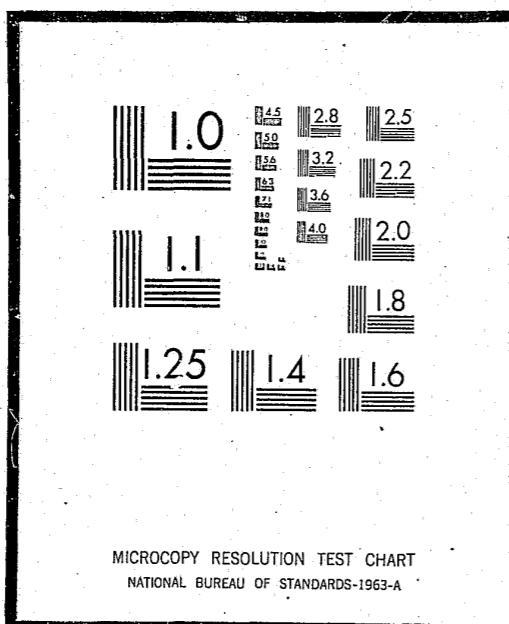


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FINAL REPORT

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RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY PREVENTION PROGRAM

KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Seattle, Washington

Lawrence G. Waldt, Sheriff-Director

This program was made possible by a grant of federal funds by the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, pursuant to Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1970 and the Crime Control Act of 1973.

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I. SUMMARY

In October, 1973, the King County Department of Public Safety initiated a one-year Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded program to reduce residential burglary and larceny over \$50 in six patrol districts of the Department's Southwest precinct. This area had the highest level of residential burglary in the Department's jurisdiction, and historically had experienced a high level of all types of criminal activity.

Program goals included:

1. A 30 per cent reduction in both residential burglary and larceny over \$50 during the one-year project period.
2. An increased recovery of stolen property, from the previous five per cent level to 25 per cent.
3. An increased clearance rate of residential burglaries, from 12.7 per cent in 1972 to 25 per cent.
4. Increased apprehensions of offenders for target crimes.

Enforcement strategies adopted by the Residential Burglary Prevention Unit included:

1. Intensive surveillance of suspected burglars in the target area.
2. An increase in intelligence activities.
3. Monitoring of possible outlets for stolen property, such as pawnshops, auctions, garage sales, and flea markets, and
4. A program of citizen education and involvement.

During the effective period of the project, residential burglary decreased by 13.4 per cent in the target area. At the same time, residential burglaries increased by 9.8 per cent in the remainder of unincorporated King County outside the target area, and by 20.5 per cent in the area chosen as a control area for purposes of evaluating the program. There was a net decrease of 23.2 per cent from the remainder of unincorporated King County, and 33.9 per cent from the control area.

Larceny over \$50 increased by 9.7 per cent in the target area. The remainder of unincorporated King County, however, experienced a 30.1 per cent increase in larceny over \$50 during the same period, and the control area had a 20.8 per cent increase. The net decrease, then, is 20.4 per cent or 11.1 per cent, respectively, depending on the comparison area chosen. There was no indication of displacement of criminal activity into adjacent areas or into other property crimes. Commercial burglary in the target area, for example, decreased by 17.5 per cent and auto theft by 7.3 per cent, while larceny under \$50 increased only 6.8 per cent.

Recovery of property stolen in target crimes increased to 12 per cent for residential burglary, and 14 per cent for larceny over \$50. The Residential Burglary Prevention Unit was responsible for recovery of \$58,700 in stolen property during the project period.

Clearances of residential burglaries averaged 20 per cent during the project period, with the latter half of the time period showing a significant increase over the first part.

For residential burglaries which occurred in the months November through February, the clearance rate averaged 16.3 per cent, while the residential burglaries which occurred in the period March through June averaged a 23.3 per cent clearance rate. This represents an increase of 43 per cent in clearance rate from one four month period to the next.

From October, 1973 through the end of August, 1974, 79 persons were arrested for the residential burglaries which occurred in the target area, and 57 persons for larceny over \$50. Sixty-six per cent of those persons arrested for residential burglary were under 18 years of age, with the most frequent age being 15 years. These statistics were essentially reversed for those arrested for larceny over \$50. Sixty-eight per cent of this group of offenders were adults, and 32 per cent juveniles. It was noted that 73 per cent of the juveniles arrested for target crimes and 41 per cent of the adults operated within a one-mile radius of their homes. In fact, 37.8 per cent of the juveniles arrested lived within one-fourth mile of the crime scene.

Not all the above arrests were made by project personnel.

However, the Residential Burglary Prevention Unit, in the ten-month period from December, 1973 through the end of the project, effected 277 arrests on a variety of charges, including all Part I offenses, and others ranging from narcotics violations and possession of burglary tools to misdemeanor traffic offenses. Many of these arrests were the direct result of surveillance of known burglars and their associates.

Attempts to involve citizens in the target area in marking their property for identification, and in taking preventive measures for home security were less successful than had been anticipated. While persons contacted were uniformly supportive of the project and its goals, they were not responsive in terms of taking follow-up action, such as marking property or availing themselves of a home-security inspection which was offered by project personnel.

II. INTRODUCTION

In October, 1973, the King County Department of Public Safety initiated a one-year Residential Burglary Prevention program in six patrol districts of the Department's Southwest precinct.

There were a number of reasons for the choice of residential burglary as the primary target for this Law Enforcement Assistance Administration-funded program. King County was not unique in that burglary represents a large percentage of all Part I offenses in the Department's jurisdiction, and also represents the largest dollar loss of any crime. The increasing trend of residential burglaries was also of concern to the Department.

During 1972, there were 6,910 burglaries reported in the unincorporated area of King County. Of this total, 5,291 were classified as residential burglaries and 1,619 as commercial. Burglaries in 1972 had decreased by 4.1 per cent from 1971, but the overall increase from 1965 through 1972 had been 177 per cent. The value of property stolen in residential burglaries during 1972, the latest year for which data was available when this program was being planned, was more than \$1,600,000. Only \$84,000 of this property was recovered. Residential burglary accounted for all of the increase in total burglaries during the four years preceding the start of the project. Commercial burglaries actually declined in the period from 1969 through 1972.

An additional reason for choosing residential burglary as the target crime for this project was the pervasive nature of this crime in King County. Residential burglary probably creates more concern on the part of the average citizen in unincorporated King County than any other type of crime.

Based on the then-current population of 410,000 persons in unincorporated King County, and an estimated average household size of three persons, approximately one household in 24 experienced a burglary during 1972. It is a significant factor in undermining confidence in law enforcement when a citizen feels that he can not, with reasonable precautions, be assured of the security of his own home.

A further reason for instituting a program aimed at residential burglary was that this crime is to some extent considered preventable. Experience in other areas had shown that the number of such crimes will decrease markedly with an intensive program of citizen involvement, identification of property, and increased patrol and surveillance by the police. A number of cities in California, for example, had shown a 28 per cent decline in burglary as a result of such programs. Larceny over \$50 was also chosen as a target crime for this program. It was felt that larcenies would respond to the same types of preventive activity as residential burglary.

King County

King County has a total population of 1,130,000 persons residing in an area of 2,134 square miles.

The County is bounded by Puget Sound on the west, and the crest of the Cascade Mountains on the east. The population is not evenly distributed. The area north and south of the City of Seattle may be classified as densely populated urban area. The area east of Lake Washington, extending around to the south end of King County, is largely suburban in nature, while farther to the east, there are very sparsely populated areas in the Cascade Mountain range.

The King County Department of Public Safety has law enforcement responsibilities to all residents of King County. It is the primary law enforcement agency for those persons residing in the unincorporated areas of the County. This includes 410,000 persons living in an area of approximately 1,900 square miles. At the end of 1973, the Department had a total of 426 commissioned officers and 210 civilians.

The target area for the Residential Burglary Prevention program consisted of six patrol districts in the Department's Southwest precinct. This area, known as White Center-Burien, extends south from the city limits of Seattle between U. S. Highway 99 and Puget Sound. The target area covered approximately 19 square miles and had a total population of 73,500. Thus, with only one per cent of the total land area in unincorporated King County, these patrol districts had 18 per cent of the population.

The target area, in 1972, had the highest rate of burglary in unincorporated King County.

Residential burglary in the Southwest precinct area showed a 21 per cent decline from 1971 to 1972, but the burglaries per capita were still at the highest level in the Department's jurisdiction. Historically, this area has had a high incidence of all types of crime. This may be due to the generally lower social and economic conditions in the area. According to 1970 census data, median family income in the area was \$11,400, which was considerably lower than in other areas of the County.

The target area contains two low-income public housing developments. Median family income in 1970 for the census tract which included one of these developments was only \$3,600.

The decline which was experienced in target crimes during 1972 may have been due to a number of factors, including increased patrol strength for the Department, overall business and economic conditions in the region, or it may have been simply a random or temporary drop. Therefore, simply enumerating changes in the numbers of these crimes in the target area would be inconclusive without a control. An area within unincorporated King County which offered the closest comparison in terms of burglary rate, population density, family income and other demographic characteristics was chosen as a control area for this project. This area, which contained roughly the same population as the target area, extends from the Seattle city limits north to the King County line, and from Puget Sound on the west to Bothell on the east. Historically, this area has shown a high rate of property crimes, roughly comparable to the target area. Crimes against persons, however, have been lower in the control area than in the target area.

III. PROJECT GOALS

1. Reduction of residential burglary and larceny over \$50.

The primary goal of the Residential Burglary Prevention program was to reduce the number of residential burglaries in the White Center-Burien area of unincorporated King County by 30 per cent during the one-year project period. The project methods, emphasizing community involvement in preventive security measures, were also expected to produce a 30 per cent reduction in larcenies over \$50 in the target area during the same period. Similar programs in other areas had produced results comparable to these goals.

2. Recovery of stolen property.

Recovery of stolen property was expected to increase from the previous level of five per cent to 25 per cent during the project period. It was expected that this would be a result of better identification of property by citizens, increased monitoring of outlets for stolen property, and apprehension of suspects closer to the time of the burglary or larceny, before stolen articles were disposed of.

3. Clearance rate.

During 1972, the clearance rate for residential burglaries in unincorporated King County was 12.7 per cent. Because of increased surveillance and investigative follow-up, it was expected that the clearance rate in the target area would increase to 25 per cent.

4. Related crimes.

The project methods, which included increased surveillance and plainclothes preventive patrol, were expected to have an impact on robbery, commercial burglary and auto theft in the target area. Although no specific goals were set for reduction of these crimes, changes in their reported incidence were monitored and used in the overall evaluation of the project.

5. Other goals.

A variety of secondary effects were also anticipated from the Residential Burglary Prevention Program, principally in the form of improved Department operations. These included:

- a. An increased number of arrests in the target area.
- b. An increased amount of intelligence information collected, and
- c. More innovative use and better dissemination of the intelligence information.

IV. PROJECT PLAN

The King County Department of Public Safety designed a comprehensive program of enforcement and citizen involvement to attack the problem of residential burglary in the White Center-Burien area. The main enforcement activities in this program were categorized as follows:

1. Surveillance and intelligence.
2. Target hardening.
3. Identification of outlets for stolen property.

A separate Residential Burglary Prevention Unit was formed to implement the program, and this unit was given three weeks of specialized training before beginning field operations. The evaluation of the program was carried on in the Department's Research and Development Division. Total program budget was \$267,333, of which \$200,500 was provided in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary funding. The remainder included matching funds and in-kind services provided by the Department of Public Safety. A brief description of the main components of the program follows:

1. Personnel and Organization.

A total of 13 individuals were assigned exclusively to the Residential Burglary Prevention Program during the one-year project period. This total included a Lieutenant, who was the Project Director, a Sergeant, and seven Patrolmen, who were all assigned to a Residential Burglary Prevention Unit which reported directly to the Sheriff-Director.

This unit was responsible for the bulk of the program effort, including community contact and enforcement.

In addition, an investigator was assigned to the Pawnshop Unit of the Department's Criminal Investigation Division. His primary responsibility was the identification of outlets for stolen property and recovery of stolen property. A statistician who was responsible for evaluation of the program was assigned to the Department's Research and Development Division. Clerical support for the program was provided by two Clerk-Typists -- one assigned to the Pawnshop Unit and the other to the Research and Development Division.

2. Training.

A training program for project personnel was developed jointly by the Project Director and the Department's Training Section prior to the start of the project. The training program covered a period of three weeks at the beginning of the project. It included a thorough indoctrination into the purposes of the project, a review of State law regarding various types of burglaries, a review of certain Departmental procedures and policies, including firearms usage, and report writing. Additional topics included detailed consideration of building security and various types of locks and alarms, developing intelligence information from various sources, interview and interrogation techniques, and surveillance techniques.

Opportunity was given for several field problems on surveillance. Instructors were obtained from within the Department of Public Safety, as well as from several outside sources, including the Seattle Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, local locksmiths, and manufacturers' representatives in the security industry. Details of the curriculum for the training program are included as an appendix to this report.

3. Budget.

The total budget for the Residential Burglary Prevention Program was \$267,333. Of this amount, \$200,500 was provided through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration discretionary grant. The King County Department of Public Safety provided 10 per cent of the total project cost as cash matching funds, and the remainder in in-kind services.

The major budget categories were as follows:

Personnel (including benefits)	\$189,433.00
Travel	650.00
Equipment	48,934.00
Supplies and other operating expenses	<u>28,316.00</u>
TOTAL	\$267,333.00

Major items of equipment which were purchased with project funds included five compact passenger cars with full emergency equipment, six portable intrusion alarms, a 16mm sound projector, and 50 engraving tools for use in marking property for identification.

The budget category for supplies and operating expenses included printing costs for various crime-prevention literature, and purchase of films for use in citizen education efforts. Lease of an additional passenger car for the Pawnshop Unit detective and operation of the purchased automobiles were also included in this budget category.

4. Enforcement Strategy.

Details of the enforcement strategy for the Residential Burglary Prevention Program were developed during the first three months after the start of the program. The main enforcement activities in the program may be categorized as follows:

1. Surveillance and intelligence.
2. Target hardening.
3. Identification of outlets for stolen property.

It was anticipated that the relative emphasis given to each of the program areas would vary throughout the life of the program. Periodic evaluations would be made to assess the relative effectiveness of each activity, which could result in a shift of emphasis among the various methods used.

Surveillance and Intelligence Activities.

A. Identification of known residential burglars.

Department records were searched to identify those persons arrested for residential burglary in the target area and surrounding areas during the year preceding the start of the program, and to determine their current status.

It was planned to update this list of known burglars continually as new suspects and their associates were identified. Liaison was established with parole and probation officers in the area so that project personnel would be aware of potential burglars who entered the area after their release on parole or probation.

B. Surveillance of burglary suspects.

Activities and associates of known burglars were determined by physical surveillance of these individuals. Intelligence files were constructed initially on 60 individuals. These files included, but were not limited to, traffic records and field interview reports. Information was exchanged with the Department of Public Safety's Patrol and Criminal Investigation Divisions, as well as with Seattle Police Department Tactical Officers assigned to the adjacent Seattle Police precinct.

An important part of this effort was to relate information on location and M.O. of burglaries which occurred in the project area to information on the operating territory and habits of the burglary suspects and their associates who were under surveillance.

The success of this activity depended to some extent on development of better reporting by patrol officers so that an M.O. could be established for the burglaries in the area.

C. Emphasis Patrol of High Risk Areas.

After two to three months of project operation, it was anticipated that certain areas within the entire target area which were experiencing a high number of burglaries could be identified. An emphasis patrol, using unmarked vehicles, would be instituted in those areas.

There are several possible results from surveillance and intelligence activities. Surveillance can result in the determination of illegal activity closer to the time of occurrence, which increases the probability of apprehending a suspect in the act or in possession of stolen property. The probability of apprehending a suspect in the act of committing a burglary is minimal, but there is a fairly high probability of catching a suspect in possession of stolen property, which contributes to the cost-effectiveness of surveillance activity.

An additional result to be expected from surveillance activity is the determination of outlets for stolen property. By developing information on the activities and associates of burglary suspects, information on fencing activity would also be developed.

A second category of the Residential Burglary Prevention Program's activity is directly related to surveillance effectiveness. In order to apprehend a suspect with stolen property, the property must be identifiable. Identification of property by citizens is part of the "target hardening" program activity.

Target Hardening

A. Citizen involvement and education.

It was recognized that police activity alone would not be cost effective against the problem of residential burglary. Citizen participation is a necessary part of a comprehensive program to reduce burglary. It was planned that project personnel would institute a program of education of area residents concerning measures they should take to protect themselves against burglary. This would include use of films and other visual aids, such as locking device displays and crime prevention literature.

Project personnel would inspect individual residences upon request to advise on security hazards. Citizen contacts would be initiated primarily through organized groups in the target area, with particular emphasis on Parent-Teacher Associations and other groups which were neighborhood-based.

B. Identification of property.

It was planned to enlist the assistance of organized groups in the target area to mark property for residents in the area. Identification of property works in two ways to achieve a reduction in burglary. It may serve as a deterrent to have all the property in a residence or in a neighborhood identified with the owner's driver's license number and to make this fact known to potential burglars.

The deterrent effect, however, may only be local and may simply result in a moderate displacement of the burglar's activity, either to another location or to a substitute illegal activity. A second useful result is the ability to identify property as stolen when a suspect is questioned in a field interview. Return of stolen property to the owner is also facilitated when the property is identifiable.

C. Placement of burglar alarms.

Six portable intrusion alarms were purchased with project funds. It was anticipated that after approximately 15 weeks of project operation, there would be sufficient data to identify high-risk areas at the neighborhood level. It was anticipated that alarms could be placed effectively in individual residences by using all information and sources available to project personnel. For example, the most likely time of occurrence, the M.O. information, and information on habits of suspects and associates could be combined with information available through citizen contacts, such as homes unoccupied for certain periods of time, type of residence and type of security hardware. It was not anticipated that this could be accomplished based on statistical analysis alone, but would require synthesis of information from many sources.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

An investigator was assigned to the Pawnshop Unit of the Department's Criminal Investigation Division, with primary responsibility for activities to increase the recovery of stolen property. The methods used by this individual were to include frequent monitoring of pawnshops in the target area and surrounding areas, as well as undercover attempts to purchase stolen property. Particular targets in his activities would be garage sales, auctions, and flea markets which operated in or around the target area. It was anticipated that the County Licensing Ordinance could be used in appropriate cases to discontinue operation of suspected fencing activities. While the Pawnshop Unit investigator would have primary responsibility for increasing the recovery of stolen property, he was also expected to work closely with other project personnel in this effort.

5. Evaluation Procedures.

The Residential Burglary Prevention Program evaluation procedures were designed with several purposes in mind:

1. To measure attainment of project goals.
2. To measure displacement of target crimes into areas surrounding the target area.
3. To monitor use of time by project personnel.
4. To be able to describe those persons arrested for target crimes.
5. To support special studies related to the project, and

6. To support decisions regarding the project enforcement strategies.

The evaluation procedures were designed to make full use of the normal Department records processing capability, but also required the creation and maintenance of a number of new records related to the project.

The key source of information feeding into the evaluation procedures would be individual case reports concerning target crimes. This would require an emphasis from patrol and detective personnel to assure consistency, completeness, and accuracy of their reports.

It was expected that the following records would be maintained for target crimes within the target area:

1. Number of incidents
2. Location
3. Day of week and time of occurrence for each incident
4. Method of entry
5. Value of property stolen
6. Value of property recovered
7. Method of recovery

The following data would be collected on related property crimes within the target area:

1. Type of incident (auto theft, commercial burglary, larceny under \$50)
2. Day and time of occurrence
3. Location
4. Value of property stolen

- 5. Value of property recovered
- 6. Method of recovery

Persons apprehended for target crimes would be characterized as follows:

- 1. Age and sex
- 2. Previous arrest record
- 3. Residence and proximity to place where crime occurred
- 4. Day of week and time of crime
- 5. Relationship, if any, to the victim
- 6. Disposition of case (charges, referral to Juvenile Court, etc.)

All commissioned project personnel were expected to record activities daily to indicate time usage by categories, such as:

- 1. Training
- 2. Public contact or preparation for public contact
- 3. Surveillance or setting up surveillance activities
- 4. Investigation of burglary or larceny
- 5. Supervision
- 6. Pawnshop detail

The existing Department crime reporting system would be used to evaluate displacement effects into patrol districts adjacent to the target area, and to monitor the control area. These data were normally processed on a monthly basis and included number and type of offense, location by patrol district and value of property stolen and recovered.

In addition, the Project Director would be expected to maintain liaison on at least a monthly basis with police departments in the surrounding communities of Seattle, Normandy Park, Kent, Tukwila and Renton to monitor possible displacement of residential burglary and larceny into these areas.

The project evaluation was designed to enable us to draw firm conclusions as to:

1. The amount of reduction of target crimes in the target area, as well as any adjustments to be applied to these figures because of changes in the control area.
2. Reduction in value of goods stolen and increase in percentage of recovery during the project period.
3. Characteristics of the offenders apprehended for the target crimes.
4. Effectiveness of the main program strategies.

For example,

1. Were goods recovered because they were identifiable?
2. How many suspects were apprehended, goods recovered, other cases cleared, etc., because of surveillance activities?
3. Given the relative allocation of resources among the various project activities, which ones are the most effective for the dollars or time expended?

During the project period, it was expected that certain questions would arise concerning use of project resources. Data collection was expected to support decision-making in such areas as:

1. Where, within the target area are the most likely locations for target crimes to occur?
2. Where and when should surveillance resources be deployed?
3. What are the most likely methods of entry?
4. In which neighborhoods should the program of public education be concentrated?

It was also expected that project evaluation data would be used to support recommendations to other agencies in areas related to the target crimes. Specific examples of areas of concern in this regard included:

1. Policies concerning release of juvenile offenders to the community by the Juvenile Court.
2. Open campus policies at schools in the area, under which students are allowed to leave the school grounds during the day.
3. Need for legislation to control the quality and type of residential security hardware in the County.

V. IMPACT AND RESULTS

Residential Burglary

An overall reduction of 13.4 per cent in residential burglary was achieved in the target area during the last nine months of the Residential Burglary Prevention Program. During the same period, the rest of the unincorporated area of King County experienced a 9.8 per cent increase in residential burglary when compared to the baseline period of January, 1972 through September, 1973. Thus, a relative reduction of 23.2 per cent in residential burglary may conservatively be attributed to the Burglary Prevention Unit operations.

The control area in the north end of the County experienced a 20.5 per cent increase in residential burglary while the target area was decreasing by 13.4 per cent. The relative difference from the target area in this case is 33.9 per cent.

Figure 1 shows the monthly occurrences of residential burglary in both the target and control areas during the project period, as well as for the 21 months preceding the project, which has been used as a baseline period. The original program plan used the calendar year 1972 as a baseline period, but since the program was not implemented until October, 1973, the base period was extended through September, 1973. The average number of residential burglaries per month in the target area during this period was 78.1. At the same time, the entire unincorporated area of King County experienced an average of 430 residential burglaries per month, and the control area had an average of 83.8 per month.

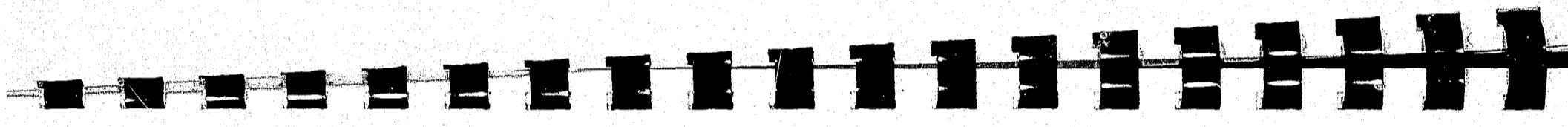
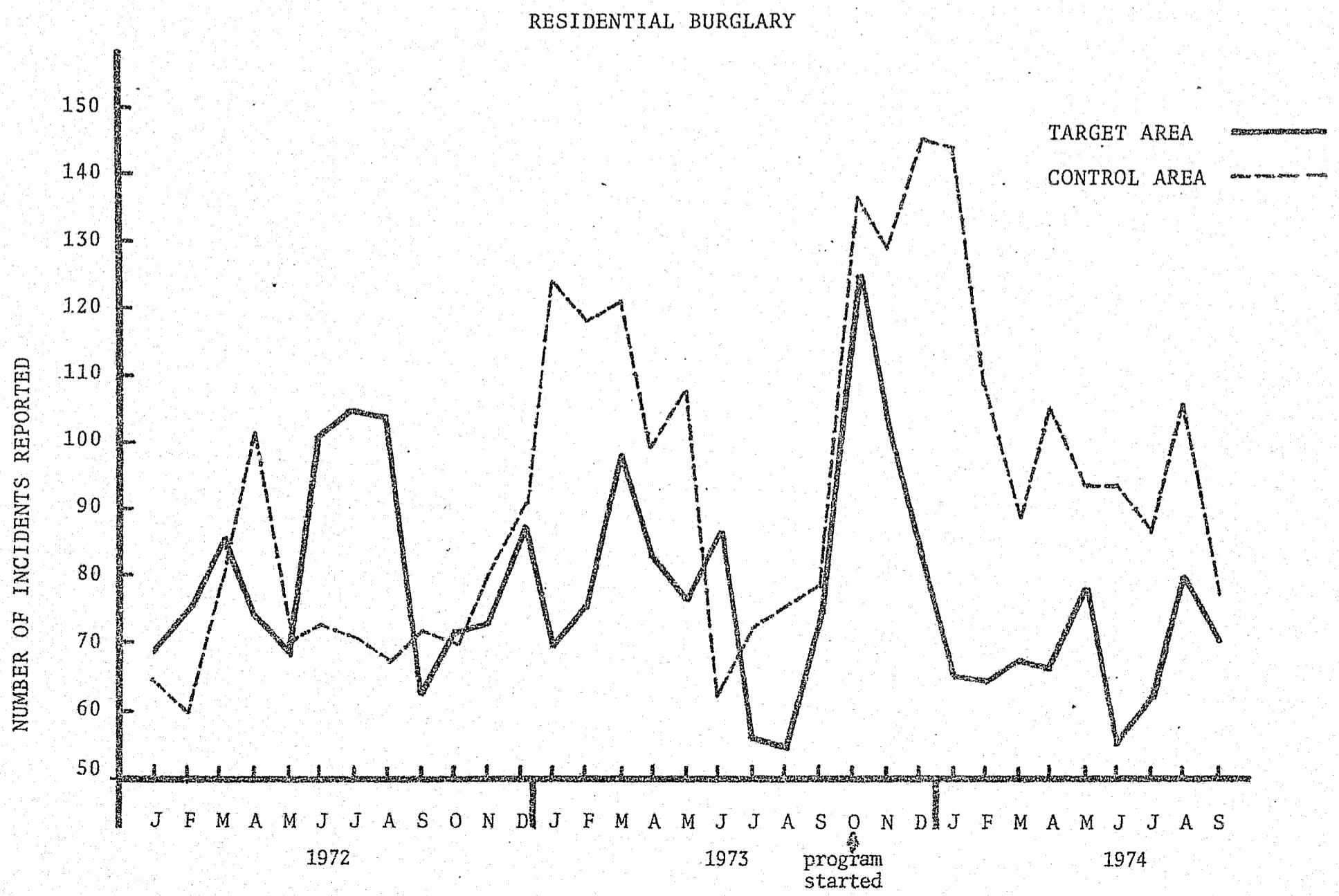


Figure 1



During the period January through September, 1974, the entire County averaged 454 residential burglaries per month, the target area 67.6 per month, and the control area 101 per month. These results and the baseline data are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Residential Burglary

	Baseline Average # per month	Jan.-Sept. 1974 Average # per month	% Change from Baseline
Target Area	78.1	67.6	-13.4%
Unincorporated King County	430	454	+ 5.6%
Control Area	83.8	101	+20.5%
Unincorporated King County (excluding Target Area)	351.9	386.4	+ 9.8%

The effective period of the program for purposes of measuring change in levels of burglary and larceny was considered to be the last nine months of the program. The first month was almost completely taken up with training of the unit personnel. When field operations actually began, it took some period of time to orient personnel to the area and to develop current intelligence information on active burglars in the area. This was also a period of more intensive community relations efforts which would not be expected to have an immediate effect in terms of crime prevention.

Larceny +\$50

Occurrences of Larceny over \$50 showed an increase of 9.7 per cent in the target area during the last nine months of the program, when compared with the baseline period. The remainder of the unincorporated area of King County, however, experienced a 30.1 per cent increase in Larceny over \$50 during this period, and the control area increased by 20.8 per cent.

While we did not achieve the goal of 30 per cent reduction in Larceny over \$50, the increase in the target area was 20.4 per cent less than the remainder of the County outside the target area and 11.1 per cent less than the control area. We can conclude that the program had a substantial impact on this crime in the target area.

Figure 2 shows the monthly occurrences of Larceny over \$50 in both the target and control areas during the project period, and for the 21 months preceding the project period. The average number per month of Larcenies over \$50 in the target area during the baseline period was 92.2. The entire unincorporated area of the County during the same period averaged 403.7 incidents per month, and the control area averaged 73.0 per month. During the period January through September, 1974, the entire County averaged 506.4 Larcenies over \$50 each month, the target area 98.3, and the control area 88.1. These results, and a comparison with the baseline period are summarized in Table 2.

Figure 2

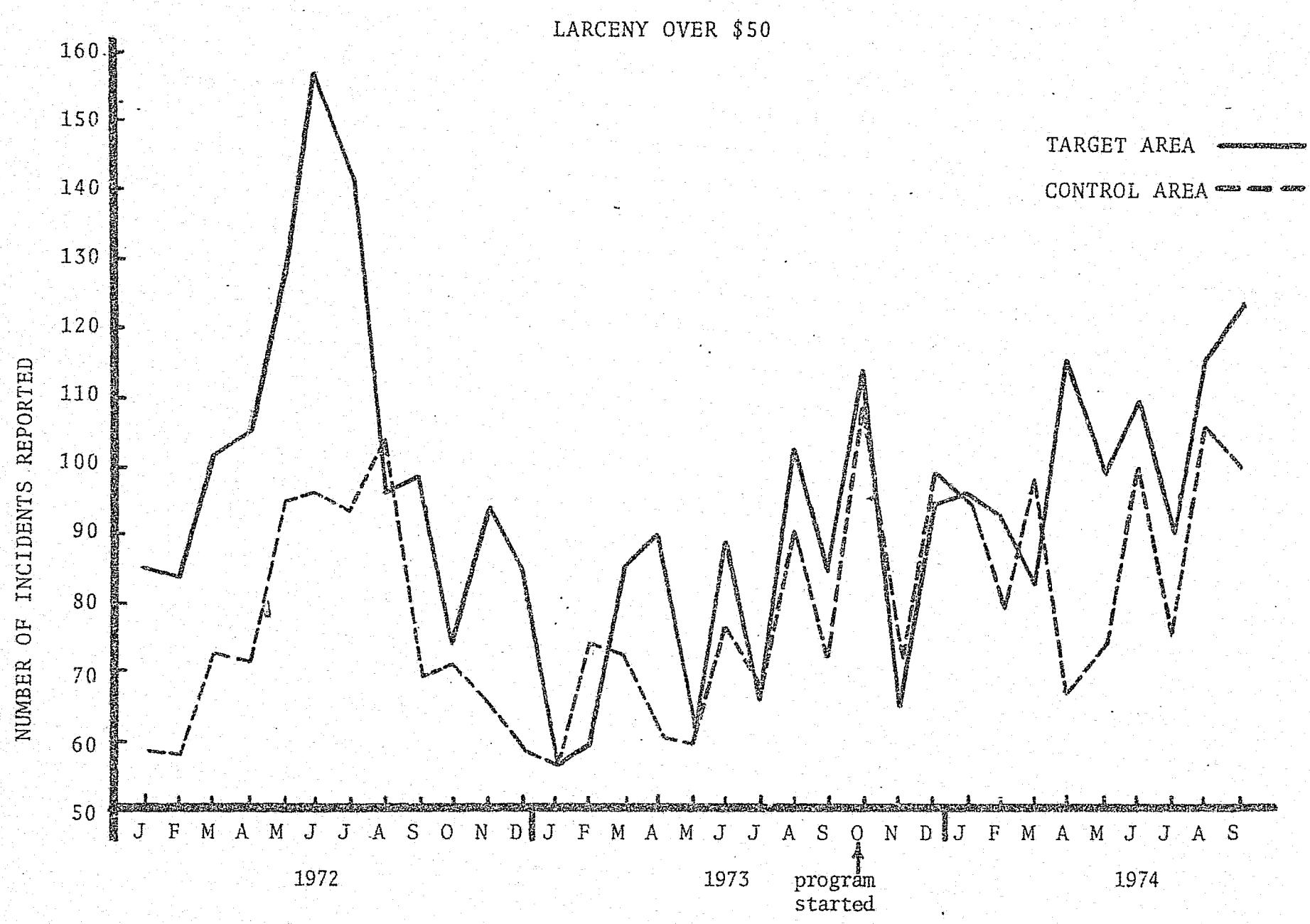


Table 2 Larceny over \$50

	Baseline Average # per month	Jan.-Sept. 1974 Average # per month	% Change from Baseline
Target Area	92.2	101.1	+ 9.7%
Unincorporated King County	403.7	506.4	+25.5%
Control Area	73.0	88.1	+20.8%
Unincorporated King County (excluding Target Area)	311.5	405.3	+30.1%

Related Property Crimes

It was anticipated that related property crimes in the target area would also be affected by the operation of the program.

Two possible effects could be hypothesized in this regard. On the one hand, the project operation could have had a positive effect, resulting in a reduction of the levels of Commercial Burglary, Larceny under \$50, and Auto Theft. On the other hand, by concentrating on the target crimes, the project could have caused a displacement of criminal activity into other property crimes.

There is no indication that the latter effect occurred. Table 3 shows the average monthly levels of Commercial Burglary, Larceny under \$50 and Auto Theft, for both the target and control areas during the baseline period and the last nine months of the program.

Table 3 Related Property Crimes

Target Area

	<u>Baseline Average # per month</u>	<u>Jan.-Sept., 1974 Average # per month</u>	<u>% Change from Baseline</u>
Commercial Burglary	31.1	25.7	-17.5%
Larceny under \$50	73.1	78.1	+ 6.8%
Auto Theft	41.6	38.6	- 7.3%

Control Area

	<u>Baseline Average # per month</u>	<u>Jan.-Sept., 1974 Average # per month</u>	<u>% Change from Baseline</u>
Commercial Burglary	17.0	23.2	+36.6%
Larceny under \$50	76.9	81.7	+ 6.2%
Auto Theft	32.4	24.2	-25.3%

Recovery of Property

For purposes of evaluating this program element, the percentage of property recovered could be measured in a number of different ways. For example, the Department normally measures losses in a given precinct for a current month, and recoveries during the same month in the same area. No distinction is made in the tabulation as to where the recovered property was stolen or when it was stolen. Any such set of ground rules adopted for measuring recoveries will, of course, affect the final resultant values.

The measurement of property recovered was changed from the Department's normal practice because of the necessity to evaluate any effect of identification of property in the target area. Recovered property was tabulated for those cases which occurred in the target area, without regard to where the property was recovered, or by whom it was recovered.

In Table 4, the "\$ Recovery" listed for November means that \$4,167 in property was eventually recovered from residential burglary cases which occurred in November, 1973 in the target area. The recoveries are tabulated through September 1, 1974. Total residential burglary losses in the target area for the period November, 1973 through June, 1974 were \$182,659, and \$21,421 of this was recovered through September 1, for a 12 per cent recovery rate. It is expected that additional amounts of property will eventually be recovered from these cases, although a cut-off date had to be established for purposes of this program evaluation.

Losses due to Larceny over \$50 cases which occurred in the target area from November, 1973 through June, 1974 totaled \$129,430, and recoveries on these cases through September 1 amounted to \$18,443 or 14 per cent of the total. The table below shows these recoveries by month.

Table 4 Property Recovered

Month	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY		LARCENY + \$50.00	
	\$ Recovery	% Recovery	\$ Recovery	% Recovery
Nov	\$ 4167	14	\$ 665	9
Dec	1532	8	1915	12
Jan	1859	6	8573	52
Feb	1507	9	866	7
Mar	4219	23	586	5
Apr	895	5	1293	5
May	4260	18	1475	9
Jun	2982	11	3070	14
	\$ 21,421		\$ 18,443	

Previous recovery rates in the precinct where the target area is located totaled approximately 5 per cent, so the 12-14 per cent recovery indicated for the project represents an increase of 140-180 per cent in this figure. It should be emphasized that the above figures do not represent all of the property recovered by the Residential Burglary Prevention Unit personnel during the project period. A review of individual officers' logs indicates that \$58,700 in property was recovered by unit personnel during the project period. These recoveries occurred as a result of surveillance of known burglars, development of intelligence information or use of informants. A significant amount of property was recovered from cases which occurred in other jurisdictions or in other parts of the County.

In one case, for example, project personnel assisted Seattle Police Department detectives in an arrest in the target area resulting in recovery of approximately \$5,000 in stolen property, which was turned over to the Seattle Police Department. Another case involved recovery of approximately \$20,000 in negotiable bonds, plus stolen checks, check protectors, credit cards, etc., by Seattle Police as a result of an arrest made by project personnel.

In still another case, two members of a shoplifting ring were apprehended by project personnel, with approximately \$4,200 in property which had been stolen recently in San Francisco and Portland. Additional property was recovered which had been stolen from various stores at Southcenter, a major shopping center located in Tukwila, adjacent to the target area, and this property was turned over to the Tukwila Police Department. A receipt was also found for an air freight shipment which had been sent to Chicago the previous day, indicating that additional stolen property may have been shipped out of the state for disposition. Information developed in the investigation of this case was turned over to the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to Chicago authorities.

Clearance Rates

During the period November, 1973 through June, 1974 there were 578 residential burglaries in the target area. Through September 1, 1974, 113 of these cases had been cleared, for an overall clearance rate of 20 per cent. This may be compared with a previous clearance rate of 12.7 per cent for residential burglaries in the precinct which contains the target area. The comparison is not clear-cut, however, since the Department customarily measures clearance rates as the number of cases cleared in a current period divided by the number of occurrences in the same period. As with recovery of property, which would be expected to show an increase over time, clearances on particular cases may also increase over a longer period of time, but the measurement was cut off at September 1, 1974.

Table 5 shows the number and percentage of residential burglary and larceny over \$50 cases cleared by month for the period November, 1973 through June, 1974. While the average clearance rate for residential burglary for this period is 20 per cent, the latter half of the time period shows a definite increase over the first four months. For residential burglaries which occurred in the months November through February, the clearance rate averaged 16.3 per cent, while the residential burglaries which occurred in the period March through June averaged a 23.3 per cent clearance rate. This represents a 43 per cent increase in the clearance rate from one four-month period to the next.

The goal of increasing the clearance rate on residential burglary to .25 per cent appears to have been substantially achieved during the project period.

The clearance rate for Larceny over \$50 averaged 11 per cent for those cases which occurred in the target area during the period November, 1973 through June, 1974. There were 743 larcenies over \$50 and a total of 80 of these had been cleared as of September 1, 1974.

Table 5

Clearances of Residential Burglary and Larceny over \$50

Month	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY		LARCENY + \$50.00	
	# Cleared	% Cleared	# Cleared	% Cleared
Nov	20	20	8	12
Dec	10	12	10	11
Jan	11	17	15	16
Feb	10	16	5	6
Mar	17	25	9	11
Apr	14	21	13	11
May	18	23	11	11
Jun	13	24	9	8
	113		80	

An analysis of the characteristics of persons arrested for these target crimes in the project area is given in Appendix B, "Offender Characteristics." From October 1, 1973 through August 31, 1974, 79 arrests were made for residential burglaries which occurred in the target area, and 57 persons were arrested for larcenies over \$50. The disposition of the cases against these individuals is given in Table 6.

Table 6

Disposition of Persons Arrested for Target Crimes

	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY		LARCENY OVER \$50	
	# of Incidents	% of Total	# of Incidents	% of Total
Total Arrests	79	100.0	57	100.0
Charged	32	40.5	41	71.9
Other Charges	5	6.3	2	3.5
Referral	20	25.3	6	10.5
Parole Revoked	7	8.9	1	1.8
Released	15	19.0	7	12.3

The table shows the number of persons arrested for each target crime and the number and per cent of the total of the arrestees who were (1) charged with the crime for which they were arrested, (2) charged with another crime (lesser or greater severity), (3) referred to a correctional agency or program (usually the Youthful Offender Program. The Youthful Offender Program is designed to fill a void in juvenile services between "advise and warn" situations and formal court referrals. This is a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded program operated within the King County Department of Public Safety), (4) the crime constituted a parole violation, hence parole was revoked rather than pressing charges, or (5) released and not charged. The addition of the parole violation category, and some refinement in the data has made significant changes in both the numbers and percentages from those reported in the third quarterly progress report.

Additional Program Results

The planning for the Residential Burglary Prevention Program envisioned a three-pronged attack on the target crimes of residential burglary and larceny over \$50. One part of this attack was to be a task force operating in unmarked cars as a plainclothes preventive patrol. A second part of our planned attack included intensive public awareness and education efforts concerning the target crimes, and steps which could be taken by citizens to lessen their personal risk of becoming a victim of a target crime. The third part of the attack involved the use of a Pawnshop Unit detective to identify outlets for stolen property.

Public Education Effort.

It was felt that the public awareness part of this program would be successful because of the general concern of most citizens in the County with property crimes. The officers who were chosen for the program received special training in crime prevention techniques so they would be able to give the public a service that was not available in the past. Home security inspections would be made available in the target area to advise citizens of burglary hazards. It was planned to contact a large number of citizens through community organizations in the target area to assist them with marking their personal property for identification in the event that it was stolen. Despite a variety of approaches which were tried throughout the life of the project, this project element met with only limited success.

Initial contacts with the community in the target area were made through various service organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, and Jaycees. It was hoped that one or more of these organizations would initiate their own crime prevention project, thus extending our capabilities in the target area. Fifteen separate presentations were made to more than 450 individuals in the target area during the period from November through January. The format of these presentations included showing the movie, "Invitation to Burglary," which was purchased with project funds, and distribution of crime prevention literature, some of which was provided by various manufacturers of security hardware. This was followed by a general discussion of burglary and larceny patterns in the area, and the preventive measures which citizens could take to secure their own property.

During the presentation, the audience's attitude was uniformly supportive of the project and its goals. When a sign-up sheet was handed out, however, very few of those in attendance wanted any further involvement, such as using an engraving pencil, having a home security inspection, or initiating a neighborhood project to mark property.

Following these contacts with service organizations, project personnel concentrated on contacting the 43 separate PTA groups in the target area. A number of similar presentations were made, but again were met with disappointing results.

In one case a follow-up to one of these presentations was made by sending home information packets with 200 fourth, fifth and sixth-grade students, offering the opportunity for a home security inspection and the use of an engraving pencil to mark property. Of these 200 forms, only seven were returned, and of these seven, only three led to further contact.

During the entire project, 1,068 persons attended various presentations given by project personnel. In addition, an estimated 9,000 persons were contacted at various fairs and displays during the project period. A display of locking hardware and the movie, "Invitation to Burglary" made up the major part of the Department's display at the 1974 King County Fair.

Project personnel next concentrated on contacting victims of residential burglaries in the target area, since it was felt these individuals might be more responsive to suggestions for preventive measures. In most cases, the victims were at first of the opinion that the burglary was just an isolated incident and would not happen to them again. Project personnel then pointed out that burglaries were generally carried out by individuals residing in the area where the crime occurred. It would not be difficult for the burglar to tell when the property was replaced and to return to take all the replacement property. In most cases, this comment generated more interest on the part of the victim in taking additional preventive measures.

Various efforts were made to use the mass media to advertise the existence of the Residential Burglary Prevention Program and the goals of the project. In one case the Regional Manager of the Western Insurance Information Service was instrumental in placing three billboards within the target area for a 60-day duration. These billboards generated a number of inquiries for service.

One of the best methods found for attracting attention to the program was the use of public service announcements on one of the largest radio stations in the Greater Seattle area. These short announcements were prepared by the program department of the radio station and one of the officers involved in the project. They were not simply announcements explaining the project and its goals, but rather were addressed to potential burglars in the area. As an example, one of these announcements read as follows:

"Hey, man, if your bag is house burglary and you're working in Burien and White Center, be careful, look over your shoulder; the County Police has a new unit that's going to bust you."

Following that introduction, the goals and objectives of the program were explained. On two different occasions when burglars were in the custody of project personnel, they inquired whether the officers were part of the particular unit referred to in the radio spot announcements.

During the third quarter of the project, we obtained the assistance of a student from Central Washington State College, who had some experience in political campaigning. By adopting some of the community contact techniques common to political campaigns, we felt that we could overcome some of the lack of interest shown thus far on the part of the citizens in the target area. Unfortunately, her efforts met with the same lack of interest that had been experienced previously by other project personnel.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Our initial project plan included a separate element concerned with recovery of stolen property because we felt that there would be some organized outlets for disposal of stolen property. During the course of the project, however, we found that this was not the case in the target area. Most of the quality items of stolen property were quickly disposed of by the individual burglar in the direct contacts made in places such as taverns or cocktail lounges. Typically, a casual conversation would be started concerning an item; one person would know another and a deal would be made, with the transaction taking place in the parking lot of a tavern or lounge. It is very difficult to affect this type of activity through normal investigative techniques.

Despite the fact that most property was not disposed of in an organized manner, the Pawnshop detective assigned to the project did meet with some success.

As a result of his investigations, three pawnshop licenses were revoked and three letters of warning were written to pawnshop operators for violations found in inspections made by him. Some outlets for stolen property were identified, and in a few cases action is still pending in the courts. Stolen property outlets were also identified outside the project area and outside the jurisdiction of the King County Department of Public Safety. Most of the investigations on these outlets are still pending within other departments.

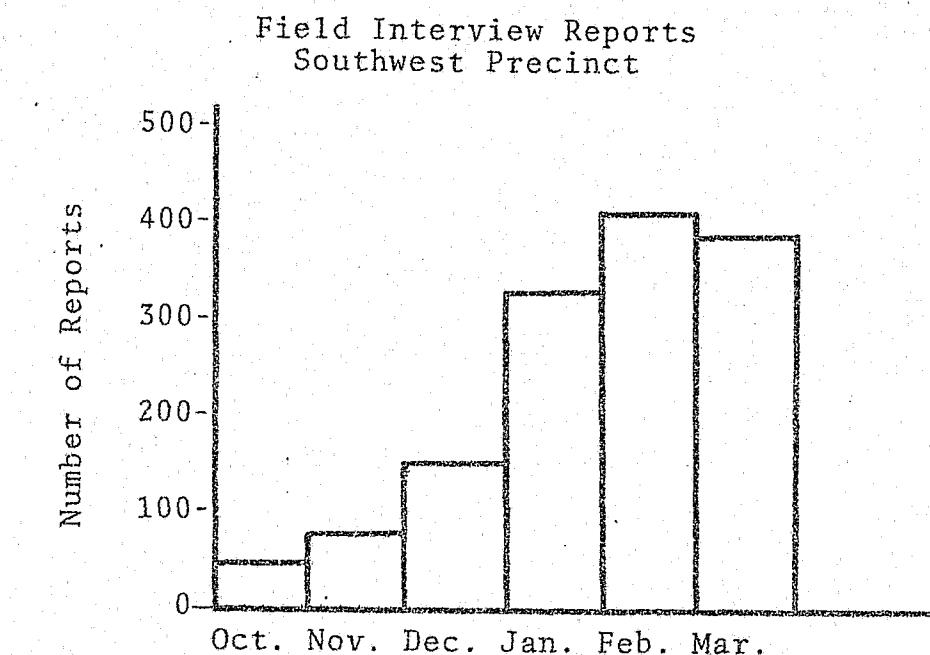
Task Force Operations.

The total impact of the Residential Burglary Prevention Program on criminal activity in the target area is not reflected in the statistics given previously concerning reduction of burglary and larceny, recovery of property stolen in the target area, and arrests for target crimes. The Task Force, concentrating as it did on physical surveillance of burglary suspects and their associates, resulted in many arrests for other than residential burglary and larceny.

After the training period at the beginning of the project, the initial efforts of project personnel were directed toward building intelligence files on burglars known to reside in or operate in the target area. Some 60 individuals were included in this initial effort. During the course of the project, some amount of investigation was conducted on over 400 different suspects. At the termination of the project, officers turned over all current intelligence files to the precinct which included the target area. The impact of the project on the Department operations in the precinct is illustrated in Figure 3, which shows the dramatic increase in field interview reports from both project and patrol personnel during the early stages of the project. During the first month, a total of only 43 reports were submitted. This monthly total increased steadily, leveling off at approximately 400 FIR's per month. The increase in FIR's means that officers are more aware of the criminal element in the area and their movements and associates.

Current information on location and activity of these individuals means that officers are in a better position to make arrests.

Figure 3



There was a total of 277 arrests made by Residential Burglary Prevention Unit personnel during the period from December, 1973 through September, 1974, the end of the project. The number of arrests by month are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Monthly Arrest Data

December	15
January	18
February	20
March	43
April	37
May	29
June	26
July	24
August	35
September	30
TOTAL	277

After February 1, 1974, a log was maintained of all arrests made by project personnel, detailing the charges for which the suspect was arrested. Table 8 gives a breakdown of the available data on charges against 220 individuals arrested by project personnel between February and September, 1974.

Table 8 Arrest Data

Charge	Number	Percent
Homicide	2	0.8%
Robbery	6	2.4%
Burglary	43	16.9%
Grand Larceny	22	8.7%
Petit Larceny	3	1.2%
Rape	2	0.8%
Felony-Assault	2	0.8%
Narcotics	26	10.2%
Auto Theft	11	4.3%
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0.8%
Carrying Concealed Weapon(s)	3	1.2%
Forgery	1	0.4%
Parole Violation	7	2.8%
Firearms Violation	2	0.8%
Fugitive/Escapee	7	2.8%
Vandalism	3	1.2%
Arson	3	1.2%
Misdemeanor - Traffic	100	39.4%
Other	8	3.1%
TOTAL	253	100.0%

Many of the above arrests were the direct result of physical surveillance of known burglars and their associates. In many cases an individual would be arrested on one charge and found to have outstanding traffic warrants, or those accompanying him would have outstanding warrants. This accounts for the high number of misdemeanor traffic arrests.

In one case, for example, project personnel had a particular individual's residence under surveillance for a period of time.

As different associates came and went from the residence, their license plate numbers would be checked through the Sea-King computer system and found to have outstanding violations. They were then followed away from the residence and stopped. In all, eight arrests were made from the one location, including offenses ranging from misdemeanor traffic to a major drug offense.

In another case, a known burglar had been under surveillance for a period of time. He had been stopped several times, but was never found to be in possession of stolen property. On one occasion he was observed at the side door of a supermarket, talking to one of the employees of the supermarket. He had in his possession a television set which project officers checked, but there was no indication at that time that it was stolen. The next day, when burglary reports were being reviewed, the same television set showed up as an item stolen in one of the burglaries. With that information, project officers were able to obtain a warrant for the suspect's arrest.

Because of their methods of operation, officers assigned to the project were able to observe and monitor other criminal activity in the project area. For example, 39 commercial burglaries of motel rooms had occurred in the area adjoining the east boundary of the target area. It was determined that a group of females was involved in these burglaries, including some suspects known to project personnel.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Several project officers were willing to devote some of their off-duty hours to surveillance of these suspects, resulting in the arrest of four females for these commercial burglaries.

To date, there has been no recurrence of this type of crime in the area.

The Task Force operation also proved to be an effective method for recovery of stolen property. Working from information supplied by an informant, project officers were able to observe a stolen truck that contained property stolen in burglaries and larcenies in the area. The officers attempted to follow the truck, but the suspect fled the truck and was not apprehended. However, approximately \$15,000 in stolen property was recovered. Three days later, this same suspect was arrested by the same officers in another stolen truck, with approximately \$10,000 in stolen property in his possession. As a result of the information gathered in this arrest, six additional arrests were made in other cases. During the last nine months of the project, approximately \$58,700 in stolen property was recovered by project personnel. This does not include additional property which was recovered by other police departments based on information supplied by personnel of this project. Project personnel also served \$28,689 in misdemeanor traffic warrants during the final nine months of the project.

One of the reasons for selecting the White Center-Burien area as a target area for the Residential Burglary Prevention Program was that it contained two low-income housing projects.

In the past, these projects have produced a disproportionate share of property crimes and this trend continued during the life of the project. As a result of recommendations made by project personnel, the management of the White Center Housing and Park Lake Homes has begun to install more substantial doors and locks in all units. This should contribute to a reduction of residential burglary in these housing units in the future.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations have been developed as a result of the operation of the Residential Burglary Prevention Program by this Department during the past year. These recommendations relate to both the possible organization and operation of a similar program by any other jurisdiction, and to possible follow-on activities within this County, particularly in the area of new legislation.

1. Project Organization.

In discussing the results of the program, we noted that the project element relating to public awareness and education was not as effective as we had originally anticipated. We believe that part of the difficulty with this project element arose from a certain amount of apathy on the part of the citizens residing in the target area, and that this could be a result of generally lowered social and economic conditions in the area.

An additional part of the problem, however, may have been due to our attempt to have the project personnel assume a dual role in the project operations. Not only were the officers expected to maintain physical surveillance of suspects, but they were also expected to maintain close contact with the community, and to organize various efforts in crime prevention in the community. Officers were chosen for this program for their ability in public contact, as well as in more traditional police activity, but it is difficult for the normal police officer to maintain the same degree of enthusiasm and involvement in both types of activity. For example, it was difficult for an officer to leave the physical surveillance of a suspect and take time to prepare for a presentation to a community group.

It is recommended that any jurisdiction considering a similar burglary prevention program designate separate individuals for the community awareness and education element and the police field operations. This would assure that proper emphasis would be given to both of these necessary elements in a burglary prevention program.

The primary operation of this program was within a separate Residential Burglary Prevention Unit within the Department.

Additional project personnel, however, were assigned to the Pawnshop Unit of the Criminal Investigation Division and to the Department's Research and Development Division. We would recommend that any similar program maintain a single chain of command for more efficient operation.

2. Project Equipment.

Part of the project funding was used to purchase six portable intrusion alarms, which we had anticipated using to detect burglaries in progress. The alarms worked well for their intended purpose in demonstration. However, we were not able to make effective use of the alarms in the program because of our inability to determine patterns for the target crimes with enough accuracy. We anticipate that the alarms will be much more effective for commercial burglary applications, where possible targets are more concentrated.

Five automobiles were purchased for the project and were assigned exclusively for the use of project personnel. These were unmarked vehicles, which carried full emergency equipment, but they were soon recognized by most burglary suspects in the target area. We believe it would have been more effective to have a variety of undercover automobiles available for use by project personnel.

3. Legislation.

During the course of the project, we had the opportunity to review several ordinances concerning both residential and commercial security hardware. Various aspects of these ordinances would present problems to homeowners, the building trades, the business community and the government agency which must enforce the ordinance. We believe, however, that there would be value in developing an ordinance for such applications in King County, particularly for new construction. We recommend that a committee be set up, with representation from affected segments of the community and County government, to develop an ordinance for regulating security hardware.

A high proportion of the larcenies over \$50 which occurred in the target area represented thefts of bicycles. These are difficult to recover, and to return to the proper owner if they are found. We recommend that King County develop and adopt a bicycle registration ordinance as a means of reducing this type of larceny. The specific content and operational details of such an ordinance would have to be determined in a separate study.

APPENDIX A: KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY PREVENTION PROJECT - ORIENTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Inclusive Dates: October 1, thru October 17, 1973

NOTE: 10 min. break allowed before each hour at instructor's discretion.

Date	Time	Subject	Instructor	Location	Uniform	Remarks
10-1-73 Mon.	0800-0850	Roll Call	Lt. F. Chase	W-116 Classroom	Casual	Assignments, (if any), training equipment check.
	0900-0915	Welcome	Sheriff Waldf	" "	Casual	Welcome and general goals.
	0920-1150	Grant Explanation	MaryAnn McLaughlin	" "	Casual	Indoctrination and explanation of the project grant. Evaluation requirements, procedures.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Class Goals	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Goals of this class, goals of overall project, explanation of resources, describe training program, comparative figures with other agencies with similar projects.
10-2-73 Tues.	0800-0850	Burglary Definition	Assistant Chief Deputy P. A. Michael DiJulio or assistant, Ext. 3813	" "	Casual	In-depth study of the definition of the word and crime.
	0900-1150	Types of Burglaries	Assistant Chief Deputy P. A. Michael DiJulio or assistant	" "	Casual	Washington State Law regarding various types of burglaries, case law in past Supreme Court rulings that affect present state codes, questions & answers.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1350	Burglary Statistics	MaryAnn McLaughlin	" "	Casual	Local, State & national statistics to show increasing & decreasing trends.
	1400-1600	Burglary M. O.	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Burglar's viewpoint, criminal's outlook, obvious signs on vacant & vacation houses, i.e., mail, lights, phone, etc.

Date	Time	Subject	Instructor	Location	Uniform	Remarks
10-3-73 Wed.	0800-1150	Buifiding Security	Det. Fisk, Seattle Police Dept.	W-116 Classroom	Casual	i.e., locks, alarms, doors, etc. Police documentation & overview. Movies "Ripoff" & "Invitation to Burglary".
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Locks & Alarms	Arnold Seppi Monitor Northwest Security Systems	" "	Casual	Locking devices & alarm systems, include locksmith. Lockpicking. Possible field trip to factory or display.
10-4-73 Thurs.	0800-1150	Locks & Alarms	John DeFranco, Kwikset Lock Company	" "	Casual	Locking devices & alarm systems. Movie "The Door Was Locked."
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Locks & Alarms	Connie Aronson, Best Lock Company	" "	Casual	Locking devices & alarm systems.
10-5-73 Fri.	0800-1150	Locks & Alarms	Don J. Spenard, Argens Lock Company	" "	Casual	Locking devices & alarm systems.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1400	To Be Announced To Be Announced	Ed Deitz, Factory Rep. Schlage Lock Company			
	1500-1600	To Be Announced To Be Announced	Sgt. Rupe Lettich Narc.-Burglary, KCDPS			
10-8-73 Mon.	0800-1150	Report Writing	Sgt. D. Zirbel	" "	Casual	Report Writing, includes proper use of all Department forms necessary to implement this project. Form structure, block meaning, legibility, narrative continuity.
	1500-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Statements	Sgt. D. Zirbel	" "	Casual	Statements-narrative continuity, chronological order, "who, how, when, where, what, why," sentence structure, first person, legibility, legality, age level wording, educational level understanding, etc.

Date	Time	Subject	Instructor	Location	Uniform	Remarks
10-9-73 Tues.	0800-1150	Interview & Interrog.	Richard Bartlett	W-116 Classroom	Casual	Interview & interrogation.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1450	Firearms Policies	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Department regulations & policies, firearm usage.
	1500-1600	School Contacts	Sgt. D. Nolan, Jr. Doc Shaw, Director of Security, Highline School District	" "	Casual	Public school contacts. Principal, Vice-Principals, suspects, truants, parents, legalities, suspect information. Movie "Search & Questioning Juvenile Offenders."
10-10-73 Wed.	0800-0950	Juvenile Court	Joan Dunbar, King Co. Juvenile Court	" "	Casual	Juvenile court processes & procedures.
	1000-1150	Pawn Shops	Sgt. M. Anderson	" "	Casual	Pawn shop detail policies, procedures, chain of events regarding stolen property.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1400	Community Relations	Sgt. D. Zirbel	" "	Casual	Police/community relations, law enforcement use with community groups. Movie "Police Film."
	1400-1500	Searches	Sgt. D. Zirbel	" "	Casual	Movie "Search Warrant."
	1500 1600	To Be Announced To Be Announced	Training Film: "Shoot, Don't Shoot"	" "		
10-11-73 Thurs.	0800-0850	Criminal Information	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Defining, screening of criminal information.
	0900-1150	Developing Information	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Developing sources of information
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Criminal Information	Lt. F. Chase	" "	Casual	Criminal information.
10-12-73 Fri.	0900-1000	Firearms	Off. W. Mahon	S.P.D. Range		Firearms procedure & classroom instruction.
	1000-1200	Firearms	Off. W. Mahon	S.P.A.A. Range		Firearms pistol training on range.
	1200-1300	L U N C H				

Date	Time	Subject	Instructor	Location	Uniform	Remarks
10-12-73 (Cont'd)	1300-1500	Firearms	Off. W. Mahon	S.P.A.A. Range		Firearm pistol training.
10-15-73	1500-1700	Shotguns	Off. J. Dawson	" "		Shotgun handling & practical use.
10-15-73 Mon.	0800-1150	Surveillance	Special Agent Dick St. John, FBI	W-116 Classroom	Casual	Surveillance techniques.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Surveillance	Lt. F. Chase/ Sgt. Zirbel	Field	Casual	Surveillance workshop.
10-16-73 Tues.	0800-1150	Surveillance	Lt. F. Chase	W-116 Classroom	Casual	Surveillance techniques.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Surveillance	Lt. F. Chase/ Sgt. Zirbel	Field	Casual	Surveillance workshop.
10-17-73 Wed.	0800-1150	Surveillance	Lt. F. Chase	W-116 Classroom	Casual	Surveillance techniques.
	1150-1300	L U N C H				
	1300-1600	Surveillance	Lt. F. Chase/ Sgt. Zirbel	Field	Casual	Surveillance workshop.

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

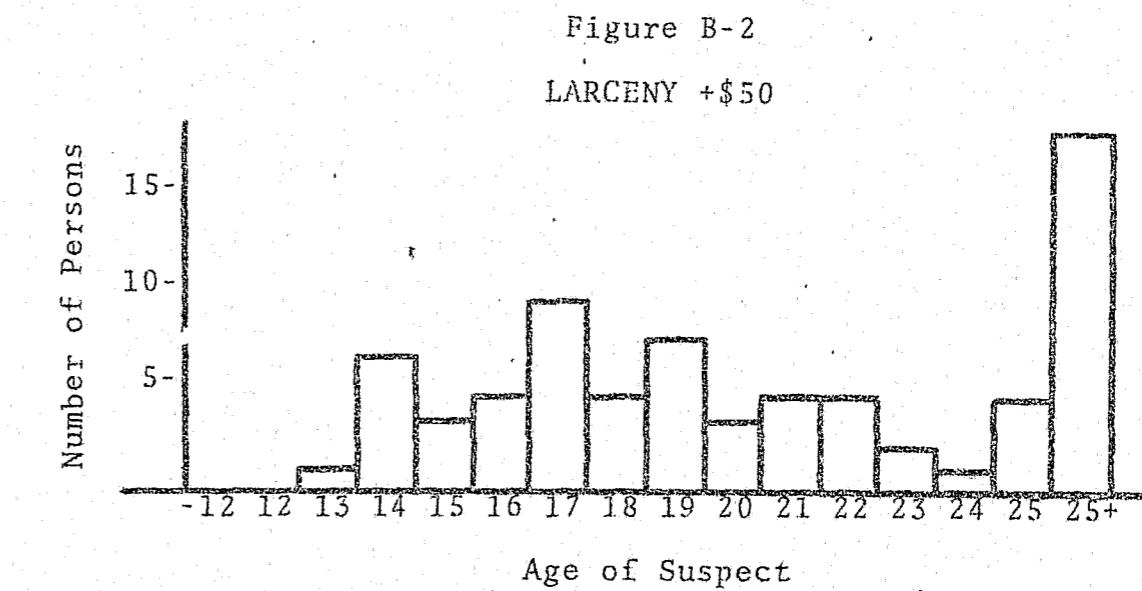
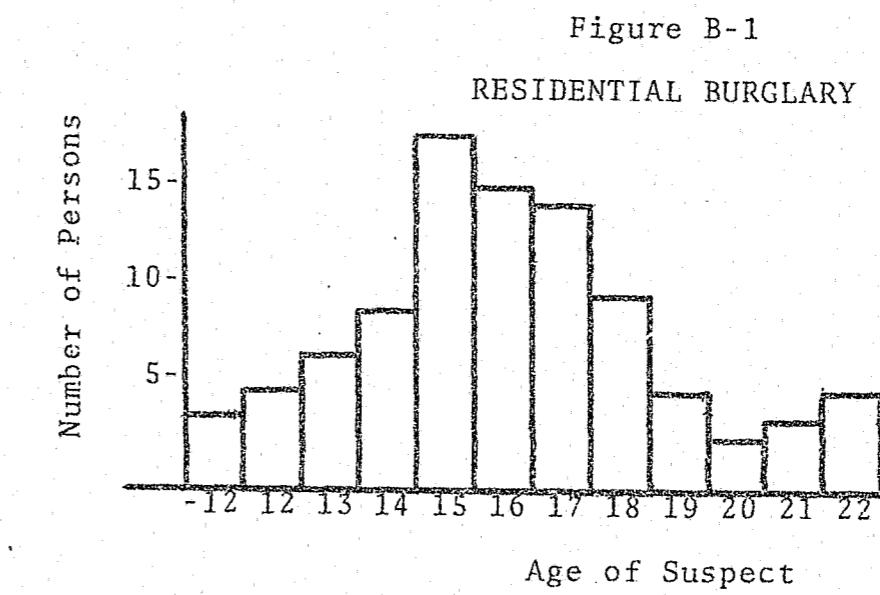
During the operation of the program a continuing study of the characteristics of the offenders and suspects perpetrating target crimes in the project area was made. The study was accomplished by making records checks on all cases of residential burglary and larceny over \$50 marked "closed" on the detective logs. These checks were made to determine the following information: (1) the age of the offender or suspect, (2) relationship of the suspect to the victim, and (3) in the case of residential burglary the distance between the home address of the suspect and the crime scene.

The data reported here represents all cases closed from October 1, 1973 through August 31, 1974. Data for the last month of the project was not available since the logs were not closed until after the end of the project period. It is estimated that with the exclusion of the last month and whatever is lost from the normal lag in paperwork throughput, that 85 per cent of the total data is on hand.

AGE

The bar graphs which follow show the age distribution of offenders and suspects for each target crime. The age categories -12 and 25+ represent those under age 12 and over age 25 respectively.

B-2



At the end of the third quarter, it was reported that 67 per cent of the offenders arrested for residential burglary and 22 per cent of those arrested for larceny were under the age of 18 years. With the final data in, these figures have changed to 66 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. Even with this moderation, the two offender populations appear to be different. Of the 102 residential burglary suspects and 70 larceny suspects included in the sample, only two persons appear in both categories. Hence a hypothesis that these offender groups differ would be well supported by this data.

DISTANCE

The distance between the residence of suspects in residential burglary cases and the crime scene is presented below.

TABLE B-1

DISTANCE (MILES)	# JUVENILE	# ADULT	% JUVENILE	% ADULT
0 - 1/4	31	2	37.8	7.1
1/4-1/2	16	0	19.5	0.0
1/2-3/4	10	5	12.2	17.9
3/4 - 1	3	2	3.6	7.1
1 - 1½	9	8	11.0	28.6
1½ - 2	1	2	1.2	7.1
Over 2	12	9	14.7	32.2

The above data shows that 73 per cent of the juveniles and 32 per cent of the adults operated within one mile of their homes. A Portland, Oregon study showed a figure of 63 per cent of the juveniles and 36 per cent of the adults perpetrating burglaries within one mile of their homes.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

This study explored the relationship between the offender and the victim. The same data base of 102 burglary suspects and 70 larceny suspects was used here as in the offender age and distance studies. The categories are self-explanatory with the possible exception of the "other" category. This covers all instances where the victim and suspect knew each other or had any prior contact. Due to inconsistencies in reporting these facts, it was not possible to draw any conclusions using these figures.

TABLE B-2
RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	LARCENY OVER \$50	
Family Member	3%	Family Member	5%
Neighbor	6%	Neighbor	7%
Other	10%	Employee	11%
No Relation	81%	Other	9%
		No Relation	68%

Methods of Entry

Methods of entry were tabulated for all residential burglaries in the target area for which such information was available. Since there appeared to be no definite pattern emerging from data in the first three quarters of the project, a study was made during the last quarter of the project to answer some specific questions concerning the burglar's choice of an entry portal.

For this study a random sample of 35 cases (approximately half a month's occurrences) was drawn from the residential burglary cases in the target area during the period April through July, 1974. The sample was stratified by patrol district as follows:

District	# Selected
K-1	8
K-2	5
K-4	6
K-5	7
N-1	6
N-2	3
Total	35

Each of the 35 residences was viewed from the street in order to answer the following questions:

1. Was the point of entry visible from the neighbors' homes in the immediate vicinity?
2. Was the entry point visible to a passerby on any street or sidewalk near the structure?

3. Were any other entry points available that were obviously easier to enter?

Results of these observations were as follows:

1. 83 per cent of the entry points were not visible from the neighbors' homes.
2. 63 per cent of the entry points were not visible from the sidewalk or street.
3. 68 per cent of the residences had an obviously easier entry point than the one chosen.

Further analysis revealed that 54 per cent of the entry points were obscured from the view of both the neighbors and passersby. Also, 14 per cent of the entries could have been made through easier to enter points that were not obscured from view.

Displacement Effects

One possible effect of the Residential Burglary Prevention Unit operation could have been to displace criminal activity into areas adjacent to the target area. For this reason, levels of burglary were monitored in the Seattle census tracts north of the target area, and in the Department of Public Safety's patrol districts to the east and south of the target area. The City of Normandy Park is south and west of the target area. Normandy Park, however, had such a low level of residential burglary activity that it would not be possible to determine conclusively any effect of displacing burglaries into that city.

Table B-3 gives data on property crimes during the project period in the Seattle census tracts bordering the target area.

TABLE B-3

Property Crimes - Seattle
(adjacent to target area)

	Baseline #/month	Project Period #/month	Change
Burglary	56.0	63.8	+13.9%
Larceny	57.1	58.5	+ 2.5%
Auto Theft	13.0	14.8	+14.4%

While property crimes increased in this area, they increased only by the same amount as reported for the entire City of Seattle during the same period.

The remaining four patrol districts in the Department of Public Safety's Southwest Precinct were monitored for changes in the level of residential burglary. Patrol districts are shown in the map in Figure B-3. Residential burglary data for the districts under consideration are shown in Table B-4.

TABLE B-4

Residential Burglary - Precinct 4
(excluding target area)

District	Baseline #/month	Project Period #/month	Change
K-3	15.43	15.18	- 1.6%
K-6	9.57	9.55	- 0.2%
N-3	13.00	18.27	+40.5%
N-4	15.86	16.64	+ 4.9%
	53.86	59.64	+10.7%

The patrol district (N-3) which accounted for the largest portion of the increase did not border directly on the project area. The average increase for all four districts was approximately the same as the 10 per cent increase experienced in the entire County outside the target area during the same period. Both the patrol districts which bordered on the target area decreased slightly during the project period.

It may be concluded that no measurable displacement of residential burglary occurred because of the project activity.

Burglary Investigation Time

The time expended by patrol officers on the investigation of residential burglary was monitored during the project. October, 1973 was used as a comparison in this case, since there was little project-related field activity during that month. Project personnel spent most of the month of October in the training program. Source of data for this study was the monthly computer printout for the Department's response time measurement system. The average time from the officer's arrival at the scene of a residential burglary until he cleared the detail was determined and is shown in Table B-5.

TABLE B-5

Patrol Investigative Time
Residential Burglaries

Month(s)	Number of Cases	Total Time (minutes)	Average Time (minutes)
October, 1973	99	4196	42.38
March-April, 1974	125	5454	43.63
May, 1974	86	3794	44.12
June, 1974	58	2752	47.45
September, 1974	74	3450	46.62

The data indicates a small, gradual increase in patrol time spent at the scene of a residential burglary over the project period. This is consistent with one anticipated result of the program, that patrol officers would do a more thorough job of investigating residential burglaries. However, a wide variety of factors influence the amount of time spent on a patrol detail, so these figures are by no means conclusive in themselves.

Statistical Applications

Throughout the life of the program, maps of the target area were prepared with the weekly occurrences of target crimes noted on them. The expectation at first was that well defined patterns would become evident, leading to definite conclusions about which neighborhoods would be the most likely site for future crimes. Experience did show some neighborhoods more prone to target crime than others. However, the location of crimes within the time frame of any one week appeared to be a random phenomena. This outcome called for a different approach to predicting occurrences of target crimes, more regional in nature, and not as refined as anticipated.

A branch of statistical theory, known as "Random Clumping Theory," was tested using the weekly maps. The resulting decisions concerning crime patterns which were made under the theoretical model were consistently in accord with those made by visual inspection. This offers the possibility of automating such decisions when it is necessary to deal with a larger number of crimes occurring over a wide area or a longer time frame. If data on crime locations were available in computer storage, this theory could be used to indicate the presence of developing crime problems.

A thorough explanation of the theory involved appears in The Theory of Random Clumping, S. A. Roach, Methuen, 1968. In the most general sense this theory addresses problems of coincidence in randomly occurring phenomena.

This type of problem occurs in studies of traffic patterns, air and water pollution, and many others, such as bombing patterns. In this particular case the interest was in coincidence of target crimes happening within a certain specified radius of each other. Chapter 4 of the referenced text addresses this problem and develops the necessary formulae for computing the needed probabilities and expectations.

Testing

For a period of sixteen weeks during the second and third quarters of the project, an overlay was made of the weekly map, and the points denoting the locations of target crimes were noted. A circle of radius corresponding to 1/8 mile was drawn around each point. Any two points within 1/4 mile of each other will then have their circles overlapping, forming a clump of "higher order." (An isolated point is considered a clump of order one.) For the total number of points, the probabilities of occurrence of clumps of ascending order can be computed. If the probabilities assigned to the clumps of higher order is too low (say less than .01) then the inference is made that this is a non-random event. When this inference is made, it is suspected that a pattern is developing, and the past weekly maps can be consulted to see if the possible pattern has any historical base.

There are several parameters which are open to choice and which can affect the outcome of the calculations. One is the radius of the circle drawn.

In this case, the selection of up to 1/4 mile between two points corresponds with the known range of a large percentage of juvenile offenders. The next parameter chosen is the critical point, or the lowest probability allowable on the clump of higher order when it can still be considered a random event. Other parameters include the area of the map, and the time frame under consideration.

The location of target crimes should be reasonably possible over the entire area under consideration. The analysis was valid in this case because the project target area was uniformly residential, with no large gaps. The area should be of one character as far as the target crimes are concerned, and should be contiguous. In the case of residential burglary, some small gaps such as lakes or light industry could be tolerated, but should not make up more than 5 per cent of the area.

Baseline Data Analysis

The original concept of an evaluation model for the Residential Burglary Prevention Program was based on a direct cross comparison of the numbers of residential burglaries and larcenies in the target area and the designated control area. The rationale for this approach was that business and economic factors, as well as random fluctuations, would make it inconclusive to enumerate changes in only one area.

Making use of a control area in this manner is valid if certain criteria are met. For example:

1. The past history of the two areas should coincide in such a way that a sample drawn from one area will not be significantly different from a sample of data from the other area.
2. A strong correlation should exist in any time series data taken from the same time frame in both areas.
3. Long-term trends in both areas should match each other.

Tests were performed as follows on data from the two areas to check compliance with the above criteria:

1. A Wilcoxon rank-sum test was made on the baseline data for both target crimes. The hypothesis in this test is that the samples come from the same population with only random deviations. The outcome of the test rejected this hypothesis, so the first criterion was not met.

2. Correlation on a month-to-month basis was calculated for the target crime of residential burglary. The conclusion here was that the data were not correlated on a month-to-month basis. This outcome was strongly suspected considering the outcome of the first test. Larceny was not tested in this manner as the outcome was obvious by inspection. (See Figure 2.)
3. Trend analysis is best accomplished by first inspecting the graph of the baseline data (Figures 1 and 2). For residential burglary the graphs tend to oscillate, with the control at a faster rate than the target area. Both tend in the long run to be flat. On the average the control area is higher, but a T-test does not find this significant. For Larceny +\$50 the extreme differences in 1972 leave little choice but to say the trends are not the same. Hence, the control area is useful in evaluating long-term trends in residential burglary only.

We were led to conclude that the control area, although similar in demographic character to the target area, was useful for cross comparison of long-term trends in residential burglary only.

Several options for shorter term evaluation and monitoring were available, and these were explored:

1. Choose another control area.
2. Use a forecasting model.

3. Compare current data with historical data in the target area only.

It was not practical to choose another control area, since the only areas in the County with similar rates of burglary and larceny were too close to the target area. These areas surrounded the target area, and it was reasoned that some displacement of crime might occur during the project period.

The second option, use of a forecasting model, was tried on the data base in many different ways during the program. Methods employed included regression analysis, moving averages, exponential smoothing, and spectral analysis. The problem encountered with each of these methods was that there was an extreme jump in the burglary rate throughout the County just as the program was starting. As prediction models showed a slow decrease in residential burglary, there was actually an increase of 72 per cent on a monthly basis.

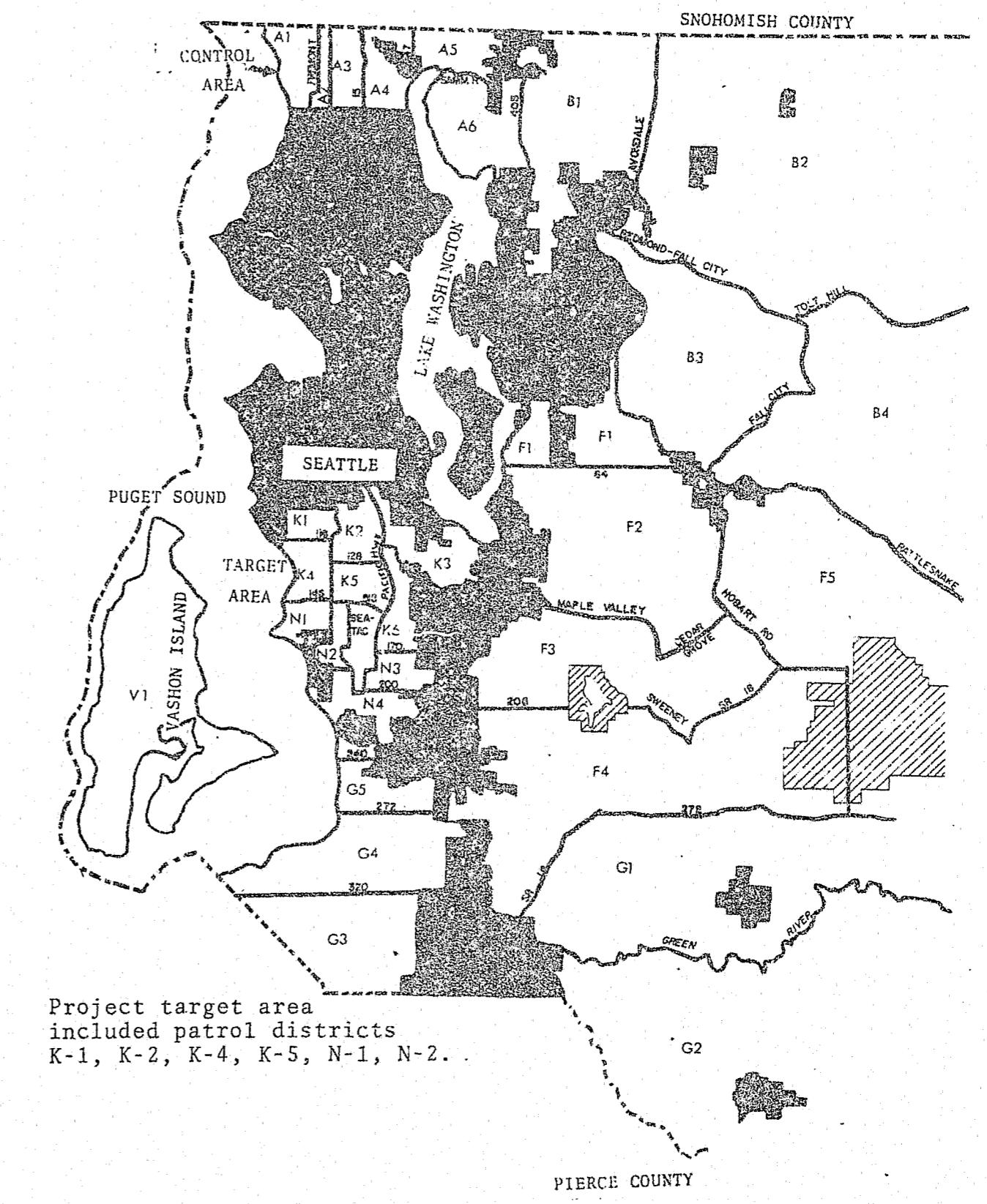
The third option listed above is very likely the simplest and best understood method for monitoring short-term changes in the target crimes in the target area. It is basically a pre-post comparison of events in the target area itself. This method may be considered unbiased, since the same extraneous factors existing just prior to startup would continue into the project period.

The main drawback to this method is that it has no sensitivity to trends existing during the project period. Despite this drawback, this method was chosen for monitoring and evaluation during the project period.

A strict pre-post evaluation scheme was rather restrictive in this case. This program did not come into full effect on day one. Rather, it took several months. The first month was reserved almost totally for the training and orientation of project personnel, and during the next two months, the officers were becoming familiar with the area and the people operating within it. For these reasons, impact studies will use the data from the last nine months of the program.

Figure B-3

KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
PATROL DISTRICTS





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1975
FBI

DISCRETIONARY GRANT
PROGRESS REPORT

GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office	73-DF- 10-0018	1-21-75	4
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
King County Department of Public Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
Residential Burglary Prevention Program	\$200,500.		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
7-1-74	9-30-74		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		
<i>Lt. Frank J. Chase</i>	Lt. Frank J. Chase Residential Burglary Prevention Unit		

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

See attached report.

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)

Ricardo J. Garcia

DATE

1/30/75

RECEIVED
JAN 28 19753-R0528
0.74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT		
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.	
Washington State Law and Justice Planning	73DF-10-0019	1 17 75	4	
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT			
City of Spokane	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT			
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT			
County-City Exposition Services Project	\$215,600.00			
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH			
July 1, 1973	December 31, 1974			
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR			
<i>WA Hendren</i>	Wayne A. Hendren Chief of Police			

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

The objective of creating a task force of mobile patrol officers to concentrate their efforts on the anticipated increase of crime in the Spokane area due to the increase of people into that area was established as the most critical of Spokane's needs. The group would be transported by motor scooters and immediately available by two-way communication. As was demonstrated by the statistics from the areas where expositions have been held, there is a definite increase in the crimes against property, i.e., larcenies, auto thefts, etc., and this type of mobile force would be the single effective patrol to prevent this type of activity. The expected increase in activity would be impacted directly by a mobile group trained in detection of this kind of crime and the prevention of problems of this type.

The establishment of the task force as described in the application for discretionary funds was to:

Provide for and supplement through specialized training the overall efficiency and effectiveness of all involved police officers, both regular and limited activity, in their efforts to prevent and control any rise in the crime rate for the City of Spokane and surrounding area;

To also control any type of civil disturbance or acts of violence that may be precipitated by the Fair activities, dissidents, or the citizenry of the City of Spokane.

Technical assistance consultants provided by LEAA indicated in their reports that we should expect a rise in the number of larcenies for the Spokane area as a result of the many non-resident persons who would be in the area. Major Walter Philbin, Miami Beach Police Department, stated during his conferences in Spokane, "I think we have come too far in the area of protests and demonstrations in this country for us to think for one minute that this is going to be just a country State Fair. There are too many people in this country who seize upon an opportunity like this, if not for protests and demonstrations for criminal activity. It becomes a magnet for criminal activity from all over the United States."

Lieutenant Patrick A. Nichols, San Antonio Police Department, on the other hand, felt from his experience at HemisFair 68 the VIP escorts would present the major area of difficulty and urged us to concentrate in that direction.

continued-

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DATE

Peter D. Galiteo

1/30/75

REPLACES LEAA-OLEP-150, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

DOL 1073 05

A survey performed by a graduate student of Gonzaga University, based upon random samplings of larcenies occurring in the City of Spokane in 1973, determined we should experience a greater number of larcenies in the downtown area and Browne's Addition during 1974. The deployment of the task force officers into the areas of high larceny incidence within the City of Spokane during the time of EXPO 74 appears to have been a successful tactic. From statistics maintained by the police department for the year 1974 as contrasted to the year 1973 we find an increase in the crime of larceny amounting to 24.45%. During the same period of time we find a resulting increase in the number of arrests for larceny within the city amounting to 85.05%. It is true that all of the increased arrest activity cannot be attributed directly to the task force group; however, we can draw the conclusion that some of the activity may be as a result of inter-department awareness and competition due to the emphasis on the larceny patrol adjacent to the EXPO site.

It may be significant to note that there were very few reports of pickpockets, and of those reports received some billfolds were located in the Lost and Found at EXPO 74 intact. The presence of uniformed personnel on patrol coupled with the absence of long lines at the entry points to the Fair seemed to discourage this type of activity.

The movement in force of a group of uniformed patrol officers produced an added benefit that was not a part of the task force objective. When the group was assigned to the area immediately adjacent to the EXPO site, the presence of these officers in uniform discouraged the practice of prostitutes soliciting in the area. The situation became so discouraging that many who had come to Spokane in the months just prior to opening of the Fair decided to leave for other places where the risk of apprehension and arrest was not so great. It is significant that during 1973 when in the "Main Avenue area" it was estimated we had approximately 50 girls working the street, there were 91 arrests for prostitution over a six-month period of time. During the same six-month period of 1975 there were 64 arrests made, and in the latter four months of the Fair it was noted the activity of this kind in the area had almost completely disappeared. The mobility of the task force also gave a concentration of officers into those areas adjacent to the World's Fair that could not be obtained through the deployment of beat patrolmen or men in standard vehicles. The mobility of the narrow vehicle and the officer in constant radio contact was such as to be able to move several officers into an area of need in a minimum of time.

The area of Spokane into which the task force was assigned is that area of the downtown and near east side that was immediately adjacent to the EXPO 74 site. It was the area that the department study determined would be impacted by more than the average amount of larceny and would have the greatest percentage increase of any area of Spokane during the months of high transient population increase due to the people in attendance at the World's Fair. This area of Spokane had long been Skid Row and habituates were those whose rate of drunkenness was much higher than that anywhere in the City of Spokane. With the greater number of police officers in the area many of these habituates were disposed to leaving the taverns and the area and spending less of their time idling in the area. This in itself reduced the opportunity of theft from vehicles in the area. The addition of the task force officers to the Patrol Division as a unit gave the impression of having a large number of officers on patrol in each of the affected areas to which they were assigned. The mobility of the unit added to the illusion of more officers on patrol than was an actual fact. We feel this particular

phenomenon was responsible for a significant reduction in the incidence of larcenies in the city from the predicted rate increase of approximately 35% over 1973. With the actual rate of increase for the EXPO period being held to a 24% increase, it would appear that all factors combined to reduce the anticipated crime increase by a significant amount.

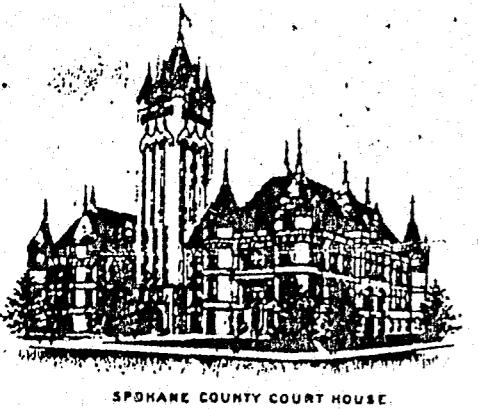
The deployment of a mobile group of officers on narrow vehicles was a tactic that we have felt resulted in a decrease in the amount of anticipated crime in the Spokane area. As a result of their efforts and a decrease in the anticipated crime rate, we feel that these tactics were effective and that a major portion of the objectives of the group were achieved.

Mr. John T. Davis, Washington State representative of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Region X, in monitoring the project August 8 summarized the effectiveness when he stated, "The project was found to be functioning as planned, with no significant deficiencies. More specifically, the project seemed to be contributing to the city and county-wide efforts to minimize the impact of EXPO 74 on crime in the area."

Month	LARCENIES				%+/-
	Offenses	%+/-	Arrests	%+/-	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	
May	621	860	81	148	
June	703	877	100	178	
July	774	863	98	206	
August	686	822	82	201	
September	542	747	83	148	
October	747	900	118	159	
Totals	4073	5069	+24.45	562	1040 +85.05

PROSTITUTION ARRESTS		
Month	1973	1974
May	5	20
June	15	15
July	21	10
August	25	10
September	16	7
October	9	2
Totals	91	64

NOTE: Please see attached copy of letter from Sheriff William J. Reilly regarding compliance with Special Condition 5 of the grant.



SPOKANE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

SPOKANE COUNTY

OFFICE OF

WILLIAM J. REILLY

COUNTY SHERIFF

RICHARD B. HOLT, Chief Deputy

Telephone 486-4222

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201

January 9, 1975

Mr. Jack Jenks
State Law and Justice Planning Office
Insurance Building
Olympia, Washington 98504

Dear Jack:

As you know, eighteen (18) Handi Walkie-Talkies were purchased locally with the Discretionary Grant for Expo. It is my understanding the City requested the grant, and the equipment was purchased by the County.

Presently, all units have been taken over by our Eastern Washington Equipment Pool located in our local County-City Public Safety Building.

For your information we now have in possession 18 General Electric Handi Walkie-Talkies, PE Series, serial numbers as follows:

4063075
" 76
" 77
" 78
" 79
" 80

4063081
" 82
" 83
" 84
" 85
" 86

4063087
" 88
" 89
" 90
" 91
" 92

Plus: 3 Charger Packs

This equipment will stay in our possession and, of course, will be available to anyone in our Eastern District who has need of it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "William J. Reilly".

WILLIAM J. REILLY, Sheriff
Spokane County

WJR:vlw

LEAA 73DF-10-0019
LJPO 1107

SPOKANE COUNTY SHERIFF'S CADET PROGRAM

The Spokane County Sheriff's Department cadet program during EXPO 74 was designed to achieve two objectives:

1. The cadets' primary function was to man the "Desk" or station area, which released experienced deputies for personal security escorts. A secondary duty was to patrol certain parks to prevent vandalism and unauthorized use.
2. The rental vehicles were utilized by deputies in escorting and protection of dignitaries visiting the city. This service was afforded to persons from each of the participating nations at EXPO 74. In addition, it was extended to a group of agricultural specialists from the People's Republic of China on the occasion of their visit to Eastern Washington and Washington State University.

The cadet assignments to duties of lower priorities allowed the formation of the personal security escorts. That they were effective is reflected in the fact that not one incident was experienced during these escorts.

The patrolling of the parks served to reduce the amount of damage due to wilfull destruction. The appearance of an official vehicle of the Spokane County Sheriff served to help park employees regulate the parks and maintain order.

We feel the program utilizing cadets and the rented vehicles effectively reached each segment of the stated objectives. The service of personal security escorts could not have been provided without utilization of the cadets provided by the grant.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

DISCRETIONARY GRANT

PROGRESS REPORT

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1975

GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
Washington State Law and Justice Planning	73DF-10-0019	1 17 75	4
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
City of Spokane	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
County-City Exposition Services Project	\$215,600.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
July 1, 1973	December 31, 1974		
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<i>Wayne A. Hendren</i>	Wayne A. Hendren Chief of Police		

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

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It may be significant to note that there were very few reports of pickpockets, and of those reports received some billfolds were located in the Lost and Found at EXPO 74 intact. The presence of uniformed personnel on patrol coupled with the absence of long lines at the entry points to the Fair seemed to discourage this type of activity.

The movement in force of a group of uniformed patrol officers produced an added benefit that was not a part of the task force objective. When the group was assigned to the area immediately adjacent to the EXPO site, the presence of these officers in uniform discouraged the practice of prostitutes soliciting in the area. The situation became so discouraging that many who had come to Spokane in the months just prior to opening of the Fair decided to leave for other places where the risk of apprehension and arrest was not so great. It is significant that during 1973 when in the "Main Avenue area" it was estimated we had approximately 50 girls working the street, there were 91 arrests for prostitution over a six-month period of time. During the same six-month period of 1975 there were 64 arrests made, and in the latter four months of the Fair it was noted the activity of this kind in the area had almost completely disappeared. The mobility of the task force also gave a concentration of officers into those areas adjacent to the World's Fair that could not be obtained through the deployment of beat patrolmen or men in standard vehicles. The mobility of the narrow vehicle and the officer in constant radio contact was such as to be able to move several officers into an area of need in a minimum of time.

The area of Spokane into which the task force was assigned is that area of the downtown and near east side that was immediately adjacent to the EXPO 74 site. It was the area that the department study determined would be impacted by more than the average amount of larceny and would have the greatest percentage increase of any area of Spokane during the months of high transient population increase due to the people in attendance at the World's Fair. This area of Spokane had long been Skid Row and habituates were those whose rate of drunkenness was much higher than that anywhere in the City of Spokane. With the greater number of police officers in the area many of these habituates were disposed to leaving the taverns and the area and spending less of their time idling in the area. This in itself reduced the opportunity of theft from vehicles in the area. The addition of the task force officers to the Patrol Division as a unit gave the impression of having a large number of officers on patrol in each of the affected areas to which they were assigned. The mobility of the unit added to the illusion of more officers on patrol than was an actual fact. We feel this particular

phenomenon was responsible for a significant reduction in the incidence of larcenies in the city from the predicted rate increase of approximately 35% over 1973. With the actual rate of increase for the EXPO period being held to a 24% increase, it would appear that all factors combined to reduce the anticipated crime increase by a significant amount.

The deployment of a mobile group of officers on narrow vehicles was a tactic that we have felt resulted in a decrease in the amount of anticipated crime in the Spokane area. As a result of their efforts and a decrease in the anticipated crime rate, we feel that these tactics were effective and that a major portion of the objectives of the group were achieved.

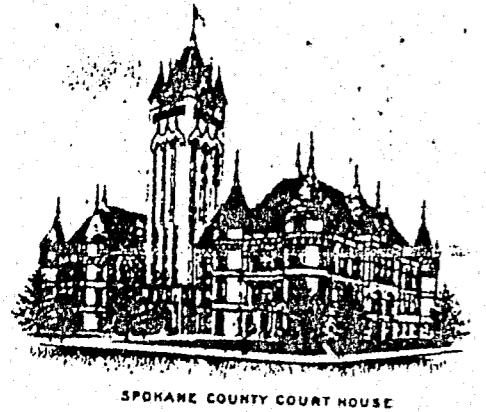
Mr. John T. Davis, Washington State representative of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Region X, in monitoring the project August 8 summarized the effectiveness when he stated, "The project was found to be functioning as planned, with no significant deficiencies. More specifically, the project seemed to be contributing to the city and county-wide efforts to minimize the impact of EXPO 74 on crime in the area."

Month	LARCENIES				%+/-	
	Offenses	%+/-	Arrests	1973	1974	
May	621	860		81	148	
June	703	877		100	178	
July	774	863		98	206	
August	686	822		82	201	
September	542	747		83	148	
October	747	900		118	159	
Totals	4073	5069	+24.45	562	1040	+85.05

PROSTITUTION ARRESTS

Month	1973	1974
May	5	20
June	15	15
July	21	10
August	25	10
September	16	7
October	9	2
Totals	91	64

NOTE: Please see attached copy of letter from Sheriff William J. Reilly regarding compliance with Special Condition 5 of the grant.



SPOKANE COUNTY

OFFICE OF

WILLIAM J. REILLY

COUNTY SHERIFF

RICHARD E. HOLT, Chief Deputy

Telephone 456-4222

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201

January 9, 1975

SPOKANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Mr. Jack Jenks
State Law and Justice Planning Office
Insurance Building
Olympia, Washington 98504

Dear Jack:

As you know, eighteen (18) Handi Walkie-Talkies were purchased locally with the Discretionary Grant for Expo. It is my understanding the City requested the grant, and the equipment was purchased by the County.

Presently, all units have been taken over by our Eastern Washington Equipment Pool located in our local County-City Public Safety Building.

For your information we now have in possession 18 General Electric Handi Walkie-Talkies, PE Series, serial numbers as follows:

4063075
" 76
" 77
" 78
" 79
" 80

4063081
" 82
" 83
" 84
" 85
" 86

4063087
" 88
" 89
" 90
" 91
" 92

Plus: 3 Charger Packs

This equipment will stay in our possession and, of course, will be available to anyone in our Eastern District who has need of it.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. REILLY, Sheriff
Spokane County

LEAA 73DF-10-0019
LJPO 1107

SPOKANE COUNTY SHERIFF'S CADET PROGRAM

The Spokane County Sheriff's Department cadet program during EXPO 74 was designed to achieve two objectives:

1. The cadets' primary function was to man the "Desk" or station area, which released experienced deputies for personal security escorts. A secondary duty was to patrol certain parks to prevent vandalism and unauthorized use.
2. The rental vehicles were utilized by deputies in escorting and protection of dignitaries visiting the city. This service was afforded to persons from each of the participating nations at EXPO 74. In addition, it was extended to a group of agricultural specialists from the People's Republic of China on the occasion of their visit to Eastern Washington and Washington State University.

The cadet assignments to duties of lower priorities allowed the formation of the personal security escorts. That they were effective is reflected in the fact that not one incident was experienced during these escorts.

The patrolling of the parks served to reduce the amount of damage due to wilfull destruction. The appearance of an official vehicle of the Spokane County Sheriff served to help park employees regulate the parks and maintain order.

We feel the program utilizing cadets and the rented vehicles effectively reached each segment of the stated objectives. The service of personal security escorts could not have been provided without utilization of the cadets provided by the grant.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

OMB APPROVAL NO. 43-R0525
EXPIRATION DATE 6-30-74

DISCRETIONARY GRANT
PROGRESS REPORT

GRANTEE State of Oregon	LEAA GRANT NO. 74 DF 10-0032	DATE OF REPORT 1-31-75	REPORT NO. 2
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE Oregon Law Enforcement Council	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Standards and Goals	GRANT AMOUNT \$30,809		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 1/1/74	THROUGH 12/31/74		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Robert D. Houser Administrator		

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

Project activities on discretionary grant 74 DF 10-0032 have been completed. The narrative in the quarterly progress report filed with Region X, LEAA on 11-12-74 reflects the accomplishments to date.

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official) 	DATE 1/29/75
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LEAA FORM 4587-1 (REV. 1-73)

REPLACES LEAA-OLEP-159, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

DOJ-1973-05

END