modified non-participant instrument as well as from the cumulative influence of the projects' educational and public informational efforts.

Apart from the intention to assess crime prevention coverage, the survey schedule was meant to provide some indication of the reasons why households declined to take part in crime prevention programs. In this regard, the survey is a function of two assumptions:

- that where a perception of serious neighborhood crime exists, the reasons for non-participation would revolve around lack of crime prevention information;
- that one central reason for non-participation is the perception of a less than serious crime problem in respondents' neighborhoods.

Given these assumptions, the findings of the survey include:

Question 1: Perception of Neighborhood Crime, illustrates that for project responses taken as a whole, respondents were fairly evenly split on the question of the seriousness of their local crime problem: an average of 33% responded that neighborhood crime was a very serious or serious problem, 43% that it was no worse than other city neighborhoods, and 24% that the local crime problem was not serious.

Question 2: Most Serious Type of Neighborhood Crime, demonstrated a clear perception of burglary as by far the most serious neighborhood crime.

Question 3: Yearly Change in Crime Rate, found an expected and noteworthy distinction between those who, program-wide perceived their neighborhood crime problem as very serious/serious versus

those who found it a problem, but no worse than other local neighborhoods. In short, where a serious crime problem was perceived, respondents by better than a 2-to-1 margin found crime on the increase as opposed to the sum of responses denoting an unchanging or decreasing rate. The perception of a less than serious crime problem was more evenly divided: 21% found crime on the decrease, 30% found crime on the increase, and 43% found no change in the amount of neighborhood crime over the last year.

An unexpected feature of the responses to Question 3 was the high level of the perception that the crime problem has remained the same. Program-wide, approximately 50% of the respondents found the amount of crime unchanged over the previous year, while 37% found crime to be on the increase.

Question 4: Most Important Reasons for Neighborhood Crime, allows a relationship to be drawn between the perceived reasons for neighborhood crime and the perceived level of neighborhood crime. In effect, those who found neighborhood crime to be a problem but less than serious, found the primary reason to be the interest of neighbors in each other's security. In addition, in order of emphasis, they perceived secondary reasons to be the presence of police patrols, the absence of criminals living in the area, and the presence of a local anti-crime program.

On the other hand, those who perceived their crime problem to be serious/very serious accounted for this fact by referring fairly evenly to an absence of police patrols and an absence of a local anti-crime program. For this group, the interest of neighbors, although present, was not an effective deterrent to local crime. Opinion on the presence of criminals in the area as a cause of crime was evenly divided, and hence inconclusive.

Question 5: Feeling of Safety, provides for another comparison between those who find their neighborhood crime problem serious or very serious, and those who find it less so. As one might expect, the former group overwhelmingly (81% of total responses) feel safe only during the day or are reluctant to go out alone at night. For those with a perceived lesser crime problem there was a marked reduction of fear: 45% of those responding did not feel crime-related fear for their safety.

Question 6: Victimization, suggests that although in several areas there are clear differences between those who perceive a serious neighborhood crime problem and those who differ on the seriousness of the problem, there is a close relationship and an identical order between the two group's responses. Roughly, twice as many respondents had never been a victim as had been a victim once; two times as many had been victimized once as had

been victimized more than twice. Based upon the responses, one is no more likely to be a victim in a neighborhood with a serious crime problem than in one with a less serious crime problem.

To summarize, respondents who perceived a less than serious crime problem meant by this level of crime, a situation where most feel safe most of the time, most have never been a victim of a crime, and due to the interest of neighbors, the primary crime of burglary was not any more prevalent than last year.

Responses from those who felt that their neighborhood crime problems were serious or very serious explained this perception by identifying an increasing crime rate, primarily burglary, an absence of appropriate law enforcement patrol, an absence of anti-crime programs, and a reluctance to go out at night. Even so, this group, like their counterparts, did not report a high victimization rate.

Conclusion

Clearly, CCR Program efforts brought about benefits over and above the achievement of stated contractual objectives. Apart from the less directly tangible benefits such as increased non-confrontational contact between law enforcement officers and citizens, the program provided participating neighborhoods with a civic focus. In effect, the defensive posture of an anti-crime program, such as Neighborhood Watch, has gradually become transformed into a more generalized and proactive concern with neighborhood well-being. The communication of security-related matters between neighbors and friends has become extended to include fire protection, personal protection and serving the special needs of neighborhoods' senior and handicapped citizens.

As evidenced by the survey results, households not participating in CCR Program activities appear to not fully appreciate the extent and secondary benefits of an increased concern with neighborhood security.

CHAPTER 4
PROGRAM SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The first three quarters of the operation of the Community Crime Resistance Program have closely approximated the intent and conditions of the founding legislation, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine). In addition, each of the eight projects has made significant progress in fulfilling both their individual grant conditions as well as the more general intent of the California Crime Resistance Task Force.

In terms of Legislative intent, the eight projects taken as a whole satisfied six of the eight options provided for in the guiding legislation:

- Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not be limited to education, training, and victim and witness assistance programs.
- Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community-based resident-sponsored anti-crime programs.
- Home and business security inspections.
- Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.
- Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention.
- The use of volunteers or paraprofessionals to assist local law enforcement agencies in implementing and conducting community crime resistance programs.

In addition, the only mandatory activity provided for by the legislation--the use of volunteers or paraprofessionals--was carried out by all projects at a level consistent with their overall plans.

With respect to the more general intent as reflected in the CCR Program Guidelines, the projects again satisfied expectations. The objectives specified within the guidelines include:

- To recognize successful crime prevention/resistance programs;
- To disseminate successful techniques and information to other communities;
- To encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems, creating police-citizen teamwork;
- To develop citizen involvement, crime resistance programs;
- To educate the citizens of the need for community involvement in law enforcement efforts to reduce crime; and
- To educate and create awareness of various techniques available which will reduce the citizen's possibility of being victimized.
- And finally, to increase cooperation between the community and their local law enforcement agency in resisting crime and creating neighborhood cohesiveness.

As was described in detail in Chapter 2, by the third quarter of project operation all projects had shown significant progress toward fulfilling the terms of their grants and, consequently, the objectives specified in the program guidelines. And because there was sufficient latitude in choosing both types and levels of activity, there is clear evidence that each project's progressive development of educational and community involvement mechanisms was responsive to those individual project's specific needs. This evidence, as presented in Chapters 2 and 3, includes high rates of volunteerism, significant and in some respects unanticipated levels of Neighborhood Watch participation, and increased feelings of neighborhood unity, coordination with law enforcement agencies and project effectiveness. Where there is evidence of a lack of achievement, for the most part this situation is a function of late project start-up and/or a dysfunction between local planning as opposed to program management staff. It should be noted, however, that even where one of these two deterrents occurred, there is at this time no reason to expect that

corrective measures presently planned will not result in close to planned performance.

To conclude, the projects which embody California's Community Crime Resistance Program have demonstrated compliance with grant conditions, concurrence with legislative intent, as well as having satisfied an unfilled need in eight distinct law enforcement service systems. And, perhaps as important, the intentional and extensive use of trained volunteers suggests that if this program eventually can account for reductions in local crime, then it will be one of the least expensive and possibly most cost-effective means of assisting law enforcement agencies in the prevention and suppression of crime.

Recommendations

Based upon the characteristics of the first three quarters of CCR Program operation, and in conjunction with the likely extension of the program to include a number of new project sites, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Continuance and Extension of the Present Community Crime Resistance Program

It is recommended that the CCR Program be continued past the January 1, 1983 sunset date. In addition, it is recommended that:

- additional funds be made available in order to expand the number of participating localities
- increased priority be given to public awareness campaigns as a response to the high level of public interest in and acknowledgement of California's Community Crime Resistance efforts
- a portion of program funds be devoted to "seed money" grants which would serve as either start-up or continuation funding for non-CCR Program agencies.
- the funding statute be amended in order to allow a portion of CCR Program funds to be devoted to a statewide, unified program of technical assistance to communities, law enforcement agencies, and community-based organizations.

2. Increased Assurance of Coordination Between Project Planners/Designers and Project Managers

For four of the eight projects a lack of continuity and coordination between local agency planning staff and project managers had a negative impact on either project start-up or achievement of project objectives. In some cases project managers, who were hired after the grant was awarded, were not able to decipher the basis for the levels of performance stipulated in the grant proposal. In other cases the lack of cooperation within agencies led to continuing disagreement between grant writers and project management staff over levels and types of activities.

It should be stressed that this dysfunction has not had a major negative impact on any project's development. However, project management staff should not be subject to such spurious pressures, especially in the later stages of project operation. Consequently, it is recommended that:

- a. grant proposals provide an empirically defensible justification for the types and levels of activities advanced;
- b. OCJP reiterate that substantial modifications to grant objectives, if necessary, be completed by the end of the first quarter of project operation.

3. Modification of Program Activity Options: Development of a Mandatory Set of "Core" Activities

There has been a continuing tension in the CCR Program between the attractiveness of local determination of crime prevention needs and a concern with which combinations of program activities ultimately will prove the most effective and efficient. While the founding legislation limited the range of program activities, it did allow applicants to choose any combination of at least three program strategies. From a programmatic viewpoint this is all to the good. However, some modification of the free choice of program activities would accomplish three beneficial items:

- to distinguish between basic, proven activities and strategies which have been the foundation of local crime resistance efforts, and secondary components which typically require such a foundation;
- to allow for a more powerful and stringent comparative evaluation analysis of both continuing and new crime resistance projects;
- to assist continuing and especially new projects in developing a sequential and phased approach toward meeting their crime-related needs.

Consequently, it is recommended that in addition to the mandated use of volunteers and paraprofessionals, CCR Program guidelines stress the need for two supplemental features.

First, all new CCR projects should be strongly encouraged to standardized such components as Neighborhood Watch, security inspection outreach and application, etc. Such standardization should be part of the OCJP's new project negotiation process, and should follow from the experiences of established crime resistance projects.

Secondly, the negotiation of new project designs should include OCJP's empirically-based recommendations as to the most effective crime resistance component mixes for given demographic/economic/crime activity mixes. OCJP should stress to all new projects that well-founded information on the effectiveness of several component mixes is available and that the use of such information will almost certainly represent unanticipated project efficiencies.

4. Modification of Evaluation Design to Include Refinement of the TAG Evaluation Approach

In order to more accurately assess the performance, potential, cost-effectiveness and impact on crime of the CCR Program, the following modifications are recommended:

- a. The relationship between OCJP evaluation staff, project management and the Technical Assistance Group consultants must become more formal, preferably through the use of written agreements which would allow crime prevention specialists a stipulated amount of consultant time each quarter of program operation. Without such written agreements between OCJP and participants, there will likely be a repeat of the well-intentioned but less than systematic efforts seen to this point.
- b. A more highly structured evaluation protocol should be included in the second year of program operations, to include mandatory "pre-post" participant surveys, local crime report and rate analyses and more detailed management descriptions of project achievements significantly over or under plan.

PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Daly City

Grant Award:	\$18,768	Grant Period:	10/1/80 - 9/30/81
Total Project Costs:	\$20,853	Report Period:	10/1/80 - 6/30/81

Background:

Daly City is a community of approximately 78,000 persons located directly south of the City and County of San Francisco. The city encompasses a wide economic range, with its main income in 1979 being nearly \$14,500. A significant portion of Daly City's population are senior citizens.

The implementing agency for the Daly City Community Crime Resistance Program project is the Anti-Crime League. The Anti-Crime League is a non-profit community organization which was established in 1975 by concerned citizens in Daly City. It was formed to promote citizen involvement in neighborhood crime prevention and to encourage increased cooperation between the community and local law enforcement agencies in resisting residential burglary crimes. It is staffed by volunteer board officers and two (2) salaried part-time employees who keep the office open six (6) days a week. The Board of Directors are representatives from homeowner, merchant and senior citizen associations from throughout the City. The members of the League, who number approximately 1100 households, represent neighborhood organizations, property owners' associations and concerned citizens. A law enforcement officer of the City of Daly City Police Department acts as technical advisor and City liaison.

Residential burglary is the most frequent crime in the City of Daly City. In the first six months of 1980, 434 homes were burglarized in Daly City. At present, there is no other City-wide organization which can inform and encourage homeowner participation in crime prevention. In addition, there is no City-wide organization with programs designed for the concerns of the elderly.

In close cooperation with the Daly City Police Department the Anti-Crime League has developed the only effective and comprehensive crime prevention program in Daly City. The League has conducted seminars and training sessions on crime prevention to community groups and for a nominal fee has offered a membership program to residents. To its members, it has distributed monthly newsletters

highlighting crime prevention techniques, issued crime prevention self-help packets, conducted safety and security surveys of homes and identification coding of household goods and provided assistance in establishing block watches. A reward program, funded by dues, is offered for the return of goods stolen from League members and for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing certain crimes against the members. The goal of C.C.R. Program participation is for the League to have sufficient resources to extend its services to all residents of the City, especially those senior citizens not previously served.

Project Design:

The Daly City Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

1. The League will recruit and train six (6) volunteers in the crime prevention techniques, and one (1) para-professional will be recruited.
2. 300 household residents will be trained in Crime Resistance Approaches through self-help packages, anti-crime seminars and security inspection newsletters.
3. Two (2) Comprehensive Crime Programs for 200 elderly citizens will be held.
4. 140 Security Inspections for residents will be held.

It is the first year goal of this program to reduce residential burglary by 5 percent, twelve months after the implementation of this project.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of Objectives #1 through #4 were:

- Crime Prevention Training Seminars and Conferences: In cooperation with local law enforcement agencies the League will provide training in crime prevention techniques to community and neighborhood associations. These programs will include lectures on the need for neighborhood crime prevention and on current available home and crime resistance approaches (such as block watch programs), exhibits illustrating current techniques to crime-proof homes and professional anti-crime movies and slide shows.
- Special Interest Seminar Programs: Seminar programs geared toward small, special interest groups, primarily the elderly, will be offered to the community.

- Resident Outreach Program: The League will conduct a campaign to encourage neighborhood and special interest involvement in crime prevention. Community groups will be contacted to participate in programs offered by the League. The League's activities and membership opportunities will be posted in local newspapers and neighborhood association newsletters. Every organization which joins the League assigns two (2) members to the Board of Directors. They will relay information and provide training to their organization.
- Home Security Inspection Survey: Residential safety inspection, as requested, will be conducted for members. A home security inspection officer will be trained and hired on a part-time, permanent basis to provide this service.
- Identification Coding: Equipment to code household goods with residents' driver's license numbers will be available on loan to members. In addition, the League's home security inspection officer will code target household goods free of charge for members.
- Self-Help Information Package: Information on League programs, including forms and warning notices for self-help crime prevention procedures will be provided to members.
- Resource Center: The League's Office, located at 101 Acton Street, Daly City, is open six (6) days a week. It will provide a referral service on crime related matters and provide crime prevention literature for use by the community.
- Newsletter: A bi-monthly newsletter will be distributed to members. It will provide information on recent burglary problems and the status of recovered stolen goods; updates on crime prevention techniques, and schedules for future seminars, conferences and other services to be offered by the League.

The current League officers and Board of Directors, who serve as the liaison between the League and their neighborhood organizations, are trained in crime prevention techniques. Any new members of the Board will also be trained. The home security inspection officer will be trained in techniques for home survey and bonded.

Project Accomplishments:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheets).

Achievement over Plan:

Objective #2: Project staff were able to train substantially more household residents by the end of the third quarter due to the unexpected participation of the St. Francis Heights Association, a local residential association.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #1	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			DALY CITY
	<u>Volunteers</u>			
Recruit, train and use Volunteers and Paraprofessionals	1). The League will recruit and train six (6) volunteers in the crime prevention techniques and one (1) paraprofessional will be recruited.	Volunteers	Volunteers	
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
✓ Recruited	6; 1 home Inspector			
✓ Trained	7			A-4
✓ Hours Worked	240½ Hours			

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #2	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			Daly City
Increase Citizen Involvement	April 1, 81 - June 30, 81	OCJP No. CR-6-1 80		
	2). 300 household residents will be trained in Crime Resist- ance Approached through self-help packages, anti-crime seminars and security inspection newsletters.			
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
# Anti-Crime Seminars				
A-5				
# Individuals Attending Seminars	478			
# Volunteers Recruited	176			
# Newsletters Printed	April 81 - 2,500 June 81 - 2,500			
# Self-help Packages Distributed	355			

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #5

Daly City

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly

3). Two (2) Comprehensive Crime Programs for 200 elderly citizens will be held.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Implemented

3

Participants

478

A-6

Needs Assessment

NA

Recruited

Trained

Hours Worked/
Volunteered

Victims Assisted

Volunteers

Services Offered



PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #6 Conduct Home and Business Security Inspections A-7 6-75494	Daly City			
	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			
	4). 140 Security Inspections for residents will be held. 4/1/81 - 6/30/81			
	Home	Business		
Inspections	50	NA		
Follow-ups	50			
Implementations	unknown			
Sites Visited				
Equipment Loans				
Households Participating in ID Program	70			

PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Fairfield

Grant Award:	\$44,873	Grant Period:	1/1/81 - 12/31/81
Total Project Costs:	\$49,858	Report Period:	1/1/81 - 06/30/81

Background:

The City of Fairfield, located roughly half-way between the San Francisco and Sacramento metropolitan areas, is the second largest city in Solano County as well as the county seat. Fairfield's population is approximately 58,100, and the city covers 26 square miles. Due to its proximity to both the Bay Area, Sacramento, and Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield is experiencing rapid residential and commercial growth.

The residents of Fairfield represent an ethnic mix, with approximately 8% of its citizens being 55 years of age or older.

Fairfield's Department of Public Safety provides both police and fire protection services and is one of seven police agencies in Solano County. The Department's chief is an appointed official who oversees 63 sworn officers, 32 fire-fighters, 43 staff personnel and 23 volunteer fire-fighters.

In 1979, grand theft, burglary and robbery offenses accounted for almost 85% of reported crime with burglary alone accounting for 34% of reported crime. Since 1974 robbery has increased 46%.

To confront the steadily rising burglary, grand theft and burglary trends, Fairfield initiated a para-police program which uses civilian aides to handle less demanding calls for services. This approach, coupled with efficiencies generated by their participation in the California Career Criminal Apprehension Program, was meant to focus greater efforts on crime prevention. However, there was no clear evidence that such activities directly lead to the prevention of crime. As a result, the Fairfield Department of Public Safety chose to apply for C.C.R. Program assistance.

Project Design:

The Fairfield Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

1. To develop and implement a Building Security Ordinance for new residences and commercial buildings.
2. To develop programs that will cause a minimum of 50 residents per year to install appropriate security devices on existing homes and businesses.
3. To have at least 100 citizens per year use property identification tools to mark their property.
4. To establish and maintain a record keeping system to monitor the citizen participation rate in crime prevention programs showing an annual increase in participation rate of at least 5%.
5. To demonstrate that citizens participating in crime prevention programs have at least a 10% lower victimization rate than the total at risk population victimization rate for the Crime(s) targeted.

In addition to these objectives, the Fairfield project intended to target senior citizens as a group who both deserve and require special anti-crime assistance.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project objectives #2, #3 and #5 were:

- Neighborhood Watch: Which would include home presentations on the nature and extent of crime problems, the role of police and citizens in preventing crime, crime prevention techniques and the value of property identification. This anti-crime campaign was to be advertised through newspapers, newsletters, radio, service group presentations and contacts with crime victims.
- Property Identification: Electric engravers would be made available to all citizens at the Police Department and at the various Fire stations. Through newspaper articles, radio announcements, letters to civic groups and signs posted in various stores, citizens would be encouraged to use these engravers. Various avenues would be pursued to provide incentives to use the engravers. For example, by working with local insurance agents it might be possible to offer an insurance discount to homes having adequate locking devices and personal property marked. Stickers will be provided to be placed in windows of residents who have marked their property.

- Residential and Commercial Security Inspections: Security surveys were to be conducted and in large were to be a function of contacts made through Neighborhood Watch meetings. These inspections would result in specific recommendations for increased security within residences and buildings.
- Senior Citizens Against Crime: A program would be developed and would include volunteers and/or paid part-time senior citizens. This unit would carry out senior citizen presentations, staff an information center, distribute material, and generally assist senior citizens in their dealings with law enforcement activities. All staff in this unit would receive training from project staff.

Objective #1 was to be accomplished through joint development with the City's Building Division, Environment Affairs Department and other city administrators.

Objective #4, as was to be the case with all other objectives, was to be the responsibility of the two para-professionals who would be employed under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

Project Accomplishments:

Because the listed accomplishments (see following data sheet) cover only the first two quarters of project operation, any judgements as to the ultimate success of this project would most necessarily be tentative. With the exception of Objective #2, all measurable activities appear to be consistent with the progress which would be expected by the end of quarter two.

Progress toward the achievement of Objective #2 is somewhat less than might be expected. However, citizen cooperation with home security device installation programs generally is dependent upon a high degree of citizen and neighborhood awareness. Since Fairfield's Neighborhood Watch program has just begun (August 1981), there is good reason to believe that the number of security device installations will significantly increase in the second half of project operation.

Similarly, Fairfield's progress toward fulfilling their expressed goal of senior citizen assistance is likely to accelerate in the next two quarters.

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #2

Increase Citizen
Involvement

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

City of Fairfield

Objective 4: To establish
and maintain a records
keeping system to monitor
the citizen participation
rate in crime prevention
programs showing an annual
increase in participation
rate of at least 5%.

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

Location and
of Anti-Crime
Seminars

- Various locations
- 35 seminars

of Individuals
Attending
Seminars

(2033 more than
previous year)

of Volunteers
Recruited

2

of Newsletters
Printed

3

of Self-Help
Packages
Distributed

61 Safety Surveys
134 Burglary Prevention

A-11

City of Fairfield

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #6

Conduct Home and
Business Security
Inspections

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Objective 2: To develop programs that will cause a minimum of 50 residents per year to install appropriate security devices on existing homes and businesses.

Objective 3: To have at least 100 citizens per year use property identification tools to mark their property.

Objective 5: To demonstrate that citizens participating in crime prevention programs have at least a 10% lower victimization rate than the total at risk population victimization rate for the crime(s) targeted.

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

of Inspections

26

A-12

of Follow-ups

9

of Implementations

5

85

Statistical Data Not
Yet Available

of Sites Visited

65

of Equipment
Loans

2 (installer
kits)

of Persons
Served

61 (4 refused)

85

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #7

Architectural
Standards and
Ordinances

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

City of Fairfield

Objective 1: To develop
and implement a Building
Security Ordinance for new
residences and commercial
buildings.

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

Drafted - currently in
city review process

A-13

PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Laguna Beach

Grant Award: \$21,850
Total Project Costs: \$24,278

Grant Period: 10/1/80 - 9/30/81
Report Period: 10/1/80 - 6/30/81

Background:

The City of Laguna Beach is a small, middle class, tourist and arts-related community of approximately 17,000 persons. There is very little industry within the city, and the economic base largely depends upon service trades.

Laguna Beach's residential population is relatively stable, however, there is a significant seasonal influx of tourists and transients. In addition, Laguna Beach has a high percentage of senior citizens among its population, approximately 23%.

While by population size it is one of the smaller Orange County communities, Laguna Beach's 1979 crime rate for seven major crimes was the highest in all of Orange County: 6,210/100,000 population.

The crimes committed in Laguna Beach largely consist of burglaries, which have shown an increase of 53% over the years 1975-1979. In 1979, the reported dollar loss was over \$686,000 or approximately \$1,095 for each burglary. Of the 626 burglaries in 1979, 433 were residential. Approximately 47% of all burglaries were "no-force" entries.

The City of Laguna Beach Police Department, as grant applicant, has had considerable success and statewide recognition in directing a three-city "Community Service Officer" grant program. Also, Laguna Beach's Jaycees, Realtor Board and other community groups have worked closely and effectively with the Police Department to assist in preventing crime and protecting the local environment. However, past attempts at organizing community based, crime reduction programs have been hampered by the lack of supplementary funding necessary to coordinate and integrate the commitment and energy of citizens who would like to involve themselves. Consequently, there has been no community based institutional vehicle operating full-time to explain to the public the limitations of the police and criminal justice system in the arrest, prosecution and conviction of criminals.

Project Design:

The Laguna Beach Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

- a. Design a program to train and instruct residents and business owners in proper security techniques. The program will include at least 100 residential and business security inspections.
- b. Encourage neighbors to watch each other's property and report suspicious persons and activities to the police department, as measured by at least 150 "calls for service" during the first year. A separate telephone line will be installed to measure the above.
- c. Develop community based self help groups, as measured by a commitment of volunteers from four (4) of the Homeowner's Associations in joining the Neighborhood Watch Program. Secondary emphasis will be to stimulate a commitment of three volunteers from each of the local service clubs, business organizations, fraternal clubs, etc.
- d. Assist at least 50 senior citizen victims of crime in readjustment through crisis counseling, education and training to prevent future victimization.
- e. Increase citizen awareness of the burglary problem and the functioning of the criminal justice system through information programs designed to reach at least 30% of the city's adult population or 5,025 of an estimated 16,750 population.
- f. Reach 75% (or 2001 of an estimated 2,668 youth population) of the city's school-aged youth with crime prevention materials by mail, phone, or school visits.
- g. Train all of the 38 local police officers in crime prevention and community orientation.

These objectives were, in turn, designed to accomplish two first year project goals:

- Receive a positive community response in end of the year survey.
- Show a reduced crime rate after first year (in target area RD 22) as compared to preceeding year.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project's objectives A through F were:

- Neighborhood Watch: A full-time Neighborhood Watch Coordinator and a part-time Neighborhood Watch Clerk-Typist will be employed to be responsible for stimulation of citizen participation, volunteer assistance in home and business security inspections carried out by Community Service Officers, victim's assistance, neighborhood reporting on suspicious activities and crime prevention techniques. Closely connected with these activities will be seminars for local service clubs, homeowner associations, business organizations and other citizen groups.
- Senior Citizen Anti-Crime Efforts: The aim is to develop a good working relationship between local senior citizen clubs and project staff in order to dispense anti-crime information and assist elderly victims of crime. Project staff will solicit and train senior volunteers in home security and protective measures to assure program continuity.
- Review of County Anti-Crime Procedures: Staff will review all Orange County Crime Resistance programs with a view toward identifying effective strategies for public information dissemination to include media releases, newsletters, and crime prevention materials. Effective measures will be provided to local associations and citizens.
- Liaison with School Officials: Project staff will arrange and coordinate quarterly meetings with school district representatives to encourage youth interest in the criminal justice system (also stimulating youth participation in Police Explorer Program and Ride-a-Long Program).

As regards to Objective G, project staff still conduct training sessions for police officers on crime prevention methodology and its relationship to the community. In addition, the Laguna Beach Police Department will be able to provide project staff with in-house training in police functions, the criminal justice system, and crime prevention techniques. Staff will also receive training through on-the-job observations and visits to existing Community Crime Resistance Programs. Staff will work directly with police department personnel to provide training to program volunteers. The Department will provide project staff with daily burglary reports, the results of related investigations, and assist project staff in citizen or victim referrals.

Project Accomplishments:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheets).

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives:

Objective G: Between project design and project implementation project staff and police department management decided that officer training should be reserved for new police officers; as part of their departmental orientation. At present, Departmental priorities do not include either overtime payment or out of service time for patrol officers in order for them to gain crime resistance instruction.

Achievement Over Plan:

Objective B: The recorded level of "calls for service" includes all logged phone calls which were related to any aspect of home or person protection, home security or the Neighborhood Watch program.

OBJECTIVE #1

Recruit, train and
use volunteers and
paraprofessionals

Laguna Beach

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

A-18

	C. VOLUNTEERS (all participants) Recruit volunteers from 4 homeowners' associ- ations and 3 volunteers each from participating service organizations.			
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
# Recruited	76 Neighborhood Watch Block Coordinators			
# Trained	76			
# Hours Worked	806 Block Coordinator Hours			
# Homeowners' Associations	6			
# Service Organizations	4: Council on Aging Exchange Club Chamber of Commerce Board of Realtors			

PROJECT OBJECTIVEPROGRAM
Objective #2Increase Citizen
Involvement

	B.) At least 150 "calls- for service" from neigh- borhood watch members during the first year.			
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
Established	635 *			
Closed	635 *			A-19
Ongoing	NA			
Meetings Held				
Hours Worked				
Citizens Reports				
Individuals Trained				
Participating	* includes all crime resistance related telephone calls;			

PROGRAM
Objective #3

Educate Residents
and Business
Operators on Crime
Resistance
Approaches

Laguna Beach

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

A-20	E.) Increase awareness of burglary problem through information programs designed to reach at least 5,025 of an estimated 16,750 population.			
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
	Programs Developed	25		
	Packages Developed	26		
	Classes Held	134		
	Persons Attended	2631		
	Presentations Taped	NA		
	Press Releases			
	Ads Developed	8		
	Press Releases Printed			
	Ads Aired	8		
	Handouts Distributed	5000		
	Mailings	3402		
	Phone Contact	1265		

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #4

Train Peace Officers
in Community Orien-
tation and Crime
Prevention

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Laguna Beach

G. SENIOR CITIZEN
TRAINING

Train all of the (38)
local police officers in
crime prevention and
community orientation

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

of Presentations

6

of Students

6

A-21

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #5

Establish Compre-
hensive Crime
Programs for the
Elderly

7-75494

Laguna Beach

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

	D. VICTIM ASSISTANCE			
	Assist at least 50 senior citizen victims of crime through crisis counseling education and training			
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER			
Programs Implemented	5			
Participants	331 *			
Needs Assessment	NA			
Recruited				
Trained				
Hours Worked/ Volunteered				
Victims Assisted				
Volunteers				
Services Offered				
	* includes all calls from seniors related to crime resistance services			

A-22

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #6

Conduct home and
Business Security
Inspections

LAGUNA BEACH

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

A. SECURITY INSPECTIONS

The program will include
at least 100 residential
and business security
inspections

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

	Home	Business
# Inspections	139	5
# Follow-ups	57	0
# Implementations	unknown	unknown
# Sites Visited	unknown	5
# Equipment Loans (engravers)	47	0

A-23

PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Manhattan Beach

Grant Award: \$19,300

Grant Period: 10/1/80 - 9/30/81

Total Project Costs: \$21,445

Report Period: 10/1/80 - 6/30/81

BACKGROUND:

Manhattan Beach is a southern coast community of approximately 32,000 persons. The city is a densely populated area and bordered by other similar beach communities. The population size of Manhattan Beach is fairly stable and largely consists of middle class families where both adults are employed. Approximately 13% of Manhattan Beach's population are 55 years of age or older.

In the last few years, Manhattan Beach has experienced a rapid growth in number of burglaries and robberies reported. Since 1975 there has been a 50% increase in the number of reported robberies, while there has been a 14% and 41% rise in burglaries and thefts, respectively. Taking these 1979 figures on the basis of 100,000 population, Manhattan Beach's crime rates are 178 robberies, 2288 burglaries, and 3397 thefts.

In the past, Manhattan Beach's Neighborhood Watch program has undertaken an aggressive strategy of resident recruitment and information dissemination. Its participation in the C.C.R. Program was viewed as an expansion and refinement of its previous efforts rather than a ground-breaking activity.

Project Design:

In order to effectively deal with the daytime burglary problem which is a result of the periodic massive influx of tourists, the Manhattan Beach Community Crime Resistance Program project developed the following objectives:

- 1a. Recruit and train sixty (60) volunteers to operate senior citizen CB reporting component; 30 to operate the base station and 30 to wrk as mobile operators.
- 1b. Recruit and train 44 neighborhood watch citizen coordinators.

- 2a. Establish 9 area and 44 sub-area neighborhood watch groups.
- 2b. Conduct 80 block parties aimed at involving 20 people per meeting.
- 2c. Establish senior citizen CB component with trained base station staff and mobile operators.
- 3a. Develop a 30 minute video tape to be used by neighborhood watch groups and aired by Cable TV.
- 3b. Ads will be aired five (5) times in the first fund year.

These objectives were, in turn, designed to accomplish two first year project goals:

- Reduce burglary by 10%, from 732 to 659, in the first year
- Obtain community approval of the Crime Resistance Program as measured in a survey to be conducted in the last quarter of the first year.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project objectives #1 through #2 were:

- Neighborhood Watch: The expansion of past efforts was to focus on crimes against persons in addition to refining the past focus on crimes against property. Activities and techniques to be stressed were to include the recruitment and use of volunteers who would, in turn, encourage greater involvement by the elderly, and the continuation of home security inspections.
- Citizen Band Radio: Civilian volunteers will be formed into a communication network. As planned, mobile CB radio operators will be tied into a CB base station allowing them to report suspicious activities which might be observed during normal drives through the City. These reports will then be relayed to the police who will investigate the suspicious occurrences. A radio identification code will be utilized to avoid pranksters and phony reports, and volunteer participants will be instructed in proper operating procedures. It is anticipated that citizen volunteers will man the CB base station and will be trained in the proper procedures for handling reports of criminal activity.

Objective #3 was to be achieved through the use of a Video Public Relations component, to include project staff, volunteers and paid consultants. A shooting script will be prepared which will discuss numerous crime resistance techniques and security measures. When completed, the video-tape production will be utilized in the Neighborhood Watch Program to augment the instructions provided by the police. The video production will be developed to assure its adaptability for use in other communities and a copy will be provided to OCJP for use by other jurisdictions.

Project Accomplishments:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheets).

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives:

Objective #1: Despite adequate publicity, the CB component has been slow in getting off the ground. Fifteen (15) persons attended the first kick-off meeting out of thirty-five (35) who expressed an interest in the program. This may have been caused by a poor choice of dates, since the meeting was held on a school graduation night. A debriefing follow-up indicated that a number of prospective applicants were at graduation ceremonies and would have attended the June training session.

Achievement Over Plan:

Objective #4: The greater than anticipated accomplishment of this objective largely is a result of two (2) factors:

- local crime and local crime resistance efforts have been the subjects of extensive media - primarily newspaper coverage
- the staff who carry out Neighborhood Watch presentations includes 3 reserve officers, who, because of their ties to the community through their regular employment/occupations plus their abilities and commitment, have enhanced project efforts.

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #1

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Volunteers

Recruit, train and
use Volunteers and
Paraprofessionals1a). Recruit and train
sixty volunteers to
operate senior citizen
CB reporting component;
30 to man the base
station and 30 to work
as mobile operators.1b). Recruit and
train 44 neighborhood
watch citizen coordina-
tors.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Recruited

25 *

37 *

Trained

0

37 *

Hours Worked

0

94 **

* Figure reflects response
to initial meeting, plus
interested persons not
able to attend first
meeting.* Figure does not include
8 area coordinators and
only lists number of
sub-area coordinators.** Figure based on 47
meetings at an average
of 2 hours per meeting.

A-27

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #2Increase Citizen
Involvement

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

2a). Establish 9 area
and 44 sub-area neighbor-
hood watch groups.2b). Conduct 80
block parties aimed at
involving 20 people per
meeting.2c). Establish senior
citizen CB component
with trained base
station staff and
mobile operators.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Established

9 areas and 37 sub-areas

NA

NA

Closed

A-28

Ongoing

9 areas and 37 sub-areas

Meetings Held

137

137

1

Hours Worked

135*

135*

Citizen Reports

Individuals Trained

9 area coordinators and
37 sub-area coordinators

Participating

8 area coordinators
37 sub-area coordinators

2317**

25***

* Based on 47 meetings at 2 hours per meeting.

** Based on 47 meetings with an average of 20 persons attending each meeting.

*** Figure represents initial attendance at start-up meeting plus interested persons unable to attend first meeting.

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #3

Educate Residents
and Business Operators
on Crime Resistance
Approaches

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Manhattan Be

3a). Develop a 30
minute video tape to be
used by neighborhood
watch groups and aired by
Cable TV.

3b). Ads will be aired
5 times in the first
fund year.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Programs Developed

1

NA

Packages Developed

3*

Classes Held

NA

Persons Attended

NA

Presentations Taped

1

1

Ads Developed

1

1

Ads Aired

NA

0

Handouts Distributed

NA

NA

* Videotape available in three formats - 3/4 inch, VHS, and Betamax.

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PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Ontario

Grant Award: \$50,000
Total Project Costs: \$55,555

Grant Period: 10/1/80 - 9/30/81
Report Period: 10/1/80 - 6/30/81

Background:

Ontario is a community of approximately 78,000 persons and is one of the population centers of San Bernardino County. As of 1979, nearly 16% of Ontario's citizens were age 55 or older. The rapid growth of Ontario as well as the significant percentage of its population 55 years and older is reflected in its crime rate. In the last five years Ontario's population has grown at a rate of approximately 21% while the number of 7 major crimes has risen by 83%.

Within this crime increase, burglary, robbery and grand theft have multiplied by approximately 75%. These crimes against seniors represent about 16% of the total reported burglaries, grand thefts and robberies.

Crime prevention as a specialized full-time police function was formally recognized in early 1973 when the Department received OCJP funding for Operation CURB, Community Understanding to Reduce Burglary. This two year \$77,000 project was aimed at reducing residential burglaries through public education and target hardening efforts. It was at this time that the Department acquired a large part of its prevention expertise and physical resources to combat burglaries and other preventable crimes. The efforts of the crime prevention unit are currently augmented by the community services section which employs two police agents, a civilian aide, and a half-time supervising sergeant. Together the two units have instituted and are maintaining a city-wide Neighborhood Watch program involving about five hundred residents through a structure of sixty-three block captains.

The need for a C.C.R. Program was a function of an absolute lack of a program directed at reducing seniors' fear of crime, lowering their vulnerability or assisting them when they had been victimized. This lack was judged to be inconsistent with seniors' need as well as with the otherwise well developed network of social services for seniors in the area.

Project Design:

The City of Ontario Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

1. To recruit, train, and use volunteers in providing project activities.
 - a. To recruit and train sufficient senior volunteers to maintain at least two crime resistance coordinators in eight of the organized senior groups active in the city.
 - b. To recruit and train 25 senior volunteers and to maintain at least 15 of them to provide premise security inspections, security hardware installation, and victim counseling.
 - c. To recruit and train 50 volunteers from civic, fraternal, and service organizations in order to maintain a pool of 20 persons who can assist in providing project service on an as needed basis.
2. To increase citizen involvement in crime resistance efforts.
 - a. To recruit and train 200 seniors and maintain 100 of them to serve as "Block Watchers" in a neighborhood crime surveillance program.
3. To educate residents on crime resistance approaches.
 - a. To provide crime prevention education to 1,500 seniors.
 - b. To train 100 volunteers to conduct residential security inspections.
4. To train police officers in community orientation and crime prevention.
 - a. To provide a minimum of three hours of in-service training for 70% of the Department's patrol officers. This training will sensitize officers to the problems and needs of the elderly and improve their effectiveness in police-senior interactions.

5. To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.
 - a. To establish a senior crime resistance unit which will provide the services outlined in this proposal.
 - b. To provide crime prevention education for seniors. (Refer to Objective #3).
 - c. To offer and provide where requested direct and referral assistance to 100% of all senior victims of violent crime and property crimes.
6. To conduct home security inspections.
 - a. To attempt to contact all senior victims of residential burglary for the purpose of offering premise security inspections, security device installation, and property identification services. The contact rate will apply to those months when the project is fully operational.
 - b. To provide such services to 100% of the requests.

These objectives were, in turn, designed to accomplish two first year project goals:

- To obtain community approval of the program; to receive a positive response from a majority of the persons queried in an end of year survey, and thereby work toward community approval.
- To reduce the number of burglaries committed against senior residents; to reduce by 10% from a previous baseline period the surveyed senior citizen victimization rate for residential burglary.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project objectives #1 through #6 are:

- Hiring of project staff: The Police Department will recruit and hire one civilian project coordinator, one para-professional community relations aide, and one half-time intermediate clerk-typist.
- Recruitment of volunteers: Senior citizen and other volunteer assistance will be recruited to deliver project services. The volunteers' talents will be matched as closely as possible to the tasks to be performed. Persons with the ability or experience in counseling seniors, for example, might be assigned to a victim counseling assignment. More technically oriented volunteers such as carpenters, locksmiths, or general handymen will be utilized to install locks for indigent or physically handicapped seniors. Crime Resistance Committee will be established in eight of the City's senior citizen

clubs using selected members to serve as coordinators. These individuals will be thoroughly trained to conduct educational programs, security inspections and recommend various security measures and locking devices.

- Educational crime prevention via seminars and demonstrations: With the coordination and assistance of the Crime Resistance Coordinators crime prevention lectures and demonstrations will be offered to each of the City's organized senior clubs. Additionally, on a periodic basis seminars will be scheduled for all seniors at the City's new senior citizen multi-purpose center. The presentations will involve the showing of such films as "Senior Power" which emphasizes the need for citizen reporting of incidents to the police. Lectures will deal with those crimes most frequently committed against seniors, namely, burglary, purse snatching, bunco, and consumer fraud.

Before the presentations a prepared survey questionnaire will be distributed to elicit seniors' attitudes and specific problems in relation to the fear and effects of crime on their lifestyle. It also will provide information on unreported crimes. Other methods include the distribution of hand-out literature, educational programs for local radio and television shows, as well as a mobile police department crime prevention center.

- Target hardening: This will be accomplished through premise security inspections, hardware installation assistance, and property identification services to include post-burglary follow-up. Teams of volunteer security inspections will provide assistance in designating security devices available, as well as actual hardware installation. Lock manufacturers and distributors as well as local service clubs will be solicited for donations of locks (or cash to buy locks).
- Senior Block Watches: Surveillance for suspicious persons and activities in their neighborhoods will be conducted. This activity will take the form of Neighborhood Watch, tailored for seniors in the area.
- After-the-fact assistance for the senior crime victim: A system will be developed whereby all crime reports involving senior victims are routed to the project office. Here volunteers will personally contact the victims with offers of assistance. The type of assistance provided will include securing legal assistance, social help, psychological or medical aid, food, clothing and housing. Referrals to external agencies will be made when expertise beyond that available from the project staff is indicated.

Training will be provided by the County as part of their Victim/Witness Services Project. A thirty-two hour training course is planned this Fall for their staff and for a limited number of volunteers from this project. An additional activity designed to promote and enhance senior citizen/police cooperation was in-house training for Ontario Police Officers. The training program will explain the physical, social, economic, and social-psychological changes that occur in the aging process. This information will be exemplified in different real-life situations in which the officer and senior can come into contact.

Project Accomplishments:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheets).

Limitations on Achievements of Objectives:

Objectives #1b & 3b: According to project staff there were three reasons for the less than anticipated volunteer recruitment and participation:

- project staff were not the designers who responded to the C.C.R. Program request for proposals; these objectives were over-ambitious
- present project volunteers have expressed considerable reluctance to enter strangers houses to carry out security inspections.
- the relatively poor economic situation of senior citizens generally in the Ontario area has meant less free time for volunteer work.

Objective #4a: The project staff report that they were unable to successfully schedule the hour long training sessions originally anticipated.

Without allowing officers overtime reimbursement for attending training, project staff had no way to reconcile substantial training sessions with officers' on-duty responsibilities.

Project staff are presently experimenting with shorter training segments which will be presented during change of shift briefings.

Achievement Over Plan:

Objective #1a: The early achievement of this objective was directly tied to volunteers from local service clubs. The 16 volunteers noted represent the core volunteer staff of the Ontario project.

Objective #2: The level of accomplishment here was a function of a staff re-definition of the most cost-effective way of carrying out the bulk of the project's objectives. It was found that Neighborhood Watch was an efficient way of carrying out education, security inspection, as well as enhanced neighborhood cooperation and residential security surveillance.

OBJECTIVE #1 Recruit, train and use volunteers and paraprofessionals	PROJECT OBJECTIVE				Ontario
	<u>Volunteers</u>				
	3b). To train one hundred volunteers to conduct residential security inspections.				
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER				
# Recruited	2				
# Trained	0				A-35
# Hours Worked	8				

Ontario

PROGRAM -
Objective #3

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Educate Residents
and Business Operators
in Crime Resistance
Approaches

3a). To provide crime
prevention education to
one thousand five hundred
seniors.

3b). To train one hundred
volunteers to conduct
residential security
inspections.

A-36

	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER		
Programs Developed	4	2		
Packages Developed	0	0		
Classes Held	23	8		
Persons Attended(Vol)	880	26		
Presentations Taped	0	0		
Ads Developed	0	0		
Ads Aired	0	0		
Handouts Distributed	3182	26		

PROGRAM
Objective #4

Train Peace Officers
in Community Orien-
tation and Crime
Prevention

Ontario

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

4a). To provide a
minimum of three hours
of in-service training
for 70% of the Depart-
ment's patrol officers.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

of Presentations (hrs)

0

of Students (officers)

0

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				Ontario
PROGRAM Objective #5 8-75494 Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			
	5a). To establish a senior crime resistance unit which will provide the services	5b). To provide crime prevention education for seniors. (Refer to objective #3)	5c). To offer and provide where requested direct and referral assistance to 100% of all senior victims of violent crime and property crimes.	
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	
A-38 Implemented Participants Needs Assessment Recruited Trained Hours Worked/ Volunteered Victims Assisted Volunteers Services Offered	1	NA	NA	
	NA	880	165 (100% of requests)	
	↓	NA	NA	
	↓	↓	↓	
	230½			
	NA			
	↓	↓	↓	
	↓	↓	↓	

PROGRAM Objective #6 Conduct home and Business Security Inspections	PROJECT OBJECTIVE				Ontario
	6). Conduct home security inspections for 100% of of those requesting such inspections and for all senior citizens victimized by residential burglaries.				
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER				
# Inspections	43				
# Follow-ups	33 telephone 51 on-site (367 total contacts)				A-39
# Implementations	unknown				
# Sites Visited	81				
# Equipment Loans	11				
# Requests	44				
# Residences Receiving Property I.D.	Unknown				
	*includes all related telephone calls.				

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SAN JOSE

Grant Award: \$ 90,000

Total Project Costs: \$100,000

Grant Period: 10/1/80 - 12/31/81

Report Period: 10/1/80 - 6/30/81

BACKGROUND:

The City of San Jose has a population of approximately 610,000 persons, which includes a significant Mexican-American population. San Jose is located at the southern extreme of the San Francisco Bay Area and has been subject to the extremely rapid growth in the Santa Clara County region. Approximately 11% of San Jose's residents are 55 years of age or older.

In 1979, the crimes of grand theft, robbery and burglary constituted 77% of the total reported major felony offenses. Burglary alone accounted for over 58% of the total reported major offenses. On a crimes per 100,000 population basis, this burglary count represents a rate of 1,974.

Prior to participation in the Community Crime Resistance Program, San Jose's Police Department had developed a Crime Prevention Unit which operated from a small office situated in a small residential business neighborhood. It was staffed by a lieutenant, four officers, four community representatives and a clerk-typist. The unit offered workshops and presentations to homeowners and business groups, plus inspections of residential and commercial sites.

This unit's activities as well as the activities of the Citizen's Awareness Program initiated in 1977 and funded by OCJP proved quite effective in communicating anti-burglary techniques to San Jose citizens. However, San Jose has traditionally been a city with a low ratio of sworn officers to population. Due to the high growth rate of the area the Department has been unable to commit the desired level of attention to non-violent, though serious, crimes. The department has come to realize that increased citizen involvement in law enforcement is the only immediate, viable answer to maintaining adequate and satisfactory levels of service. As a result of this judgement, the San Jose Police Department chose to apply for C.C.R. Program assistance.

PROJECT DESIGN:

The San Jose Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

- 1a. Recruit, train four (4) community organizers.
- 1b. Recruit, train 20 volunteer organizers for crime prevention work.
- 2a. Establish Crime Prevention Councils.
- 2b. Establish 30 Crime Prevention units in each of the Crime Prevention Council areas.
- 3a. Develop and disseminate 300 leader and 1200 resident self-guiding packages for use by Councils and Neighborhood Units.
- 3b. Through the use of professional assistance, develop a media campaign to motivate citizens to join crime prevention activities through use of at least five local radio stations and at least three local newspapers.
4. To carry out home and business security inspections.

These objectives will, in turn, lead to two project goals:

- increased community approval of crime resistance efforts.
- a first year reduction of burglaries by 5%, from 1550 to 1472.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of Objectives #1 and #2 are:

- Recruitment of Project Staff: To use sources available, and successfully used by the department in the past, to obtain effective job candidates. Stanford University, other local universities, community colleges, and community organizations will be used to recruit four para-professionals. It is anticipated that one of these individuals will have some organizing experience and will be used as a lead person for the team. Additional training will be furnished by the San Jose Police Department Training Unit and the Crime Prevention staff. The team will have a bilingual capability. The initial task of this team will be to work with the Grant Manager to establish the area Councils that will coordinate formation of the Neighborhood Units. Following creation of the Councils, the team will work to aid the Neighborhood Units in their organization when such a need for assistance is expressed by the Neighborhood Unit itself. The team will also be assigned to aid senior, youth and other groups in organizational tasks for crime prevention activities. For example, the Santa Clara County Council on Aging is in the process of developing a capability to deliver crime prevention services to seniors. It can be anticipated that the team of organizers will work with this Council in development of their capability, and then work with the Council in organizing senior groups. Volunteers to aid in all aspects of the program will be recruited from among police reserves as well as other sources.

For Objective #2, the following activities were to be carried out:

- Crime Prevention Councils: These will be comprised of groups organized by police beats. The Councils will be coordinating bodies that will oversee, coordinate and encourage the work of the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Units within the Council boundary. This work will be closely coordinated with the city-wide effort to set up citizen participation groups that is expected to start in 1981. The Councils will have community representation and will work closely with assigned area lieutenants and sergeants to involve patrol officers in formation of the Neighborhood Units. The community organizers funded by this grant and with the technical assistance of the Crime Prevention Unit of the department, Neighborhood Crime Prevention Units will be established. These Units will be along lines of the Home Alert households previously created throughout the city. Under coordination of the Media Task Force, a media campaign will be carried out to encourage resident participation in this program.

The accomplishment of Objective #3, was to take place through the use of self-guiding crime prevention packages, developed by public relations and media experts funded through the C.C.R. Program grant. These packages will permit neighborhood groups to initiate and proceed with their own organization with minimal involvement of patrol and crime prevention personnel.

Objective #4, was to be accomplished through the use of patrol officers, crime prevention staff and volunteers. Their primary activity will be to demonstrate security enhancements and to distribute extensive written materials to both homeowners and business people.

Two additional facets - and sets of activities - of the San Jose project include a Youth Involvement component and a campaign to draw greater participation from the Spanish speaking community.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheet).

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives:

Objective #5: The only clear reason for the lack of accomplishment of this objective had to do with difficulties in the Department's contracting process. In this case the contracting for a media consultant took longer than usual, consequently the bulk of activities included in this objective will take place in the fourth quarter of project operation.

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #1

Recruit, train, use
volunteers and
paraprofessionals

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Volunteers

San Jose

1a). Recruit, train four
(4) community organizers.

1b). Recruit, train
20 volunteer organizers
for crime prevention
work.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Recruited

3

20

Trained

3

3

A-43

Hours Worked

1037

100

San Jose

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #2

Increase Citizen
Involvement

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

2a). Establish Crime
Prevention Councils*

2b). Establish 30
Crime Prevention units
in each of the Crime
Prevention Council areas

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Established

9

200

Closed

NA

200

Ongoing

200

Meetings Held

200

Hours Worked

510

Citizen Reports

Individuals
Trained

Participating

↓

5000

A-44

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #3 Educate Residents and Businessess on Crime Resistance Approaches	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			San Jose
	3a). Develop and dis- seminate 300 leader and 1200 resident self- guiding packages for use by Councils and Neighbor- hood Units.	3b). Through the use of professional assist- ance, develop a media campaign, motivate citizens to join crime prevention activities through use of at least five local radio stations, and at least three local newspapers.	3c). Expose community to detailed crime pre- vention information for the major crimes of burglary, robbery, sexual assault, and auto theft.	
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	
Programs Developed	1	3	NA	
Packages Developed	In process	NA	,	A-45
Classes Held	NA	↓	400	
Persons Attended		↓	8000	
Presentations Taped		None	NA	
Ads Developed T.V., Radio		51	↓	
Ads Aired Minutes, Air Time		Unknown	↓	
Handouts Distributed	↓		Rape Prevention 6000 Robbery Prevention 4000 Burglary Prevention 10000	

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE # 6 Conduct Residential and Business Secur- ity Inspections		PROJECT OBJECTIVE			San Jose
		Conduct at least 600 residential and 200 business security inspec- tions. SECURITY INSPECTIONS			
		Home	Business		
A-46	# Inspections	510	150		
	# Follow-ups	To be Completed	To be Completed		
	# Implementations				
	# Sites Visited				
	# Equipment Loans				

PROJECT SUMMARY

City of Santa Maria

Grant Award:	\$18,768	Grant Period:	10/1/80 - 9/30/81
Total Project Costs:	\$20,853	Report Period:	10/1/80 - 6/30/81

Background:

Santa Maria is a community of 37,500 persons and represents the major population center of Northern Santa Barbara County. The city is relatively isolated within the central coast area of California and covers approximately 17.5 square miles. The community is experiencing active growth, due to well established agricultural industries as well as the nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Santa Maria's population is approximately 30% Mexican-American, employed mainly by agricultural concerns, and, as opposed to many agricultural communities, is generally a stable, non-migratory work force.

Santa Maria's Police Department consists of 51 sworn officers, 4 para-professional Police Services Aides, 15 reserve officers, and 19 miscellaneous civilian employees, including CETA and part-time personnel.

In 1979, 54% of all Part I crimes were residential and commercial burglaries. The reported dollar loss for these 1,282 burglaries was \$555,523, for an average loss of \$433/burglary. The decision by the Santa Maria Police Department to apply for C.C.R. Program funds was based upon their judgement that a burglary rate of 3418/100,000 population was unacceptable.

Santa Maria's experience with crime resistance activities dates back to 1976 when a two-county Regional Crime Prevention Program assigned a deputy as a local crime prevention officer. However, this effort, coupled with a part-time Santa Maria Police Officer's efforts, was not viewed as an effective response to the steadily rising burglary problem in the community.

As a result of a significant increase in burglaries during 1979, many neighborhoods became increasingly interested in neighborhood watch, security inspections, increased patrols, etc. As a result of this new-found interest, local law enforcement agencies were unable to provide continuous or regular crime prevention services due to a lack of resources.

Project Design:

The Santa Maria Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

1. The project will recruit, test, hire and train one para-professional Police Services Aide as a Crime Prevention Officer within the first two months of the project period.
2. Anti-robbery inspection and training will be provided to a minimum of 51 high risk locations during the first two years of the project (25 inspections during the first year).
3. Seventy-five (75) residential security inspections will be made during the project's first year. Each commercial location suffering a burglary will be offered a security inspection. It is estimated that this will number about 200 locations.
4. The Crime Prevention Officer will perform five (5) inspections on a semi-annual basis to determine the degree of compliance with prevention suggestions. Random samplings will include a minimum of 5% of the residential and 20% of the commercial contacts.
5. The Crime Prevention Officer will recruit and train a minimum of 25 volunteer crime prevention services providers during the first year of the project. A total of 300 hours will be devoted to the project by those volunteers.
6. The program will provide a minimum of 50 neighborhood watch presentations in the community. An estimated 700 persons will attend these meetings.
7. The project will provide Operation ID resources to the community. Resources will include engravers, property inventory forms and decals. It is estimated that 300 persons will avail themselves of this service.
8. The Crime Prevention Officer, during the project's second year, will train at least 75 high school teachers or other personnel to be anti-sexual assault program providers.
9. The Crime Prevention Officer, during the first six (6) months of the project, will survey the three (3) major senior citizens groups in the community for their crime prevention needs perceptions. All offense reports involving persons over 55 years of age will be surveyed by the project. He will develop and present programs based on these surveys during the project remainder.
10. The Crime Prevention Officer and unit supervisor will coordinate with the City Community Development Department regarding adoption of a security element into the local building codes.

These objectives were, in turn, designed to accomplish two first year project goals:

- using 1979 as the basis for comparison, to decrease the number of commercial and residential burglaries by 15%
- to have the program receive a positive response from the community as reflected by an end of the year community approval survey.

The activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project Objectives #1 through #7 were:

- Neighborhood Watch: This will include general information about burglary and the burglar; specific information about burglary and any other prevalent offenses in that area; risk management; security techniques for the home; and techniques for securing the neighborhood (Neighborhood Watch).

Tied to this program will be an expanded Operation ID effort and a home inspection component. The Crime Prevention Officer, using information from computer assisted burglary analysis will develop neighborhood burglary risk profiles. Areas with the highest profiles will be subject to intensive anti-burglary programs including Neighborhood Watch, Operation ID and security inspections where needed. The full time Crime Prevention Officer will allow these programs to be applied to a total high risk neighborhood rather than only in a block or two. It is envisioned that this component will mix the efforts of the Crime Prevention Officer and volunteers.

- Commercial Security Inspections: The second element of the burglary problem solution will attack burglary at the commercial level. The same burglary analysis system will be employed that was used in the residential situation. In addition, sites outside high risk areas that are attractive targets will be identified.

Identified commercial sites will be offered security inspections. It is anticipated that the Crime Prevention Officer will perform most of these inspections unless some volunteers possess specific skills that would enable performance of this rather exacting work. All inspection programs include specific information regarding available security hardware, hardware alternatives, security techniques, recommendations regarding security levels, as well as the hazard level of the particular site. Much of the data gathering will be carried out by volunteers, most likely the Police Cadet Unit.

Objective #8 was to be accomplished by coordinating activities with the local Rape Crisis Center in order to provide training to approximately 35 teachers and 40 teachers aides (second year).

Objective #9, a senior citizen survey to assess their protection needs was to be carried out by surveying a representative sample of senior citizens. A "victim analysis" of all crimes involving persons in the area who are 55 years or older will be conducted and the resulting profile will be used as a basis for the development of new programs to serve the needs of senior citizens.

Finally, Objective #10, was to be accomplished through the participation of the Crime Prevention Officer in a joint planning to include Santa Maria's Director of Community Development. The basis of the officer's advice would be the California Crime Prevention Officers Association Model Ordinance.

Project Accomplishments:

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of each objective (see following Data Summary Sheet).

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives:

Objective #2: The number of anti-robbery inspections is substantially less than planned.

Objective 3a: The number of Neighborhood Watch meetings and the benefits of the self-inspection instruction given at these meetings rendered a separate security inspection component less than cost-effective. Security inspections are carried out by project staff on an "as needed" or request basis.

Objective 3b: Project staff experienced substantial problems in scheduling non-business hours meetings with commercial proprietors. In addition, it was difficult for project staff to win the confidence of many businessmen and, more importantly, to overcome the fairly typical attitude that commercial burglary is largely a problem which their insurance companies must bear.

Objective #8: This objective was designed to be accomplished during the second year of project operation.

Achievement Over Plan:

Objective #5: Due to a greater than expected commitment from both Police Cadets and Exchange Club members, project staff were able to exceed their volunteer recruitment and training goal.

Objective #6: Project staff believe the prime reason for exceeding their yearly goal as of the third quarter was informal or "word of mouth" advertising. Project staff had not anticipated the effectiveness of this advertising nor the interest it generated.

Objective #7: By tying Operation ID to Neighborhood Watch presentations, project staff and volunteers were able to more effectively and extensively provide the community with the opportunity to protect their personal property.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #1	PROJECT OBJECTIVE		SANTA MARIA	
	Recruit, train and use volunteers and paraprofessionals			
	#1) The project will recruit, test, hire and train <u>one</u> para-professional Police Services Aide as a Crime Prevention Officer within the first two months of the project period.	#5) The Crime Prevention Officer will recruit and train a minimum of 25 volunteer crime prevention services providers during the first year of the project. A total of 300 hrs. will be devoted to the project by those volunteers.		
	AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER		
# Recruited	1	40		
# Trained	1	22		
# Hours Worked	62	unknown		

A-51

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #2

Increase Citizen
Involvement

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

SANTA MARIA

#6) The program will
provide a minimum of 50
neighborhood watch presen-
tations in the community.
An estimated 700 persons
will attend these meetings.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Location and
of Anti-Crime
Seminars

63

of Individuals
Attending
Seminars

868

of Volunteers
Recruited

NA

of Newsletters
Printed

of Self-Help
Packages
Distributed



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PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #3

Educate Residents
and Businessess on
Crime Resistance
Approaches

9-75494

SANTA MARIA

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

#8) The Crime Prevention
Officer, during the pro-
ject's second year, will
train at least 75 high
school teachers or other
personnel to be anti-
sexual program providers.
(Training)

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

Programs Developed

0

Packages Developed

Classes Held

of Persons
Attending

of Presentations
Taped

of Ads Developed
T.V., and Radio

Minutes, Air
Time for Ads

Handouts
Distributed

A-53

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #5		SANTA MARIA			
Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly		PROJECT OBJECTIVE			
		#4) The Crime Prevention Officer will perform five inspections on a semi-annual basis to determine the degree of compliance with prevention suggestions. To include a minimum of 5% residential, 20% commercial contacts.	#9) The Crime Prevention Officer, during the first six months of the project will survey the three major senior citizens groups in the community. Review all offense reports involving persons over 55. Develop and present programs.		
		AS OF THIRD QUARTER	AS OF THIRD QUARTER		
# Implemented	NA	Surveys Completed			
# of Participants	39 inspections	NA			A-54
# of Needs Assessments	NA				
# Recruited					
# Trained					
# of Hours Worked/Volunteered					
# of Victims Assisted					
# of Volunteers					
Services Offered	↓	↓			

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #6

Conduct Home and
Business Security
Inspections

SANTA MARIA

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

#2) Anti-robbery inspec-
tions at 25 high risk
commercial locations.

#3a) 75 residential
security inspections.

#3b) 200 commercial
inspections

#7) Provide Operation
ID resources to the
community including
engravers, property
inventory forms and
decals. 300 persons
will avail themselves
of this service.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

of Inspections

9

19

42

NA

AS
of Follow-ups

*

*

*

of Implementations

NA

NA

NA

of Sites Visited

9

19

42

↓

of Equipment
Loans

NA

NA

NA

400

of Persons
Served

16

21

42

700

*Estimated Compliance
Survey indicates 85%
usage = 737 partici-
pants.

PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE #7

Architectural
Standards and
Ordinances

SANTA MARIA

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

#10). The Crime Prevention Officer and unit supervisor will coordinate with the City Community Development Department regarding adoption of a security element into the local building codes.

AS OF THIRD QUARTER

CHRONOLOGY:

MAY - Contacted Dr. Ericson to introduce ordinance to contractors association.

Ericson critiqued ordinance and returned it with comments. Provided copy of ordinance to Exec. Mgr. of Contractors Association

JUNE - Contacted by Exec. Mgr. who said responses so far were favorable. It has been referred to Associate Governmental Affairs Comm.

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PROJECT SUMMARY

County of Sonoma

Grant Award:	\$49,462	Grant Period:	1/1/81 - 12/31/81
Total Project Costs:	\$60,919	Report Period:	1/1/81 - 6/30/81

Background

Sonoma County is located approximately 35 miles north of San Francisco. The county encompasses 1,590 square miles and has a population of 274,445.

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department is responsible for the aid and protection of approximately 45% (123,500) of the county's total population.

In the last ten years the county has experienced an extremely large rate of growth; approximately 75%. Approximately 27,507 or 22% of the current population served by the County Sheriff's Department is 55 years of age or older. Crime analysis shows that a significant number of senior citizens are victims of crime.

The significant increase in the county's population has brought with it an increase in reported crime. Law enforcement manpower within the incorporated areas of Sonoma County have remained at a constant authorized level during the past five years in spite of the population growth. As a result, the crime picture of Part I offenses continues to grow as resources remain constant. As of 1979 robbery, burglary and theft accounted for approximately 90% of all reported seven major offenses. Burglary alone accounted for almost 60% of those reported crimes.

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department has had experience in crime resistance since 1976, and in 1978 developed a Crime Prevention Unit which carried out Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, needs survey and crime prevention lecture activities. Participation in the Community Crime Resistance Program is meant to supplement and extend the range of activities currently operated by the Sheriff's Crime Prevention Unit.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

Project Design

The Sonoma County Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives are as follows:

1. To reduce the rate of property crime in the unincorporated areas of Sonoma County by 5% twelve months after the implementation of this project.
2. To involve 10% of the Sonoma County households in the unincorporated areas in a Neighborhood Watch and/or other anti-burglary crime prevention program within the first year. 25% of these will be households of the low income and elderly.
3. To increase business security inspections 100%, from a projected 120 annually to 240 annually.
4. To train 5% (nine Deputies) of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Patrol and Detective Bureau in Basic Crime Prevention Techniques through a P.O.S.T. approved institute, within twelve months of project implementation.
5. One hundred volunteers will be recruited and trained in Crime Prevention during the first 12 months. It is expected that the volunteers will work a minimum of 500 hours.
6. The Community Involvement Coordinator, during the first twelve months of the program will appear on the local TV station (Channel 6) and two local radio stations to explain the program to the listening and viewing audiences.
7. There will be a minimum of four anti-crime seminars held during the first twelve months of the Program.
8. At least two training seminars will be held during the first twelve months, with training specifically relating to the elderly and their specific needs. It is anticipated that there will be at least fifty participants. A total of eight hours will be allocated for this training.
9. Three hundred homes representing six hundred elderly persons will be contacted and served during the first twelve months of the program.

Further, the general goal of the project is the development and promotion of a community consciousness of the means available to prevent and resist crime. Another goal is to develop a self-sustaining program of community volunteers who are trained in providing crime prevention services throughout the County.

The methods and activities which were to lead to the accomplishment of project objectives were:

- A media campaign: To increase the community's knowledge of crime prevention, crime prevention techniques and their knowledge of the Criminal Justice System the grant funded Community Involvement Coordinator with the assistance of the grant funded Community Involvement Technician would prepare monthly TV spots on local television, concentrating on aspects of home security, the Criminal Justice System, the Sheriff's Department, Courts, and trends in Sonoma County crime. These persons would further develop weekly radio spots on aspects of trends in crimes to prevent the listener from becoming a victim, etc., and prepare weekly crime prevention tip information for circulation in the local newspapers.
- Assessment of high-risk neighborhoods: With the assistance of community-based and service organization, high risk neighborhoods were to be canvassed. The goal of this program was to be the distribution of security and crime prevention materials, especially to the elderly. Linkage into community-based organizations was to be developed by the Community Involvement Coordinator and his supporting staff. One representative from each of the community-based organizations will be established. Through these Community Involvement Group Leaders, the Community Involvement Coordinator will develop training programs intended to respond to the crime prevention needs of the organization-client population. The Community Involvement Group Leader, working in conjunction with the Community Involvement Coordinator, will develop Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, and other proven crime prevention programs within their sphere of influence.

In addition, uniformed crime prevention officers, which were to include the Citizen Involvement Coordinator, were to be present to field questions regarding crime prevention material, the criminal justice system and the Sheriff's Department operations. The trailer and community involvement staff will make appearances throughout local fairs and exhibitions. The Community Involvement Coordinator was also to contact business clubs in the area with the objective of establishing training courses for businessmen in the area of business security inspection. Once trained, these businessmen volunteers will be directed to their peers in the business world to conduct business security inspections. Similar to the peer helping peer concept of the planned elderly crime prevention program, the businessmen will physically conduct business inspections.

- In-house training: Within the first grant year, nine deputies were to be sent to the POST approved Basic Crime Prevention School in Long Beach, for the purpose of developing crime prevention expertise. Upon completion of their training, these Deputies were to complete home and business security checks on all reported burglaries as they occur on the Deputies' shifts.

Project Accomplishments:

Even though the Sonoma County CCR Program project has only completed two quarters of its program year, it has made significant progress toward its overall goal and objectives. This progress includes:

Objective #5: To recruit and train 100 volunteers in Crime Prevention and to provide 500 hours of volunteer help.

As of the second quarter of project operation the recruitment of volunteers has been exceeded by 18 and the number of hours of help exceeded by 91 hours.

Objective #6: The Community Involvement Coordinator will appear on the local TV station and two local radio stations to explain the program to the listening and viewing audiences.

As of the second quarter, TV Channel 50 and Radio Stations KTOB and KSRO have worked cooperatively with project staff in developing press releases and crime prevention messages for use on their special TV and radio segments. A weekly column in local newspapers has also been dedicated to the dissemination of crime prevention information.

Objective #9: Three hundred homes representing six hundred elderly persons will be contacted and served during the first twelve months of the program.

As of the second quarter of project operation 400 seniors have taken part in crime prevention presentations.

OBJECTIVE #1 Recruit, train and use volunteers and paraprofessionals	PROJECT OBJECTIVE			
	SONOMA COUNTY			
	Objective #5: One hundred (100) volun- teers will be recruited and trained in Crime Pre- vention, and will work a minimum of 500 hours.			
	AS OF SECOND QUARTER			
# Recruited	118			
A-61 # Trained	58			
# Hours Worked	591			

OBJECTIVE #2 Increase Citizen Involvement	PROJECT OBJECTIVE				SONOMA COUNTY
	Objective #2: To involve 10% of the Sonoma County households in the unincorporated area in Neighborhood Watch and/or other anti- burglary crime prevention program; 25% low income/ elderly persons				
	AS OF SECOND QUARTER				
# of Anti-Crime Seminars	82				A-62
# of Individuals Attending Seminars	2,285				
# of Volunteers Recruited	116				
# of Newsletters Printed	5,325				
# of Self-Help Packages Distributed	2,934				

OBJECTIVE #3

Educate Residents
and Businessess on
Crime Resistance
Approaches

SONOMA COUNTY

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

	Objective #6:	Objective #7:	Objective #8:	
	The Community Involvement Coordinator will appear on the local TV station (Channel 6) and two local radio stations to explain the program.	There will be a minimum of four anti-crime seminars held during the first twelve months of the program.	At least two training seminars will be held with training specifically relating to the elderly and their specific needs; eight hours for fifty participants.	
	AS OF SECOND QUARTER	AS OF SECOND QUARTER	AS OF SECOND QUARTER	
Programs Developed	55 radio appearances 24 television appearances	2		
Packages Developed	6	n/a	n/a	
Classes Held	n/a	2	n/a	
# of Persons Attending	200	n/a	n/a	
# of Presentations Taped	45 radio 26 television	n/a	n/a	
# of Ads Developed T.V., and Radio	11 radio 3 television	n/a	n/a	
# Minutes, Air Time for Ads	366 radio 143 television	n/a	n/a	
Handouts	n/a	n/a		

A-63

OBJECTIVE #4 Train Peace Officers in Community Orientation and Crime Prevention	SONOMA COUNTY		
	PROJECT OBJECTIVE		
	Objective #4: To train 5% (nine Deputies) of the Sonoma County Sheriff Patrol and Detective Bureau in Basic Crime Prevention Techniques through a P.O.S.T. approved institute.		
	AS OF SECOND QUARTER		
# of Presentations	n/a		A-64
# of Students	5 Deputy Sheriffs 1 Reserve Deputy		

SONOMA COUNTY

OBJECTIVE #5

Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Objective #9:

Three hundred (300) homes representing six hundred elderly persons will be contacted and served during the first twelve months of the program.

AS OF SECOND QUARTER

Implemented

14 presentations

A-65 # of Participants

340

of Needs Assessments

5

Recruited

6

Trained

6

of Hours Worked/Volunteered

80

of Victims Assisted

10 referrals from patrol deputies

of Volunteers

6

Services Offered

Home Security
Coin Games

OBJECTIVE #6 Conduct Home and Business Security Inspections	SONOMA COUNTY			
	<u>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</u>			
	Objective #3: To increase business security inspections 100%, from a projected 120 to 240 annually.			
	AS OF SECOND QUARTER			
# of Inspections	27			
# of Follow-ups	n/a			A-66
# of Implementations	n/a			
# of Sites Visited	104			
# of Equipment Loans	28 engravers loaned 3 crime prevention movie loans 1 crime prevention video tape loaned 4 Public Service Announcement tapes loaned to local radio and television			
# of Persons Served	n/a			

Assembly Bill No. 2971

CHAPTER 578

An act to add and repeal Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13840) to Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, relating to community crime resistance.

[Approved by Governor September 5, 1978. Filed with Secretary of State September 6, 1978.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2971, Levine. Crime resistance.

Under existing law the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the California Council on Criminal Justice have various powers and duties relative generally to the improvement of criminal justice and to delinquency prevention including the dispersal of federal funds for approved programs.

This bill would further create a California Crime Resistance Task Force in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to advise relative to crime resistance and prevention programs.

The California Council on Criminal Justice would be encouraged to make funds available from the local share of federal money under its control to carry out the bill's provisions.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13840) is added to Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, to read:

CHAPTER 5. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

13840. The Legislature hereby finds the resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires the cooperation of both community and law enforcement officials; and that successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders shall be identified and given recognition. In enacting this chapter, the Legislature intends to recognize successful crime resistance and prevention programs, disseminate successful techniques and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems.

13841. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Community" means cities, counties, or combinations thereof.

(b) "Elderly or senior citizen" means individuals 55 years of age or older.

13842. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal

Ch. 578

— 2 —

Justice Planning an advisory group entitled, "The California Crime Resistance Task Force." All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the Executive Director of such office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes. Differences between applicants and the executive director on matters relating to the award or curtailment of funding decisions will be resolved by the California Council on Criminal Justice in accordance with its appeals procedure.

(b) The crime resistance task force, to consist of not more than 16 members, shall be composed of two elected city officials, two elected county officials, six community members, and six law enforcement officials designated by the Governor in recognition of successful endeavors in the area of crime prevention and other forms of crime resistance. When this chapter takes effect the existing members of the Crime Resistance Task Force shall continue as full members.

(c) Members of the task force shall assist the Governor and the California Council on Criminal Justice in furthering citizen involvement in local law enforcement and crime resistance efforts.

(d) The California Crime Resistance Task Force shall be chaired by the Governor or his designated representative.

(e) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall serve as secretary of the task force. He shall accept and administer on behalf of the task force any funds made available to the crime resistance program.

(f) Funds awarded under this program as local assistance grants shall not be subject to review as specified in Section 14780 of the Government Code.

13843. (a) Allocation and award of funds made available under this act shall be made upon application to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. All applications shall be reviewed and evaluated by the crime resistance task force in accordance with its established criteria, policy, and procedures. Applications deemed appropriate for funding consideration and those deemed not appropriate for funding will be transmitted, with explanatory comments to the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

(b) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by the California Crime Resistance Task Force as set forth in Sections 13844 and 13845. Applications receiving funding under this section shall be selected from among those deemed appropriate for funding by the crime resistance task force. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844 shall, in the aggregate, be included among program activities

APPENDIX B

in local assistance grants receiving not less than 50 percent of funds available under this chapter.

(c) No single award of funds under this chapter shall exceed a maximum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for a 12-month grant period. It is intended that at least eight local project awards will be supported with funds made available under this chapter.

(d) Funds disbursed under this chapter shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Community Crime Resistance Program, be made available to support crime resistance programs in local law enforcement agencies.

(e) Within 90 days following the effective date of this chapter and in consultation with the California Crime Resistance Task Force, the executive director shall prepare and issue written program and administrative guidelines and procedures for the California Community Crime Resistance Program, consistent with this chapter. In addition to all other formal requirements that may apply to the enactment of such guidelines and procedures, a complete and final draft of them shall be submitted no later than 60 days following the effective date of this chapter to the Chairpersons of the Criminal Justice Committee of the Assembly and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the California Legislature.

(f) Annually, commencing November 1, 1978, the executive director shall prepare a report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and results obtained from the California Community Crime Resistance Program.

13844. (a) Local projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program shall include at least three (3) of the following activities:

(1) Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not limited to, education, training and victim and witness assistance programs.

(2) Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community based resident-sponsored anticrime programs.

(3) Home and business security inspections.

(4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

(5) Prevention of sexual assaults.

(6) Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.

(7) Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention.

(b) Those activities which shall be included in approved programs are:

(1) The use of volunteers or paraprofessions to assist local law enforcement agencies in implementing and conducting community crime resistance programs.

(2) The applicant's commitment to continue the citizen involvement program with local funds after they have been developed and implemented with state moneys.

13845. Criteria for selection of communities to receive funding shall include consideration of, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Compliance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844.

(2) The rate of reported crime, by type, including, but not limited to, the seven major offenses, in the community making the application.

(3) The number of elderly citizens residing in the community.

(4) The number and ratio of elderly crime victims compared to the total senior citizen population in that community.

(5) The display of efforts of cooperation between the community and their local law enforcement agency in dealing with the crime problem.

(6) Demonstrated effort on the part of the applicant to show how funds that may be awarded under this program may be coordinated or consolidated with other local, state or federal funds available for the activities set forth in Section 13844.

13846. (a) Evaluation and monitoring of all grants made under this section shall be the responsibility of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

(b) Information on successful programs shall be made available and relayed to other California communities through the California Crime Resistance Task Force technical assistance procedures.

SEC. 2. The California Council on Criminal Justice is encouraged to make funds available from the local share of federal money under its control to carry out this act.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this act shall remain operative only until January 1, 1983, and on such date is repealed.

SEC. 4. The crime rate in California has substantially increased over a 10-year period. The rate of increase over the last five years has been 20 percent (20%); and over the last 10 years has been at a rate of 93 percent (93%). This represents an average increase of almost 10 percent (10%) per year. The types of crime resistance activities to be supported under this act have generally been demonstrated to have a substantial and rapid effect in reducing local crime incidence.

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COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROJECTS

CITY OR COUNTY	CONTACT PERSON & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	PROJECT DIRECTOR
DALY CITY	DANIEL GILBRECH -OR- KNUD OVE KNUDSEN Anti-Crime League 101 Acton Street Daly City, CA 94014	(415) 584-1099 (415) 586-3977 (Home)	DANIEL GILBRECH
FAIRFIELD	GARY EBERLE -OR- CAPT. WAYNE PAUL Fairfield Dept. of Public Safety Crime Prevention Unit 1000 Webster Street Fairfield, CA 94583	(707) 425-1035, Ext. 266	GARY EBERLE
LAGUNA BEACH	TIM MILLER -OR- LAURA MANUKIAN Laguna Beach P.D. Crime Prevention 505 Forest Avenue Laguna Beach, CA 92651	(714) 497-3311, Ext. 282	JON SPARKS, Chief of Police
MANHATTAN BEACH	JOSEPH ABOWITT -OR- BOB PARISI City Hall 1400 Highland Manhattan Beach, CA 90266	(213) 545-5621, Ext. 351-or-361	JOSEPH ABOWITT
ONTARIO	DAWN DARINGTON Ontario Police Dept. Crime Prevention for Seniors 200 N. Cherry Ontario, CA 91761	(714) 988-6481, Ext. 253	BILL ALWIN, Captain
SAN JOSE	LT. DON TRUJILLO San Jose Police Dept. Crime Prevention Unit 201 W. Mission Street San Jose, CA 95103	(408) 277-4133	JOSEPH McNAMARA, Chief of Police
SANTA MARIA	CAPT. MIKE FARRELL PENNY PASTORE Santa Maria P.D. Crime Prevention 110 E. Cook Street Santa Maria, CA 93454	(805) 928-3781 Ext. 276-or-291	JOSEPH CENTENO, Chief of Police
SONOMA	FRANK RIGGS Sonoma County Sheriff's Dept. Crime Prevention 255 Mendocino Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95406	(707) 527-3107	MIKE FERGUSON

The purpose of the following questionnaire is to assist your city, county and the state in designing the most effective crime prevention program possible. Your responses are important. Without them it will be difficult to accurately describe the value of your local crime prevention efforts.

Thank you for your cooperation.

1. How long have you been a part of the program? _____

2. What were your reasons for becoming part of the Program? (Please check any number of boxes.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim of robbery and/or burglary | <input type="checkbox"/> Television, radio, billboard ads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Past participation in a similar program | <input type="checkbox"/> Project staff presentations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendation of friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendation of neighbors | |

3. Please give a brief description of your program and your overall opinion of how well it is working. _____

4. Which of the following are the most important reasons for your overall opinion noted above? (Please check any number of boxes and place an X on the rating line which best describes your opinion.)

	EXCELLENT	POOR
<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledgeable Staff	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Security Inspection	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Presentations/Meetings	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Length of Presentations/Meetings	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance in Obtaining Security Devices	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Participation of Law Enforcement Officers	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Increased Neighborhood Unity	----- -----	----- -----
<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased Neighborhood Crime	----- -----	----- -----

5. Did you receive specific recommendations on personal security and/or property protection? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, have you carried out the recommendations? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, why not? _____

6. Do you believe that the program so far has lived up to its potential?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please describe what you believe is the program's potential and the reasons for its not achieving its potential. _____

Survey Schedule for Non-Participating Households

"Your neighborhood has been chosen as a survey area. The purpose of this survey is to assist your city in designing a more effective crime prevention program. Your responses are important and will be part of a statewide study of crime prevention programs. No identification of any kind will be asked for or used, and your responses will remain completely confidential. Thank you for your cooperation."

1. I feel that the crime problem in my neighborhood is:

- ☐ very serious
☐ serious
☐ a problem, but no worse than other neighborhoods in the city
☐ not serious

2. The most serious type of crime in my neighborhood is: _____

3. In the last year the crime problem in my neighborhood has:

- ☐ decreased
☐ increased
☐ not changed

4. The most important reason for the level of crime in my neighborhood is:
(Circle either "presence" or "absence" for each response.)

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> police patrols | presence | absence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> criminals living in area | presence | absence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anti-crime program in area | presence | absence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interest of neighbors | presence | absence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ | | |

5. In my neighborhood I feel: (answer any number)

- ☐ safe all of the time
☐ safe only during the day
☐ afraid to go out at night alone
☐ afraid to go out at any time alone

6. I have been a victim of a crime in my neighborhood:

- ☐ never
☐ once
☐ twice
☐ more than twice

7. Since living in this neighborhood I have:

- ☐ been contacted by a crime prevention program
☐ contacted a local crime prevention program
☐ received help from a local crime prevention program
☐ never heard of or received help from any crime prevention program

name of prevention program if contact has been made: _____

Cuestionario para caseros que Cuidan la Vencidad

El proposito del siguiente cuestionario es para asistir su ciudad, condado y el estado en designando el mas efectivo programa de prevencion de crimen posible. Su respuestas son importante. Sin ellos sera dificil describir precisamente el valor de sus esfuerzos del prevencion de crimen local..

Muchas gracias por su cooperacion.

1. Cuanto tiempo ha sido usted parte de el programa? _____

2. Que fueron sus razones por llegar hacer parte de el programa? (Por favor de marcar cualquier numero en las cajas)

- ☐ victima de hurto y/o robo
☐ participacion en un pasado programa semejante
☐ recomendacion de amigos
☐ recomendacion de vecinos
☐ television, radio, carteleros
☐ presentaciones de Proyecto empleadas
☐ Otra cosa (por favor de especificar) _____

3. Por favor de un descripcion breve de su programa y su opinion overal de que bien esta trabajando. _____

4. Cuales de las siguientes son las mas importante razones por su opinion overal notado arriba? (por favor de marcar cualquier numero de cajas y ponga una X en la linea rango que mejor describe su opinion.)

- | | EXCELENTE | POBRE |
|--|-------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Empleados sabientes | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calidad de Inspeccion seguridad | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calidad de Presentaciones/Juntas | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duracion de Presentaciones/Juntas | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asistencia en obteniendo aparatos seguridades | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Participacion de forzoso oficiales de ley | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aumentado Unidad de la Vencidad | -----+----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diminucion Crimen de la Vencidad | -----+----- | |

5. Recibio recomendaciones especificas en seguridad personal y/o proteccion de propiedad? Si ☐ No ☐

Si, si ha llevado a cabar las recomendaciones? Si ☐ No ☐
Si no, Porque no? _____

6. Cre usted que el programa hasta hura a vivido de acuerdo con su potencial?

Si ☐ No ☐

Si no, por favor de describir lo que cre usted es la potencial de el programa y las razones por no haber llevado a cabo su potencial. _____

Horario de Estudio para Caseros que no Participan

"Su Vencidad se a escogido como una area de estudio. El propósito de este estudio es para asistir su ciudad en designando un programa prevencion de crimen mas efectivo. Sus respuestas son importante y seran parte del estudio por todas partes del estado de las programas de prevencion crimenes. No identificación de cualquier si irá a pedir ni usar, y sus respuestas permaneceran completamente confidencial. Muchas gracias por su cooperación.

1. Yo pienso que la problema crimen en esta vencidad es:

- ☐ muy serio
- ☐ serio
- ☐ un problema, pero no tan peor como otras vencidades en la ciudad
- ☐ no serio

2. El mas serio tipo de problema crimen en mi vencidad es: _____

3. En el año pasado el problema crimen en mi vencidad a:

- ☐ Aumentado ..
- ☐ Diminuciado
- ☐ no a cambiado

4. La mas importante rason por el llano de crimen en mi vencidad es:
(círule cualquiea de los dos "presencia" o "ausencia" por cada respuesta.)

- | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> patrulla policia | presencia | ausencia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> criminales viviendo en la area | presencia | ausencia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anti-crimen programa en la area | presencia | ausencia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interes de vacinos | presencia | ausencia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> otra _____ | | |

5. En mi vencidad yu me siento: (conteste cualquier numero)

- ☐ seguro todo el tiempo
- ☐ seguro solamente durante el dia
- ☐ miedo de salir solo/sala en la noche
- ☐ miedo de salir solo/sala a cualquier

6. Yo hecido un victimo de crimen en mi vencidad:

- ☐ nunca
- ☐ una vez
- ☐ dos veces
- ☐ mas de una vez

7. Desde que e vivido en esta vencidad yo e:

- ☐ estado en contacto con un programa de prevencion de crimero
 - ☐ estado en contacto con un programa local de prevencion de crimen
 - ☐ recibido ayuda de un programa local de prevencion de crimen
 - ☐ nunca e oido de o e reciuído ayuda de algun programa de prevencion de crimen
- nombre de programa de prevencion si a hecho contactocon _____

OBJECTIVE #1 Recruit, train and use volunteers and paraprofessionals # Recruited # Trained # Hours Worked				

<p>OBJECTIVE #2</p> <p>Increase Citizen Involvement.</p>				
Location and # of Anti-Crime Seminars				
# of Individuals Attending Seminars				
# of Volunteers Recruited				
# of Newsletters Printed				
# of Self-Help Packages Distributed				

Educate Residents
and Business on
Crime Resistance
Approaches

D-7	Crime Resistance Approaches				
	Programs Developed				
	Packages Developed				
	Classes Held				
	# of Persons Attending				
	# of Presentations Taped				
	# of Ads Developed T.V., and Radio				
	# Minutes, Air Time for Ads				
	Handouts Distributed				

OBJECTIVE #4
Train Peace Officers
in Community Orientation and Crime
Prevention

of Presentations

of Students

D-8

Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly

OBJECTIVE #5				
	Establish Comprehensive Crime Programs for the Elderly			
D-9	# Implemented			
	# of Participants			
	# of Needs Assessments			
	# Recruited			
	# Trained			
	# of Hours Worked/Volunteered			
	# of Victims Assisted			
	# of Volunteers			
	Services Offered			

OBJECTIVE #6 Conduct Home and Business Security Inspections				
# of Inspections				
# of Follow-ups				D-10
# of Implementations				
# of Sites Visited				
# of Equipment Loans				
# of Persons Served				

Architectural Standards and Ordinances

D-77

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
7171 BOWLING DRIVE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95823

March 27, 1980

TO: CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS AND SHERIFFS, COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICERS AND CITY MANAGERS, AND OTHER INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

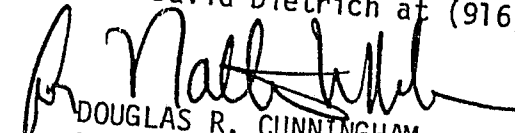
Chapter 578 of the 1978 Statutes (AB 2971, Levine) authorizes the California Community Crime Resistance Program. Approximately \$500,000 of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds and \$500,000 state general funds, have been dedicated to implement this program. This will allow approximately \$250,000 per year for two years to go directly to local crime prevention programs.

This Request for Proposal (RFP) specifically deals with community crime prevention projects authorized under this statute. We expect to recommend funding of approximately five projects in California. The enclosed RFP consists of three sections; the Request for Proposal, the Program Guidelines (marked Attachment A), and the Proposal Format and Instructions (marked Attachments B, C, D, E). In order to qualify for funding an agency's proposal must conform to all the requirements set forth in these documents.

Please note that the RFP and related documents specify that all project proposals must be received by OCJP, 7171 Bowling Drive, Sacramento 95823, no later than 5:00 p.m., Friday, May 16, 1980. OCJP reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. It is the applicants responsibility to make sure that the proposals are received by OCJP no later than the date and time noted above.

OCJP has sent this RFP directly to agencies that have expressed an interest in the program or otherwise appear to qualify for participation. It has also been sent to all Regional and Local Criminal Justice Planning Units.

If you require additional information or have any questions relating to this RFP process, please contact Nancy Jones or David Dietrich at (916) 445-0317.


DOUGLAS R. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Director

Telephone: (916) 445-9156

DRC:ls

cc: All Local and Regional Criminal Justice Planning Unit Directors
All Crime Resistance Task Force Members

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY
CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has recently approved an OCJP request to use \$500,000 in prior years' funds to combine or consolidate with \$500,000 of FY 1979-80 State general funds to implement the California Community Crime Resistance Program. At this time, the Crime Resistance Task Force has decided to commit the \$500,000 in State General funds to initially fund five projects for two years. The remaining \$500,000 will be held in reserve to fund other activities or additional projects at a later date. Should the Crime Resistance Task Force decide to fund additional projects, those projects may be selected from the responses to this RFP.

The California Community Crime Resistance Program was developed to recognize successful crime resistance/prevention programs, disseminate successful techniques and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems. The program is designed to encourage communities¹ to implement a crime prevention program using volunteers or paraprofessionals assisting local law enforcement agencies in implementing and conducting community crime resistance programs.

More complete information about the program background is contained in Sections I and II of the Program Guidelines.

The California Community Crime Resistance Program Guidelines (Attachment A) are incorporated as part of this RFP, which updates the Program Guidelines.

¹According to the Statute, "Communities" means cities, counties or combinations thereof.

regarding funding guidelines, grant duration and grant-size limitations. The Guidelines were developed with the assistance of the California Crime Resistance Task Force and were submitted for review to the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) and the appropriate oversight committees of the California Legislature. Any subsequent references to "The Guidelines" will refer to this Attachment. The Program Guidelines also contain copies of the pertinent statute.

II. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION

Information about the program description, objectives and components is contained on pages 6-10 in Section II of the Program Guidelines.

III. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Basic eligibility criteria for submitting proposals is detailed on pages 12, 13, and 14 of the Program Guidelines.

IV. FUNDING GUIDELINES AND ALLOCATIONS

Funding will be limited to a maximum of 24-months. However, applicants should note that, if 12 months after the grant is awarded, their project is operational and is successfully meeting its objectives based on an interim evaluation, the balance of the monies to continue the project for 12 more months will be available for expenditure.

The statute and the guidelines limit funds available for any one project to a maximum of \$250,000 for a 24-month period, or \$125,000 for 12 months. In view of the limited total amount of funds available (\$500,000 for a two-year period), a minimum of five projects will be funded immediately.

Applicants shall follow the grant size limitations outlined below in preparing their proposals. The amount of funds an applicant is eligible to apply for is determined by the population served. There is a 10% hard or "cash" match requirement for the first year and a 20% cash match requirement for the second year.

<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Amount of Funds Eligible for per Yr.</u>	<u># of Grants to be Awarded</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>
Under 50,000	\$30,000 x 2 yrs. = \$60,000	2 =	\$120,000
50,000 to 150,000	50,000 x 2 yrs. = 100,000	2 =	200,000
Over 150,000	90,000 x 2 yrs. = 180,000	1 =	<u>180,000</u>
TOTAL: 5 Grants =			\$500,000/2 year period

Applicants are advised that if they are successful in receiving a grant award, they must comply with the conditions and procedures set for them in the OCJP Subgrantee Handbook, as amended. Copies of this document are available for review at OCJP, or may be examined at regional or local criminal justice planning offices. (A roster of these offices is contained in Attachment F.)

V. PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

A. CONTENT

Proposals must be submitted to OCJP in the form set forth in Section VIII below. To make the proposal review process more manageable, the narrative portion of the proposal must not exceed 20 typewritten double-spaced pages. Additional supporting documentation may be included as appendices, if necessary.

B. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

1. The Project Summary Sheet (Attachment B) must be submitted along with the proposal. Project summaries are published in the CCCJ Bulletin as required by state law.
2. Proposals along with Project Summary Sheets must be received at OCJP no later than 5:00 p.m., Friday, May 16, 1980. Four copies must be submitted to:

Office of Criminal Justice Planning
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823

Attention: Nancy Jones
RFP Response

IT IS THE APPLICANTS' RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE THAT BOTH THE PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET AND THE PROPOSAL ARE RECEIVED AT OCJP NO LATER THAN THE DATE AND TIME NOTED ABOVE. IF A PROJECT SUMMARY IS NOT SUBMITTED, AS REQUESTED, THEN THE PROPOSAL CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY OCJP.

VI. GRANT CONDITIONS

All projects approved for funding by CCCJ must comply with OCJP Standard Grant Conditions. These Conditions are contained in the Subgrantee Handbook and are available for review at regional or local planning offices. Copies may be obtained from OCJP upon notification of project approval for funding.

VII. PROJECT REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

A detailed description of the selection process is outlined on pages 15-20 in Sections III B and C of the Program Guidelines. The Crime Resistance Task Force and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning reserve the right to reject any and all proposals submitted in response to this RFP.

A. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ASSESSING PROPOSALS

1. Initial Screening Process

All proposals will be initially screened by OCJP staff to verify on-time receipt and compliance with the requirements of this RFP. This initial screening will serve as a means for establishing eligibility, interest, and the apparent ability of communities to successfully plan and conduct a project meeting the requirements of the Statute and the Program Guidelines. The criteria which will be used in the initial screening process is summarized on pages 17 and 18 of the Program Guidelines.

2. Proposal Assessment

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning staff, with the assistance of the Crime Resistance Task Force, will review all eligible project proposals and rate them in accordance with criteria developed by OCJP and the Task Force. This phase of the selection process will consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- Does the concept paper follow the format prescribed in Attachment C?
- Is the problem or need being dealt with clearly specified and substantiated with valid data or supporting information? Are data sources identified?
- Are project costs reasonable in relation to the activity to be undertaken, the services to be provided, or the number of clients to be served?

- Is the implementing agency experienced in the proposed service-delivery area? Do project leaders have training or experience in their area of responsibility?
- Are project objectives for the 12-month grant period well defined, feasible, practical, important, measurable? Is the desired impact of change stated?
- Is there a demonstrated effort to show how applicant's proposed funds may be coordinated or consolidated with other State, Federal or Local funds?
- Is there a reasonable assurance that funding beyond that provided from State and LEAA assistance is possible?
- Is the proposal consistent with the provisions of AB 2971 and other related policies and procedures developed by the Crime Resistance Task Force and OCJP as set forth in the Program Guidelines and this RFP?

B. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING FINAL FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Final Rating Procedure

The final rating procedure will consider the criteria outlined on pages 18-20 of the Guidelines, along with others that may be developed by OCJP and the Task Force. Heavy emphasis will be placed on the applicant's capabilities to implement a crime resistance program, the magnitude of the crime problem in the target area, the technical merits of the proposed project, and the display of cooperation and coordination between community organizations, businesses and their local law enforcement agencies in crime prevention efforts.

Proposals must describe a well-planned project which incorporates practical and achievable features in support of local crime resistance activities. In this regard, the proposed time-table, organizational structure, relationships with other agencies and community organizations and documentation of other funds being used are important considerations. Documented evidence of a solid working relationship between the local law enforcement agency and community organizations dealing in crime resistance and/or community improvement will also enhance the applicant's proposal.

2. Funding Recommendations

After the final rating procedure is completed, OCJP and the Task Force will rank each proposal in priority order. These recommendations will be made by using information resulting from the proposal review procedure and the criteria developed for this program. Funding recommendations will then be sent to the CCCJ, which will exercise final approval on all grant awards.

VIII. PROPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMAT

Proposals are to be submitted in accordance with the instructions provided in Attachment D. As noted previously, four copies of the proposal and the Project Summary Sheet must be received at OCJP by 5:00 p.m., May 16, 1980. The four copies must be submitted to:

Office of Criminal Justice Planning
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823

Attention: Nancy Jones
RFP Response

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM
PROPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMAT

(Page 1, Cover Sheet)

1. TITLE OF PROJECT

2. APPLICANT

Agency (Local Unit of Government)

Address

Contact Person

Phone Number

3. IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

Agency or Community Organization

Address

Project Director/Manager

Phone Number

4. ANTICIPATED PROJECT PERIOD

(Indicate the proposed 24-month grant period.)

PROPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

The balance of the proposal instructions generally follow the Standard Grant application format which must be submitted by those applicants who are selected for funding. Thus, if these instructions are carefully followed, preparation of the formal grant application will be a relatively simple procedure. Page and paragraph numbers prescribed henceforth should be followed to insure consistency with any subsequent application submittal.

Page 3 Equal Employment Opportunity Certification

[Not required at this time]

Page 4 Environmental Impact Statement

[Not required at this time]

Page 5 Local Governing Body Resolution

[Not required at this time]

Page 6 [Appropriate budget pages are attached to these instructions. Attachment E]

PROJECT BUDGET. The project budget forms the basis of both management by applicant and fiscal control and audit by OCJP. The budget form must be completed in detail, with amounts rounded to the nearest whole dollar in the cost column. The budget must be in line item detail with each line item showing the basis for computation of the cost along with a justification and explanation of the budget items. The budget must cover the entire 12 month project period.

Immediately following each line item, the applicant should set forth data used to arrive at the cost estimate and such further breakdown or detail as may be needed to understand the manner in which it was computed. There should be enough explanation of each item of planned expenditure to indicate why it is necessary for the proper conduct of the project. Both federal regulations and OCJP fiscal directives contain many restrictions on allowable costs and budget practices. These directions are specified in the Subgrantee's Handbook, available at Local or Regional Planning Offices, or at OCJP.

The extent and type of detail and explanation in the budget will depend on the financial structure and the particular needs of the project. The important consideration is that all components and items of the budget be explained with sufficient clarity to permit its evaluation by those who are responsible for the review of the proposal.

Where continuation sheets are needed in any category, number them 6a, 6b, 6c, etc.

A. Personal Services. In this section list each position filled by employees of the project or the implementing agency. List each position by title and show the percentage of time devoted to the project. If the person is employed part-time, either the hourly rate and the number of hours devoted to the project, (i.e., Probation Officer, \$8.00/hr. for 10 hours = \$80) or the yearly salary and the percentage of his working time devoted to the project (i.e., Probation Officer, 50% x \$18,000/yr. = \$9,000). Job specifications for all positions must be included in the Attachment.

Justify each position and explain the duties and the relationship to the project:

EXAMPLE: STENOGRAPHER CLERK. \$400.00 per 80 hour pay period x 26 pay periods = \$10,400
 One full-time stenographer under the supervision of the Project Team Leader to provide clerical support for entire project team. A minimum of 18 months clerical experience is required for this position, and applicants must meet typing and shorthand requirements established by the city.

Page 7 Items:

B. Benefits. Itemize each benefit by type and percentage of salaries (i.e., Public Employees Retirement System @ 2.3% 100,000 = \$2,800). Where you have two classes of employees, such as in law enforcement which receive different types and percentages of benefits, list each type separately (i.e., Sworn, Non-Sworn, Management, Hourly, etc.). Sick leave, vacation and holidays are not computed as employee benefits.

Page 8 Items:

C. Travel. Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose and show the basis for computation (i.e., Conference on Juvenile Justice, San Francisco, 300 miles @ .17/mile = \$51, 2 days per diem @ \$40/day = \$80. In training projects where travel and subsistence are included, this should be listed separately, indicating the number of trainees and unit costs involved. Tuition expenses are to be listed in this section. All items must be justified as to purpose and cost.

When the project plans to use cars from a car pool or garage (State, County, or City) and there is an established rate based upon mileage, these items should be budgeted in the travel category.

The Subgrantee Handbook explains allowable travel expenses and guidelines for expenditures. Consult the appropriate sections to determine if applicants are allowed to use their own formal travel policies or those contained in the Manual. The applicant must state which policies and procedures it will follow.

Page 9 Items:

- D. Consultant Services. Consultant services must be in accordance with the Subgrantee Handbook. Consultant services are contract services performed by individuals and organizations.

List each type of consultant and the specific services to be rendered, the proposed fee rates per hour, and the total number of hours devoted to the project. The maximum rate allowable without prior approval is \$16.87 per hour, up to \$135.00 per 8-hour day. However, the consultant who will provide the quality of service required at the most reasonable rate should be used.

Page 10 Items:

- E. Construction. Not Applicable.

Page 11 Items:

- F. Operating Expenses. List items within this category by major type (i.e., office supplies, training materials, research forms, equipment maintenance, equipment rental, telephone and postage, etc.), and show the basis for computation (i.e., Postage, \$50/month x 12 months = \$600). Large items within these major types should be separately listed and justified.

Where Federally approved rates are used as the basis for charging indirect costs, a copy of the Federal agency approval document must accompany the application. Such approved rates establish the maximum percentage OCJP may allow, and OCJP may permit a lower rate if circumstances warrant. For those projects being implemented by local governments, indirect costs not in excess of ten percent of direct labor costs (excluding fringe benefits) or five percent of total direct costs may be allowed without further substantiation. (LEAA Guidelines M 7100, 1A Chapter 3 paragraph 45).

If the project plans to use vehicles from a car pool or garage (State County or City) and only actual expenses (i.e., gas, oil, repairs, etc.) are to be charged to the project, then this item should be budgeted in this category. All car rentals from private firms should also be budgeted in this category.

Rented or leased equipment must be budgeted as an operating expense.

Confidential expenditures and data processing equipment rental or purchase are allowable only with the specific prior approval of OCJP and LEAA. Applications for such prior approval may be obtained from local or regional planning offices.

Page 12 Items:

- G. Equipment. Equipment is basically defined as non-expendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$100 or more. The basic definition is modified to include

tangible items with a cost of less than \$100 which require special protection (e.g., chairs, bookcases, credenzas, etc.).

List each item of equipment separately with the unit cost (e.g., 3 mobile radios, \$1,300 each x 3 = \$3,900; 3 desks, \$125 each x 3 = \$375; 3 chairs, \$80 each x 3 = \$240) and describe its specifications. All taxes and installation costs included in the purchase of items of equipment must be budgeted in the equipment category.

Rented or leased equipment is an operating expense and must be budgeted in that category.

Applicants are discouraged from including large equipment purchases, unless they are necessary and can be justified for program implementation or operation.

16. PROJECT TOTAL (Page 12)

Enter the total cost of all budget categories from page 6 through 12. If applicant's budget contains no entries in one or more of the specified budget categories, such pages should be omitted, and a notation to that effect made on line 16.

17. FUND DISTRIBUTION, AMOUNT OF FUNDS (Page 12)

Enter the amount of funds being requested under the "State" category. There is a 10% hard or "cash" match requirement the first year, and a 20% cash match requirement the 2nd year; therefore applicants will receive 90% of funds requested the first year, and 80% the 2nd year.

18. PROBLEM STATEMENT (Page 1)

Define clearly the problems with which you intend to work. Document the problem in workload or statistical terms; identify data sources. The applicant's need for a crime resistance program should be emphasized in this section. The proposals should also include the following data:

- A. Total of population served.
- B. Total number of crimes (7 major felony offenses¹) reported in 1979, and number of the individual offenses for those proposals dealing with specific crimes.
- C. For each of these offenses, report the rate of occurrence per 100,000 population (for the applicant's jurisdiction, including other participating agencies where applicable).
- D. For "B" above, report the change in the rate of each of the major offenses from 1974 through 1979.
- E. If applicable, the estimated number of citizens 55 years of age or older, residing in the community and the ratio of such citizens to the total population of the community.
- F. History and current status of efforts to promote neighborhood involvement or community-based, resident-sponsored, anti-crime programs; such as neighborhood watch, home alert, etc.

19. ORGANIZATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Set forth facts establishing the applicant as the proper and appropriate entity for dealing with the problem(s). This section is where the proposal should:

¹ Homicide, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Grand Theft and Auto Theft.

- Describe the applicant as a city or county unit of government.
- Provide assurance that:
 - a) The applicant is not receiving funds through LEAA's Comprehensive Urban Crime Prevention Program for activities in the target area proposed for community crime resistance program funds,
 - b) The applicant and/or the implementing organization or agency is not an OCJP subgrantee receiving funds to implement a community crime prevention program in the target area,
 - c) The "implementing" community organization is not receiving funds through LEAA's Community Anti-Crime Program,
 - d) The applicant complies with the LEAA and statutory non-supplantation requirements¹,
 - e) The applicants who designate a non-profit community-based organization as the implementing body must stipulate that a cooperative agreement with, and evidence of support of, the responsible local law enforcement agency has been established.

The proposal should also:

- Explain in terms of staffing, project management, experience and community links, what capabilities the applicant and/or implementing agency possesses for conducting this project successfully.
- Explain why the applicant is the proper agency to conduct this project.
- Explain any other funding sources that Crime Resistance Program monies may be consolidated or coordinated with.

¹Funds disbursed under this program shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Community Crime Resistance Program, be made available to support crime resistance programs in local law enforcement agencies [Chapter 578, P.C. Section 13843(d)].

- c Briefly discuss the working relationship and communication links with the law enforcement agency, if applicable. Examples of specific cooperative arrangements or procedures are particularly solicited.
- c Explain, to the best extent possible, the integration of known community anti-crime programs with other community improvement programs or agencies (i.e., housing, employment, planning departments).
- Explain, to the extent possible, the cooperation between the residents and businesses and their local law enforcement agency in dealing with the crime problem.
- Explain the applicant's probable chance of success and past track record for assuming project costs if it is successful.

20. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Webster defines objective as, "Something toward which an effort is directed; an aim or end of action." Ideally, objectives should be "impact" in nature: that is, they must be stated in terms of results, rather than processes or activities. In other words, each objective must be a clear, concise statement of the measurable end result anticipated within a stated period of time. The objective must represent a step toward resolution of the problems defined in the problem statement and be logically capable of being caused by the project.

Projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program will develop or expand their community involvement program to include activities which will provide law enforcement/citizen cooperation, education, training and increased awareness to community residents on the various security devices, security practices, "bunco" schemes, property identification, self-protection tactics and other individualized crime resistance approaches which will hopefully help reduce their chances of becoming a victim. The program is also designed to support projects involving activities which are built explicitly on community organization models such as neighborhood watch, home alert, etc.

The expected results from these projects are: an increase in neighborhood cohesiveness; improved law enforcement/citizen relationships; an increase in the reporting of incidences, better understanding of the criminal justice system, an increase in the chances of returning stolen property to its rightful owner, and an increase in the use of volunteers in dealing with the crime problems.

21. METHODOLOGY

Provide a summary description of the approach to be used towards accomplishing the project's goals and objectives. Plans for complying with the statutory program components should be outlined in this section.

A. Program Components

The Statute and the Program Guidelines describe certain program elements which must be included in all projects; these are further described below. However, applicants are also encouraged to include innovative approaches

along with those elements required, in dealing with the crime problem in the designated target area. (See Program Guidelines, pages 8-10.)

Statutory Requirements

The following components must be included in all projects considered for funding under this program. [Penal Code Section 13844(a), (b).]

1. Use of Volunteers

Projects receiving Community Crime Resistance Program funds are required to have an action orientation, involving volunteers or paraprofessionals in the role of assisting their local law enforcement agency in implementing anti-crime projects.

2. Crime Prevention Activities

Local projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program shall include at least three of the following activities:

- a. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not be limited to, education, training and victim/witness assistance programs.
- b. Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community based resident-sponsored anti-crime programs.
- c. Home and business security inspections.
- d. Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

- e. Prevention of sexual assaults.
- f. Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.
- g. Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention consistent with Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST).

Applicants are encouraged to design, develop or expand their crime prevention efforts by implementing programs tailored to their individual community needs. Examples of innovative approaches, which may be incorporated with required program components, include such activities as:

- Youth involvement in community crime prevention
 - in the schools
 - police ride-along concept
- Environmental Design and Planning
 - neighborhood revitalization
 - security and building code revisions
 - planning in community development
- Public awareness through use of the media
 - coordinate resources with Crime Resistance Task Force campaign logo, slogan and media materials.

The proposal should also describe how the project organization will work with and/or administratively relate to supporting or cooperating organizations.

22. WORK SCHEDULE

Use a bar chart or time table to show the specific time phasing of each major task described in the methodology and the planned completion date.

23. EVALUATION

It is a requirement of all projects receiving funding that a final assessment or evaluation report be prepared which documents the accomplishments and impact of the project, and the degree to which the project objectives were met. The statute (AB 2971) also requires that an annual report be provided to the legislature describing program progress and achievements.

An evaluation approach has not yet been developed; however a 12-month interim project assessment will be included as a part of the design as a determining factor for second year funding. The Office of Criminal Justice Planning, with the assistance of the Crime Resistance Task Force, is in the process of designing an evaluation plan. (Options for this plan are outlined on page 21 of the Program Guidelines.)

EACH APPLICANT MUST AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM EVALUATION EFFORT. THIS ASSURANCE MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSAL.

24. PLAN FOR ASSUMPTION OF COSTS

Identify specifically one or more sources of non-LEAA grant funding for which the project activity, if successful, may be eligible at the end of the period of grant support. Describe any contacts made by the applicant with entities or individuals responsible for fund sources so identified.

SELECTED RESPONSE ITEMS FROM THE AUGUST 1981 POLL: "ATTITUDES OF CALIFORNIANS TOWARD PRISONS AND JAILS, PUNISHMENT AND SOME OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM"

As commissioned by the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the following tables are a portion of an attempt to measure California citizens' attitudes toward criminal justice matters. The general differences between this poll and the community attitude survey included in Chapter 3 of this report are threefold:

1. the Field Poll is a scientific sample of all California's citizens 18 or older who have listed telephone numbers. The C.C.R. Program survey was less rigorous and was geographically determined due to the location of the eight project sites
2. the C.C.R. Program survey represented respondents' attitudes and perceptions of their own neighborhoods' conditions, while respondents to the Field poll were questioned on statewide trends and/or conditions
3. much of the Field poll methodology consisted of indirect queries -- respondents' agreement with statements about conditions -- while the C.C.R. Program survey responses solely were a result of direct questioning of respondents' about local area conditions.

With these distinctions in mind, the selected response items are as follows.

TABLE 181

Q.21A NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE
DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR
DISAGREE - INCREASING THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS
WILL REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

F-28

		A F E A						PARTY				POLITICAL IDEOLOGY						A G E					
		NCRT HERN CAL.	S.F. DAY AREA	OTHR HERN CAL.	SCUT HERN CAL.	LA/ CR- ANGE	OTHR HERN CAL.	DEMO CRAT	REPU BLI- CAN		STRO NGLY CONS	MDR- TLY CONS	MID- OLE ROAD	MDR- TLY LBRL	STRO NGLY LBRL	18- 24	25- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- PLUS		
		TOTAL =====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====		
BASE = TOTAL SAMPLE		1018	431	264	167	587	397	190	485	432	101	171	393	81	237	95	160	144	244	143	132	187	
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
AGREE STRONGLY (4)		307	114	67	47	193	129	64	166	114	27	52	120	21	72	31	49	22	74	33	43	85	
		30.2	26.5	25.4	28.1	32.9	32.5	33.7	34.2	26.4	26.7	30.4	30.5	25.9	30.4	32.6	30.6	15.3	30.3	23.1	32.6	45.5	
AGREE SOMEWHAT (3)		299	118	76	42	171	110	61	129	135	25	46	116	27	70	20	38	48	64	48	40	46	
		28.4	27.4	28.8	25.1	29.1	27.7	32.1	26.6	31.3	24.8	26.9	29.5	33.3	29.5	21.1	23.8	33.3	26.2	33.6	30.3	25.7	
DISAGREE SOMEWHAT (2)		222	113	73	40	109	78	31	103	97	22	31	93	20	53	14	35	37	59	32	31	26	
		21.9	26.2	27.7	24.0	18.6	19.6	16.3	21.2	22.5	21.8	18.1	23.7	24.7	22.4	14.7	21.9	25.7	24.2	22.4	23.5	13.9	
DISAGREE STRONGLY (1)		182	81	46	35	101	73	28	79	79	24	40	58	10	38	28	36	37	44	25	17	21	
		17.9	18.8	17.4	21.0	17.2	18.4	14.7	16.3	18.3	23.8	23.4	14.8	12.3	16.0	29.5	22.5	25.7	18.0	17.5	12.9	11.2	
DON'T KNOW/NCT SURE		19	5	2	3	13	7	6	8	7	3	2	6	3	4	2	2		3	5	1	7	
		1.8	1.2	.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.2	1.5	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3		1.2	3.5	.8	3.7	
MEAN		2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	
BASE		1000	426	262	164	574	390	184	477	425	98	169	387	78	233	93	158	144	241	138	131	180	
STD DEV		1.09	1.07	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.07	1.24	1.15	1.03	1.09	1.04	1.03	1.04	
SE MEAN		.03	.05	.07	.09	.05	.06	.08	.05	.05	.12	.09	.05	.11	.07	.13	.09	.09	.07	.09	.09	.08	

TABLE 182

Q.21A NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE - INCREASING THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS WILL REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

		SEX		INCOME					ETHNICITY				RELIGION					UNION		TENURE	
		TOTAL	MALE	FE- MALE	UN- DER 10K	10K TO 14.9	15K TO 19.9	20K TO 29.9	30K OR MORE	WH- ITE	BL- ACK	HIS- PAN- IC	PRO- TEST TANT	RO- MAN CATH OLIC	JEW- ISH	OTH- ER	NO PREF	UN- ION AFF.	NON- UN- IGN	OWN	RENT
BASEL = TOTAL SAMPLE		1018	473	545	149	103	141	201	364	764	77	122	519	233	32	45	164	224	782	666	344
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGREE STRONGLY	(4)	307	125	182	60	32	46	58	89	227	26	45	160	89	9	8	34	76	229	208	95
		30.2	26.4	33.4	40.3	31.1	32.6	28.9	24.5	29.7	33.8	36.9	30.8	38.2	28.1	17.8	20.7	33.9	29.3	31.2	27.6
AGREE SOMEWHAT	(3)	289	136	153	35	32	26	62	117	233	11	27	146	56	13	10	56	63	226	196	91
		28.4	28.8	28.1	23.5	31.1	18.4	30.8	32.1	30.5	14.3	22.1	28.1	24.0	40.6	22.2	34.1	28.1	28.9	29.4	26.5
DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	(2)	222	109	113	26	19	32	44	90	173	15	22	118	41	6	14	40	36	180	136	85
		21.8	23.0	20.7	17.4	18.4	22.7	21.9	24.7	22.6	19.5	18.0	22.7	17.6	18.8	31.1	24.4	16.1	23.0	20.4	24.7
DISAGREE STRONGLY	(1)	192	96	86	22	20	35	34	61	118	23	26	86	41	4	13	31	42	136	113	68
		17.9	20.3	15.8	14.8	19.4	24.8	16.9	16.8	15.4	29.9	21.3	16.6	17.6	12.5	28.9	18.9	18.8	17.4	17.0	19.8
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		18	7	11	6		2	3	7	13	2	2	9	6			3	7	11	13	5
		1.8	1.5	2.0	4.0		1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.6			1.8	3.1	1.4	2.0	1.5
MEAN		2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
BASE		1000	466	534	143	103	139	178	357	751	75	120	510	227	32	45	161	217	771	653	339
STD DEV		1.09	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.10	1.19	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.26	1.17	1.08	1.13	.99	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.10
SE MEAN		.03	.05	.05	.09	.11	.10	.08	.06	.04	.15	.11	.05	.08	.18	.16	.08	.08	.04	.04	.06

F-2b

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TABLE 183

Q.21B NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE
DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR
DISAGREE - THE CRIME PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA IS NOT REALLY
AS SERIOUS AS MOST PEOPLE ARE SAYING IT IS.

F-3d

	A R E A										P A R T Y		P O L I T I C A L I D E O L O G Y						A G E					
	NORT S.F.		NORT SOUT		LA/		OTHR		REPU		DEM	BLI-	STRO	MDR-	DLE	MDR-	STRO	18-	25-	30-	40-	50-	60	PLUS
	MEAN	BAY	MEAN	MEAN	CR-	SOUT	HERN	CRAT	BLI-	CRAT														
	TOTAL	CAL.	AREA	CAL.	CAL.	ANGE	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.	CAL.
BASE = TOTAL SAMPLE	1018	431	264	167	587	347	190	485	432	101	171	393	81	237	95	160	144	244	143	132	187			
AGREE STRONGLY (4)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGREE SOMEWHAT (3)	50	20	11	9	30	21	9	24	20	6	12	15	3	11	6	3	3	12	13	7	11			
DISAGREE SOMEWHAT (2)	4.9	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.9	7.0	3.8	3.7	4.6	6.3	1.9	2.1	4.9	9.1	5.3	5.9			
DISAGREE STRONGLY (1)	59	26	21	5	33	23	10	28	22	9	9	19	6	18	4	15	12	18	6	3	5			
NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	5.8	6.0	8.0	3.0	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.1	8.9	5.3	4.8	7.4	7.6	4.2	9.4	8.3	7.4	4.2	2.3	2.7			
	201	85	53	32	116	79	37	95	94	12	22	83	15	55	20	34	43	49	21	22	30			
	19.7	19.7	20.1	19.2	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.6	21.8	11.9	12.9	21.1	18.5	23.2	21.1	21.3	29.9	20.1	14.7	16.7	16.0			
	686	266	169	117	402	272	130	333	287	68	123	271	53	148	65	106	83	158	98	99	139			
	67.6	66.4	64.0	70.1	68.5	68.5	68.4	68.7	66.4	67.3	71.9	69.0	65.4	62.4	68.4	66.3	57.6	64.8	66.5	75.0	74.3			
	20	14	10	4	6	2	4	5	9	6	5	5	4	5	2	3	7	5	1	2				
MEAN	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.4	1.0	.5	2.1	1.0	2.1	5.9	2.9	1.3	4.9	2.1	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.5	.8	1.1				
BASE	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4			
STD DEV	928	417	254	163	581	395	186	480	423	95	166	388	77	232	95	158	141	237	138	131	185			
SE MEAN	.82	.81	.82	.80	.82	.83	.81	.82	.80	.91	.89	.76	.80	.83	.85	.75	.74	.84	.95	.78	.81			
	.03	.04	.05	.06	.03	.04	.06	.04	.04	.09	.07	.04	.09	.06	.09	.06	.06	.06	.08	.07	.06			

MEAN
BASE
STD DEV
SE MEAN

TABLE 184

Q.210 NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE - THE CRIME PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA IS NOT REALLY AS SERIOUS AS MOST PEOPLE ARE SAYING IT IS.

		SEX		INCOME					ETHNICITY			RELIGION					UNION		TENURE		
				UN- FE- DER	\$10K TO	\$15K TO	\$20K TO	\$30K OR MORE	WH- ITE	EL- ACK	HIS- PAN- IC	PRO- TEST TANT	RO- MAN CATH OLIC	JEW- ISH	OTH- ER	NO PREF	UN- ION AFF.	NON- UN- ION	OWN	RENT	
		TOTAL =====	MALE =====	FE- MALE =====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
BASE = TOTAL SAMPLE		1018	473	545	149	103	141	201	264	764	77	122	519	233	32	45	164	224	782	666	344
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGREE STRONGLY	(4)	60	30	20	10	8	5	7	16	32	7	8	26	12		1	7	16	31	37	12
		4.9	6.3	3.7	6.7	7.8	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.2	9.1	6.6	5.0	5.2		2.2	4.3	7.1	4.0	5.6	3.5
AGREE SOMEWHAT	(3)	59	36	23	8	2	10	15	21	40	6	9	27	9	1	3	17	14	45	35	24
		5.8	7.6	4.2	5.4	1.9	7.1	7.5	5.8	5.2	7.8	7.4	5.2	3.9	3.1	6.7	10.4	6.3	5.8	5.3	7.9
DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	(2)	201	110	91	26	16	25	45	78	161	9	20	99	34	7	14	41	27	172	123	74
		19.7	23.3	16.7	17.4	15.5	17.7	22.4	21.4	21.1	11.7	16.4	19.1	14.6	21.9	31.1	25.0	12.1	22.0	18.5	21.5
DISAGREE STRONGLY	(1)	680	289	399	102	75	99	133	239	519	54	83	363	174	23	25	91	164	517	461	224
		67.6	61.1	73.2	68.5	72.8	70.2	66.2	65.7	67.9	70.1	68.0	69.9	74.7	71.9	55.6	55.5	73.2	66.1	69.2	65.1
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		20	8	12	3	2	2	1	10	12	1	2	4	4	1	2	8	3	17	10	10
		2.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	.8	1.7	3.1	4.4	4.9	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.9
MEAN		1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
BASE		598	465	533	146	101	139	202	354	752	76	120	515	229	31	43	156	221	765	656	334
STD DEV		.82	.89	.74	.88	.88	.78	.78	.80	.78	.99	.90	.81	.80	.53	.74	.85	.90	.78	.83	.78
SE MEAN		.03	.04	.03	.07	.09	.07	.06	.04	.03	.11	.08	.04	.05	.10	.11	.07	.06	.03	.03	.04

F-3b

Q.21J NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE - MORE TAX MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT TO EDUCATE CITIZENS ON HOW THEY CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST BECOMING VICTIMS OF CRIME.

1

		A R E A						P A R T Y				P O L I T I C A L I D E O L O G Y						A G E					
		O T H R			O T H R							M I D-											
		NORT CAL.	S.F. BAY AREA	NORT CAL.	SOUT CAL.	LA/ CR- ANGE	O T H R SOUT CAL.	DEMO CRAT	BLI- CAN	O T H R	STRC NGLY CONS	MDR- TLY CONS	OLE OF ROAD	MDR- TLY LBRL	STRC NGLY LBRL	18- 24	25- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60 PLUS		
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====		
BASE = TOTAL SAMPLE		1018	431	264	167	507	397	190	485	432	101	171	393	81	237	95	160	144	244	143	132	187	
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
A L I E S T R O N G L Y (4)		427	189	115	74	238	155	83	224	157	46	70	146	32	113	50	75	59	108	56	51	76	
		41.9	43.9	43.6	44.3	40.5	39.0	43.7	46.2	36.3	45.5	40.9	37.2	39.5	47.7	52.6	46.9	41.0	44.3	39.2	38.6	40.6	
A L I E S S O M E W H A T (3)		230	94	59	35	136	99	37	116	95	19	24	102	15	51	28	41	36	55	32	22	44	
		22.6	21.8	22.3	21.0	23.2	24.9	19.5	23.9	22.0	18.8	14.0	26.0	18.5	21.5	29.5	25.6	25.0	22.5	22.4	16.7	23.5	
D I S A G R E E S O M E W H A T (2)		175	74	49	26	101	67	34	69	87	19	32	67	12	51	8	30	22	36	31	22	34	
		17.2	17.2	18.2	15.6	17.2	16.9	17.9	14.2	20.1	18.8	18.7	17.0	14.8	21.5	8.4	18.8	15.3	14.8	21.7	16.7	18.2	
D I S A G R E E S T R O N G L Y (1)		172	70	39	31	102	72	30	72	83	17	42	70	22	19	9	13	24	40	23	37	30	
		16.9	16.2	14.8	18.6	17.4	18.1	15.8	14.8	19.2	16.8	24.6	17.8	27.2	8.0	9.5	8.1	16.7	16.4	16.1	28.0	16.0	
D O N T K N O W / N O T S U R E		14	4	3	1	10	4	6	4	10		3	8		3		1	3	5	1		3	
		1.4	.9	1.1	.6	1.7	1.0	3.2	.8	2.3		1.8	2.0		1.3		.6	2.1	2.0	.7		1.6	
M E A N		2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9		
B A S E		1004	427	261	166	577	393	184	481	422	101	168	385	81	234	95	159	141	239	142	132	184	
S T D D E V		1.13	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.24	1.12	1.25	1.01	.97	.99	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.25	1.12	
S E M E A N		.04	.06	.07	.05	.05	.06	.08	.05	.06	.12	.10	.06	.14	.07	.10	.08	.09	.07	.09	.11	.08	

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TABLE 230

Q.71J NOW, I HAVE SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CRIME AND THE DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND AGENCIES THAT MAKE UP THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE - MORE TAX MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT TO EDUCATE CITIZENS ON HOW THEY CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST BECOMING VICTIMS OF CRIME.

		SEX					INCOME					ETHNICITY					RELIGION					UNION		TENURE	
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	UN- DER \$10K	\$10K TO 14.9	\$15K TO 19.9	\$20K TO 29.9	\$30K OR MORE	WH- ITE	BL- ACK	HIS- PAN- IC	PRO- TEST TANT	RU- MAN OLIC	JEW- ISH	OTH- ER	NO PREF	UN- ION AFF.	NON- UN- ION	OWN	RENT				
TOTAL SAMPLE		1018	473	545	149	103	141	201	364	764	77	122	519	233	32	45	164	224	782	666	344				
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
STRONGLY		427	193	234	76	42	63	79	144	304	39	60	206	114	16	21	59	110	314	274	151				
		41.9	40.8	42.9	51.0	40.8	44.7	39.3	39.6	39.8	50.6	54.1	39.7	48.9	50.0	46.7	36.0	49.1	40.2	41.1	43.9				
SOMEWHAT		230	114	116	28	26	30	55	80	169	18	27	129	52	8	7	31	46	182	146	83				
		22.6	24.1	21.3	18.8	25.2	21.3	27.4	22.0	22.1	23.4	22.1	24.9	22.3	25.0	15.6	18.9	20.5	23.3	21.9	24.1				
DISAGREE SOMEWHAT		175	76	99	26	17	29	36	59	146	10	12	92	27	4	9	41	27	144	121	53				
		17.2	16.1	18.2	17.4	16.5	20.6	17.9	16.2	19.1	13.0	9.8	17.7	11.6	12.5	20.0	25.0	12.1	18.4	16.2	15.4				
STRONGLY		172	84	88	16	17	17	27	79	134	9	16	85	36	4	8	31	39	130	117	51				
		16.5	17.8	16.1	10.7	16.5	12.1	13.4	21.7	17.5	11.7	13.1	16.4	15.5	12.5	17.8	18.9	17.4	16.6	17.6	14.8				
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		14	6	8	3	1	2	4	2	11	1	1	7	4											
		1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	.5	1.4	1.3	.8	1.3	1.7											
MEAN		2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0				
BASE		1004	467	537	146	102	139	197	362	753	76	121	312	229	32	45	162	222	770	658	338				
STD DEV		1.13	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.07	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.12	1.14	1.10				
SE MEAN		.04	.05	.05	.05	.11	.09	.08	.06	.04	.12	.10	.05	.07	.19	.18	.09	.08	.04	.04	.06				

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