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An Evaluation of the California Community Crime Resistance Programs

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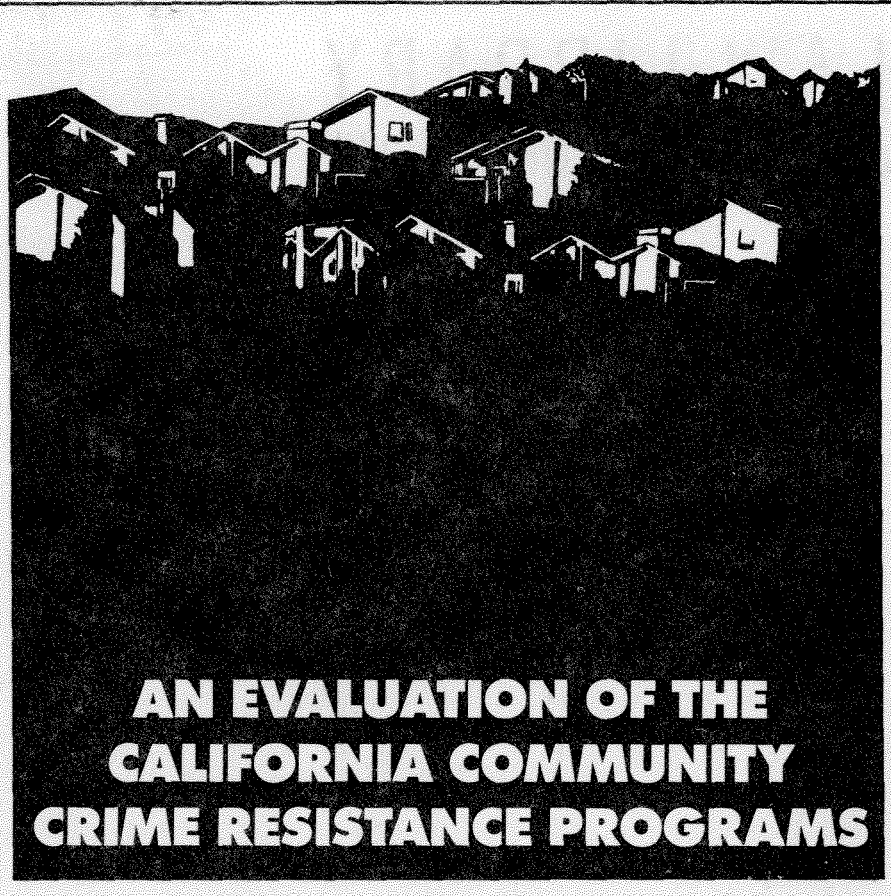
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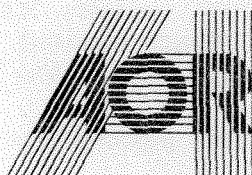
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**AN EVALUATION OF THE
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY
CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAMS**



prepared by
Assembly Office of Research

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May 20, 1985

Honorable Tom Hayden
Member of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 2141

Dear Assemblyman Hayden:

The Assembly Office of Research has been studying the appropriateness, costs, and results of punishments available under California law and comparing them to other possible sanctions which could be more effective and/or less costly. A previous report, "The Costs and Benefits of Prison Sentences for Burglars," issued in February 1984, examined the costs and benefits of recent sentencing laws for the crime of burglary.

This report evaluates the California Community Crime Resistance Program and makes recommendations for continuing the program, which is scheduled to terminate in January 1986. The report also suggests possible improvements in the program.

Sincerely,



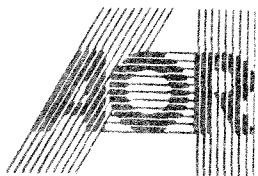
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AN EVALUATION OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAMS



Prepared by the
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May 1985

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PREFACE

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) began funding the California Community Crime Resistance Program as a pilot program in 1980. By awarding grants to law enforcement agencies and community development groups, the program was intended to reduce the incidence of crimes and to encourage the participation of citizen volunteers in the crime resistance activities of local law enforcement agencies.

In the years since the first grants were awarded, community crime resistance has ceased to be experimental. Efforts to involve members of the community with peace officers, programs to reduce the vulnerability of senior citizens, formation of neighborhood watch organizations, and home and business security inspections have become expected community services. These activities are now considered among the minimum necessities for security in the 1980s and beyond.

Crime resistance and prevention also are components of many other programs administered by OCJP. Programs such as victim and witness assistance, sexual assault and rape crisis counseling, and juvenile delinquency diversion help victims of crime prevent future victimization. The primary objective of the Community Crime Resistance Program has been to reduce the incidence of residential and commercial burglaries and to reduce the vulnerability of the elderly to crime.

Because the current Community Crime Resistance Program was scheduled to terminate on January 1, 1986, Assemblyman Tom Hayden requested that the Assembly Office of Research report on the performance of the California Community Crime Resistance Program. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the crime resistance programs funded by the state and, if they appear successful, to suggest ways to improve and expand them. We will examine the relationship between the services offered by the programs and the resulting changes in the number of reported crimes as well as the relationship between the characteristics of the population in the community served and the success of the programs.

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

Prior Legislation

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. established the California Crime Resistance Task Force in 1977. The following year, AB 2971 (Levine), Chapter 578, Statutes of 1978, gave statutory authority to the task force and created the California Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Program under the administration of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP). (See Appendix A for copy of Chapter 578.) The primary purposes of the CCR program have been to reduce the number of crimes, encourage participation of citizen volunteers in the crime resistance activities of local law enforcement agencies, and reduce the vulnerability of the elderly to crime.

Assembly Bill 2971 stated legislative intent to recognize successful crime prevention and resistance programs, disseminate information on successful techniques, and encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in preventing crime. The OCJP was to prepare and issue program and administrative guidelines for the CCR programs and report to the Legislature annually, beginning November 1, 1978.

The heart of the program was the provision of annual grants not to exceed \$125,000 to at least eight projects operated by local agencies. These funds were not intended to supplant local funds which would otherwise have been used for crime resistance. To qualify for funding, each local program was required to:

- Contribute 10 percent of the total program budget during the first year and 20 percent thereafter
- Use volunteers or paraprofessionals to assist law enforcement agencies
- Show a commitment to continue the program with local funds after expiration of the grant period

Eligibility for CCR grants was also based on (1) the funding and activity levels of existing programs, (2) the extent to which community cooperation with law enforcement was encouraged, (3) demonstrated efforts to consolidate or coordinate grant funds with other local, state, or federal funds available for crime resistance, (4) the rate of reported crime in the community (especially the numbers of the seven major offenses--homicide, rape, assault, robbery, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft), and (5) the number of citizens over the age of 55 residing in the community and their rate of victimization.

Each local agency receiving funds was to include at least three of the following components in its CCR program:

- Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly
- Efforts to promote community involvement
- Home and business security inspections
- Efforts to deal with domestic violence
- Prevention of sexual assaults
- Information on locking devices, building security, and crime resistance approaches
- Community orientation training for peace officers

Assembly Bill 2971 was originally scheduled to sunset on January 1, 1983, but was extended to January 1, 1986, by AB 2976 (Levine), Chapter 1291, Statutes of 1982.

Scope of the Community Crime Resistance Program

In 1980, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning funded eight local Community Crime Resistance programs. These two-year projects were funded by grants from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, with matching amounts from the state General Fund. In 1982, 32 new CCR programs were funded, 21 of which were continued for a second year. The programs funded for the entire two-year period were administered by:

Baldwin Park City Police Department
Berkeley City Police Department
Contra Costa Crime Prevention Committee
Fresno City Police Department
Hawthorne City Police Department
Los Angeles City Police Department
Menlo Park City Police Department
Modesto City Police Department
Palmdale, City of
Paramount, City of
Sacramento City Police Department
San Francisco SAFE, Inc.
San Mateo CAPTURE, Inc.
Santa Ana City Police Department
Santa Barbara City Police Department
Santa Monica Bay Volunteer Bureau
Sausalito City Police Department
Union City Police Department
Visalia City Police Department
West Covina City Police Department
Yuba City Police Department

The OCJP established the following nine objectives for the local CCR programs:

- 1) To recruit, train, and use volunteers and paraprofessionals to carry out local crime prevention efforts
- 2) To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention efforts
- 3) To educate local residents and businesses in crime resistance techniques
- 4) To train peace officers in community-oriented procedures as well as in crime prevention
- 5) To establish comprehensive crime programs for the elderly
- 6) To conduct home and business security inspections
- 7) To assist in developing new or modifying existing architectural standards and ordinances in order to assist in crime prevention
- 8) To assist in developing and implementing programs to reduce domestic violence
- 9) To assist in developing and implementing programs to prevent sexual assault

Each program director specified which of the above objectives would be included as goals of the local CCR program and what methods would be used to achieve those goals. In each community participating in the program, target areas were selected within which special crime resistance efforts were to be made.

Each program provided a quarterly report to OCJP. The second-year quarterly reports included the number of residential and commercial

burglaries reported for the entire city and target areas. Except for these burglary statistics, the reports were in a narrative style, which was intended to provide the program directors with the flexibility to describe unanticipated local problems. Because there was no standard format for reporting the extent to which program objectives were met, it is difficult to compare achievements among programs.

In this report, we discuss the efforts of the 21 two-year CCR programs to reduce the number of burglaries and increase citizen involvement in crime resistance activities. In the following chapter, we examine the communities involved in the CCR programs, program activities, and the costs of the pilot programs. In Chapter III, we focus on the measurable results of the programs, including changes in the number of reported burglaries, the number of citizen volunteers recruited, and the level of citizen and law enforcement satisfaction with the crime resistance efforts. Finally, in Chapter IV, we present recommendations for improving, redefining, and expanding the California Community Crime Resistance Program as an ongoing service.

CHAPTER 2

A PROFILE OF THE COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE CITIES AND PROGRAMS

Introduction

The 21 Community Crime Resistance programs included in this evaluation were funded between 1982 and 1984. The areas they served vary widely in their demographic and economic characteristics as well as the crime problems each experienced. Each program was designed to meet specific local needs. In this chapter, we examine the demographic and economic characteristics of each of the jurisdictions participating in the program and the public protection services they offer.

Characteristics of Jurisdictions Participating in the Program

Population, Race, and Ethnicity

The 21 communities participating in the program have diverse populations and have experienced different growth rates. Three jurisdictions had populations less than 20,000, while the city of Los Angeles accounted for nearly 3 million residents. Over the four years from 1980 to 1984, the populations of four of the communities increased by over 20 percent -- Palmdale, 35.0 percent; Fresno, 27.9 percent; Union City, 25.7 percent; and Paramount, 24.4 percent. In contrast, a number of CCR program communities showed limited growth with Berkeley actually declining by 3.5 percent. The statewide growth rate over this same period was 8.3 percent.

Table 1

1980 to 1984 Population Totals and
Growth Rates for Community
Crime Prevention Jurisdictions

	Population		Growth Rate 1980-1984
	1980	1984	
Baldwin Park	47,950	56,400	17.6%
Berkeley	110,400	106,500	-3.5
Contra Costa (Co.)	656,380	693,700	5.6
Fresno	207,300	265,200	27.9
Hawthorne	54,500	57,900	6.2
Los Angeles	2,817,800	3,108,400	10.3
Menlo Park	25,850	26,700	3.2
Modesto	103,400	122,900	18.8
Palmdale	12,700	17,150	35.0
Paramount	31,800	39,550	24.3
Sacramento	274,400	303,400	10.5
San Francisco	642,900	706,900	9.9
San Mateo (Co.)	587,329	603,600	2.8
Santa Ana	189,000	223,000	17.9
Santa Barbara	73,900	77,200	4.4
Santa Monica	88,600	93,100	5.0
Sausalito	6,850	7,575	10.5
Union City	36,550	45,950	25.7
Visalia	47,750	57,000	19.3
West Covina	78,700	88,600	12.5
Yuba City	17,650	20,500	16.1
Statewide	23,668,049	25,622,000	8.3

Source: California State Department of Finance, Population Research Unit,
Population Estimates of California Cities and Counties.

California's ethnic diversity is illustrated by Table 2. Using 1980 decennial census data, 76.2 percent of the state's population is white; 7.7 percent, black; 19.2 percent, Hispanic; and 5.2 percent, Asian. As the table indicates, many of the CCR program jurisdictions differed significantly from these percentages. For example, non-whites comprise more than half the populations of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles, Paramount,

Santa Ana, and Union City, while over 80 percent of the populations of Modesto, Palmdale, Sausalito, and Yuba City are white. Hispanics comprise over 45 percent of the population of Baldwin Park and Paramount, but are a small percentage of the populations of Berkeley, Menlo Park, and Sausalito. The communities with the largest Asian populations are San Francisco and Union City.

Table 2
Race and Ethnicity of Community
Crime Prevention Communities
(1980)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Asian</u>
Baldwin Park	33.5%	1.0%	61.1%	4.2%
Berkeley	67.6	18.5	4.6	9.1
Contra Costa (Co.)	77.8	9.0	8.5	4.5
Fresno	62.2	10.1	24.7	2.9
Hawthorne	57.1	13.3	21.6	7.9
Los Angeles	46.4	17.5	28.9	7.0
Menlo Park	76.4	14.0	6.1	3.3
Modesto	84.5	2.1	10.8	2.4
Palmdale	86.5	3.3	8.9	1.2
Paramount	40.7	3.5	52.8	2.8
Sacramento	63.9	13.1	14.1	8.6
San Francisco	51.4	13.1	13.0	22.3
San Mateo (Co.)	79.8	3.3	8.9	7.8
Santa Ana	41.0	4.1	47.9	6.9
Santa Barbara	73.3	2.3	22.3	1.9
Santa Monica	79.0	3.9	12.9	4.0
Sausalito	94.4	0.7	2.7	2.0
Union City	43.2	8.9	29.8	17.9
Visalia	77.5	1.1	19.9	1.2
West Covina	65.8	5.5	21.5	7.0
Yuba City	83.5	1.1	10.1	5.2
Statewide	76.2	7.7	19.2	5.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics: California, 1980 Census of the Population.

Age Distributions in Program Communities

Nineteen and one-half percent of all Californians are over the age of 55 and are believed to be more vulnerable to crime. Thus, one of the criteria for funding eligibility for the Community Crime Resistance Program was the number of elderly citizens living in the community and their rate of victimization. Table 3 shows the age distributions in the 21 jurisdictions participating in the program for two years. Column one shows the median age (the age at the center of the age distribution range) of residents of the communities, while column two ("Elderly") shows the percentage of the population over the age of 55. The communities with the largest proportion of older citizens are Menlo Park, Santa Barbara, San Mateo, San Francisco, and Santa Monica; those with the smallest are Union City, Baldwin Park, West Covina and Santa Ana.

Fluctuations in the crime rates have been associated with the proportion of young people in the population. A higher proportion of teenagers and young adults, for example, is often associated with an increase in drug and property crimes. Columns 3, 4, and 5 of Table 3 show the proportion of each community's population between the ages of 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 15 to 24, respectively. These years are considered to be "crime prone" periods in a young adult's life. Consequently, a higher proportion of younger citizens might indicate a need for crime resistance activities aimed at preventing the types of crime commonly associated with youthful offenders.

Over 20 percent of the populations of Baldwin Park, Berkeley, Fresno, Hawthorne, Paramount, Santa Ana, West Covina, and Yuba City is between the

ages of 15 and 24. Statewide, 19.0 percent of the population is between the ages of 15 and 24.

Table 3
Age Distribution in
Community Crime Prevention Communities

	<u>Median</u>	<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Ages 15-19</u>	<u>Ages 20-24</u>	<u>Ages 15-24</u>
Baldwin Park	24.3%	13.2%	10.2%	10.4%	20.7%
Berkeley	29.1	16.8	8.9	16.4	25.3
Contra Costa (Co.)	31.5	19.1	9.1	7.9	17.1
Fresno	28.1	20.2	9.1	12.3	21.5
Hawthorne	29.8	18.6	8.4	11.8	20.2
Los Angeles	30.3	21.0	8.7	11.0	19.8
Menlo Park	37.2	31.7	6.1	7.9	14.9
Modesto	28.9	18.4	9.1	9.5	18.7
Palmdale	28.7	17.1	8.6	9.7	18.4
Paramount	25.1	17.4	10.3	12.0	22.3
Sacramento	31.5	24.3	8.3	9.8	18.1
San Francisco	34.1	27.4	6.5	10.1	16.7
San Mateo (Co.)	33.0	26.1	7.0	8.1	15.1
Santa Ana	26.4	15.6	10.0	13.2	23.2
Santa Barbara	33.5	28.9	6.6	11.2	17.8
Santa Monica	34.4	26.8	5.6	9.4	15.1
Sausalito	35.2	19.8	3.5	6.0	9.5
Union City	27.2	12.4	9.3	9.0	18.4
Visalia	28.5	19.1	9.2	9.7	19.0
West Covina	28.8	15.0	10.2	10.2	20.4
Yuba City	28.5	21.8	8.9	13.7	22.6
Statewide	29.9	19.5	9.0	10.0	19.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics: California, 1980 Census of the Population.

Employment, Income, and Poverty

Table 4 illustrates the economic diversity of the 21 program jurisdictions. According to 1980 census data, the average annual income per capita ranges from a high of \$20,586 in Sausalito to less than one fourth that amount in Baldwin Park and Hawthorne (\$4,955 and \$4,949 respectively). The proportion of families living on an income below the federal poverty standard is highest in Paramount (16.0 percent), Baldwin Park (13.2 percent), and Los Angeles (13.0 percent). The jurisdictions with the smallest percentage of families living in poverty are West Covina (4.2 percent), San Mateo (4.4 percent), Menlo Park (5.1 percent), and Sausalito (5.6 percent). Statewide, the average income is \$8,295, with 8.7 percent of the families below the federal poverty level.

Table 4

Economic and Unemployment Characteristics of
Community Crime Prevention Communities

	Per Capita Income	Percentage of Families Living Below Poverty Level	Unemployment		
			1980	1982	1984
Baldwin Park	\$4,955	13.2%	-	-	-
Berkeley	8,461	11.7	6.3%	9.3%	6.5%
Contra Costa (Co.)	9,823	6.1	5.3	8.1	6.2
Fresno	6,733	12.6	7.9	12.1	10.8
Hawthorne	4,849	7.9	5.5	7.8	6.6
Los Angeles	8,408	13.0	7.4	10.4	8.8
Menlo Park	12,328	5.1	3.6	6.0	4.5
Modesto	7,735	8.3	11.3	16.1	13.9
Palmdale	7,959	8.7	-	-	-
Paramount	5,294	16.0	8.9	12.4	10.6
Sacramento	7,558	11.7	8.8	12.5	9.1
San Francisco	9,265	10.3	6.3	8.5	7.2
San Mateo (Co.)	11,074	4.4	3.9	6.5	4.8
Santa Ana	6,569	14.0	5.6	9.4	5.7
Santa Barbara	9,103	10.1	4.8	6.3	4.6
Santa Monica	11,126	6.3	4.7	6.7	5.7
Sausalito	20,586	5.6	-	-	-
Union City	7,565	6.3	5.7	8.5	5.9
Visalia	7,498	9.1	5.7	8.8	8.8
West Covina	8,856	4.2	5.2	7.3	6.2
Yuba City	6,777	10.1	-	-	-
Statewide	8,295	8.7	6.8	9.9	7.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics: California 1980 Census of the Population; Unemployment information provided by the State of California, Employment Development Department.

The economic diversity of the 21 communities is also reflected by their differing unemployment rates. The annual unemployment levels in 1983 ranged from a low of 5.4 percent in San Mateo to over 10 percent in Fresno (12.2 percent), Los Angeles (10.5 percent), Modesto (16.1 percent), Paramount (12.9 percent), and Sacramento (11.1 percent).

Unemployment statistics for the preceding two years show that the recession between 1981 and 1983 affected these jurisdictions differently. During this period the unemployment rate in Modesto and Paramount increased 3.6 percentage points while Santa Barbara (1.0 percent), Union City (1.5 percent), and San Mateo (1.6 percent) experienced increases of less than 2.0 percentage points.

Crime in the Program Jurisdictions

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning publishes annual reports comparing the number of major crimes reported in each California jurisdiction. Table 5 summarizes the numbers and rates of such crimes reported to the law enforcement offices in each of the program communities in 1982. The first column shows the number of major crimes reported, while the second column shows the rate of the crimes per 100,000 persons living in the community. Column 3 shows the ranking of each jurisdiction compared to all police and sheriff jurisdictions in the state.

A major purpose of the CCR programs was to reduce burglaries. The fourth and fifth columns of Table 5 show the total number of residential and commercial burglaries reported during calendar year 1981, the year just prior to the granting of CCR program funds. This period will be treated as a base year in order to assess the effects of the programs in reducing burglary rates in following years.

Table 5
Crimes Committed in
Community Crime Resistance Program Cities
(1981)

	Seven Major Crimes Reported*	Rate Per 100,000	Rank	Burglaries	
				Residential	Commercial
Baldwin Park	2,825	5380.9	84	1,448	357
Berkeley	6,645	6451.5	46	2,417	1,101
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	9,553	3,551
Fresno	15,405	6712.4	37	4,836	2,050
Hawthorne	3,760	6527.8	42	914	259
Los Angeles	234,658	7835.2	23	59,513	27,270
Menlo Park	1,138	4262.2	158	373	143
Modesto	5,847	5330.0	88	2,229	755
Palmdale	725	5555.6	72	151	153
Paramount	2,324	6238.9	48	541	467
Sacramento	23,685	8498.4	19	8,510	2,325
San Francisco	45,593	6667.6	39	10,694	7,252
San Mateo (Co.)	-	-	-	6,483	2,697
Santa Ana	11,091	5329.6	89	4,981	1,755
Santa Barbara	4,257	5698.8	65	1,604	660
Santa Monica	5,800	6531.5	41	1,760	958
Sausalito	546	7453.9	27	143	88
Union City	1,989	4899.0	117	949	178
Visalia	3,074	5811.0	62	1,099	417
West Covina	4,380	5251.8	94	1,691	348
Yuba City	962	5036.6	109	283	243
Statewide	910,241	3761.9	-	333,618	165,850

*Homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft.

Source: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, California Jurisdictions 1981: Crime Rates and Jurisdictional Rankings, November 1982; Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Uniform Crime Report; 1983 Criminal Justice Profile, Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services, 1983.

Police Services in the Program Jurisdictions

Table 6 summarizes and compares the levels of police services in the participating jurisdictions from FY 1980-81 to FY 1983-84. Comparing the per capita expenditures over the 3-year period provides an indication of the relative effort of each community.

Table 6
Police Per Capita Expenditures*

	<u>Per Capita Expenditures</u>			<u>% Change 1980-84</u>
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	
Baldwin Park	\$ 45	\$ 55	\$ 57	26.8%
Berkeley	65	111	110	69.2
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	-
Fresno	81	81	95	17.5
Hawthorne	73	111	130	78.6
Los Angeles	146	164	179	21.9
Menlo Park	51	91	47	-8.5
Modesto	61	80	81	33.3
Palmdale	47	60	74	54.5
Paramount	53	68	70	33.1
Sacramento	95	102	110	16.1
San Francisco	152	210	218	42.7
San Mateo (Co.)	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	84	96	99	18.2
Santa Barbara	76	105	109	42.8
Santa Monica	71	86	97	35.9
Sausalito	139	188	200	44.0
Union City	58	74	71	22.5
Visalia	54	62	60	10.8
West Covina	60	81	88	46.6
Yuba City	65	85	88	35.5

*Data for San Mateo and Contra Costa counties have been excluded because of the difficulty in determining comparable expenditure totals between city and countywide jurisdictions.

Per capita police expenditures show significant variation between program jurisdictions. In FY 1980-81, these police expenditures ranged from \$45 to \$152 per capita. By FY 1983-84, these per capita expenditures had increased an average of 30 percent ranging from \$47 to \$218 per capita. On an individual basis, however, the changes in per capita police expenditures in CCR jurisdictions exhibit a wider range. Per capita expenditures in Menlo Park declined 8.5 percent between 1980 and 1984, while Hawthorne increased its per capita expenditures by 78 percent. The cost of living statewide increased slightly less than 30 percent during this same period.

Community Crime Resistance Program Funding

Since FY 1979-80, Community Crime Resistance programs have been awarded over \$4.5 million in state and federal funds. The original program grants were funded by \$500,000 of redirected federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants and a matching amount from the state General Fund. After enactment of Chapter 1291, which became effective January 1, 1982, each participating local agency was required to provide 10 percent of the program's total operating budget for the first year and 20 percent thereafter. The maximum grant was limited by statute to \$125,000.

The state's contributions to the local CCR programs come from the General Fund. The total state appropriation was \$597,000 in FY 1982-83, and \$2,718,000 in FY 1983-84. For FY 1984-85, the state appropriation was \$1,153,000.

Table 7 shows the amounts of the CCR grants awarded to each of the 21 local programs over the two-year period. The last column of the table

shows the per capita level of the total two-year award for each program. The \$125,000 cap on the amount which could be awarded to each program resulted in considerable disparity among programs in the amount of funds spent per capita. For example, the city of Los Angeles received a grant equivalent to 7 cents per person, while San Francisco's grant was 33 cents per person. The smallest communities, Sausalito and Palmdale, received grants equivalent to \$7.38 and \$3.32 per person, respectively.

Table 7
Amount of Grants Awarded to
Each Community Crime Resistance Program

	<u>First Year Grant</u>	<u>Second Year Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
Baldwin Hills	\$ 32,385	\$ 26,987	\$ 59,372	\$1.05
Berkeley	45,000	32,772	77,772	0.73
Contra Costa (Co.)	58,770	52,240	111,010	0.16
Fresno	125,000	112,500	237,500	0.89
Hawthorne	50,000	45,000	95,000	1.64
Los Angeles	125,000	112,500	237,500	0.07
Menlo Park	30,000	27,000	57,000	2.13
Modesto	48,207	43,386	91,593	0.74
Palmdale	30,000	27,000	57,000	3.32
Paramount	26,238	23,614	49,852	1.26
Sacramento	123,249	109,063	232,312	0.76
San Francisco	125,000	112,500	237,500	0.33
San Mateo	111,699	100,528	212,227	2.62
Santa Ana	75,267	67,740	143,007	0.64
Santa Barbara	44,283	39,198	83,481	1.08
Santa Monica	50,000	45,000	95,000	1.02
Sausalito	30,000	25,977	55,977	7.38
Union City	30,000	22,694	52,694	1.14
Visalia	28,270	25,439	53,709	0.94
West Covina	50,000	45,000	95,000	1.07
Yuba City	29,982	24,074	54,056	2.63

Sources: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, "California Community Crime Resistance Program; Annual Report, April 1982 to June 1984." November 1, 1984.

Community Crime Program Activities

Each CCR director submitted an initial proposal containing objectives for which funding was requested and quarterly reports to the OCJP on crime resistance efforts to achieve the objectives. Reducing the number or rate of residential and commercial burglaries was mentioned as a specific goal of only five participating programs. All of the programs, however, included efforts to educate citizens and business owners about preventing burglary. Fourteen proposals contained descriptions of activities to help senior citizens prevent burglary. Curbing domestic violence was mentioned in two program proposals while four programs offered services aimed at preventing sexual assault. These objectives were pursued by means of recruitment of volunteers and block captains, initiation or expansion of neighborhood and business watch programs, security inspections, and educational programs.

Because the CCR program reports were written in a narrative style and because there were no guidelines or definitions for presenting quantified data, it is difficult to compare levels of services and activities from year to year or among programs. (Appendix B contains a sample reporting form.) For example, some reports did not contain information about the number of volunteers recruited or the number of neighborhood watch groups formed during a quarter. Nevertheless, we attempted to summarize the information in the reports to provide a profile of the activities of the programs. In the following tables, the fact that data are not shown does not necessarily mean that the program did not provide the service or perform the activity. Only information which was reported in a manner comparable to that of other programs could be included in the tables.

Use of Volunteers in Crime Resistance

Sixteen CCR programs proposed to recruit and train volunteers to carry out various tasks. Some programs recruited Boy Scouts, while others concentrated on involving senior citizens. These volunteers worked with local police on activities such as administrative duties, riding along with police patrols, engraving valuables, installing locks, speaking on behalf of the CCR program, and substituting for sworn peace officers in organizing neighborhood watch groups.

During the April 1982 to June 1984 grant award period, CCR programs recruited and trained a total of over 3,080 volunteers. These volunteers contributed a total of 31,952 hours of community service. Table 8 shows the number of volunteers and block captains reported by the programs in each year of the grant period.

Table 8

**Volunteers and Block Captains Recruited by
Community Crime Resistance Programs**

	<u>Volunteers</u>			<u>Block Captains</u>		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baldwin Park	157	126	283	70	-	70
Berkeley	-	58	58	-	-	-
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	43	206	249	-	-	-
Hawthorne	30	13	43	-	-	-
Los Angeles	406	302	708	143	435	578
Menlo Park	22	23	45	-	-	-
Modesto	86	20	106	-	-	-
Palmdale	42	27	69	22	-	22
Paramount	-	-	-	52	27	79
Sacramento	161	47	208	-	-	-
San Francisco	-	27	27	-	208	208
San Mateo (Co.)	35	13	48	-	-	-
Santa Ana	-	47	47	n/a	n/a	520
Santa Barbara	-	126	126	-	-	-
Santa Monica	35	93	128	-	-	-
Sausalito	42	69	111	-	27	27
Union City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Covina	-	-	-	168	134	302
Yuba City	-	37	37	-	27	27

Resisting Residential Burglary

Over 6,000 neighborhood watch groups were reported by CCR programs. These groups provide a way for neighbors to meet and learn to be aware of the normal comings and goings of the persons living in the neighborhood. Residents are instructed on procedures for making their homes safer and for reporting suspicious activities to the police. Many programs provide crime resistance pamphlets and other educational materials.

Over 6,000 home security inspections, conducted by peace officers or trained volunteers, were reported by most programs as another means of preventing burglaries. These inspections were often conducted in the presence of a group in one home or apartment in order to show neighbors how to inspect their own homes.

Table 9 summarizes the number of neighborhood watch groups formed and the number of home security inspections conducted during the two years of funding.

Table 9

Neighborhood Watch and Home Security Inspections in
Community Crime Resistance Programs

	<u>Neighborhood Watch</u>			<u>Home Security Inspection</u>		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baldwin Park	77	72	149	206	240	446
Berkeley	68	126	194	135	160	295
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	807	402	1,209	341	1,311	1,652
Hawthorne	-	13	13	-	-	-
Los Angeles	331	1,042	1,373	61	250	311
Menlo Park	26	14	40	64	24	88
Modesto	160	254	414	120	58	178
Palmdale	22	43	65	52	-	52
Paramount	42	-	42	30	-	30
Sacramento	98	142	240	-	-	-
San Francisco	152	129	281	78	177	255
San Mateo (Co.)	11	14	25	58	126	184
Santa Ana	-	-	-	-	50	50
Santa Barbara	104	117	221	519	808	1,327
Santa Monica	29	24	53	-	81	81
Sausalito	45	27	72	91	50	141
Union City	101	95	196	393	525	918
Visalia	158	151	309	-	3	3
West Covina	160	121	281	-	-	-
Yuba City	29	22	51	15	-	15

Reducing the Vulnerability of Individuals and Seniors to Crime

The legislation which established the Community Crime Resistance Program required that each local program emphasize services for the elderly, as defined in the statute. While 14 programs specifically mentioned services for the elderly in their approved funding proposals, 18 reported data for one or more such activities. These programs conducted over 300 senior citizen safety awareness seminars dealing with such topics as personal safety, home security, and fraud prevention. Some programs provided and installed deadbolt locks, while others coordinated services to the elderly with existing victim and witness assistance services.

Personal safety seminars, many emphasizing rape prevention, were conducted by many of the programs. Table 10 summarizes the senior and personal safety seminars and workshops conducted.

Table 10

Senior Crime Resistance and Personal Safety Seminars
Conducted by the
Community Crime Resistance Programs

	<u>Programs for Seniors</u>			<u>Personal Safety Programs</u>		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baldwin Park	16	6	22	36	21	57
Berkeley	14	22	36	-	65	65
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	11	9	20	-	-	6
Hawthorne	16	1	17	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	5	5	-	8	8
Modesto	4	4	8	1	-	1
Palmdale	0	6	6	-	-	-
Paramount	1	0	1	-	-	-
Sacramento	8	5	13	-	-	-
San Francisco	-	41	41	46	50	96
San Mateo (Co.)	35	53	88	-	-	-
Santa Ana	36	26	62	-	-	4
Santa Barbara	6	0	6	-	4	4
Santa Monica	6	40	46	-	5	5
Sausalito	2	-	2	1	1	2
Union City	9	-	9	-	-	-
Visalia	12	5	17	10	2	12
West Covina	-	-	-	-	20	20
Yuba City	2	7	9	3	-	3

Business Workshops and Inspections

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning interpreted the nine statutory program goals into program "components," one of which is "to provide businesses crime prevention services, including education, training and security inspections."¹ Over 739 workshops were reported by 17 jurisdictions, involving more than 2,153 businesses. In addition, over 1,000 business security checks were performed. Table 11 shows the reported activities of the CCR programs to reduce commercial burglaries during the two-year reporting period.

¹Office of Criminal Justice Planning, California Community Crime Resistance Program, Annual Report April 1982 to June 1984, November 1, 1984, Sacramento, p. 8.

Table 11

**Business Watch Workshops and Business
Security Inspections Conducted by
Community Crime Resistance Programs**

	<u>Business Watch Workshops</u>			<u>Business Security Inspections</u>		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baldwin Park	240	98	338	-	-	-
Berkeley	1	33	34	16	24	40
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	5	-	5	337	176	513
Hawthorne	312	51	363	-	-	-
Los Angeles	66	105	171	86	67	153
Menlo Park	-	-	-	2	11	13
Modesto	4	-	4	6	-	6
Palmdale	-	-	-	15	-	15
Paramount	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	16	16	-	-	-
San Francisco	23	14	37	43	60	103
San Mateo (Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	19	19	-	-	-
Santa Monica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sausalito	-	9	9	8	28	36
Union City	6	7	13	62	33	95
Visalia	-	1	1	-	25	25
West Covina	6	-	6	118	-	118
Yuba City	2	-	2	39	54	93

Other Program Activities

Some of the CCR programs offered other services, such as training programs for peace officers in crime resistance and community involvement, presentations for school age children on crime resistance, drug abuse, domestic violence, and vandalism.

Several programs held community rallies to promote crime resistance and disseminate information. Other programs used the media (radio, television and newspaper) to promote crime resistance efforts.

Summary

The preceding demographic analysis of the 21 participating communities indicates great differences with respect to their size, wealth, and ethnic and racial composition. The correlation coefficients in Table 12 provide additional analysis of demographic characteristics among the CCR program communities.² Per capita income is positively and significantly correlated with the percentage of white citizens (.59) and the per capita CCR grant (.71). Conversely, per capita income is negatively and significantly correlated to the percentage of the population ages 15-24 (-.82), the percentage of Hispanics in the community (-.58), and the employment level (-.55). The percentage of white residents is strongly correlated (negatively) with the percentage of Hispanics in the community. Per capita

²⁰The correlations coefficient is a statistic which varies between 1.00 and -1.00 and shows the direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.

Table 12

Correlations Between Characteristics of the
Community Crime Resistance Jurisdictions

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Ages 15-24</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Population Change</u>	<u>Per Capita Police</u>
Elderly	.37								
Ages 15-24	-.82*	-.50							
White	.59	.39	-.51						
Black	-.10	.17	.18	-.29					
Hispanic	-.58	-.48	.47	-.84	-.23				
Unemployed	-.55	-.37	.41	-.16	-.02	.24			
Population change	-.35	-.54	.29	-.34	-.39	.54	.49		
Per Capita Police	.42	.26	-.32	-.07	.36	-.19	.09	-.10	
Per Capita Grant	.71	.04	-.58	.53	-.39	-.34	-.40	.03	.13

*Bold Type indicates statistical significance at .05 or better.

grants were also significantly correlated to the percentage of white population while at the same time negatively correlated with the percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds.

Among the criteria for selection of CCR program funding are the number and percentage of elderly in the community. This criterion was not fully realized. Although the elderly within a CCR community were effectively and successfully targeted, in the aggregate, CCR communities were not uniquely "elderly." Eleven of the CCR communities had a percentage of elderly less than the statewide average (19.5 percent). In addition, 12 of the CCR communities show median ages less than the statewide median of 29.9 year.

In characterizing the 21 CCR communities, the following statements can be made:

- The larger the elderly population, the lower the proportion of the 15-24 year olds and Hispanics
- The larger the percentage of 15-24 year olds, the higher the proportion of Hispanics, the lower the percentage of white population and the per capita CCR grant
- The strongest correlation indicates that the greater the white population, the smaller the Hispanic population, indicating white and Hispanic isolation from one another in CCR communities (similar significant correlations are not evident between the black population and the Hispanic or white populations)

- Communities with higher per capita income, tend to have higher percentages of white population and lower percentage of Hispanic population
- Communities having higher per capita CCR grants, had higher per capita income, larger percentages of whites, and lower percentages of youth population age 15-24

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

Introduction

Has the CCR program been effective? This is a difficult question to answer simply. The primary goal of the program, to "prevent" the occurrence of crime, is unmeasurable. How can we count the number of crimes that were never committed when we are uncertain of the number of crimes actually committed?

Other measures of the success of the CCR programs are more readily available. For example, we can compare the burglary rates in crime resistance program communities with statewide trends, and we can regard the levels of citizen participation as evidence of people's satisfaction with the programs. In addition, the attitudes of law enforcement personnel will reflect a high level of satisfaction with the concept and performance of the CCR program.

This chapter evaluates the effectiveness of the CCR program on three dimensions:

- The relative changes in the number of burglaries reported in each of the 21 CCR program cities between 1981 and 1984³
- The level of citizen satisfaction with the programs
- The level of support for CCR programs by law enforcement

Effects of Community Crime Resistance on Crime

Between 1977 and 1980 the number of major crimes reported statewide rose by 22.2 percent.⁴ In 1981, the first year of the CCR programs, reported crimes decreased by 1.9 percent, by 4.9 percent in 1982, and by 6.0 percent in 1983 (see Table 13). Statewide figures for burglaries show similar trends. Between 1977 and 1980, residential burglaries rose by 15.8 percent while commercial burglaries increased by 21.3 percent. This rate of growth slowed in 1981 to .6 percent for residential burglaries and then reversed by dropping 9.6 percent in 1982 and 7.3 percent in 1983.

³Residential and commercial burglary data used in this analysis were provided by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Their report, The Uniform Crime Report, contains crime data for each jurisdiction statewide. The consistency of the data allows reliable comparisons between jurisdictions. Although residential and commercial crime data were provided by most CCR jurisdictions in their quarterly reports, the lack of report consistency and the failure of each CCR jurisdiction to submit requested information required the use of other, more reliable data for analytical purposes. The one limitation to the use of Bureau of Criminal Statistics data was the reporting time-frame. Specifically, the bureau publishes annual reports based on the calendar year while the CCR program year started in April.

For this analysis, the decision was made that the consistency and comparability of the bureau's data outweighed its time-frame limitations. The quarterly report was utilized, however, in the analysis of target area success within a CCR jurisdiction. The analysis of variance employed to assess the success of targeting CCR activities is the only statistical analysis using the quarterly report data.

⁴California Crime Index includes willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Commercial burglaries decreased 3.5 percent in 1981, by 2.8 percent in 1982, and by 8.8 percent in 1983. For the communities participating in the program, the (unweighted) average decline in residential burglaries between 1981 and 1983 was 20.5 percent and 15.0 percent for commercial burglaries. Statewide, the two-year reductions were 16.3 percent in residential burglaries and 11.3 percent in commercial burglaries.

Table 13
Statewide Crime Statistics
(Percentage Change)

	<u>FBI</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Calif.</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Burglaries</u>	
				<u>Residential</u>	<u>Non-Residential</u>
1982-83	-6.7	-6.0	-7.9	-7.3	-8.8
1981-82	-1.6	-4.9	-7.5	-9.6	-2.8
1980-81	-.4	-1.9	-.7	.6	-3.5
1979-80	8.8	9.8	9.9	11.9	6.1
1978-79	7.2	5.2	1.9	-1.3	8.6
1977-78	3.8	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.2

Percentage Changes in Reported Residential Burglaries

Table 14 shows the percentage changes in the number of residential burglaries reported in CCR communities between 1981 and 1983⁵. In the first year of the program, 16 of the 21 participating communities showed decreases greater than the statewide average; over 75 percent of the

⁵The years 1981 to 1983 represent the full year periods most accurately capturing program activity. None of the 21 CCR programs included in this analysis implemented programs until April 1982, making 1981 the most accurate base year for analysis. Although program activity did not start until April 1982, using first year crime statistics where only 9 months experienced program activity was preferable to the use of inconsistent and non-comparable but timely data. Nineteen eighty-three presents no methodological problems. The failure to analyze the program impact in the first three months of 1984 is an additional limitation for which no methodologically viable alternative existed.

participating communities. In fact 8 of the 21 communities showed decreases twice the statewide average with 3 of these communities reporting decreases over 3 times the statewide average of -9.6 percent.

Table 14
Percentage Changes in Residential
Burglaries in CCR Communities

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1981-83</u>
Baldwin Park	-38.5%	-13.3%	-46.7%
Berkeley	-23.0	10.5	-14.9
Contra Costa (Co.)	- 6.7	-10.0	-16.1
Fresno	3.3	- 8.4	- 5.4
Hawthorne	-13.3	-18.6	-29.4
Los Angeles	- 5.8	- 6.5	-11.9
Menlo Park	-16.3	9.0	- 8.8
Modesto	-12.6	-24.4	-34.0
Palmdale	28.5	13.4	45.7
Paramount	4.8	3.0	7.9
Sacramento	-18.8	3.0	-16.4
San Francisco	-26.5	- 9.1	-33.2
San Mateo (Co.)	-19.9	-13.8	-31.0
Santa Ana	-18.6	-14.8	-30.7
Santa Barbara	-29.2	-32.4	-52.1
Santa Monica	-23.3	3.8	-20.4
Sausalito	-50.3	32.4	-34.3
Union City	-25.6	4.4	-22.3
Visalia	-15.6	-14.9	-28.2
West Covina	-13.4	-16.2	-27.4
Yuba City	-16.6	- 5.1	-20.8
Statewide	- 9.6	- 7.3	-16.3

The largest reductions in residential burglaries occurred in Sausalito (-50.3 percent) and Baldwin Park (-38.5 percent). In contrast, three communities recorded increases in residential burglaries during their first year.

Data for the second year of the program show that only 11 of the 21 communities showed a decrease greater than the statewide average. Six communities, however, showed decreases greater than twice the statewide average of -7.3 percent. The two communities with the greatest decreases in the second year -- Santa Barbara (-32.4 percent) and Modesto (-24.4 percent) -- had shown only modest decreases the first year. In contrast, Sausalito, which reported the largest decrease the first year, recorded the greatest increase in residential burglaries the second year -- 32.4 percent.

Over the two years of CCR program funding in the 21 communities, 14 recorded overall decreases greater than the statewide average. Most striking are Santa Barbara (-52.1 percent) and Baldwin Park (-46.7 percent). Five additional communities showed decreases of over 30 percent: Sausalito (-34.3 percent), Modesto (-34.0 percent), San Francisco (-33.2 percent), San Mateo (-31.0 percent), and Santa Ana (-30.7 percent). Only two of the program communities failed to record a decrease in residential burglaries: Palmdale (+45.7 percent) and Paramount (+7.9 percent).

Percentage Changes in Reported Commercial Burglaries

Table 15 shows the percentage changes in the reported commercial burglaries occurring in CCR communities between 1981 and 1983. Community Crime Resistance accomplishments in reducing commercial burglaries are more modest than those seen in residential burglaries.

Table 15
Percentage Changes in Reported
Commercial Burglaries

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1981-83</u>
Baldwin	-11.8%	49.5%	31.9%
Berkeley	-27.2	4.9	-23.7
Contra Costa (Co.)	3.9	-10.9	- 7.5
Fresno	- 8.9	-11.2	-19.2
Hawthorne	9.3	25.1	36.7
Los Angeles	6.1	- 5.8	- 0.0
Menlo Park	8.4	-25.2	-18.9
Modesto	-16.4	-31.4	-42.6
Palmdale	26.8	-41.2	-25.5
Paramount	30.6	-21.9	-45.0
Sacramento	- 0.0	- 4.2	- 4.2
San Francisco	-17.2	-11.0	-26.3
San Mateo (Co.)	- 4.1	-14.5	-18.0
Santa Ana	2.1	-10.1	- 8.3
Santa Barbara	-26.7	9.5	-19.7
Santa Monica	- 6.9	7.2	- 0.2
Sausalito	-52.3	-14.3	-59.0
Union City	9.5	-4.6	4.4
Visalia	- 1.9	-24.4	-25.9
West Covina	19.5	-10.8	6.6
Yuba City	-48.6	- 1.6	-49.4
Statewide	- 2.8	- 8.8	-11.3

In the first year of funding, while the statewide average was -2.8 percent, two communities, Sausalito (-52.3 percent) and Yuba City (-48.6 percent), showed impressive decreases in commercial burglaries. In contrast Palmdale (26.8 percent) and West Covina (19.5 percent) reported significant increases during this same period. In both the second funding year and over the entire two-year funding period, 12 of the 21 program communities reported decreases in commercial burglary greater than the statewide average.

Effectiveness of Programs in Target Areas⁶

Nine CCR program agencies reported crime statistics for target areas -- regions or neighborhoods chosen for special programs or other intensive efforts. The table below shows the percentage changes in reported burglaries for these nine cities.

Table 16
Percentage Change in Reported Burglaries
in Target Areas

	Residential			Commercial		
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-83
Baldwin Park	-22.4	-16.7	-35.3	--	--	--
Menlo Park	-15.1	4.7	-11.1	--	--	--
Modesto	-19.8	-28.3	42.3	-13.4	- 1.7	-14.9
Sacramento	-27.9	4.7	-24.6	-16.6	- 5.7	-17.1
San Francisco	-33.2	2.6	-31.4	-13.5	-16.1	-27.5
Santa Ana	-10.9	- 1.3	-12.0	37.2	-41.1	-19.2
Union City	9.0	7.1	16.7	16.1	5.6	22.6
Visalia	-21.3	-13.0	-31.6	- 1.4	-33.3	-34.2
Yuba City	3.7	-35.7	-33.3	-68.2	7.1	-65.9

⁶See footnote #3.

Using the ANOVA statistical procedure, we tested the crime rate data to determine if there was a significant difference between results in the target areas and the communities as a whole. For both residential and commercial burglaries, there was no difference in results. The rate of decline in the number of reported burglaries was not significantly greater in areas targeted for special attention. (See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the ANOVA analysis.)

There are several possible explanations why the success rate in targeted areas was not significantly higher than in the untargeted areas, for example:

- Sufficient services may not have been provided in target areas to justify their being considered a different program than that provided elsewhere in the community
- The crime problem in target areas may be so much more severe than in other parts of the city that intensive efforts were needed, even if a greater result could not be realized
- Greater crime resistance awareness in the target areas may have produced more frequent reporting of burglaries, which could mask an actual decrease in crimes committed

The available data are not sufficient to distinguish the effects of each possible explanation.

Evaluation of Burglary Data

Changes in the raw numbers of burglaries reported do not provide convincing proof of the success of the CCR program. Of the six categories of burglary reduction (first, second, and two-year rates for commercial and residential burglaries), only one, first year residential burglary rates, showed a significant difference from the statewide average; 16 of the 21 communities had decreases larger than the statewide average.

This conclusion, however, cannot be left unqualified. For example, the correlation coefficient between the change in the residential burglary rate over the two years of funding and the community's population increase between 1982 to 1984 is high ($R=.64$ $p=.05$ or better).⁷ Thirteen of the 21 CCR communities showed population increases between January 1982 and 1984 equal to or greater than the statewide average of 3.9 percent. During this period, Palmdale recorded the largest population increase of any other CCR community, 19.9 percent -- over twice the increase of the next CCR community and 5 times the state average. With such a significant population increase, a rise in the number of burglaries would be expected. But when per capita crime rates (burglaries per unit population) are examined, Palmdale's growth in residential burglaries is cut in half, from 45.7 percent (See Table 14) to 23.4 percent.

Table 17 examines the relationship between the effectiveness of the CCR program in reducing reported burglaries and the demographic characteristics of the CCR communities. The correlations indicate that very few of the

⁷Department of Finance estimates 1/1/82 and 1/1/84.

statistics are significant (this is not surprising considering the small universe of 21 cases available for the analysis). Over the two-year funding period, only population change is significantly correlated with residential burglary reductions. Over 35 percent of the variance in residential burglaries can be explained by changes in population between 1981 and 1983.

Table 17
Correlations between Percentage Change in
Reported Burglaries and Characteristics of
Community Crime Prevention Program Cities

	<u>Residential Burglaries 1981-83</u>	<u>Commercial Burglaries 1981-83</u>
Per Capita Income	-.12	-.43
Elderly	-.11	-.22
Youth (15-24)	.13	.19
White	.12	-.53
Black	.17	.30
Hispanic	-.13	.39
Unemployment Change	.20	.11
Population Change	-.63	-.04
PC Grant	.09	-.45

Note: Bold type entries are significant at the .05 level or better. All others are not significant. The correlations for changes in burglary rates (burglaries per 100,000 population) showed no differences from the table above.

Two characteristics are significantly correlated with commercial burglary reductions; percentage of white population ($R=.53$) and per capita grant ($R=.45$). These correlations are small, however, showing that only 25 percent of the reduction in commercial burglaries can be explained by the percentage of whites in the community and only 20 percent of the

commercial burglary reductions can be explained by the per capita amount of the CCR grant.⁸

A second factor affecting the apparent success of the CCR program is the existence of high crime rates in CCR communities prior to funding (Table 18). In 1981, of the 19 CCR communities for which Office of Criminal Justice Planning crime rankings are available, all are in the top 30 percent statewide; nine are in the top 10 percent. Between the first two years of the program in these communities, 14 of these 19 communities lowered their ranking (Table 6).⁹ Considering the potential improvement in ranking for all 485 jurisdictions monitored by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, these improvements by CCR communities between 1981 and 1982 must be viewed as a valid measure of success.

The two-year record shows that CCR communities continued to achieve lower rankings in crimes reported. Between 1981 and 1983, 13 of 19 CCR communities showed improvement in statewide rankings or remained the same; six communities showed worse rankings.

⁸Although not shown in Table 17, 36 percent of the variance in second year residential burglaries is explained by the per capita grant size (significance at .05 or above).

⁹San Francisco's ranking remained unchanged reducing the number of communities experiencing a change in ranking to 18.

Table 18

Statewide Crime Rankings of CCR Communities

	<u>Crime Rank (1981)</u>	<u>Crime Rank (1982)</u>	<u>Crime Rank (1983)</u>
Baldwin	84	186	289
Berkeley	46	79	15
Contra Costa (Co.)	-	-	-
Fresno	37	39	28
Hawthorne	42	59	85
Los Angeles	23	18	30
Menlo Park	158	138	110
Modesto	88	122	99
Palmdale	72	56	143
Paramount	48	55	132
Sacramento	19	29	25
San Francisco	39	49	49
San Mateo (Co.)	-	-	-
Santa Ana	89	117	50
Santa Barbara	65	102	125
Santa Monica	41	52	21
Sausalito	27	106	169
Union City	117	154	166
Visalia	62	54	62
West Covina	94	85	150
Yuba City	109	146	81

Cautions for Interpreting the Data

Interpreting statistics based on the numbers of reported crimes must be done carefully. Estimates place the proportion of crime that goes unreported at 50 percent. Small changes in the tendency to report or not report a crime can result in statistically significant changes in the number of crimes reported from year to year. One of the results of the CCR program is increased cooperation between citizens and law enforcement. Another result of the program's neighborhood watch component is the encouraging of neighbors to report suspicious activity which might otherwise have gone unreported.

Another reason for caution in interpreting the crime data is the relatively small number of cases in which all the information was supplied. In several instances, the 21 programs reported incomplete information.

For these reasons, caution must be exercised in drawing too many conclusions from these data.

Other Measures of Program Success

Basing CCR's success solely on measures of simple burglary reductions ignores other important program results, such as citizen and law enforcement satisfaction and support. These outcomes are discussed below.

Citizen Satisfaction with CCR

In 1982, OCJP surveyed nearly 1,900 citizens who had participated in a neighborhood watch meeting conducted as part of a CCR program. These participants were asked to rate their satisfaction with the presentation on a scale of one to nine (one being the lowest level of satisfaction and nine, the highest). Respondents rated the value of a knowledgeable staff, the program handouts, the time of day the presentation was made, the ability of CCR staff to answer questions, and the participation of law enforcement officers. Table 16 summarizes the ratings of each of these components and the overall rating of the neighborhood watch program.

Table 19

Participant's Ratings of
Neighborhood Watch Programs

<u>Component</u>	<u>Average Ranking*</u>
Knowledgeable staff	8.5
Handouts	8.1
Convenient time	8.1
Answers to questions	8.5
Law enforcement participation	8.2
Overall	8.25

*Ranking based on a scale of one to nine.

Source: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Second Annual Report to the Legislature, California Community Crime Resistance Program, December 1982.

These high opinions of the quality of the neighborhood watch presentations were translated into plans for further participation in crime resistance programs. Of those surveyed, over 98 percent planned to participate in some local crime prevention efforts and 86 percent planned to become neighborhood watch households. Over 400 of the respondents volunteered to be project volunteers or block captains.

Law Enforcement Satisfaction with CCR

In a survey of law enforcement agencies serving populations of 100,000 or more, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics asked respondents to comment on the reason that the number of reported crimes has declined since 1981. Of the responses received from 26 agencies, citizens' awareness programs, crime prevention, and neighborhood watch programs were most frequently cited as the reasons for the decline in reported crime.

Summary

Community Crime Resistance programs are perceived by both citizens and law enforcement as an effective means of reducing crime. The data show that this perception is accurate. In many cases, burglaries declined in CCR program communities at a faster rate than in the state as a whole.

We cannot conclude that efforts to target specific areas of the community for intensive programs have produced significant results. Further evaluation would require information on crime in these target areas in more program communities.

Community Crime Resistance communities showed impressive success in decreasing residential burglary in the first year, while having a more limited effect the second year. Program communities also showed moderate success in reducing commercial burglary rates, although first and second year results remained relatively stable. The percentage of whites in a community and changes in population were statistically associated with changes in burglaries. Per Capita Grants levels were also shown to be significantly related to burglaries. Twenty percent of the decrease in commercial burglaries was explained by an increase in per capita CCR grants.

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CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The statute authorizing the CCR program sunsets on January 1, 1986. As a result of the documented positive effect of the program in increasing cooperation with law enforcement, increasing feelings of personal security, and, in many cases, reducing the rate of burglaries at a faster rate than the statewide average, we recommend that the program be continued, expanded, fully funded, and improved.

Lift the Sunset on CCR

Community crime resistance is no longer an experiment in California. The concept of a cooperative effort between citizens and law enforcement has met with success. The CCR program, using volunteers extensively, is a cost-effective method of providing useful local services. In addition, the costs of a burglary prevented are small, indeed, when compared with the costs of a burglary actually committed. If a burglar is not apprehended, the victim suffers the losses and the efforts of law enforcement are to no avail. If the burglar is caught, the costs to society for law enforcement, trial, probation, attorneys, and (possibly) incarceration are enormous.

For these reasons, we recommend that the sunset on the CCR program be repealed and that CCR be a permanent, ongoing program administered by OCJP.

Extend the CCR Program

Communities with younger populations generally received lower grants. Generally, jurisdictions with large proportions of Hispanic citizens are younger than those with higher percentages of whites. The younger, more predominantly Hispanic communities also tend to have lower per capita incomes and a higher percentage of families living below the federal poverty level. The problem is further exacerbated by the fact that many low-income communities spend less per capita on police protection and are, therefore, most in need of programs augmenting law enforcement efforts with volunteers.

We recommend that the CCR program be extended to include more communities and that the award guidelines be broadened so that communities with relatively younger populations will receive funding. The special crime resistance problems of communities with high proportions of teenagers and young adults should be incorporated into the CCR program priorities. Community crime resistance may also need to provide for bilingual materials and personnel. This recommendation is not to be interpreted as a suggestion that CCR programs in relatively older communities be diminished or ended. Rather, we suggest that the CCR program be extended in scope and in goals.

Provide Ongoing Funding for CCR Programs

To implement our recommendation that the CCR program be broadened, reliable sources of ongoing funding must be found. We recommend that funds derived from penalty assessments which are deposited in the Peace Officers'

Training Fund or the Drivers Training Penalty Assessment Fund be redirected to establish a CCR fund.

A penalty assessment of \$4 on every \$10, or fraction thereof, assessed on penal or vehicle code fines or forfeitures will yield total revenues of \$130.5 million in FY 1985-86. From these penalty assessment revenues, appropriations are made to such programs as the Peace Officers' Training Fund and the Drivers Training Penalty Assessment Fund. Each fund has had a budget surplus for the past three fiscal years. Table 20 summarizes the amounts of funds in reserve or transferred to the General Fund.

Table 20
End of Year Status of Funds
in Thousands of Dollars

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>
Peace Officers' Training Fund, End of year reserves	6,764	6,937	844
Drivers Training Penalty Assessment Fund, Transfers to General Fund	25,694	13,764	18,561

Source: Governor's Budget: 1985-86, pp. GG-13, E-31.

Other OCJP administered programs providing services to crime victims at the local level are funded by penalty assessment monies. These monies would constitute an appropriate funding source to assure that successful crime resistance programs are continued and that new efforts are encouraged.

A total funding of one million dollars should be requested for FY 1985-86 to be diverted from the Drivers Training Penalty Assessment Fund.

Revise Limit on Maximum Grants

As an experimental program, it made sense to limit program grants to any one program or community. As an ongoing service to all citizens of California, the \$125,000 maximum grant award results in severe underfunding for large communities.

We recommend that the maximum allowable grant for jurisdictions of over 250,000 be based on a per capita formula. Not all grants should be based on the size of the population alone, but large communities must be guaranteed adequate funding to provide a reasonable level of service.

Alternatively, several grants might be awarded in large jurisdictions to community organizations which provide nonduplicative services to specified areas.

Streamline Reporting Requirements and Increase Accountability

The narrative style of quarterly reports supplied by the CCR programs provided the flexibility to incorporate the specific circumstances of each community. As a result, reports were unique to each program and did not always provide information comparable to other programs. As the CCR programs are expanded, reports should be streamlined and standardized. The director of a low budget program, using volunteers and providing essential services, cannot be expected to complete time-consuming or overly detailed

reports. On the other hand, it is essential to be able to account for the effective expenditure of public funds.

We recommend, therefore, that OCJP issue guidelines for a simple standard report. The report should incorporate:

- Number of volunteers recruited and/or trained each quarter
- Number of volunteer hours of work
- Number of neighborhood watch meetings held
- Number of home security inspections
- Number of programs for senior citizens
- Number of programs directed to teenagers and young adults
- Number of personal safety programs
- Number of business watch meetings held
- Number of business security inspections
- Level of participation in each CCR program
- Accurate and complete information on the number of burglaries reported (Data should be consistent with the Uniform Crime Report issued by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics.)

These data are essential for assessing the effectiveness of the programs. In addition, information on successful crime resistance efforts in one jurisdiction will provide guidance to new programs in communities with similar population characteristics.

Review Targeting of the Elderly

Although programs within a CCR community may have been targeted to the elderly, the demographic data indicate that CCR communities as a whole did not have uniquely large elderly populations. The CCR communities were not significantly different from the state as a whole with respect to two measures--median age and percentage of population over 55 years of age. Consequently, the funding criterion based on the "number of elderly citizens residing in a community" was not implemented. There is also no evidence that the additional stipulation that funding be based on the "number and ratio of elderly crime victims . . . in that community" was followed.

We recommend that the OCJP review its funding procedures and criteria in an effort to implement more fully the legislative intent to target jurisdictions having high proportions of the state's elderly.

Review Program Designs

Program data indicate that reductions in residential burglaries exceeded reductions in commercial burglaries in participating communities. In addition, first year reductions in residential burglaries also exceeded second year reductions. These two findings suggest that OCJP should review the phasing of activities in specific programs. For example, a review of services designed to prevent residential burglaries might indicate that first and second year designs should incorporate different activities and emphases. An evaluation of programs for preventing commercial burglaries might reveal how current program designs can be improved to have a significant effect on this type of crime.

We recommend that OCJP review program designs and recommend changes where advisable. Specific emphases should include: the improvement of second year effectiveness and the improvement of programs directed towards commercial burglaries.

APPENDIX A

CHAPTER 578, STATUTES OF 1978

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.]

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

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

CHAPTER 5. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

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

13841. As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Community" means cities, counties, or combinations thereof.
- (b) "Elderly or senior citizen" means individuals 55 years of age or older.

13842 (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning an advisory group entitled, "The California Crime Resistance Task Force." All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the Executive Director of such office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes. Differences between applicants and the executive director on matters relating to the award or curtailment of funding decisions will be resolved by the California Council on Criminal Justice in accordance with its appeals procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by the California Crime Resistance Task Force as set forth in Sections 13844 and 13845. Applications receiving funding under this section shall be selected from among those deemed appropriate for funding by the crime resistance task force. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844 shall, in the aggregate, be included among program activities in local assistance grants receiving not less than 50 percent of funds available under this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Home and business security inspections.

(4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

(5) Prevention of sexual assaults.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

NOTE: After completing all three sections of the Progress Report, fill out the top section of the Identification Sheet and attach it to the front of the report. Submit three (3) copies of this complete package to the OCJP Control Center, at 9719 Lincoln Village Dr., Suite 502; Sacramento, CA 95827.

I. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

- A. For this section of the report, complete pages 1-8 which are provided.
- B. If you do not have a project objective which addresses an OCJP Program objective, draw a slash across the page and leave it blank.

II. CRIME DATA REPORTING FORM

- A. Provide residential and commercial burglary statistics for your target area, plus the jurisdiction as a whole for this reporting quarter, as well as for the same quarter last year and the same quarter prior to the start of your project.
- B. Provide other statistics which relate to your project or to a specific crime you have targeted.

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES & REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Other Activities

- 1. Discuss other program activities undertaken during the quarter which were not discussed in Section I.

B. Staff

- 1. Have all staff positions been filled? If not, why?
- 2. Has there been any change in staff? If yes, please explain.
- 3. Any other problems pertaining to personnel?

C. Implementation Problems

- 1. Discuss any problems not previously discussed in Section I. An example would be a delay in task completion dates of two weeks or more, and the expected impact on the total project completion date, if any.

D. Fiscal

- 1. Equipment -- have all items been ordered? Received? Any problems encountered? Any items purchased which were not specifically mentioned in your line item equipment category?

E. Requested Revisions

- 1. Programmatic: Nature of the requested revision and justification for it.
- 2. Budgetary (See Section 34800 of the Subgrantee Handbook): Nature of the requested revision and justification for it. (Attach OCJP Form No. 223)

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

PART I: OBJECTIVES

Quarter Ending: _____

Project Sponsor: _____
(City or County Name)

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

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #2: To increase citizen involvement in local crime prevention measures including: the development and maintenance of neighborhood watch groups; training in and conducting home security inspections; and training/educating community groups in crime resistance measures.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #3: To train peace officers in crime prevention procedures.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #4: To establish comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly.

Project Objectives:

Levels of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #5: To provide commercial crime prevention services including education, training and security inspections.

Project Objectives:

Level of Performance:

Modification to Planned Strategies:

Unanticipated Resources/Difficulties:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #6: 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:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #7: 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:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE #8: 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:

PART II: CRIME DATA REPORTING FORM

TARGET AREA(S) DATA

(Name or #) _____

CRIME	MONTHS	Stats for this Report Period (_____ quarter)	Stats for Same Qtr. Last Year	Stats for Same Qtr. of Year Prior to Project
Residential Burglaries	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____
Commercial Burglaries	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____

CITY/COUNTY-WIDE DATA

CRIME	MONTHS	Stats for this Report Period	Stats for Same Qtr. Last Year	Stats for Same Qtr. of Year Prior to Project
Residential Burglaries	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____
Commercial Burglaries	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____

FOR THOSE PROJECTS THAT ARE ALSO TARGETING OTHER CRIMES, SUCH AS RAPE, ARMED ROBBERY, ASSAULT, THEFT OVER \$200, etc., PLEASE SPECIFY BELOW:

	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____		Total:	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____	_____	_____		Total:	_____	_____

APPENDIX C

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE PROCEDURE USED TO EXPLAIN DIFFERENCES IN BURGLARY RATES

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical technique used to estimate the effects of independent, classification variables on a continuous dependent variable. The variation in the dependent variable is said to be "explained" to do the effects of the classification variables. In this section, we examined the effects of targeting designated areas for special crime resistance programs, different programs, and different program years to "explain" differing rates of change in the number of reported residential and commercial burglaries.

Table 1C summarizes the ANOVA procedure used to explain changing rates of residential burglary. The F statistic is a measure of the ratio of the explanatory power of the model to that attributed to random error. The larger the F statistic, the more variation in the dependent variable is explained by the independent effects. The column PR is a measure of the probability that the F statistic is statistically significant. The smaller the probability, the more likely the magnitude of the F is not the result of chance. The R^2 is a measure of the variation in the dependent variable explained by the model. The independent variable Program*Year means the interaction of the two classification effects.

Table 1C
ANOVA Explaining Differences in Changing
Residential Burglary Rates

<u>Model</u>	<u>Independent Effects</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>R²</u>
1	Targeting	.06	.812	.00
2	Program	1.56	.182	.32
3	Year	9.15	.005	.21
4	Targeting, Program	1.35	.260	.32
5	Program, Year	3.24	.009	.53
6	Targeting, Program, Year	2.82	.017	.53
7	Program, Year, Program*Year	3.30	.008	.76
8	Program, Year, Targeting, Program*Year	2.97	.014	.76

Targeting special areas within the CCR program cities did not explain differences between residential burglaries in target areas and the city as a whole. Differences between the years of the program were significant, but explain only 32 percent of the variation in burglary rates. Models five and six explain 53 percent of the variation in residential burglary rates. Models seven and eight, which contain the interactive effects variable, explain 76 percent of the variation.

Table 2C
ANOVA Explaining Differences in Changing
Commercial Burglary Rates

<u>Model</u>	<u>Independent Effects</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>R²</u>
1	Targeting	.08	.785	.00
2	Program	1.26	.317	.26
3	Year	.06	.811	.00
4	Targeting, Program	1.04	.433	.27
5	Program, Year	1.04	.435	.27
6	Targeting, Program, Year	.88	.550	.27
7	Program, Year, Program*Year	1.89	.126	.64
8	Program, Year, Targeting, Program*Year	1.65	.187	.64

Table 2C summarizes the results of the ANOVA procedure used to explain changes in commercial burglary rates. None of the three effects variables is able to explain a statistically significant proportion of the variation in commercial burglary rates. Models four, five, and six are also statistically insignificant. Models seven and eight, which include the interactive effects variable, explain 64 percent of the variation in commercial burglary rates; however, the F statistic is not significant.

