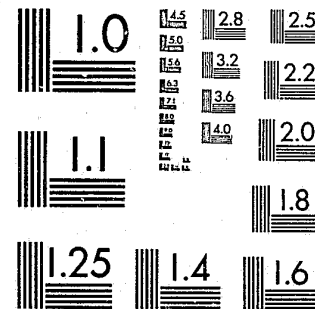


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

11/4/83

second annual report to the legislature

**CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY**

**CRIME
RESISTANCE
PROGRAM**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

DECEMBER, 1982



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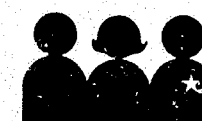
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December 22, 1982

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

and

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

Dear Senator Roberti and Speaker Brown:

I am pleased to present this Second Annual Report of the California Community Crime Resistance Program, pursuant to Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes (SB 2971, Levine). This report reflects program operation and accomplishments from October, 1981, through July, 1982.

This report describes the cooperative efforts of state and local officials in continuing previous efforts, as well as initiating thirty-two new crime resistance projects. Also, this report focuses on the relationship between certain facets of program operation and such results as participant satisfaction, reduction in residential burglary and other program benefits. In short, the report illustrates the good progress being made by the Community Crime Resistance Program in promoting and refining anti-crime programs.

Preparation of this report was the responsibility of the Deputy Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Gregory W. Harding, and members of his staff Dennis Rose, Sheila Anderson, Nancy Jones, Robert Spindler, and Jeanne Jones.

Cordially,

RCD Davis

RAYMOND C. DAVIS
Chief of Police, City of Santa Ana
Chairman, California Crime Resistance Task Force

RCD:drc

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In researching crime trends for the last decade in California, the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) in 1978 determined that burglary continued to be the most serious crime in California in terms of frequency, dollar loss and expenditure of criminal justice resources. In response to the recognition of a continuing crime problem in California, the Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Program was established. Its goal has been to identify successful crime prevention programs, to disseminate information on successful anti-crime techniques, and to increase the number of citizen volunteers active in crime prevention ventures.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Based upon the research, findings and recommendations of the California Council on Criminal Justice, Governor Brown, in August of 1977, signed an Executive Order establishing the California Crime Resistance Task Force.

Subsequent to the 1977 Executive Order establishing the Crime Resistance Task Force, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) was signed into law by Governor Brown. This statutorily authorized the creation of the California Crime Resistance Task Force (CRTF) as an advisory body to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) which would assist OCJP and CCCJ in furthering citizen involvement with local law enforcement in their crime resistance efforts and in carrying out the provisions of AB 2971. Assembly Bill 2971 was due to "sunset" on January 1,

1983. In the Spring of 1982, Assemblyman Mel Levine, author of the enabling statute, introduced new legislation (AB 2976) which would lift the sunset date and reauthorize the Community Crime Resistance Program until January 1, 1986. Governor Brown subsequently signed AB 2976 into law on September 22, 1982. This new legislation (Chapter 1291 of 1982 Statutes) is effective beginning January 1, 1983.

PROGRAM HISTORY

The Crime Resistance Task Force gained initial financial support in 1977 from Federal Law Enforcement Assistant Administration (LEAA) funds administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. At its inception, the CRTF was comprised of eight members appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. The eight members consisted of the Chief of Police and a citizen from the cities of Santa Ana, Pasadena, Concord and Stockton.

These four representative cities were selected because they had on-going crime prevention programs which involved law enforcement/citizen team-work. Subsequent to these initial appointments and as a result of Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes, the CRTF membership was increased to include eight more appointees who would represent law enforcement, private citizens and elected city and county officials.

The specific objectives of the CRTF were six in number:

1. To identify successful crime resistance programs throughout the state involving community-law enforcement partnerships, and to disseminate demonstrated techniques and organizational methods;
2. To inform citizens in specific measures they can take to prevent crimes from occurring;
3. To arrange for technical assistance support for community groups and law enforcement agencies interested in developing community crime resistance programs;
4. To establish and maintain a centralized, statewide crime resistance/prevention information and resource center;
5. To stimulate a statewide attitude of continuing citizen volunteer involvement in crime resistance efforts;
6. To assist OCJP in carrying out the provisions of AB 2971 and AB 2976.

The Task Force further anticipated four activities which would be the most effective means of carrying out the objectives listed above. These four general activities involved the operation of a Crime Resistance Information Center, Technical Assistance Resource Program, a Public Awareness Campaign, and a Local Assistance Grant Program.

A final design feature of the CRTF was the formation of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) whose responsibility it would be to build on the most current "state-of-the-art" crime resistance techniques and to assist in designing and implementing the work plans for achieving the goals and objectives of the CRTF.

EVALUATION MODEL

Consistent with the terms of the statute, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning bears the responsibility for preparing an annual report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and the results obtained.

The initial design of the First Legislative Report became modified in the second year of program operation. Specifically, the TAG evaluation effort was discontinued, a greater reliance was placed on quarterly narrative reports, and a more standardized though flexible approach to the description of unanticipated local resources or deficits was instituted.

FUNDING BACKGROUND AND PROJECT SELECTION

Eight Original CCR Projects

In early 1980, OCJP obtained \$500,000 in reverted LEAA funds matched by \$500,000 in FY 1979/80 State General Fund monies to implement the Community Crime Resistance Program, a local assistance grant program. A portion of the LEAA funds was used to support the Crime Prevention Technical Assistance Program, as described in Chapter 4 of this Report. The remaining federal funds plus the State allocation were used to fund the first eight CCR projects for two years, with second year funding being awarded upon application to OCJP and upon completion of first year activities. As described in the first report, these eight projects were selected by way of a competitive bid process. All of the projects were required to provide a

local match of 10 percent of their total project costs for the first year and 20 percent for the second year. In keeping with the TAG and CRTF recommendations, OCJP chose to make the following awards:

	Second Year GRANT \$	TOTAL \$
Daly City Anti-Crime League	\$19,980	\$ 24,975
Fairfield Department of Public Safety	44,873	56,091
Laguna Beach Police Department	21,850	27,313
Manhattan Beach Police Department	19,300	24,145
Ontario Police Department	50,000	62,500
San Jose Police Department	90,000	112,500
Santa Maria Police Department	16,867	21,083
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	49,462	61,827

The term of these original eight projects for their second year of operation is as follows:

Daly City Anti-Crime League	10/1/81 - 09/30/82
Fairfield Department of Public Safety	07/1/82 - 06/30/83
Laguna Beach Police Department	10/1/81 - 09/30/82
Manhattan Beach Police Department	11/1/81 - 10/31/82
Ontario Police Department	01/1/82 - 12/31/82
San Jose Police Department	01/1/82 - 06/30/83
Santa Maria Police Department	10/1/81 - 09/30/82
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	05/1/82 - 04/30/83

New CCR Projects

Over the course of two years, \$250,000 in FY 1980/81 State General Funds and \$1,250,000 in FY 1981/82 State General Funds were appropriated to OCJP to continue and expand the Community Crime Resistance Program. In November 1981, OCJP issued a new Request-For-Proposal (RFP) and revised Program Guidelines to fund additional local crime resistance projects. For first year new projects, the contract terms, although subject to extensions,

will likely be March 1, 1982, to February 28, 1983. Again, based upon the TAG and CRTF recommendations, OCJP chose to make the awards listed below.

The final, negotiated levels of funding for new projects, including a 10 percent local match, are:

NEW PROJECTS - FIRST YEAR

	GRANT \$	TOTAL \$
Azusa Police Department	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Baldwin Park Police Department	32,385	35,985
Berkeley Police Department	43,172	47,969
Contra Costa Crime Prevention Committee	58,770	65,300
Desert Hot Springs Police Department	14,197	14,197
Fresno Police Department	125,000	138,889
Hawthorne Police Department	50,000	56,725
Hermosa Beach Police Department	20,313	22,569
Imperial Beach Police Department	16,680	18,530
Imperial County Sheriff's Department	45,000	50,000
Los Angeles Police Department	125,000	138,889
Marin County Sheriff's Department	19,067	19,067
Menlo Park Police Department	30,000	33,350
Modesto Police Department	48,207	53,563
Ojai Police Department	14,089	14,089
Palmdale, City of	30,000	33,333
Palo Alto Police Department	20,000	20,000
Paramount, City of	26,238	29,152
Sacramento Police Department	123,349	137,055
San Francisco SAFE, Inc.	125,000	138,888
San Mateo, CAPTURE, Inc.	111,699	124,110
Santa Ana Police Department	75,267	83,630
Santa Barbara Police Department	44,283	49,819
Santa Monica Bay Volunteer Bureau	50,000	55,556
Sausalito Police Department	30,000	33,333
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department	6,265	6,265
Stockton Police Department	30,000	30,000
Union City Police Department	23,282	26,192
Vacaville Police Department	15,000	15,000
Visalia Police Department	28,270	31,411
West Covina Police Department	50,000	55,556
Yuba City Police Department	29,982	34,868

T O T A L \$1,475,515

CONTINUING PROJECTS CONTRACTUAL OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Both the planned and actual levels of performance of the continuing projects funded by the CCR program, as might be expected, varied in two distinct ways: differences in the number and mix of Legislatively mandated activities selected and, as its complement, differences in the intensities of efforts within any one activity.

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

As was true during the first year of program operation, the range of activities aimed at fulfilling this objective was not wide.

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

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

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

Accomplishment - Program Objective #1

Projects appear to be well on their way to achieving their anticipated level of volunteer support. The only areas where there is evidence of possible under-achievement are technical support activities, such as Manhattan Beach's citizen band radio patrol.

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

There was no substantial change from the first year of operation in either the approaches, scope, or achievement of projects with respect to Objective 2. Although there was considerable range in the activities carried out under this objective, the primary thrust, program-wide, was to make Neighborhood Watch presentations to increase the number of households taking part in Neighborhood Watch. The creation of neighborhood governing groups to provide for a self-sustaining crime prevention effort was also amongst the range of activities.

Accomplishment - Program Objective #2

With at least one year of experience supporting their efforts, all projects are making satisfactory progress in achieving the intended level of

local Neighborhood Watch participation. The number of individual households continuing in the program most likely is a potent reason for the relative ease with which projects have increased the number of Neighborhood Watch households, as well as block captains or coordinators.

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

In practice, Objective 3 was closely allied with Objective 2, since citizen involvement with local crime resistance projects necessarily carried with it an educational perspective. From initial participation in Neighborhood Watch or other public meetings, through becoming a block coordinator, through serving as a more regional coordinator, through becoming a home security inspector, the homeowner, businessmen and volunteer became progressively better informed on the state-of-the-art for crime resistance.

Accomplishment - Program Objective #3

The year-to-date performance of the eight continuing projects varied considerably. When focusing upon the number and size of either Neighborhood Watch or other more specialized presentations, there appears to be good progress in reaching yearly goals. However, there is a notable lack of progress in those instances where audio-visual or special printed materials were to be made available to the public.

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

Based upon their experiences during the first year of program operation, the projects began to formalize their approaches to the training of agency law enforcement officers. Apart from occasional attendance at regional or state-wide training conferences, local project staff focused on providing ongoing and regularly-scheduled short sessions on crime prevention to in-house sworn officers. Similar to the first year, crime prevention training was closely allied to more general community-relations strategies. However, as the sessions became more formalized, and of special concern in and of themselves, the topic of crime prevention became less a sub-part of community relations and more a special strategy whose net effects included enhanced community relations.

Accomplishment - Program Objective #4

This objective was stipulated by only two projects. However, success during the second year of program operation was high.

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

As was true during the first year of operation, five of the eight original program sites were oriented toward the special needs of senior citizens. In addition, one other site made special attempts to lessen the disproportionate effect crime has on senior citizens.

Accomplishment - Objective #5

Projects are making good progress in responding to the special needs of senior citizens.

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

The range of activities here includes several related sub-objectives: to carry out home and business security inspections, to make property identification equipment and security devices, such as deadbolt and window locks, available to local citizens.

Accomplishment - Program Objective #6

Consistent with first year findings, this program component accounted for both substantial accomplishment and persistent difficulties. Building upon the first year's discovery of the efficiencies of homeowner self-inspections, the program in its second year recorded significantly less than the planned number of home security inspections. However, a more accurate number, if only probable, would be the number of persons taking part in Neighborhood Watch meetings, since instruction in security inspection was almost certainly a part of all such meetings.

The persistent difficulty involved with the accomplishment of this objective centers around a continued reluctance on the part of both residents and businessmen to give strangers access to their homes and

business establishments.

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

As Table 8 describes, only two of the original eight projects have attempted to influence local architectural standards.

Accomplishment - Program Objective #7

Both the Fairfield and Santa Maria sites have made good progress in determining and stating those security measures that should become part of their cities' architectural codes. However, both projects have been subject to at least one similar and major constraint: their recommendations are subject to the review and approval of other city entities, including planning commissions, and city councils.

Program Objective #8: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence.

No projects are carrying out activities which would lead to the accomplishment of this program objective.

Program Objective #9: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults

This program objective translated into one series of women's safety workshops, and one series of seminars to train local teachers to educate their students.

IMPACT OF PROJECT EFFORTS

The analysis of the Community Crime Resistance Program's impact consists of four different analyses:

- effect on the number of residential burglaries within each participating agency's target area.
- satisfaction of citizens with the projects' efforts, as measured by responses to a program-wide questionnaire.
- range of benefits from increased neighborhood unity, as a result of Neighborhood Watch efforts.
- need for program continuation and expansion, as demonstrated by the responses to a program-wide survey.

Crime Reduction

Project efforts in reducing residential burglaries varied greatly. However, taken as a unified program, the sum of the projects' efforts were not effective in reducing the number of reported residential burglaries. The program's minimal impact on burglary reduction likely results from four sets of conditions:

1. Project-specific limitations with respect to those areas targeted for intensive crime resistance efforts;

2. Slower than expected program maturation;
3. The confounding and largely unmeasurable effect of increased reporting to law enforcement agencies as a result of Neighborhood Watch citizen motivation;
4. An ambivalence on the part of the program's administration as to whether crime reduction per se is a primary goal or whether it is simply one of the more beneficial side-effects of the CCR Program's operation.

Participant Satisfaction

As opposed to the measure of reduced residential burglaries, there was clear, high, and significant satisfaction with the C.C.R. Program by those households participating in Neighborhood Watch and other similar programs. In order of their importance, "knowledgeable staff" was the primary reason for participant satisfaction, followed by, in order, ability to answer specific questions, the quality and quantity of handouts and literature, the convenience of meeting times, and finally, the participation of law enforcement officers.

Over 98 percent of those questioned responded that they planned to participate in some fashion in local crime prevention efforts (Question 8). Almost 86 percent of those queried planned to be Neighborhood Watch households. In addition, over 400 of the almost 1,900 respondents state-wide, volunteered to be project volunteers or Neighborhood Watch block captains; roles which demand an extraordinary time and energy commitment. Turning to the reasons why those questioned chose to take part in their

local Neighborhood Watch program, the most often cited reason was a neighbor's recommendation, while the reason least often cited was experience with other crime prevention programs.

In short, participants were well pleased with program efforts, and expressed a high degree of commitment to the initiation and maintenance of Neighborhood Watch.

Range of Secondary Program Benefits

As mentioned in the First Annual Report to the Legislature (January, 1982), the CCR Program clearly brought about benefits over and above the achievement of contractual objectives. These benefits can best be read as means rather than ends. That is, it was by virtue of the items listed below that the projects were able to achieve their respective objectives. These benefits included:

1. At those project sites where law enforcement officers were front line project staff, the program increased non-confrontational contact between citizens and officers; expected results include a lessening of community tension, more effective identification of officers as concerned citizens, and greater interest on the part of citizens in becoming more formally connected with law enforcement.
2. Where front-line project staff were officers or especially where they were police cadets or other youth volunteers, the program offered a relatively structured, subsidized means of community service training; expected results include greater efficiency in expanding law enforcement's appreciation for community service, the building of confidence and skills in cadets, and a screening process for youth expressing an interest in law enforcement.

3. In those cases where projects worked through or coordinated with public service or community-based organizations, the program provided a convenient focal point for community activity; expected results include increased communication between what often might have been competing groups, low-cost and effective transmission of crime prevention information, increased, future non-governmental subsidy of crime prevention costs, and the development of more unified approaches to the solution of issues relating to community well-being.
4. The operation of Neighborhood Watch provided a means for heterogenous or otherwise ill-defined neighborhoods to develop a neighborhood identity; benefits to include reduction in social and criminal justice related tensions, more coherent responses to neighborhood emergencies, and more effective representation of neighborhood concerns within the local political setting.

Perceived Need for Program Services

For the most part, respondents to the orally conducted survey were residents of neighborhoods which were not receiving CCR services, but which, were if not for budgetary restraints, would have been targeted for local crime resistance services. In the remainder of cases, those surveyed were residents of targeted areas, but were persons who had declined to take part in program efforts.

Fifty-five percent (55%) of the 753 respondents held that although neighborhood crime was certainly a problem, it was not a serious problem, and no worse in their neighborhood than in other parts of the local community. In addition, almost 29 percent of those surveyed felt that neighborhood crime was not a serious problem. This means that nearly 84 percent of those surveyed felt that crime in their neighborhood was less than a serious problem. By comparison, approximately 7 percent of

respondents felt that neighborhood crime was a very serious danger to residents.

The majority of respondents, 57 percent, felt that crime in their neighborhood has remained about the same. Of the 753 respondents, 207 or 27 percent felt that crime had increased. Only 16 percent felt that crime had decreased locally.

In descending order, the perceived reasons for neighborhood crime were:

	Number of "YES" Response	% of Total Responses
- Criminals have easy access to neighborhood homes	296	25%
- Most neighbors do not look out for one another	279	23%
- Absence of police patrols	215	18%
- There is no anti-crime program in the neighborhood	201	17%
- Criminals living in the neighborhood or close by	165	14%
- Gang activity in the area	41	3%

Fifty percent (50%) of those surveyed described themselves as never feeling unsafe in the daytime, but sometimes feeling unsafe at night. The next numerous response, or 35 percent of all answers, was that residents never feel unsafe in their neighborhoods. Only 14 percent of the responses represented a fear of being outside their houses alone whether day or night,

with approximately 1 percent expressing an absolute fear of leaving their houses whether alone or with others.

A second central survey item, asked the extent to which those surveyed had been a victim of crime in the last year. Fifty-six percent (56%) of those surveyed had not been a victim of crime in the last year, while 28 percent had been victimized only once. These figures translate into a one in four chance of being victimized more than once in the last year in those neighborhoods surveyed.

In summary, where respondents did not perceive a serious crime problem, they felt that crime had in the last year decreased or stayed about the same, they were not typically apprehensive concerning safety in their neighborhood, and they had not been subject to a high rate of victimization in the last year.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

NEW C.C.R. PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The only significant difference between the continuing and new C.C.R. projects is the "Seed Money" grants, the purpose of which is to assist agencies/organizations with their initial start-up costs. As outlined in the 1982 RFP, projects funded as "seed money" sites could not use grant funds for any purpose other than operating expenses. Personnel costs would not be reimbursed by grant funds, and all proposed equipment purchases would be subject to special justification.

"Seed Money" grants were awarded for one year only, and participating agencies were made aware of OCJP's intention not to grant subsequent years of funding. Those projects receiving "seed money" grants included:

Azusa Police Department
Desert Hot Springs Police Department
Marin County Sheriff's Department
Ojai Police Department
Palo Alto Police Department
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department
Stockton Police Department
Vacaville Police Department

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Community Crime Resistance Program is becoming a stable and extensive part of California's approach to countering crime. Given this fact, and in consideration of the growing interest of community groups and law enforcement in crime prevention strategies, OCJP and the Crime Resistance Task Force have initiated a Technical Assistance Program.

This program consists of four components:

- C.C.R. Resource Center
- On-site Technical Assistance
- Training Meetings
- Exemplary Programs (Host sites)

C.C.R. RESOURCE CENTER

The Crime Resistance Resource Center is located in Sacramento, at the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The Center contains both basic and detailed profiles of community crime prevention programs from throughout the State. In addition, the Center makes available samples of literature developed and distributed by the C.C.R. Program as well as other crime prevention programs. Also available are lists of audio-visual materials and informational guides for developing crime prevention programs.

ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The On-Site Technical Assistance Component is a result of the wealth of crime prevention specialists associated with California's public and community-based agencies. Through solicitations by OCJP, twenty-three technical assistance consultants were chosen to provide on-site assistance to various California communities. The following agencies have received on-site technical assistance:

Fontana Police Department	Monrovia Police Department
Alhambra Police Department	Richmond Police Department
San Clemente Police Department	

TRAINING MEETINGS

Technical assistance training meetings have been conducted in lieu of on-site consultations whenever a group of agencies in a given geographical area have a common need. The following training sessions have been

conducted by various technical assistance consultants:

Sacramento - February 23, 1982
Laguna Beach - May 15, 1982
Ontario - June 24-25, 1982
University of California - June 29, 1982

Exemplary Program (Host Sites)

The goal of this program is to transfer information about successful crime prevention approaches to communities seeking to establish or improve similar programs. Once verified, nominated crime prevention programs may become what have been termed HOST sites. Selected government officials, criminal justice personnel, crime prevention practitioners and community representatives may make scheduled visits from one to three days to a HOST program. The purpose of these visits is to make direct observation and receive technical assistance in topical areas which are appropriate to any given community's needs.

PROGRAM SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

Working from the most general to more specific conclusions, it is clear that the Community Crime Resistance Program has fulfilled both legislative intent and program management expectations. In the main, CCR projects have made adequate progress toward the achievement of both project-specific as

well as programmatic goals. In this sense, the original eight projects can be expected to be a firm basis for future local extension and refinement of crime resistance strategies.

Where there were weaknesses in the operation and/or achievements of the eight CCR projects, they can be ascribed to one central tendency. In short, project planning was in many cases undercut by an advertising approach which was unexpectedly effective. Project staff increasingly became subject to an expanding, area-wide need, whose fulfillment often was difficult to reconcile with prior project planning.

This phenomenon was especially apparent where projects targeted high residential burglary areas for intensive neighborhood organizing. As was previously discussed, the less than expected reduction in targeted neighborhood crime is likely a result of a dilution of project efforts. Realistically, it remains difficult for a project which depends so much on individual household initiative, to delay or refuse to respond to all requests for crime resistance services.

A second, if less pronounced aspect of program operation involves what has become a question of diminishing return. Specifically, it is not clear whether grant funds committed to audio/visual efforts have been effective. It is true that the costs of such productions, given that they are quality productions, can be ameliorated over many years of possible use. So given this, the true value of the video-tape and slide-film productions at this

time can only be approximated. However, where such productions were used, they appear to have been of limited importance, at least as a stimulus for individuals to participate in local crime prevention programs.

A more specific but quite clear aspect of the C.C.R. Program was its limited interest and even more limited accomplishments with respect to Program Objectives 8 and 9: respectively, to assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence, and, to assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults. No C.C.R. projects planned for or implemented anti-domestic violence components. Two (2) of the eight original projects planned anti-sexual assault educational programs; one oriented specifically toward high school populations, and one toward all interested citizens. Only the latter approach can be said to have approximated its objectives.

The unified approach to crime prevention whether at the state or local level, appears to depend on a recognition of the functional relationship between several portions of law enforcement. Similarly, a unified crime resistance approach has demanded, of the more effective C.C.R. projects, a well planned, and multi-faceted strategy of public information dissemination coupled with law enforcement officer education, and coupled with coordination with already established community service-oriented agencies. Such a model, although not perfectly designed at this point, is available for further testing. Given that the need for crime resistance activities does not appear to vary significantly between localities, especially with

respect to its central components, there are ample reasons to begin testing those present models which appear effective. At present, it is safe to say that judgements concerning the effectiveness of any or all portions of the C.C.R. Program will be eased considerably through the marketing of a central or "core" set of C.C.R. Program components.

In all, the C.C.R. Program in its second nine months of operation is making satisfactory progress in carrying-out its planned activities, satisfying participant's need for crime prevention information, and setting the stage for more extensive geographical and programmatic operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the outcome of approximately seven quarters of C.C.R. Program operation, and especially in view of the expansion of the program to thirty-two additional project sites, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Modification of Program Activity - Program Refinements

A finding of the second year evaluation of the C.C.R. Program is that the tension between local design and the possibility of duplication of inefficient and or ineffective activities is not creative and represents a detrimental aspect of present and likely future program operation. Consequently, the following first year recommendations are reiterated:

- a. That the use of a planned number of volunteers and para-professionals be mandated.
- b. That all projects be provided standardized curricula for Neighborhood Watch, security inspection outreach and application, and that deviations from these standardized models be a function of "show cause" negotiations between OCJP program management, prospective grantees, and/or affiliated consultants or program specialists.
- c. That, in effect, all prospective grantees demonstrate in their grant application that they are familiar with the more standardized, accepted, and demonstrated effective strategies for crime resistance, and that their planning process is a result of such acquaintance.

In addition to these three recommendations, the following are advised:

- d. OCJP should insist that all project planning be a result of the analysis of local crime patterns, and that projects in their initial grants describe how and to what extent future efforts rely on success in first year "target areas"
- e. With respect to the targeting of geographic and/or demographic areas, projects should provide in their initial grant applications a schedule of interventions in target areas, and
- f. All projects should explain within their initial grant application the percent of effort, that is, staff resources, which will be applied solely to the reduction of targeted crime within targeted areas. As part of this explanation, projects should be required to specify the number of residential or commercial units within the target area, the number of targeted crimes occurring within each targeted area for each of the three years immediately preceding the grant year, as well as a numerical commitment to the reduction of targeted crimes within targeted areas.

2. Modification of Program Activity Options: Specification of Neighborhood Watch Strategies

As a refinement of Recommendation 1, all C.C.R. Program grants should include a home security/neighborhood organization objective. Using the "Neighborhood Watch" program as the generic strategy, all current or prospective projects should be obligated to provide the following services:

- a. information, literature and training concerning home security measures and effective home security hardware,
- b. initiation and/or maintenance of neighborhood anti-crime organizations, modeled after the Neighborhood Watch intervention,
- c. public educational sessions concerning home and personal security, to include sufficient training for participants to carry-out their own home security inspections.

These, and any other specifications developed by program staff, would serve to consolidate what are now three distinct Program Objectives. Program Objectives 2, 3, and 6 would be consolidated to form two new objectives:

- Program Objective 2: "To increase the involvement of citizens through educating them in crime resistance approaches including methods for citizens to carry-out security inspections of their own homes."
- Program Objective 3: To conduct or train businessmen to conduct business security inspections.

3. Modification of the Evaluation Design: Redefinition of the Research Perspective

The accurate representation of the C.C.R. Program's net impact depends upon a more rigorous approach to the amassing, transference, and analysis of data. Given this fact, and given the present need for all project resources to be directed toward the provision of direct crime resistance services, it is recommended that all future C.C.R. Program grants be augmented by at least \$1,000. These monies would be specifically ear-marked for project staff assistance in the evaluation effort.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, law enforcement has embarked on widespread campaigns to educate citizens and to heighten an awareness of the need to reduce the opportunity for the commission of crimes, by implementing basic prevention techniques. Law enforcement alone has not been able to cope adequately with the crime problem. Consequently, resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires effective law enforcement, as well as the cooperation of community residents. If this joint partnership is to be accomplished in the near future, successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders need to be identified and given recognition. In this way all California communities may benefit from what has already been tried and analyzed.

In researching crime trends for the last decade in California, the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) in 1978 determined that burglary continued to be the most serious crime in California in terms of frequency, dollar loss and expenditure of criminal justice resources. This same council, which was established under Section 13810 of the California Penal Code, and as a function of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351), also forecast that robbery will remain a serious problem in terms of both its rate of increase and its potential for physical violence. In response to the recognition of a continuing crime

problem in California, the Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Program was established. Its goal was to identify successful crime prevention programs, to disseminate information on successful anti-crime techniques, and to increase the number of citizen volunteers active in crime prevention ventures.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

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

Subsequent to the 1977 Executive Order establishing the Crime Resistance Task Force, Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) was signed into law by Governor Brown. This statutorily authorized the creation of the California Crime Resistance Task Force (CRTF) as an advisory body to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) which would assist OCJP and CCCJ in furthering citizen involvement with local law enforcement in their crime resistance efforts and in carrying-out the provisions of AB 2971. In enacting this legislation, the Legislature intends to recognize successful crime resistance and prevention programs, to disseminate successful techniques and information, and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and

related problems.

This Statute also authorized OCJP to implement and administer the California Community Crime Resistance Program, a local-assistance grant program which depended upon OCJP's ability to develop operating revenues for local community crime resistance projects. Assembly Bill 2971 is due to "sunset" on January 1, 1983. In the Spring of 1982, Assemblyman Mel Levine, author of the enabling statute, introduced new legislation (AB 2976) which would lift the sunset date and reauthorize the Community Crime Resistance Program until January 1, 1986. Governor Brown subsequently signed AB 2976 into law on September 22, 1982. This new legislation (Chapter 1291 of 1982 Statutes) will be effective beginning January 1, 1983. (See Appendix B for copy of AB 2971 and AB 2976).

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

These four representative cities were selected because they had on-going crime prevention programs which involved law enforcement/citizen

team-work. The two members chosen from each city were the Chief of Police and a citizen representative. The designated chairman of the Task Force is Chief Ray Davis of the Santa Ana Police Department. Subsequent to these initial appointments and as a result of Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes, the CRTF membership was increased to include eight more appointees who would represent law enforcement, private citizens and elected city and county officials. (See Appendix C for roster of current membership.)

The specific objectives of the CRTF are six in number:

1. To identify successful crime resistance programs throughout the state involving community-law enforcement partnerships, and to disseminate demonstrated techniques and organizational methods;
2. To inform citizens in specific measures they can take to prevent crimes from occurring;
3. To arrange for technical assistance support for community groups and law enforcement agencies interested in developing community crime resistance programs;
4. To establish and maintain a centralized, statewide crime resistance/prevention information and resource center;
5. To stimulate a statewide attitude of continuing citizen volunteer involvement in crime resistance efforts.
6. To assist OCJP in carrying out the provisions of AB 2971 and AB 2976.

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

- A Crime Resistance Information Center - which, since 1978, has maintained a comprehensive file of existing crime prevention/resistance programs in California. The Information Center is a vehicle by which requesting law enforcement personnel and/or citizens can find out what is being done elsewhere so that they can tailor the information to fit their own community needs. The Center contains profiles of community crime prevention programs, samples of literature, lists of audio-visual materials and guidelines for implementing various program components. The Resource Center is now fully automated, thus allowing for an efficient data retrieval system and is served by a toll-free number maintained by staff.
- Technical Assistance Resources - which are made available to local communities on an as needed basis in order to provide crime prevention program development assistance to requesting agencies or organizations. Under this program, a team of crime prevention consultants is used to provide a very sophisticated type of on-site technical assistance to requesting agencies or organizations who have designated a specific need or problem. This program also arranges for requesting crime prevention practitioners, city, county, law enforcement officials and community representatives to visit a successful project to learn how they can transfer the knowledge and program activities to their own jurisdictions. Another element of this program is a type of technical assistance whereby a specific need or problem is identified by groups of agencies or organizations. Again, consultants are used to provide this assistance. This program is modeled after LEAA's national technical assistance program, which was met with much success. Although the implementation of the Technical Assistant Program is in its early stages, announcements and technical assistance request forms have been designed and distributed throughout the state. Thus far, 4 training sessions and 4 on-site visits have been carried-out.
- A Public Awareness Campaign - which was designed to increase public awareness of and involvement in community crime prevention programs. In 1978, the Task Force embarked on a state-wide multi-media public awareness effort designed to promote the need for citizen involvement in local law enforcement's efforts in dealing with crime problems. For two years OCJP contracted with the advertising agency of Abert, Newhoff and Burr, Inc., of Los Angeles to design, produce and implement the phases of the media campaign. The overall theme was: "DON'T BE A PIGEON". Three crime prevention messages were developed for radio and television.

broadcasting, newspaper advertising and local adaptation. The three messages are: "Good Neighbors Protect Each Other", "Protect Your Home From Burglary", and "Plan Your Defense Against Rape". Corresponding brochures were also developed for distribution to law enforcement agencies, community organizations and interested citizens. All media messages reflected the toll-free number used for the resource center. In 1980, a 30-minute documentary entitled: "PIGEON HAWKS" was developed by the Task Force for both television and institutional use. It dramatizes the need for neighborhood watch type of activities and burglary prevention. Although the multi-media effort has not been very active during this past year, the CRTF and OCJP continue to distribute the brochures and provide the documentary to requesting agencies and organizations.

- Local Assistance Grant Program - which provides funding to local units of government to implement crime prevention programs and to establish cooperative working relationships between law enforcement agencies, citizens and community organizations. The Crime Resistance Task Force assisted OCJP in developing program guidelines which contained administrative guidelines, and procedures for selecting local agencies to receive crime resistance funds. The CRTF, in accordance with its established criteria, policy and procedures, makes funding recommendations to OCJP.

A final design feature of the CRTF was the formation of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) whose responsibility it would be to build on the most current "state-of-the-art" crime resistance techniques and to assist in designing and implementing the work plans for achieving the goals and objectives of the CRTF. The TAG was to be comprised of representatives of law enforcement organizations including staff from the Attorney General's Office, the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST), California Peace Officers Association (CPOA), and the California Crime Prevention Officers Association (CCPOA). The group also had business, media, and citizen representatives who had in the past demonstrated interest in crime resistance and prevention. (See Appendix C for roster of TAG)

EVALUATION MODEL

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

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

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

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

This initial design became modified in the second year of program operation. Specifically, the TAG evaluation effort was discontinued, a greater reliance was placed on quarterly narrative reports, and a more standardized though flexible approach to the description of unanticipated local resources or deficits was instituted.

The reason for this modification was primarily a need for greater clarity in the specification of objectives, the level of objective achievement, and most importantly, those factors which had a bearing on the under or over-achievement of project objectives.

FUNDING BACKGROUND AND PROJECT SELECTION

Eight Original CCR Projects

In early 1980, OCJP obtained \$500,000 in reverted LEAA funds matched by \$500,000 in FY 1979/80 State General Fund monies to implement the Community Crime Resistance Program. A portion of the LEAA funds was used to support the Crime Prevention Technical Assistance Program, as described in Chapter 4 of this Report. The remaining federal funds plus the State allocation were used to fund the first eight CCR projects for two years, with second year funding being awarded upon application to OCJP and upon completion of first year activities. The Community Crime Resistance Program First Annual Report to the Legislature (January, 1982) describes the first year operations of these eight projects.

As described in the first report, these eight projects were selected by way of a competitive bid process. A Request-For-Proposal (RFP) and Program and Administrative Guidelines were prepared and issued by OCJP, in conjunction with the Task Force and TAG. These original documents explained the 2 year funding cycle and were used as the basis for awarding second-year grants. Responses to the RFP were reviewed and rated by a panel of three TAG members. Their recommendations for funding consideration went to the full Task Force for further review and discussion. The Task Force then presented their recommendations for funding to the Executive Director of OCJP, who in turn made the final selection of grant recipients.

In keeping with the TAG and CRTF recommendations, OCJP chose to make the following awards. In each case, a condition of the award was a minimum 10% match in the first year of operation. A minimum of 20% match was required in the second year of operation by the applying agency; an increase in match funds over the 10% required for first year operation. The reason for the incremental increase from first to second year was to allow participating agencies to demonstrate their increasing commitment to the full integration of crime resistance activities into local law enforcement strategies.

The final, total negotiated levels of funding were:

CONTINUING PROJECTS: SECOND YEAR

	GRANT\$	TOTAL\$
Daly City Anti-Crime League	\$19,980	\$ 24,975
Fairfield Department of Public Safety	44,873	56,091
Laguna Beach Police Department	21,850	27,313
Manhattan Beach Police Department	19,300	24,145
Ontario Police Department	50,000	62,500
San Jose Police Department	90,000	112,500
Santa Maria Police Department	16,867	21,083
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	49,462	61,827

The term of these original eight projects for their second year of operations is as follows:

Daly City Anti-Crime League	10/1/81 - 9/30/82
Fairfield Department of Public Safety	7/1/82 - 6/30/83
Laguna Beach Police Department	10/1/81 - 9/30/82
Manhattan Beach Police Department	11/1/81 - 10/31/82
Ontario Police Department	1/1/82 - 12/31/82
San Jose Police Department	1/1/82 - 6/30/83
Santa Maria Police Department	10/1/81 - 9/30/82
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department	5/1/82 - 4/30/83

New CCR Projects

Over the course of two years, \$250,000 in FY 1980/81 State General Funds and \$1,250,000 in FY 1981/82 State General Funds were appropriated to OCJP to continue and expand the Community Crime Resistance Program. In November 1981, OCJP issued a new Request-For-Proposal (RFP) and revised Program Guidelines to fund additional local crime resistance projects. The preparation of these documents was based upon input and recommendations from both the Crime Resistance Task Force and its Technical Advisory Group. Generally the RFP included an explanation of those activities outlined in the Statute, the minimum acceptable mix of these activities or program components, the budget act control language, as well as the standard OCJP

fiscal and reporting requirements.

The 1981/82 Budget Act contained supplemental language which dealt with the allocation of the CCR funds. This control language was incorporated into the revised Program Guidelines and reads, in part: "It is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (a) identify the appropriate indicators of criminal activity and utilize them for purposes of awarding grants for new or additional funding under the Community Crime Resistance Program by giving the highest priority to applications from local agencies reflecting the greatest need and (b) give priority to local agencies that propose to sub contract with private community agencies for the actual operation of the program."

Based on the advice of the Crime Resistance Task Force, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning identified the "appropriate indicators of criminal activity" to be the seven major offenses, as reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS). According to BCS, the seven major offenses are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft - \$200 and over, and motor vehicle theft. "Greatest need" is determined for each city or county by the crime rate which is set by calculating the reported number of the seven major offenses per 100,000 population, using 1980 data.

In keeping with the budget language, OCJP staff initially ranked the responses to the RFP in priority order for funding consideration, based on

their respective 1980 crime rates. These responses were then reviewed for statutory and program guideline compliance. OCJP presented its funding recommendations to the Technical Advisory Group for their review before passing them on to the full Task Force. The Task Force then presented its recommendations for further funding consideration to the Executive Director of OCJP, who in turn made the final selection. Based upon the TAG and Task Force's recommendations, the 32 projects listed below were selected for funding.

As in the case with the eight continuing CCR projects, a 10% cash match of the total project costs was required by the grant recipient for the first year and a 20% match will be required for subsequent years of funding.

For the first year new projects, the contract terms, although subject to extensions, will likely be March 1, 1982, to February 28, 1983.

The final, negotiated levels of funding for new projects are:

NEW PROJECTS: FIRST YEAR

	GRANT \$	TOTAL \$
Azusa Police Department*	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Baldwin Park Police Department	32,385	35,985
Berkeley Police Department	43,172	47,969
Contra Costa Crime Prevention Committee	58,770	65,300
Desert Hot Springs Police Department*	14,197	14,197
Fresno Police Department	125,000	138,889
Hawthorne Police Department	50,000	56,725

	GRANT \$	TOTAL \$
Hermosa Beach Police Department	20,313	22,569
Imperial Beach Police Department	16,680	18,530
Imperial County Sheriff's Department	45,000	50,000
Los Angeles Police Department	125,000	138,889
Marin County Sheriff's Department*	19,067	19,067
Menlo Park Police Department	30,000	33,350
Modesto Police Department	48,207	53,563
Ojai Police Department*	14,089	14,089
Palmdale, City of	30,000	33,333
Palo Alto Police Department*	20,000	20,000
Paramount, City of	26,238	29,152
Sacramento Police Department	123,349	137,055
San Francisco SAFE, Inc.	125,000	138,888
San Mateo, CAPTURE, Inc.	111,699	124,110
Santa Ana Police Department	75,267	83,630
Santa Barbara Police Department	44,283	49,819
Santa Monica Bay Volunteer Bureau	50,000	55,556
Sausalito Police Department	30,000	33,333
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department*	6,265	6,265
Stockton Police Department*	30,000	30,000
Union City Police Department	23,282	26,192
Vacaville Police Department*	15,000	15,000
Visalia Police Department	28,270	31,411
West Covina Police Department	50,000	55,556
Yuba City Police Department	29,982	34,868

TOTAL \$1,475,515

*Seed Money Grants (see Chapter 4)

In 1982, approximately \$1,476,000 has been allocated to the direct reimbursement of CCR Program project costs. The unobligated balance of CCR Program funds (from FY 1980-81 and 1981-82) will be used on an as needed basis to augment the budgets of new projects, to enhance the capabilities of the Technical Assistance Program, and/or to add to those funds available for 1982-83 program operation.

CHAPTER 2
CONTINUING PROJECTS
CONTRACTUAL OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

In April 1981, the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning issued a Request-for-Proposal (RFP) for the California Community Crime Resistance Program. The issuing of this RFP, along with the programmatic and fiscal provisions it contained, was a direct response to both Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578, 1978 Statutes; Levine) and the recommendation of the Crime Resistance Task Force. The development of both the RFP and the Program Guidelines was based upon OCJP recommendations to the CRTF Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG in turn analyzed these recommendations and passed them on to the full Task Force membership who took final action on them. Generally, the RFP (see Appendix E) included an explanation of those activities outlined by the Statute, the minimum acceptable mix of these activities or program components, as well as the standard OCJP fiscal and reporting requirements.

PROJECT SELECTION

The awarding of grant funds for the eight continuing CCR Program sites was a result of applications to OCJP so, while new CCR Program projects were selected on the basis of the FY 82-83 Request for Proposal (See Appendix F), applications for second year operations submitted by the eight original projects were consistent with the terms of the FY 81-82 Request for Proposal

(See Appendix E).

EVALUATION MODEL

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

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

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

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

These data sources, coupled with more informal contacts and information from project sites, were to lead to a yearly report to the Legislature. This report was to depict program accomplishments and potential, individual project achievements, as well as assess the desirability of program continuation and/or extension. A first annual report to the Legislature describing the first nine months of Program operation was published in January of 1982.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

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

- (1) Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not be limited to education, training, and victim/witness assistance programs.
- (2) Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community-based resident-sponsored anti-crime programs.
- (3) Home and business security inspections.
- (4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.
- (5) Prevention of sexual assaults.
- (6) Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.
- (7) Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention.

In addition, there is an explicit legislative directive which mandates the use of volunteers or paraprofessionals in carrying out the program activities. While the legislatively determined activities represent the design foundation of all projects funded under the CCR Program, the objectives of the CCR Program actually became defined by the eight participating projects' objectives. That is, because of the optional nature of the CCR Program Objectives, all analysis or description of California's "Program" ultimately refers back to those project objectives chosen and

carried out by individual projects. So, while it was legislative mandate which provided the direction and activity strategies for each project's objectives, it was the sum of all project objectives and activities which has defined the CCR Program in California.

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

- Objective #1: To recruit, train and use volunteers and para-professionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts.
- Objective #3: To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.
- Objective #4: To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as crime prevention.
- Objective #5: To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.
- Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.
- Objective #7: To assist in the development or new or modification of existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention.
- Objective #8: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence.

- Objective #9: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults.

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

GRANT PROJECT OBJECTIVES/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

TABLE I

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:
LISTING OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

PROJECT SITES OBJECTIVE	DALY CITY	FAIRFIELD	LAGUNA BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	ONTARIO	SAN JOSE	SANTA MARIA	SONOMA
1. Recruit, train & use volunteers in crime prevention efforts	To recruit & train 8 new crime prevention volunteers	N/A	To recruit at least 6 volunteers from local service & Homeowner's groups	To recruit & train up to 44 citizen coordinators; to recruit & train up to 60 C.B. operators	To recruit & train 16 senior coordinators; to recruit & train 25 senior security inspectors	To increase the number of community volunteers from 20 to 25	To train 40 volunteers to provide 275 hours of assistance	To create a permanent citizen's committee in the target area
2. Increase citizen involvement in crime prevention efforts	N/A	An annual increase in participation of 5%	To take & respond to at least 200 calls for service	Establish 9 area, 44 sub area Neighborhood Watch groups to involve 800 persons in N.W.	To recruit & train 400 seniors as "Block Watchers"	To increase the number of N.W. groups from 300 to 375	To carry out 70 N.W. meetings; to tie in 5 new N.W. neighborhoods	Formation of 24 new N.W. Groups; 12 in target area
3. Educate residents/businesses on crime resistance approaches	To train 1,080 new households in crime resistance approaches	N/A	To educate 6,664 adults and 1,898 school age youth	Develop a N.W. elementary school program; to air projects video tape 5 times	To provide information to 1,600 seniors; to distribute 1,000 booklets	N/A	To present 4 anti-shoplifting seminars	Production of TV special on KFTY; weekly media "Crimewatch"
4. Train peace officers in community oriented procedures	N/A	N/A	To train all 36 of the City's sworn police officers	N/A	To provide monthly in-service training to 80% of City's sworn officers	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly	To hold 6 comprehensive programs for 800 elderly citizens	N/A	To assist 75 senior victims of crime in their re-adjustment	N/A	To offer & provide service to 100% of all city's senior victims	N/A	To provide 6 senior seminars; 30 residential security inspections	To involve 300 seniors in presentations
6. Conduct home and business security inspections	To carry out 175 security inspections	50 security devices installed; 100 property I.D.'s; 10% lower victim %	To educate residents & business owners; to carry out 125 security inspections	N/A	To contact 100% of City's senior burglary victims with all offer of service	To increase the number of security inspections; 750 residential, 250 commercial	To provide 25 anti-robbery in-home inspections; 62 commercial inspections	To carry out 1,000 home and business security inspections
7. Assist in modification of architectural standards/ordinances.	N/A	Develop a new building security ordinance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To institute part of the CCPOA model security ordinance	N/A
8. Assist in the development & implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. Assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To train 75 high school personnel in anti-sexual assault strategies	To conduct women's safety workshops; 200 participants

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

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

The differences in training needs between these two groups are predictable. Where project staff had had substantial experience with local or regional crime prevention programs or educational resources, the volunteers recruited could be trained and in service quickly. Those project sites having less experience in crime prevention required more concerted recruitment efforts, more formalized training for their volunteers (as was true for the paid staff), and a longer period between volunteer recruitment and full volunteer activity. Also, where volunteers were previously connected with either law enforcement or criminal justice agencies, the training process was typically shorter and less costly. On the other hand, volunteers from local service clubs and associations have an enhanced ability to identify, and make effective use of local resources, thus reducing the amount of community relations oriented training required.

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

- Recruitment from local homeowner's associations, Board of Realtors, and other citizen groups, as a result of presentations delivered by project staff; the necessity of volunteer citizen involvement is heavily stressed in all such presentations.
- Recruitment from the community at large through the use of public service announcements, and in some cases, the design and/or purchase of video programs expressly designed to stimulate interest in being a coordinator of a neighborhood's activities.
- Volunteer training carried out periodically by project staff; training topics included residential and commercial security inspections, anti-robbery techniques, security aids for senior citizens, and techniques for extending and building upon local programs.

Accomplishment, Objective #1

Projects appear to be well on their way to achieving their anticipated level of volunteer support. The only areas where there is evidence of possible under-achievement are technical support activities, such as Manhattan Beach's citizen band radio patrol.

Table 2 summarizes the relationship between paid and volunteer staff for all of the continuing projects, as well as outlines the planned level of each site's volunteer contribution.

TABLE 2
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: TOTAL BUDGET/TOTAL STAFF SIZE

Measure Project Site		# Paid Staff Staff Positions Salary/Staff	# Volunteers Primary Tasks
DALY CITY	Project Cost \$24,975	2 Office Clerks (P/T)	8 new, total of 14 Crime Prevention Technicians; Presentations, security inspections
	Staff Salaries \$ 9,510	1 Home Security Inspection Officer (P/T) 1 Accountant, one time only	
FAIRFIELD	Project Cost \$49,858	2 Community Service Officers	0 as of second quarter of project operation
	Staff Salaries \$37,220	Senior Citizen Coordinator(s)	
LAGUNA BEACH	Project Cost \$27,313	1 Neighborhood Watch Coordinator	At least 10 new, total of at least 86 Block Coordinators for Neighborhood Watch
	Staff Salaries \$21,206	1 Neighborhood Watch Clerk/Typist (P/T)	
MANHATTAN BEACH	Project Cost \$24,145	1 Police Community Relations Coordinator	60 - Senior Citizen Citizens Band Operators New total of 44 Block Coordinators for Neighborhood Watch
	Staff Salaries \$ 260		
ONTARIO	Project Cost \$62,500	1 Project Coordinator/Administrative Asst.	25 - Senior Citizen Residential Security Inspectors 16 - Coordinators 50 - General volunteers
	Staff Salaries \$44,749	1 Community Relations Aide 1 Intermediate Typist-Clerk (50%)	
SAN JOSE	Project Cost \$112,500	1 Administrative Staff Aide Leader	3 - Community Organizers New, total of 25 Crime Prevention Volunteers; presentations, anti-crime information, security inspections
	Staff Salaries \$ 77,500	5 Administrative Aides (P/T)	
SANTA MARIA	Project Cost \$ 21,083	1 Police Service Aide	Volunteer Crime Prevention Service Providers; security inspections, anti-crime information 40 new, total of 80
	Staff Salaries \$ 13,007		
SONOMA	Project Cost \$ 61,827	1 Deputy Sheriff II CCRP Coordinator	At least 100 Crime Prevention Volunteers; anti-crime information, presentations, security inspections
	Staff Salaries \$ 41,858	1 Community Resistance Program Technician 1 Clerk-Typist III	

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

There was no substantial change from the first year of operation in either the approaches, scope or achievement of projects with respect to Objective 2. As can be seen in Table 3, there was considerable range in the activities carried out under this objective. Clearly the primary thrust of this objective program-wide was to make Neighborhood Watch presentations to increase the number of households taking part in Neighborhood Watch, and through the creation of neighborhood governing groups, to provide for a self-sustaining crime prevention. (Neighborhood Watch, for purposes of this report, shares the same concepts of programs as, "Block Watch", "Home-Alert", "Block Alert" and others.) The range of activities included:

Neighborhood Watch Presentations/Participant Training

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

Establish Neighborhood Watch Groups/Councils

The rationale for the development of Neighborhood Watch Groups and/or Councils was clear and program-wide. The ultimate success of Neighborhood Watch depends upon a community-wide appreciation of the need for a sustained and self-sustaining, locally defined crime prevention program. This fact, coupled with the need for incorporating the many previously existing neighborhood protection associations into local planning and operations, caused many projects to devote significant energies toward the creation of superstructures. These programmatic superstructures ranged from informal and infrequent meetings between Neighborhood Watch block-captains and project staff, to meetings between designated coordinators of larger population areas. In general, the object of all such meetings was to develop planning, communication and operational objectives for the future and to work toward self-sustaining crime prevention programs.

Accomplishment, Objective #2

With at least one year of experience supporting their efforts, all projects are making satisfactory progress in achieving the intended level of local Neighborhood Watch participation. The number of individual households continuing in the program most likely is a potent reason for the relative ease with which projects have extended the number of Neighborhood Watch households as well as block captains or coordinators.

TABLE 3

OBJECTIVE #2:
INCREASED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT: ACTUAL/PLAN PERFORMANCE
AS OF AUGUST 31, 1982

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/81-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
Recruitment and training of neighborhood households in neighborhood watch and other crime prevention techniques	N/A	5,427 new participants	37 calls for service on N.W. telephone line	675 participants in N.W.	16 coordinators recruited; 23 security inspectors recruited and trained	217 N.W. groups; 3,255 Households	471 participants at 30 meetings	14 N.W. meetings; 5 in target area
		No plan figure	19% of plan	84% of plan	100% and 97% of plan	No plan figure	43% of plan	58% and 42% of plan
Establish neighborhood watch coordinative groups or councils	N/A		16 new association members	9 area and 45 sub-area groups formed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			substantially over plan	100% of plan				

*As of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

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

In practice, Objective 3 was closely allied with Objective 2, since citizen involvement with local crime resistance projects necessarily carried with it an educational perspective. From initial participation in Neighborhood Watch or other public meetings, through becoming a block coordinator, through serving as a more regional coordinator, through becoming a home security inspector, the volunteer became progressively better informed on the state of the crime resistance art. The typical approaches to educating volunteers or household residents included:

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

Accomplishment, Objective #3

As Table 4 describes, the year to date performance of the eight continuing projects varies considerably. When focusing upon the number and size of either Neighborhood Watch or other more specialized presentations, there appears to be good progress in reaching yearly goals. However, there is a notable lack of progress in those instances where audio-visual or

special printed materials were to be made available to the public.

TABLE 4

OBJECTIVE #3:

CRIME RESISTANCE EDUCATION; ACTUAL/PLAN PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/81-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
Number of presentations made	5 seminars; 610 self-help packages delivered ----- 56% of plan	69 presentations	Information not available	73 presentations substantially over plan	20 presentations no plan figure	253 presentations no plan figure	1 anti-shoplifting seminar; 55 N.W. meetings ----- 25% and 75% of plan, respectively	N/A
Number of persons attending	478 ----- 44% of plan	3,426 No plan figure	964 adults, 1,165 school age participants ----- 14% and 61% of plan	675 participants ----- 84% of plan	992 senior participants ----- 62% of plan	4,155 No plan figure	1,071 participants No plan figure	N/A
Production of audio-visual materials; Distributed Broadcasts of A-V materials	N/A	N/A	N/A	No video presentations to date ----- 0 of 5 planned presentations	No distribution of anti-crime booklets to date ----- 0 of 1,000 booklet deliveries	8,000 handbooks; 20,000 newsletters	N/A	Media production substantially over plan

*as of first rather than second program year; second year began 7/1/82

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

Based upon their experiences during the first year of program operation, the projects began to formalize their approaches to the training of agency law enforcement officers. Apart from occasional attendance at regional or state-wide training conferences, local project staff focused on providing ongoing and regularly scheduled, short sessions on crime prevention to in-house sworn officers. Similar to the first year, crime prevention training was closely allied to more general community-relation strategies. However, as the sessions became more formalized, and of special concern in and of themselves, the topic of crime prevention became less a sub-part of community relations and more a special strategy whose net effects included enhanced community relations.

Accomplishment, Objective #4

This objective was stipulated by only two projects. However, as Table 5 illustrates, success during the second year of program operation was high. This degree of accomplishment is in marked contrast to the notable lack of achievement during the first grant year. The probable cause for the evolution of this program component involves a combination of increased integration into local law enforcement operations, coupled with the ensuing recognition of value by law enforcement officers, coupled with a more formalized and less defensive orientation by project staff.

TABLE 5

OBJECTIVE #4:
PEACE OFFICER TRAINING: ACTUAL/PLAN PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/81-9/82	FAIRFIELD 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
Number of Peace Officers trained	N/A	30 ----- 83% of plan	N/A	N/A	37 ----- 66% of plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sponsoring agency	N/A	Fairfield Dept. of Public Safety	N/A	N/A	Ontario Police Department	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of hours of training	N/A	Information not avail- able	N/A	N/A	Information not avail- able	N/A	N/A	N/A

*as of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

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

As was true during the first year of operation, five of the eight original program sites were centrally oriented toward the special needs of senior citizens. In addition, one other site made special attempts to lessen the disproportionate effect crime has on senior citizens.

Accomplishment, Objective #5

Projects are making good progress in responding to the special needs of senior citizens, as denoted in Table 6. An important extension of this specialized program component is underway at the Ontario site, where project staff are providing social "readjustment" services to senior victims of crime. Consequently, services provided under this objective range from information dissemination, to group residential meetings, to services comparable to California's Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

TABLE 6

OBJECTIVE #5

TO ESTABLISH CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY:
ACTUAL/PLAN PERFORMANCE

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/82-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
To provide crime preven- tion informa- tion to seniors	100 partici- pants ----- 13% of plan	N/A	161 partic- ipants - 5 victims ----- substantially over plan	N/A	100% of all senior vic- tims were offered services; 312 senior citizens	N/A	2 programs, with 100 participants ----- 33% 2 of 6 planned pro- grams	2 programs, with 165 partici- pants ----- 55% of plan
To provide crime victim assistance to seniors	N/A	N/A	5 senior victims served; 100% of local victims ----- 7% of plan	N/A	111 senior citizens requested assistance ----- no plan figure	N/A	No security inspections were carried-out ----- 0 of 30 planned	N/A

*as of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

Objective #6: To conduct home and business security inspections

The range of activities here includes several related sub-objectives: to carry out home and business security inspections, to make property identification equipment and security devices, such as deadbolt and window locks, available to local citizens.

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

Taking each activity singly:

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

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

- Business Security Inspections - included many features of Home Security Inspections, plus attempts by project staff to impress upon local businessmen the net effects of poor commercial security: time and property loss, increased insurance premiums, and the general deterioration of both the business and more general community attitude climate.
- Loan of Property Identification Equipment - was the extension of a crime prevention activity which had in the past proved itself to be a valuable aid in preventing property loss as well as in aiding in the recovery and return of stolen property. Consistent with CCR Program awards, some project staff purchased property identification engravers, and on a loan basis, provided them to interested parties. In some cases the distribution of engravers took place during Neighborhood Watch meetings, in other cases the loan of engravers was scheduled by project staff for anyone interested. In almost all cases, heavy use of the media was made in order to acquaint the public with this opportunity.

Accomplishment, Objective #6

Consistent with first year findings, this program component accounted for both substantial accomplishment and persistent difficulties. Building upon the first years discovery of the efficiencies of homeowner self-inspections, the program in its second year recorded significantly less than the planned number of home security inspections. However, a more accurate number, if only probable, would be the number of persons taking part in Neighborhood Watch meetings, since instruction in security inspection was almost certainly a part of all such meetings. Consequently, the information displayed in Table 7 should be complemented by the information contained in Tables 3 and 4.

The persistent difficulty involved with the accomplishment of this objective centers around a continued reluctance on the part of both

residents and businessmen to give strangers access. For residential inspections, especially in the case of senior households, a continued difficulty is a long-standing fear of strangers coupled with a fear that the inspection will uncover building code violations, which will be reported to City authorities. The difficulty with respect to commercial inspections remains a relative indifference to insured losses by businessmen. Where this attitude has been overcome it appears it has been a result of identification with participating members of the business community, rather than motivation from property loss.

TABLE 7

OBJECTIVE #6

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

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/81-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
To carry out home security inspections	62 security inspections 35% of plan	72 home and business inspections substan- tially over plan	60 home security inspections no plan figure	N/A	27 home security inspections no plan figure	365 home security inspections substantially over plan	No senior residential inspections 0 of 30 planned	347 secur- ity inspec- tions 35% of plan
To carry out business security inspections	N/A	72 home and business security inspections substan- tially over plan	8 business security inspections no plan figure	N/A	N/A	304 business security inspections 82% of plan	18 anti- robbery inspections 72% of plan	347 secur- ity inspec- tions 35% of plan
To make avail- able property I.D. tools, to install locks	N/A	121 loans of I.D. tools	N/A	N/A	Installed: 106 window locks 29 dead- bolt locks 2 smoke alarms 101 en- graver uses no plan figure	I.D. tools available; use informa- tion not available	N/A	N/A

*as of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

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

As Table 8 describes, only 2 of the original eight projects have attempted to influence local architectural standards.

Accomplishments, Objective #7

Both the Fairfield and Santa Maria sites have made good progress in determining and stating those security measures that should become part of their cities' architectural codes. However, both projects have been subject to at least one similar and major constraint: their recommendations are subject to the review and approval of other city entities, including planning commissions, boards of supervisors, and city councils. In the case of Santa Maria this situation has resulted in project staff attempting to directly educate local construction councils and firms on characteristics and need for such security specifications.

TABLE 8

OBJECTIVE #7

DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MODIFICATION OF ARCHITECTURAL
STANDARDS/ORDINANCES

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/82-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/81-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
Progress to Date	N/A	Security ordinance completed and cur- rently under city review	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Submitted and under City's Community Development code review process	N/A

*as of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

Objective #8: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence

No projects are carrying out activities which would lead to the accomplishment of this program objective.

Objective #9: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults.

As Table 9 demonstrates, this program objective translated into one series of women's safety workshops, and one series of seminars to train local teachers to educate their students.

TABLE 9

OBJECTIVE #9
ACTUAL/PLANTO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PREVENT SEXUAL ASSAULTS

PROJECT SITES MEASURES	DALY CITY 10/81-9/82	FAIRFIELD* 1/81-6/82	LAGUNA BEACH 10/81-9/82	MANHATTAN BEACH 11/81-10/82	ONTARIO 1/82-12/82	SAN JOSE 1/82-6/83	SANTA MARIA 10/82-9/82	SONOMA 5/82-4/83
Development and/or imple- mentation of program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Training for high school teachers still in planning stage	7 presen- tations with 132 partici- pants ----- 61% of plan

*as of first rather than second program year; second program year began 7/1/82

CHAPTER 3

IMPACT OF PROJECT EFFORTS

This chapter will summarize the effects of the original eight project sites' efforts from 1980 to the present. The analysis of the Community Crime Resistance Program's impact will consist of four different analyses:

- effect on the number of residential burglaries within each participating agency's target area.
- satisfaction of citizens with the projects' efforts, as measured by responses to a program-wide questionnaire.
- range of benefits from increased neighborhood unity, as a result of Neighborhood Watch efforts.
- need for program continuation and expansion, as demonstrated by the responses to a program-wide survey

A. Crime Reduction

The reduction of residential burglary was a goal shared by all CCR Program projects. Table 10 on the following page summarizes the net effect of Neighborhood Watch efforts when measured by reduction in the program's primary target crime - Reported Residential Burglary.

TABLE 10
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY CRIME REDUCTION: 1979-1981

Project Site	# Residential		Net Change	
	1979	1981	1979-1981	
Daly City/City-Wide*	687	616		-10%
Report District #6	26	28	+ 7%	- 8%
Report District #7	67	58	- 13%	
Fairfield/City-Wide	216	204		- 6%
Report District	295	338		+15%
Laguna Beach/City-Wide	416	416		0
Report District #22	26	11	- 58%	-58%
Manhattan Beach/City-Wide	557	532		- 4%
Ontario/City-Wide	1,720	1,884		+10%
Report District #27	13	26	+100%	
Report District #28	18	23	+ 27%	+34%
Report District #29	108	124	+ 15%	
San Jose/City-Wide	8,973	11,640		+30%
Report District #4	1,295	1,527	+ 18%	
Report District #6	1,335	2,010	+ 51%	+34%
Santa Maria/City-Wide	798	874		+10%
Report District #010	19	18	- 5%	
Report District #034	25	41	+ 64%	+29%
Report District #030	22	26	+ 18%	
Sonoma County	Information not available			
Program-wide			+25%	
State-wide			+13%	

As can be seen, project efforts in reducing residential burglaries varied greatly. However, taken as a unified program, the sum of the projects' efforts were not effective in reducing the number of reported residential burglaries. The program's minimal impact on burglary reduction likely results from four sets of conditions:

1. project-specific limitations with respect to those areas targeted for intensive crime resistance efforts;
2. slower than expected program maturation;
3. the confounding and largely unmeasurable effect of increased reporting to law enforcement agencies as a result of Neighborhood Watch citizen motivation;
4. an ambivalence on the part of the program's administration as to whether crime reduction per se is a primary goal or whether it is simply one of the more beneficial side-effects of the CCR Program's operation.

These four conditions are discussed in the following sections.

1. Project Specific Limitations

Turning first to the project-specific limitations with respect to project "target areas", the following abstracts of each project offer likely, though general, reasons for each project's impact on local residential burglary.

Daly City: Coordination with well established, stable neighborhood associations led to the reduction of residential burglary in the target areas.

Fairfield: Target areas for the Fairfield project included new housing developments which did not incorporate optimum security devices, and residents of these newly constructed

homes were not enthusiastic about recommendations to further secure their homes. New homeowners generally were reluctant to spend more money on their homes, and in some cases, they had been told that existing security devices were deficient. Due to the efficiencies of Fairfield's crime analysis unit, the crime prevention unit was provided with the opportunity to contact all recent victims of residential burglaries, thus diluting the intensity of efforts in the target areas. The reduction of residential burglaries city-wide, -6 percent, may be the result of the project's efforts in those areas other than the target area.

Laguna Beach: Designers of this project stressed what they felt would be two means to crime reduction: affiliation with established neighborhood improvement associations, and the targeting of a neighborhood whose stability and likely forthcoming volunteer commitment could serve as a basis for city-wide program expansion. The project's selection of a relatively affluent, well educated population residing in single-family dwellings, coupled with constant feedback and positive reinforcement to participating households through monthly newsletters and recurring project staff contact most likely account for the significant reduction in the target area's residential burglary problem.

Manhattan Beach: The project enjoyed previously existing, extremely positive relations between law enforcement and

citizens, as well as a climate of volunteerism that provided for relatively easy access to local community resources. The largely upper middle class, well-educated, densely populated households received constant, highly tailored information concerning the continuous effects of Neighborhood Watch. Crime reduction was largely a result of people taking simple security procedures -- locking doors and windows when they leave -- together with consistently good local media cooperation.

Ontario: Each of the three designated target areas represented one type of neighborhood: affluent, single family dwellings, middle class single family dwellings, and a blue collar, transient neighborhood. Project staffs' efforts in these target areas were diluted by requests for service city-wide. The response to these city-wide requests may account for the relatively small increase in crime city-wide.

San Jose: As advertisements gained the attention of San Jose's population, calls for crime prevention services through the city out-stripped staff resources, thus reducing the efforts which could be channeled into those two middle class, suburban single family neighborhoods targeted for intensive project efforts.

Santa Maria: Two of the three areas targeted for intensive project efforts were new developments whose residents did not

CONTINUED

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express the expected interest in organizing and securing their neighborhood. The third targeted neighborhood was largely Hispanic and is only in the initial stages of developing a cordial and effective relationship with local law enforcement; project efforts here were not met with enthusiasm. Due to these developments, project staff turned their efforts to the City as a whole. These efforts may account for the fact that Santa Maria's overall rate of increase in residential burglaries was less than the state-wide average; 10% versus 13%.

To summarize briefly, the two most evident factors which weighed against success in the program's target areas were both design related. First, projects' advertising resulted in a city-wide demand which could not be reconciled with the limited resources initially devoted strictly to target area operations. In effect, projects' sensitivity to requests for service undercut the intensity of their efforts in target areas. Secondly, several projects did not anticipate the disinterest of new owners of recently constructed houses. This disinterest issued from the cost and time involved with participation, and, in some cases, a lack of knowledge of crime programs in the area.

On the other hand, there is clear evidence that one condition which likely adds to the probability of project success is a coordinated effort between project designers and staff, and local, stable neighborhood associations. Projects were most effective in

reducing residential burglary where project designers based their goals upon the resources available to them through negotiated commitments by already established homeowners or other citizen associations.

2. Program Maturation

A second probable explanation for the C.C.R. Program's impact on residential burglary is more tentative than the first, explained above. Simply put, Legislators, O.C.J.P. and project staff all assumed that something approaching adequate evidence of the Program's impact would be demonstrated during its second year of operation. While only the passage of time can validate this assumption, the results of program operation to date do not in themselves provide a means of arbitrating the critical decision: has a mature program failed to achieve one of its major goals, or were those who expected a mature program in the second year of operation mistaken?

Many project staff have expressed surprise at the difficulty in establishing long-lived, continuously operating Neighborhood Watch groups. Their experience, coupled with the achievement of those projects able to develop stable Neighborhood Watch groups, suggests that impact on residential crime can be achieved through neighborhood organization. Conversely, where neighborhood organization is only partial or short-lived, the impact on residential crime will be minimal

at best.

These appear to be obvious points. However, if they are true, they allow for an important distinction. In short, the distinction is between (1) an effective program, (2) a less than optimum implementation of an effective program, and (3) an effective program not fully implemented. Those projects demonstrating reduced residential burglaries in their target areas tend to validate the first disjunct. The analysis of (2), the extent to which projects' objectives were fulfilled, clearly points to several areas where there was a less than optimum implementation of project objectives and activities. However, support for the third option, that the C.C.R. Program simply requires more time to demonstrate its effectiveness, cannot be so directly read from the evidence.

There is a striking if informal correlation between success in crime reduction and projects' association with previously established groups. It is reasonable to expect, that if stability must be developed prior to effectiveness, then the incubation period for sufficient stability may exceed the projected two years. In some localities, two years of development may be sufficient for a critical level of neighborhood organization and stability. In others, local organization may be sufficiently rich to demand only one year before the benefits of Neighborhood Watch became evident. As it happened for the majority of the C.C.R. Program projects,

two years has not been sufficient time to develop neighborhood stability and, consequently, to clearly demonstrate the extent to which Neighborhood Watch leads to a reduced number of residential burglaries.

3. Increased Reporting

A third condition which may account for the apparent minimal impact on residential burglary by the C.C.R. Program takes the form of a measurement dilemma: one desired result of an enhanced law enforcement-citizen rapport tends to mask the positive benefits of such a rapport. Simply stated, the net effect of a closer working relationship between law enforcement and citizens may be an increased tendency for citizens to report crime. Consequently, so the argument goes, as a greater percentage of crimes are reported, crime statistics grow, crime rates appear to be on the rise, and the efforts of crime prevention staff are hidden from view.

This argument often has been made by crime resistance staff and evaluators, who know program efforts to be worthwhile and solid in concept, but who are perplexed by a lack of visible results. While there is little doubt that a sort of "Catch 22" phenomenon must always be taken into consideration, its effect should not be overstated. That is, the effect of any proposed "reporting phenomenon" is only more of less, and its ability to confound the evaluation of any crime resistance

program is limited.

There are several reasons why this confounding feature is limited. First, due to the demands of most home insurance agencies, (and the eagerness of most insured persons to re-coop at least a part of the premium payments they have made), residential burglary very likely suffers less from under-reporting than does, for instance, a crime where the victim's loss cannot be lessened by some third party. This is one reason for at least partially discounting the significance of the proposed "reporting phenomenon."

A second reason for not simply writing-off the results of the residential burglary measurement as a "reporting phenomenon" has to do with a ratio between actual and reported crime. Simply put, for any crime resistance agency's efforts to be effectively masked there must be a combination of a relatively small reduction in the number of actual crimes committed coupled with a relatively large increase in the number of crimes reported. Any other ratio will point in the direction of a positive impact on crime; a decrease in residential burglary rates over time. However, without direct access to the actual number of crimes occurring before, during, and after a crime prevention intervention, there is no reason to believe that the increase in reported crime does in fact mask a decrease in the number of actual crimes committed. at C.C.R. Program sites.

A third reason why it is unlikely that the proposed "masking effect" was a primary cause of the less than desired effect on burglary has to do with another ratio. Here, the masking effect of increases in crime reporting entails a more or less constant effect of increased citizen-law enforcement rapport.

The argument runs as follows:

- if crime reporting increases whenever Neighborhood Watch is implemented

and

- if increases in crime reporting occur and mask decrease in the actual number of crimes

and

- if, as its adherents argue, Neighborhood Watch is a relatively well-defined, standarized, and effective anti-burglary intervention,

then

- given a specified level of actual crime, and a specified rate of reported crime, the ratio of reported to actual crime -- the "masking effect" -- in Neighborhood Watch communities should be similar.

In effect, given Neighborhood Watch program intervention in multiple communities, the variation in the net effect of each communitie's program would be expected to be small. If the variation in increased reported crime is not small, then either the implementation of Neighborhood Watch was less than optimum, or Neighborhood Watch is not a well-defined, intervention; thus, undercutting proponents arguments.

Also, here, not only would one expect inter-site variation to be small, but any large successful variation from norm, any

decrease in reported burglary, must be given extraordinary weight. This is so because this type of variation would be overcoming the "masking phenomenon" -- showing a decrease -- while at the same time overcoming the almost universally accepted phenomenon of reported crime only being a portion of actual crime.

These arguments aside, it is helpful to map the logic of the argument proponents have made concerning the effect of Neighborhood Watch in order to clarify what must happen for the argument to be true. Proponents of the "masking effect" argue that by carrying out Neighborhood Watch, two things will occur:

1. actual crime will be reduced
2. reported crime will be increased

Below is a schematic for understanding which combinations of actual and/or reported crime support the proponents' argument.

Argument

If Neighborhood Watch occurs, then
actual crime reduces and reported crime increases

<u>Actual Crime</u>	<u>Reported Crime</u>	<u>Impact On Argument</u>
a. increases	decreases	negative
b. increases	increases	negative
c. increases	remains constant	negative
d. remains constant	increases	marginal
e. remains constant	remains constant	negative
f. remains constant	decreases	negative
g. decreases	remains constant	marginal
h. decreases	increases	positive
i. decreases	decreases	negative

With the exception of d and g above, where one must forgive the projects no decrease while equating no increase with a real decrease, there is only one possible combination which supports the proponent's argument: h. Consequently, it does not matter that actual crime decreases, since that alone will not satisfy the insistence of those who argue for both the effectiveness of Neighborhood Watch and the potency of the "masking phenomenon".

The negative effect of advancing the argument that Neighborhood Watch causes decreased crime and increased reporting, and that increased reporting masks project effectiveness is clear. The argument is double-edged: it heightens the achievement of those projects showing an increase in reported crime, but puts a peculiar burden on projects showing a decrease in reported crime.

All in all, there is no reason for those interested in the Neighborhood Watch program to insist that the Program necessarily involves increased crime reporting. However, if proponents do want to stipulate this aspect of the Program, they should be prepared to be disappointed when a technical analysis cannot support the claims of Program effectiveness. Finally, with reference to the eight projects analyzed, the extremely wide variance between residential burglary rates does little to support the assertion of "masking". There is no reason to suspect that the purported "report phenomenon"

has masked the direction of the C.C.R. Program projects performance.

4. Administrative Ambivalence

The topic of crime reduction as a measurement of project efforts has been and continues to be a controversial one for both project and program management. At basis, the controversy has consisted of a distinction between designing and carrying-out project goals and objectives which are assumed to be locally effective in the long run, and, on the other hand, constructing crime prevention programs in such a way that their most immediate concern is to isolate appropriate geographic or demographic areas, intervene in those areas, reduce target crimes, construct a base for expansion, and thus, demonstrate its effectiveness. This distinction is perhaps best illustrated by the continuing, although less than strident, debate as to whether the program is best described as crime resistance or crime prevention.

Clearly, "prevention" connotes a much more potent and global orientation than "resistance". The term resistance, however, is a more realistic title for a program which is at best an extremely limited attempt to respond to the gamut of crime throughout the state. This difference in orientation is subtle, but was nonetheless real. While there is no reason to believe the difference incapable of resolution, it has not to date been resolved.

The net effect of the unresolved tension between these two alignments has been a lack of consistency in the orientation of project managers. That their projects were intended to reduce local crime was accepted by all project staff. However, their acceptance was eased substantially by the less than consistent instruction by O.C.J.P.'s program management and evaluation staff. Specifically:

- a. the notion of measurement of crime reduction as a demonstration of program value was not given sufficient weight during either the planning process or the first year of program development.
- b. when projects were confronted with the need for program-wide crime prevention measurement, O.C.J.P.'s definition of "target areas" as a proving ground for project strategies did not translate into well-designed, consistent interventions.
- c. O.C.J.P. did not insist on periodic measurement of crime reduction impact in target areas, thus at once failing to reinforce the need for such impact as well as failing to monitor what became a deteriorating commitment to target areas on the part of many projects.

Consequently, the less than effective result of Program effects, as measured by reduction in the target crime of residential burglary, very likely partially issued from a lack of clarity concerning the need for projects to demonstrate such effectiveness.

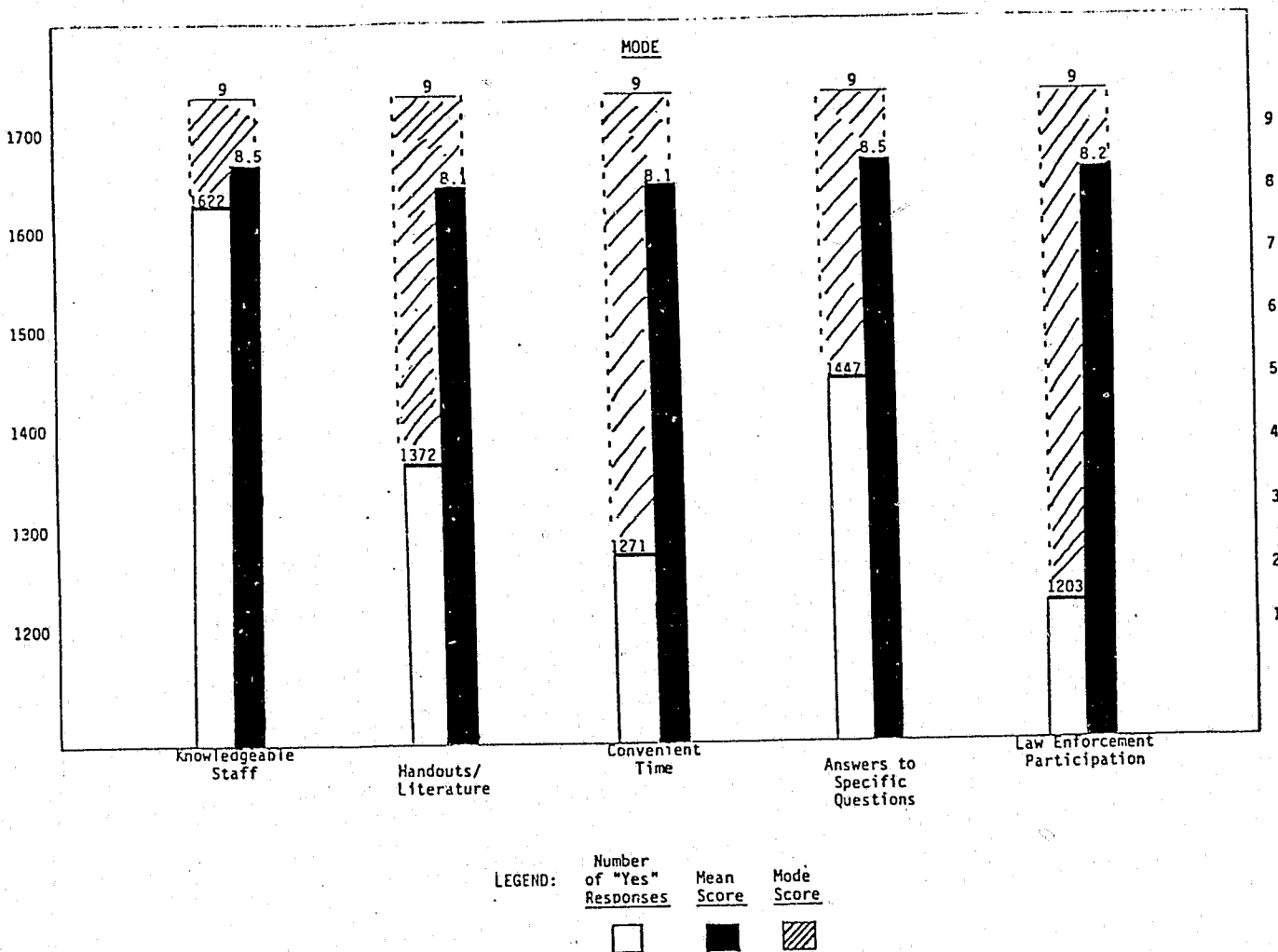
B. Participant Satisfaction

As opposed to the measure of reduced residential burglaries, there is clear, high, and significant satisfaction with the C.C.R. Program by those households participating in Neighborhood Watch and other similar programs. (Neighborhood Watch is used as a generic term for all household-based, anti-residential burglary strategies.) In what follows, the extent of this satisfaction as well as the reasons for this satisfaction will be presented. Also, the following discussion will outline the intended levels of participation, the characteristics of this intended participation, as well as the reasons for attendance at Neighborhood Watch meetings. (See "Participant Questionnaire", Appendix E for the data collection format.)

Taking first the total of all project participants' over-all satisfaction with Neighborhood Watch presentations, the mean score for the sum of the five quality of presentation categories was approximately 8.25 on a scale of 9. Coupled with a modal score (the most often recorded score) of 9, it is safe to say that program-wide, participants were highly satisfied with the educational experience of being part of a neighborhood home security program.

In terms of the frequency and character of responses to the question, "What were the best features of the presentation just given" (Question 2), the following was found:

TABLE II
PARTICIPANT SATISFACTION



In order of their importance the, "knowledgeable staff" was the primary reason for participant satisfaction, followed by, in order, ability to answer specific questions, the quality and quantity of handouts and literature, the convenience of meeting

times, and finally, the participation of law enforcement officers. A rather obvious finding is that participant satisfaction is directly tied to the ability of presentors to accurately present what there is to know concerning residential security. An unexpected finding, however, is the relatively low ranking of law enforcement officer participation. While such participation clearly is not counterproductive, it does not appear to be a necessary component of a successful Neighborhood Watch strategy.

The implications of this finding are three-fold. First, there appears to be no reasons why civilian or non-sworn personnel cannot carry-out effective residential security/educational approaches. Secondly, where staff costs are a potential detriment to service delivery, project planners have the option of employing non-sworn, and likely less expensive presentors. Finally, civilian staff are consistent with the programmatic goal of a civilian-based, community-maintained anti-burglary plan.

A second measure of satisfaction with the program has to do with plans for participation by those responding to the questionnaire. Over 98% of those questioned responded that they planned to participate in some fashion in local crime prevention efforts (Question 8). Almost 86% of those queried planned to be Neighborhood Watch households. In addition, over 400 of the almost 1,900 respondents state-wide, volunteered to be project volunteers or Neighborhood Watch block captains; roles which demand an extraordinary time and energy commitment.

Turning to the reasons why those questioned chose to take part in their local Neighborhood Watch program, the most often cited reason was a neighbor's recommendation, while the reason least often cited was experience with other crime prevention programs. As recorded, the following was the order of response to Question 1:

	<u>Number of Responses</u>	<u>Mean Value</u>	<u>Mode</u>
Recommendation of Neighbors	1,178	7.6	9
Victim of Robbery or Burglary	875	7.0	9
Television, Radio, Newspaper Ads	747	6.6	9
Recommendation of Friends/Relatives	696	7.1	9
Contact by Crime Resistance Representatives	565	6.3	9
Positive Experience with Similar Program	465	5.2	1

The strength of "Recommendation of Neighbors" is one more finding that is consistent with the intent and goals of the C.C.R. Program. That is, if the Neighborhood Watch strategy is to be effective and self-sustaining, then residents must either begin or

continue to define themselves as neighborhood members rather than individual, unconnected households.

Finally, one dimension of the analysis of participant satisfaction with program efforts was correlation tests between the following:

Question 1/Question 8: the reasons for meeting attendance correlated with intended level of participation

Question 2/Question 8: the best features of the meetings correlated with intended level of participation.

The working hypothesis for these correlation tests were similar: that there would be identifiable ways of either gaining or increasing specific levels of Neighborhood Watch participation, and that the relationships between the methods and the results would be statistically justified.

As it happened, there were no strong relationships found in either set of correlations. The Question 8/Question 1 correlation -- reasons for attendance correlated backwards with intended level of participation -- yielded only weak correlations between the following:

- participation as a Neighborhood Watch household (8A), can be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon a positive experience with a similar program (1B), the recommendation of neighbors (1C), and contact by crime resistance representatives (1F).
- participation as a Neighborhood Watch block captain or area coordinator (8B), can be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon the recommendation of neighbors (1C), and contact by crime resistance

representatives (1F).

- participation as a volunteer to the local program (8C), can be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon a positive experience with a similar program (1B), television, radio or other ads (1E), and contact by crime resistance representatives (1F).

The Question 8/Question 1 correlation -- intended level of participation correlated with the best features of the presentation -- yield only weak correlations between the following:

- participation as a Neighborhood Watch household (8A) can be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon the quality of handouts and literature (2B).
- participation as a Neighborhood Watch block captain or area coordinator (8B) can be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon the quality of handouts, and literature (2B), and the presentors ability to answer specific questions (2D).
- participation as a volunteer to the local program (8C) cannot be said to be weakly but significantly dependent upon any of the choices available in Question 2.

To summarize, the results of the present analysis do not suggest any specific strategies which clearly would affect the extent or levels of Neighborhood Watch participation. This finding could be the consequence of several factors. However, the most likely reasons are either that there are no specific and highly probable reasons for levels of Neighborhood Watch participation, or that the Participant Questionnaire does not offer a full set of possible reasons for participation. This latter option seems less likely than the former, since all respondents had the choice to express other reasons and very few "other" reasons were cited.

In short, participants were well pleased with program efforts, and

expressed a high degree of commitment to the initiation and maintenance of Neighborhood Watch. While the reasons for their participation are clear, we at this time do not have the capability of stating with a high degree of probability that any one quality of presentation or any one recruitment device results in increases in the number or level of involvement of Neighborhood Watch households. The most that can be said is that the recommendation of neighbors, plus the quality of literature, coupled with presentors' ability to answer specific questions, plus having been directly contacted by project representatives tends to result in both high levels of participation and high levels of participant satisfaction.

C. Range of Secondary Program Benefits

As mentioned in the First Annual Report to the Legislature (January, 1982), the C.C.R. Program clearly brought about benefits over and above the achievement of contractual objectives. These benefits can best be read as means rather than ends. That is, it was by virtue of the items listed below that the projects were able to achieve their respective objectives. These benefits included:

1. At those project sites where law enforcement officers were front line project staff, the program increased non-confrontational contact between citizens and officers; expected results include a lessening of community tension, more effective identification of officers as concerned citizens, greater interest on the part of citizens in

becoming more formally connected with law enforcement.

2. Where front-line project staff were officers or especially where they were police cadets or other youth volunteers, the program offered a relatively structured, subsidized means of community service training; expected results include greater efficiency in expanding law enforcement's appreciation for community service, the building of confidence and skills in cadets, and a screening process for youth expressing an interest in law enforcement.
3. In those cases where projects worked through or coordinated with public service or community-based organizations, the program provided a convenient focal point for community activity; expected results include increased communication between what often might have been competing groups, low-cost and effective transmission of crime prevention information, increased, future non-governmental subsidy of crime prevention costs, and the development of more unified approaches to the solution of issues relating to community well-being.
4. A means for heterogenous or otherwise ill-defined neighborhoods to develop a neighborhood identity; benefits to include reduction in social and criminal justice related tensions, more coherent responses to neighborhood emergencies, and more effective representation of neighborhood concerns within the local political setting.

D. Perceived Need for Program Services

This section, in contrast with the preceeding three, is based on the results of a state-wide survey of citizens not currently involved with or part of any component of the Community Crime Resistance Program. For the most part, respondents to the orally conducted survey were residents of neighborhoods which were not receiving C.C.R. services, but which, were if not for budgetary restraints, would have been targeted for local crime resistance services. In the remainder of cases, those surveyed were residents of targeted areas, but were persons who had declined to take part in program efforts. In any case, the survey included

the eight original CCR Program sites only.

The goal of the survey was two-fold: to attempt an indirect measurement of households' perceived need for crime resistance services, and to analyze these respondents' attitudes concerning the characteristics and severity of local crime. Although such surveys have been proliferate of late, the C.C.R. approach does not measure attitudes on the basis of inferential responses. That is, the present survey deals with perception of neighborhood crime; a topic directly related to and experienced by survey respondents. This approach is as opposed to the fairly typical procedure of respondents' agreement or disagreement with statements about state, regional and/or national crime trends, with which respondents may or may not be familiar.

Beginning with Question 1 of the "Household Survey", (Appendix F), 55% of the 753 respondents held that although neighborhood crime was certainly a problem, it was not a serious problem, and no worse in their neighborhood than in other parts of the local community. In addition, almost 29% of those surveyed felt that neighborhood crime was not a serious problem. This means that nearly 84% of those surveyed felt that crime in their neighborhood was less than a serious problem. By comparison, approximately 7% of respondents felt that neighborhood crime was a very serious danger to residents.

The second measurement of perception of crime (Question 2), was based upon respondents' judgement as to increases in the amount of neighborhood crime. The majority of respondents, 57%, felt that crime in their neighborhood has remained about the same. Of the 753 respondents, 207 or 27% felt that crime had increased. Only 16% felt that crime had decreased locally.

Questions 3 and 4 were closely affiliated, with home burglary being the most often cited crime and "easy access" to residences being the most often cited reason for crime. In descending order, the perceived reasons for neighborhood crime were:

	Number of "Yes" Response	% of Total Responses
- Criminals have easy access to neighborhood homes	296	25%
- Most neighbors do not look out for one another	279	23%
- Absence of police patrols	215	18%
- There is no anti-crime program in the neighborhood	201	17%
- Criminals living in the neighborhood or close by	165	14%
- Gang activity in the area	41	3%

Question 5, one of the central items of the survey approach, measured residents' attitudes concerning their personal safety in and around their households. Taking response 5B as a "normal"

response, 364 or 50% of those surveyed described themselves as never feeling unsafe in the daytime, but sometimes feeling unsafe at night. The next numerous response, 252 or 35% of all answers, was that residents never feel unsafe in their neighborhoods. Only 14% of the responses represented a fear of being outside their houses alone whether day or night, with approximately 1% expressing an absolute fear of leaving their houses whether alone or with others.

A second central survey item, Question 6, asked the extent to which those surveyed had been a victim of crime in the last year. The results are:

	<u>Number of Responses</u>	<u>% of Total Responses</u>
Never a victim	420	56%
A victim once	207	28%
A victim twice	70	9%
A victim more than twice	48	7%

Thus, 56% of those surveyed had not been a victim of crime in the last year, while 28% had been victimized only once. These figures translate into a one in four chance of being victimized more than once in the last year in those neighborhoods surveyed.

Moving to the analysis of this information, the first finding is that the survey procedure itself has been validated. That is, the following hypotheses concerning the survey procedure were

validated: Where respondents did not perceive a serious crime problem (1C, 1D), they feel that crime had in the last year decreased or stayed about the same (2A, 2C), they were not typically apprehensive concerning safety in their neighborhood (5A, 5B), and they had not been subject to a high rate of victimization in the last year (6A, 6B). A high degree of non-identity between these matched responses would have called into question either the administration, composition or analysis of the survey. As it happened, the majority of respondents expressed moderate and internally consistent views concerning the safety of their neighborhood.

A second but rather ambiguous finding involves the relationship between on one hand perceived reasons for crime (Question 4), and the perception of the seriousness of neighborhood crime (Question 1), and on the other hand Question 4 and the perception of the year's increase in neighborhood crime (Question 2). In both these cases it was found that there was no significant relationship between perception of crime increase or crime severity and the survey's stated reasons for crime. In addition, the analysis of "other" reasons for crime (4G), did not yield results which would assist in correlating the reasons for crime with perceptions about neighborhood crime.

Perhaps most importantly, the analysis of responses to the reasons for crime show that in every category (4A through 4G) more respondents denied than assented to the offered reason for

neighborhood crime. In a sense, this result should not be surprising, since the great majority of respondents did not perceive neighborhood crime as serious. It could be argued that if a respondent denies substantial neighborhood crime, he/she would likely not be aware of or have opinions concerning the reasons for neighborhood crime. Unfortunately, the analysis of those citing serious neighborhood crime shows an absence of reasons as well.

A second possible reason for the lack of clear reasons for crime may have to do with respondent confusion. That is, those surveyed may not be sure of the reasons for crime even though they have fairly precise opinions on the extent of crime. Similarly, the lack of positive responses may express a disinterest in the causes of crime; it was the fact of neighborhood crime that was important, not the causes.

A third possible reason has to do with the comprehensiveness and appropriateness of the options presented in Question 4. In short, they may not have been the right reasons. While this interpretation is certainly possible, all those surveyed had the option of specifying some other reason, and while approximately 15% did specify an other reason, these reasons were largely either paraphrases of the options they had been presented, or they were not generalizable: "pay police more money", "have parents supervise their children more closely", etc.

In sum, the analysis of Question 4 and its relationship to the other survey items suggests two conclusions: First, a new set of options should be developed and tested on a sample population.

Second, the application of the present survey should be extended in the hope of determining whether the results of the present analysis are representative of state-wide opinions. Over and above these rather technical conclusions, the survey did not express an intensive or extensive need for either the C.C.R. Program or other anti-crime measures.

CHAPTER 4

NEW C.C.R. PROJECTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PROJECT DESIGN

Because the thirty-two new C.C.R. Projects have only recently begun project operation, there will be no discussion of their cumulative achievement in this report. Appendix A includes designs and first quarter project achievements for all those projects beginning operations March 1982 or later.

There is one design feature which is new to the C.C.R. Program, and was available to all agencies responding to the 1982 Request For Proposals (RFP). This is the "Seed Money" grant, the purpose of which was to assist agencies/organizations with their initial start-up costs. As outlined in the 1982 R.F.P., projects funded as "seed money" sites could not use grant funds for any purpose other than operating expenses. Personnel costs would not be reimbursed by grant funds, and all proposed equipment purchases would be subject to special justification.

"Seed Money" grants were awarded for one year only, and participating agencies were made aware of O.C.J.P.'s intention not to grant subsequent years of funding. The formula for determining seed money grant allocations was as follows:

<u>Population of "Service Area"</u>	<u>Maximum 12 month allocation</u>
0 - 50,000	\$15,000
50,000 - 150,000	20,000
Over 150,000	30,000

Seed money grants were not required to provide a 10% hard cash match for the first twelve months of operation, as were all other C.C.R. Program grants.

Those projects receiving seed money grants included:

Azusa Police Department
Desert Hot Springs Police Department
Marin County Sheriff's Department
Ojai Police Department
Palo Alto Police Department
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department
Stockton Police Department
Vacaville Police Department

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Community Crime REsistance Program is becoming a stable and extensive part of California's approach to countering crime. Given this fact, and in consideration of the growing interest of community groups and law enforcement in crime prevention strategies, O.C.J.P. and the C.C.R. Task Force have initiated a Technical Assistance Program.

This program consists of four components:

- C.C.R. Resource Center
- On-Site Technical Assistance
- Training Meetings
- Exemplary Programs (Host sites)

C.C.R. RESOURCE CENTER

The Crime Resistance Resource Center is located in Sacramento, at the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The Center contains both basic and detailed profiles of community crime prevention programs from throughout the State. In addition, the Center makes available samples of literature developed and distributed by the C.C.R. Program as well as other crime prevention programs. Also available are lists of audio-visual materials and informational guides to developing crime prevention programs.

In short, the Resource Center is a vehicle by which requesting law enforcement agencies, community groups, as well as interested citizens can learn about crime prevention "state of the art". To ensure effective access to this resource, an automated information retrieval system has been developed which allows for toll free and rapid response to inquiries.

ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The On-Site Technical Assistance Component is a result of the wealth of crime prevention specialists associated with California's public and community-based agencies. Through solicitations by O.C.J.P., twenty-three technical assistance consultants were chosen to provide on-site assistance to various California communities. These consultants include:

James Albin
Jackie S. Baird
Joseph E. Brann
James Chambers

Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety
California State Universities and Colleges
Santa Ana Police Department
Concord Police Department (Retired)

Jerry W. Conner	Los Angeles Police Department
Paul R. Curry	San Bernardino Sheriff's Department
Adrian J. Garcia	Sacramento Police Department
Robert Helton	Santa Ana Police Department
Sean S. Higgins	Sacramento Police Department
Jerry Hillman	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Richard Hutton	Menlo Park Police Department
Ugo Innocenti	Novato Police Department
Jacqueline Jones	General Federation of Women's Club
Barry D. Kalar	Merced Police Department
Gregory W. Lawrence	Milpitas Police Department
Stephanie Mann	Contra Costa County Crime Prevention Committee
Richard S. Michelson	San Diego Police Department (Former)
Bruce Ramm	Orange Police Department
W. L. Rhoads	Long Beach Police Department
Lorraine Rivers	Contra Costa County Crime Prevention Committee
Carole Steele	University of Southern California Security Department (Former)
Meredyth Watkins	General Federation of Women's Club
Edwin Whitney	San Carlos Police Department (Retired)

Upon request to O.C.J.P., from one to three consultants can be sent in order to provide agencies with direct, on-site technical assistance in establishing or improving crime prevention programs or strategies. The maximum length of a technical assistance visit is three days, and during this time consultants may review existing procedures, discuss the organization and management of successful crime prevention programs, and provide options for resolving any identified problems.

To date, this component has delivered the following on-site services:

- FONTANA (March 18-19, 1982)

The Fontana Police Department requested assistance in establishing an environmental design review capability within their crime prevention unit. Bruce Ramm of the Orange Police Department and Paul Curry of the San Bernardino Sheriff's Department were the consultants.

- MONROVIA (March 30-31, 1982)

The Monrovia Police Department asked for assistance in developing a new crime prevention program. Joe Brann from the Santa Ana Police Department and Edwin Whitney, retired from the San Carlos Police Department, were the consultants.

- RICHMOND (April 28-29, 1982)

The Richmond Police Department requested assistance in revitalizing their crime prevention efforts with an emphasis on increased community level/volunteer participation. Richard Hutton from the Menlo Park Police Department and Gregory Lawrence of the Milpitas Police Department handled this assignment.

- ALHAMBRA (May 12-13, 1982)

The Police Department had recently created a new crime prevention unit and requested assistance in developing programs, evaluation and community involvement. Jim Chambers, Bob Helton (Santa Ana Police Department), and Jackie Jones (California Federation of Women's Clubs) were the consultants.

- SAN CLEMENTE (June 24-25, 1982)

The Police Department is in the process of starting a new crime prevention program and asked for help in initial organization, evaluation, and use of volunteers. Barry Kalar, Merced Police Department and Jim Chambers were assigned as the consultants.

TRAINING MEETINGS

Technical assistance training meetings have been conducted in lieu of on-site consultations whenever a group of agencies in a given geographical area have a common need. The following training sessions have been conducted by various technical assistance consultants:

- SACRAMENTO (February 23, 1982)

A training meeting for the eight existing CCR projects was held with 15 representatives in attendance. The recruiting, training and retention of volunteers was the primary subject, plus alternative funding sources and the development of non-profit corporations. Consultants were Lorraine Rivers and Stephanie Mann

of the Contra Costa County Crime Prevention Committee.

- LAGUNA BEACH (May 15, 1982)

Stephanie Mann and Jackie Jones presented a workshop relating to various aspects of volunteerism. Attending the workshop were 15 people representing five Orange County police departments and four community-based organizations.

- ONTARIO (June 24-25, 1982)

Approximately 60 representatives from the new CCR projects received two days of training plus a special presentation by the crime prevention program from the City of Pomona. Stephanie Mann and Lorraine Rivers gave a workshop on volunteers and Joe Brann and Paul Curry presented a workshop on intra-agency considerations such as "selling" crime prevention to in-house personnel, general use of volunteers, and crime analysis.

- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (June 29, 1982)

The technical assistance program was asked to assist with a statewide training meeting for UC crime prevention officers. Eight campuses were represented by ten officers who spent three days on the UCLA campus. On Tuesday, Bruce Ramm and Jerry Hillman presented an all day workshop on environmental design and security. An additional three hour segment was presented Tuesday evening by Carole Steele-Barber on sexual assault programs within a campus community.

EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS

As described in detail in the California Crime Resistance Task Force/Office of Criminal Justice Planning publication, "Crime Prevention Exemplary Programs", this portion of the technical assistance program seeks to identify outstanding crime prevention programs throughout the state. In essence, the Exemplary Program verifies and publicizes the accomplishments of these outstanding programs.

Once verified, these nominated programs may become what have been termed HOST sites. The goal of this program is to transfer information about successful crime prevention approaches to communities seeking to establish or improve similar programs. Selected government officials, criminal justice personnel, crime prevention practitioners and community representatives may make scheduled visits of from one to three days to a HOST program. The purpose of these visits is to make direct observation and receive technical assistance in topical areas which are appropriate to any given community's needs.

After a rigorous screening process of Exemplary Program applications by OCJP, Task Force and T.A.G. members, the following local agencies were designated as Exemplary Programs:

Atherton Police Department
"Citizen's Task Force for Crime Prevention"

Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)
"Ride with Pride"

Buena Park Police Department
"Citizens Commission on Crime Prevention"

California Polytechnic State University
"Operation Safeguard"

Contra Costa County
"Crime Prevention Committee, Inc."

Kensington Police Department
"Crime Prevention Program"

La Mesa Police Department
"Neighborhood Watch"

Laguna Beach Police Department
"Community Crime Prevention Program"

Los Angeles Police Department
"Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteer"

Moraga Junior Women's Club
"Dangerous Stranger Educational Project"

Morgan Hill Police Department
"Crime Prevention Unit"

Novato Police Department
"Crime Prevention Bureau"

Oakland Police Department
"Community Safety Patrol"

Ontario Police Department
"Senior Community Crime Resistance"

Orange Police Department
"Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design"

Pasadena Police Department
"Crime Resistance Involvement Council"

Pomona Police Department and City Hall
"Community Crime Prevention"

Redondo Beach Police Department
"Crime Prevention Unit"

Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety
"Truancy and Crime Reduction"

Sacramento Police Department
"Crime Watch"

San Diego Police Department
"Bank Robbery Seminar"

San Diego Police Department
"Community Alert"

San Francisco Police Department
"Senior Escort-Outreach Program"

San Jose Police Department
"Truancy Abatement and Burglary Suppression"

Santa Ana Police Department
"Businessmen's Community Oriented Policing"

Santa Ana Police Department
"Community Criminal Action Committee"

Santa Ana Police Department
"Community Oriented Policing (C.O.P.)"

Santa Ana Police Department
"Crime Prevention Unit"

Sonoma County Sheriff's Department
"Community Crime Resistance Program"

Stockton Police Department
"Crime Prevention Program"

Tustin Police Department
"Neighborhood Watch"

Tustin Police Department
"Crime Prevention for Children"

University of California, Los Angeles
"Campus Escort System"

Ventura County Sheriff's Department
"Ojai Valley Volunteer Patrol"

Whittier Police Department
"Neighborhood Watch"

CHAPTER 5

PROGRAM SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

Working from the most general to more specific conclusions, it is clear that the Community Crime Resistance Program has fulfilled both legislative intent and program management expectations. In the main, C.C.R. projects have made adequate progress toward the achievement of both project-specific as well as programmatic goals. In this sense, the original eight projects can be expected to be a firm basis for future local extension and refinement of crime resistance strategies.

Where there were weaknesses in the operation and/or achievements of the eight C.C.R. projects, they can be ascribed to one central tendency. In short, project planning was in many cases undercut by an advertising approach which was unexpectedly effective. Project staff increasingly became subject to an expanding, area-wide need, whose fulfillment often was difficult to reconcile with prior project planning. So, while the accomplishments of most projects were greater than their expectations, many of these accomplishments were unplanned, and, strictly speaking, not in conformance with project plans.

This phenomenon was especially apparent where projects targeted high residential burglary areas for intensive neighborhood organization. As was previously discussed, the less than expected reduction in target neighborhood crime is likely a result of a dilution of project efforts.

Realistically, it remains difficult for a program which depends so much on individual household initiative to delay or refuse to respond to all requests for crime resistance services. In the first year of program operation this was especially true for the home security inspection component; demand dictated that households be trained to carry out their own inspections. In the second nine months of program operation, demand for neighborhood organization as well as security inspections simply exceeded staff capabilities. This fact resulted in the aforementioned dilution as well as an increasingly less unified and ad hoc response to local crime resistance needs.

A second, if less pronounced aspect of program operation involves what has become a question of diminishing return. Specifically, it is not clear whether grant funds committed to audio/visual efforts have been effective. It is true that the costs of such productions, given that they are quality productions, can be ameliorated over many years of possible use. So given this, the true value of the video-tape and slide-film productions at this time can only be approximated. However, where such productions were used, they appear to have been of limited importance, at least as a stimulus for individuals to participate in local crime prevention programs.

In summary, the probable value of C.C.R. Program subsidized productions is directly tied to their universality; their applicability without regard to geographical area. As of this time, distribution of these products has been limited to the production localities. Thus, the value of these efforts remains to be seen.

A more specific but quite clear aspect of the C.C.R. Program was its limited interest and even more limited accomplishments with respect to Program Objectives 8 and 9: respectively, to assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence, and, to assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults. No C.C.R. projects planned for or implemented anti-domestic violence components. Two of the eight original projects planned anti-sexual assault educational programs; one oriented specifically toward high school populations, and one toward all interested citizens. Only the latter approach can be said to have approximated its objectives. The growing visibility of both domestic and sexually-oriented violence coupled with legislative intent argues for the judgement that to date the C.C.R. Program has been remiss in its responsibility to provide, either directly or indirectly, those anti-violence services outlined in Statute.

This finding, that certain program objectives have not been chosen for implementation, naturally leads to an equally clear and important finding. That is, the most likely reason why, for instance, no C.C.R. Program projects planned anti-domestic violence strategies, issues directly out of the permissive character of the guiding legislation. Consistent with the Statute, all program components, all program objectives, excepting the recruitment and use of volunteers are at the discretion of the participating agency. This discretionary power, while consistent with the real and continuing need for local definition of local need, may be too potent and actually may work against the

planning process.

The unified approach to crime prevention whether at the state or local level, appears to depend on a recognition of the functional relationship between several portions of law enforcement. Similarly, a unified crime resistance approach has demanded of the more effective C.C.R. projects a well planned, and multi-faceted strategy of public information dissemination coupled with law enforcement officer education, coupled with coordination with already established community service-oriented agencies. Such a model, although not perfectly designed at this point, is available for further testing. And, given that the need for crime resistance activities does not appear to vary significantly between localities, especially with respect to its central components, there is ample reasons to begin testing those present models which appear effective. At present, it is safe to say that judgements concerning the effectiveness of any or all portions of the C.C.R. Program will be eased considerably through the mandating of a central or "core" set of C.C.R. Program components.

In all , the C.C.R. Program in its second nine months of operation is making satisfactory progress in carrying-out its planned activities, satisfying participant's need for crime prevention information, and setting the stage for more extensive geographical and programmatical operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the outcome of approximately seven quarters of C.C.R. Program operation, and especially in view of the expansion of the program to thrity-two additional project sites, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Modification of Program Activity: Program Refinements

As offered in the First Annual Report to the Legislature (January, 1982; Recommendation 3), there has been a continuing tension between the advocacy of local project design, and the desire that projects take advantage of proven strategies and avoid recognized pit-falls. The first year evaluation recommended the development of a set of mandatory activities.

A finding of the second year evaluation of the CCR Program is that the tension between local design and the possibility of duplication of inefficient and or ineffective activities is not creative and represents a detrimental aspect of present and likely future program operation. Consequently, the following first year recommendations are reiterated:

- a. that the use of a planned number of volunteers and paraprofessionals be mandated.
- b. that all projects be provided standarized curricula for Neighborhood Watch, security inspection outreach and application, and that deviations from these standarized models be a function of "show cause" negotiations between OCJP program management, prospective grantees, and/or affiliated consultants or program specialists.
- c. that, in effect, all prospective grantees demonstrate in their grant application that they are familiar with the

more standardized, accepted, and demonstrated effective strategies for crime resistance, and that their planning process is a result of such acquaintance.

In addition to these three recommendations, the following are advised:

- d. OCJP should insist that all project planning be a result of the analysis of local crime patterns, and that projects in their initial grants describe how and to what extent future efforts rely on success in first year "target areas"
- e. with respect to the targeting of geographic and/or demographic areas, projects should provide in their initial grant applications a schedule of interventions in target areas, and
- f. all projects should explain within their initial grant application the percent of effort, that is, staff resources, which will be applied solely to the reduction of targeted crime within targeted areas. As part of this explanation, projects should be required to specify the number of residential or commercial units within the target area, the number of targeted crimes occurring within each targeted area for each of the three years immediately preceding the grant year, as well as a numerical commitment to the reduction of targeted crimes within targeted areas.

2. Modification of Program Activity Options: Specification of of Neighborhood Watch Strategies

As a refinement of Recommendation 1, all C.C.R. Program grants should include a home security/neighborhood organization objective. Using the "Neighborhood Watch" program as the generic strategy, all current or prospective projects should be obligated to provide the following services:

- a. information, literature and training concerning home security measures, and effective home security hardware,
- b. initiation and/or maintenance of neighborhood anti-crime organizations, modeled after the Neighborhood Watch intervention,
- c. public educational sessions concerning home and personal security, to include training sufficient for participants

to carry-out their own home security inspections

These, and any other specifications developed by program staff, would serve to consolidate what are now three distinct Program Objectives. Program Objectives 2, 3, and 6 would be consolidated, to form two new objectives:

- Program Objective 2: "To increase the involvement of citizens through educating them in crime resistance approaches including methods for citizens to carry-out security inspections of their own homes."
- Program Objective 3: To conduct or train businessmen to conduct business security inspections

3. Modification of the Evaluation Design: Redefinition of the Research Perspective

The accurate representation of the C.C.R. Program's net impact depends upon a more rigorous approach to the amassing, transference, and analysis of data. Given this fact, and given the present need for all project resources to be directed toward the provision of direct crime resistance services, it is recommended that all future C.C.R. Program grants be augmented by at least \$1,000. These monies would be specifically ear-marked for project staff assistance in the evaluation effort. This augmentation will allow for the following refinements to the present evaluation approach:

- a. "pre-post" surveys with a sample of Neighborhood Watch participants, primarily concerned with the short to middle term, neighborhood uniting power of project interventions,
- b. "pre-post" surveys with a sample of Neighborhood Watch participants concerning the extent to which they carried-out those protective strategies identified through

home or commercial security inspections -

- c. "pre-post" surveys with a sample of Neighborhood Watch participants, the goal of which would be to determine the mid-term impact of the program upon both participants and crime in their neighborhoods.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT SITE REPORTS

CONTINUING PROJECTS

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF DALY CITY

Grant Award:	\$19,980	Grant Period:	10/1/81 - 9/30/82
Total Project Costs:	\$24,975	Report Period:	10/1/81 - 6/30/82

BACKGROUND

Daly City is a community of approximately 78,000 persons located directly south of the City and County of San Francisco. The city encompasses a wide economic range. A significant portion of Daly City's population are senior citizens.

The implementing agency for the Daly City Community Crime Resistance Program project is the Anti-Crime League. The Anti-Crime League is a non-profit community organization which was established in 1975 by concerned citizens in Daly City. It was formed to promote citizen involvement in neighborhood crime prevention and to encourage increased cooperation between the community and local law enforcement agencies in resisting residential burglary crimes. It is staffed by volunteer board officers and 2 salaried part-time employees who keep the office open 6 days a week. The Board of Directors are representatives from homeowner, merchant and senior citizen associations from throughout the city. The members of the League, who number approximately 1,100 households, represent neighborhood organizations, property owners' associations and concerned citizens. A law enforcement officer of the city of Daly City Police Department acts as technical advisor and city liaison.

Residential burglary is the most frequent crime in the city of Daly City. In the first 6 months of 1980, 434 homes were burglarized in Daly City. At present there is no other city-wide organization which can inform homeowners and encourage their participation in crime prevention. In addition, there is no city-wide organization with programs designed for the concerns of the elderly.

In close cooperation with the Daly City Police Department and local neighborhood associations, the Anti-Crime League has developed an effective and comprehensive crime prevention program in Daly City. The League has conducted seminars and training sessions on crime prevention to community groups and for a nominal fee has offered a membership program to residents. To its members, it has distributed monthly newsletters highlighting crime prevention techniques, issued crime prevention self-help packets, conducted safety and security surveys of homes and identification coding of household goods and provided assistance in establishing block watches. A reward

program, funded by dues, is offered for the return of goods stolen from League members and for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing certain crimes against the members. The goal of CCR Program participation is for the League to have sufficient resources to extend its services to all residents of the City, especially those senior citizens not previously served.

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For the first 9 months of 1980-81, the residential burglary rate was unchanged in target areas 6 and 7. However, none of the member households suffered burglaries.

The Anti-Crime League sponsored many activities during the year which provided the necessary training and assistance in crime prevention techniques.

- . A monthly crime report has been mailed to various associations and libraries in Daly City. The report includes a police district map, a list of all crimes by district, and a definition of each crime category. The response to the newsletter has been very favorable.
- . The bi-monthly Anti-Crime newsletter is distributed to membership households. The newsletter includes articles by the Daly City Police Department, announcements of upcoming crime prevention seminars and discussion of crime prevention techniques and devices.
- . The Project Director, Daniel M. Gilbrech, and the Office Manager/Treasurer, Knud Ove Knudson, attended several crime prevention seminars and workshops:
 1. National Center for the Community Anti-Crime Programs (LEAA), Tucson, Arizona in March 1981;
 2. "Crime" - KGO-TV, San Francisco in April 1981;
 3. "Crime" - KCBS Radio, San Francisco in July 1981.
- . Six (6) volunteers and 1 home inspector were recruited. The home inspector conducted identification coding at people's homes as well as speaking at seminars.
- . A total of 76 home inspections and 118 identifications were conducted. Generally, the League found that the residents are very reluctant to allow anyone into their homes.
- . Eight-hundred sixty-two (862) household residents were trained in crime resistance approaches. In addition, 811 self-help packages were distributed.

- . Five (5) seminars were held for a total of 700 senior citizens.
- . The Anti-Crime League increased its membership when 2 new associations joined with an additional 293 members.

PROJECT DESIGN

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

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

To recruit and train 8 new volunteers in crime prevention techniques.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

One-thousand-eighty (1,080) new household residents and businesses will be trained in crime resistance approaches through self-help packages, anti-crime seminars, security inspections and newsletters.

Program Objective 5

Project Objectives:

Six (6) comprehensive crime program seminars for 800 elderly citizens, will be held.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

One-hundred seventy-five (175) security inspections will be held.

Strategies to accomplish these objectives included:

Crime Prevention Training Seminars and Conferences -

In cooperation with local law enforcement agencies the League will provide training in crime prevention techniques to community and neighborhood associations. These programs will include lectures on the need for neighborhood crime prevention and on current available home and crime resistance approaches such as, block watch programs,

exhibits illustrating current techniques to crime-proof homes, and professional anti-crime movies and slide shows.

• Special Interest Seminar Programs -

Seminar programs geared toward small, special interest groups, primarily the elderly, will be offered to the community.

• Resident Outreach Program -

The League will conduct a campaign to encourage neighborhood and special interest involvement in crime prevention. Community groups will be contacted to participate in programs offered by the League. The League's activities and membership opportunities will be posted in local newspapers and neighborhood association newsletters. Every organization which joins the League assigns 2 members to the Board of Directors. They will relay information and provide training to their organization.

• Home Security Inspection Survey -

Residential safety inspections, as requested, will be conducted for members. A home security inspection officer will be trained and hired on a part-time, permanent basis to provide this service.

• Identification Coding -

Equipment to code household goods with residents' driver's license numbers will be available on loan to members. In addition, the League's home security inspection officer will code target household goods free of charge for members.

• Self-Help Information Package -

Information on League programs, including forms and warning notices for self-help crime prevention procedures will be provided to members.

• Resource Center -

The League's Office, located at 101 Acton Street, Daly City, is open 6 days a week. It will provide a referral service on crime related matters and provide crime prevention literature for use by the community.

• Newsletter -

A bi-monthly newsletter will be distributed to members. It will provide information on recent burglary problems and the status of recovered stolen goods, updates on crime prevention techniques, and schedules for future seminars, conferences and other services to be offered by the League.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Progress toward the planned level of achievement is taking place in the case of 2 of 4 objectives (see following Data Summary sheets).

Achievement Over Plan

Program Objective 2:

Project staff were able to exceed their plan by approximately 14 percent. While this may not in itself be a significant achievement, this performance took place largely during a winter of floods, numerous transportation malfunctions, and electrical outages.

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives

Program Objective 5:

While the disruptive winter weather did not have a negative impact on the achievement of Objective 5, the weather all but precluded those seminars planned for the winter of 1981-82. However, since the guiding orientation of the Anti-Crime League is toward senior citizens, it is more than likely that a large percentage of the 1,228 persons trained by the project were elderly persons.

Program Objective 6:

The project has had difficulties gaining access to those persons who had initially expressed interest in having their households secured. Project management believes many of their prospective participants are living on fixed incomes and are fearful that security inspections may uncover, and result in reports of, building code violations.

DATA SUMMARY SHEETS

Quarter Ending: 6/30/83
DALY CITY

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

Project Objectives:

To recruit and train 8 new volunteers in crime prevention techniques.

Levels of Performance:

Five (5) new volunteers were recruited and trained.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

One homeowner's association did not join the Anti-Crime League, thus accounting for the less than planned achievement of the objective.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

One thousand eighty (1,080) new household residents and businesses will be trained in crime resistance approaches through self-help packages, anti-crime seminars, security inspections and newsletters.

Levels of Performance:

One thousand two hundred twenty-eight (1,228) persons have become affiliated with and trained by project staff.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Heavy storms and flooding had a detrimental effect on efforts to conduct the number of formal seminars originally envisioned.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: \$5 - To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly.

Project Objectives:

Six (6) comprehensive crime programs for 800 elderly citizens will be held.

Levels of Performance:

Two (2) seminars with 116 participants were held.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Future efforts will stress the use of films rather than more formal lectures.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

As previously noted, the harsh winter undercut efforts to produce seminars.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections.

Project Objectives:

One hundred seventy-five (175) security inspections will be held.

Levels of Performance:

Sixty-six (66) security inspections were carried out.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Fear of strangers entering their homes has led to cancellations of home security inspections.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF FAIRFIELD

Grant Award:	\$44,873	First Year Grant Period:	1/1/81 - 6/30/82
Total Project Cost:	\$49,858	Report Period:	7/1/81 - 6/30/82
		Second Year Grant Period:	6/1/82 - 5/30/83

BACKGROUND

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

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

Fairfield's Department of Public Safety provides both police and fire protection services and is one of 7 police agencies in Solano County. The Department's chief is an appointed official who oversees 63 sworn officers, 32 fire-fighters, 43 staff personnel and 23 volunteer fire-fighters.

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

To confront the steadily rising grand theft and burglary trends, Fairfield initiated a para-police program which uses civilian aides to handle less demanding calls for services. This approach, coupled with efficiencies generated by their participation in the California Career Criminal Apprehension Program, was meant to focus greater efforts on crime prevention. However, presently the benefits of crime analysis are not directly tied to the prevention of crime. As a result, the Fairfield Department of Public Safety chose to continue development of a crime resistance unit, which would complement and become a prime user of information developed through crime analysis.

PROJECT DESIGN (First Year)

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

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

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

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

Neighborhood Watch -

Which would include home presentations on the nature and extent of crime problems, the role of police and citizens in preventing crime, crime prevention techniques and the value of property identification. This anti-crime campaign was to be advertized through newspapers, newsletters, radio, service group presentations, and contacts with crime victims.

Property Identification -

Electric engravers would be made available to all citizens at the Police Department and at the various fire stations. Through newspaper articles, radio announcements, letters to civic groups and signs posted in various stores, citizens would be encouraged to use these engravers. Various avenues would be pursued to provide incentives to use the engravers. For example, by working with local insurance agents it would be possible to offer an insurance discount to homes having adequate locking devices and personal property marked. Stickers will be provided to be placed in windows of residents who have marked their property.

Residential and Commercial Security Inspections -

Security surveys were to be conducted and in large were to be a function of contacts made through Neighborhood Watch meetings. These inspections would result in specific recommendations for increased security within residences and buildings.

Senior Citizens Against Crime -

A program would be developed and would include volunteers and/or paid part-time senior citizens. This unit would carry out senior citizen presentations, staff an information center, distribute material, and generally assist senior citizens in their dealings with law enforcement activities. All staff in this unit would receive training from project staff.

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

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

PROJECT DESIGN (Second Year)

The Fairfield Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives for the second year of operation are:

1. To have at least 200 citizens per year use property identification tools to mark their property.
2. To continue to record and maintain a recordskeeping system that will show an increase in program presentation for the year as compared to the first year statistics of the Fairfield Crime Resistance Program, in the following prevention programs:
 - a. Neighborhood Watch

Conducted 20 Neighborhood Watch meetings in first year
 100 percent of 20 = 20
 20 + 20 = 40 minimum to be conducted in second year
 - b. Safety Surveys

Conducted 18 residential safety surveys in first year
 100 percent of 18 = 18
 18 + 18 = 36 minimum to be conducted in second year

Conducted 18 commercial safety surveys in first year
 50 percent of 18 = 9
 18 + 9 = 27
3. To increase crime prevention presentations to seniors by 50 percent over last year.

Conducted 21 senior citizens presentations in first year
 50 percent of 21 = 11
 21 + 11 = 32
4. To publish fifty booklets, by December 1982, which will be a listing of all senior citizen groups meeting within the City of Fairfield.
5. To provide a minimum of five hours training coverage in crime prevention to each sworn police officer within the grant period.
6. To recruit, train and maintain 15 additional volunteers for the purpose of assisting in Crime Resistance programs.
7. To provide elderly victims of crime with specific assistance and information regarding crime prevention measures/services available.

8. To make one presentation per month to female citizens regarding personal protection and the prevention of sexual assaults. It is anticipated that a total of 500 females will attend these presentations by the end of grant year.
9. To prepare a monthly media statement for distribution to two newspapers, 1 cable television station and 1 radio station in order to enlist more interest in the crime resistance program.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Fairfield Community Crime Resistance Program project accomplished its program objectives (see following Data Summary sheets). Fairfield received their second year grant award on June 1, 1982; therefore first quarter information is not yet available.

Achievement Over Plan

Program Objective #2

Since no base figure was provided by project staff, it is difficult to calculate what would be a 5 percent increase in citizen involvement. However, the Fairfield project presented 95 seminars since September 1981, which included 5,437 participants.

Program Objective #6

Fifty-seven (57) security devices, 7 more than planned, were installed in homes which took part in security inspections. Also, approximately 50 percent more ID engravers were loaned than planned; 153 uses versus 100 planned.

DATA SUMMARY SHEETS

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
CITY OF FAIRFIELD

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

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

Levels of Performance:

Ninety-five (95) seminars, 5, 437 participants

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Based upon Fairfield's crime analysis capability--Career Criminal Apprehension Program grant--greater emphasis was placed upon technical assistance and educational activities to local merchant's employees, and to locksmiths. The two problems were, respectively, theft of employees' purses and belongings, and a weakness in a lock used by many local commercial establishments that had been burglarized.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Projected cooperation with a local realty firm did not materialize due to the insistence of the realty that their logo be placed upon the crime prevention materials they had offered to distribute. Project staff would not approve of the placing of any logo on grant-purchased materials.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

1. To develop programs that will cause a minimum of 50 residents per year to install appropriate security devices on existing homes and businesses.
2. To have at least 100 citizens per year use property identification tools to mark their property.
3. To demonstrate that citizens participating in crime prevention programs have at least a 10 percent lower victimization rate than the total at risk population victimization rate for the crime(s) targeted.

Levels of Performance:

- 1a. Security devices were installed in 57 homes.
- 1b. Security Surveys: Nine (9) commercial surveys; 1 home security presentation with 16 in attendance; 1 business security presentation with 65 in attendance; and 11 home security surveys.
- 1c. An apartment owner/manager security and safety seminar was a moderate success with 22 in attendance.
2. Operation ID - 153 citizens used engravers.
3. Those residential areas where Neighborhood Watch programs have been established have experienced only 3 burglaries.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

In May, Fairfield experienced a large number of channel-lock burglaries to commercial establishments. The Crime Analysis Unit determined that the same basic locking mechanism was used by all the commercial establishments. C.A.U. advised the Prevention Bureau, who in turn contacted a local locksmith. Two (2) styles of locks that deter channel-lock entry were provided to the bureau by the locksmith. Follow-up by the Bureau on this particular problem was direct contact with each burglary victim recommending installation of one of the two locks that would deter future channel-lock burglaries (17 commercial contacts).

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

In notifying apartment owner/managers of the pending seminar, project staff found a great many apartments had no resident manager and many absentee owners. By using fire inspection records, all owner's names and addresses were secured and notices were mailed advertising upcoming seminars.

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

Project Objectives:

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

Levels of Performance:

The Building Security Standard is complete and suitable for the ordinance adoption process. The draft ordinance includes two public safety standards other than crime prevention - residential sprinkler systems and non-flammable roof coverings. The total ordinance is entitled, "Life and Property Loss Reduction Proposal".

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Resistance still exists with other city departments in regard to the adoption of a Building Security Ordinance.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF LAGUNA BEACH

Grant Award	\$21,850	Grant Period:	10/1/81 - 9/30/82
Total Project Cost:	\$27,313	Report Period:	10/1/81 - 6/30/82

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the first year of the grant, the Neighborhood Watch Program has spurred the enthusiasm and involvement of the residents of Laguna Beach beyond expectations.

Project staff have successfully recruited 6 Homeowner Associations to support the program and from those 6 groups (as well as through the city), 57 Reporting Districts and Block Coordinators have also been recruited. The 6 homeowner associations are: North Laguna, Arch Beach Heights, Mystic Park, Portafina, Top of the World, and Temple Hills.

Also, people attending Neighborhood Watch meetings have been "sold" on the idea of home security as evidenced by the 139 home security inspections and 9 commercial security inspections conducted. The project's follow-up calls to these people indicate that 50 percent of the residents have complied with all security recommendations.

The interest expressed by the residents of Laguna Beach has resulted in 55 Neighborhood Watch meetings, presentations for 6 Homeowner Associations and 5 training sessions for volunteers of Neighborhood Watch.

Project staff found that residents were very willing to volunteer their time and talents to Neighborhood Watch as Block Coordinators for their neighborhood, or as a member of the Neighborhood Watch, Inc., Board of Directors.

Laguna Beach Neighborhood Watch is a non-profit corporation established since the grant period began by residents in Laguna Beach to promote crime prevention activities. The corporation was established by people motivated to action by their involvement in Neighborhood Watch. The Corporation is now recognized by the state and has received a state tax exemption.

The service organizations have responded as enthusiastically as the residents. Project staff have established good working relationships with four of them, Laguna Beach Board of Realtors, Council on Aging, the Exchange Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. With the help of the Chamber of Commerce, a security seminar was conducted for all hotel/motel managers and a Business Crime Prevention Seminar is currently being planned for local merchants.

Another project involved collaboration with the local hardware and locksmith shops. Seven (7) merchants agreed to offer a 10 percent discount on door and window locks to residents who have received a home security inspection from the project. A program such as this not only benefits the

shops involved but also is an incentive to Laguna Beach residents to comply with the security recommendations made by project staff.

The project has also worked closely with the local public schools to establish the Block Parent program throughout the community. Four (4) Block Parent and child safety presentations were made to pre-school and elementary school level children; they were very well received. Currently, the project has 53 volunteers serving as Block Parents and has a volunteer Coordinator for the program.

The training classes for instruction in the use of tear gas for self-defense also gave project staff an opportunity to promote Neighborhood Watch to residents.

Finally, all of the police officers in crime prevention and community relations were provided one hour of briefing on Neighborhood Watch, all on-going crime prevention projects, and a discussion of the future direction crime prevention will take.

PROJECT DESIGN

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

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

To develop community-based self-help groups, as measured by a commitment of volunteers from 6 of the Homeowner Associations in joining the Neighborhood Watch program. Secondary emphasis will be to stimulate a commitment of 4 volunteers from each of the local service clubs, business organizations, fraternal clubs, etc.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

Encourage neighbors to watch each other's property and become involved in Neighborhood Watch activities as measured by at least 200 "calls for service" to the Community Crime Resistance Program.

Program Objective 3

Project Objectives:

1. Increase citizen awareness of the burglary problem and the functioning of the criminal justice system through informational programs designed to reach at least 37 percent of the City's adult population, or 6,664 of an estimated 18,011 population.
2. Reach 75 percent of the City's school-aged youth with crime prevention materials by mail, phone, school visits, or 1,898 of an estimated 2,531 youth population.

Program Objective 4

Project Objectives:

To train all of local police officers in crime prevention and community orientation; 36 sworn police officers.

Program Objective 5

Project Objectives:

To assist at least 75 senior citizen victims of crime in readjustment through education and training to prevent future victimization.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

To design a program to train and instruct residents and business owners in proper security techniques. The program will include at least 125 residential and business security inspections.

Secondary objectives include:

- a. To receive a positive community response in end of the year survey.
- b. To show a reduced crime rate (in target area RD 22) as compared to proceeding year.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Laguna Beach Community Crime Resistance Program project is making satisfactory progress in achieving each of its objectives (see following Data Summary Sheets).

DATA SUMMARY SHEETS

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
Project Sponsor: Laguna Beach

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

Project Objectives:

To develop community-based self-help groups, as measured by a commitment of volunteers from 6 of the Homeowner's Associations in joining the Neighborhood Watch program. Secondary emphasis will be to stimulate a commitment of 4 volunteers from each of the local service clubs, business organizations, fraternal clubs, etc.

Levels of Performance:

Currently there are 22 community-based, volunteer board members for the Laguna Beach Neighborhood Watch. These 22 board members represent 8 Homeowner Associations, 6 service clubs and the Police Department. There are currently 88 block volunteer coordinators.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

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

Project Objectives:

To encourage neighbors to watch each other's property and become involved in Neighborhood Watch activities as measured by at least 200 "calls for service" to the Community Crime Resistance project.

Levels of Performance:

Seven (7) percent of plan; 13 "calls for service" on the Neighborhood Watch line. There have been approximately 900 project related calls received on the sum of other Police Department telephone lines.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #3 - To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches

Project Objectives:

1. To increase citizen awareness of the burglary problem and the function of the Criminal Justice System through informational programs designed to reach at least 37 percent of the City's adult population; 6,664 of 18,011.
2. To reach 75 percent of the City's school-aged youth with crime prevention materials by mail, phone, school visits; 1,898 of 2,531.

Levels of Performance:

1. Fourteen (14) percent of plan; 964 adults have taken part in informational programs.
2. Sixty-one (61) percent of plan; 1,165 school-age youth have taken part in informational programs.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

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

Project Objectives:

To train all 36 sworn members of the Police Department in crime prevention and community orientation.

Levels of Performance:

Eighty-three (83) percent of plan; 30 of the Police Department's sworn officers have taken part in crime prevention training.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #5 - To establish comprehensive crime programs
for the elderly

Project Objectives:

To assist at least 75 senior citizen victims of crime in
readjustment through education and training to prevent future
victimization.

Levels of Performance:

Seven (7) percent of plan; 5 senior victims have been served. These
5 victims represent the sum of Laguna Beach's senior victims during
the report period.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business
security inspections

Project Objectives:

To design a program to train and instruct residents and business
owners in proper security techniques. The program will include at
least 125 residential and business security inspections.

Levels of Performance:

Fifty-eight (58) percent of plan; 72 home or business security
inspections have been carried-out.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF MANHATTAN BEACH

Grant Award: \$19,300 Grant Period: 11/1/81 - 10/31/82
Total Project Costs: \$24,145 Report Period: 11/1/81 - 06/30/82

BACKGROUND

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

In the last few years, Manhattan Beach has experienced a rapid growth in the number of burglaries and robberies reported. In the years, 1975-1979, there was a 50 percent increase in the number of reported robberies, while there was a 14 percent and 41 percent rise in burglaries and thefts, respectively. Taking these 1979 figures on the basis of 100,000 population, Manhattan Beach's crime rates were 178 robberies, 2,288 burglaries, and 3,397 thefts.

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

However, Manhattan Beach continues to experience a high number of residential burglaries. This is reflected in the statistical analysis of such crimes over the last 3 years, especially in light of what these figures would show in relation to a rate of occurrence per 100,000 population.

	<u>Residential Burglaries</u>	<u>Incidents per 100,000 pop</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
1979	732	2,196	+ 9.7%
1980	679	2,079	- 7.2%
1981	532	1,629	-21.6%
1st year OCJP (10/1/80 - 9/30/81)	600	1,837	-18.0%

These figures clearly indicate that while the burglary rates are still above acceptable levels, concentrated community-based efforts, such as Neighborhood Watch, can make an impact in reducing the number of incidents. Indeed, Neighborhood Watch has made a major contribution in bringing burglary rates down in the last 2 years.

To date, almost 70 percent of the residents in the city have been contacted about participating in Neighborhood Watch. While not all those contacted become active members, they do receive valuable information on home safety and security that, if acted on, will help to deter or prevent a burglary.

This kind of success breeds 2 types of problems:

1. How do you reach the apathetic or non-involved resident who has not been reachable through the conventional Neighborhood Watch block meeting format?
2. How do you effectively pass information down through an extensive organizational structure, such as Manhattan Beach's Neighborhood Watch Program.

Second year program refinements to the three-component Manhattan Beach Community Crime Resistance Program will address these new problems, while continuing to work towards the goal of decreasing residential burglary throughout the city.

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Manhattan Beach Community Crime Resistance Program has achieved a number of different accomplishments during its first year of operation. The Program consisted of 3 components, each of which will be continued in the second year of operation.

The Neighborhood Watch Program component has had success in reaching residents. To date, almost 70 percent of the City has been contacted about Neighborhood Watch and the response has been overwhelmingly favorable. Police reserve officers continually make presentations to block groups throughout the City. Volunteer support has been excellent due primarily to the efforts of the Neighborhood Watch Committee. This component now is going through some changes as the focus of the effort is being aimed at the residents who have not chosen to participate. Concentrated recruitment is being directed at these persons to make them fully aware of the benefits of Neighborhood Watch involvement.

The CB Radio reporting component has begun to gain momentum after an initial slow start. The Project Director has brought this component along cautiously in order to assure participation by knowledgeable, responsible residents. Radio enthusiasts have responded to articles in local newspapers and a steering committee has been formed. The project has been fortunate to gain the support from local REACT members who have lent their expertise in designing a training procedure for participants. In addition, local businesses have joined in offering their resources. For example, a local plumbing contractor has directed his employees to report suspicious activities over their mobile radios to his base station operator, who in turn phones the Police Department. It is this type of involvement that improves the effectiveness of the component without requiring additional expenditures of funds.

The video/tape public relations component has produced an instructional video/tape production for use in marketing the Neighborhood Watch Program. The production, available in three video/tape formats, has been shown on local cable television, at service group meetings, and at the recent Manhattan Beach Old Hometown Fair which drew approximately 40,000 persons over a two-day period. The video/tape production is available to any jurisdiction for their use upon request.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Manhattan Beach Community Crime Resistance Program second year projects:

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

- 1d. To maintain the existing level of participation and increase to 44 the number of recruited and trained Neighborhood Watch citizen coordinators.
- 1e. To develop a Neighborhood Watch presentation for use in local elementary schools.
- 1f. To develop a quarterly newsletter that will be sent to all Neighborhood Watch participants in the City to dispense information and notices.
- 3a. To maintain existing levels of involvement and recruit and train additional volunteers to fill the goal of 60 volunteers to operate CB radio reporting component by the end of 1982; 30 to man the base station and 30 to work as mobile operators.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

- 1b. To maintain existing, and increase to a maximum establishment of 9 area and 44 sub-area, Neighborhood Watch groups.
- 1c. To conduct 40 block meetings aimed at involving 20 people per meeting, to a two-year goal of 120 meetings.
- 1d. To develop 5 paid advertisements, to appear in local community papers.
- 1e. To develop a Neighborhood Watch presentation for use in local elementary schools.
- 2a. To have the project-produced video/tape aired on cable television 5 times during the project year.
- 3a. (See Program Objective 1, #3a).

Program Objective 3

Project Objectives:

- 1c. (See Program Objective 2, #1c)
- 1e. (See Program Objective 1, #1e)
- 1f. (See Program Objective 1, #1f)
- 2a. (See Program Objective 2, #2a)
- 2b. To develop a Neighborhood Watch booklet to accompany the videotape production.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

- 1g. To train 10 residents as crime prevention specialists.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Manhattan Beach Community Crime Resistance Program project is making good progress in fulfilling most of its objectives (see following Data Summary Sheets).

ACHIEVEMENT OVER PLAN

Program Objective 1:

The quarterly newsletter has been produced and its quality has been augmented by the results of an independent evaluation produced by a volunteer consultant to the project, Dr. Lyle Knowles.

Program Objective 2:

One more Neighborhood Watch group than planned has been established. In conjunction with this greater than planned performance, over double the planned number of Neighborhood Watch meetings have taken place; 81 versus the 40 planned meetings. Finally, the need for paid advertisements meant to enhance participation in the Neighborhood Watch program was overcome by the local medias' offer to publish advertisements for no charge.

Limitations on Achievement of Objectives

Program Objective 1:

The Citizen's Band reporting group continues to struggle in achievement of a full contingent of volunteers. The project has resorted to paid advertisements to develop greater volunteer participation, however, the impact of these recruitment efforts has yet to be felt.

Program Objective 2:

The video/tape produced by the project in the first year of its operation has not been aired as anticipated in the second year of operation. Given the limited use of the video/tape since its production, its short-term cost effectiveness is suspect.

Program Objective 6:

The training of 10 crime prevention specialists appears to currently be in the planning rather than implementation stage.

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

Quarter Ending - 6/30/82
City of Manhattan Beach

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

Project Objectives:

- 1a. To maintain the existing levels of participations and increase to 44 the number of recruited and trained Neighborhood Watch citizen coordinators.
- 3a. To maintain existing levels of involvement and to recruit and train additional volunteers to fill the goal of 60 volunteers to operate the CB radio reporting component by the end of 1982; 30 to man the base station and 30 to work as mobile operators.

Levels of Performance:

- 1a. Thirty-four (34) recruited Neighborhood Watch coordinators.
- 3a. Twenty-four (24) volunteers have been recruited for the CB component.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

- 3a. Due to under recruitment, project staff stepped-up their paid advertisements for qualified personnel.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

- 3a. Although no specific cause has been isolated, there has been a significant under-achievement of the CB component.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

- 1b. To maintain existing and increase to a maximum of 9 area and 44 sub-area Neighborhood Watch groups.
- 1c. To conduct 40 block meetings aimed at involving 20 people per meeting, for a total of 120 meetings and 2,400 participants.
- 1d. To develop 5 paid advertisements to appear in local community newspapers.
- 1e. To develop a Neighborhood Watch presentation for use in local elementary schools.
- 2a. To have the project-developed video tape aired on cable television 5 times.

Levels of Performance:

- 1b. Nine (9) area and 45 sub-area Neighborhood Watch groups have been developed.
- 1c. Eighty-one (81) block meetings have been carried out.
- 1d. Free advertising has been provided by the local media.
- 1e. The presentation continues to be developed for Fall Semester 1982.
- 2a. There have been no airings of the project produced video tape.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #3 - To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.

Project Objectives:

- 1f. To develop a quarterly newsletter that will be sent to all Neighborhood Watch participants in the City to dispense information and notices.
- 2b. To develop a Neighborhood Watch booklet to accompany the video/tape production.

Levels of Performance:

- 1f. The newsletter has been produced and distributed to the City's area coordinators.
- 2b. The booklet's production is expected in the fourth quarter of project operation.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

- 1g. To train 10 residents to be crime prevention specialists and to subsequently carry-out security surveys.

Levels of Performance:

- 1g. No recruitment or training is expected until the fourth quarter of project operation.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resource/Difficulties:

None

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF ONTARIO

Grant Award: \$50,000

Grant Period: 1/1/82 - 12/31/82

Total Project Costs: \$62,500

Report Period: 1/1/82 - 06/30/82

BACKGROUND

Ontario is a community of approximately 78,000 persons and is one of the population centers of San Bernardino County. As of 1979, nearly 16 percent of Ontario's citizens were age 55 or older. The rapid growth of Ontario as well as the significant percentage of its population 55 years and older is reflected in its crime rate. In the last 5 years Ontario's population has grown at a rate of approximately 21 percent while the number of 7 major crimes has risen by 83 percent.

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

Crime prevention as a specialized full time police function was formally recognized in early 1973 when the Department received OCJP funding for Operation CURB, Community Understanding to Reduce Burglary. This two year \$77,000 project was aimed at reducing residential burglaries through public education and target hardening efforts. It was at this time that the Department acquired a large part of its prevention expertise and physical resources to combat burglaries and other preventable crisis. The efforts of the crime prevention unit have been augmented by the Community Services Section which employs two police agents, a civilian aide, and a half-time supervising sergeant. Together the two units have instituted and maintained a city-wide Neighborhood Watch program involving about 500 residents through a structure of 63 Block Captains.

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

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ontario Senior Community Crime Resistance Program has been in operation for 9 months. During the first year of operation the following has been accomplished by the Ontario Community Crime Resistance Program:

- Thirty (30) deadbolts have been installed in 17 homes by volunteers and staff. Eleven (11) deadbolts have been provided for indigent seniors in 5 homes. Installation was done by neighbors or friends who borrowed the installation equipment. One-hundred and eighty (180) window locks were installed in 18 homes by volunteers and staff. Twenty-three (23) window locks were provided for indigent seniors in 5 homes. Installation was done by neighbors or friends who borrowed the installation equipment. Sixteen (16) smoke alarms were installed in 16 homes by volunteers and staff. Five (5) smoke alarms were provided for indigent seniors in 5 homes. They were installed by neighbors or friends.
- Forty-one (41) volunteers from civic groups have been recruited and trained to provide service to senior citizens. They have donated a total of 360 half hours.
- Forty-three (43) senior volunteers have been recruited and trained to provide premise security inspections, security hardware installation and victim counseling. They have worked a total of 122 hours.
- Sixteen (16) senior volunteers have been recruited and trained to serve as crime resistance coordinators in 8 of the organized senior groups active in the City. Three-hundred and fifty-three (353) seniors have been recruited and trained to serve as "Block Watchers".
- Crime prevention education has been provided to 1,371 senior citizens. This has been accomplished by presentations throughout the city at senior centers, libraries, churches, parks, clubs, and other gatherings.
- Literature regarding crime prevention has been distributed to approximately 500 senior citizens who were not able to attend the crime prevention programs.
- Services have been offered and provided to 325 senior citizens who have been the victims of crime. Security inspections were conducted in 63 homes. Follow-up letters and recommendations were made.
- In-service training has been provided to teach officers to deal more effectively and sensitively with problems of older people.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Ontario Senior Community Crime Resistance Program second year project:

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

1. To recruit and train sufficient senior volunteers to maintain at least 2 crime resistance coordinators in 8 of the organized senior groups in the city.
2. To recruit and train 25 senior volunteers and to maintain at least 20 of them to provide premise security inspections, security hardware installations, and victim counseling.
3. To recruit and train 50 volunteers from civic, fraternal and service organizations in order to maintain a pool of 40 persons who can assist in providing service on an as needed basis.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

4. To recruit and train 400 seniors and maintain 300 of them to serve as "Block Watchers" in a neighborhood crime surveillance program.

Program Objective 3

Project Objectives:

5. To provide crime prevention education to 1,600 seniors.
6. To distribute crime prevention booklets to an additional 1,000 seniors; total coverage, 2,600 seniors.

Program Objective 4

7. To provide monthly in-service training for 80 percent of the Police Department's patrol officers; 44 of 56 officers.

Program Objective 5

Project Objectives:

8. To offer and provide, where requested, direct and referral assistance to 100 percent of all senior victims of violent crimes and property crimes.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

9. To attempt to contact all senior victims of residential burglary for the purpose of offering premise security inspections, security device installation, and property identification services, and to provide service for all requests.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All project objectives are on their way to being accomplished (see following Data Summary Sheets).

Achievement Over Plan

Program Objective 1:

All 16 of the senior crime resistance coordinators have been recruited and trained.

Program Objective 2:

Almost twice as many "Block Watchers" as planned have been recruited and trained; 713 versus 400.

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
CITY OF ONTARIO

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

Project Objectives:

1. To recruit and train sufficient senior volunteers to maintain at least 2 crime resistance coordinators in 8 of the organized senior groups in the city.
2. To recruit and train 25 senior volunteers and to maintain at least 20 of them to provide premise security inspections, security hardware installation, and victim counseling.
3. To recruit and train 50 volunteers from civic, fraternal, and service organizations in order to main a pool of 40 persons who can assist in providing service on an as needed basis.

Levels of Performance:

1. Two (2) coordinators for each of the 8 organized senior groups have been recruited, trained and are carrying out services to participants.
2. Fifteen (15) senior and 8 non-senior volunteers have been recruited and trained. The 23 new volunteers have provided 215 hours of services.
3. Eight (8) volunteers have been recruited and have provided 26 hours of service.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Volunteers have been re-directed toward the installation of Neighborhood Watch signs.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

The re-direction of volunteers' energies is a result of the City's reluctance to follow through on their commitment to install Neighborhood Watch signs.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

4. To recruit and train 400 seniors and maintain 300 of them to serve as "Block Watchers" in a neighborhood crime surveillance program.

Levels of Performance:

4. Four hundred and eighty-two (482) households have taken part in neighborhood watch activities. Out of these meetings 713 persons have been trained as "Block Watchers".

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #3 - To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.

Project Objectives:

5. To provide crime prevention education to 1,600 seniors.
6. To distribute crime prevention booklets to an additional 1,000 seniors; total coverage, 2,600 seniors.

Levels of Performance:

5. One thousand two hundred and thirty-one (1,231) persons have taken part in 25 crime prevention presentations. Of this number, approximately 150 persons were seniors.
6. Booklets have not yet been distributed.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

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

Project Objectives:

7. To provide monthly in-service training for 80 percent of the Police Department's patrol officers; 44 of 56 officers.

Levels of Performance:

7. Thirty-seven (37) officers (36 percent) have been provided in-service training.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #5 - To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly

Project Objectives:

8. To offer and provide, where requested, direct and referral assistance to 100 percent of all senior victims of violent crimes and property crimes.

Levels of Performance:

As a result of project efforts there were:

- . 111 requests for general assistance
- . 92 window locks installed in 12 houses
- . 25 deadbolt locks installed in 13 houses
- . 4 smoke alarms installed
- . 2 door viewers installed
- . 14 loans of lock installation kits
- . 101 uses of engravers
- . 312 offers of service to victims of crime

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

9. To attempt to contact all senior victims of residential burglary for the purpose of offering premise security inspections, security device installation, and property identification services, and to provide service for all requests.

Levels of Performance:

Letters sent to all 136 senior victims. Twenty-seven (27) security inspections have been conducted.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SAN JOSE

Grant Award: \$ 90,000

Grant Period: 1/1/82 - 6/30/83

Total Project Costs: \$112,500

Report Period: 1/1/82 - 6/30/82

BACKGROUND

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

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

Prior to participation in the Community Crime Resistance Program, San Jose's Police Department had developed a Crime Prevention Unit which operated from a small office situated in a small residential business neighborhood. It was staffed by a lieutenant, 4 officers, 4 community representatives, and a clerk typist. The unit offered workshops and presentations to homeowners and business groups, plus inspections of residential and commercial sites.

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

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The major focus of this program was to recruit and train citizen volunteers. The volunteers were utilized in crime prevention activities under the direction of 4 community organizers, i.e., staff aides. The City was divided into 9 Crime Prevention Council districts which follow the same boundaries as the police districts. Within these council areas, Crime Prevention Units have been established. The Council members met with the Chief of Police and are in the process of organizing the units within their respective areas. This will be an ongoing activity.

One of the grant's objectives was to design media programs that would permit citizen volunteers to present crime prevention information. Direct attention to the crime problems of minorities was addressed by translating the audio portion of some of the programs into Spanish. Six crime prevention topics were targeted for distribution: Rape, Burglary, Fraud, and Robbery Prevention, as well as Senior Citizen Protection and Crimes Against Business. Written material consisting of Leader Manuals and Self Guiding crime prevention packages is being produced. It will be utilized along with the media to spread the crime prevention message.

Six hundred (600) residential security checks were completed, as well as 175 commercial security inspections.

With the assistance of the Media Task Force, media campaigns on the subjects of robbery, rape, burglary, and fraud prevention have been presented to the community through the local media.

The Crime Resistance Grant has allowed the Police Department to enlist the aid of numerous community groups that include senior citizens, residents of mobile home parks, and others. Thus, the organizational structure for a city-wide crime prevention effort is established and gaining momentum. Two recent examples of its effectiveness included the apprehension of an area rapist and a 14 year old homicide suspect.

A crime prevention newsletter entitled "The Neighborhood Guardian" was established in order to maintain the interest of the citizen volunteers. The newsletter highlights examples of how citizen cooperation results in the solving of crimes. The newsletter was established as a vehicle for communication and has received widespread praise from the community at large.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the San Jose Community Crime Resistance Program second year project:

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

1. To increase the base of community volunteers by at least 25 percent, from 20 to 25.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

2. To increase the number of neighborhood watch groups by 25 percent, from 300 to 375.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

- To increase the number of commercial and residential security inspections by 25 percent, from 200 to 250 commercial and from 600 to 750 residential.

An additional objective is a residential burglary reduction of 5 percent in the city's two most hard hit districts.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

ACHIEVEMENT OVER PLAN

Program Objective 2

The program has developed 515 neighborhood watch groups, which is substantially over plan.

Program Objective 6

The program has carried-out 304 commercial security inspections as well as 665 home security inspections.

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
CITY OF SAN JOSE

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

Project Objectives:

To increase the base of community volunteers by at least 25 percent, from 20 to 25.

Levels of Performance:

Twenty-five (25) community volunteers have been recruited.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

To increase the number of neighborhood watch groups by 25 percent, from 300 to 375.

Levels of Performance:

The program has developed 515 neighborhood watch groups.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

To increase the number of commercial and residential security inspections by 25 percent, from 200 to 250 commercial and from 600 to 750 residential.

Levels of Performance:

The program has carried-out 304 commercial security inspections as well as 665 home security inspections.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties

None

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SANTA MARIA

Grant Award: \$16,867

Grant Period: 10/1/81 - 9/30/82

Total Project Costs: \$21,083

Report Period: 10/1/81 - 6/30/82

BACKGROUND

The current census shows Santa Maria as having a population of 40,000 people. The city is also the shopping, social, and cultural center for another 30,000 persons.

The city has a diverse economy. Its economic base lies in agriculture, aero-space, and clean industry. Vandenberg Air Force Base, 20 miles to the south, is one of the Space Shuttle and MX Missile Testing sites. These projects will result in a projected base manpower allocation of 16,450 persons in the peak year of 1985. (Current manpower allocation is estimated at 11,480). Obviously not all of these people will reside in Santa Maria, however, conservative growth rate is set at 3 percent per year with a gross estimate of 17 percent per year.

The latest census places the minority population at 41.9 percent, 3.5 percent of whom are Hispanic. The minority population, for the most part, is employed in agricultural pursuits and is a stable segment of the community, as opposed to the transience of the migratory worker.

The number one crime problem in the city, as in the project's first year, continues to be residential burglary. With the census information providing concrete proof of what was already sensed regarding population increases, it is becoming even more important to provide crime prevention services.

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

As a result of a significant increase in burglaries during 1979, many neighborhoods became increasingly interested in neighborhood watch, security inspections, increased patrols, etc. As a result of this new found

interest, local law enforcement agencies were unable to provide continuous or regular crime prevention services due to a lack of resources.

During the first program year, Neighborhood Watch has been employed beyond their anticipation. Residential burglary has still risen 20 percent over last year. July, 1981 figures indicate 490 residential burglaries as compared to 391 total for the same period last year. These are calendar year figures. December, 1980 (when Neighborhood Watch program began) through July, 1981 figures show a total 680 incidents as compared to 765 for the same period in 1979-1980, or an 11 percent reduction.

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following accomplishments of the first year of the project include figures from October 1, 1980, to either July 30th or August 31, 1981.

1. Testing, hiring and training of a para-professional Crime Prevention Officer. This was accomplished on time. The person selected, Penny Pastore, is receiving continual training and crime prevention education.
2. A 15 percent reduction in commercial and residential burglaries using 1979 figures as a data base (January, 1981 to July, 1981, compared to January, 1979, to July, 1979).
 - a. 1979 burglaries - 687
 - b. 1981 burglaries - 678
 - c. 1.3 percent decrease
3. Anti-robbery inspectional services to 51 high risk locations over a 2 year period. Twenty-five (25) have been provided thus far.
4. A total of 52 commercial inspections were made.
5. Training of 25 volunteer crime prevention service providers.
 - a. 33 have been trained
 - b. 112 training hours
 - c. 230 volunteer hours worked through August, 1981
6. One compliance inspection has been performed with another due in September, 1982.
7. Senior citizens' surveys.
 - a. Senior surveys were completed on time and have provided project staff with a firm basis for the development of programs for senior citizens.

- b. Four (4) personal safety talks have been given to senior groups.

8. Adoption of security ordinance into building code.

- a. The project officers have met with the local contractors association regarding the ordinance. Their response has been favorable but progress has been cautious and slow. An anticipated favorable decision from the contractor's group should provide a smooth base for eventual adoption of the ordinance.
 - b. When the Community Development Director of the City announced his intention to leave the City's employ, further negotiation/coordination with that body had to be postponed until a new director was selected. Project management decided, at this time, to look at the other side of the equation, industry, as represented by the contractor's association.
9. Neighborhood Watch - Up to this writing 73 Neighborhood Watch meetings have been given with 1,066 people contacted. Engravers for Operation ID have been loaned to each watch group. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the involved households have used the engravers.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Santa Maria Community Crime Resistance Program second year project:

Program Objective 1

Project Objectives:

To recruit and train 40 volunteers to be crime prevention providers.

Program Objective 2

Project Objectives:

1. To carry-out 70 Neighborhood Watch meetings.
2. To bring 5 new neighborhoods into the local Neighborhood Watch service system.

Program Objective 3

Project Objectives:

To present 4 group seminars on anti-shoplifting strategies.

Program Objective 5

Project Objectives:

1. To survey the educational needs of local senior citizens and based upon that survey, to provide 6 crime prevention seminars designed for seniors.
2. To provide 30 residential inspections for senior citizens.

Program Objective 6

Project Objectives:

1. To carry out a minimum of 62 commercial anti-burglary inspections.
2. To provide anti-robbery inspections for 25 high risk locations.

Program Objective 7

Project Objectives:

To institute at least a portion of the CCPOA model security ordinance into Santa Maria's building code.

Program Objective 9

Project Objectives:

To train 75 high school personnel to be anti-sexual assault training providers.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

ACHIEVEMENT OVER PLAN

Program Objective 1:

Fifteen (15) more volunteers were recruited than planned.

LIMITATIONS ON ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Program Objective 1:

Although more volunteers were recruited than planned, they in total provided only 22 percent of the volunteer hours anticipated by project staff.

Program Objective 2:

There is no evidence that 5 new neighborhoods have been brought into the local Neighborhood Watch service system.

Program Objective 3:

Only 1 of 4 planned seminars has been presented and due to an apparent lack of enthusiasm on the part of local merchants and associations, there is reason to believe that this objective will not be fulfilled.

Program Objective 5:

Two (2) of 6 planned seminars for senior citizens were presented. However, a more serious indication of a significant lack of success is the total lack of residential inspections of seniors' residences.

Program Objective 6:

Only 27 percent of the planned commercial security inspections have been performed.

Program Objective 9:

There is a strong likelihood that the training of high school personnel in anti-sexual assault strategies will not take place during the term of the grant.

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
CITY OF SANTA MARIA

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

Project Objectives:

To recruit and train 40 volunteers to be crime prevention providers, who will provide 275 hours of service.

Levels of Performance:

Fifty-five (55) volunteer Neighborhood Watch block captains were recruited and 13 of the 55 were trained. Sixty (60) hours of service were provided.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #2 - To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts

Project Objectives:

1. To carry-out 70 Neighborhood Watch meetings.
2. To bring 5 new neighborhoods into the local Neighborhood Watch service system.

Levels of Performance:

1. Fifty-five (55) meetings have been held with 1,071 persons attending.
2. No reported progress.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Project staff encountered strong and unanticipated resistance to their organizational efforts in one of the project's target areas. In addition, the crime rate throughout the city has increased citywide demand for services, thus precluding intensive staff efforts in the targeted areas.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #3 - To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.

Project Objectives:

To present 4 group seminars on anti-shoplifting strategies.

Levels of Performance:

One seminar has been presented.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Project staff intended to coordinate their efforts with the Valley Merchants Committee. However, the approach did not seem to capture the continuing interest of the Committee.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #5 - To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly

Project Objectives:

1. To survey the educational needs of local senior citizens and, based upon that survey, to provide 6 crime prevention seminars designed for seniors.
2. To provide 30 residential inspections for senior citizens.

Levels of Performance:

1. Two (2) seminars were presented, and a total of approximately 100 senior citizens attended.
2. No residential inspections have been provided for senior citizens.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

1. To carry-out a minimum of 62 commercial anti-burglary inspections.
2. To provide anti-robbery inspections for 25 high risk locations.

Levels of Performance:

1. Seventeen (17) commercial anti-burglary inspections have been performed.
2. Twenty (20) identified high-risk locations received inspections.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Project staff unilaterally modified their objective downward from 25 to 20 anti-robbery inspections. Project staff carried out 18 additional anti-robbery inspections at less than high-risk locations.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

The modification of the anti-robbery plan was a result of project staffs' over-estimation of local business growth.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #7 - To assist in the development of new, or modification of existing, architectural standards and ordinance in order to assist in crime prevention

Project Objectives:

To institute at least a portion of the CCPOA model security ordinance into Santa Maria's building code.

Levels of Performance:

Project staff have had continuous contact with the local Contractor's Association as well as with the City's Community Development Director. The proposed modifications to the present city ordinance are currently going through the local building code appeals process.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #9 - To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults

Project Objectives:

To train 75 high school personnel to be anti-sexual assault training providers.

Levels of Performance:

No performance to date.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

The date at which training was to be provided has again been postponed until Fall 1982.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Numerous changes in the administration of the local high school, coupled with changes of orientation - the latest being from sexual assault to the more narrow focus of incest -- have all but precluded the achievement of this objective.

PROJECT SUMMARY

COUNTY OF SONOMA

Grant Award: \$49,462

Grant Period: 5/1/82 - 4/30/83

Total Project Cost: \$61,827

Report Period: 5/1/82 - 6/30/82

BACKGROUND

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

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department is responsible for the aid and protection of approximately 45 percent (123,000) of the County's total population.

In the years from 1969-1979 the county has experienced an extremely large rate of growth; approximately 75 percent. Approximately 27,507 or 22 percent of the current population served by the County Sheriff's Department is 55 years of age or older. Crime analysis shows that many senior citizens are victims of crime.

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

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

FIRST YEAR SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The primary goal of the Sonoma Community Crime Resistance Program was crime reduction through increased cooperation between the community and the Sheriff's Office. The basic premise of the program was that citizens are responsible for the safety of their own communities. Citizen involvement in the protection of their homes and businesses is paramount to the reduction of crime.

The first major goal of the program was to generate wide-spread citizen awareness of crime prevention concepts and programs through the local media. The second, related goal was to recruit citizen volunteers who would assist the Sheriff's Office Crime Prevention Bureau in implementing fundamental crime prevention programs -- primarily Neighborhood Watch -- in unincorporated area communities with high property crime rates and a large percentage of elderly and low-income residents. Through these intensive crime prevention efforts, an ongoing crime prevention program was established in the "targeted" areas of Roseland, Windsor, and the Sonoma Valley.

One hundred and fifty-eight (158) volunteers, with a variety of skills and backgrounds, were recruited in the first year of the Program. Volunteer activities range from service as a "Block Captain" -- a person who assists in the formation of a Neighborhood Watch group -- to independent volunteers with specialized skills such as journalistic writing ability and graphic art who work with Crime Prevention Bureau members on a regular basis.

Volunteers also assisted Crime Prevention Bureau members at "Community Days" in both Roseland and Windsor. Forty-three (43) volunteer boy scouts distributed approximately 1,500 crime prevention pamphlets door-to-door in the target area on Roseland "Community Day". Raffles, which raised over \$200 for the purchase of crime prevention materials (property engravers and window decals), were held at both "Community Days." In all, volunteers worked a total of 1,123 hours in 1981, assisting Crime Prevention Bureau members in all aspects of crime prevention.

High participation in Neighborhood Watch was a major goal of the Community Crime Resistance Program during the first year of operation. Two hundred and five (205) neighborhood watch meetings were held in calendar year 1981.

The Crime Prevention Bureau established liaison with community organizations, both public and private, serving the senior population -- age 55 or older -- which accounts for 1 out of every 4 persons in Sonoma County.

During 1981, Crime Prevention Bureau members made 42 presentations entitled "Senior Power and How to Use It" to senior citizen groups throughout Sonoma County. This program gave seniors practical information on how to "fight back" against crime using their lifetime of experience to recognize and avoid crime situations, including crimes of force (purse snatch and strong-arm robbery) and bunco schemes and congames (the victims of which are over 90 percent senior citizens).

"Crimewatch" efforts include a newspaper column -- statistical information on crime and advice on personal safety and property protection -- distributed to 6 weeklies with a combined circulation of over 30,000 and the Press Democrat, the leading daily newspaper in Sonoma County.

A weekly segment on crime prevention was written and produced by Crime Prevention Bureau members for broadcast on KSRO AM radio station and KFTY, Channel 50 television station in Santa Rosa.

Sixty-six (66) radio presentations (466 minutes) and 40 television presentations (240 minutes) were made by Crime Prevention Bureau members in 1981. These presentations varied from brief public service announcements to guest appearances on talk shows on both radio and television, in addition to the above mentioned weekly radio and television segments.

The "Crimewatch" media program increased public awareness of and participation in crime prevention. It has also countereacted public apathy by reaching large numbers of people who otherwise are indifferent to or unaware of the extent of the crime problem and how to combat it.

One other Crime Prevention Program, established under the auspices of the Community Crime Resistance Program in 1981 and continued into the second grant year, is Business Alert. This program was designed to provide information to individual businesses as well as business organizations and professional groups on topics such as robbery, burglary, shop-lifting, and internal theft prevention. Also addressed were check-cashing precautions and credit card fraud.

All businesses in the Sheriff's Office jurisdiction that are burglarized or robbed are personally contacted by members of the Crime Prevention Bureau and offered specific security recommendations designed to prevent a recurrence. The Santa Rose Chamber of Commerce, which has established an active Crime Prevention Committee, and the Sonoma County Realtors Multiple Listing Service include regular features on crime prevention, furnished by the Crime Prevention Bureau, in their newsletters. Sixty (60) presentations were made to business and professional organizations during 1981.

The Community Crime Resistance Program has demonstrated that the surest, if not only, way to reduce crime is through an involved and aware citizenry. The Program contributed to an 8.2 percent reduction in property crimes -- burglary 11.4 percent -- in 1981. Equally important is the reduction of the fear and anxiety related to crime.

PROJECT DESIGN

The Sonoma County Community Crime Resistance Program second year project involves the following objectives:

1. Formation of 24 neighborhood Watch groups in unincorporated Sonoma County, 12 of which will be in the Roseland target area.
2. Creation of a permanent citizens' Crime Prevention Committee in Roseland target area by May, 1983.
3. Continuation of weekly "Crimewatch" efforts, to include release of a newspaper article and production of segments for radio and television.
4. Production, in conjunction with KFTY Channel 50, of a special program for television on the effectiveness of neighborhood crime prevention efforts, featuring Raymond Burr.
5. Presentation of quarterly business alert seminars in conjunction with the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee.
6. Assist the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee in the construction of a mobile crime prevention display for use by area law enforcement and social service agencies.
7. To continue senior citizen crime prevention program presentations, to involve a minimum of 300 seniors by the end of the second grant year.
8. To conduct presentations/workshops on Women's Safety, involving a minimum of 200 participants, by May, 1983.
9. Development of a curriculum of instruction in crime prevention for inclusion in area adult education programs beginning in June, 1982.
10. To increase by 100 percent the number of structural surveys performed from a projected 500 by May, 1982, to 1,000 by May, 1983.

In addition, the project staff will monitor the specific objectives listed below as a statistical indication of the success of the Community Crime Resistance Program's second year efforts.

1. To reduce by a minimum of 5 percent the number of reported structural burglaries in unincorporated Sonoma County from 2,245 to 2,133. This will be accomplished through increased awareness of and participation in, neighborhood watch, business alert, and other fundamental crime prevention programs.
2. Similarly, to reduce the number of no-force entry structural burglaries by a minimum of 5 percent, from 712 in 1981 to 676 in 1982. No-force entry was involved in 32 percent of the structural burglaries reported during the first quarter of 1981 (210 of 642). No-force entry has been responsible for 26 percent of the structural burglaries reported to the Sheriff's Office during the first quarter of 1982 (144 of 555), for a reduction of 6 percent.
3. To reduce structural burglaries in the Roseland target area (Roseland - Bellevue - Wright districts of southwest Santa Rosa; 1980 census tracts, 1531, 1532 and 1533) by a minimum of 5 percent from 312 in 1981 to 296 in 1982.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As of the end of the first quarter of the second year of operation, the Sonoma Community Crime Resistance Program project is well on its way to fulfilling its objectives. (See following Data Summary Sheets).

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

Quarter Ending: 6/30/82
COUNTY OF SONOMA

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

Project Objectives:

2. Creation of a permanent citizens Crime Prevention Committee in Roseland target area by May, 1983.

Levels of Performance:

One key individual, a Roseland resident who has twice hosted neighborhood watch meetings at her home, has tentatively been recruited to spearhead the drive to create a permanent citizens Crime Prevention Committee in the Roseland target area. As a community activist, she has a working relationship with project staff and other county officials, including Fifth District Supervisor Ernie Carpenter in whose district Roseland lies. (Project staff has received a pledge of support for this idea from the Supervisor and his aide.) It will be her responsibility to establish linkage with other community leaders and organizations to promote the concept of a citizens Crime Prevention Committee.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None noted

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

1. While this individual is knowledgeable and enthusiastic about community crime prevention, and in particular the efforts of project staff, she is at present assisting in the re-election campaign of the Sheriff. Consequently, her spare time is

limited and she will not be available for this project until after the November election.

The Southwest Municipal Advisory Council (formed by the Board of Supervisors at Supervisor Carpenter's instigation for the purpose of advising the Board on issues on the area) is presently surveying Roseland residents regarding their feelings about the services provided to the area by county government.

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

Project Objectives:

1. Formation of 24 new neighborhood watch groups in unincorporated Sonoma County, 12 of which will be in the Roseland target area.

Levels of Performance:

Fourteen (14) initial neighborhood watch meetings were conducted by project staff during this report period, 5 in the Roseland target area. Four (4) of the Roseland meetings were held in homes and the fifth at the Department of Motor Vehicles for residents of a neighboring apartment complex plagued by repeated acts of vandalism and car burglary.

The 5 Roseland meetings were held and the neighborhood watch groups formed in response to personal contact by project staff. Project staff, with the assistance of volunteers, is screening all burglary reports from the target area to identify crime patterns and those individuals most likely to assist project staff in the organization of viable neighborhood watch groups.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Plans to canvass door-to-door in target area have been indefinitely postponed as project staff has been unable to obtain the services of youth volunteers to assist in this task as anticipated. Rather than form a "Flying Squad" of youths, project staff will make contact with residents in the more burglary-prone neighborhoods on a selective basis.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Distribution of crime prevention literature in selected target area neighborhoods was contingent upon obtaining the services of youth volunteers through several sources, particularly the Circuit Riders Productions special summer work program. Grant funding for this program (the youths are paid while learning a variety of job skills) has been limited to outdoor conservation

related projects and, in the opinion of the agency staff, the proposed canvassing project did not fall within these guidelines. It should be noted that agency staff originally approached the project coordinator, Deputy Riggs, about the possibility of its summer youth workers assisting the Sheriff's Office, and specifically the Crime Prevention Bureau, in a large-scale manual labor type task. The proposed canvassing project was agreed to in good faith before the (proposed) final, contrary decision was made by the agency.

Project staff's attempt to make personal contact with all residential burglary victims in target area has also been hampered by volunteer personnel changes. Two student workers, assigned to the Sheriff's Office through the Santa Rose City Schools C.A.R.M.S. Project, have been terminated, one for unreliability and the other for dishonesty. In addition, 2 adult volunteers voluntarily chose to discontinue their association with the Crime Prevention Bureau, one, citing personal reasons, is having domestic difficulties the other, a correctional officer and reserve deputy sheriff, is planning to attend the police academy in his spare time.

- PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #3 - To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches

Project Objectives:

3. Continuation of weekly "Crimewatch" efforts, to include release of a newspaper article and production of radio and television segments.
4. Production, in conjunction with KFTY Channel 50 television station in Santa Rosa, of a half hour special television program on community involvement in crime prevention and the effectiveness of neighborhood crime prevention efforts, featuring actor Raymond Burr.
5. Presentation of quarterly "business alert" seminars in conjunction with the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee.
6. Assist the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee in the construction of a mobile crime prevention display for use by Sonoma County law enforcement and human services agencies.
9. Development of a curriculum of instruction in crime prevention for inclusion in local adult education programs beginning in June, 1982.

Levels of Performance:

3. Twenty-five (25) Crimewatch articles on a variety of subjects appeared in four weekly newspapers during this report period, the Healdsburg Tribune Northern Sonoma County Shopping Guide (12), Sonoma Index-Tribune (11), and the News Herald and Russian River News (1 each). Included in these articles was a four-part series on juvenile crime by volunteer Anne Crecraft, with assistance from Deputy Riggs, which examined such topics as the juvenile justice system - in theory and in practice; gangs - how extensive is the problem in Sonoma County, and local delinquency prevention programs. These articles are extremely well written and were favorably received by the public and editors of the publishing papers alike.

Thirteen (13) Crimewatch columns were published on a weekly basis in the Press Democrat, Sonoma County's leading daily.

Project staff also contributed crime prevention articles to the July issue of The Reporter, a newsletter for Sonoma County employees, and to the June and July editions of the "Santa Rosa Business News", published by the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce.

Eleven (11) "Insight on Crime Prevention" segments with Deputy Riggs were broadcast on KSRO-AM radio station. As usual, these segments consisted of either guest interviews or commentary on selected crime prevention topics such as vacation security and "Operation Identification" (marking and inventorying property).

Deputy Riggs arranged for Southland Corporation (7-11 Food Stores) security executives Allen Atchley and Dan Ramsay, the featured speakers at the Robbery Prevention Seminar sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, to do radio and television interviews to help alert the business community to this on-going series of seminars.

Nine (9) Crimewatch segments were telecast on KFTY Channel 50 television station. The independent station, located in Santa Rosa, reaches a five-county area. These segments dealt with check and credit card fraud, boating safety, commercial burglary and arson prevention, vacation security, and, as previously mentioned, mail theft prevention and mailbox security.

4. Planning for the locally produced half-hour television special featuring Raymond Burr has begun. At a meeting on July 27, at the studios of KFTY-Channel 50, a roundtable discussion involving Burr, Jim Johnson, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Channel 50, project staff (Deputies Riggs and Ferguson) and Crime Prevention Officer Claude Alber of the Santa Rosa Police Department, resulted in the drafting of a plan of action and timetable for implementation.

5. The second quarterly seminar sponsored by the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee was held on June 24 in the Becker Center of St. Eugene's Cathedral (adjacent to the Montgomery Village Shopping Center in Santa Rosa). The meeting focused on robbery prevention and attracted an audience of 55-60 business employees (several of whom are associated with new businesses in the greater Santa Rosa area). Twenty-nine (29) responded to the evaluation form distributed by the Chamber with 21 ranking the presentation as excellent and the remainder ranking it as good.

Three (3) other business crime prevention presentations were made during this quarter. Two (2) on check and credit card fraud to the Santa Rosa Breakfast Club and the Sonoma County Motel Association, and one on commercial vandalism prevention to the Forestville Chamber of Commerce.

6. The Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee is also planning for the first annual "Crime Prevention and Family Unity Day" at the Santa Rosa Plaza Shopping Mall on Saturday, September 11. The purpose of the fair is to create greater public awareness of the many programs in the greater Santa Rosa area that have a short or long term effect on crime prevention, and to promote inter-agency cooperation between the participants, which will include human services organizations, community groups, and law enforcement agencies.
9. The first crime prevention "mini-course" was conducted over a month of Wednesdays -- June 23, June 30, July 7, and July 14 -- at the Sonoma Community Center. Despite extensive media publicity, the course attracted only a small number of participants (5-7 weekly). Feedback received was very favorable which helped to offset the disappointing turnout. "Instructors" in the mini-course were Deputy Riggs, Technician Nancy Preston, and volunteer Roxie Rease of the Sonoma County Rape Crisis Center.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

9. Project staff has conducted discussions with Santa Rosa Junior College officials regarding the possibility of offering the crime prevention mini-course at the College during the upcoming fall semester (as a non-credit extension class under the Office of Community Services). While the course may be offered at a centralized off-campus location, it is jeopardized by the legislatively mandated, cost-savings cutbacks in course offerings at the JC level. If no funding is available to cover the "overhead" costs, alternative funding sources may be sought.

Project staff also intends to offer the mini-course on a experimental basis at the recently opened Sebastopol Community Center if sufficient public interest is present.

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

9. Anticipated assistance from the staff of the Sonoma Community Center in publicizing the "mini-course" failed to materialize. Two (2) individuals in succession vacated the position of program director, leaving project staff without a liaison at the Community Center, which also failed to do a mass-mailing to its patrons as promised.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #5 - To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly

Project Objectives:

7. To continue senior citizen crime prevention program presentations, to involve a minimum of 300 seniors by the end of the second grant year.

Levels of Performance:

Two (2) senior crime prevention presentations focusing on home security and protection against bunco schemes were conducted this quarter, one was a joint meeting of residents of three retirement communities in Healdsburg (see Objective #2 also), and the other a presentation to elderly residents of Sonoma State Hospital. These meetings, which offered the participants practical, confidence-building advice, attracted a combined audience of approximately 165 people.

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #6 - To conduct home and business security inspections

Project Objectives:

10. To increase by 100 percent the number of home and business security surveys performed by trained Sheriff's Office personnel (project staff and patrol deputies) from a projected 500 by May, 1982 to 1,000 by May, 1983.

Levels of Performance:

Three hundred and forty-seven (347) security surveys were performed by Sheriff's Office personnel during this report period, 268 by patrol deputies (residential and simpler commercial surveys, most of which were performed subsequent to burglary investigations), and 79 by project staff (42 of which were residential and 33 commercial, which includes more extensive business surveys referred by patrol deputies).

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

None

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: #9 - To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults

Project Objectives:

8. To conduct presentations/workshops on Women's Safety, involving a minimum of 200 participants during the second grant year (May, 1982 - May, 1983).

Levels of Performance:

Seven (7) Women's Safety Program presentations involving a total of 132 participants were made during this report period as outlined.

Two (2) to church groups, 2 to soroptomist organizations, one to a group of retired PG&E employees, and 2 to employees at Sonoma State Hospital (the third and fourth in a series of employee training seminars conducted by Technician Preston).

Modification to Planned Strategies:

None

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Project staff has temporarily lost the services of volunteer self-defense instructor Deborah Dow who is pregnant. In her absence, basic self-defense techniques will be taught by Technician Preston, with Deputy John Lynde handling requests for more intensive instruction.

NEW SITES

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF AZUSA

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$15,000

Total Project Cost: \$15,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82-2/28/83

BACKGROUND

The city of Azusa, part of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, serves a population of 30,232. The population has increased only about 5,000 since 1970. However, there has been a drastic increase in Part I crimes from 1,445 reported in 1970 to 2,738 reported in 1980. This is an overall increase of 89.5 percent. The rate per 100,000 population rose 57.9 percent. The crimes showing the largest increase were robbery and burglary, which showed increases of 403.9 percent and 94.5 percent, respectively. The Azusa Police Department has had no formal program directed at community relations or crime prevention since 1975. In view of this fact, Azusa's Chief of Police in 1981 appointed a crime prevention officer whose duties included instituting and maintaining neighborhood watch, senior citizen information, victim/witness assistance, vacation residential checks and operational identification programs. The goal of the Azusa Community Crime Resistance Program project is to extend these activities, to enhance coordination between the Police Department, community service groups, business associations, senior citizen groups and homeowner's associations, and to reduce the incidence of major crime in Azusa.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Azusa Community Crime Resistance Program project are as follows:

1. To recruit, train, and use volunteers in providing program activities.
 - a. To recruit and train sufficient senior volunteers to maintain at least one crime prevention coordinator in each of the organized active senior groups in the city. There are currently two active senior groups in the city. Any new groups formed during the project year will be included in the crime prevention program.
 - b. To recruit and train 15 volunteers and to maintain at least five of them to provide security inspections, security hardware installations and victim counseling for the seniors.

- c. To recruit and train 15 police explorers and to maintain at least 10 to assist in providing premise security inspections, security hardware installation and prevention presentations, and to conduct vacation residential patrol for seniors and non-seniors.
- 2. To increase citizen involvement and crime prevention efforts.
 - a. To recruit and train at least 50 Block Captains and to conduct a minimum of one Neighborhood Watch Program in conjunction with each Block Captain.
- 3. To educate residents on crime prevention approaches.
 - a. To provide crime prevention education and information to at least 1,500 citizens via public speaking engagements (in addition to Neighborhood Watch meetings). General crime prevention concepts will be covered in addition to specific topics (burglary prevention, personal safety, shoplifting, etc.) depending upon the needs and interest of each group.
- 4. To train police officers in community orientation and crime prevention.
 - a. To provide a minimum of four hours of inservice training for 100 percent of the department's patrol officers. This training will familiarize officers with the problems and the needs of the community and will improve their effectiveness in police community relations.
- 5. To offer and provide, where requested, direct and referral assistance to 100 percent of all victims of violent crimes and property crimes.
- 6. To conduct home security inspections.
 - a. To contact all victims of residential burglaries for the purpose of offering premise security inspections, security device installations, and property identification services.
 - b. To provide such services to at least 100 of the residents requesting them.

Special strategies to achieve these objectives include:

Volunteers:

Volunteers will be recruited through an extensive publicity campaign. The volunteers' talents will be matched as closely as possible to the tasks to be performed.

Publicity:

A multi-media publicity campaign will be initiated at the beginning of the program. Newspaper articles, radio announcements, cable television print-outs, posters and handouts will announce major project services.

Target Hardening:

An intensive effort will be directed toward residential burglary target hardening. The program director will make contact with the victim within several days after the burglary occurrence, to schedule a home inspection.

Victim Assistance:

A system will be developed whereby crime reports involving senior victims will be directed to the program office. Volunteers will personally contact the victims with offers of assistance, including legal assistance, social help, psychological or medical aid, food, clothing and housing, and referrals to external agencies.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF BALDWIN PARK

Grant Award: \$32,385

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$35,985

BACKGROUND

The city of Baldwin Park, a part of the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, has a population of 52,238, and encompasses an area of jurisdiction of eight square miles. Approximately 58 percent of Baldwin Park's population is Spanish-speaking.

The 1981 calendar year ended with a total of 1,805 burglaries reported. This figure reflects an annual increase of 26 percent over burglaries reported during 1980. The total value of reported property stolen in theft-related offenses during the 1981 calendar year was \$2,957,399. This figure also represents an increase of 26% over the total loss of \$2,182,591 reported in 1980.

PROJECT DESIGN

The major goal of the project is to provide a comprehensive crime prevention program to the community in an effort to reduce crime rates in the city of Baldwin Park. Emphasis will be directed to encourage participation by citizens who are Spanish-speaking and English-speaking.

The objectives of the crime prevention project will include the following:

1. A senior citizen crime prevention program will be formed and will host monthly workshop meetings. Guest speakers will be used and presentations will include personal safety, burglary and fraud prevention.
2. To promote increased crime prevention awareness through the presentation of Neighborhood Watch Workshops and Seminars in Spanish to the Spanish-speaking citizens and in English to the English-speaking citizens. Seminars will be concentrated in geographic areas reporting a higher frequency of criminal offenses. Estimated 2 workshops/seminars per month will be conducted.
3. Engraving tools will be available for citizen use to mark personal property in furtherance of operation identification. Currently there are 4 engravers.

4. To provide 75% of the assigned police officers with quarterly roll call training of thirty-minute duration in basic crime prevention techniques to better inform citizens during field contacts (75% of 37 officers).
5. To recruit and train 12 citizen volunteers from community agencies and organizations to participate and assist in crime prevention presentations.
6. To conduct a minimum of 15 home and business security inspections per month (15 is a combined total).
7. To promote increased crime prevention awareness through the presentation of Business Watch Workshops and Seminars and to increase the total membership by 25%, (current membership is 200). Topics will be business security and check-cashing precautions.
8. Presentation of monthly Women's Awareness Seminars including rape defense, personal safety and child abuse.

Special strategies include bi-lingual (English and Spanish) workshops and seminars, and the use of the crime prevention analyst in gathering and analyzing crime trend information.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF BERKELEY

Grant Award: \$43,381

Grant Period: 5/1/82 - 4/30/83

Total Project Cost: \$48,201

BACKGROUND

The City of Berkeley consists of 11.4 square miles of land, inhabited by 103,328 people. This City is also host to the largest campus of the University of California, where the enrollment exceeds 29,000 students. This community has been suffering for many years from severe social problems, of which the reported crime rate is one indicator. The nominal rate of reported crime has increased over the last decade, despite a concurrent decline in population of more than 11,000 people. Berkeley has had the highest increase in major crime in the San Francisco Bay Area, up 11.5 percent over 1980, with crimes against property alone up 12.9 percent.

The areas of need to be addressed by the Community Resistance Program in Berkeley are: municipal support for crime prevention, citizen support for crime prevention organizations, and informational support for the assessment of the impact of citizen and government activities on crime.

The present Crime Prevention Unit of the Berkeley Police Department evolved from the Community Relations Bureau established in 1969 to improve police/community relations. The CRB was originally staffed by one lieutenant, one sergeant, and four paraprofessional community service assistants. With the cuts and hiring freezes initiated in April 1971 for the entire Police Department, the CRB began to decline in size. The unit consisted of only two community service assistants by 1976. In August, 1976, a half-time position was created for a crime prevention officer, and the two CSA's were placed under his command. The creation of a crime prevention post qualified the city of Berkeley for participation in an LEAA/OCJP crime prevention grant for the fourteen jurisdictions of Alameda County. In September 1977, the post was raised to a full-time position, and the present Director of Crime Prevention was appointed as the first full time crime prevention officer. In addition, 2 CETA funded positions were attached to the unit to provide clerical and field support. Since September 1980, however, the unit has been without the CETA staff.

A Citizens Crime Prevention Steering Committee was recruited in the early months of 1977, as part of the Alameda County Crime Prevention Committee/OCJP Grant mentioned above. Among the members were representatives of the NRTA/AARP, the YMCA, the City Commission on Aging, and the Police Explorer Post. This first group served exclusively as an

advisory body to the Crime Prevention Unit.

On October 28, 1978, members of the Steering Committee and various neighborhood contact people attended a conference at Fort Mason, San Francisco, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to educate themselves about citizen initiated neighborhood crime prevention. The immediate effect of that event was a change in name and focus, from the Steering Committee to the Berkeley Safe Neighborhood Committee, implying a commitment to become more active in the community.

By August 1979, volunteers of the Berkeley Safe Neighborhood Committee were recontacting each organizer of a neighborhood meeting previously attended by the Crime Prevention Unit of the Police Department. Organizers were offered support and advice by BSNC members, who had already organized their home neighborhoods. This support activity ceased after June 1980, when the CPU was no longer able to produce the necessary briefs from neighborhood meeting reports and when BSNC began a new principal activity.

BSNC began publishing a newsletter in June 1980. It was financed initially by dues and by contributions from members and the Berkeley Police Association Charitable Fund. The initial circulation was over 250 copies mailed directly to neighborhood contact people, identified by the CPU. Funds began to run short by February 1981, prompting a decision by BSNC to reduce circulation to its 64 dues-paying members. The newsletter continued to be published, with extra copies distributed in the community by hand.

Newsletter editors have been volunteers, but there is currently only one person committed to the short-term production for 1982; other members discovered conflicting demands for their time and have dropped off the production staff.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Berkeley Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. The Crime Prevention Unit will present a one-hour course each month at each of the three senior centers in Berkeley and at the monthly meeting of the AARP/NRTA, Berkeley Chapter.
2. The Crime Prevention Unit will conduct 15 neighborhood organizing workshops during each quarter of the grant period.
3. The Crime Prevention Unit will train and certify ten volunteers to assist with the facilitation and support of neighborhood organizations.

4. The Crime Prevention Unit will establish a reporting system to keep neighborhood organizers informed about crime problems in their immediate area.
5. The Crime Prevention Unit will coordinate 1 city-wide conference on crime prevention/community crime resistance.
6. The staff of the Crime Prevention Unit will perform 30 security surveys of businesses and residences during each quarter of the grant period.
7. The Crime Prevention Unit will print 5,000 copies of a brochure written by the Coordinator of Services for Victims of Violent Crimes/Domestic Violence, which will be distributed to victims.
8. The Crime Prevention Unit will print and distribute 5,000 copies of a rape prevention booklet.
9. The Crime Prevention Unit will produce 3 programmed texts to train merchants and employees to prevent and detect shoplifting, forgery of checks and credit cards, and theft.
10. The Crime Prevention Unit will conduct ten roll-call training sessions for patrol officers, each quarter of the grant period.

Special strategies to accomplish these objectives include volunteer training in group dynamics and communication skills, fire and earthquake protection as it relates to Crime Prevention. Also, computer generated reports will be mailed to contact people for each block group. These crime reports are a result of editing Berkeley Police Department's Daily Bulletin, and will include crime data appropriate to neighborhood concerns.

PROJECT SUMMARY

COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

Grant Award: \$58,770

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$65,300

BACKGROUND:

Contra Costa County, part of the greater San Francisco bay area, has a population of 660,900. This number reflects a dramatic increase in population during the last twelve years. There is every reason to believe that significant growth will continue, particularly since several major corporations have announced that this county will be their home within the immediate future.

Rapid growth often overrides previous attempts to saturate an area with specialized information, such as, community crime prevention. With the influx of new families and individuals, there is a need to renew informational efforts, increase neighborhood awareness, and to incorporate new residents, including youth, in a sound supportive community structure. Also, growth has brought on a multitude of community problems including lack of adequate housing, overcrowded service facilities, new crime problems, including juvenile crime, need for increased law enforcement capabilities and many more.

Within the more general population growth, there has been a considerable rise in population of persons 55 years of age or older residing in Contra Costa County. In 1975 approximately 16.6% of the county's population was 55 or older; whereas the total for 1980 is 125,705 or 19.3% of the total population. Population trends indicate that there is every reason to believe that the aging population will continue to increase dramatically.

Statistics indicate that the crime problem is a legitimate cause for concern in this county. Last year, 1980, represented a ten year peak for reported major crime, both against persons and against property. Despite year-to-year fluctuation, the overall number of major crimes reported in the county has increased 60% since 1970 to a total of 27,934 in 1980; the crime rate per 100,000 population increased 36%. Over 85% of the major crimes reported are property offenses, with burglary the most frequently reported crime. There were 13,907 incidents of burglary in the County in 1980, the highest in the last ten years. Burglary rates have varied 5 to 10% a year since the early 1970's. Compared to 1970, crimes against persons rose 84%.

for a total of 3,931 offenses in 1980. This translates into a 56% increase in the rate of crimes against persons. All major person crimes except homicide rose dramatically last year. The greatest increase in frequency and rate was for robbery (up 34% in frequency, up 29% in rate.)

Since 1974, the Crime Prevention Committee of Contra Costa, a non-profit education organization, has provided community organization, citizen training, public information and crime prevention techniques services. The goals of the Committee have been to increase neighborhood awareness, increase the use of safety measures, reduce opportunities for crime, and assist in the reduction of crime.

However, the majority of the organizations taking part in the Committee's efforts are in middle class, moderate crime rate areas. High crime areas in Contra Costa County have not successfully adopted local crime prevention committees as have other moderate crime areas in the County. While successful in most other areas in developing and maintaining self-sustaining local crime prevention committees, efforts have not always been successful in high crime areas.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Contra Costa Community Crime Resistance Program project issued out of the Crime Prevention Committee of Contra Costa's goal of establishing and maintaining a Community Resource Training Center. This Center will:

1. Provide a continuous countywide resource of information and training on community crime prevention.
2. Offer a minimum of 8 training modules (during the first year) directed toward community involvement in crime prevention. Training modules are the actual topic areas designed to meet the need of an audience.
3. Conduct 20 training workshops within the first year of the Community Resource Training Center. ("Workshops" are the actual training. A module can be offered more than once, thus constituting a number of workshops).
4. Train a total of 200 citizens in community crime prevention techniques within the first year.
5. Train 15 law enforcement officers (one from each agency) in "Crime Prevention - Law Enforcement and the Community in Partnership".
6. Maintain an active roster of 200 citizen participants.
7. Of this total, 100 will be volunteer citizen participants newly recruited.

8. Volunteer citizen participants will help to develop 5 neighborhood committees themselves composed of new volunteer citizen participants.
9. Ten (10) volunteer citizen participants will be trained as workshop trainer/facilitators.
10. Volunteer citizen participants will assist with 20 workshops as trainer/facilitators.
11. Volunteer citizen participants will train 20 citizens for the speakers bureau.

A special strategy involves the use of the Community Resource Training Center which will operate as a major function of the Crime Prevention Committee of Contra Costa County under the direction of the Executive Director.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$14,197

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost \$14,197

BACKGROUND

Desert Hot Springs is located in the Coachella Valley in Riverside County just 5 miles north of Palm Springs.

The population of year round residents hovers around 7,000 with a winter tourist influx that nearly doubles the population. Approximately one half of the population are senior citizens. During the winter months the city population is approximately 3/4 senior citizen.

The city was incorporated in 1963 and has been under contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Office for police services until January 1 of this year. The city formed its own police department which became operational on January 1, 1982.

The major reason for forming their own police department was the lack of local law enforcement efforts. The large senior citizen population had been victimized by a largely transient criminal element. Burglary of the senior citizens homes and the homes of absentee owners was a major concern.

During the first 2 months of operation the new police department had a significant impact on the crime rate. This was brought about mainly by high visibility patrol and the solicitation of the general community to become involved in protecting their own neighborhoods by calling the police whenever they saw something suspicious.

The last month of operation under the Sheriff's Department in December showed a total of 36 burglaries. In January the new police department reduced the burglary rate to 16 and in February to 11. These reductions can be tied directly to citizen involvement.

Because of the transient nature of the criminal element, the large population of easily victimized senior citizens, and the success of an informal citizen participation program, it is felt the time is ideal for a good community crime resistance program.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Desert Hot Springs Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. Hold monthly formal crime prevention meetings at the DHS community center.
2. Conduct at least 24 smaller crime prevention meetings for private groups, civic organizations, and neighborhood groups.
3. Conduct at least 125 residential security inspections.
4. Conduct a minimum of 100 commercial security inspections.
5. Recruit and train at least 25 volunteers to assist in various aspects of the crime prevention program.

A special strategy involves the writing of a weekly local newspaper column on crime prevention.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF FRESNO

Grant Award: \$125,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$138,889

BACKGROUND

The City of Fresno is a central urban city which services a number of rural, satellite communities. Fresno's population has risen in 1980 from 215,396 to 230,300. The population for the County of Fresno in 1980 was 507,000. According to the Fresno-Mader Area Agency on Aging, there are approximately 80,100 senior citizens in the County of Fresno, of which 36,000 live within the City of Fresno. Fresno is the nucleus of the San Joaquin Valley--one of the largest agricultural centers in the world. Because it is such, thousands of individuals are attracted to the central valley for employment. Employment, consequently, translates into the need for housing, health services, education, and social services, as well as recreational needs. The Fresno Police Department does not distinguish between city and county or out-of-county residents in many cases. If, for example, a crime occurs in the city, regardless of whether the victim resides in the city or other jurisdiction, the Fresno Police Department responds to the victim's request for police service.

The rates for the seven major crimes reported in 1980 were as follows:

Murder.....49	Burglary.....6,922
Rape.....193	Larceny.....13,341
Robbery.....1,232	Auto Theft.....2,174
	Assault.....895

The Fresno Police Department has in past years instituted, sponsored or participated in a Community Watch Program, Operation Stay in School (OSIS), a Police Probation Team, Police Chaplain Program, a sexual assault program, as well as other community oriented, crime prevention programs.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following objectives will lead to the goal of the Fresno Community Crime Resistance Program project, which is to increase cooperation between the Department and the community.

1. To enhance citizen volunteer involvement in efforts to combat crime and related problems by doubling the number of Neighborhood Watch Groups from 649 to 1,298 within the City of Fresno during the grant year.

2. To train all field police officers and CSOs on various techniques available which will reduce the citizen's possibility of being victimized, especially during the grant year. This represents 256 officers.
3. To do 300 business inspections.
4. To do 4 area-wide workshops (1 per area) to address crimes against the elderly and present prevention techniques.
5. To do 25 crime prevention presentations on senior citizen crimes to senior citizens residing at senior citizen residence complexes. (10 complexes)
6. To increase the agency's effectiveness in dealing with domestic violence by training all field police officers on domestic violence and referral services available to handle domestic violence victims. This represents 256 officers.

Special strategies meant to aid in the accomplishment of these objectives include targeting of areas for intensive crime prevention efforts, identification and use of neighborhood service centers, and targeting of senior citizen high density residential areas and the provision of senior workshops.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF HAWTHORNE

Grant Award: \$50,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$56,725

BACKGROUND

The City of Hawthorne, part of the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, has a population of 56,100. Of this population approximately 9,500 are 55 years of age or older.

The most frequent Part 1 crimes reported during 1980 were burglary-1,558, Robbery-602, and Rape-57.

The Hawthorne Police Department began the Neighborhood Watch Program in Spring 1980. The concept was, and is simple: to have each group conduct a monthly meeting, with a designated police officer there as the police department representative. Since then there has been no formal advertising, and groups have formed by word of mouth or referral.

There are now 150+ block groups formed, consisting of 5,000+ members. Additional groups are organizing on a weekly basis.

Officers working in the program have developed standard lesson plans for meetings that include home security, anti-victimization, consumer fraud, youth gangs and traffic safety. The program has also included presentations by officers assigned to the many different functions in the Hawthorne Police Department, such as K-9, driving under the influence team, child abuse, forgery and sexual assault.

Local groups which have taken part in crime prevention activities include the Police Explorer Post, Hawthorne Rape Crisis Center, Hawthorne Fire Department, Hawthorne Parks and Recreation Department, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, the local Chamber of Commerce, and Northrop Aviation Corporation.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Hawthorne Community Crime Resistance Program are as follows:

1. Double the number of citizens in Neighborhood Watch Program to 10,000 people.
2. Implement Business Watch Program already developed by distributing door to door, to all the 1,800 businesses in the City, our robbery kits and by having in 1982, 6 Business Watch Seminars which will focus on general loss prevention, fraud and robbery prevention.
3. To increase use of the media in educating the public in areas of crime prevention by use of a billboard with one crime prevention message and twelve news media articles on crime prevention by December, 1982.
4. To encourage the elementary age children in the community to be involved in crime prevention we will be presenting to every kindergarden through third grade class in the City crime prevention programs through the use of puppet shows and "Gabby", our talking police car. We will be distributing to each child a coloring book, "Gabby" poster, and a Junior Policeman Badge.
5. To conduct 2 safety awareness presentations to each of the 7 senior citizen groups that meet in our City.

A special strategy of the program involves a close working relationship with the Department's Crime Analysis Unit. The C.A.U. will serve as an information apparatus to Neighborhood and Business Watch groups, with special attention directed to the target crimes of robbery and burglary. Other techniques likely to be involved include directed patrol, tactical action plans and investigations/case management. Also, the Department is currently developing an Automated Information System that will have extensive crime analysis capability. It will also have a Community Relations module that will index all Neighborhood and Business Watch members by name, address and ID number.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF IMPERIAL BEACH

Grant Award: \$16,680

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$18,530

BACKGROUND

The City of Imperial Beach is a residential community of 22,500 people located 2 miles south of San Diego. This city is the most southwestern community in the continental United States serving as a host to thousands of tourists. Because of the large number of out-of-towners visiting Imperial Beach, it is an extremely difficult job for the Imperial Beach Police Department to respond to all the emergency calls they receive, maintain order among crowds, as well as protect the permanent residents of Imperial Beach and their property.

The loss of personal property through burglary and theft has become an increasingly common occurrence in Imperial Beach, and is a growing problem. In 1980 alone, there were 512 burglaries reported within the City and 682 reported cases of theft. These two types of crimes accounted for slightly over 70 percent of all the crimes reported during 1980 and occurred at an annual rate of three incidents per day.

In a city which is almost totally residential and dependent upon meeting the recreational needs of tourists, it is virtually impossible for the police, alone, to significantly reduce the incidences of this type of crime. As a result, in the fall of 1981, the Imperial Beach Police Department assigned a patrol officer the additional duty of developing and organizing a resident-based crime prevention program to focus on reducing burglary and theft. In September of 1981 the Imperial Beach Police Department sponsored its first community anti-crime program. Since that time the Department has organized 15 Neighborhood Watch programs, expanded the first-aid training and rape prevention programs, and created a crime prevention information lecture series where ex-convicts explain to residents and businessmen how crimes are typically committed.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Imperial Beach Community Crime Resistance Program project are as follows:

1. Organize neighborhood watch groups with designated Block Captains and Block Parents for fifty percent (150) of all city blocks during the twelve month grant period.

2. Achieve a fifty percent participation rate (1,250 residents) of 80 organized neighborhoods.
3. Offer free home security inspections for 1,250 members of organized neighborhood watch programs.
4. Offer free home security inspections and installation of peep-holes and dead-bolt locks for 150 elderly and handicapped residents of Imperial Beach referred by the Senior Citizen's Center.
5. Recruit and train 50 volunteers to assist in implementation of Crime Watch.
6. Recruit and train 20 volunteers to work in the home security program.
7. Conduct 625 home security inspections.
8. Provide engravers for 500 households to mark personal property.
9. Recruit and train 5 volunteers to make 12 presentations to senior groups. It is estimated at least 150 seniors will receive educational information on these presentations.

With the exception of the Project Director position and a clerical Program Coordinator position, all crime prevention programs will be staffed entirely by community volunteers recruited and trained by the Imperial Beach Police Department. A Neighborhood Crime Resistance Committee will be formed, consisting of Neighborhood Watch Block Captains, the Community Crime Prevention Project Director, the Project Coordinator, and the Director of the Imperial Beach Senior Citizens Center. All activities performed by the three City departments (police, planning, and public works) which affect public safety will also be discussed in this committee. Suggestions from residents concerning improved neighborhood security will also be brought to the attention of City and Police officials through this committee. Also, this Committee will participate in an Advisory Committee to the City Council advising them as to those areas of Imperial Beach best suited for crime resistance efforts.

PROJECT SUMMARY

COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

Grant Award: \$45,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$50,000

BACKGROUND

Imperial County, the ninth largest county in California, is located in the extreme South-Eastern portion of the state. It covers 4,507 square miles and is located in an area which is surrounded by two major counties, San Diego and Riverside, the state of Arizona to the East, and the Republic of Mexico to the South.

The total population of the county, for 1980 was 91,874. Sixteen thousand four-hundred sixty (16,460) or 18% are 55 years and older; 62% are Hispanic. The county has an average unemployment rate of 29% and is suffering a high crime rate. Contributing factors to the high crime rate are:

1. Three (3) major highways intercepts the county. Interstate 8 runs east and west, linking San Diego with Yuma, Arizona. Highways 86 and 111 run north and south, linking the Republic of Mexico with Los Angeles and points north.
2. Approximately 12,000 migrant workers and their families move into Imperial County from September through May, due to seasonal agricultural harvesting.
3. The neighboring city of Mexicali, population 700,000 which joins the Imperial County at the US-Mexican Border, is also a contributing factor towards the increasing crime rate in Imperial County. Over 1,500,000 people cross this border each month, making it possible for stolen property to be sold, in another country, before law enforcement agencies are able to intervene.

Imperial County ranks, in the crime ratings of California, 99th.

The Imperial County Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention Bureau was formed in January, 1979. The Bureau had been working in the schools throughout Imperial County presenting various Awareness Programs to the students, ranging from pre-school through Junior College. Throughout its existence, the Crime Prevention Bureau has found it advantageous to involve citizens in an effort to promote better community relations and to help deter the problem of criminal activity.

The implementing organization, for the extension of Neighborhood Watch activities in Imperial County, Crime-Stoppers, Inc., was formed in January 1981 and is a non-profit organization receiving no outside funding. Crime-Stoppers is to provide an anonymous hotline to the citizens of Imperial County, through which information is given directly to trained personnel. It is then recorded and forwarded to the proper departments or agencies for review and investigation. A reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of felons. These monies are obtained through donations from concerned citizens of Imperial County.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Imperial County Community Crime Resistance Program:

1. Thirty-two (32) Elementary Schools with 12,337 students, 7 Junior High Schools with 3,311 students, 7 High Schools with 6,380 students and 1 Junior College with 6,000 students are projected to be contacted by members of the Crime Prevention Bureau.

2. A special educational program focused towards the elderly in Crime Prevention measures in which they themselves can be made aware of and individually expedite. Subjects to be covered shall be Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, Home Security Checks, Bunco, Fraud and Rape Prevention.

Sixteen thousand four-hundred sixty (16,460) senior citizens are located within Imperial County. It is projected that 50% will be contacted by telephone to arrange a group meeting. At that time, names and addresses shall be gathered and appointments made to conduct Home Security Checks and to engrave the homeowners personal property with their California Drivers License number.

3. Awareness presentations will be arranged on "How to handle the elderly victims of crime", to approximately 120 law enforcement officers from 7 city police departments as well as 128 sworn deputy sheriffs. Sixteen (16) group sessions shall be scheduled with the various law enforcement agencies throughout the project period.
4. Crime-Stoppers, Inc., shall recruit 3 personnel and the Sheriff's Office Crime Prevention Bureau shall provide training for them to conduct Neighborhood Watch Presentations in the private home settings, conduct Home Security Inspections, and the Identification of personal property with their California Drivers license number and the conducting of Business Security Inspections.

Project staff will conduct:

- 156 - Neighborhood Watch Presentations
- 520 - Home Security Inspections and physically engrave the homeowners personal property
- 104 - Business Security Inspections

5. Crime-Stoppers, Inc., will carry-out 520 Rape Prevention presentations to 77 Women's Clubs, 22 Senior Citizen Groups and 16 schools.

Special strategies to accomplish the project's objectives include junior and high school criminal justice awareness programs, liaison between local social service agencies and the area's youth, and the development of a heightened awareness of the needs of elderly victims among local law enforcement personnel.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Grant Award: \$125,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$138,889

BACKGROUND

The City of Los Angeles represents the largest urban center within the County of Los Angeles and State of California, with a total population of 2,966,358. The City of Los Angeles accounts for 40% of the County's total population, and 43.6 percent of the County's reported Crime Index Offenses.

Statewide, the City of Los Angeles accounts for 12.4 percent of the population, and 18.8 percent of the Total Part I Crimes.

An analysis of Part I total crimes for the City, shows a 16.8 percent increase from 1979 to 1981, as follows:

TOTAL PART I CRIMES

1979	235,980
1980	266,683
1981	275,700

For 1980, burglary accounts for 29.2 percent of the City's Total Part I Crimes, with reported burglaries numbering 86,525.

The foundation of the City's crime prevention efforts has been centered around the LAPD's Neighborhood Watch program. The program was pioneered by the Department to educate the residents of the community as to their responsibility and role in the prevention of crime and to encourage them to take measures to prevent crime. The program calls upon citizens to assist the police in organizing the community into a cohesive unit. Neighborhood Watch involves a citizen inviting neighbors to meet with area officers to discuss crime problems. The officers, with the aid of the Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteers supply crime information and instruct the group in crime prevention on various crime problems. To augment the discussion, slide-tape

presentations and several films on a variety of subjects are available. Continuation and success of the contact requires the participation of a Block Captain, who acts as a liaison between the residents and officers assigned to the area. Officers pass along crime prevention tips and information on such matters as wanted suspects and vehicles. This liaison is maintained on an informal daily basis within the framework of the Neighborhood Watch group. Public service announcements, coupled with billboards and posters, coupled with billboards and posters, as well as the Neighborhood Watch program and officers' talks with burglary victims, have been effective methods of advertising the program.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the City of Los Angeles Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. Recruitment and Training of Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteers to conduct crime prevention tasks in the 6 target areas.
2. Organization of at least 50 Block Clubs in each of the 6 targeted areas.
3. A 1% reduction in residential burglaries in each of the 6 targeted areas.
4. Provide to the business community information on commercial security and locking devices, conducting security surveys and conducting at least 50 crime prevention presentations.
5. A 1% reduction in the amount of business burglaries in the 6 targeted areas of the City.

Special strategies to be employed in order to achieve these objectives include:

- Contracting with four community-based organizations to implement the program.
- Targeting geographical areas on the basis of crime analysis information.
- Audio visual presentations at trade schools.

PROJECT SUMMARY

COUNTY OF MARIN

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$19,067

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$19,067

BACKGROUND

Marin County is located in the northern portion of the San Francisco Bay Area. It consists of 11 incorporated cities, 18 unincorporated communities and one police district. It has a population of approximately 225,000 persons, and covers approximately 500 square miles.

Although Marin County has fewer residents than its neighbors, San Francisco and Alameda counties, Marin is subject to a large transient population from these counties. This overflow from neighboring counties, coupled with Marin County's reputation for affluence, results in high residential as well as high commercial burglary rates.

The Marin County Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention Unit consists of one full-time sworn deputy, assisted by part-time volunteer aides. One goal of the Marin County Community Crime Resistance Program project is to develop greater volunteer participation through an inter-jurisdictional system of governmental agencies, business and social service organizations and citizens groups.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Marin County Community Crime Resistance Program are as follows:

Objective 1:

Establish an incorporated, non-profit organization composed of representatives from homeowners associations, businesses and social service groups within the jurisdiction of the Marin County Sheriff's Office.

Objective 2:

Train members of this organization to identify community crime problems and to increase public awareness of crime and the steps which can be taken to assist in prevention.

Objective 3:

Distribute a weekly information bulletin to approximately 1,080 households via Block Captains in each of 54 homeowners associations (54 associations x 20 households = 1,080).

Objective 4:

Recruit and train 12 new Block Captains and conduct at least one Neighborhood Watch meeting in conjunction with each of the 12 Captains.

Objective 5:

Conduct a minimum of 100 home security inspections on a request basis.

The following special strategies will be used to achieve these objectives:

The Marin County Sheriff's Office will have the deputy assigned to the Crime Prevention Unit contact all homeowners association, businesses and social service groups to inform them of the opportunity to incorporate as a crime prevention organization. He will arrange for legal counsel to assist in the incorporation, by-laws and filing of appropriate fees. Marin County Sheriffs Office is the current recipient of a Career Criminal Apprehension Program grant. In the past a joint effort has been made to direct Crime Prevention activities to a high crime location. This has included leafletting cars in commuter parking lots, which have been hit by auto burglaries and targeting of certain areas for distribution of crime prevention information packets. It is anticipated that this type of cooperative effort will continue in the future, and be enhanced by the addition of the automated crime analysis system.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF MENLO PARK

Grant Award: \$30,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$33,350

BACKGROUND

The City of Menlo Park has a population of 26,000 with a racial makeup of 78 percent Caucasian, 20 percent Black, and 2 percent other minorities. The City ranges from simple family residences to multi-residences, to a large commercial area, to a heavy to medium industrial park. The City has a minority population, which is isolated from the remainder of the City, in that it is bordered by a freeway to the West, State Highway to the South and virtually open bayland to the North and East. The Menlo Park Police Department is a full service Police Department emphasizing preventive techniques rather than reactionary programs and currently has two full time crime prevention officers and a full series of crime prevention programs.

The target area chosen for crime resistance efforts is the Belle Haven section of East Menlo Park. It is approximately two square miles in area, and has a population of approximately 4,900. The population consists of 90 percent Black, 8 percent Spanish-speaking, and 2 percent White. The family income is below that of anywhere in San Mateo County except for East Palo Alto. Thirty percent of the families live below the poverty level set by the Federal Government and 50 percent are receiving public assistance. Fifty percent of the working force is presently unemployed and most of the working force are unskilled persons. During 1980, Menlo Park accounted for 563 reported burglaries.

The reasons for choosing the Belle Haven area as the project's target area are:

- It has the highest crime rate for assaults against persons and property thefts anywhere in San Mateo County and is located next to East Palo Alto which has identical characteristics.
- The area is of a manageable size so that the ability of the Menlo Park Police Department to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the members of the community in a combined program of crime prevention can be tested adequately.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Menlo Park Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. To conduct, within the target area, a minimum of 250 residential security surveys.
2. Conduct a minimum of 30 commercial security surveys within the target area.
3. Provide crime prevention information to at least 50 meetings during the year within the target area. This will include such things as Homeowners' Associations, church groups, civic organizations, etc.
4. Establish a minimum of 20 Neighborhood Watch groups within the target area.
5. Give at least 30 classroom presentations on crime prevention covering such topics as vandalism, shoplifting, bike safety/security, and juvenile law.
6. Recruit and train a minimum of 20 volunteers from within the target area of the community.
7. Increase cooperation among the residents of East Menlo Park and the Menlo Park Police Department.

A special strategy to achieve project objectives includes the use of the Belle Haven Community Center; talking to civic groups that hold meetings there and frequent that building.

The project assumes that many more citizens would like to contact the police for assistance if they had confidence in obtaining assistance in solving the vast crime problem. An additional assumption is that many people are reluctant to contact the police for help because they fear that their past police contacts will be detrimental to the present situation. Through the use of volunteers, the project will reach out into the community and endeavor to dispel these incorrect reactions. Through the use of such an approach the project anticipates that it will be better able to provide information and counseling services to the residents of the target area.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF MODESTO

Grant Award: \$48,207

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$53,543

BACKGROUND

The City of Modesto is the largest city in Stanislaus County encompassing an area of 27.9 square miles, with a population of 110,916 as of October 1, 1981. From 1974 to 1980 the population has increased 30%, while crime and victimization rates have increased sharply in six of the seven major felony offense categories:

	1974 Index Per 1974 100,000		1980 Index Per 1980 100,000		% Change 1974-1980
Homicide		0	15	14.2	-----
Forcible Rape	26	32.1	63	64.2	*100%
Aggravated Assault	226	279.0	450	424.5	* 52%
Robbery	119	147.0	172	162.3	* 10%
Burglary	1,636	2,019.8	2,205	2,080.2	*
Grand Theft	2,081	2,569.1	1,215	1,146.2	- 55%
Auto Theft	350	432.1	466	439.6	+ 02%
TOTAL	4,438		4,591		

Further, the City of Modesto is rated number 172 of 480 cities and counties listed in the 1980 Crime and Population Data for California Law Enforcement Agencies.

The City of Modesto has attempted to confront these crime problems through innovative, ongoing Crime Prevention Programs, available to the citizens of the community. These programs have been undertaken as manpower constraints allow. During 1979 alone, Modesto Police Department personnel made 187 public presentations to an estimated 18,539 people regarding crime prevention. During 1980 and 1981 presentations increased only 1%, due to manpower and deployment limitations. Other strategies carried out by the Modesto Police Department include Operation I.D., Neighborhood Watch, citizen ride-alongs, mobile crime prevention displays, block parent programs, the Radio Emergency Action Communication Team (R.E.A.C.T.), and a

working relationship with Modesto's C-CAP crime analysis unit. What has been lacking is coordination between these activities. The goal of Modesto's Community Crime Resistance Program project is to provide effective coordination between activities, as well as to expand current program operations.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Modesto Community Crime Resistance Program project:

- 1. Increase by 30% the number of people contacted by the Modesto Police Department through public speeches, and specifically the Crime Prevention Display Trailer, during the first year of the grant as compared to the previous 12-month period.

BASE YEAR DATA	GOAL
3/81 - 2/82 8,252	5/82 - 4/83 10,728

- 2. Publish a monthly newsletter, commencing in May of 1982 (the first grant project month), regarding Neighborhood Watch. This newsletter will be distributed to the volunteer area coordinators of Neighborhood Watch groups. Therefore, there will be twelve newsletters for the twelve month grant project duration. The newsletter will provide general information on crime prevention and some specific information on current crime trends.
- 3. Conduct 10 Neighborhood Watch meetings each month for a total of 120 meetings for the grant project year.
- 4. Conduct 10 residential security inspections per month for a total of 120 inspections for the grant project year.
- 5. Reduce by 50% the rate of increase of residential and commercial burglary for the grant project year as compared to the previous 12 month period.

BASE YEAR DATA	GOAL
Rate of increase in burglary 3/80 - 2/81 2,363 burglaries	
to	
3/81 - 2/82 2,876 burglaries 22% increase	5/82 - 4/83 Reduce to 11% increase or 3,192

- 6. Conduct 3 seminars for seniors 55 years of age or older to provide educational materials and present crime prevention techniques. It is anticipated that 200 seniors will receive information in the three seminars.

Special Strategies include the use of a mobile crime prevention trailer for use in target areas, and coordination with the C-CAP program in the identification and analysis of crime trends.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF OJAI

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$14,089

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$14,089

BACKGROUND

The City of Ojai and surrounding unincorporated County of Ventura has been experiencing a drastic increase in property crimes, particularly in the area of residential burglaries.

This program is designed to assist the Ventura County Sheriff's Department in its efforts to meet the obvious goal of, at the minimum, stemming the rate of increase, 58% from 1979 through 1981 - and more optimistically to reduce the overall burglary rate.

Due to limited budgets the City of Ojai and the County of Ventura have been unable to support a funded Crime Prevention Officer to disseminate crime prevention information throughout the community. Prior to the start of the Ojai Valley Volunteer Patrol (OVVP) crime prevention programs were extremely fragmented and required removing a sworn officer from his or her beat to address various citizen groups. There was no coordinated effort to reduce the alarming increase in residential burglary through accepted prevention techniques.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Ojai Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. Vacation House Checks: The OVVP Program will conduct "vacation house checks" on 200 residences during the grant funding period. Members will physically inspect each residence on a daily basis while the occupant is away for extended periods of time. Prior to the resident leaving, volunteers will offer to conduct a home security survey and provide the homeowner with appropriate crime prevention material.

2. Neighborhood Watch: OVVP members will conduct 15 Neighborhood Watch Programs throughout the greater Ojai Valley during the grant funding period. Members will provide neighborhood watch participants with all related printed material, show the neighborhood watch film and make materials available for participants to properly mark and record serial numbers of all valuable property.
3. Crime Prevention Presentations: Members of the OVVP will present twelve (12) Crime Prevention Programs to local service and civic groups throughout the Ojai Valley. Programs will include the showing of an appropriate crime prevention film, distribution of printed crime prevention material and a display of recommended locking devices. Members will also operate a booth at the Ventura County Fair to explain the Ojai Valley Volunteer Patrol and distribute crime prevention material.
4. Business Security Checks: Members of the OVVP will devote 10 hours per week to foot patrol of the Ojai Valley's central business districts. Members will offer crime prevention tips to businesses and obtain current emergency contact information from each business which will be filed and maintained in the Sheriff's Dispatch Center.

Special strategies to accomplish these objectives include:

Volunteers: Each new volunteer will be subject to a background check and driving record check by the Ventura County Sheriff's Personnel Division. After the clearance, each new member will receive 24 hours of training in the following areas: conducting home security surveys; defensive driving, use of 2-way radio, first aid and department orientation. All training will be conducted by Sheriff's personnel assigned to the Ojai Valley Sub-station.

Contributions: Members of the existing patrol and Sheriff's Deputies will solicit funding from various civic groups to provide incidental expenses, i.e., uniforms, patches and hats for new members. The County of Ventura has agreed to continue to fund the maintenance and mileage costs for both patrol vehicles. The City of Ojai will continue to provide office space, telephones and clerical support necessary to expand the program.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF PALMDALE

Grant Award: \$30,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$33,333

BACKGROUND

The City of Palmdale is part of the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The population of Palmdale is approximately 13,000 with 3,200 of that population 55 years of age or older.

Palmdale ranks 56th in the State with respect to major felony offenses. In particular, one out of every 3 citizens in Palmdale has been affected by a burglary or grand theft.

The City of Palmdale has been in the process of conducting a Crime Prevention Neighborhood Watch Program initiated in November. This was the first effort of this type in Palmdale's history. However, because of lack of sufficient funds to cover the cost for Sheriff services, the current program is constrained to four hours a month of crime prevention activity. According to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, this was not a sufficient amount of time to be effective.

Other crime prevention efforts in neighboring cities have shown that this type of program is very effective in this area. A small scale crime prevention program was initiated in the City of Lancaster, eight miles to the North. Since the completion of this program in May of 1981, not a single burglary has been reported from the targeted area. Further details of this related program will be furnished upon request.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the City of Palmdale Community Crime Resistance Program project's objectives.

1. Recruit a total of 20 volunteer Explorer Scouts through the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

2. Recruit 1 Block Captain for each Neighborhood Watch area established in Palmdale.
3. Conduct 2 Neighborhood Watch Meetings each month.
4. Conduct at least 2 Home Security Checks each month.
5. Make 2 Operation Identification presentations each month.
6. Make at least 2 Home Security Equipment Familiarization presentations each month.

Home Security Equipment Familiarization is the in-home presentation and/or explanation of various Home Security Equipment options such as take-out locks, alarms, safety lighting and electronic devices. This presentation will be made in conjunction with Neighborhood Watch Meetings.

7. Conduct 2 Vial of Life presentations each month.
8. Conduct 2 business security meetings each month.
9. Have at least 2 City residents participate in the Ride-along Program each month.

Special strategies include liaison with a local media alert system, developed to aid elderly victims of crime, and a citizen "ride-along" component.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF PALO ALTO

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$20,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$20,000

BACKGROUND

The City of Palo Alto has an estimated resident population of 55,200 and an overall, daytime population of approximately 100,000. With 26 square miles within its boundaries, the majority of the population resides within a 13 square mile radius.

As of 1975, 21% (11,650) of Palo Alto's population was 55 years or older, a ratio of 1 to 4.8 of the total population. Demographic analysis indicates that 17.8% of the elderly population is concentrated in the downtown area (reporting District #2), with City sponsored walk-in services located here.

Crime statistics for the seven major felony offenses are summarized as follows:

Offense	FY76/77	FY80/81	%Change	1981 Rate per 100,000
Homicide	0	1	N/A	1.8
Forcible Rape	15	29	+93%	52.5
Assault	43	50	+16%	90.6
Robbery	101	135	+34%	244.6
Burglary	892	1,314	+47%	2,380.4
Grand Theft	1,711	2,585	+51%	4,683.1
Auto Theft	167	258	+54%	467.4
TOTAL	2,929	4,372	+49%	7,920.3

Palo Alto ranks in the top twentieth percentile of reported crime and population comparisons (90 out of 450 jurisdictions.)

Between 1974 and 1977, the seven major offenses reported above, with the exception of robbery, decreased by 14 percent. In the same period (1974-1977), the crime prevention unit consisted of 1 lieutenant, 2 sworn officers, 5 non-sworn community service officers and 1 clerical support position. During the period 1977 to 1981 the program was reduced to three positions as a result of budgetary restraints. Since 1977, all of the seven major crimes have continued to rise. While many factors may be responsible, burglary offenses for the years 1975-1978 dipped significantly when a fully operational crime prevention program sought to heighten the awareness and reduce the vulnerability of the community through neighborhood meetings, home security inspections and self-protection seminars. At the conclusion of fiscal year 1980-81, major offenses had increased by 49 percent over the 1976-77 period.

In July of 1982, the Palo Alto City Council, in recognition of the need for crime prevention, authorized an expansion of the existing crime prevention program from one sworn and two community service officers to a total of five sworn, four community service officers and two secretaries. Of those five sworn positions, one was for a manager, another a supervisor and the remaining three officer positions specialized in developing and implementing programs for senior citizens, women, commercial crime prevention, architectural review and building ordinance development, and crime analysis. The four community service officers focused their efforts on developing neighborhood watch programs and residential security inspections.

The problem now presented to Palo Alto is how to organize, centralize and then disseminate their services. At present, the project is utilizing the police station as their operational base but this only promotes a "police program" image, with the community viewed as "passive recipients" of crime prevention services.

However, the project wishes to refocus this image by forming a coalition of volunteers who would be responsible for their own organizing efforts. The project also wishes to centrally locate the community crime prevention efforts, with the intent of creating a center whereby residents, as well as community organizations, can come to organize themselves and administer their own neighborhood crime prevention programs.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Palo Alto Community Crime Resistance Program project are as follows:

1. To staff and manage a community crime prevention center, open to the public a minimum of 35 hours per week.
2. To recruit and train 15 volunteers to assist at the center.

3. To initiate and complete 25 neighborhood watch meetings in the target area (reporting District #2).
4. To complete 100 home security inspections in the target area (reporting District #2).
5. To distribute Operation I.D. engravers and information to a minimum of 250 residences and businesses in the target area (reporting District #2).
6. To complete 25 commercial security inspections in the target area (reporting District #2).
7. To conduct safety awareness workshops for senior citizens living in the target area (reporting District #2), with at least 200 participants.
8. To conduct women's safety awareness workshops for women working or living in the target area (reporting District #2), focusing on sexual assault and domestic violence, with at least 200 participants.
9. To publish and distribute a monthly community crime prevention newsletter to all residents involved in Neighborhood Watch in the target area (reporting District #2).
10. To publish and distribute a quarterly community crime prevention report to all 26,500 residences and commercial establishments.
11. To reduce burglaries in the target area (reporting District #2) by 5 percent.

Special strategies for achieving these objectives are as follows:

1. Target Area

A target area has been identified for purposes of focusing the efforts and objectives of the grant which includes 18% of Palo Alto's elderly citizens.

2. Community Crime Prevention Center

Approximately 500-600 square feet of retail type, store-front office space will be rented/leased in the downtown area. This area is within reporting District #2. This area has been selected because of the high pedestrian traffic, accessibility to public transportation, proximity to City Hall and proximity to the business community and Senior Center.

3. Women's Awareness

Through the proposed center, the project intends to expand the present women's awareness program by offering a series of classes in sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and burglary prevention. In conjunction with the neighboring city of Menlo Park, the project will host these classes and schedule them in the downtown area.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF PARAMOUNT

Grant Award: \$26,238

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$29,152

BACKGROUND

The City of Paramount has a population of 37,000 and is located within the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The population of Paramount is ethnically diverse, with a high concentration of Spanish speaking families.

In the last three years there has been a 40% increase in Part I crimes in the City of Paramount. Consequently, there is a need for more successful law enforcement coupled with greater citizen involvement in crime prevention.

The City of Paramount recognizes that effective crime prevention depends upon a high degree of citizen involvement and cooperation between the police and the public. Paramount has recently instituted the Paramount Crime Watch Program, hired a Public Safety Administrator to develop, coordinate, and administer community relations and crime prevention programs, has contracted for two special assignment officers from the Crime Prevention Unit of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and has hired a bilingual Neighborhood Counselor to discourage gang members.

PROJECT DESIGN

The Paramount Community Crime Resistance Program project intends to reduce the rate of increase in crime through achieving the following objectives:

1. To conduct 40 Neighborhood Watch meetings. In order to overcome public apathy and involve citizens in an active campaign of crime prevention, the crime prevention officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will conduct 40 Neighborhood Watch meetings during this project period.

2. To recruit 40 Block Watch Captains. In order to involve citizen volunteers to carry out local crime prevention efforts, the volunteer Block Captains will meet with Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention Unit and receive specific instructions for conducting home security inspections and Operation Identification. Block Captains will be recruited at the Neighborhood Watch meetings.
3. To conduct 45 Operation Identification Programs. In order to eliminate conditions that encourage criminal behavior and involve citizen volunteers in an active campaign of crime prevention. Block Captains will be instructed in the methods of operation identification. They will solicit citizens to participate in the program. Participation will be encouraged through discount certificates for security devices in cooperation with local merchants. Block Captains will then report the number and names of participants to the Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
4. To conduct 4 Senior Citizen Crime Watch Programs with 400 participants. In order to inform and educate senior citizens in crime prevention techniques, the Public Safety Administrator will conduct four Senior Citizens Watch meetings. Volunteers will be recruited to watch the area around the Senior Citizen Center and to report suspicious activities to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
5. To erect 4 crime prevention displays. In order to inform and educate the public and to involve citizens in an active campaign of crime prevention, the Public Safety Administrator will erect four crime prevention displays to be located in various public buildings throughout the City of Paramount. The displays will encourage citizen participation, give crime prevention information, and inform the public of law enforcement programs.
6. To distribute 250 Neighborhood Watch bumper stickers. In order to encourage citizen participation in an active campaign of crime prevention, 250 Neighborhood Watch bumper stickers will be distributed to citizens at Neighborhood Watch meetings by the Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

7. To erect 40 Neighborhood Watch and Senior Citizen Watch signs. In order to eliminate conditions that encourage criminal behavior and to involve citizen volunteers in crime prevention, the Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department will distribute 12" x 18" Crime Watch street signs to Block Captains. The Block Captains will erect the signs in their neighborhoods and will report back to the Crime Prevention Officers.
8. To distribute 500 Neighborhood Watch decals. In order to eliminate the conditions that encourage criminal behavior, 500 Neighborhood Watch decals 5-1/2" x 6" will be distributed by Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to Neighborhood Watch participants.
9. To prepare 12 reports for Law Enforcement Policy Makers. In order to provide Law Enforcement Policy Makers with briefings on crime trends and law enforcement operations in the community, the General Clerk will maintain statistical data which will be used by the Public Safety Administrator in completing the reports.
10. To distribute 1,000 crime prevention brochures. In order to eliminate the conditions that encourage criminal behavior and to involve citizens in an active campaign of crime prevention, 1000 crime prevention brochures will be distributed to Neighborhood Watch participants and Senior Citizen Crime Watch participants. These brochures will be distributed by the Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
11. To conduct four business Crime Watch meetings. In order to involve the business community in an active campaign of crime prevention, the Crime Prevention Officers of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will conduct four business Crime Watch Program meetings.

PROJECT SUMMARY
CITY OF SACRAMENTO

Grant Award: \$123,349

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$137,055

BACKGROUND

Since 1971, the Sacramento Police Department has been affected by a tremendous increase in crime and in citizen demands for service. Calls for service rose 41 percent between 1971 and 1980 and Part One offenses increased 159% . During this same period, from 1971 to 1980, the authorized sworn strength of the Sacramento Police Department shrank from 529 to 512 for a 2.3 percent decrease. In order to compensate for the increased workload and smaller staff, all avenues were explored and implemented to increase the available manpower to meet the community's needs. This was accomplished by decreasing the number of management and supervisory positions. Additionally, non-emergency tasks were assigned to auxiliary and support staff and non-essential tasks were totally eliminated or assumed by volunteers from the community. This "bare bones" approach has worked for the time being. However, there is every indication that crime and demand for services will continue to increase causing an already totally committed staff to increase their response time to calls for service and to decrease their ability to deal with the crime and social problems of the community.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the City of Sacramento Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. To expand the current Crime Alert Program. The project intends to commit 4 television stations, 5 radio stations and 2 major newspapers to three weekly airings of the following format:
 - a. Crime reenactments with the intent to find witnesses or citizens with knowledge about the responsible.
 - b. Wanted Persons, either named or unnamed, as criminal responsables that the police are looking for.

- c. Crime Pattern Notifications which identify areas of the city which are being exposed to criminal activity including M.O. and suspect description.
 - d. Crime Prevention Messages which identify particular crimes and how they can be prevented.
2. To increase the number of calls received on the 443-HELP telephone number and to improve the follow-up investigation of these pieces of information in a timely manner. The estimated increase is from 25 to 33 calls per month.
 3. To increase to an average of 5 per month, the number of cases solved on the basis of the 443-HELP media campaign.
 4. Increase the number of volunteers being utilized within the department from 16 to at least 30 within the first year.
 5. Train at least 5 volunteers to teach various aspects of crime prevention to the community.
 6. Recruit and train 10 volunteers to engrave valuables for at least 100 disabled and/or senior citizens within the Sacramento community.
 7. Establish 10 "Citizens on Patrol" groups, utilizing 50 volunteers.

Special strategies include an 8-5, Monday through Friday, Crime Alert Hotline, the following up of crime alert cases to special investigators, and the use of a Crime Alert Rewards Committee.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Grant Award: \$125,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$138,888

BACKGROUND

The City and County of San Francisco are faced with a three-fold crime problem: the rate for major crimes remains consistently high, the resources available to the San Francisco Police Department are diminishing, and citizen involvement in crime prevention activities is still not sufficient to offset either of the other factors. San Francisco's rate for major crimes in 1980, according to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, was nearly 7,000 incidents per 100,000 population (some 48,000 reported incidents in a population of 679,500). This rate placed San Francisco 38th statewide among all jurisdictions reporting. Among cities of 100,000 or more population, San Francisco ranked 8th. It is interesting to point out, however, that during the same year the San Francisco Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit reported 70,424 incidents, which would raise San Francisco's rate to 10,364 per 100,000 population.

There are a number of factors which can be said to exacerbate San Francisco's high crime rate: poverty, unemployment, substandard housing, apathy, distrust of the police, rising inflation, federal spending cutbacks, and Proposition 13 and its limiting effects on the financial base of local government.

Since 1975, S.A.F.E. has been involved with citizen safety; first with L.E.A.A., then through the Mayor's Office through Title II Public Works fund.

In responding to the needs of the community, San Francisco SAFE has employed a wide range of crime prevention programs, techniques, and services. Through block-club organizing, the major focus, SAFE's 800 block clubs have reached nearly 20,000 people. Through a combination of other services -- presentation at community meetings, service clubs, merchant associations, churches, schools and employers, together with door-to-door canvassing and leafletting -- SAFE has introduced the program to approximately 100,000 other San Franciscans.

In addition to target-hardening measures, Operation I.D., security surveys, and lock demonstrations -- SAFE organizers engage in neighborhood advocacy, assisting local citizens in solving immediate crime and crime-related problems. Among the types of problems encountered have been campaigns to put up a stop sign on a busy intersection, increase street lighting, a drive to refurbish a playground, neighborhood cleanups, a summer employment program for youth, and the Senior Escort and Outreach Program -- administered under the auspices of the SFPD's Crime Prevention Division and offering escort and crime prevention services to San Francisco's elderly. The Senior Escort Program was revitalized through SAFE's organizing in apartment buildings and senior centers in the Tenderloin, a high-crime area in downtown San Francisco.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the San Francisco S.A.F.E. Crime Resistance Program project:

Objective #1:

To conduct block meetings in San Francisco facilitating one to three on-going block club meetings per month, per employee in designated areas tailored to meeting unique needs of each neighborhood and to add at least one new block club per month per employee during the grant year.

Objective #1A:

To distribute a minimum of 900 SAFE block organizing decals to each participant in the block Club per quarter.

Objective #2:

To work with small businesses and community organizations in the areas of crime prevention by organizing and facilitating at least one seminar during the grant year or crime prevention meeting during the grant year for San Francisco businesses on topics such as robbery, shoplifting, bad checks, counterfeit money, security products, etc.

Objective #2A:

To develop at least one on-going business crime prevention organization in an area presently unorganized during the grant year.

Objective #3:

To conduct residential security surveys by evaluating the existing security of a minimum of 14 block club locations each quarter and prepare written recommendations for improvements as indicated during the grant year.

Objective #3A:

To conduct a minimum of ten security surveys of small businesses, presenting written findings and recommendations for improvement of security as indicates.

Objective #4:

To develop one San Francisco SAFE District Advisory Councils by the end of the grant year. District Advisory Councils are made up of local block club leaders. Meetings will facilitate identification of crime problems at the block and district and city-wide levels and the development of strategies for addressing those concerns.

Objective #5:

To provide instructions to a minimum of 20 block clubs during the grant year for properly engraving property with a California Drivers License number or identification number.

Objective #5A:

To distribute decals to a minimum of 20 block clubs per year upon completion of the engraving of property.

Objective #6:

To provide security and personal safety information for women and men by conducting at least one presentation twice during the grant year for groups up to 300 per session in the San Francisco community on personal safety techniques, including rape prevention, purse snatching presentations, etc.

Objective #7:

To conduct a minimum of one presentation twice during the contract year for groups up to 50 people on safety techniques for corporate workers, including on-the-job safety and an overview on SAFE block organizing.

Objective #8:

To provide home and street safety presentations to at least 25 school students by providing a minimum of five school presentations per quarter for 2 elementary, 1 middle school, 1 high school, 1 college and 1 adult school enrollees during the school year.

Objective #9:

To recruit and train approximately six student interns and professional volunteers to assist in implementing the crime resistance program.

Objective #9A:

To provide 3 training workshops during the grant year for SAFE volunteers in community organizing techniques.

Objective #10:

To provide SAFE overview presentations to a minimum of 10 neighborhood organizations, agencies and/or merchant groups per quarter for the purpose of introducing the SAFE Program and developing a network for the sponsorship of SAFE activities, in keeping with SAFE purposes.

Special strategies to achieve these objectives include:

Senior Forums:

Special presentations to existing or new Seniors' groups will highlight personal safety at home and on the streets (with emphasis on purse-snatching and strong-arm robbery) and alert Seniors against those bunco schemes frequently perpetrated against the elderly.

Safety Presentations for Women:

Such presentations will concern a variety of situations -- including those in the home, on the job, when traveling on public and private transport, at recreation -- and will be offered at places of employment, churches, schools community and service organizations, and, of course, at block clubs.

Police-Citizen Discussions:

Police and citizens need to come together to discuss misunderstandings and resolve differences. Through block-club meetings, special-subject mass meetings, and other community meetings, SAFE provides an on-going neutral forum for the exchange of ideas and views between citizens and law-enforcement personnel. Police officers attend block-club meetings to discuss target-hardening measures residents can take as well as to address specific citizen concerns. Dialogue between citizens and District Station Police Officers also provides the basis for effective, long-term and on-going communication.

PROJECT SUMMARY

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

Grant Award \$111,699

Grant Period: 6/1/82 - 5/31/83

Total Project Cost: \$124,110

BACKGROUND

San Mateo County encompasses 19 cities and an approximate area of 552 square miles. The population as of 1980 was 588,164 with approximately 136,000 persons 55 years of age or older, which represents 23 percent of the total population.

Reported crimes, including rape, burglary, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and property destruction, have increased rapidly in the last few years. The reasons for this increase include a large number of high school dropouts, unemployed youth, the rapid growth of the area, and a growing transient population from San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties. The largest increase in major offenses reported during this time is that of crimes against property, which increased 20 percent. A total of 22,886 major offenses were reported in San Mateo County in 1980 with a ratio of 3886.2 per 100,000 population. Of those major offenses, 20,467 were crimes against property.

The contractor for San Mateo's Community Crime Resistance Program grant is CAPTURE, INC. CAPTURE began operation in August, 1974 and was initially developed through the efforts of the Peninsula Crime Prevention Officers' Association (PCPOA) and sponsored by the San Mateo County Police Chiefs' Association. CAPTURE was also the first police-sponsored, countywide citizen crime prevention program in the country. The CAPTURE program was developed as a bridge for community/law enforcement cooperation in crime prevention programs in San Mateo County and continues to conduct its programs and activities in that spirit.

CAPTURE has developed and assisted neighborhood-based crime prevention groups by developing burglary prevention programs, senior citizen outreach and women's self-protection programs, educational programs on the criminal justice system; by publishing a wide variety of self-help pamphlets and brochures, neighborhood organizing and educating the public through presentations, special programs, and other activities. The 3 full-time staff members of CAPTURE have a total of over 15 years carrying out these activities. Finally, CAPTURE recently initiated the first accredited crime prevention course through Canada College.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the San Mateo County Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. To provide crime prevention training to 100-150 senior citizens.
2. To recruit 6-10 senior citizen volunteers to assist CAPTURE or other appropriate agencies in on-going crime prevention activities.
3. To provide crime prevention education to 500 grammar and middle school students.
4. Involve 500 households in Neighborhood Watch or Home Alert programs.
5. Involve 1,200 households in Operation Identification program.
6. Impact 4,000 residents with crime prevention awareness and information.

These objectives will be achieved through the following special strategies:

Senior Program:

This program will be a coordinated effort between CAPTURE, Inc., and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP). One part-time RSVP Volunteer Coordinator will be hired to be responsible for all volunteer recruitment aspects of this program. The Volunteer Coordinator will also utilize the services of one part-time RSVP Intern (a volunteer educated in gerontology studies with no hands-on experience) in the performance of the senior related activities.

Junior Crime Prevention Officer Program

The Junior Crime Prevention Officer Program allows students to receive on-hands training by providing home security inspections on their own homes. Engravers will be left at each school so students may borrow them for their parents' use. Teachers will be given a Junior Crime Prevention Teacher's Manual so they may become more knowledgeable on the subject and perhaps eventually implement the program with CAPTURE staff assistance.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SANTA ANA

Grant Award: \$ 75,267

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$ 83,630

BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Ana is the County Seat of Orange County. It is a large city with an official population of 210,000 people. With the daily influx of Federal, State and County employees and commuters from surrounding areas, the population swells to 300,000 or more. In addition to the official population and the daily influx of workers, it is estimated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Santa Ana has a population of 30,000 to 60,000 undocumented residents. The Orange County Area Agency on Aging estimates that 15% of Santa Ana's official population, or 31,500 persons, are 55 years of age or older.

Ten-thousand three hundred twenty-six (10,326) Part One Crimes were reported in Santa Ana during 1980. Six-thousand eighty-five (6,085) of these were for the crime of burglary. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics ranked Santa Ana 104th out of 480 recording jurisdictions for the commission of seven major offenses. Older persons constitute a highly vulnerable class of people with regard to crime. The City of Santa Ana has a large population of older persons, many of whom are on low fixed incomes. During a six-month period in 1981, approximately 547 crime reports were filed with the Santa Ana Police Department by persons 60 years of age or older. These crimes ranged from petty theft to rape and elderly abuse. Consequently, a major emphasis of Santa Ana's long established crime resistance program will be to recognize crimes against the elderly as a distinct category of criminal activity and to attempt to minimize its incidence.

A major portion of Santa Ana's past crime prevention efforts involves the Community Oriented Policing Association (C.O.P.). This association, which has developed into a nationally recognized community watch program, was begun in 1975 by the Santa Ana's citizens in response to the city's high crime rate. Since then, C.O.P. has become a non-profit corporation encompassing 800 Block Captains who in turn represent over 25,000 participants. In conjunction with the Santa Ana Police Department, C.O.P. works toward enhanced communication and effective anti-crime strategies.

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3 OF 4

PROJECT DESIGN

The goal of Santa Ana's Community Crime Resistance Program project is to give special attention to selected crime areas by carrying out the following objectives:

1. Establish a victim assistance service for elderly victims of crime and to contact 95% of all reported crime victims to provide assistance.
2. Develop a crime prevention program designed specifically for older persons. To conduct 20 crime prevention meetings with groups and organizations representing older persons.
3. Develop a victims workshop for elderly victims of crime and abuse, utilizing other community senior service programs. Conduct four workshops with increasing attendance in each subsequent one.
4. Complete and publish 2,000 community watch manuals for distribution to Block Captains. This will facilitate presentation on necessary training, community resources and crime prevention techniques.
5. Training of 500 Block Captains in community watch recruiting, crime prevention, use of new manual as a community resource and the Block Captain's role in the community.
6. Selection and training of 20 volunteer Block Captains for community watch recruitment efforts throughout the city. Special attention will be directed to high crime neighborhoods as designated by the Santa Ana Police Department's Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C.C.A.P.).
7. To achieve a 15 percent increase in community watch Block Captains with special attention directed towards high crime neighborhoods.

The following special strategies will be used to achieve the stated objectives:

The project will provide victim assistance to elderly victims reported to the Santa Ana Police Department utilizing a trained person of the same age group in the position of Victim Service Specialist.

Also, the project will establish a records system to maintain statistics on crimes committed against older persons for future development of crime prevention programs and to direct current program efforts toward problem areas.

Finally, the project will establish a liaison with the Santa Ana Police Department's Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C.C.A.P.), to identify high crime neighborhoods to be targeted for special recruitment efforts by community watch recruiters.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

Grant Award: \$44,283

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$49,819

BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Barbara has a population of over 74,500 and is located approximately 110 miles north of Los Angeles and 332 miles south of San Francisco. Because Santa Barbara is an ocean front community, it lends itself to a large population of tourists and a substantial population of transient-oriented individuals. It is, in part, because of this unique mix and an approximately 20 percent senior residency that crimes against property (burglary) have increased between 1979 and 1980.

Recognizing the increase in burglaries during 1980, the Santa Barbara Police Department Crime Prevention Section conducted over 170 Home Security Checks, held 4 Town Meetings at local schools and gave over 12 Neighborhood Watch Meetings. This, in concert with the Attorney General's media releases on "California Crime Watch", has not stemmed the 10 percent burglary increase for the first 10 months of 1981.

Consequently, in conjunction with information derived from crime analysis, the Santa Barbara Community Crime Resistance Program project intends to limit the growth in crimes against property by targeting specific neighborhoods for intensive efforts.

PROJECT DESIGN

The Santa Barbara Community Crime Resistance Program has the following objectives:

1. Distribute a minimum of 300 crime prevention packages per month during the duration of the project to the targeted neighborhoods. Accompanying this package will be a letter from the Chief of Police discussing the burglary trend in the City and that particular residential area, and the need to get involved by securing and identifying their property and initiating a Neighborhood Watch group.

2. To initiate and/or make readily available "Operation Identification" within the targeted neighborhoods, and either assist or actually perform the marking of "fenceable" type property.
3. To conduct a minimum of one Neighborhood Watch meeting in each of the targeted residential neighborhoods, in conjunction with the Allied Home Improvement Associations or the respective Neighborhood Planning Council.
4. Hire and train a maximum of 15 Senior Citizens to distribute crime prevention materials, perform home security surveys, Operation Identification, and conduct Neighborhood Watch Programs. In addition, they would alert neighborhoods utilizing the Improvement Associations or Planning Councils of immediate suspect activity taking place within their jurisdictions.
5. Develop and design a "Neighborhood Alert" bulletin that describes the type of crime pattern within the specific residential area. Included in this flyer will be sufficient suspect information to adequately prepare the neighborhood to be on the alert.
6. Develop and design a Neighborhood Survey form to determine the following:
 - a. What percentage of residences surveyed received crime prevention materials?
 - b. What percentage of surveyed residences actually made modifications to their homes?
 - c. Were they victimized or not; before or after the Crime Resistance Program?
 - d. Have they identified their property using Operation Identification guidelines?
 - e. Did they attend a residential Neighborhood Watch; and are they establishing one to continue?
 - f. Did they receive a "Neighborhood Alert" Bulletin;
 - 1) at their door; 2) Neighborhood Watch Meeting;
 - 3) Association Meeting?

- g. Was the "Senior Citizen" element of the program successful or not?
- h. Did they feel that the Community Crime Resistance Program was of benefit to them?
- i. Should the program be continued?

These objectives will be achieved through the following special strategies of service delivery:

The Crime Analyst at the end of the second month will supply the Crime Prevention Officer with a listing of the residential neighborhoods hardest hit by burglaries. This listing will be based upon burglary patterns from calendar year 1981 and current trends. From this listing, the Police Cadet under the direction of the Crime Prevention Officer will start the crime prevention material saturation process within these specific neighborhoods. In addition, each senior will, at a joint meeting with their respective Association and the Crime Prevention Officer, be given an area to be covered and enough materials to accomplish the task.

While the distribution process is taking effect, each Association where the Crime Resistance Program is in operation, will be asked to schedule at least one Neighborhood Watch Meeting and/or a Neighborhood Town Meeting. When the Crime Analyst discovers a pattern within a given neighborhood he will initiate the Neighborhood Alert System which again will be coordinated with the Crime Prevention Officer using the Cadet.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SANTA MONICA

Grant Award: \$50,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$55,556

BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Monica is a densely populated urban community of 88,100 residents. Currently the city is experiencing a significant increase in the number of serious crimes reported within its boundaries. In 1979, the Santa Monica Police Department received 8,693 reports on the seven major crimes of homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. In 1980, reports on these crimes had increased to 10,634, representing a rather dramatic increase over 1979 of 22 percent. In addition, 1980 State Bureau of Criminal Statistics data ranked the City of Santa Monica as having the 39th highest crime rate of 450 California localities.

A specific problem in addressing this increase in crime in Santa Monica is its particular impact on the City's senior citizens who comprise a relatively large percentage of the City's population. The 1970 U.S. Census data indicates that of 88,289 residents, 25,367 or 29% were residents 55 years or older. It is apparent, therefore, that a comprehensive crime prevention program in the City must include specific services for this significant segment of the community.

Although results of current research do not conclude that senior citizens are victimized more often than other segments of the population, preliminary tabulation of Santa Monica police reports indicate that crimes against senior citizens are generally proportionate to their representation in the total population.

Although the City of Santa Monica currently provides a range of crime resistance services through the Santa Monica Police Department and various neighborhood organizations, it is apparent that services specifically for the community's senior citizens are lacking.

The Santa Monica Bay Volunteer Bureau is recognized in the areas of volunteerism and services to senior citizens. In 1970, the Bureau was accredited by the National Center for Voluntary Action for its excellence in meeting stiff national criteria, and became a Voluntary Action Center (VAC). In 1972, the VAC incorporated to become the sponsor of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) which has been highly successful in recruiting and placing senior volunteers in community agencies. In 1978, the Santa Monica

Bay Volunteer Bureau became the sponsoring agency for the Santa Monica Senior Multi-service Center, a program funded by the County of Los Angeles Area Agency on Aging and the City of Santa Monica. Present services offered through the Senior Multi-service Center include a transportation service, senior citizen information and referral, adult day care, long-term care ombudsman program, in-home services, shared housing, case management, Adopt-a-Grandparent, and tax aid for the elderly. In addition, the center provides senior health screening through a subcontract.

PROJECT DESIGN

As opposed to the City of Santa Monica, which is responsible for all grant management, technical assistance and training to staff and volunteers, the Santa Monica Bay Volunteer Bureau will be responsible for carrying-out the following goals and objectives:

GOAL 1

To expand and maintain community participation in the City's Citizen Watch Programs.

Objective: To develop a Senior Apartment Watch in the six residential facilities for the elderly located in Santa Monica.

Objective: To aid in the expansion of existing Neighborhood Watch programs with an emphasis on those neighborhoods with high concentrations of elderly residents. To have 10 neighborhood meetings, increasing the number of meetings from 86 to 96 a year.

Objective: To identify senior citizens in Citizen Watch areas in need of other services provided by the project.

GOAL 2

To increase senior citizen awareness of crime prevention services and crime resistance techniques through the development of a senior crime resistance education program.

Objective: To provide 10 crime prevention educational presentations to 10 senior groups and organizations. Presentations will include topics on bunco schemes, street personal safety and personal self-defense.

Objective: To develop and distribute crime prevention materials to at least 3,000 seniors.

Objective: To publicize and promote activities of the project and of other crime resistance services provided in the community.

GOAL 3

To reduce the likelihood of victimization of senior citizens by providing:

Objective: Sixty (60) residential security surveys and 20 installations of security hardware in the residences of senior citizens; e.g., deadbolt locks, peepholes, window locking devices.

GOAL 4

To reduce the negative effects of victimization of seniors through the provision of victim assistance and referral.

Objective: To recruit and train 2 volunteer counselors to provide support and referral for 20 senior crime victims.

Objective: To develop 1,000 "Senior Survival Card" system for use by senior victims. Cards printed and distributed through the Police Department and local hospitals.

Objective: To provide direct service to victims on an individual basis. Coordinating and receiving referrals from Los Angeles County Victim Assistance Program.

A special strategy includes a close developmental relationship with the designers of the local C-CAP program, to ensure the ability to identify demographic and geographic crime trend analyses.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF SAUSALITO

Grant Award: \$30,000

Total Project Cost: \$33,333

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

BACKGROUND

The City of Sausalito is a community of 7,279 persons and incorporates an area of approximately 2.4 square miles. It is, however, a city with identical crime problems of a large urban community. Being the first city to the north of the Golden Gate Bridge, quite a number of San Francisco's influences have an impact on Sausalito's residents. Many of the residents commute daily to nearby San Francisco which results in their homes being unattended during the day. It should also be noted that while the population is small, the weekend influx of tourists to Sausalito has been recorded as high as 50,000 people.

During the past several years Sausalito has experienced a rapidly increasing crime rate. Accompanying this increase in crime has also been the rising loss of property for the City's residents. It is not uncommon for the property loss in one residential burglary to be reported in excess of \$10,000. Assaults have shown a sharp increase as well as the crime of robbery.

Sausalito has the unique distinction of having the two largest yacht harbors in Northern California within its corporate city limits. Due to the unusual problems presented by the yacht harbors, such as seclusion and the vulnerability to criminals approaching from the water, an increase has also been experienced in thefts from marine vessels.

The seven major offenses for 1980 Bureau of Criminal Statistics indicate a crime rate of 7228.57 for Sausalito, which ranks the city at 32 overall in the state of California. Crime statistics now available for 1981 reflect a 7.91% increase in the seven major offenses.

Because of the incidence and increase of crime, the Sausalito City Council in March of 1981, authorized the reclassification of one Police Dispatcher position to that of crime prevention specialist. Results of this specialist's activities have been to alert the community to the police department's attempts to curb the local crime problem.

Sausalito participates in a major crimes task force, which focuses on both multi-jurisdictional and organized crime. Also, Sausalito is a recipient of crime analysis information developed by the Marin County Sheriff's Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP).

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Sausalito Community Crime Resistance Program project are as follows:

1. One hundred (100) of all businesses in the City of Sausalito will be recruited and become members of the S.O.S. program after contact by program personnel. Appropriate stickers or signs will be placed in these windows.
2. A cadre of 5 volunteers will be recruited from the community and trained in various duties and aspects of crime resistance.
3. Sausalito has approximately 4,368 private residences. Of that number 10% will be contacted by a member of the Community Crime Resistance Project and provided pertinent literature and services. Security inspections can be expected for at least fifty residences.
4. Engraving tools will be made available and assistance will be offered so that fifty residences will be included in Operation Identification.
5. There are approximately 1,800 water vessels in the corporate city limits of Sausalito. The Crime Resistance Program will contact the owners of 100 crafts and provide information on making their vessels more secure against theft. Security inspections of the vessels and their mooring facilities will be made and security information provided.
6. Five (5) Neighborhood Block Alert programs will be established and block captains assigned for each.

Special strategies include an emphasis on waterfront security and presentations on the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault.

PROJECT SUMMARY

STANISLAUS COUNTY

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$6,265

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$6,265

Background

Stanislaus County is comprised of 1,521 square miles and is located in the San Joaquin Valley of Central California. Even though this county's unincorporated municipalities have a low crime rate, the County includes four incorporated cities with a high crime rate, two of which are the largest cities within the county: Ceres ranks 64th, Patterson ranks 148th, Turlock ranks 160th and Modesto ranks 172nd state-wide.

Since World War II, the county's population has nearly tripled. In 1945, the population was just over 100,000 people. By 1981, the population has increased to approximately 271,000 people. At the present time, there are approximately 19,000 senior citizens 55 years or older residing within the service area of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

Commensurate with the increase in population is the accelerated rise in crime. During the calendar year 1980, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department investigated a total of 5,244 crimes in the seven major felony categories: homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, grand theft and auto theft.

This alarming increase of crime during the last decade became one of the major concerns of the county's citizenry and with law enforcement. To combat such a problem, the Sheriff's Department promoted a neighborhood watch program in cooperation with and to be operated by the area residents. The basis of this program was to help the citizens become aware of the necessary precautions that would reduce crime in their neighborhoods. During the past decade, the county experienced a rise of 141% of aggravated assaults and it was hoped that the Neighborhood Watch Program would have some effect on this trend if specific emphasis would be directed in this area.

A non-sworn individual was placed in the position to coordinate the activities of the Neighborhood Watch program, however; he had little or no operating funds to work with. With the limited funds that were made available, this coordinator has purchased a variety of neighborhood watch materials, along with booklets on crime prevention. He has also solicited help from the community's senior citizens groups and service clubs. Senior citizens' volunteer and service clubs have promoted the Neighborhood Watch program through financial contributions, and on occasion, made volunteers available to offer security house checks, engrave property or even help install security door locks. Also, the coordinator has continued to make himself available to any interested citizen or group so as to promote this program; however, without the proper equipment, the coordinator has been unable to adequately instruct the public and to show the success of the programs being offered.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Stanislaus County Community Crime Resistance Program project:

To develop and conduct an Operation Identification Program, at least 20 homes will receive this service each week.

Conduct, by appointment, at least 20 Home Security Inspections per week using CCR volunteers. Program is now in operation and the CCR volunteers are senior citizens. For those who desire to conduct their own home security inspections, material will be made available to them.

By using statistical information on burglaries, the Program Coordinator or CCR volunteers will go into high crime areas and recruit and maintain 25 Neighborhood Watch volunteers to promote the Community Crime Resistance Program in their own neighborhoods and the benefits that can be gained from it.

Conduct 36 Community Crime Resistance presentations. Increase the number of existing Neighborhood Watch groups from 14 to 28, and increase membership from 705 households to 1,400 in the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County.

Reduce the number of residential burglaries by 15 percent, from 150 per month to 127.

Special strategies include coordination with the local Violent Crimes Program, and the use of crime information issued from the County's Computerized Assisted Dispatch.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF STOCKTON

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$30,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$30,000

Background

San Joaquin County is located in the Central Valley of California. It has an area of 1,471 square miles and a population of approximately 355,693. The county can be defined as a suburban metropolitan area, but there are also large urban areas and industrial centers. The county has many ghetto areas as well as several significant ethnic and language minority groups with an unknown, but, suspected high population of illegal aliens.

The City of Stockton is the largest city in San Joaquin County, encompassing an area of approximately 42 square miles, with a population of approximately 155,128. Stockton, as a city, has problems which relate directly to the economy within this immediate area including high unemployment, high poverty, and a relatively high percentage of occupationally unskilled citizens. Examination of the racial characteristics of San Joaquin County indicates that approximately 76% of the citizens in the community are white. Additionally, approximately 5.5% are black, and 19.2% are of Mexican/American origin. Approximately 29% of the combined family incomes are \$7,900 a year or less and 27% of the population has yearly family incomes greater than \$20,000 a year. Unemployment in this county has exceeded the national norm for several years. In October, 1981, the unemployment rate for San Joaquin County was 11.9%.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the goals and objectives of the Stockton Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. GOAL: PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN CAP COMMISSION

- a. Objective 1: Recruit 19 citizen volunteers to act as permanent members of the CAP Commission by June 30, 1982
- b. Objective 2: Recruit 40 citizen volunteers to assist in implementation of the CAP Commission recommendations by September 30, 1982.

2. GOAL: ENHANCE COMMUNITY AWARENESS

- a. Objective 1: Provide local newspapers throughout the County with weekly up-to-date techniques on how to help prevent criminal acts within our community. (7 newspapers)
- b. Objective 2: Provide weekly public service messages for radio and television regarding crime prevention. (2 radio and 2 TV stations)
- c. Objective 3: Publish educational pamphlets on crime prevention for quarterly distribution to approximately 10,000 citizens.

3. GOAL: REDUCE CRIMES AGAINST ELDERLY AND WOMEN

- a. Objective 1: Increase number of Women Awareness and Senior Citizen classes now being sponsored by the Stockton Police Department by 50%; from 2 Women's Awareness classes to 4 and 1 Senior class to 2.
- b. Objective 2: Promote weekly public service messages on television and radio aimed at assisting the elderly and female citizens of our community.
- c. Objective 3: Increase Rape Prevention classes to commercial businesses by 10%; 30 additional classes.
- d. Objective 4: Have 5 school districts throughout the County commit themselves to include educational classes on self protection and rape prevention within their regular school curriculum for Jr. High School level.

4. GOAL: CRIME PREVENTION

- a. Objective 1: Increase Stockton Police Department's Neighborhood Watch program by 5% over 1981; from 600 to 630.
- b. Objective 2: Erect Neighborhood Watch signs in 25% of Neighborhood Watch areas; 125 N/W areas.
- c. Objective 3: Have 5 school districts throughout the County commit themselves to include educational classes on crime prevention within their regular school curriculum for grammar school level.
- d. Objective 4: Establish and recruit 10 civilian volunteers to a Crime Prevention Task Force.

Special strategies include a media campaign to alert the community about crime trends, and distribution of crime prevention information with local utility bills.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF UNION CITY

Grant Award: \$23,282

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$26,192

Background

The City of Union City, located in the south eastern portion of the San Francisco Bay Area, was incorporated in 1959 with a population of 6,500. By 1970, the city had a population of 14,800 and in the following ten years, experienced a fantastic growth reaching a population of 40,444 in 1981. Because of this phenomenal growth, it has been difficult establishing a sense of community with the rapid changes and continuous influx of new residents.

The increase in population also brought about an increase in reported crime. With a continuous supply of new victims, the crime of burglary has increased every year reaching a rate of 32.10 reported burglaries per 1,000 population in 1980. The total of Part I Crimes for this year was 2,055 with a population of 38,750, giving Union City a ranking of 92 among California cities.

In 1977, the Union City Police Department created a Crime Prevention Unit. The unit was designed as a full service Crime Prevention Unit addressing all areas of crime, but with a major emphasis on burglary prevention. This task was approached through residential and commercial security surveys, Operation Identification, and the Neighborhood Alert Program. At the close of 1979, the program had approximately 80 active Neighborhood Alert groups.

The groups were formed in small areas (6-10 homeowners) with police and resident cooperation. While the program proved effective in these small areas, it was difficult to establish a united community effort to resist crime. Attempts were made to create as many Neighborhood Alert groups as possible; however, no vehicle existed to reach this end. Although many more groups have been created, there is still no link between the groups and, as yet, a united city-wide effort to resist crime. Furthermore, because of this lack of coordination, some of the small local groups have fallen into inactivity despite efforts by the Crime Prevention Unit.

With current staff availability, the Crime Prevention Unit has found itself relegated to providing services on an "as requested" basis rather than engaging in a proactive program to reach the entire community to not only provide services but establish a coordinated, united effort to resist criminality in an organized fashion. Consequently, it is the intent of this program to develop and intensify current crime prevention efforts by providing a vehicle to unite neighborhoods through a coordinated, proactive program.

PROJECT DESIGN

The objectives of the Union City Community Crime Resistance Program project are:

1. To recruit, employ and train one Crime Prevention Specialist by June 20, 1982.
2. To provide training once a month during the 1/2 hour Roll-Call session to 29 members of the Patrol Section in crime resistance techniques and project objectives through March 1, 1983.
3. To coordinate and conduct 80 Neighborhood Alert programs between April 1, 1982 and February 28, 1983. These will include the formation of five groups among the small business community and two groups among the senior citizen community.
4. To coordinate, schedule and conduct 200 residential and 50 commercial building burglary security checks by February 28, 1983, which will be conducted by Crime Prevention Specialists and members of the Field Operations Division.
5. To form and sustain 5 Neighborhood Crime Resistance Associations by February 28, 1983 comprised of volunteers from both residential and small business Neighborhood Alert groups in targeted areas.
6. To develop and present through local cable television and newspaper media, 6 public service announcements regarding crime resistance efforts and techniques from September 1, 1982 to February 28, 1983.
7. To distribute a monthly newsletter through the Neighborhood Crime Resistance Associations concerning crime resistance information and association activities by February 28, 1983.

Special strategies include the development of neighborhood groups based upon:

- . Geographic, demographic, political or artificial boundaries comprised of one or more reporting districts.
- . Areas which have a higher frequency of reported crime, especially burglary.
- . Areas in which past Neighborhood Alert groups have been formed but may have fallen inactive.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF VACAVILLE

"Seed Money" Grant

Grant Award: \$15,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$15,000

BACKGROUND

The City of Vacaville has an estimated population of 44,985 and serves an area of 19.1 square miles within its boundaries. Vacaville is located roughly halfway between the San Francisco and Sacramento metropolitan areas. The City of Vacaville in 1982 is projected to 20 square miles, with a population of about 49,000, and a projected growth rate of 8 percent.

The 1981 census indicated that approximately 13,495 people 55 years of age or older reside in Vacaville. The 1981 population of Vacaville is 44,985. This yields a ratio of 1 person 55 years of age or older to each 12.9 residents.

During the calendar year of 1980, there was a total of 3,058 index crimes reported. They are as follows: Murder 1, Rape 18, Robbery 42, Aggravated Assault 84, Burglary 835, Theft 1,947 and Auto Theft 131. The rate of occurrence per 100,000 population is: Murder 2.2, Rape 39.9, Robbery 93.2, Aggravated Assault 186.4, Burglary 1,853.7, Theft 3,620.8, and Auto Theft 290.8.

The Vacaville Police Department has initiated a Community Service Officer Program utilizing non-sworn civilian employees to handle less demanding calls for service previously performed by sworn officers. Additional coverage is provided by two motorcycle officers concentrating on traffic enforcement and traffic collision investigation.

Also, in September of 1981, the Vacaville Police Department established a Crime Prevention Unit whose primary responsibility was to carry out Neighborhood Watch programs.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are Vacaville's Community Crime Resistance Program project objectives:

1. Set up 2 hand-out material centers to be located at the Vacaville Senior Citizens Center and the Senior Citizens Leisure Town Hall.
2. Purchase at least 15 electric engravers and locate them at two other places in the community for the purpose of Operation Identification.
3. Have at least four Neighborhood Watch meetings per month.
4. To implement the Womens Awareness program and educate at least 150 women in protective measures against rape, consumer fraud, drug addiction, and battered wife syndrome.
5. To increase the use of volunteers by 20, including senior citizens, adults and children in as many areas as possible.
6. To maintain a records system to monitor the citizen participation rate in all our crime prevention programs.

The following special strategies will be used to achieve the project's objectives:

Senior Citizen's Protective Service: Consisting of a citizens mobile patrol, directed by a base citizens band station staffed by members of the local Senior Citizen Association.

Women's Awareness Program: Through the use of qualified trainers to educate participants of presentations as well as the general public in those resources available to reduce the trauma of abuse.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF VISALIA

Grant Award: \$28,270

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$31,411

BACKGROUND

Visalia is a rapidly growing city within the San Joaquin Valley and serves as the regional trade center for the multi-county area between Bakersfield and Fresno. It is the County Seat of Tulare County. The City's population has doubled every decade for the last thirty years. The population has grown 93 percent in the last ten years from 27,268 persons in January, 1970 to 52,713 persons in January, 1981.

The City of Visalia has approximately 6,500 residents age 55 and older, 13 percent of the total City population. The primary minority group is Hispanic, composing 27 percent of the population.

Because the City serves as a regional economic hub, it is estimated that the daytime population is well over 100,000 persons, with a significant number of arrests made of non-city residents. In 1980 Visalia was ranked 118th out of 449 cities in California in crime rate per 100,000 of Part I offenses. A breakdown of each crime category and number of offenses follows:

CRIME IN 1980	NUMBER
Willful homicide	13
Forcible rape	21
Robbery	61
Aggravated assault	205
Burglary	1,076
Theft (petty and grand)	2,560
Motor vehicle theft	215
TOTAL	4,151

Within Visalia there are 2 identified high crime areas which, taken together, represent target crime areas.

In order to reduce the number of offenses, particularly in the 2 crime categories of theft and burglary, the Visalia Police Department has created a comprehensive Community Crime Resistance Program to inform and educate the citizens of Visalia, increase public awareness of crime and the public's role in preventing crime, and utilize volunteers, merchants and community organizations in an effort to combat crime in the residential and commercial districts of the City. Participation in the Community Crime Resistance Program is meant to expand and refine the Department's current efforts.

PROJECT DESIGN

The following are the objectives of the Visalia Community Crime Resistance Program project:

1. To establish Neighborhood Watches in 195 neighborhoods (25% of 777 neighborhoods) in Visalia and train 50 citizen volunteers to conduct neighborhood crime prevention programs during the project year.
2. To conduct a minimum of 12 mobile employee workshops during the project year.
3. To increase the membership of REACT from 18 members to 23 members (30% increase) through initiation of a public awareness program, thereby increasing their capacity to identify witnesses and testify to criminal activity.
4. To conduct three Commercial Community Crime Prevention programs for 150-200 businessmen during the project year in order to increase their awareness of commercial crime.
5. To train 20 senior citizen volunteers to engrave valuables in 200 residential and commercial structures in the project year.
6. To train a minimum of 5 senior citizen volunteers to offer victim assistance services to all elderly victims of crime in coordination with the Tulare County Victim Witness Assistance Program.
7. To establish a security installation program and train a minimum of 5 senior citizen volunteers to install locks and security devices in the homes of 50 elderly persons a year.
8. To inform and educate a minimum of 250 senior citizens through a series of seminars against fraudulent or "bunco" schemes designed to obtain money through unethical means.

9. To conduct 3 awareness programs within the community to educate females on topics of personal safety.
10. To initiate crime awareness programs in all of the elementary schools (8) in Visalia through quarterly programs.
11. To establish a media committee made up of the Chief of Police (or designee) and representatives from each of 2 newspapers, 1 television station and each of 3 radio stations; and to conduct meetings once a month to discuss community crime prevention activities.
12. To provide information to 100 percent of the uniformed field division, investigation division and as needed, dispatch and clerical personnel in crime prevention on a bi-weekly basis through videotaped programs, quarterly demonstrations and on-the-job training.

A special strategy includes the development of 3 areas within the city each of which will represent a neighborhood, and each of which will be organized and coordinated by a local police officer.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF WEST COVINA

Grant Award: \$50,000

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$55,556

BACKGROUND

The 1980 crime and population data shows the City of West Covina to have a population of 78,900 and a crime rate per 100,000 population of 5,058.16. A breakdown of the seven major felonies for calendar year 1980 is noted below, by actual number of offenses reported, and a corresponding figure representing the number of these offenses per 100,000 residents:

CRIME	ACTUAL OFFENSES	PER 100,000 POPULATION
Homicide	3	3.80
Forcible Rape	37	46.89
Aggravated Assault	180	228.14
Robbery	219	277.57
Burglary	1,799	2,280.10
Grand Theft	934	1,183.78
Auto Theft	811	1,027.88
TOTAL	3,983	5,048.16

Since 1968, the West Covina Police Department has been associated with programs whose goals were to assist citizens in protecting themselves from residential burglary, auto theft, child molestation, and other serious crimes. Currently, the Department's Community Relations/Crime Prevention Unit has become the focal point for many other programs, including rape and assault prevention, child abuse recognition, robbery deterrence, commercial burglary prevention, and senior citizen's special programs. With all these programs, West Covina's emphasis has been to structure them for self-maintenance by volunteer citizen and other non-police personnel.

West Covina has just completed the second year of a Career Criminal Apprehension Program grant and is making application for third year funding. Under the grant the city has developed a crime analysis capability which has matured from a manual mode to an Electro Data

Processing system enabling the Police Department to isolate high crime target areas and to efficiently deploy police patrol and investigative resources to those geographical districts requiring the optimum attention.

The primary thrust of the West Covina Community Crime Resistance Program project is to enable the department to structure its crime prevention efforts in such a manner as to allow program maintenance to be conducted with minimal direct participation by sworn police personnel.

PROJECT DESIGN

The primary thrust of project shall be directed toward educating large numbers of citizens throughout the community as to how they can maximize their own security and to create a direct liaison between the community and the Police Department in a cooperative effort to resist crime. In order to accomplish this goal, the following objectives will be carried out:

1. To provide training classes in crime detection, prevention and reporting to 6 separate agencies. Presentations will be made to local groups that have large numbers of mobile personnel, on subjects enabling them to assist the police department in crime resistance. Some organizations targeted for training are:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| . Southern California Gas Co. | . Edison |
| . West Covina City Maint. Dept | . General Telephone |
| . West Covina Unified Sch. Dist. | . Suburban Water Co. |
| . Automobile Club of So. Cal. | . C. B. Clubs |
| . West Covina Sr. Citizens | . U.S. Postal Service |
| . Taxi & Tow Companies | . United Parcel Service |

Many of the above organizations have radio-dispatched vehicles and can effectively deal with reporting suspicious activities immediately. The curriculum of the presentations will include such topics as:

- . Recognition of suspicious activity
- . Suspect identification
- . Common criminal methods

2. The current Neighborhood Watch program will be expanded to cover 10% of West Covina's dwelling units (26,920 units).
3. Using information provided by West Covina Police Department's C-CAP Unit, on-site security inspections will be provided to 120 local businesses and security information and programs to 25 percent of the 1,200 businesses in the City.

Special strategies include the targeting of what have been identified as prime targets for robbery, the extensive use of local service club personnel, and the use of a mobile crime resistance van.

PROJECT SUMMARY

CITY OF YUBA CITY

Grant Award: \$29,982

Grant Period: 3/1/82 - 2/28/83

Total Project Cost: \$ 4,886

BACKGROUND

Yuba City is located in Northern California approximately 45 miles north of Sacramento. The City is situated on the western bank of the Feather River, across from the City of Marysville and the mouth of the Yuba River. Yuba City is the county seat for Sutter County, and has been such since 1856. The City of Yuba City comprises an area of approximately 5.5 square miles. Currently, the City of Yuba City has a population of 19,150 while the County of Sutter has a total population of 52,336.

Over the last few years, Yuba City and adjacent unincorporated territory have experienced an increase in the rate of urbanization; a rate greater than that of the State of California. However, the local economy has failed to keep up with the demand for employment. The Yuba-Sutter area has been plagued with unemployment levels as high as 18.5% during agriculture's off-season.

The rapid population growth, along with inadequate employment opportunities within the area, have contributed to a noticeable rise in Part I crimes. In particular, Yuba City has experienced a dramatic rise in residential burglaries during 1980 when they increased by 77% with a dollar loss of \$341,537. Total Part I offenses increased a total of 27%.

To meet the need for a concerted effort in the crime prevention area, the Chief of Police assigned one of his officers to set up and implement a program aimed at the residential burglary problem. The officer was to devote approximately 1/4 of his duty time to crime prevention activities.

In the first 9 months of 1981, the City's Crime Prevention effort has realized concrete results in slowing the residential burglary rate. However, with both a limited budget and limited manpower, the Yuba City Police Department has not been able to expand its program sufficiently to meet the city's needs.

PROJECT DESIGN

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

1. Residential Burglaries

- a. To conduct 500 home security inspections.
- b. To assist 250 residences with property identification.
- c. To contact 1,000 residents and provide them with residential crime prevention package.
- d. To establish 15 Neighborhood Watch groups.
- e. To conduct 2 rape prevention workshops.
- f. To reduce residential burglaries to 10 per 1,000 population compared to the 1980 crime rate.

2. Commercial Crimes

- a. To conduct 1 workshop on the prevention of burglary and shoplifting.
- b. To conduct 1 workshop on the prevention of robbery and bad checks/credit card fraud.
- c. To conduct a security inspection of every business on Plumas Street and 2nd Street.
- d. To conduct 15 security inspections as requested in areas other than Plumas and 2nd Street shopping areas.
- e. To reduce commercial burglaries to 9 per 1,000 population compared to 1980 statistics.

3. Senior Citizen Crimes

- a. To conduct 2 workshops on senior citizen crimes.
- b. To conduct an awareness program through the media on senior citizens as victims of abuse.
- c. In conjunction with the residential burglary prevention, to conduct home security and property identification of 75 senior citizen residences.

4. Vandalism and Youth Related Crimes

- a. To conduct workshop sessions totaling 40 hours in the Jr. and Sr. High Schools.
- b. To provide Youth and the Law materials to each student contacted in the workshops.
- c. To conduct 100 student Ride-A-Longs.

Special strategies include the following:

Obtain bi-monthly, a list of new water service turn ons from the City Department of Finance. It will be used to make personal contact with the resident to:

- . Welcome them to the neighborhood.
- . Make them aware of burglary problem in the community and how they may assist in controlling the problem.
- . Provide them with a package of materials containing information on home security, property identification, Neighborhood Watch.
- . How they may receive assistance with any of the above.

Present workshops on senior citizen crimes to senior citizens through nutrition centers and senior citizen organizations such as the Commission on Aging and the Seniors in Retirement.

In cooperation with the schools and campus youth organizations conduct 40 hours of workshops with 6th to 12th grade students to provide an awareness of what they may expect when they are the perpetrator of a crime; or what they may do when they are the victims of crimes.

Conduct student Ride-A-Long for youth 16 years and older.

APPENDIX B

Assembly Bill No. 2971

CHAPTER 578

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

(Approved by Governor September 5, 1978. Filed with Secretary of State September 6, 1978.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2971, Levine. Crime resistance

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

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

13841. As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Community" means cities, counties or combinations thereof.
- (b) "Elderly or senior citizen" means individuals 55 years of age or older.

13842. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning an advisory group entitled, "The California Crime Resistance Task Force." All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the Executive Director of such office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes. Differences between applicants and the executive director on matters relating to the award or curtailment of funding decisions will be resolved by the California Council on Criminal Justice in accordance with its appeals procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

13843. (a) Allocation and award of funds made available under this act shall be made upon application to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. All applications shall be reviewed and evaluated by the crime resistance task force in accordance with its established criteria, policy, and procedures. Applications deemed appropriate for funding will be transmitted, with explanatory comments to the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

(b) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by the California Crime Resistance Task Force as set forth in Sections 13844 and 13845. Applications receiving funding under this section shall be selected from among those deemed appropriate for funding by the crime resistance task force. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844 shall, in the aggregate, be included among program activities in local assistance grants receiving not less than 50 percent of funds available under this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Home and business security inspections.

(4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

(5) Prevention of sexual assaults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Compliance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844.
- (2) The rate of reported crime, by type, including, but not limited to, the seven major offenses, in the community making the application
- (3) The number of elderly citizens residing in the community.
- (4) The number and ratio of elderly crime victims compared to the total senior citizen population in that community.
- (5) The display of efforts of cooperation between the community and their local law enforcement agency in dealing with the crime problem.
- (6) Demonstrated effort on the part of the applicant to show how funds that may be awarded under this program may be coordinated or consolidated with other local, state or federal funds available for the activities set forth in Section 13844.

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

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

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

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

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

Assembly Bill No. 2976

CHAPTER 1291

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

[Approved by Governor September 22, 1982. Filed with Secretary of State September 22, 1982.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2976, Levine. Crime resistance.

Under existing law, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning has various powers and duties relative generally to the improvement of criminal justice and to delinquency prevention including the allocation of federal and state funds for approved programs. There is, until January 1, 1983, a California Crime Resistance Task Force in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

This bill would continue the California Crime Resistance Task Force in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

The bill would additionally impose certain conditions relative to the allocation of funds.

The bill would also reappropriate \$691,000 from the Budget Act of 1982 to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for allocation, as specified.

This bill would remain in effect only until January 1, 1986, and as of that date would be repealed.

Appropriation: yes.

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

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

CHAPTER 5. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

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

13841. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Community" means city or county governments or combinations thereof.

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

13842. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning an advisory group entitled "The California Crime Resistance Task Force." All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the executive director of such office and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes.

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

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

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

(e) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall serve as secretary of the task force. He shall accept and administer on behalf of the task force any funds made available to the California Community Crime Resistance Program.

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

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

(b) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by the California Crime Resistance Task Force as set forth in Sections 13844 and 13845. Applications receiving funding under this section shall be selected

from among those deemed appropriate for funding by the California Crime Resistance Task Force. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844 shall, in the aggregate, be included among program activities in local assistance grants receiving not less than 50 percent of funds available under this chapter.

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

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

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

(f) These guidelines shall set forth the terms and conditions upon which the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is prepared to offer grants of funds pursuant to statutory authority. The guidelines do not constitute rules, regulations, orders or standards of general application.

(g) Funds disbursed under this chapter shall be supplemented with local funds constituting, at a minimum, 10 percent of the total crime resistance program budget during the initial year and 20 percent in subsequent periods of funding.

(h) Funds disbursed under this chapter may in part be used to support statewide technical assistance and crime prevention training, public awareness activities, and the operation of the California Crime Resistance Task Force.

(i) Annually, commencing November 1, 1983, the executive director shall prepare a report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and results obtained from the California Community Crime Resistance Program.

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

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

witness assistance programs.

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

(3) Home and business security inspections.

(4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

(5) Prevention of sexual assaults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Compliance with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 13844.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Applicant must be a city or county government, or combinations thereof.

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

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

13847. This chapter may be cited as the "Rains-Levine Community Crime Prevention Act."

SEC. 2. The crime rate in California has substantially increased

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

SEC. 3. The sum of six hundred ninety-one thousand dollars (\$691,000) is hereby reappropriated from the Budget Act of 1982 to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for allocation pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13840) of Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, according to the following schedule:

(a) Six hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$625,000) contained in Item 8100-101-001(a).

(b) Thirty-three thousand dollars (\$33,000) contained in Item 8100-001-001.

(c) Thirty-three thousand dollars (\$33,000) contained in Item 8100-001-890.

SEC. 4. This act shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1986, and as of that date is repealed.

APPENDIX C

CALIFORNIA CRIME RESISTANCE TASK FORCE

ROSTER OF MEMBERS

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* CCPOA - CALIFORNIA CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

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APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROJECTS (Continuing)

CITY OR COUNTY	CONTACT PERSON & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	PROJECT DIRECTOR
DALY CITY	DANIEL GILBRECH -OR- KNUD OVE KNUDSEN Anti-Crime League 6074 Mission Street Daly City, CA 94014	(415) 992-1124 (415) 586-3977 (Home)	DANIEL GILBRECH
FAIRFIELD	GARY EBERLE Fairfield Dept. of Public Safety Crime Prevention Unit 1000 Webster Street Fairfield, CA 94583	(707) 426-5500 Ext. 2020	GARY EBERLE
LAGUNA BEACH	TIM MILLER -OR- LAURA MANUKIAN Laguna Beach P.D. Crime Prevention 505 Forest Avenue Laguna Beach, CA 92651	(714) 497-3311, Ext. 282	JON SPARKS, Chief of Police
MANHATTAN BEACH	JOSEPH ABOWITT -OR- BOB PARISI City Hall 1400 Highland Manhattan Beach, CA 90266	(213) 545-5621, Ext. 351-or-361	JOSEPH ABOWITT
ONTARIO	DAWN DARRINGTON Ontario Police Dept. Crime Prevention for Seniors 200 N. Cherry Ontario, CA 91761	(714) 988-6481, Ext. 206	BILL ALWIN, Captain
SAN JOSE	Sgt. Sam Pearson San Jose Police Dept. Crime Prevention Unit 201 W. Mission Street San Jose, CA 95103	(408) 277-4133	JOSEPH McNAMARA, Chief of Police
SANTA MARIA	CAPT. MIKE FARRELL PENNY PASTORE Santa Maria P.D. Crime Prevention 110 E. Cook Street Santa Maria, CA 93454	(805) 928-3781 Ext. 276-or-291	JOSEPH CENTENO, Chief of Police
SONOMA	FRANK RIGGS Sonoma County Sheriff's Dept. Crime Prevention P.O. Drawer 6834 Santa Rosa, CA 95406	(707) 527-3107	FRANK RIGGS

COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

Roster of New Project Managers

(1982/83)

City/County	Project Manager & Address	Telephone	Project Director
Azusa	Officer R. L. Phillips Crime Prevention Unit Azusa Police Dept. 725 N. Alameda Ave. Azusa, CA 91702	(213) 334-2943	R. L. Phillips
Baldwin Park	Capt. Carmine Lanza Crime Prevention Unit Baldwin Park Police Dept. 14403 E. Pacific Ave. Baldwin Park, CA 91706	(213) 960-4011	David L. Snowden Chief of Police - OR - Lt. Roger Kaiser
Berkeley	Officer James Sanders Crime Prevention Unit Berkeley Police Dept. 2171 McKinley Berkeley, CA 94703	(415) 644-6696	Thomas Johnson Acting Chief of Police
Contra Costa County	Lorraine Rivers Crime Prevention Committee 2280 Diamond Blvd., Suite 360 Concord, CA 94520	(415) 798-2572	George Roemer (415) 685-5335
Desert Hot Springs	Chief Larry Bussard Desert Hot Springs Police Dept. 11-711 West Drive Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240	(714) 329-2904	Larry Bussard Chief of Police
Fresno	Sgt. Robert Milla Crime Prevention Unit Fresno Police Dept. P. O. Box 1271 Fresno, CA 93715	(209) 488-1256	Lee F. Pesola Deputy Chief
Hawthorne	Sgt. Janet Korn Crime Prevention Unit Hawthorne Police Dept. 4440 W. 126th Street Hawthorne, CA 90250	(213) 970-7267	Kenneth Stonebraker Chief of Police.
Imperial Beach	Lt. John McDonall Officer Don Fowler Imperial Beach Police Dept. 845 Imperial Beach Blvd. Imperial Beach, CA 92032	(714) 423-8111 Ext. 33	Lt. McDonall

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Imperial County	Sgt. Joaquin Reclosado Crime Prevention Unit Imperial County Sheriff's Dept. 328 Applestill Rd. El Centro, CA 92243	(714) 339-6309	Sheriff Oren Fox (Crime Stoppers, Inc. John Lieberg, Director)
Los Angeles	Commander Glen Levant Los Angeles Police Dept. 150 N. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, CA 90012	(213) 485-2985	Julie Pastor-Depoian (213) 485-4425 (Mayor's Office)
Marin County	Stephen Wilson Crime Prevention Unit Marin County Sheriff's Dept. Hall of Justice, Civic Center San Rafael, CA 94903	(415) 456-5131	Al Howenstein Sheriff
Menlo Park	Lt. Richard Hutton Crime Prevention Unit Menlo Park Police Dept. Civic Center Menlo Park, CA 94025	(415) 858-3306	Lt. Richard Hutton
Modesto	Sgt. Bob Gutherie Crime Prevention Unit Modesto Police Dept. 601 11th Street Modesto, CA 95353	(209) 526-2501 Ext. 40	Gerald McKinsey Chief of Police
Ojai	Lt. Gary Markley Ojai Police Dept. 402 S. Ventura Street Ojai, CA 93023	(805) 646-1414 Also	Lt. Gary Markley Mark Ball
Palmdale	Alice Berryman Administrative Assistant 708 East Palmdale Blvd. Palmdale, CA 93550	(805) 273-3162	Sgt. Bob Riley (805) 948-8466
Palo Alto	Mike McKinin Crime Prevention Unit Palo Alto Police Dept. 275 Forest Ave. Palo Alto, CA 94301	(415) 329-2666	Lt. Robert Harvey
Paramount	Robert Robinson Public Safety Director 16400 Colorado Ave. Paramount, CA 90723	(213) 634-2123	Robert Robinson
Sacramento	Lt. Fred Arthur Community Resources Sacramento Police Dept. 813 6th St. Sacramento, Ca. 95814	(916) 449-5635	John P. Kearns Chief of Police

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<u>City/County</u>	<u>Project Manager & Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Project Director</u>
San Francisco	Gwen Dilworth-Battle San Francisco SAFE, Inc. 850 Bryant St., Suite 553 San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 474-7318	Gwen Dilworth-Battle
San Mateo County	Linda Anderson CAPTURE, INC. 1860 El Camino Real, Suite 439 Burlingame, CA 94010	(415) 697-8630	Linda Anderson
Santa Ana	Gary Adams Santa Ana Police Dept. 24 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	(714) 834-4282	Lt. Paul Walters
Santa Barbara	Ed. R. Aasted Crime Prevention Unit Santa Barbara Police Dept. 215 E. Figueroa St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101	(805) 963-3616 Ext. 206	Capt. Wm. Christensen
Santa Monica	Beverley Sanborn W.I.S.E. Crime Prevention Section 1320 Santa Monica Mall Santa Monica, CA 90406	(213) 393-9444	Maria Arechaederra (213) 394-9871
Sausalito	Capt. Walter Potter Sausalito Police Dept. 29 Caledonia St. Sausalito, CA 94965	(415) 332-3752	
Stanislaus County	Sgt. Fred Winters Stanislaus County Sheriff's Dept. 1100 I Street Modesto, CA 95354	(209) 571-6536	Lynn Wood Sheriff/Coroner
Stockton & San Joaquin	David Yamada Stockton Police Dept. 22 East Market St. Stockton, CA 95202	(209) 944-8651	David Yamada
Union City	Capt. Michael Hunt Sgt. Steve Schwab Crime Prevention Unit Union City Police Dept. 34009 Alvarado-Niles Rd. Union City, CA 94587	(415) 471-1365	Michael Manick Chief of Police
Vacaville	Maureen Johnson Crime Prevention Unit Vacaville Police Dept. 630 Merchant St. Vacaville, CA 95688	(707) 446-6909	Lt. Joe Lopez 446-6910

<u>City/County</u>	<u>Project Manager & Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Project Director</u>
Visalia	Carol L. Cairns Crime Prevention Unit Visalia Police Dept. 303 S. Johnson St. Visalia, CA 93278	(209) 625-6283	Roy Springmeyer Chief Of Police
West Covina	Lt. Ross Heaton Crime Prevention Unit West Covina Police Dept. 1444 W. Garvey Ave. West Covina, CA 91790	(213) 962-8631 Ext. 312	Craig Meacham Chief of Police
Yuba City	Lt. Wallace McClain Crime Prevention Unit Yuba City Police Dept. 816 Clark Ave. Yuba City, CA 95991	(916) 674-4668	I. A. Flores Chief of Police

APPENDIX E

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM
PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

THE PURPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO ASSIST YOUR CITY, COUNTY AND STATE IN DESIGNING THE MOST EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM POSSIBLE. YOUR RESPONSES ARE IMPORTANT. WITHOUT THEM IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO ACCURATELY DESCRIBE THE VALUE OF YOUR LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

1. WHAT WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT REASONS FOR YOUR ATTENDANCE AT THIS PRESENTATION, AND HOW IMPORTANT WAS EACH REASON? (PLEASE CHECK ANY NUMBER OF BOXES AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH BEST DESCRIBES THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS REASON)

	VERY	IMPORTANT	NOT
A. <input type="checkbox"/> VICTIM OF ROBBERY OR BURGLARY	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
B. <input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE EXPERIENCE WITH SIMILAR PROGRAM	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
C. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION OF NEIGHBORS	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
D. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION OF FRIENDS OR RELATIVES	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
E. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEVISION, RADIO, NEWSPAPER OR OTHER ADS	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
F. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT BY CRIME RESISTANCE REPRESENTATIVES	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
G. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		

2. WHAT WERE THE BEST FEATURES OF THE PRESENTATION WHICH WERE JUST GIVEN, AND HOW GOOD WERE THEY? (PLEASE CHECK ANY NUMBER OF BOXES AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH BEST DESCRIBES THE VALUE OF THIS FEATURE)

	VERY	IMPORTANT	NOT
A. <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWLEDGEABLE STAFF	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
B. <input type="checkbox"/> HANDOUTS/LITERATURE	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
C. <input type="checkbox"/> CONVENIENT TIME OF THE DAY	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
D. <input type="checkbox"/> STAFF ABILITY TO ANSWER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
E. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTICIPATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		
F. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		

3. PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR OVERALL OPINION OF THE PRESENTATION THAT WAS JUST GIVEN.

4. DID THE NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MEETING JUST CONCLUDED INCLUDE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROPERTY PROTECTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
5. WERE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON PERSONAL SECURITY INCLUDED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MEETING JUST CONCLUDED? ☐ YES ☐ NO
6. DO YOU INTEND TO CARRY OUT A SECURITY INSPECTION OF YOUR HOME? ☐ YES ☐ NO
7. BASED UPON WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH, DO YOU PLAN TO BE A PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLD? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- IF YOUR ANSWER WAS NO TO #7, WHY NOT? _____

8. IF YOU INTEND TO BE A PART OF YOUR LOCAL CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM, WILL YOUR PARTICIPATION BE AS A:

- A. ☐ NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH HOUSEHOLD?
- B. ☐ NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH BLOCK CAPTAIN OR AREA COORDINATOR?
- C. ☐ VOLUNTEER TO THE LOCAL PROGRAM FOR CARRYING OUT SURVEYS, SECURITY TRAINING AND INSPECTIONS, PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS OR AS NEEDED?
- D. ☐ OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

9. AS PRESENTED, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE LOCAL CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM WILL HAVE A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME PROBLEM? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- WHY? _____

APPENDIX F

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

"HELLO, MY NAME IS _____, AND I AM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE _____ YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS A SURVEY AREA. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO ASSIST YOUR CITY IN DESIGNING A MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM. YOUR RESPONSES TO THIS SURVEY ARE IMPORTANT, AND WILL BE PART OF A STATEWIDE STUDY OF CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. NO IDENTIFICATION OF ANY KIND WILL BE ASKED FOR OR USED, AND YOUR RESPONSES WILL REMAIN COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL. WOULD YOU CARE TO TAKE PART IN THE SURVEY? THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION."

1. DO YOU FEEL THAT CRIME IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD IS: (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY)
 - A. ☐ A VERY SERIOUS DANGER TO THE PEOPLE LIVING HERE
 - B. ☐ MORE SERIOUS THAN IN MOST OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CITY, BUT NOT DANGEROUS
 - C. ☐ A PROBLEM, BUT NO WORSE THAN OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CITY
 - D. ☐ NOT A SERIOUS PROBLEM
2. IN THE LAST YEAR THE CRIME PROBLEM IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HAS: (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY)
 - A. ☐ DECREASED
 - B. ☐ INCREASED
 - C. ☐ STAYED ABOUT THE SAME
3. WHAT IS THE MOST SERIOUS TYPE OF CRIME IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD? _____
4. IN YOUR OPINION, WHY IS THIS TYPE OF CRIME A PROBLEM IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD: (CHECK ANY NUMBER OF BOXES; OFFER EACH OPTION AND IF YES, MARK BEFORE GOING TO NEXT OPTION)
 - A. ☐ ABSENCE OF POLICE PATROLS
 - B. ☐ CRIMINALS LIVING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OR CLOSE BY
 - C. ☐ MOST NEIGHBORS DO NOT LOOK OUT FOR ONE ANOTHER
 - D. ☐ THERE IS NO ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD
 - E. ☐ CRIMINALS HAVE EASY ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD HOMES
 - F. ☐ GANG ACTIVITY IN THE AREA
 - G. ☐ OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
5. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES THE SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD: (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY)
 - A. ☐ "I NEVER FEEL UNSAFE IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD"
 - B. ☐ "I NEVER FEEL UNSAFE IN THE DAYTIME, BUT SOMETIMES FEEL UNSAFE AT NIGHT"
 - C. ☐ "I TRY NOT TO GO OUT ALONE WHETHER IT IS DAY OR NIGHT"
 - D. ☐ "IT IS UNSAFE TO GO OUT WHETHER ALONE OR WITH OTHERS"
6. HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD: (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY)
 - A. ☐ NEVER
 - B. ☐ ONCE
 - C. ☐ TWICE
 - D. ☐ MORE THAN TWICE

TYPE OF CRIME(S) _____
7. SINCE LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD HAVE YOU: (CHECK ANY NUMBER OF BOXES)
 - A. ☐ BEEN CONTACTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF A CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM?
 - B. ☐ CONTACTED A LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM?
 - C. ☐ RECEIVED HELP FROM A LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM?
 - D. ☐ EVER HEARD OF OR READ OF ANY LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM?

NAME OF PREVENTION PROGRAM IF CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE: _____
8. IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST WAY OF REDUCING CRIME IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

APPENDIX G

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #3: To educate residents and businesses on crime resistance approaches.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #6: To conduct home and business security inspections.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #8: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce domestic violence.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

Quarter Ending:
Project Sponsor:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #9: To assist in the development and implementation of programs designed to prevent sexual assaults.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

END