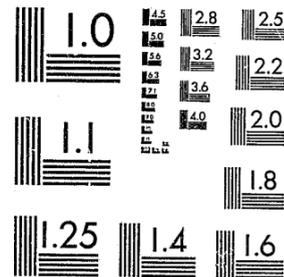


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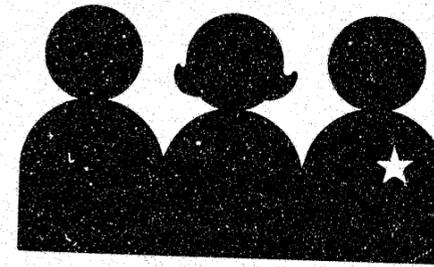
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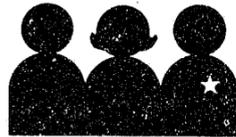
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# Crime Prevention Exemplary Programs

85952

California Crime Resistance Task Force  
Office of Criminal Justice Planning



## California Crime Resistance Task Force

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ACQUISITIONS

In response to often expressed needs by California crime prevention practitioners, the Crime Resistance Task Force and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning jointly developed an extensive program of technical assistance. An important component of this endeavor is the Crime Prevention Exemplary Programs (HOST Sites).

Described on the following pages are 35 Exemplary Programs each of which has demonstrated superior achievement in the field of crime prevention. These programs are currently available for on-site visitations. Selected local government officials, criminal justice personnel, crime prevention practitioners, and community representatives may make a pre-arranged visit of from one to three days to a program for the purpose of direct observations and receiving technical assistance of a specific nature. The Office of Criminal Justice Planning will assist with the travel and per diem expenses of the visitors.

Those interested in participating in this effort are also encouraged to review the previously distributed booklet "Crime Prevention Technical Assistance" for an explanation of the entire technical assistance program.

The Crime Resistance Task Force and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning are pleased to be part of the Exemplary Program/HOST Site endeavor. We hope you will take the time to read this brochure thoroughly and consider the possibility of participating in a site visit.

RAYMOND C. DAVIS  
Chairman  
Crime Resistance Task Force

Crime Resistance Task Force  
Office of Criminal Justice Planning  
9719 Lincoln Village Drive, Sacramento, CA 95827  
800/952-5558 - (916) 366-5347

CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION  
EXEMPLARY PROGRAM

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APPENDIX A  
Crime Prevention Resources

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the concept of community crime prevention has become increasingly more recognized by citizens, law enforcement agencies and local government as an integral element of crime control programs. Conveying the message that crime prevention programs involving citizen volunteers and local law enforcement can and do work has been a long and tedious task for crime prevention practitioners throughout California, and the Nation as well.

In 1978 the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes; Levine) to "recognize successful crime resistance programs, to disseminate successful techniques and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems."

AB 2971 also established the Crime Resistance Task Force as an advisory body to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP). The Task Force is a group of law enforcement, government and citizen representatives appointed by the Governor to develop a program to encourage community involvement and volunteerism in cooperation with law enforcement efforts to reduce crime in California.

In keeping with the legislative intent and in meeting the needs of crime prevention practitioners, OCJP in conjunction with the Task Force has implemented the CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION EXEMPLARY PROGRAM. The Exemplary Program is a systematic method of identifying outstanding crime prevention programs throughout the State, verifying their achievements, then publicizing them in order that other communities may benefit from their efforts and hopefully eliminate "reinvention-of-the-wheel."

The 35 Crime Prevention Exemplary Programs described on the following pages represent the results of a process initiated by the Task Force in February, 1982. Nominations for Crime Prevention Exemplary Programs were solicited state-wide. The nominated programs were rigorously screened by representatives of the Task Force and OCJP staff. The goal of this endeavor is to transfer technology management techniques and other methods of operation to communities seeking to establish or improve similar crime prevention programs, thereby reducing start-up or exploration costs and allowing for adoption of already proven concepts to local needs. Hence, each program considered for "Exemplary" status was required to agree to host visitors.

The programs outlined in the booklet are by no means the only outstanding crime prevention programs in California. There are undoubtedly many other crime prevention endeavors in numerous communities throughout the State that are effectively serving their citizens. Rather, the following list represents those programs brought to the attention of the Task Force and ultimately deemed to be of "Exemplary" quality.

The concept of Exemplary Program/HOST Site recognition is borrowed in part from the highly successful Criminal Justice HOST Program administered by the National Institute of Justice. This concept also draws on the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Field Management Training Program.

The Task Force and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning are pleased to be able to recognize the accomplishments of these Exemplary Programs and to assist in the sharing of information via the HOST Sites. Financial assistance to visitors will be provided by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Information concerning this process can be found in Section B of this booklet.

#### VISITOR INFORMATION

WHO MAY PARTICIPATE: Government officials, law enforcement administrators, community representatives, and crime prevention practitioners are eligible to participate in the program.

REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION: Application forms should be requested from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Write to:

Office of Criminal Justice Planning  
HOST Program  
9719 Lincoln Village Dr., Suite 608  
Sacramento, CA. 95827

Or call either Mary Williams or Nancy Jones at:

(916) 366-5347 or (800) 952-5558 toll-free

AUTHORIZATION: Applications from law enforcement crime prevention practitioners must be accompanied by a letter from their Chief or Sheriff which briefly outlines the agency's commitment to crime prevention and specifically authorizes the individual applicant's participation in the HOST program. Community representatives must also submit a letter of support from the appropriate law enforcement executive in their jurisdiction (either the Chief of Police or the Sheriff).

APPROVAL: HOST visits may not be initiated by the requesting parties until formal approval is received from OCJP.

TIME LIMITS: HOST Site visits are limited to three days (and nights) for any single visit. It is anticipated, however, that most visits can be completed in one or two days. The HOST agency and OCJP will pre-determine the length of each visit.

REPORTS: Before reimbursement claims will be honored, the visitor will be required to submit a brief report to OCJP/CRTF. A special form is provided for this purpose. The report must be submitted prior to or at the same time as the reimbursement claim. Reimbursement claims will not be paid until the report is received.

REIMBURSEMENT: Travel and per diem expenses will be reimbursed at the applicable State rate and per State of California travel policy. It takes approximately six to eight (6-8) weeks for reimbursement checks to be issued after your claim has been submitted.

CRIME PREVENTION EXEMPLARY PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

PROGRAM NAME: Citizen's Task Force for Crime Prevention  
AGENCY: Atherton Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 8,000 BUDGET: \$500  
CONTACT PERSON: Sgt. Patrick Rolle  
Atherton Police Department  
83 Ashfield Road  
Atherton, CA 94025 (415) 323-8471

PROBLEM BACKGROUND:

The City of Atherton is a small, exclusive community located south of San Francisco in San Mateo County. In 1972 a community burglary prevention grant was obtained which supplied an extra officer, vehicle and support equipment. This three year grant resulted in a dramatic reduction of residential and school burglaries, Atherton has no industrial or commercial areas.

The grant ended in 1975, and, due to budget restraints, a full time crime prevention officer could not be maintained. The job of crime prevention was thus transferred to the department's detective. As time progressed, the detective's caseload grew heavier and impinged on his ability to conduct the crime prevention program. It was noted that the amount of time required to actually perform the programs was available, but the program set-up time was the timely factor and was reducing the number of programs presented. It was then decided that community volunteers could handle the administrative functions of arranging the program, scheduling, obtaining the facilities, handling the publicity, and ordering materials, and the police could supply the experts to make the presentations and answer questions. This was the start of the Citizen's Task Force for Crime Prevention.

OPERATION:

The Citizen's Task Force for Crime Prevention consists of a group of eight citizen volunteers, and a police sergeant who is the Liaison to the Task Force. The group meets once a month at the Police Department. The Liaison Officer to the Task Force gives the members at the meeting crime updates, problem area crime trends, new information and programs available. He obtains the dates for the next month's events scheduled by the Task Force to arrange for an officer to be present.

The Task Force presence is known by all employees at the department, and the members have access to the department's office equipment, typewriters, copier, and are assigned a "box" with all of the other employees for communications and information. Each member is also supplied with a Police Task Force I.D. card which they utilize when in the station or making contacts in the community.

Each member has a specific position in the Task Force (i.e., Newcomer's Coordinator, Neighborhood Security Meeting's Coordinator, Publicity Coordinator, Disaster Program Representative, etc.) and is responsible for coordination and distribution of information and literature to the other members regarding their special area.

Each member is also assigned a beat (the police department utilizes a four beat plan) in which they are responsible for insuring that all programs are conducted. The beats are assigned by the location in which they live, each person being assigned to the beat in which their residence is located. This allows for two members in each beat to insure that all of the new residents are contacted; neighborhood security meetings are conducted at least once a month, special problems are dealt with, and the residents in their beat are informed of the programs being offered.

#### IMPACT:

The Atherton Police Department enjoyed a reduced burglary rate during the years of 1972 thru 1975 due to the Crime Prevention Grant and extra personnel. The level of burglaries during these years dropped to a low which had not been experienced in the previous 10 years. The goal of the department was to maintain this level of burglaries. Therefore, the level of the Task Force was measured on the burglary rate as compared to the rate at the end of the grant in 1975.

In 1975 there were 85 reported burglaries in Atherton. In 1977, the first year of the Task Force, there were only 67 burglaries (a 21% reduction), and by 1981, the figure had dropped to 60 reports. Also between 1977 and 1981, there was a -34% reduction in combined grand and petty theft. The Task Force has also received a favorable response from citizens who have evaluated it after Neighborhood Safety meetings as well as larger town meetings.

PROGRAM NAME: Ride With Pride  
AGENCY: Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Police  
PROGRAM TYPE: Transit Vandalism and Rock Throwing  
POPULATION SERVED: 5,000 (to date) BUDGET: \$1,000  
CONTACT: Captain Larry Danner  
B.A.R.T Police  
800 Madison Street  
Oakland, CA 94607 (415) 465-4100

#### BACKGROUND:

For several years BART Police experienced an increase of calls for service, and a general increase in crime. The statistics indicated that some of the crime increase was due to youthful offenders, under the age of 18. One particular area of extreme interest to BART Police was the increase of incidents of shooting or hurling objects at BART trains while the trains were carrying passengers. They were concerned because some passengers were injured as a result of this type of crime. A study was conducted to determine a profile of the persons who were primarily responsible for those incidents. They arrived at the conclusion that the suspects were fairly young, approximately between the ages of 8-15 years. Many of the incidents were also taking place just after school.

#### OPERATION"

The "Ride With Pride" program was developed and certain objectives were established as a basis for the program:

1. Reduce crime and acts of vandalism on BART.
2. Promote identity and the role of BART Police Department.
3. Increase students knowledge of police officers responsibilities, including a responsibility to assist people in need of help.
4. Increase students knowledge of safety items at BART Stations, and on BART trains, including methods to report unsafe conditions, and crime.
5. Promote and request that students use BART in a safe and orderly manner.
6. Make students aware of some of the problems on BART that are caused by other students.
7. Increase respect for BART personnel, BART patrons, and BART property. In general, promote respect for all people, and for all property.

Acting on these objectives it was decided that a slide presentation would be put together and designed for the ages of the profile of responsables. BART Police Officers show the slides and narrate the program. The program was presented to students in the fourth, fifth and sixth grade levels at schools within the BART District. The program consists of several parts: (1) The history of BART, construction, cost, conception, etc., (2) Safety, relating to safety items in BART Trains, and in stations, danger of the 1000 Volt 3rd rail, dangerous conduct on trains, platforms, in stations and to and from BART Stations, (3) Criminal activity within the BART District, with emphasis on shooting or hurling objects at trains, and a small segment concerning arrests and punishment of persons who commit such crimes, (4) To instill pride and respect toward people and property, particularly toward BART, we want students to "Ride With Pride."

IMPACT:

A large percentage of the shooting/hurling objects at trains were experienced in the Richmond area. As a result the Richmond School District was chosen for the pilot project, and one officer was chosen to present the program to about 50 schools in the Richmond district. Statistics were kept before and during the time the classes were held on the number of incidents that occurred involving BART trains. September 1981, after presentations had been made to Richmond School students, a 75% reduction of incidents had been experienced compared with the same period in 1980. October and November of 1980 were compared to October and November of 1981. Again, the decreases were significant and were similar to the decrease in September. The December statistics also show the continued decrease in such activity by the age group that was presented the program.

Since the program seemed to have a dramatic impact in the Richmond area, BART PD has expanded the program to include other School Districts in the BART District. The basic premise for this program is to instill pride and a sense of "belonging" to the system, and in particular to the BART District.

PROGRAM NAME: Citizens Commission on Crime Prevention  
AGENCY: Buena Park Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 63,000 BUDGET: \$4,000  
CONTACT PERSON: Officer Terry Branum  
Buena Park Police Department  
6650 Beach Blvd.  
Buena Park, CA 90622 (714) 521-9900

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The idea of the Citizens Commission on Crime prevention started when the people of Buena Park began to realize a need for community involvement in helping stop crime in their city. They were aware that police agencies can only do so much, and if they, as neighbors, became alert to the people and activities occurring in their neighborhoods, they could be of assistance in preventing further criminal activities. In response to the citizens increasing willingness to become involved, the Chief of Police approached the City Council in January 1980, and proposed the idea of a Citizens Commission on Crime Prevention. The City Council responded favorably to this idea. A ten(10) member commission was selected from recommendations made to the council by the police department. Consideration for selection was to be given to those persons who had a profound interest in Buena Park and in the well being of its citizens.

OPERATION:

Once the members of the commission were selected they were given 40 hours of crime prevention training so that they would be able to assist, and at times take the place of the crime prevention officers. Some examples of their accomplishments include a rape seminar held in January 1981, assisting the police department in displaying the crime prevention van at large public gatherings, erecting crime prevention billboards throughout the city, attending neighborhood watch meetings, presenting puppet programs to area grammar schools, and presenting seminars on drug abuse to parents of school age children. A crime awareness seminar was also conducted for area merchants alerting them to holiday crimes and prevention information. In March 1982, in conjunction with Buena Park Police Department and the State Attorney General's Office a California Crime Prevention Fair was successfully presented.

Representatives from various police agencies attended with vendor displays, equipment, crime prevention films and demonstrations on crime prevention techniques were performed.

IMPACT:

The response by the public to the committee has been very favorable. A great deal of information on crime prevention has circulated throughout the community mostly due to the dedication of the ten member committee.

The crime statistics for Part I Offenses for 1981 show a decrease in the crimes of Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Assault and Burglary. Although this decline in crime cannot solely be attributed to the committee's work it is hoped that by instilling an awareness of the occurrences of crime, the citizens of the community are taking precautions against becoming a victim.

PROGRAM NAME: Operation Safeguard  
AGENCY: California Polytechnic State University  
PROGRAM TYPE: Campus Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 20,000 BUDGET: \$11,000  
CONTACT PERSON: Investigator Wayne Cormack OR  
Investigator Wayne Hael  
Department of Public Safety  
University Police Section  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407 (805) 546-2281

BACKGROUND:

The Cal Poly San Luis Obispo Campus covers 6,000 acres and has a resident population of approximately 4,000. During the early part of 1978, it was determined that Part I crimes plus theft of both personal and state property were rising and the efforts being made to reduce the incidence of crime were not effective. New and intensified crime prevention approaches were determined to be the most cost effective way to address this problem. After four months of planning and preparation, the program became operational in November, 1978.

OPERATION:

After the preliminary studies on the implementation of a crime prevention program by the University Police Section, it was indicated that the investigative officers should be assigned the responsibility of originating the working operations and participate in the functions of the program coordination. It was decided to integrate the functions of criminal investigation and crime prevention. All crimes would be investigated to accomplish two purposes: (1) to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrator, and (2) determine "why" the crime occurred and take steps to prevent it from occurring again in the future.

The line officer was designated as a portion of the Crime Prevention Program and his role was classified as the crime prevention practitioner. A portion of each officer's duty time was to be devoted to implementing crime prevention programs on campus. Officer participation in programs was designed to promote citizen awareness which would result not only in the reduction of crime, but would result in a better rapport between members of the campus community and the police.

There are 15 different components to the new Crime Prevention Program which include Resident Hall Watch (the dormitory version of Neighborhood Watch), personal safety, Operation Identification, security and lighting surveys, key and property control, student bicycle patrol and an escort service.

Paid students conduct the bicycle patrol which is aimed at reducing bicycle accidents and violations of bicycle regulations, both of which are serious problems on a campus the size of Cal Poly. The Student Escot Service is handled by approximately 100 volunteers and the Associated Students, Inc. The service is available from dusk until 1:00 a.m. The volunteers provide the service Sunday thru Thursday and campus police officers assume responsibility for it on Fridays and Saturdays. In excess of 300 escorts are provided per week.

In the 1980-81 academic year an organization entitled "Students for Personal Safety" was formed. In addition to facilitating communication and problem identification, they are active in a number of special projects including literature distribution, arranging a media campaign (newspaper and radio), developing a residence hall escort service, making presentations, and staffing an information table in the Plaza area.

The two investigators, both trained at the California Crime Prevention Institute, conduct programs at Resident Halls, special campus-wide seminars, etc. They also conduct security surveys and coordinate the field officers' activities in prevention programs. Additionally, they supervise the Student bicycle and Escort Service Programs.

#### IMPACT:

The first year (1978-79) evaluation revealed that Part I crimes were reduced by 27% (this far exceeded the goal of 5%) and property loss was reduced by 13%.

The rapport between the field officer and the student appeared to improve. This improvement was evidenced by the reduction of complaints regarding police officers in resident halls, etc. As part of the program, "walking" beats were established to allow protection of resident halls during the evening hours.

Following the first year evaluation, crime in most major areas has been reduced or maintained at a low level. The "awareness" of potential dangers in the area of sexual assaults has helped to eliminate the crime of rape. One was reported in 1978, one in 1980 and none in 1981. This is rewarding as county figures are high and rising.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Committee of Contra Costa County, Inc.  
AGENCY: Same  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention-Burglary Emphasis  
POPULATION SERVED: N/A BUDGET: \$20,000  
CONTACT PERSON: Lorraine Rivers  
C.P.C. of Contra Costa County, Inc.  
2280 Diamond Blvd., Suite 360  
Concord, CA. 94520 (415) 798-2572

#### BACKGROUND:

In 1970 in response to an escalating burglary rate, a citizen's committee was formed in Orinda (a small, unincorporated community in Contra Costa County) and proposed a Neighborhood Responsibility Program to the Orinda Association (local governing body) to work with the Sheriff's Department to reduce burglaries. The committee of volunteers scheduled and staffed home meetings throughout the community and enlisted the aid of schools, merchants and homeowners associations in an overall education program, including Operation Identification. By 1972 burglaries had dropped 48%.

Following this successful experience, the Crime Prevention Committee of Contra Costa County (CPC) was formed by concerned citizens in March 1974. In August, 1976 the Committee received an LEAA grant to hire six citizen coordinators that organized 18 local committees throughout the county. The grant ended in September, 1979 and the local committees have continued to grow with the assistance of the Crime Prevention Committee, support of the Board of Supervisors and private donations.

#### OPERATION:

The CPC maintains an office in Concord which is staffed by a secretary and a paid Executive Director. Through this non-profit corporation, citizens plan crime prevention activities with input from law enforcement and other agencies in their communities. Together they tailor activities to individual community needs, and citizens assume the initiative and responsibility for implementation.

The county-wide committee functions include: design and distribution of CPC literature; technical assistance to local committees; publication of a newsletter; bi-monthly educational meetings; a reference and film library; consulting and working with 15 law enforcement agencies; crime prevention resource information in the county; and provision of jobs for placement volunteers from probation. The CPC is supported by private and corporate donations.

In May of 1982 the CPC began their state funded project, the Community Resource Training Center. Under the sponsorship of the Board of Supervisors through a contact with the Criminal Justice Agency, the project is funded by the State Crime Resistance Task Force.

Utilizing the many years of experience and involvement with crime prevention, volunteers are training other citizens to become actively involved in their own community programs. Training includes:

- How to recruit and keep volunteers
- How to organize
- How to sell crime prevention
- How to work with the media
- Community resources
- Fund raising
- Speakers Bureau

The county-wide committee also helps individual committees in problem solving, mediation, program planning, etc. Bi-monthly educational meetings are organized around subjects of greatest concern: rape prevention, school vandalism and theft, environmental design, and victim-witness assistance to mention a few.

The CPC has a 16 person Board of Directors and has grown to a voting membership of 61 which includes nine criminal justice professionals and 52 citizens from throughout the county. The office in Concord serves as a centralized resource, coordination and referral center.

#### IMPACT:

The CPC has demonstrated that local partnership of citizens and law enforcement officers who plan and implement prevention activities suited to the character and concerns of the community can dramatically decrease burglary. In Alamo-Danville, a neighborhood of 164 homes, only one burglary occurred in 19 months; in West Pittsburg, a 35% drop in burglaries followed nine months of 25 home meetings; in San Ramon a similar cooperative activity resulted in a 50% drop in one neighborhood. After Orinda's original 48% reduction in reported burglaries, the statistics gradually increased. However, by 1976, the burglary reports were still running 30% below 1969.

Over 3,000 citizen volunteers have been actively involved in organizing their own neighborhoods. This has had a unmeasurable impact on thousands of residents of Contra Costa County. The long range success will be achieved when citizens reduce fear of crime by their own involvement and positive action in their own neighborhoods and communities.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Program  
AGENCY: Kensington Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 6,700 BUDGET: \$1,000  
CONTACT PERSON: Chief Jack Christian  
Kensington Police Department  
217 Arlington Avenue  
Kensington, CA 94707 (415) 526-4141

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

During the 1970's the City of Kensington became aware of an increasing burglary rate. There appeared to be a lack of concern by the residents for themselves and their neighbors. Kensington was also having increasing juvenile problems, such as vandalism and drugs which were costing the residents a great deal of money. The Chief of Police felt the need for a more proactive type of crime prevention program which would allow the citizens to work jointly with their law enforcement agency. It was felt that a new crime prevention program would change the citizens views and make them more aware of the crime problem around them.

#### OPERATION:

Kensington's Home Alert Program is staffed by one dedicated volunteer who devotes most of her time to this program. She works mainly with twenty-seven block captains. The other areas of the program such as Senior Citizens, Rape Prevention, Drug Education, Home Security, and Alarm Inspections, both commercial and residential, are performed by a part-time crime prevention officer. Kensington makes most of it's own copies of materials when needed or accepts donations whenever possible. Several community groups have become involved in the program and offer funds or labor. The program is operated successfully because of the enthusiasm of the crime prevention officer, the dedication of the one citizen volunteer and a great deal of support by the Chief.

#### IMPACT:

The program's impact has been an increased amount of citizen involvement and increased willingness to call the police. A decrease in false alarms is a result of citizens being made aware of alarm problems by the Crime Prevention Officer.

The program began in 1978, and since that time the number of burglaries has remained below the number experienced prior to the inception of the program. Kensington has experienced in these few years the change from non-involved to a highly involved community. Because of this, police/community relations have reached an all time high. This was recently seen in an election in which 94% of the voters approved increasing the police department's funding.

PROGRAM NAME: Neighborhood Watch  
AGENCY: La Mesa Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 54,000 BUDGET: \$48,850  
CONTACT PERSON: Captain Gordon Pleasants  
La Mesa Police Department  
8181 Allison Avenue  
La Mesa, CA. 92041-5099 (714) 469-6111

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The City of La Mesa is a community of approximately 54,000 residents located on the eastern, central San Diego city limits. The geographic location of La Mesa places the city in the center of an almost fully populated area. In the past ten years, La Mesa, like other metropolitan areas, has felt the sting of increased burglaries. In 1970 there were 447 reported burglaries, an increase of approximately 48%. By the end of 1977 a total of 966 burglary reports were recorded, the worst year in the city's 55 year history for crime. This 46% increase over the previous year was a stark comparison to the 7.3% average of all other San Diego County agencies. This figure becomes even more impressive when the figures of population growth are included. In the time period of 1970 through 1977, the average population change in San Diego County was an increase of 22%; however, La Mesa's population increased only approximately 13%. Thus the crime of burglary had become the major crime problem for the residents of La Mesa.

When the general crime of burglary is dissected, it is found that approximately 74% of all reported burglaries are residential cases. A corresponding 77.1% of the dollar loss of the total burglary picture is attributed to residential losses.

In La Mesa the annual loss from residential burglaries increased from \$239,107 in 1976 to \$357,716 in 1977 and to \$374,473 in 1978. Unfortunately, the rate of recovery of losses during these years has averaged only 5%. It should also be noted that the average loss per residential burglary increased from \$495 in 1976 to \$580 in 1978 -- a rate even higher than economic inflation.

OPERATION:

The Crime Prevention Unit of the City of La Mesa Police Department, in its slightly over two years of operation, has become an integral part of the City's law enforcement effort. Operating on a proactive level, it blends the idea of criminal opportunity reduction with the existing methods of criminal apprehension. Through the sponsorship of anti-crime programs, the unit seeks to increase citizen awareness and give residents a vested interest in their own security as well as that of their neighbors. Programs offered by the unit are

outlined as follows: Neighborhood Watch, Senior Citizen Awareness and Radio Alert (for local CB and ham operators).

The unit operates at minimal costs, employing two full time, trained civilian members. Periodically the assistance of local college interns is solicited. Much of the unit's reference and handout material is obtained through federally or state funded information services or procured through donations from businesses, service organizations, and insurance firms, thus reducing the costs of operations. Use is made of the local media for articles and interviews to give the programs exposure and advance the police/community relations effort.

At the present time there are approximately 300 organized Neighborhood Watch groups in the city. The block captains of these groups plus representatives from the Chamber of Commerce have joined together to form a community-based anti-crime task force which serves as a key line between the police and the community.

#### IMPACT:

The recognition and anticipation of burglary trends are gleaned directly from case reports. Unit members record certain information pertaining to each specific incident. The recorded information is crosschecked against computer profiles for accuracy. Unit members classify each report in three categories according to the location of the event; either as:

- a non-Neighborhood Watch residence
- a Neighborhood Watch residence, or
- a Neighborhood Watch non-participating residence

From this information, the unit is able to chart graphically the rise and fall of targeted crime rates. Comparisons drawn from month to month and, eventually, year to year, between participating and non-participating Neighborhood Watch areas, allows unit members to measure the impact derived from program efforts. The measured impact is supported by case reports where penetration attempts are abandoned at a Neighborhood Watch participating residence.

During the operational period of the unit, since December 1, 1979, the City of La Mesa has experienced a substantial decrease in the average number of residential burglaries committed each month. By the end of 1980, the first 13 months of operation, the unit had charted an average of 52.6 burglaries per month. The second 12 months showed an average of 41.25 burglaries per month, representing a 21.6% decrease in the average number of residential burglaries.

Comparing the 1981 figures to the statistics of years prior to the inception of the Neighborhood Watch project, further evidence of the effectiveness of this program was found. Compared to the 1978 average of 75 burglaries per month, the 1981 average of 41.25 per

month represents a reduction of 45%. Compared to the 1977 record high of 966 residential burglaries (annual total), the 1981 total of 495 burglaries shows a decrease of 49% in the actual number of residential burglaries committed that year.

Attesting further to the impact and effectiveness of the Neighborhood Watch program, is the compared respective numbers of burglaries committed in non-participating and participating neighborhoods. As of February, 1981 unit members began charting the number of burglaries committed in non-Neighborhood Watch areas (currently representing approximately 80% of the city) and comparing those figures to the number of burglaries committed in active Neighborhood Watch areas (representing the remaining 20% of the city). Significantly, the annual ratio for 1981 of non-participating to participating areas is 19:1 respectively. Non-participating neighborhoods are experiencing an average of 38.6 residential burglaries per month, as opposed to an average of 2.6 in Neighborhood Watch neighborhoods.

PROGRAM NAME: Laguna Beach Community Crime Prevention Program

AGENCY: Laguna Beach Police Department

PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention Utilizing a Non-Profit Corporation

POPULATION SERVED: 18,000 BUDGET: \$27,313

CONTACT: Laura Manukian or Tim Miller  
Laguna Beach Police Department  
505 Forest Avenue  
Laguna Beach, CA 92651 (714) 497-3311 Ext.282

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The City of Laguna Beach is a small, middle class tourist community with an estimated population of 17,901 (1980 census). In 1979, when the population was 16,750, the Seven Major Crime Rate was 6,209.6, which ranked Laguna Beach highest among all of the Orange County cities. In that year, Lagunans were burglarized 626 times. The 433 residential burglaries that occurred meant that one of every 19 dwelling units was burglarized at an average cost to residents of \$1,467.00 per burglary.

Since Laguna's economy is largely based on tourist trade, and there is very little industry within the city limits, many residents work away from the city, creating vacant homes and opportunities for burglary. Over 46% of all 1979 burglaries occurred during the day, of which 47% were no-force entries. Also, the yearly influx of tourists and transients can complicate the burglary problem. A one-year Laguna Beach internal study showed that over 90% of the burglary arrestees were out-of-town residents. All these findings were indicative of a lack of neighborhood surveillance to deter these criminal activities.

Increasing the participation of community groups and citizen volunteers in crime prevention activities was vital in restoring a safe environment for Laguna Beach residents. What was needed was a cross section of the community working together with the police in a cost-effective and impact-oriented approach at reducing crime.

A primary objective of this crime prevention program was the formation of a community based, non-profit corporation. Laguna Beach Neighborhood Watch, Inc., became a reality in August

1981. The Board of Directors is composed of community members representing local service clubs, home-owner associations and other residents of the city. It was felt this type of organization was necessary in order to provide permanency to the crime prevention program. The goals of Neighborhood Watch, Inc. are: to continue to promote communication and cooperation in the area of crime prevention between citizens and the police department; to continue to develop and coordinate crime prevention programs and literature; to increase citizen awareness of criminal activity and the functioning of the criminal justice system; to inform citizens on how and what to report to assist the police in the apprehension of suspected criminals; and to develop a court watch team. The corporation is now in the process of organizing fund raising activities, sponsoring programs and supporting volunteers.

During the past year, a wide variety of crime prevention programs have been developed including Neighborhood Watch, Operation I.D., Security Inspections, Crime Prevention and Safety in the Schools, Personal Safety, Senior Citizen Programs, and Commercial Crime Prevention. In 1981, 58 Neighborhood Watch meetings were held resulting in 1900 people being trained in crime prevention measures and 68 people volunteering to serve as Reporting District or Block Coordinators.

One of the more successful efforts at making contact with the commercial sector was to co-sponsor with the Chamber of Commerce a security seminar for 15 hotel/motel managers to discuss burglary prevention, security hardware and credit card and check fraud. The Chamber of Commerce also helped to sponsor a Business Crime Prevention Seminar which 50 merchants attended. Topics presented were: Bad Checks and Credit Cards, Shoplifting and Internal Theft Prevention, Legal Ramifications and Issues of Shoplifting, and Commercial Burglary and Robbery.

#### IMPACT:

As previously indicated, establishing a non-profit corporation was a primary objective of this program which was accomplished during the first year of operation. Reducing burglary, with Reporting District 22 as a target area, was also a major objective. In 1979, there were 626 burglaries in the City of Laguna Beach. In 1980, there were 610 and in 1981, there were 554. The decline from 1980 to 1981, represents a 9% reduction in burglaries in Laguna Beach. For the target area, RD22 there were 26 burglaries in 1979. In 1980, there were 25 and in 1981, there were 11. This is a 56% reduction in burglaries in the target area.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteer  
AGENCY: Los Angeles Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Neighborhood Watch  
POPULATION SERVED: 3,000,000 BUDGET: 0  
CONTACT PERSON: Commander Glen Levant  
Los Angeles Police Department  
150 N. Los Angeles St., Room 600  
Los Angeles, CA. 90012 (213) 485-2985

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The Los Angeles Police Department has been involved with crime prevention activities since 1970 when they initiated the Basic Car Plan. Because of the size and complexity of the city, patrol officers have always held primary responsibility for crime prevention activities within their assigned areas. As the interest in and demand for Neighborhood Watch meetings increased over the years, the department found that an inordinate amount of patrol time was being devoted to this activity and they began to explore alternative means of providing the service. Budget restrictions prohibited the hiring of specialists to conduct the meetings so it was ultimately determined that a volunteer program would be a viable solution.

#### OPERATION:

The Los Angeles Police Department recruits citizen volunteers in a variety of ways. The Department uses spot announcements on television and radio as well as recruiting announcements and articles in newspapers. The prospective volunteers fill out an application and are given a background investigation. Those selected are then provided six hours of instruction by the Central Crime Prevention Unit which consist of how to conduct crime prevention meetings, how to do a residential security survey, utilization of the property identification program, and familiarization with police terminology and functions.

Upon completion of the training, the volunteers are assigned to the Crime Prevention Coordinator (a sworn officer) in their geographic area of the city -- the LAPD has 18 sub-station areas. The Coordinator provides field training for the volunteer and decides when the recruit is ready to assume the duties on an independent basis. All requests for neighborhood meetings go to the Area Coordinator who discusses the program with the interested citizen and then assigns a volunteer to actually conduct the meeting. In addition, when a crime pattern develops, residents in the area are contacted by the Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteers who arrange Neighborhood Watch meetings to help deal with the problem.

IMPACT

The number of hours worked by the volunteers range from two hours per day to four hours per week. Each of the 18 geographic areas is doing 30 to 40 Neighborhood Watch meetings per month and volunteers handle between 33% and 50% of them. A patrol officer stops by at some point during the meeting, if the workload permits, and is available for questions and to meet the participants. When a volunteer is not available, the officers still conduct the entire meeting. The 656 Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteers have allowed the LAPD to retain an active crime prevention program at minimal expense to the city and increase the amount of available patrol time, which was the primary objective of the program. An average of 3.5 hours per meeting of available patrol time is now saved when the meetings are conducted by volunteers. The potentially enormous number of hours saved can be seen when one considers that the LAPD has conducted in excess of 69,000 Neighborhood Watch meetings since 1970.

PROGRAM NAME: Dangerous Stranger Educational Project  
AGENCY: Moraga Junior Women's Club  
PROGRAM TYPE: Safety for Children Ages 4-9  
POPULATION SERVED: 700 BUDGET: \$6,500  
CONTACT: Merry Ajioka -or- Lt. Tom Simms  
Moraga Junior Women's Moraga Police Dept.  
Club P.O. Box 188  
P. O. Box 462 Moraga, CA 94556  
Moraga, CA 94556 (415) 376-5200  
(415) 376-5200

BACKGROUND:

The Town of Moraga is a small community, relatively isolated in the hills to the East of Oakland. Unlike its urban neighbors, Moraga enjoys one of the lowest crime rates in the State. The residents of the community have generally felt that they cannot be touched by the more serious forms of crime found elsewhere. This feeling was shattered in 1978 by the murder of an 11 year-old girl who had been seen talking to a stranger prior to her death. This murder prompted interest by the Moraga Junior Women's Club in developing an educational program for Moraga children regarding the reality that dangerous situations and people do exist.

Research indicated that little was available in the way of educational materials for this type of program. Therefore, with the help of local law enforcement officers, parents, educators, and a professional puppeteer, Moraga Juniors set out to develop a dangerous stranger program. The combined efforts of many Moragans resulted in THE DANGEROUS STRANGER educational project package. The original program included a live puppet show (with Muppet type puppets), follow-up discussion, introduction to the BLOCK PARENT PROGRAM, and take home activities. The principal objective of the program was to stimulate children to think for themselves. Each child received the message to: stop, think, and observe; a dangerous person can be anyone; the "nice" looking person is not always the "safe" person; report anything that seems strange; follow the buddy system and use designated routes.

Last year the Club began to consider filming the puppet show. What appeared to be a nationwide increase in crimes against children led Club members to believe that other communities could utilize this type of program. Unfortunately, requests

to perform the program outside the community had to be turned down due to lack of time. Also, the original puppets were wearing out and replacement would be costly.

During the past year Junior Women's Club has worked closely with the Moraga Police Department, educators, a professional puppeteer, and a media-production specialist to adapt the show for filming. To date the show has been professionally directed, sound-tracked, filmed, and edited into a 15 minute color audio-slide presentation. The program package also includes: (1) 10 take home activities (crossword puzzles, word tangles, mazes, etc.) that have been designed to reinforce program objectives; (2) a letter to parents about the program with suggested questions for parent-child discussion; (3) a letter to Junior Women's Clubs introducing them to the project; (4) suggested classroom follow-up activities; (5) suggested discussion topics and questions.

Community and statewide support for this program has been overwhelming, with clubs throughout California having submitted written requests for it. Two small, private grants have allowed for the follow-up activities to be professionally illustrated and typeset and a complete package to be provided to each Junior Women's Clubs.

This program requires the joint cooperation of schools, law enforcement officials, and Junior Women's Clubs.

#### Pre-event Plans:

1. Junior Women's Club introduces local schools and law enforcement agency to the project requesting their cooperation.
2. A JWC volunteer schedules the program in the schools and then enlists the help of local law enforcement officer to lead follow-up discussion.
3. Discussion objectives and questions are reviewed by JWC volunteer and police officer.
4. JWC volunteer makes all arrangements for audio-visual equipment and organizes the distribution of follow-up materials.

#### Day of event:

1. JWC volunteer sets up audio-visual equipment for showing.
2. Program is introduced to children (not over 60 is advisable) by JWC volunteer.
3. Children view the show.
4. A police officer is introduced and leads a discussion on the show's content, BLOCK PARENT PROGRAM is introduced.
5. Teachers are given suggested follow-up activities and are encouraged to reinforce the show's message on occasion

- throughout the year.
6. A letter is sent home to parents notifying them that their child has been exposed to this program. Parents are given a brief synopsis of the program and asked to question children on program content. Topics for discussion are also suggested.
  7. Follow-up activities are distributed to children.
  8. A teacher or the school principal are asked to fill out a program evaluation form.

#### IMPACT:

For the past three years, Moraga children have learned about dangerous situations and people through THE DANGEROUS STRANGER puppet show. During 1982 Junior Women's Clubs throughout the State will be enlisting the help of local law enforcement agencies to introduce the program in their communities. Statistical evaluation of this type of program is very difficult because of the small number of incidents leading to its development.

The Club will soon distribute a written questionnaire to teachers and parents to assess their perception of the program's impact. Nevertheless, a program which can potentially save a child's life or save a child from experiencing a situation where she/he is abused is worthy of recognition in and of itself. This program represents a fine example of how public agencies, a volunteer organization and parents can work together to promote children's safety.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Unit  
AGENCY: Morgan Hill Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 18,500 BUDGET: \$46,175  
CONTACT PERSON: Sgt. James Smith  
Morgan Hill Police Department  
17555 Peak Avenue  
Morgan Hill, CA. 95037 (408) 779-7220

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The City of Morgan Hill is located south of San Jose in Santa Clara County. Although it was considered a small, sleepy town for many years, it has recently exploded into a bedroom suburb of San Jose. This very sudden surge in population put a terrific strain on the entire city encompassing all aspects of city services. The increase in population has produced a substantial increase in crime as well. Due to financial restraints resulting from Proposition 13 the police department is operating at a manpower level of 1978, with 75% more commercial burglary occurring in the city. The police department thus applied for and received State funding for a crime prevention program in 1977. The State funding has since expired and the program adopted by the city. It was anticipated that this program would serve to reduce the number of crimes, especially burglaries, by increasing the awareness of the residents and merchants. The purpose of the program, aside from a reduction in burglaries, was to encourage people to take responsibility in actively preventing crimes.

OPERATION:

The present crime prevention program operated by non-sworn personnel, encompasses many aspects of the community's needs. Among the programs offered are: Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, residential and commercial security surveys, senior citizen programs, personal safety and school interaction presentations.

The Neighborhood Watch groups are usually started by an individual who has been a victim of burglary. Burglary victims are visited by crime prevention personnel and educated on security measures for their home. They are also advised to watch their neighbors' homes, report any suspicious vehicles or persons within their neighborhood, and encouraged to host a meeting in their homes with several neighbors. Currently there are 67 Neighborhood Watch groups in Morgan Hill involving over 600 families. The crime rate has been substantially lower in these areas where the groups have been formed.

Merchant's Alert is a system designed to identify unlawful acts and their perpetrators which might affect several merchants within one

area at any given time. The system functions like a chain letter. A call from the police department to a merchant initiates the chain which eventually alerts all merchants participating in the program. The Merchant's Alert system is utilized extensively to prevent multiple acts being committed throughout the city such as bad checks, short change artists, till tapping, etc. At this time approximately 200 merchants are members. Merchant Alert window stickers are distributed to members. They present a sense of merchant unity to the potential criminal as well as a visual deterrent.

Once a year the Crime Prevention Unit presents a "Merchant Crime Prevention Seminar". This seminar is normally held before the holidays and is designed to make merchants aware of potential crime problems as the Christmas rush approaches. Speakers from the community are invited as well as members from the police department. Films are shown and literature distributed.

Morgan Hill merchants have also recently donated funds which allowed the police department to start a program called HOPE (Help Open Parents Eyes). Through this program drug awareness and information presentations are given to various parent and school organizations.

The department has also developed a program to meet the needs of the 18-20% Mexican-American population of Morgan Hill. The program attempts to close some of the cultural and language barriers that exist between the Mexican Community and the police. It provides tours of the police station and is involved in a Child Development Center Program by giving presentations to the children attending the center.

Participation in crime prevention through environmental design is also seen as an important activity. All construction plans submitted to the city are reviewed by the police department. The department was also instrumental in the passage of a building security ordinance in April of 1979.

#### IMPACT:

The impact of the programs in the city can be measured in various ways. Over the 1981 calendar year the occurrences of burglaries were reduced 29% which can be attributed to the combination of the existing programs. Phone calls of suspicious activity in areas have also increased substantially. The impact which was most significant to the crime prevention program was the city's adoption of it in the local budget. It was determined that not only was the program positive but cost effective as well. It provides the community with one of the most popular and common sense approaches to crime -- prevention through awareness.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Bureau  
AGENCY: Novato Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 44,000 BUDGET: \$80,770  
CONTACT PERSON: Officer Michael Funk  
Novato Police Department  
909 Machin Avenue  
Novato, CA 94947 (415) 897-4850

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The Novato Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau began in 1975 with the assistance of a federal grant. The primary objective of the Crime Prevention Bureau was to reduce the number of burglaries. Traditionally, burglary had been Novato's most common major crime. With the suburban population of approximately 44,000 scattered over 23 square miles, Novato's burglary rate prior to mid-1975 was increasing at an average rate of 18% per year. Residential burglaries increased at an alarming 44% in the fiscal year immediately preceding the crime prevention project. Those increases were indicative of the overall increase in felony crime in Novato, which, at 42% in 1974, represented the highest increase of any comparable community in the North Bay Region, suggesting a need for some type of formal crime deterrent program beyond traditional law enforcement.

#### OPERATION:

The Crime Prevention Bureau is currently staffed with one full time sworn officer and a part-time secretary. The City Council recently mandated expansion of the unit and a corporal will soon be assigned to work with the program on a full time basis. A wide range of programs are made available to the community including Neighborhood Watch, security inspections (both residential and commercial), personal safety, fraud and bunco, a number of business oriented programs plus environmental design review. A secret witness program is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. A committee composed of representatives from the Chamber, the police department and the school district select the cases to be publicized, the information is printed in a number of local papers plus the schools reprint the article and distribute it on campus.

A small bureau is able to accomplish a great deal because of the participation of many active volunteers. The Chamber of

Commerce has a crime prevention committee which works with the business community identifying problems, arranging for meetings and handling all preliminary tasks for the Crime Prevention Officer. The Kiwanis Club and several senior citizen volunteers provide similar assistance for the residential portion of the program. A number of Kiwanis Club members are trained in conducting Neighborhood Watch meetings in addition to participating in monthly crime prevention meetings with the police department.

A monthly newsletter used to be distributed by block captains, but it has been discontinued because of a regular column in the local paper. It is felt that this column reaches far more residents than the newsletter did and is much more cost effective.

IMPACT:

During the first two years of operation there was a dramatic decrease in the rate of increase in residential burglaries (down from 44% to 21%). The rate has remained constant since that time with some years actually seeing a decline in the number of reported incidents. By the end of 1981 there were 312 Neighborhood Watch groups in Novato which involved approximately 2,700 homes in active crime prevention efforts. A homeowner's survey conducted in mid-1981 revealed that 75% of the respondents had implemented all or most of the suggestions relating to locks and locking hardware on doors and windows and that 67% had in part or totally marked and inventoried their valuable property. It should be noted that 51% of the people who received the questionnaire returned it. The impact on the crime rate plus information of this type makes the Novato Police Department feel that the time and resources they devote to crime prevention are adequately compensated by visible results.

PROGRAM NAME: Community Safety Patrol  
AGENCY: Oakland Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: N/A BUDGET: -0-  
CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Frank Morris  
Oakland Police Department  
Community Services Division  
455 7th Street, Room 900  
Oakland, CA 94607 (415) 273-3525

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

In July 1979, a group of Oakland residents concerned with the crime problem in the Diamond area of the city brought their concerns to the city council. Of major concern was the increasing number of attacks on senior citizens attending functions at the Jewish Community Center and the surrounding bus stops. The council proposed that a force of ten security guards, equipped with walkie-talkies, shriek alarms, mace and identifiable uniforms, be employed to protect various areas having a high density of senior citizens. On March 4, 1980, Diamond Community Safety Patrol, through funding from private sources, began its operation from the Jewish Community Center utilizing CB radios as their major source of communication. As time went by, interest grew, but so did problems associated with the use of CB radios. Once the area juveniles discovered that CB radios were being utilized, they mimicked the patrollers, causing problems and confusion.

The City of Oakland's Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program (CCCP) decided that the project should be expanded city-wide and sufficient funds remained in their grant to support the Safety Patrol Program. The grant funds were used to allow the purchase of sixteen battery chargers, battery packs and base station antennas.

OPERATION:

The Community Safety Patrol's primary function is to escort seniors who walk the various areas being served. To this point five areas are receiving escort service. Seniors who live in the immediate areas are escorted to and from bus stops, senior centers and the merchant areas. The escorts are trained, equipped with shriek alarms, wear identifying jackets and are in constant radio contact with the base station located in the Jewish Community Center. A dispatcher at the center communicates with the patrol, and can call the police, ambulance, or fire department if needed. In addition to responding to calls by

seniors for escort service, the patrol also walks in areas where residents have requested that they do so. The patrols act only as the "eyes and ears of the Police Department," and they are instructed not to become physically involved in confrontations. Each of the safety patrol operates during different hours and/or days of the week, but the times selected are those that best meet the needs of the seniors and other residents being served. When a given area has decided to operate a patrol, the Community Services Division of the police department becomes involved. A series of neighborhood meetings are used to gauge both the need for the safety patrol and the willingness of area residents to volunteer the necessary time. The citizens are then referred to Volunteers for Oakland, which coordinates all local volunteers; the registered volunteers are also covered by insurance. The next step is to train the volunteers on how to be a patroller and how to operate the radios. Once the patrol is functional, a coordinator is elected who is responsible for both the equipment and operation of the patrol. Any technical assistance or other requests are handled by the Community Safety Patrol Coordinator of the Oakland Police Department.

IMPACT:

The primary indication of the program's success is the spreading demand for similar services in numerous areas of the community. During the first weeks of operation in the Dimond District, patrollers prompted the arrest of three individuals. Accomplishments such as this have resulted in the program being implemented in four additional areas. From FY 79-80 through FY 80-81, a total of 77 volunteers contributed almost 4,000 hours which clearly shows that people are willing to get involved in order to improve their community and assist fellow residents.

PROGRAM NAME: Senior Community Crime Resistance Program  
AGENCY: Ontario Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Crime Prevention for the Elderly  
POPULATION SERVED: 80,000 BUDGET: \$58,732  
CONTACT PERSON: Dawn Darington  
Ontario Police Department  
200 N. Cherry Avenue  
Ontario, CA 91764 (714) 988-6481

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Ontario, a community of approximately 80,000 residents, is one of the population centers of San Bernardino County. During the five year period preceding the start of this program, the population had increased by approximately 21% while the number of major crimes rose by 83%. Senior Citizens (aged 55+) constituted about 16% of the population. Of those seniors over the age of 60, approximately 26% were classified as low income with a large number of them living in the older, high crime areas of the city. Although police reports indicated their rate of victimization was about equal to their percentage of the overall population, it was recognized that older citizens are often more severely traumatized by crime and the fear of crime than are younger people.

OPERATION:

Two non-sworn staff members operate the Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program. The basic features of this program are: educational crime prevention seminars and demonstrations; target hardening (security inspections, hardware installation, property identification); Senior Block Watchers; assistance to senior crime victims; and awareness training for officers in senior citizen problems and needs.

The use of volunteers is an important feature of the Ontario program. During its first year, over 500 volunteers were recruited and trained to assist in various aspects of the program including coordinators for each organized senior group in the city, Block Watchers, security inspections and hardware installation.

Crime prevention education and information was provided to almost 1,700 people, 89% of the Ontario police officers received three (3) hours of special training on the problems and needs of seniors, and approximately 453 senior victims were given

assistance. Victim assistance is seen as an integral part of the program; thus each elderly victim of either a property crime or a personal crime is contacted to determine what, if any, assistance he/she may need. Project staff maintains a close working relationship with other service agencies in the area in order to ensure that appropriate help is provided for each elderly crime victim.

IMPACT:

This program has been enthusiastically received by the seniors in Ontario. All indications are that it is making a significant impact on the extent to which older residents suffer economic, physical and psychological hardships as a result of crime. During the first year of the program's operation a total of sixty-eight senior citizen volunteers were trained by the program staff. Four hundred and fifty-two senior citizens who were victims of violent crimes or property crimes were contacted and assisted by program workers. Security inspections were performed for 120 Senior Citizen homes and 23 locks installed. The program was able to provide crime prevention information to a total of 1,689 Senior Citizens through various presentations given throughout the first program year.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)  
AGENCY: Orange Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Environmental Design  
POPULATION SERVED: 94,000 BUDGET: \$10,000  
CONTACT PERSON: Officer Bruce Ramm  
Orange Police Department  
300 E. Chapman Avenue  
Orange, CA 92666 (714) 532-0270

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The Orange Police Department's Crime Prevention Bureau was established as part of a department reorganization designed to reduce criminal activity. Part of the initial crime prevention effort was devoted to reviewing new development plans with other city departments on a regular basis. In 1975, a more intensive effort was given to reviewing plans utilizing the concepts of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Since this time, the plan review process has expanded with the adoption of a building security ordinance and closer review of plans (including plot plan, floor plans, elevations, landscaping.)

OPERATION:

The coordinator of the Crime Prevention Bureau, reviews plans of new developments at the Environmental Review Board Meetings. This Board consists of representatives from the various city departments who collectively review plans. Developers are contacted should there be problems with the design of the project during this initial review process. The developers are usually receptive to changing their plans after they have been made aware of designs that conflict with the concepts of C.P.T.E.D.

Members of the Crime Prevention Bureau make field inspections of new developments to insure compliance with the Building Security Ordinance. Developers are made aware of the Ordinance through the plan review process in the building department.

IMPACT:

The nature of C.P.T.E.D. makes it difficult to evaluate this program. However, studies have been conducted which involve

design of apartment complexes with interesting results. One study involved a conversion of apartments to condominiums. The concepts of C.P.T.E.D. were applied to these apartments as part of the conversion requirements by the city. An analysis of crimes before and after the conversion showed residential burglary reduced by approximately 70%; stolen vehicles by approximately 50%; thefts from vehicles 40%. There have been no rapes since the conversion, however, there were two prior to the conversion during the study period.

Another study involved the comparison of two apartment complexes which are next to each other. Design of the units at one complex can be directly linked to the crime problems. There were 23 burglaries identified during the study period at the poorly designed complex, compared to six (6) at the complex which utilized (unknowingly) the concepts of C.P.T.E.D.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Resistance Involvement Council  
AGENCY: Pasadena Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Crime Prevention and Victim Assistance  
for the Elderly  
POPULATION SERVED: 17,000 BUDGET: \$47,783  
CONTACT: Sgt. Doug Misch  
Pasadena Police Department  
142 North Arroyo Parkway  
Pasadena, CA. 91103 (213) 577-4550

BACKGROUND:

The Crime Resistance Involvement Council (C.R.I.C) of Pasadena has seen outstanding results in its short period of existence. It began in the Autumn of 1975 with a small group of volunteers, a Police Agent, the support of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and Fuller Psychological Center. C.R.I.C.'s goals were to: (1) ensure that crime victims receive whatever assistance they need to overcome the trauma and loss of victimization; and, (2) to relieve the burden the police experience for the elderly victims of crime.

The program was designed by senior citizens to assist senior citizens. Because of factors accompanying aging, senior adults seem more traumatized and jeopardized than others by victimization. The large senior citizen population in Pasadena is especially affected by purse/wallet snatchings and burglary. At this time C.R.I.C. has chosen to work only with senior adults, beginning at the generously low age of 50.

OPERATION:

Contact with a victim is made within one day by a C.R.I.C volunteer because of excellent communication with Pasadena police officials. Each morning the C.R.I.C. representative is given names of victims to be contacted, and these names are in turn given to trained volunteers who make the contacts. One C.R.I.C. member, usually the Coordinator, is available 24 hours a day to the Police Department by a beeper service for emergency situations. The volunteers, in contacting victims: (1) assure the victims that some one is concerned about them; (2) allow the victims to talk through the incidents, expressing the common reactions of fear, anger and/or helplessness; (3) assess the victims' physical and psychological status as well as possible; and (4) suggest ways in which specific problems might be met.

Approximately 85 victims are contacted each month by phone and each victim is mailed a crime prevention information packet. More extensive services are provided to those persons requesting them.

Those tending to request the most services are single adults, age 70 or above, living alone and having no family members in the immediate vicinity. However, many individuals contacted by phone express appreciation for having a concerned person to talk to, saying the conversation itself was helpful to their recovery.

Through multi-media awareness presentations, trained senior volunteers inform the community of ways to prevent crime and of the services C.R.I.C. provides.

The senior volunteers are trained in victim assistance skills by the Fuller Psychological Center staff and in crime prevention methods by the Pasadena Police Department. On-going training occurs three times a month at C.R.I.C. meetings. The public is invited to attend these.

C.R.I.C. offices are located in the Fuller Psychological Center's Heritage House for Gerontology Services. During its first year of operation, C.R.I.C. was funded by the Jameson Foundation and the Psychological Center; for the next two years, it was funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Jameson Foundation. Currently C.R.I.C. is funded by the City of Pasadena. The C.R.I.C. Coordinator is a student in the Fuller Graduate School of Psychology.

The Crime Resistance Involvement Council has several outstanding and unusual features: (1) it is essentially a volunteer program with only part-time coordinating staff being paid; (2) it is designed to serve senior adults; (3) it is sponsored by a private school psychological center, yet; (4) shares sponsorship with other local agencies.

#### IMPACT:

Between 1977 and 1979 the program contacted 2,866 senior crime victims -- approximately 80 per month. Of that number 46.5% were burglary victims and 22.9% were victims of street crimes. For the past two years, victim contacts have averaged 80-85 per month indicating the program is still operating at full strength. During one reporting period, the records revealed 21 active senior volunteers with an average age of 72. In the period January-March 1982, 256 people were contacted for Neighborhood Watch and home security, 240 victim contacts were made, and 150 deadbolt locks were installed. In addition to these activities, senior volunteers are currently giving approximately 70 hours per month of volunteer time to the police department. These are seniors whose involvement has come about because of C.R.I.C. but are now assisting the department in a variety of ways.

PROGRAM NAME: Community Crime Prevention  
AGENCY: Pomona Police Department-Pomona City Hall  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 100,000 BUDGET: \$330,252  
CONTACT PERSON: Sgt. Tom McCullough  
Pomona Police Department  
490 W. Mission Blvd.  
Pomona, CA 91766 (714) 620-2121  
  
Duane Solomon  
Pomona Community Relations Office  
505 S. Garey Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91766 (714) 620-2376

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

In 1976 the City of Pomona Police Department began a crime prevention program staffed by one sworn officer. The initial emphasis was on burglary which had been steadily increasing, i.e., for three year period prior to program inception, burglaries had risen by an average of 15.8% per year. Shortly after assuming the new position, the Crime Prevention Sergeant contacted the City Hall Community Relations Department to explore ways in which the two programs could coordinate their efforts for the betterment of the entire community.

#### OPERATION:

The Pomona Police Department and City Hall Community Relations have gradually developed a joint program designed to create a network of total city services, police crime prevention, neighborhood groups and community based organizations. The target is improvement in the overall quality of life in Pomona.

In 1981, the Police Crime Prevention Bureau was increased by two additional non sworn staff members. This allowed them to increase active Neighborhood Watch Groups from 47 in December 1980 to 114 in December 1981. During the same period a total of 10,418 community members were contacted via a variety of crime prevention programs plus an additional 13,079 school age children. A full complement of crime prevention programs are offered by the Police Department including Neighborhood Watch, Operation I.D., Security Inspections, Personal Safety, Senior Citizen Crime Prevention, Commercial Security, Robbery - Shoplifting - internal theft prevention, etc.

Block Captains play an integral part in the crime prevention efforts in Pomona plus they serve as a conduit for information exchange between the community and all city agencies. By involving these groups in a wide variety of activities, their interest and active participation is maintained.

The City Hall Community Relations programs are also coordinated through the Neighborhood Watch Groups. During 1981, there were 139 meetings held involving 2,085 participants. The two primary areas of emphasis are graffiti cleanup and code enforcement. Combined financing from HUD and the city has thus far resulted in graffiti eradication from approximately 400 sites at no cost to the private property owner. Properly maintained private property (both residential and commercial) is being stressed via the Code Enforcement Program. These programs are aimed at enhancing the image of the community and increasing property values. City Hall Community Relations staff will also arrange for any city department to address a community group about specific issues of concern to them.

#### IMPACT:

As indicated in the background section, burglary reports were increasing at an average rate of 15.8% to the program. In the three years subsequent to program inception, the increase had dropped to an average of 2.5%. In 1980, there was a substantial increase (+20%) but by 1981, it had again declined (+6%). City Hall reports that very few of the graffiti eradication sites have had reoccurring problems. Every year the Neighborhood Watch Groups are asked to evaluate the program with results being overwhelmingly positive.

The struggle to improve life in a city is not won in a short period of time. However, the combined efforts of public agencies, private agencies, and members of the community have begun to reverse past trends, and the slow but steady progress of improving the general quality of life is much in evidence.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Unit  
AGENCY: Redondo Beach Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 58,000 BUDGET: \$100,898  
CONTACT PERSON: Agent Avery Richey  
Redondo Beach Police Department  
401 Diamond Street  
Redondo Beach, CA. 90277 (213) 379-2477x477

#### BACKGROUND:

Redondo Beach is a community of 58,000 located on the Los Angeles County coastline. Unlike many Southern California beach communities, it attracts not only large numbers of tourists but also has substantial residential, commercial and industrial areas. In 1977 Redondo Beach began a crime prevention program staffed by CETA employees. By July 1979 the program's impact on crime and its acceptance in the community were recognized as significant, and the city commenced full funding of the program as a regular budget item. For a community of its size, Redondo Beach places a major emphasis on crime prevention as evidenced by its staffing of five full time employees -- one sworn officer and four crime prevention specialists.

#### OPERATION:

With a full time staff of five, the Redondo Beach Police Department is able to offer a wide range of crime prevention programs including Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, security checks, vacation watch, personal protection, crimes against the elderly, and commercial crime prevention. The Chamber of Commerce is actively involved with the department's commercial crime prevention efforts plus the Board of Realtors assists with a "Welcome Wagon" type introduction for new residents.

Since the inception of the program in 1977, a Citizens Steering Committee has been an integral part of the program. The goal of the Committee is to assist the police department and the community in implementing programs designed to reduce crime in Redondo Beach. The Committee is composed of twelve citizens. Two constituents from each of five city council districts are recommended to the Mayor plus two additional representatives, one appointed from the business community at large.

The Redondo Beach Police Department is in the process of developing a new crime prevention/crime analysis computer program which is anticipated to be operational by late summer 1982. Seven volunteers, primarily senior citizens, are putting information into the

system regarding residential burglaries and Neighborhood Watch groups. When completed the department will be able to identify high crime areas as well as routinely provide each Block Captain with burglary statistics regarding his/her neighborhood. In addition the computer will automatically write letters to each burglary victim.

IMPACT:

At the present time there are approximately 360 Neighborhood Watch groups encompassing approximately 9,000 households. The goal is to have 500 groups by the end of 1982. In the years 1977-1980, there was a steady decline in burglaries reported in Redondo Beach. In 1981 they experienced an increase. However, in 1982 burglaries are once more decreasing with a 20% - 25% drop in the first four months of the year. Redondo Beach feels strongly that its overall success in crime reduction is the result of the strong partnership between law enforcement and the community and is ample proof that it's commitment to crime prevention has been worthwhile.

PROGRAM NAME: Truancy and Crime Reduction  
AGENCY: Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety  
PROGRAM TYPE: Truancy and Property Crime Reduction  
POPULATION SERVED: 6,000 BUDGET: 0  
CONTACT PERSON: Detective Jim Park  
Youth Services Specialist  
Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety  
435 Southwest Blvd.  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927 (707) 585-1122

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The City of Rohnert Park, population 26,000 is located in central Sonoma County. Because it offers affordable housing within easy commuting distance of the San Francisco Bay area, a large percentage of its relatively young population works away from the city. With a majority of the homes vacant during the day, residential daylight burglaries were becoming an increasingly significant problem. Knowing that the majority of these burglaries were being committed by juveniles, many of whom were truant, the Department of Public Safety approached the school district requesting that a child welfare and attendance supervisor be appointed. The school district was quite aware of mounting truancy figures and, with increasingly limited tax revenues, was thus appointed a CWA Supervisor and joined with the Department of Public Safety in instituting an active truancy reduction program.

OPERATION:

All patrol officers are provided information on school hours, school policies, holidays, etc. Any student observed out of school without a valid excuse is issued a "courtesy citation" by the officer, returned to school officials, and the Youth Service Specialist (YSS) of the Department of Public Safety is informed of the incident. A second infraction results in the same process with the addition of a conference between school officials, law enforcement, parents and student. If a third incident takes place, a case number is cut, and the parents are directly contacted by law enforcement. A meeting is arranged, and a course of corrective action is planned. The outcome of that conference usually results in restitution of time in the form of community service work based on the minimum wage, and equated against the amount of ADA lost by the school district.

Simultaneous with this process, the Child Welfare and Attendance Supervisor (CWAS) has been notified and begun the school guidance team process. The school principal, vice-principal or counselor makes the first contact to find out the student's and parent's perceptions of the situation. Usually this is as far as the process need go. However, if it proves insufficient, then the school guidance team is convened. Team members, parents and student discuss and reach agreement on corrective action and all parties sign a contract.

IMPACT:

During the first year of the program (1979-1980), \$101,436 was saved by the school district. In the second year (1980-81) the Department of Public Safety began to statistically track the impact of the program. Daylight burglaries declined -48%, vandalism was down -35% and thefts decreased -11%. During this same period, the truancy rate in the high school was reduced -24%. To enhance program impact, a campaign was recently begun to encourage merchants to report juveniles who are out of school during school hours. This should further decrease the number of thefts.

It has been Rohnert Park's experience that about 60% of the youngsters will have no further truancy problems after the first time. Another 15%-20% will be contracted no more than twice.

Rohnert Park feels this program has resulted in great dividends to the schools and the community as a whole. However, they stress that a very close, cooperative relationship must exist between schools and law enforcement in order for this approach to be successful.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Watch  
AGENCY: Sacramento Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention Using a Televised Format  
POPULATION SERVED: 300,000 BUDGET: -0-  
CONTACT PERSON: Officer Richard Overton  
Sacramento Police Department  
813 6th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 449-5731

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Like most law enforcement agencies in California, the Sacramento Police Department has experienced an increase in crime along with continuing budget constraints. Consequently, in 1980 they began researching ways of reaching larger numbers of people with crime prevention information rather than the traditional "one-on-one" approach.

The department was fortunate in having good rapport with local television stations. Consequently, an idea for a crime prevention/community relations program was developed, discussions were initiated with one of the stations (KXTV-Channel 10, CBS), and the program "Crime Watch" eventually became a reality in October, 1980.

OPERATION:

"Crime Watch" is a public affairs 30 minute television program aired monthly. The design of the program is to disseminate relevant crime prevention information and departmental procedures to the community.

The topics for the program originate out of the various Bureaus within the Department. Once the topic is selected it is developed to provide a professional presentation. The program's development includes, but is not limited to, writing a script, field taping and editing, cutting voice overs and studio taping with guest(s). In essence, the program is written, produced and hosted by the Sacramento Police Department.

One officer from the Police Department works on the program utilizing approximately 25% of his time. However, KXTV-10 donates photographers, cameramen, director and other personnel and equipment as needed for the production of the program. The police department also recently acquired the services of a student volunteer from California State University, Sacramento who is a media major.

IMPACT:

Like many crime prevention programs, the fruits of one's labors often go unseen. It is impossible to determine any reduction of crime as a result of this show; however, favorable comments have been received from many viewers. After only three months of operation, the station estimated the number of viewers at 74,000. The number far exceeds that by now. Beyond any reduction in crime which might occur, this program provides a positive image of law enforcement, and allows the agency to effectively use the media to bring important messages to people it might not otherwise reach.

PROGRAM NAME: Bank Robbery Seminar  
AGENCY: San Diego Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Reducing the Hazards Associated With Bank Robbery  
POPULATION SERVED: N/A BUDGET: \$206,506  
CONTACT PERSON: Sgt. William Becker  
San Diego Police Department  
801 West Market Street  
San Diego, CA 92101 (714) 236-6821

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

In the early 70's, it became very evident that bank robberies were increasing and that southern California was leading the nation in this phenomenon. In an attempt to reduce the number of robberies and injuries resulting from them and provide bank personnel with training that would psychologically prepare them for the proper response under stress, the San Diego Police Department began an innovative mock robbery program in 1976.

OPERATION:

The program is geared for the personnel who work in those positions vulnerable to attack; tellers, managers, loan officers, etc. The class is divided into two parts; a lecture and a film on bank robbery, then the mock robbery. During this phase of the presentation, officers of the crime prevention unit perform a simulated robbery with the types of robberies depicted being changed each time. They range from a lone gunman simulating a weapon to a terrorist group with automatic weapons. After each incident, a critique is held. Perhaps the most important issue is the realism provided by the mock robbers.

IMPACT:

During the initial implementation of the program, the response of the local banking institutions was cautious due to the sensitivity of the subject matter. But the program got off to a flying start after a teller, who had attended a seminar, became a victim of a bank robbery. Her first reaction was, "This is just like the seminars I attended and I know what to do." The suspect was apprehended 20 minutes later. The program has

escalated to a point where an average of two requests a week are being received for the presentation. Approximately 200 mock bank robberies have been performed since the beginning of the program. Several of the banking institutions have made the mock robbery a part of their institution's operations manual.

PROGRAM NAME: Community Alert  
AGENCY: San Diego Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 936,918 BUDGET: \$202,506  
CONTACT PERSON: Sgt. William Becker  
Crime Prevention Unit  
San Diego Police Department  
801 W. Market Street  
San Diego, CA 92101 (714) 236-6821

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

From 1968 to 1978 burglaries increased by 200% in the City of San Diego. In response to this problem, the Crime Prevention Unit formed six Neighborhood Watch groups in 1976. Encouraged by the success seen in the neighborhoods where the groups were active, they expanded the program city-wide in 1978-79 via a "Crime Specific Burglary" grant.

With a staff composed of sworn officers and community services officers, several target areas were initially selected for special emphasis. Informational flyers were mailed to each resident in the area announcing that a meeting would be held and giving the crime data for that area. A second mailing went out specifically inviting them to the meeting. Overall the results obtained from this approach were quite poor with attendance low and the few groups that were formed did not tend to remain active.

Using this initial information, implementation strategies were re-designed. Two basic approaches were found to produce the best results--responding to citizen requests and door-to-door contacts in selected target areas. Meetings resulting from these approaches had good attendance and the Community Alert groups formed tended to remain cohesive and active.

OPERATION:

In February 1979 the main responsibility for Community Alert was transferred to the Patrol Division. The Crime Prevention Unit provides coordination and direction plus the maintenance of central files and records. They also take responsibility for the mailing of a quarterly newsletter. Volunteer community coordinators are the contact and liaison between the police department and the various block captains throughout the city. When a citizen wishes to have a Community Alert meeting, he/she contacts either the crime prevention unit or the local police substation

in their area. Each substation has a Community Relations/Crime Prevention Specialist for each of the area commands. Arrangements will be made for a patrol officer to attend the meeting. This program structure allows for closer more trusting relationships to be built between citizens and uniformed patrol. In a city the size of San Diego, it is felt that this approach is crucial to maintaining an extensive, on-going crime prevention effort.

Any community contemplating this approach must be aware that interest and commitment on the part of the Police Department's top administrators is vital if the program is to remain viable. Officers must be aware of the potential benefits to them of a strong crime prevention effort, and they must be held accountable for showing up at meetings and maintaining regular contact with block captains. Their efforts can be supplemented by periodic mailings and other assistance from the central crime prevention unit; however, their active participation is essential to program success.

#### IMPACT:

In 1979 an intensive evaluation of the program was performed. Out of 197 groups studied, surprising statistics began to emerge. There were an average of 59% reduction of residential burglaries in those "Community Alert" neighborhoods. An unexpected spinoff was a 35% drop in total crime in the same areas. What really proved that it worked as a community effort was nearly a 5% reduction in 1979 of residential burglaries city-wide. For ten years previous there had been a steady increase in crime rates. The program had continued to expand since that time. At last count there were approximately 3,900 Community Alert groups in San Diego encompassing about 40% of the population. What is equally important is a new attitude in many areas of the city. Where once they had been experiencing an increasingly crime ridden, deteriorating environment, now they have hope as they band together to improve the quality of life for them and their families.

PROGRAM NAME: Senior Escort - Outreach Program  
AGENCY: San Francisco Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Senior Citizen Crime Prevention and Personal Service  
POPULATION SERVED: 51,300 BUDGET: \$773,684  
CONTACT PERSON: Mark Forrester, Director  
San Francisco Senior Escort - Outreach Program  
330 Ellis St., Suite 608  
San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 928-4422

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Senior Citizens (age 55+) comprise slightly over 24% of the population of San Francisco. As commonly occurs in larger cities, many of the seniors live on fixed incomes in the older, high crime areas of the community. In the latter part of the 1970's, the extent to which the older residents were being victimized reached the point where many of them in one section of the city were afraid to walk during the day to the local nutrition site. In response to this increasingly serious problem, the city, the police department and a number of active citizens joined together to establish the San Francisco Senior Escort-Outreach Program.

It is estimated that as much as 40% to 50% of crimes against the elderly go unreported. In recognition of this, one of the program's objectives was to increase the reporting of crimes by senior citizens as well as informing them about prevention measures and providing escorts on the street. The program was seen as a logical outgrowth of the Police Department's mission which includes assisting those who cannot care for themselves and creating and maintaining a feeling of security in the community.

#### OPERATION:

Six high crime target areas were selected in the eastern half of the city where 48% of the senior population lives. A small, program office was established in each area with one coordinator, five escorts and two volunteers comprising the average staff. The program provides personal and group protective escorts to medical appointments, banks, social services, taxi vouchers, crime prevention education and information, telephone reassurance, home visits, and information and referral. In addition to English, services and information are available in Spanish, Italian, Chinese and Tagalog.

In response to a particularly serious robbery and pursesnatching problem in the Western addition area, a special Walking Patrol

was established to augment basic program services. Community Service Workers patrol the area using a private walkie-talkie channel monitored from a central base located in a senior housing complex in the neighborhood.

Each "Crime Prevention Target Area" has a Senior Advisory Council composed of residents 55 or older (mostly clients). These Councils perform preliminary selection of all staff, identify community issues, and advise staff on program policy. The Presidents of these Councils meet to form the City-Wide Senior Advisory Council which advises the Director on general program policy.

All staff members are required to have intensive background checks, successfully complete CPR and First Aid Certification, and pass a five week training course at the SF Police Academy. Subject areas included in the training are crime prevention, available services, community organizing, and an introduction to the structure and procedures of the police department.

IMPACT:

Since the inception of the program in 1978, over 177,000 protective escorts have been provided without one incident of crime, 250,000 pieces of crime prevention literature have been distributed and 587 special crime prevention meetings have been held.

Robbery and pursesnatching were up 16% and 64% respectively in the Western addition prior to the inception of the walking patrol. During a carefully monitored six month period, pursesnatching alone declined 78% during patrol hours and has subsequently remained at a very reduced level.

Increased crime reporting by senior citizens is a goal of the program. Rises in crime statistics in general are thus seen as an indication of success not failure. For example, in 1981, reports of twelve specific crimes declined by -4% citywide as compared to 1978. However, in three reporting areas (included in program service area) senior victims age 55+ increased their reports of these crimes by +62% in the same time period. The program staff and police department feel this illustrates increased confidence and cooperation between citizens and law enforcement.

PROGRAM NAME: Truancy Abatement and Burglary Suppression (TABS)  
AGENCY: San Jose Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Reduction in truancy and burglary  
POPULATION SERVED: N/A BUDGET: \$64,718  
CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Don Trujillo  
San Jose Police Department  
201 W. Mission Street  
San Jose, CA 95110 (408) 277-4133

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The San Jose Police Department has quantifiable information that indicates the involvement of juveniles in 27% of all residential burglaries occurring in the city. Further, an analysis of the times residential burglary occurs indicates that 47.8% of the residential burglaries occurred during school time even though only 29.2% of the hours are "school hours" (0800 to 1500 hours). The rate of residential burglary was 230% higher during "school hours" than nonschool hours. Geographically, residential areas in the near vicinity of schools experience a higher number of burglaries than nonschool areas. A further correlation pointing toward juveniles as burglars is the level of truancy experienced in schools in the San Jose area.

The State of California Auditor General indicates that the state's unexcused absent rate may be as high as 24%. Presently, schools do not keep records which accurately reflect truancy levels. Part of the problem rests with a procedural definition of truancy. Section 12401 of the Education Code defines a truant as a child who has been absent without a valid excuse for more than three days, or tardy in excess of 30 minutes on each of four days in one year. Attendance is defined as being present at school at the time "official" attendance is recorded, typically in the morning. An unexcused absence is also recorded at attendance. Because of these factors, unofficial estimates for truancy are around 11% rather than the three or four percent which may be surmised from attendance records. At best, attendance records are a poor estimate of truancy. "Official" attendance records in secondary schools in the San Jose area indicate a 96% attendance average.

In order to address the above described problems, the San Jose Police Department has initiated a combined effort by police, probation, and the schools. This effort is directed toward locating truants and getting them back into the educational system. Parents of the truant youth are also involved in this multi-agency process. This effort also includes a city-wide public awareness campaign to communicate the objectives of the project to the

general public. The effect of this truancy abatement program on the residential burglary rate is being carefully measured along with other juvenile related crimes such as shoplifting.

#### OPERATION

TABS, or Truancy Abatement Burglary Suppression centers have been established in two areas of the City of San Jose. They are staffed by school, police, and probation officials. Police officers are hired on an overtime basis to identify truants and transport them to the designated centers. At the centers, the truants are interviewed by the staff and then returned to school by their parents. Interviewers use a specially designed "Truancy Form" that is designed to capture all of the information needed by the respective agencies (copy attached). The truant youths are then tracked in order to determine attendance patterns before and after the TABS contact.

The project is administered under the direction of the commander of the Crime Prevention Division. One officer is assigned full-time to each of the two TABS centers as coordinator. The police officers assigned are under the direct supervision of the area Sergeant. A specific reporting system is used to measure the productivity of the officers assigned on an overtime basis. Data collection occurs on a daily basis and is summarized in the monthly reports which are shared with the area schools and the Juvenile Probation Department.

#### IMPACT

After only three months of operation, a preliminary crime and truancy analysis of the program revealed the following information: (a) 2,218 truants were processed through the TABS centers; (b) a 10% random sample of the truants processed indicated an 80% improvement in attendance; (c) the rate of increase in daytime residential burglaries was reduced by 17%; (d) the daytime shoplifting rate was reduced by 13% during the first three months of the program (as compared with the same three month period in 1980). A more complete analysis will be conducted at the end of the school year; however, at this time the police department and the school district feel that the program is making a positive impact on both truancy and the crime rate in San Jose and is well the effort and time devoted to it.

PROGRAM NAME: Businessmen's Community Oriented Policing Program  
AGENCY: Santa Ana Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Commercial District Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 15,000 BUDGET: 0  
CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Hugh Mooney  
Santa Ana Police Dept.  
24 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 834-4282

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The Central Business District substantially led the rest of the city in every major crime category in 1979 (burglary, robbery, etc.). Additionally there was a tremendous problem with the public nuisance offenses (panhandling, drunk in public, urinating in public, etc.). It was common place for the patrol officers to daily make arrests of indigents for drunk in public or other public nuisance offenses. The Municipal Courts would release these offenders with only a forfeiture of bail or credit for the time served, usually a minimum of 3 to 4 hours and a maximum of 2 to 3 days.

The Central City District is unique in that it is only a few blocks away from the Civic Center Complex and the County Jail. The close proximity of the Orange County Jail, from which drunks arrested from throughout the county are released, and with the nearby low cost housing, and Central Courts sentencing policies, the downtown area was a haven for the habitual drunks and street criminals.

#### OPERATION:

##### Businessmen Block Captains

Meetings were held with local businessmen to make them aware of the problems facing the Police Department in trying to impact the crime rate in the central city. Once the businessmen became aware of these problems subsequent meetings were held with public officials, District Attorney's Office, City Attorney's Office, Municipal Court Judges and the Police Department. Through the involvement of the business community, public officials and other elements of the Criminal Justice System, Judges were made aware of the Central City crime problems, and quickly responded by changing philosophy on public offense violations and policies in sentencing. Within a nine month period there was a reduction in public offenses of 70%. The transients and habitual drunks were

rapidly disappearing. Santa Ana was no longer a haven. Headlines in the local newspapers read "Transients Unwelcome, Santa Ana Police-Merchants Watch Downtown Closely." "Footpatrol Cleans up Santa Ana's Seamy Side." Local television stations did a feature story on the Downtown Santa Ana success story.

#### Special Enforcement Unit

A Special Enforcement Unit was established to work exclusively in the central area with their primary responsibility of enforcement and liaison with the downtown businessmen. A police storefront was opened in the center of the downtown area and was manned by non-sworn Police Service Officers. This office was also used by the Special Enforcement Unit to gather information and maintain liaison with the business community. The Special Enforcement Unit identified the career criminals living and frequenting the downtown area and within six months there were major decreases in all Part I Categories. Calls for service were down -23%, arrests were down 39%, and overall crime was down 19%. As a result, Police Storefront operations were expanded and two additional offices opened in major business districts in other parts of the city.

Again there was considerable media coverage and the program began to expand into other areas of the city. Many more businessmen became informed and gradually a city-wide program began to develop. A major media campaign was implemented encouraging participation by radio and television interviews and spot announcements were used in providing messages on the Businessmens' Community Oriented Policing Program. Crime warning bulletins were developed and distributed. Active businessmen were identified and recognized as Block Captains to maintain liaison with the department, attend meetings and recruit additional members.

#### IMPACT:

Businessmens' COP Program was two years old in September of 1981. The positive results of this program were felt throughout the City of Santa Ana. This program drew together many elements of the Criminal Justice System. In March, 1982 Santa Ana hosted the California Downtown Association Conference with emphasis on the success story of the Downtown Program. As one local merchant said "Santa Ana is a good town and I like it, and I want to see it go on and be a better city." The COP Program with its strong community involvement started this city on a path of increasing the individuals involvement with their community. The Businessmens' Program has continued in this vein and increased the individual citizen's feeling of security.

PROGRAM NAME: Community Criminal Action Committee (CCAC)  
AGENCY: Santa Ana Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Court Watch  
POPULATION SERVED: 209,000 BUDGET: \$400  
CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Jack Bassett  
Santa Ana Police Department  
24 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA 92702 (714) 834-4272

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

The CCAC believes that many serious criminal offenders pass through our criminal justice system without receiving the degree of punishment that would either deter them from repeating their crimes or remove them from society so that they could not repeat their crimes. It often occurs to the public that the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office and local Judges appear immune and insensitive to these concerns of the community. There is a lack of communication between the criminal justice system and the people which it serves. The CCAC has sought to fill this void.

#### OPERATION:

The CCAC is dedicated to the idea that one sure way to prevent crime is to insure that those individuals apprehended for committing crimes are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law and incarcerated for the maximum amount of time. To help achieve these ideals, the CCAC pioneered a program of "Court Watching" and "Case Monitoring."

The Court Watching program involves a group of highly motivated and dedicated citizen volunteers who devote their time and talents to observing, monitoring, and recording courtroom activity. Their mere physical presence in court is a strong sign of community support and interest in the proceedings. The CCAC reports to the community on the actions of Judges and District Attorneys who control the justice system.

The Case Monitoring program is the process of "targeting" repeat felony offenders and tracking them through the system. Once a serious offender has been identified, the CCAC begins to track the individual through the various criminal proceedings. Letters of interest and concern over the outcome of the proceedings are sent to the prosecuting attorney and CCAC Court Watchers are dispatched to the courtrooms to monitor what happens.

IMPACT:

Since the CCAC has become involved in the criminal justice system they have earned the respect of the Courts and the District Attorney and have gained the reputation of being a community spokesman. Among the most notable contributions the CCAC has made to crime prevention in Santa Ana are:

- (1) An increase in public awareness of the criminal justice system
- (2) Intensified prosecution by the District Attorney
- (3) Stiffer sentencing by Judges
- (4) An increase in the number of serious offenders sent to state prison

In 1981 the CCAC monitored 69 criminal cases, 67 of them resulted in convictions with sentences totalling over 170 years. Word of this success has spread throughout the state and nation, with similar programs being implemented elsewhere. This program was recognized by the National Retired Teacher's Association and the American Association of Retired Persons as one of its national models for community involvement in law enforcement.

PROGRAM NAME: Community Oriented Policing  
AGENCY: Santa Ana Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Crime Prevention and Neighborhood Awareness  
POPULATION SERVED: 209,000 BUDGET: \$7,600  
CONTACT PERSON: Capt. Charles Miller  
Santa Ana Police Department  
24 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 834-4203

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Community Oriented Policing (C.O.P.) is a multi-faceted program designed in 1974 to deal with Santa Ana's rising crime. At that time, Santa Ana had the dubious distinction of having the highest percentage increase of Part I offenses of all cities over 100,000 population in California. In response to this crisis the City Council appointed a Citizen's Crime Prevention Commission. The Commission was made up of professional and lay persons, including clergy, housewives, businessmen and laborers. The Commission was charged with determining the probable causes of the rapidly rising crime rate and then making recommendations to the City Council for a solution.

The Commission found the probable cause was, in addition to the understaffed police department, at least partially attributable to a lack of community involvement in crime prevention activities. Among the recommendations made to the Council were that the number of personnel on the department be increased to achieve a police staffing level that was comparable for cities of similar size and a team policing concept be adopted. A recommendation was also made to develop a program to facilitate police-community interaction. The council adopted the recommendations of the commission and the Santa Ana Police Department went forward with plans for community oriented team policing.

The council was then faced with funding the additional positions approved for the department. They took a bold step in increasing the basic property tax rate and creating a new "Utility User Tax" to raise the necessary \$2.5 million dollars to implement the recommendations.

OPERATION:

Team Policing was developed and organized in the following ways:

A major realignment of patrol beats was made with the assistance of computer data showing various factors which affect the use of

patrol units. Calls, crimes, hazard factors, etc. were considered and new beat alignments were drawn. The city was divided into eight districts and those districts were organized into four areas with two districts per area. Each area was placed under the command of a lieutenant who was designated as an Area Commander. He was assigned six sergeants (Team Leaders), six senior officers (Assistant Team Leaders), thirty-six patrol officers, and two Police Service Officers (a non-sworn position).

When Team Policing was fully implemented the task of organizing the community was undertaken. A massive media campaign began with full page newspaper ads, billboards, bus benches, bumper stickers and even the Goodyear blimp announcing Community Oriented Policing. In conjunction with the advertising, patrol officers were cultivating community members to participate wherever the opportunity arose with crime victims, witnesses or other contacts.

Assistant Team Leaders and Police Service Officers were responsible for contacting those interested in the program and organizing the Community Watch Program.

The program enjoyed tremendous success the first year. More than 16,000 residents attended community meetings explaining the program. Participants were organized into Neighborhood Watches and Block Captains. Block Captains are the community liaison with the Police Department and within two years numbered in excess of 400. Community meetings were, and still are, attended by area patrol officers and as a result, have renewed understandings between the community and the police. Meetings offered the opportunity for the citizens to better understand the goals and objectives of the Department and the need for their cooperation.

From the beginnings, each area formed a board of directors for coordinating area activities. Soon a city-wide organization, the Community Oriented Policing Association, evolved. This association's Board of Trustees, comprised of delegates from each Area's Board, became the coordinating/policy making body. The Community Oriented Policing Association is incorporated in California as a non-profit organization.

#### IMPACT:

In 1981, a total of 611 community meetings attracted 16,000 participants. Since 1974, over 5,000 meetings have been conducted with attendance exceeding 86,000. COP members have volunteered over 24,000 hours of community service. The program's success has generated such interest members frequently receive requests to assist other communities in establishing similar programs.

The Community Oriented Policing Association has developed service projects to improve communication and stimulate interest such as:

#### Crime Warning and Alert Bulletins:

These documents are researched and distributed by Block Captains to heighten awareness of specific problems occurring in the Areas.

#### Citizen Mobile Home Park Patrol:

This effort was developed as a response to the increasing number of residential burglaries in mobile home parks. Frequently, entire parks are organized in neighborhood watch groups and members are formed into foot patrols to assist in watching out for their property and each other.

#### Junior C.O.P.:

Junior C.O.P. was developed in 1980 and teaches basic juvenile court law, personal safety, crime prevention, and citizenship to children in kindergarten thru junior high school. The program has more than 250 participants and the 1982 goal is to develop and fund a sports program.

#### C.O.P. Bulletin:

The C.O.P. Bulletin is published quarterly. It is presently funded by a grant from the Southland Corp. (\$2,240.00) and is entirely written and set up by Block Captains. This four page publication contains crime prevention tips along with news of the organization. The Bulletin has a distribution of 20,000.

Each Area C.O.P. group stages fund raisers to help promote their own Area activities. These fund raisers and social get-togethers are enthusiastically attended by Area officers and C.O.P. members. One Area group has an annual golf tournament that offers citizen participants and officers the opportunity to interact without the pressures and fears present in other contacts.

The city-wide C.O.P. Association reported a 1981 income of almost \$13,000 and expenditures of \$7,500. The forecast for the future is optimistic with expected expansion of present programs and development of new innovative ideas to ensure that the community and the police can together make the City of Santa Ana a safe and secure place to live.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Unit  
AGENCY: Santa Ana Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 209,000 BUDGET: \$290,250  
CONTACT PERSON: Lt. Mike Mitchell  
Santa Ana Police Department  
24 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA 92702 (714) 834-4956

BACKGROUND:

In the early 1970's the Santa Ana Police Department was experiencing a spiralling crime rate with particularly large increases in burglary. To help stem this increase, a Crime Prevention Unit was established based on the belief that some crimes, particularly residential and commercial burglary, could be prevented through target hardening and educating the public in the principles of residential and commercial security.

In 1974, Santa Ana Police Department began an intensive program of home and business security inspections, using the theory that if the home or business were properly served, it would be extremely hard and time consuming for the burglar to gain entry. He would simply look for an easier target to attack, thus deterring the burglar. At the time, Santa Ana had the highest burglary crime rate of any large California city (100,000 or larger).

By 1977, using the resources in the Crime Prevention Unit, along with those of the Community Oriented Policing Program, Santa Ana had reversed this crime trend and achieved significant reductions. Additionally, the Crime Prevention programs were expanded to address a variety of crimes against the person as well as property crimes.

OPERATION:

The Community Services Section is supervised by two sworn officers - one sergeant and one Assistant Team Leader (ATL) - eight Community Service Officers and one secretary. The Community Service officers wear standard Santa Ana Police Department uniforms, however, they are not armed and do not have peace officer powers. The C.S.O.s duties are divided into three distinct functions.

Field C.S.O. Duties: There are four C.S.O.s assigned to the field. The duties of a field C.S.O. consists of Residential and Business Security Inspections, Residential and Business Security

Seminars, Rape Prevention Seminars, Barney the Talking Police Car programs at elementary schools, drug abuse seminars at schools, Residential Vacation Patrol Checks, and mobile Crime Prevention displays at community functions and shopping centers. These C.S.O.s work closely with the Police Service Officers (P.S.O.s) out of the Team Policing Office and the Block Captains in the Community Oriented Policing Program (Community Watch).

**C.S.O.s Assigned to Office Duties:** Santa Ana Police Department has two Community Service Officers whose main job functions are administrative. One C.S.O. is assigned to Santa Ana's recently enacted False Alarm Ordinance, handling the paper work of approximately 950 alarms per month in the city. This C.S.O. is responsible for contacting every business or residence in Santa Ana in violation of the Municipal Code Alarm Ordinance. Billings for false alarms will bring in over \$100,000 in city revenue during the first year and should reduce the number of false alarms in Santa Ana, thus freeing the patrol officers for other officer-related duties. The second C.S.O. assigned to administrative duties in the Crime Prevention Unit is responsible for reviewing and approving all plans submitted by the City's Building Department, insuring that the plans are in compliance with the City's Building Security Ordinance. This position also requires that the C.S.O. make on-site field inspections of any facility requesting variances, minor exceptions, or conditional use permits to insure that the properties are in compliance with the City's Building Security Ordinance. When necessary the C.S.O. makes the appropriate security improvement recommendations to the City Planning Department. The primary purpose of planning coordination is to enable the police department to participate in the development of construction and completion of projects in the City of Santa Ana. The main objective is to observe security risks of a particular development before completion, and to make security recommendations, thereby decreasing said risks and, ultimately preventing burglary and other crimes.

**Other Information:** The number of both Community Service Officers and sworn officers in the Crime Prevention Unit has fluctuated from year to year, depending upon what type of Federal and State funds were available to supplement city funds. For a three year period from August of 1976 through October of 1979, the Crime Prevention Unit was partially funded through LEAA with a Target Hardening Grant and the use of C.E.T.A. Funds. They had 23 C.S.O.s working in the Unit along with four sworn officers, one sergeant and one lieutenant. Due to the fluctuation in the number of personnel in some years, the Unit has been able to initiate more programs and contact more citizens. However, citizens' requests for services from the Crime Prevention Unit have remained consistent. The citizens obviously feel that the programs do

reduce their chances of becoming crime victims. Santa Ana has had police administrators from many departments throughout California, the Nation, and even several foreign countries come to the department to study the program. Two past presidents of the California Crime Prevention Officers Association were supervisors of the Crime Prevention Unit. The television program "60 Minutes" has just completed a documentary on various sections of the Santa Ana Police Department as exemplary and innovative.

#### IMPACT:

Even though the Crime Prevention Program has been in effect for over seven years, the citizen demand for it is still tremendous. They still have approximately 200 crime prevention related public speaking requests per year from citizen organizations and groups.

The effectiveness of the crime prevention programs has been reflected particularly in the burglary data. Between 1970 and 1974 burglary increases in excess of 15% were not uncommon. However, after the CPU's first six months of operation they began to notice a decline in this rate of increase. By the time they implemented other organizational changes such as the C.O.P. Program, they were experiencing a decrease in burglaries. At the end of 1975 this amounted to an 8% reduction and in 1976, after a full year of Community Oriented Policing, burglaries had decreased an additional 23%.

Between 1976 and 1979, Santa Ana participated in a LEAA Funded Target Hardening grant. The area selected for increased crime prevention services, which had the highest burglary rate over the preceding three years, experienced a steady decline in burglaries during the course of the grant. In the last year of the grant alone, burglaries decreased by 17% while the rest of the city showed an 11% increase.

Still another example of program impact is found in a study conducted of victimization rates between residents who avail themselves of security survey services and those who don't. The odds of a typical Santa Ana resident being the victim of a residential burglary were 1 in 15. Those residents taking advantage of the Crime Prevention Unit's Home Security Survey and implementing the recommendations have a victimization rate of only 1 in 165. As of this date, approximately 14,000 private residences in Santa Ana have had Home Security Surveys by a Community Service Officer, along with approximately 725 businesses in Santa Ana having had Business Security Surveys.

PROGRAM NAME: Sonoma County Community Crime Resistance Program  
AGENCY: Sonoma County Sheriff's Office  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 134,000 BUDGET: \$61,827  
CONTACT: Deputy Frank Riggs  
Sonoma County Sheriff's Office  
2555 Mendocino Avenue  
P.O. Drawer 6834  
Santa Rosa, CA. 95406 (707) 527-3107

BACKGROUND:

Sonoma County experienced a dramatic increase in the rate of property crimes between the years of 1976 and 1980. Burglaries alone increased by nearly 21% in 1980. Budget restrictions, however, did not permit the hiring of more deputy sheriffs to combat the problem in the 1,600 square miles of the county. County officials, therefore, decided a proactive approach to crime would be most cost effective. In conjunction with the Sheriff's Department, a plan was developed for a community oriented crime prevention program which would involve citizens in reducing crime in their own communities.

OPERATION:

At the beginning of program operation, the staff conducted a needs assessment to determine the extent of property crime in unincorporated Sonoma County, where and how it could be reduced, and the impact of crime on the targeted segments of the population. Liaison was established with community-based organizations, other public agencies, and specific program components were developed. During the first year the program focused on the following: Neighborhood Watch, Business Alert, Senior Citizen Crime Prevention, Crime Watch Media Campaign. In the second year, they will also be adding women's safety and school crime prevention.

A total of 205 Neighborhood Watch meetings were held during 1981. These meetings were a combination of responses to requests from the public and staff initiated presentations in targeted geographic areas. Operation Identification and home security inspections are part of the Neighborhood Watch program.

The Business Alert Program provides information on a variety of crime prevention topics to individual businesses as well as business and professional groups. Sixty (60) presentations were made during 1981 covering such topics as robbery, burglary, shoplifting, internal theft, check cashing precautions, credit card fraud, and the laws of citizen's arrest. Security inspections are available to businesses, and a newsletter is distributed to members of the Santa

Rosa Chamber of Commerce and the Sonoma County Multiple Listing Service.

The Senior Citizen Program provides basic crime prevention information in addition to special emphasis areas such as fraud and bunco. Linkage was established with senior service agencies and 42 representations were given to a wide variety of senior citizen groups at senior centers and nutritional dining sites located throughout Sonoma County.

"Crime Watch" is a public awareness program involving a close partnership between the leading media agencies in the county and the Crime Prevention Bureau. Specific efforts include a weekly column in seven local newspapers plus a weekly segment on crime prevention on a leading radio station and on the regional television station. In all, 66 radio presentations and 40 television presentations were made. These presentations ranged in length from 30 second public service announcements to guest appearances on "talk shows" by staff members.

The use of volunteers is an important feature in the Sonoma County program. During the first year of operation they recruited 158 volunteers, with a variety of skills and backgrounds, who devoted a total of 1,123 hours assisting staff members in all aspects of the program.

#### IMPACT:

Programs of this nature have historically resulted in increased crime statistics during the first year of operation due to greater public awareness of the necessity of reporting crime. According to this pattern, an increase in property crime was expected, particularly since the CCR Program took crime prevention into hundreds of homes through its property protection programs and media efforts. However, the reverse was true. Between 1980 and 1981 there was a 9.2% reduction in total felony property crimes with burglary alone decreasing by 11.4%.

For the first time in four years (and only the second time since 1971) thefts of \$200 and more of cash and property did not increase. Since inflation is constantly increasing the value of property, putting more thefts into the felony theft category, a slight drop (one less reported case) is a significant achievement.

The total loss from burglaries was over two million in 1980 (\$2,055,510), an average loss of \$695 per burglary. Based on this figure, a reduction of 290 burglaries between 1980 and 1981 represents a savings to the general public of \$201,550.

An additional consideration in measuring success is the fact that the population in unincorporated Sonoma County has increased approximately 5% in the past two years while the number of sworn personnel in the Sheriff's Department has remained static at 185.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention Program  
AGENCY: Stockton Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 155,000 BUDGET: \$249,353  
CONTACT: Sgt. Pat Noble  
Stockton Police Department  
22 East Market Street  
Stockton, CA 95202 (209) 944-8208

#### BACKGROUND:

During the early part of 1976 the Community Relations Section of the Stockton Police Department was reorganized and staffed into a Community Relations/Crime Prevention Section. This was done in response to a rapidly rising crime rate. In addition to regular community relations responsibilities, this section was given the responsibility for developing and organizing crime prevention programs for the community. This section is headed by a Police Sergeant and is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief of Administration.

#### OPERATION:

Since its inception, the Community Relations/Crime Prevention Section has developed and implemented programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, Women's Awareness, Senior Citizens Assistance, and has the responsibility of doing Business Burglary Surveys. In addition, the section has a number of other programs ongoing including Residential Security, Rape Prevention, Burglary Prevention, Babysitting Safety, Fraud and Bunco Prevention, the Dangerous Stranger Program, and others.

Community involvement is one of the key elements in any crime prevention program. Neighborhood Watch is operated by residents and is aimed at getting people to take simple steps necessary to discourage crime in their neighborhood. Neighborhood groups learn crime prevention techniques from representatives of the Stockton Police Department. In this program, neighbor helps neighbor in a campaign to stop crime. Citizens are taught methods to make their homes, possessions, and families less likely to be victimized by crime and aid in making neighborhoods there safer places to live.

The Women's Awareness Program consists of 12 sessions of two-hour day or night courses designed to meet the demands of most citizens in the Stockton area. After exploring the needs throughout the community and the desires of local women, it was found that the following list of topics were most in demand: the criminal justice system; residential security; self-protection for females; drug

awareness; dangerous stranger program; alcohol awareness; juvenile laws; use of mace; consumer protection; arrest procedures; automotive theft prevention; firearm safety; and the paramedics program. In addition to the reduction of vulnerability of female citizens to criminal attacks, this program encourages more Neighborhood Watch groups to be formed; enlightens the general community of the role of the police; and encourages more residents to harden the target against crime.

The Senior Citizens Assistance Program is an eight-week prevention program designed for the senior citizen. Participants are shown various crime prevention techniques and subjects covered include residential security, fraud and bunco, consumer fraud, automotive protection procedures and self-protection.

The objectives of the program are to increase the general knowledge of senior citizens about the selected topics, reduce the fear of the senior citizen from criminal attack, improve the understanding of the police function, encourage the reporting of crimes, and demonstrate a concern for the welfare and safety of senior citizens.

An integral part of Stockton's Community Relations/Crime Prevention efforts is the Neighborhood Police Program. This program was established initially in mid-1972 when a satellite police facility was established in the middle of a multi-cultural area of Stockton. The satellite facility was staffed by regular sworn officers and community service officers.

An advisory board composed of local community members was established to assist in the selection of community service officer personnel from their areas and to act as a primary liaison between the Police Department and the community.

Since the establishment of the first Neighborhood Police Facility, the satellite facility concept has grown in dimension. Other areas of the City expressed a desire for a satellite police facility. Stockton now has four satellite police facilities throughout the City operating on a full-time basis.

Citizens in the various parts of the community are encouraged to call the local police facility in their respective areas for assistance in solving local police problems. In addition, the police advisory boards in each of the areas meet once a month at the Neighborhood Police Facility to discuss problems of mutual concern. Each of these community advisory boards elects its own members and arranges its own meeting agenda. It is during these community advisory meetings that the Neighborhood Police and representatives from the community meet and confer on police problems within the various respective communities.

The Neighborhood Police Program has contributed valuable services in these City-wide satellites. Through vital communication links, potentially violent situations are averted through quick police response to the many needs of the community.

#### IMPACT:

The on-going activities of this program are extremely well received by residents of the community. The staff on one sergeant, four sworn officers, a drug educator and a secretary provide a vast variety of programs and service to the community. By the end of 1981, there were approximately 625 Neighborhood Groups involving 10,000 people, 1,700 graduates of the Women's Awareness Class, and 700 Ride-Alongs. It is estimated that about 25,000 people per year attend various crime prevention meetings and classes conducted by the police department.

In the late 1970's a study was done of the Neighborhood Watch program as it was being conducted. At that time it was determined that households participating in the Neighborhood Watch had one chance in 150-175 of being a burglary victim. For non-participating households the chances of victimization were one in 25 or 30. This study confirmed the department's belief that crime prevention can, and does, have a positive impact and is worth the commitment.

PROGRAM NAME: Neighborhood Watch  
AGENCY: Tustin Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention With Emphasis on  
Burglary  
POPULATION SERVED: 38,000 BUDGET: \$13,742  
CONTACT PERSON: Thomas C. Heritage  
Tustin Police Department  
300 Centennial Way  
Tustin, CA 92680 (714) 544-5424 ext. 304

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Over the years the city of Tustin has been experiencing an increasing crime rate, in particular the crime of burglary. In an effort to minimize this increase, the Tustin Police Department instituted a community watch program consisting of a one time meeting with no follow up. The structure of this program failed and it had little or no effect on the crime rate. In October of 1980 the community watch program was reorganized and renamed Neighborhood Watch.

OPERATION:

The program as it exists now consists of five structured programs held once a month for five months. These programs are held in the homes of the Block Captains in each neighborhood, which consists of 15 to 20 homes in each block. Each program consists of a film, pamphlets, and a lecture and discussion period. After the five months, the Neighborhood Watch group is encouraged to continue to meet regularly, perhaps quarterly.

In the first meeting is an explanation of how Neighborhood Watch works, its philosophy and the theory behind it, as well as what to expect from the Police Department and what the Police Department needs from the group. The second meeting covers burglary prevention, target hardening, and operation identification. To round out the prevention aspect of the program the third meeting deals with traffic and pedestrian safety with emphasis on "Under the Influence" circumstances. The fourth meeting discusses fire prevention and the fifth program revolves around the Tustin Police Department Canine Unit.

Basically, the programs are conducted by three people. A sworn Police Officer, a non-sworn Community Service Officer, and a Reserve Police Officer. The third, fourth, and fifth meetings are conducted with guest speakers from the traffic division, county fire department, and canine unit respectively. On the average, two programs per night are conducted, four nights per week,

(Monday through Thursday). Along with the films and pamphlets they use many visual aids such as sample locks and various items of concern relating to fire prevention and police dogs. They also have homework assignments, street signs, and window decals to reinforce the program.

IMPACT:

It is felt that this restructured program has been successful for several reasons. This can be seen primarily in the crime rate. 1981 statistics showed a decrease of 19% in the Part I crimes over those of 1980 and a decrease of 24% in the burglary rate over that of 1980. They have also seen a positive increase in the community's attitude toward the Police Department and an increase in their credibility. The citizens seem to be more responsible and willing to get involved and support the Police Department. At this time one-quarter of the city is actively involved in the Neighborhood Watch Program and has received some or all of the five segments.

PROGRAM NAME: Crime Prevention for Children  
AGENCY: Tustin Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Crime Prevention for Elementary School Children  
POPULATION SERVED: 3,000 BUDGET: \$200  
CONTACT PERSON: Martha Henson  
Community Service Officer  
Tustin Police Department  
300 Centennial Way  
Tustin, CA 92680 (714) 544-5424 ext. 304

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Tustin Police Department has always provided the traditional type of program for elementary school children, including Officer Friendly, and Bicycle Safety programs. If another type of speaking engagement was specifically requested the department would comply and send a representative to conduct the program. These limited number of contacts with the children of Tustin did not afford the opportunity to develop the positive, friendly, trusting rapport with law enforcement that was desired. It was felt that most children looked to police officers as authoritarians to be obeyed, but also as unapproachable entities that were often feared as well. It was the goal to find a program that would make the children of Tustin safe, reduce and prevent crime in the community, and eliminate any fears of law enforcement. The city hoped to do this in part by reinforcing the childrens' respect for themselves, others, their community, and law enforcement.

OPERATION:

The puppet programs are conducted by a civilian Community Service Officer in each of the public schools and the two private schools within the City. The programs are also given for organized groups such as boy and girl scouts, and are conducted at large city functions and celebrations. With their increased popularity and demand requests for puppet shows are quite prevalent. However, the programs are generally solicited and scheduled in an organized system by the Crime Prevention Unit.

In the schools the puppet shows are given to one classroom at a time. The puppets are manipulated by the CSO from behind a portable curtain. The dialogue, music, and background sound effects are played from a prerecorded cassette. There is a different puppet show covering a different topic for each grade level from kindergarten through 6th grade. Each program is begun with a discussion with the class on the topic at hand. Then the puppet

show is performed, and the show is followed with another discussion. A hand-out is given for some of the programs. Each engagement lasts from 15 to 30 minutes, depending on the grade level and the children's attention span.

By including the discussion before and after the show, the important information is reinforced with the children at least three times. Regardless of the specific topic the underlying theme in each program is respect. The programs are: Stranger Danger; Traffic Safety; What To Do In An Emergency; Bicycle, Skateboard and Rollerskate Safety; Vandalism and Shoplifting; Substance Abuse; and Hitchhiking.

Besides each of these puppet shows the children are supplemented with additional visits, films, and safety programs from the police department throughout the school year.

IMPACT:

Since this program has been established there has been a noticeable change in the attitude of the children toward law enforcement. Because a representative is in the school so often the uniform has become a familiar, positive part of the children's environment. They seem to be less inhibited in approaching an officer in a positive way and in reporting problems and asking for help. One of the major problems in crimes against children, such as physical, sexual, or mental abuse, is the child's reluctance to tell anyone it is occurring. It is hoped that the impact of this program has been to make the child-officer relationship more comfortable, therefore, making a victimized child more likely to ask for help. The children are much more aware of all possible dangers in their lives and how to avoid and deal with them. The program tried to emphasize the necessity for laws and why they must be obeyed. It is felt that the program has successfully begun to cultivate a positive attitude and feeling of respect that will continue to grow within the children throughout their formative years and into adulthood. The program has been extremely well received by the community.

PROGRAM NAME: Campus Escort System  
AGENCY: University of California, Los Angeles  
PROGRAM TYPE: Personal Safety  
POPULATION SERVED: 37,000 BUDGET: \$93,000  
CONTACT PERSON: William Hansen  
Commanding Officer  
Crime Prevention  
Department of Community Safety - UCLA  
601 Westwood Plaza  
Los Angeles, CA. 90024 (213) 825-9800

BACKGROUND:

In 1977 the UCLA Police Department began an escort service under the control of the Crime Prevention Unit. The program was intended to curb the rising crime statistics in the area of sexual assaults. The escort service began with seven volunteers from the campus fraternities and quickly became increasingly popular. Soon after the inception of the program the calls for service overwhelmed the ability to provide service with the limited human resources. There was also a problem in ongoing staffing with a voluntary group. The UCLA Police Department gave financial support to the program in hiring students on a part-time basis to conduct the escort service. This included not only the wages of the personnel actually conducting the escorts but also logistical support in uniforms, radios, dispatch personnel, and guidance from sworn personnel in the crime prevention unit.

The program continued to gain in calls for service and alternate funding sources were explored. UCLA has a portion of registration fee monies set aside for student programs. These monies are monitored by a group called Registration Fees Committee. This group was contacted with a proposal outlining the escort program along with the merits to the UCLA students. Included in the proposal was a general line budget requesting financial support for the program. The Registration Fee Committee consented to financial assistance to the present point.

The Campus Escort Service now handles approximately 40,000 escorts per year and is coordinated by a Sergeant, but is actually administered by students who have their own internal command structure. The Sergeant is also responsible for the Crime Prevention Unit as well as the Rape Prevention Unit.

OPERATION:

The escort service provides an escort to anyone who requests it between the hours of dusk to 1:00 a.m. As a general rule response

time is 15 minutes; people requesting the service are therefore asked to call into the designated number 15 minutes before the service is required.

The service is provided by paid Community Service Officers who administer and deliver the service themselves. Two CSO's are administrators and twelve are supervisors. Escort service staffing levels range from 12 to 20 nightly, depending upon anticipated demand. While there are 100 CSO's, not all are assigned to escort. Some are assigned to ambulance duty, others work as dispatchers, on bicycle patrol, on dormitory patrol and in station assignments at police headquarters. There are two telephone lines dedicated to the escort service; the telephones are in the police communications center. CSO's in the field wear an identifiable uniform and have ID cards. They are radio equipped primarily for dispatching service; however, they also serve as the eyes and ears of the police department. When they observe an incident and/or suspicious activity, they communicate the information via radio and a police officer is dispatched.

The escort service is provided on campus; however, individuals living or parking near the perimeter of the campus are also afforded the service. Generally, the escorts do not go more than one or two blocks beyond the campus boundary. A tram service is also offered and two vans are normally on duty between the hours of dusk and 1:00 a.m. These vans make regular rounds of the campus and handle about 1,700 riders weekly.

The CSO's are selected by written application, an oral board and a background investigation. Approximately one out of twenty is actually selected. Those selected are trained for the escort service during the first ten weeks of their employment. They must agree to work no less than ten nor more than nineteen hours per week.

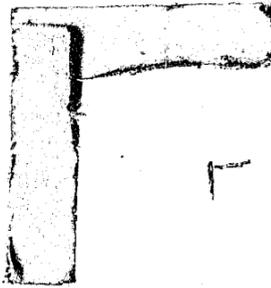
#### IMPACT:

The UCLA Campus had seven (7) reported rapes in 1977 at the inception of the program, two (2) in 1978, one (1) in 1979, four (4) in 1980, and zero in 1981. Reported sex crimes have remained relatively constant during the 1977 to 1982 period.

It should also be noted that during the time frame of 1977 and 1981 the campus continued to expand with new buildings and student population growth. At the same time the numbers of sworn personnel actually decreased from 57 to 53 full time employees. It appears that the escort service in conjunction with other crime prevention programs has had a positive impact on rape and other sexually related crimes as reflected by the status quo in sex crimes.

Additional areas of impact are a feeling of security on campus in knowing that the escort service is available if it is needed and also that there are a number of escort personnel in the field if

students intend to be in the campus area at night. On the Department of Community Safety aspect there are in fact a number of additional eyes and ears in the field that have direct radio contact with the Police Department. It is not unusual for escort personnel to observe criminal activity in the field or other related problems such as traffic accidents, persons in need of medical attention, fires, and other numerous situations.



PROGRAM NAME: Ojai Valley Volunteer Patrol  
AGENCY: Ventura County Sheriff's Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: General Crime Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 29,000 BUDGET: \$12,150.  
CONTACT PERSON: John V. Gillespie, Undersheriff  
Ventura County Sheriff's Dept.  
800 S. Victoria Avenue  
Ventura, CA 93009 (805) 654-2382

PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

Due to funding restrictions neither the City of Ojai nor the Ventura County Sheriff's Department are able to justify employment of a full time sworn peace officer assigned to crime prevention for the service area. Additionally, due to staff shortages and workload, sheriff's deputies are not able to provide desirable crime prevention programs on a regular basis. Sheriff's personnel assigned to the City of Ojai and surrounding unincorporated areas, in cooperation with city staff and sheriff's management personnel, sought ways to implement crime prevention programs without seriously impacting already tight operating funds. Contact with coordinators of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), HELP of Ojai, resulted in the discovery of a large pool of willing, able and reliable citizens who were eager to serve their community on a volunteer basis and could be trained to provide professional crime prevention programs to the community.

OPERATION:

Volunteers were screened by RSVP/HELP of Ojai directors for ability and reliability and then routine law enforcement checks were completed by the Sheriff's Department. Twenty-six (26) volunteers, with an average age of 67, were ultimately selected -- 23 men and 3 women. They participated in an intensive training and familiarization course which included many hours of lecture and demonstrations conducted by Sheriff's Department personnel. They wear distinctive uniforms and drive a car marked "Ojai Valley Volunteer Patrol".

The Program was initially aimed at performing home security surveys for local residents and vacation house checks. Almost immediately after the start of the program, it became obvious that the volunteers were capable of assisting the Department in many other programs. Volunteers conducted an intensive campaign aimed at local businesses which included both PROJECT SAFEGUARD and promulgation of the Sheriff's bad check program. PROJECT SAFEGUARD is an on-going program making emergency information available to sheriff's personnel on a 24-hour basis. Business people supply information

regarding their alarms (if any), emergency contacts, and names, addresses and phone numbers of persons who can be contacted in the event the business owner/manager is unavailable. The information is vital in cases where a crime is committed after regular business hours.

Volunteers also initiated an information program designed to acquaint local merchants with the Sheriff's Department's bad check program. Every business was contacted personally and the owner/manager provided with a letter from the station commander describing the program, complete instructions and forms for reporting bad checks. Volunteers have also followed up with additional visits and forms when necessary.

During the Christmas season, local merchants requested that the volunteers foot patrol the business area to combat increased shoplifting, thefts from vehicles, etc., that all cities experience at that time of year. The volunteers were so popular that merchants have requested that the patrol continue on a year-round basis.

Volunteers also regularly patrol the Valley in their marked car which results in the Sheriff's Department having extra sets of "eyes" and "ears" on the street. In the course of their patrol, they tag abandoned vehicles and have been responsible for the removal of a large number of "eyesores" on the streets of the community.

#### IMPACT:

During the first six months of operation (June - Dec. 1981), the volunteers worked a total of 1,830 hours. At the end of 1981 there was a 16% reduction in property crime in the Ojai Valley, which was not seen in other areas of the county. The Sheriff's Department feels that the volunteer patrol is largely responsible for this decrease.

Community support and good will has been overwhelming. Citizens call the police department specifically to request extra patrol by the senior citizens. As a result of the favorable publicity the program has received, they have engendered affection and respect from the police officers with whom they come in contact and have had a beneficial effect on the adolescents of the community through their work at the junior high and high school. Additionally, since the Ojai Valley attracts many retirees, the program has been an example of senior citizens having a positive and beneficial role in the community.

PROGRAM NAME: Neighborhood Watch  
AGENCY: Whittier Police Department  
PROGRAM TYPE: Burglary Prevention  
POPULATION SERVED: 70,000 BUDGET: \$4,922  
CONTACT: Sgt. Charles Plummer, Corporal Ed Childs, or  
Officer Ken Smith  
Whittier Police Department  
7315 S. Painter Avenue  
Whittier, CA 90602 (213) 698-6711

#### PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

In 1980 Whittier sustained 913 reported residential burglaries which accounted for over \$900,000 in stolen property. This was up from 1979 and there seemed to be no answer -- everything tried over the years had very little or temporary effect. Having heard about the success of Neighborhood Watch programs in other areas, the Whittier Police Department decided to initiate their own program not knowing exactly what to expect. They simply hoped that they could learn from the experience of other jurisdictions and make a positive impact on the ever increasing rate of crime in the community, especially on residential burglary.

#### OPERATION:

In September 1980 the Whittier Police Department initiated their Neighborhood Watch Program. The program was publicized in a series of newspaper articles and citizens were encouraged to call and arrange a meeting for their neighborhood. The program is structured as an initial series of three meetings covering the topics of basic Neighborhood Watch concepts, burglary prevention and personal safety. Although a corporal in the department took the initiative in developing the program, all uniformed officers are strongly encouraged to participate, and many of them conduct meetings of their own. By utilizing this method, citizens not only learn about crime prevention techniques, but they discover that police officers care about them and are human. In turn the participating officers are refreshed with the knowledge that there are concerned and supportive citizens out there -- citizens they so seldom see or come in contact with.

As of Spring 1982, there were 195 block captains involved in the program. These 195 groups average 25 families per group for a total of approximately 4,875 homes involved in the program in a period of only one and a half years. A newsletter is distributed monthly by block captains to members of the neighborhood groups. In addition a total of 126 metal signs throughout the community plus window

stickers and bumper stickers are constant visual reminders that Whittier is a Neighborhood Watch community.

There are no full time crime prevention specialists in the Whittier Police Department. The success and the strength of the program are directly attributable to the dedication of hard working volunteer block captains, patrol officers, and several reserve officers plus the coordination provided by a corporal and one officer.

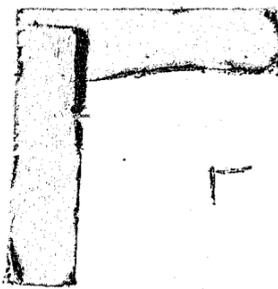
The success of the program is not only statistically documented, but is evident from the fact that requests for Neighborhood Watch meetings are coming in at such a rate that meetings are booked two months in advance. Additional crime and non-crime topics have been prepared for presentation to NW groups after they have completed their initial three meetings. The program will only remain successful if the neighborhood groups remain active. Periodic recontact is seen as essential in this effort.

IMPACT:

During the first year of operation, there were 241 meetings conducted throughout the city, representing about 500 training hours for the citizens in their own homes. The initial objective was to reduce residential burglaries by 5% during the year as a result of these meetings. By September 1981, one year after the program started, residential burglary had dropped by 32%. This far surpassed the original target and convinced the police department and the citizens of Whittier that a combined law enforcement and community crime prevention program can work.

APPENDIX A

CRIME PREVENTION RESOURCES



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

CRIME PREVENTION RESOURCES

GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA CRIME RESISTANCE TASK FORCE  
Office of Criminal Justice Planning  
9719 Lincoln Village Drive, Suite 608  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
(916) 366-5347 or 800-952-5558 Toll-free in California

CRIME PREVENTION CENTER  
Office of the Attorney General  
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 290  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 322-2574

CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS ASSN.  
Southern Chapter  
P. O. Box 12429  
Santa Ana, CA 92712  
Chuck Millett, President\*  
(714) 792-2344 Ext. 233

CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS ASSN.  
Northern Chapter  
1275 Fourth Street #285  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
Mike Ferguson, President\*  
(707) 527-3107

GFWC  
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS  
State Crime Reduction Chairman  
Jackie Jones  
(213) 379-2077

GFWC - CALIFORNIA JUNIORS  
Public Affairs Chairman  
Carmen Bryant  
416 South Ramona Avenue  
Monterey Park, CA 91754

NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS)  
1600 Research Blvd.  
P. O. Box 6000  
Rockville, Maryland 20850  
(301) 251-5500

\*Term of presidency ends 12/31/82. After 1/1/83, call  
Task Force staff for new names and numbers.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIME PREVENTION PRACTITIONERS  
 Brooks Russell, President\*  
 c/o Washington Crime Watch  
 1455 Dexter Horton Bldg.  
 Seattle, Washington 98104  
 (206) 464-7676

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN  
 Crime Prevention Coalition  
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
 20 Banta Place  
 Hackensack, New Jersey 07601  
 (201) 489-9550

NATIONAL SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION  
 1250 Connecticut, Suite 320  
 Washington, D.C. 20036  
 (202) 872-0422

CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTES

CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE  
 Sacramento Training Center  
 570 Bercut Drive, Suite A  
 Sacramento, CA 95814  
 (916) 441-7243

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE (NCPI)  
 School of Justice Administration  
 University of Louisville  
 Shelby Campus  
 Louisville, Kentucky 40292  
 (502) 588-6987

TEXAS CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTE  
 Institute of Criminal Justice Studies  
 Southwest Texas State University  
 San Marcos, Texas 78666  
 1-800-531-5007 Toll-free

\*Term of presidency ends 10/10/82. After 11/1/82, contact  
 Task Force staff for new name and number.

RURAL CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION  
 Crime Prevention Office  
 1601 Exposition Blvd.  
 Sacramento, CA 95815  
 (916) 924-4052

WESTERN STATES LIVESTOCK INVESTIGATORS  
 Sgt. Doug Ward  
 Kern County Sheriff's Office  
 1415 Truxton Avenue  
 Bakersfield, CA 93301  
 (805) 327-3392

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM  
 Linda Knowles, Bay Area Region  
 400 Reed Street, Suite 105  
 Santa Clara, CA 95050  
 (408) 496-0251

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS (AARP)  
 NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION (NRTA)  
 1909 K Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20049  
 (202) 872-4807

INSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE  
 Pacific Coast Regional Office  
 400 Montgomery Street  
 San Francisco, CA 94104  
 (415) 392-3185

BUSINESS CRIME PREVENTION

CALIFORNIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
 Anti-Crime Department  
 P.O. Box 1736  
 Sacramento, CA 95808  
 (916) 444-6670

SOUTHLAND CORPORATION  
 Robbery Prevention Division  
 Foothills Professional Center  
 5820 Stoneridge Mall Rd., Suite 310  
 Pleasanton, CA 94566  
 (415) 462-2711 ext. 305



**Don't be a pigeon.**  
California Crime Resistance Task Force

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**END**