

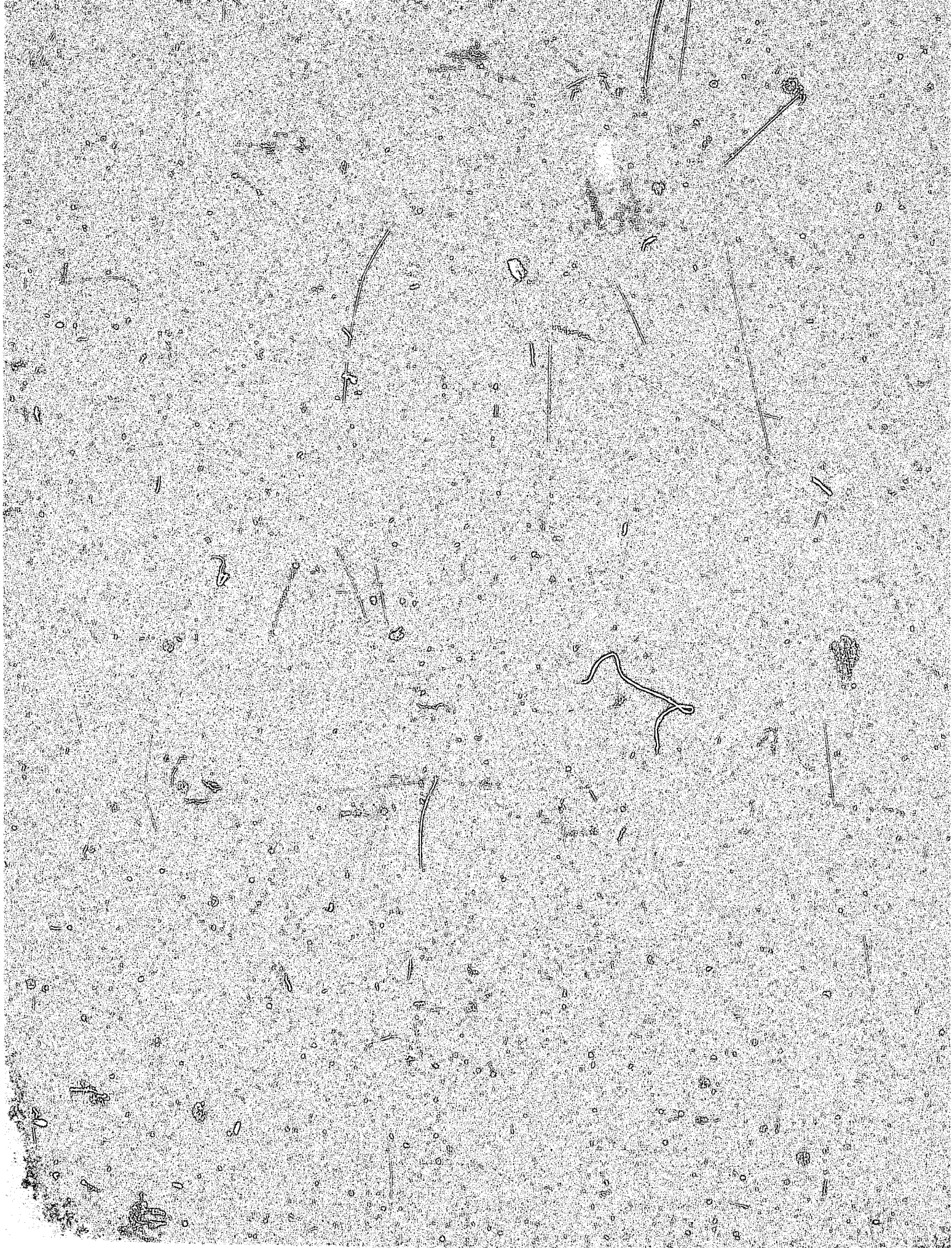
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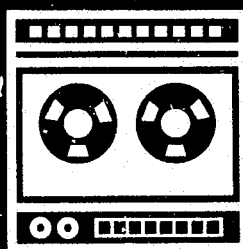
VOLUME II

SURVEY FINDINGS,
OTHER EVALUATIONS OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION,
AND EVALUATION
OF THIS STUDY

PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

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**THE
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ANALYSIS**

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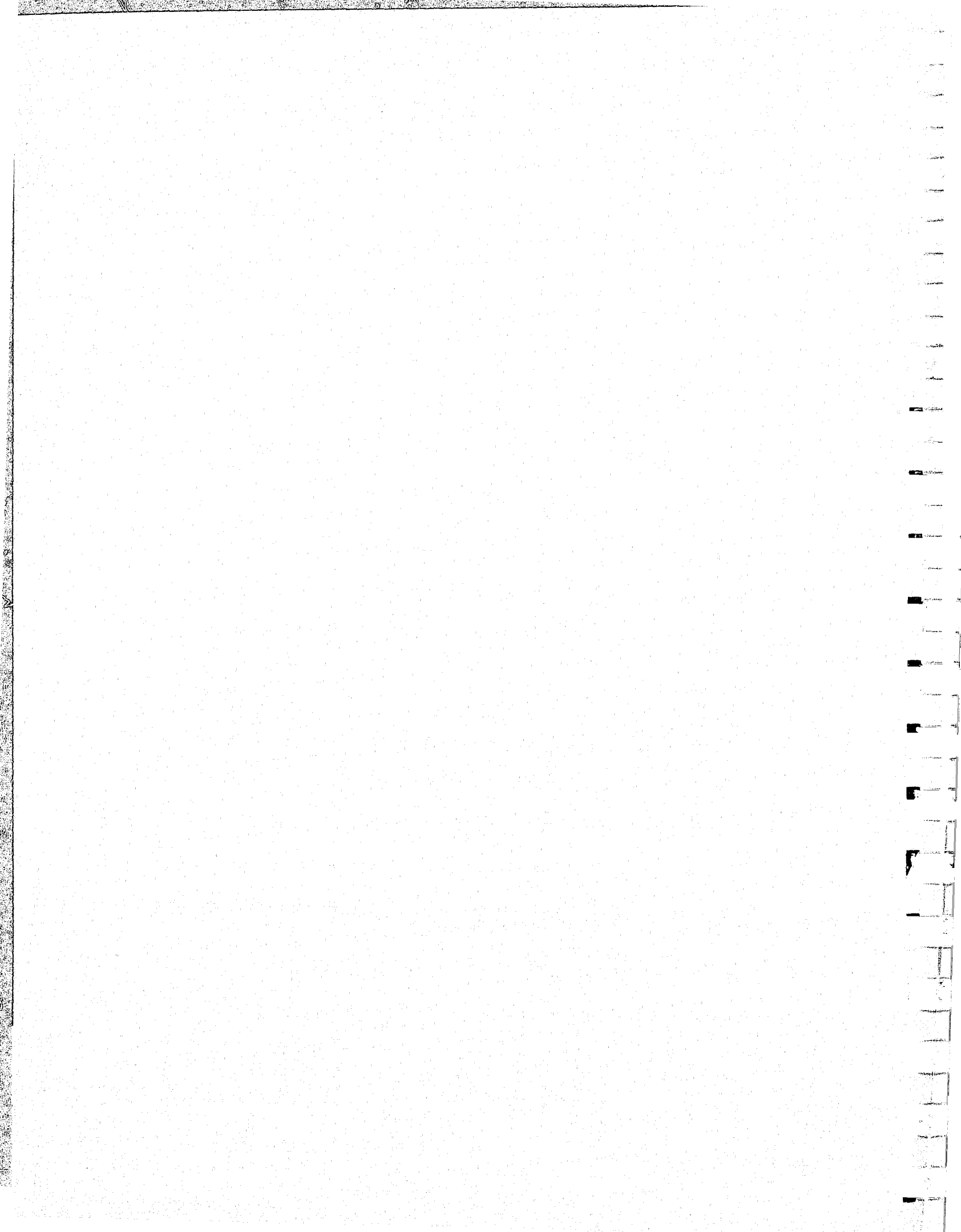
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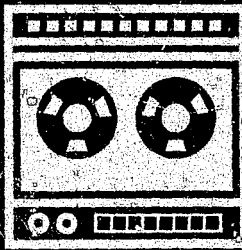
ABSTRACT

This volume is the second of a three part report which examines the effectiveness of Operation Identification. The study is one of a number of evaluative assessments being conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice under its National Evaluation Program.

This volume contains reports of the methodology and findings of telephone and field surveys of active Operation Identification projects, abstracts of documents examined during a review of past studies on property marking programs, and a report on an independent evaluation of the Phase I study.

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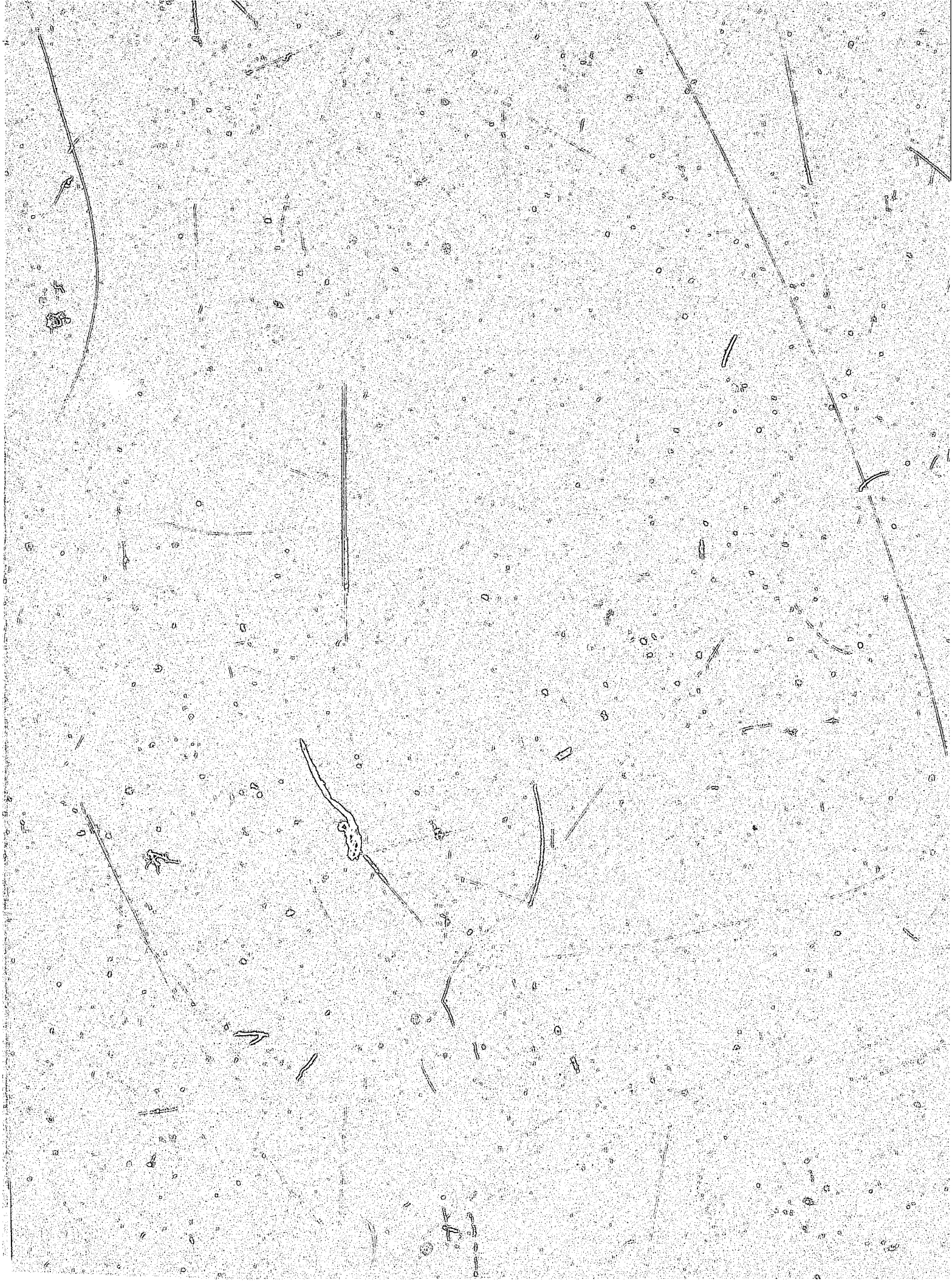
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THE
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ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION



INTRODUCTION

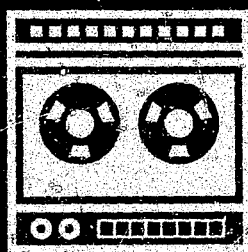
This volume is the second of a three part report which examines the effectiveness of Operation Identification. The study is one of a number of evaluative assessments being conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice under its National Evaluation Program. More detailed background information may be found in the introduction to Volume I.

This volume contains reports on the methodology and findings of telephone and field surveys of active Operation Identification projects, abstracts of documents examined during the review of past studies on property marking programs, and a report on an independent evaluation of the Phase I study.

The telephone and field surveys were conducted in order to gain information about the actual interventions being carried out by O-I projects throughout the country. These surveys, plus the review of past findings of other evaluators, formed the knowledge base upon which the subsequent assessments and designs for continued study were based.

The Governmental Research Institute in St. Louis has monitored the progress of this study, has provided technical assistance to the authors throughout the study, and has prepared the evaluation of the study. This evaluation is based upon the study's compliance with Phase I requirements and the quality and usefulness of the study products.

Volume I of the detailed report contains those study products directly related to the evaluation of the effectiveness of Operation Identification. They are as follows: "A Review of General Knowledge and Past Findings," "Assessment of Effectiveness," "Plans for Phase II Evaluation Activities," and "Plans for Evaluating a Single Operation Identification Project." The third volume, a summary report, is intended to convey in non-technical terms, the major findings of the study. It includes a condensation of the assessment of Operation Identification's effectiveness and the single project evaluation plan.



THE
INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC
PROGRAM
ANALYSIS

A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION
PROJECTS:
METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION



ABSTRACT

In order to supplement general knowledge about Operation Identification and obtain information about the history, organization, and effectiveness of on-going O-I projects, a telephone survey was developed and administered to representatives of 99 O-I projects throughout the United States. Responses to this survey were tabulated and used to select a subset of projects to be visited for a field survey. The telephone survey also provided valuable input to the assessment of the numerous questions about the effectiveness of Operation Identification as a burglary reduction concept.

This paper describes the development of the telephone survey instrument, the selection of the projects to be contacted, and the implementation of the survey. Tabulations of the responses to each survey question are presented separately for 78 representative O-I projects selected on the basis of location, size, and urbanization, and for 21 projects of special interest (e.g., O-I projects in large urban areas and those which had been evaluated). Major findings of the telephone survey are presented, including a profile of the prevailing characteristics of O-I projects and the correlations that were found for many of the key variables.

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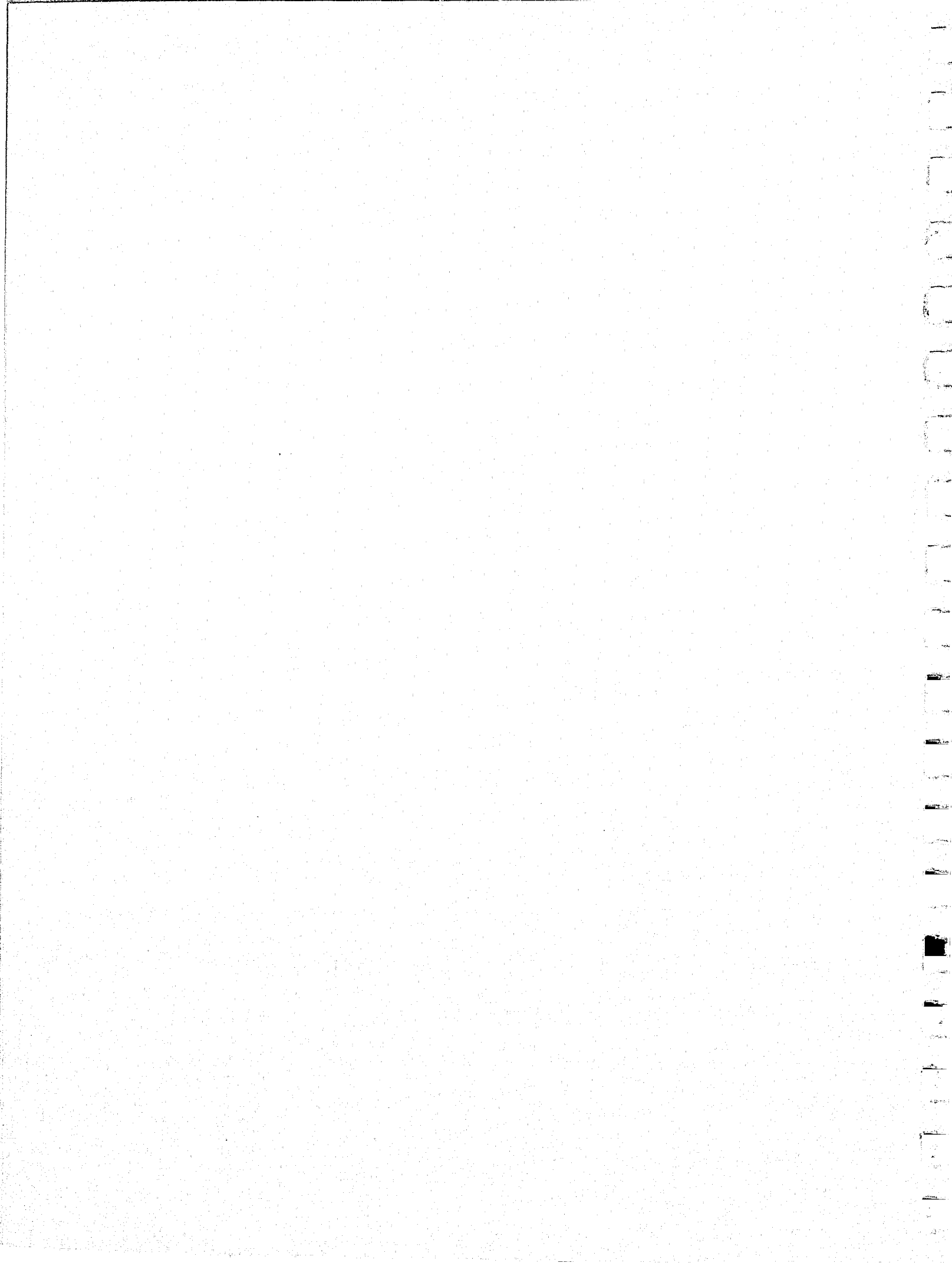
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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the results of a telephone survey conducted as part of the Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification. The results of the survey are presented in Chapter II. This introductory chapter discusses the purpose of the survey, development of the telephone survey instruments, selection of the O-I project sample, techniques used to administer the survey, and tabulation of the results.

A. Purpose of the Telephone Survey

The primary purpose of the telephone survey was to elicit first-hand information about Operation Identification from a representative sample of project implementors nationwide. Key areas addressed in the survey included:

- (1) project resources available and its principal means of support;
- (2) implementation strategies utilized in each component activity of O-I (recruitment, material distribution, participant enrollment, burglary deterrence, and property recovery);
- (3) success achieved in meeting each of the project's objectives;
- (4) data availability; and
- (5) problems experienced during the implementation of Operation Identification.

In addition to the tabulated results presented in Chap-

ter II, the telephone survey provided the research team with other relevant information. For instance, in the course of the telephone interviews, additional sources of information on O-I were identified. These included the names of experts on various aspects of O-I, and the names of other implementors of previous and on-going evaluation studies. Also, evaluation reports from individual Operation Identification projects were often obtained as a result of the telephone interviews. Additionally, previously unidentified projects were added to the census of O-I programs, and in some cases in which the projects appeared to be of particular interest, included in the telephone survey sample. Finally, the survey proved to be of value in identifying unique and very successful projects, and also projects with strong evaluation capabilities; this information was later used to produce the list of candidate O-I projects considered for subsequent field site visits.

B. Sample Selection Process

The first step in drawing the sample of cities to be telephoned was the compilation of a census of known O-I projects. A list of 951 such programs operating in incorporated areas, or in unincorporated areas with a population of at least 1,000, was compiled from various sources. While this list cannot be said to constitute a complete universe of all Operation Identification programs (estimates derived from various past studies of the percent of police departments having property identification programs are shown in Table 1-1), it is believed to contain a representative subset of

Table 1 - 1

**STUDIES OF THE EXTENT
OF USE OF PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
PROGRAMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Author*	Year	Population Sampled	Cities Queried	Cities Responding	Cities Reporting Use of Property Identification Programs	Percent of Cities Responding Which Report Use of Property Identification Programs
Champagne ²	1973	Cities with populations of 100,000 or more in 1960	153	65	56	86
National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI) ⁶	1974	Police agencies employing graduates of NCPI training program	234	126	119	94
National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI) ⁸	1974	Police agencies with NCPI graduates, State Planning Agencies, and others	193	91	79	87
White, et. al., Urban Institute ⁹	1974	One major law enforcement agency in each state	50	48	40	83
Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control ³	1974	Minnesota Police and Sheriff's Departments	—	148	64	43
Office of Criminal Justice Planning, California ¹	1972	Police agencies in California	426	290	89	31

* — Reference number for each author refers to Bibliography entry.

this universe. Projects that have existed for several years were obtained from a list of Operation Identification programs compiled in 1970 by Everett Holladay, former chief of police in Monterey Park, California and one of the original implementors of O-I. Projects of more recent origin were obtained from lists of orders for engraving pens received during 1973-74 by two of the major manufacturers, Burgess Vibrocrafters, Incorporated, and Dremel Manufacturing Company. Projects known to be federally funded were obtained through LEAA's Grant Management Information System. Projects supported at least in part by the efforts of community groups were provided by the National Exchange Club. Additional sources for O-I projects included a survey of active crime prevention programs conducted by the National Crime Prevention Institute among its graduates,^{2, 3} a survey of crime prevention programs in police departments of major U. S. cities conducted at Georgia State University,¹ and various magazine and newspaper articles. Lists of projects contained in evaluation reports from Illinois⁷ and Minnesota⁵ were not used, to avoid biasing the census of O-I projects, and hence the sample, by including a disproportionate number from these states. (Jurisdictions in Minnesota which had an O-I project before the Minnesota Crime Watch was instituted, were included, however.)

The major problem encountered in determining which of the 951 projects would actually be telephoned was that pre-survey knowledge of most of them was very limited. Major

variables such as the coordinating agency, funding level, and specific starting dates were unknown except in a few instances. Among the variables that were known or could be determined for all projects, those deemed most important were 1) geographic location, 2) population, and 3) degree of urbanization of the target community. These variables were used to classify the 951 projects as described in the following paragraph.

Six geographic regions were identified as shown in Figure 1-1. Size of the target community and degree of urbanization were combined in a single variable defined by population (1970 census) and the target area's proximity to a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The classification scheme based on these variables is defined in Table 1-2. All county jurisdictions were included in a separate category. Table 1-3 shows the distribution of the 951 projects among the various categories and Table 1-4 shows the percentage distribution by category.

Initially, 100 telephone interviews were to have been conducted. Had the entire sample been allocated proportionally, according to the distribution shown in Table 1-4, however, many of the projects which were potentially the most interesting would not have been included. For example, only two of the large urban cities would have been telephoned. Consequently, a decision was made that any project of special interest would be included in the sample with the remainder of the sample being drawn according to

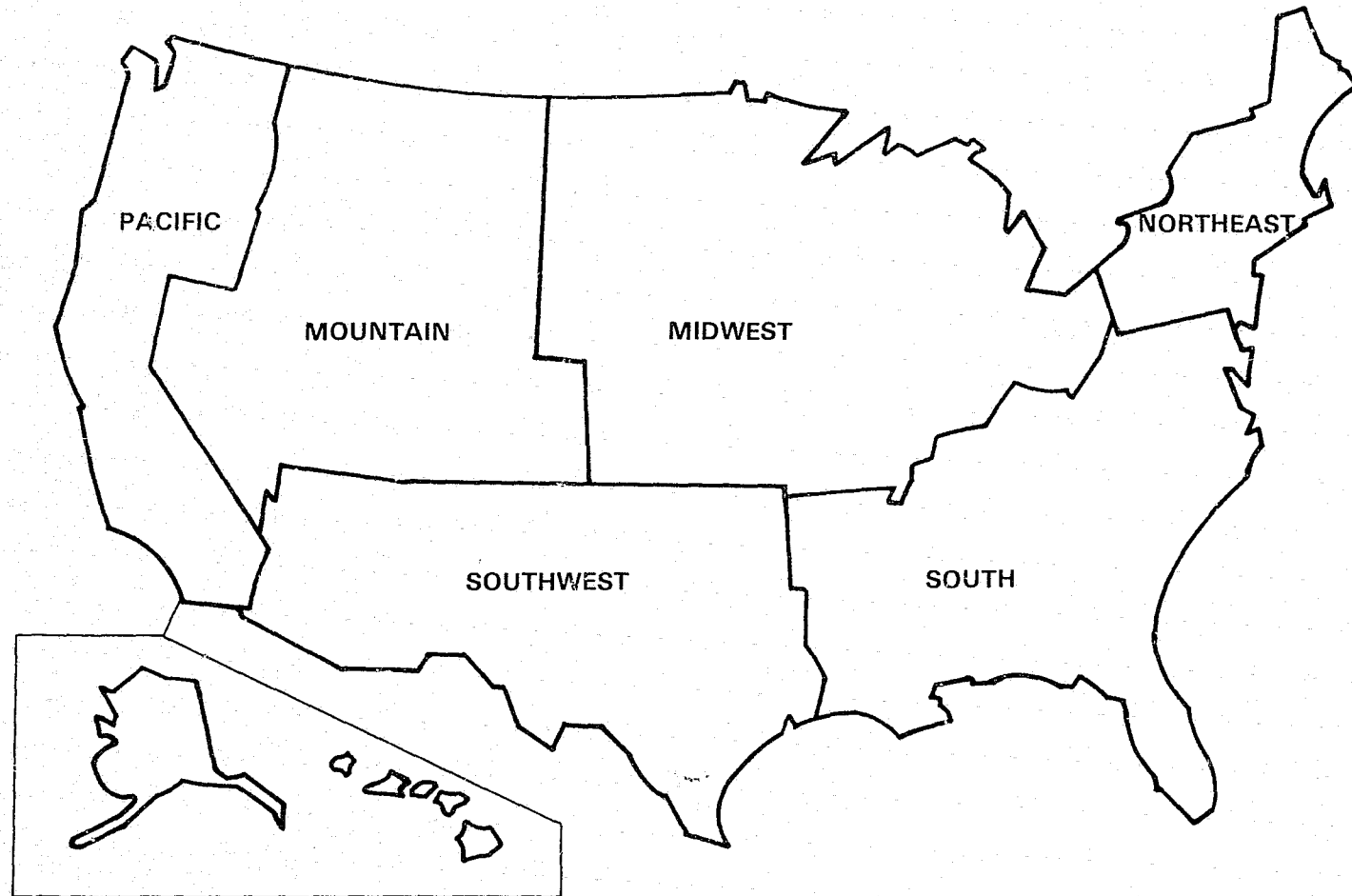


Figure 1 - 1

GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS OF THE U.S.

Table 1-2

**CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES
BY POPULATION AND PROXIMITY TO
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS**

Classification	Population range	Within SMSA
Large urban	> 500,000	Yes
Intermediate urban	250,000 - 500,000	Yes
Small urban	100,000 - 250,000	Yes
Large suburban	50,000 - 100,000	Yes
Intermediate suburban	20,000 - 50,000	Yes
Small suburban	< 20,000	Yes
Large rural	20,000 - 50,000	No
Small rural	< 20,000	No

Table 1-3

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS FROM O-I
CENSUS BY
REGION AND URBANIZATION

	Northeast	South	Midwest	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific	Total
Large urban	2	5	7	4	1	4	23
Intermediate urban	3	7	6	6	0	6	28
Small urban	12	17	22	4	3	15	73
Large suburban	17	20	36	11	6	38	128
Intermediate suburban	28	10	62	2	1	60	163
Small suburban	46	21	109	9	5	41	231
Large rural	10	26	18	2	10	7	73
Small rural	51	42	44	8	9	21	175
Counties	5	19	26	0	2	5	57
Total	174	167	330	46	37	197	951

Table 1-4

PERCENTAGE* DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS
FROM O-I CENSUS BY
REGION AND URBANIZATION

	Northeast	South	Midwest	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific	Total
Large urban	.21	.53	.74	.42	.11	.42	2.42
Intermediate urban	.32	.74	.63	.63	.00	.63	2.94
Small urban	1.26	1.79	2.31	.42	.32	1.58	7.68
Large suburban	1.79	2.10	3.79	1.16	.63	4.00	13.46
Intermediate suburban	2.94	1.05	6.52	.21	.11	6.31	17.14
Small suburban	4.84	2.21	11.46	.95	.53	4.31	24.29
Large rural	1.05	2.73	1.89	.21	1.05	.74	7.68
Small rural	5.36	4.42	4.63	.84	.95	2.21	18.40
Counties	.53	2.00	2.73	.00	.21	.53	5.99
Total	16.30	17.56	34.70	4.84	3.80	20.72	100.00

* - Row and column totals may not be exact due to roundoff of individual table entries.

Table 1-4. In particular, O-I projects in all large urban areas were chosen, as were projects where evaluations were known to exist. Projects funded through LEAA's High Impact Anti-Crime Program were also included because each would be the subject of a comprehensive evaluation.

The sample finally chosen included 24 special cases and 78 other O-I projects randomly selected and apportioned according to the percentages in Table 1-4. Table 1-5 shows the distribution of the 78 randomly selected projects. Interviews with three of the special cases (Houston, Memphis, and Milwaukee) could not be completed, however, either because an Operation Identification project had not yet been implemented, or because the program was operated by an agency or organization other than the police department and the appropriate contact person could not be identified or interviewed.

Appendix A lists both the 78 Operation Identification projects included in the random sample and the 21 special cases. The geographic distribution of all projects telephoned is shown in Figure 1-2.

C. The Telephone Survey Instrument

The O-I telephone survey instrument was prepared by formulating an initial set of questions relating to the types of information sought. Primary sources of information for this first draft were the project's original proposal,⁴ and the statement of work for the Phase I evaluations.⁷ Three subsequent drafts of the survey instrument were prepared and revised in developing the final version.

Table 1-5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 78 RANDOMLY SELECTED O-I PROJECTS
SURVEYED BY REGION AND URBANIZATION

	Northeast	South	Midwest	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific	Total
Large urban	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Intermediate urban	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Small urban	1	1	2	1	0	1	6
Large suburban	1	2	3	1	1	3	11
Intermediate suburban	2	1	5	0	0	5	13
Small suburban	4	2	9	1	0	3	19
Large rural	1	2	1	0	1	1	6
Small rural	4	3	3	1	1	2	14
Counties	0	2	2	0	0	1	5
Total	14	14	27	4	3	16	78

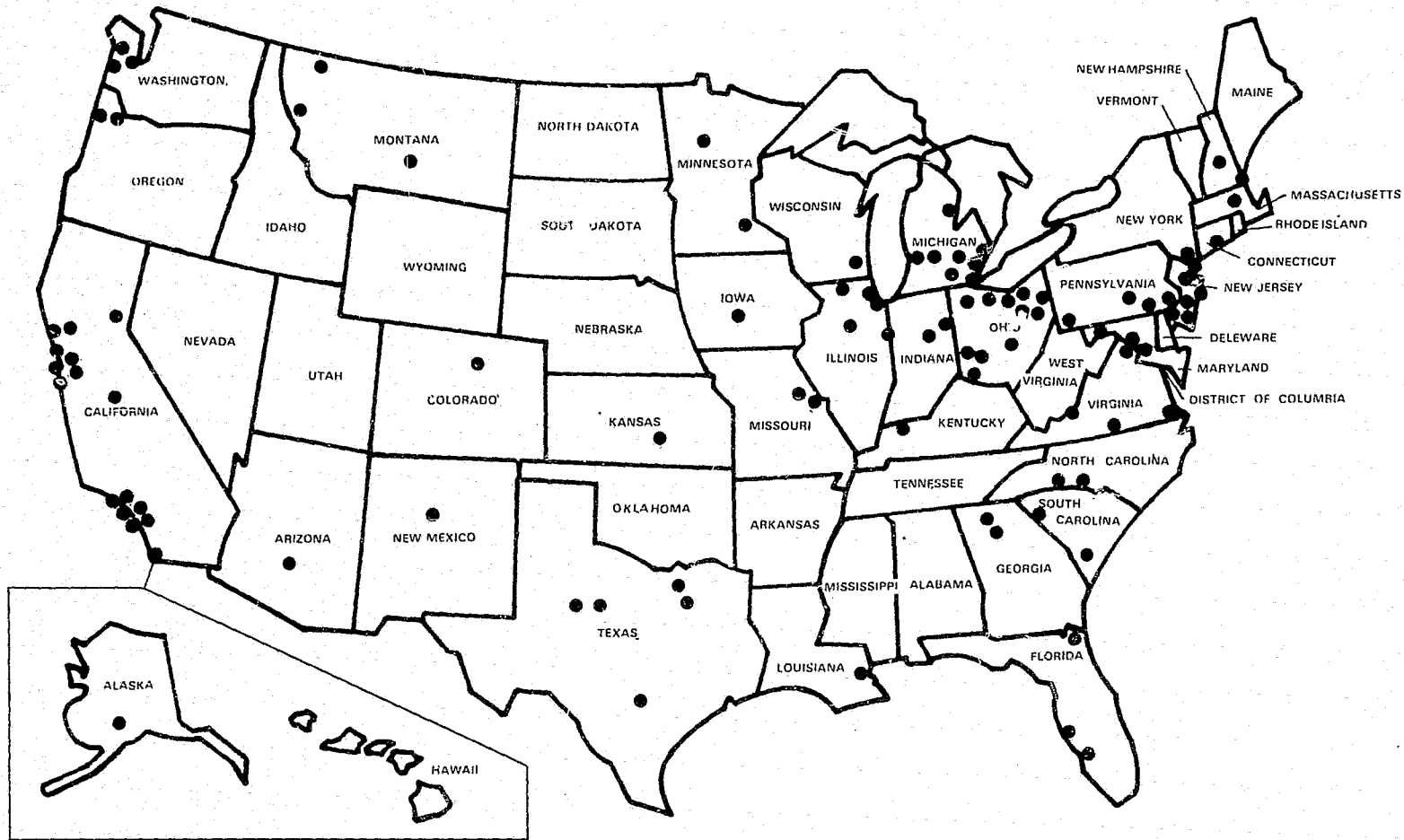


Figure 1-2

**LOCATIONS OF 0-1 PROJECTS CONTACTED
IN TELEPHONE SURVEY**

Succeeding drafts of the survey were developed through feedback from several criminal justice experts. In addition to the Institute's own research team, eight persons provided input during the development of the survey instrument. They were:

- o Grant Buby, Governmental Research Institute, St. Louis, Missouri. The staff of the Governmental Research Institute have served as consultants on public administration and law enforcement program evaluations in the greater St. Louis area for over 20 years and served in this capacity for the present Phase I evaluation of Operation Identification.

- o Katryna Regan, The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C. Ms. Regan developed telephone and field site survey instruments in connection with a recent LEAA-funded study of burglary prevention programs.⁹

- o Lois Mock and Fred Heinzelmann, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D. C. Ms. Mock and Mr. Heinzelmann, both with the Community Crime Prevention Division, served as LEAA monitors for the Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification.

- o Peter Abbey, Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, Project Evaluation Unit, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Abbey was responsible for the evaluation of the statewide O-I project sponsored by the Minnesota Crime Watch program.

- o Michael Maltz, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Maltz is a well known evaluation researcher and a former

staff member of LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

o Joseph Lewis, Police Foundation, Washington, D. C. Mr. Lewis is the Director of Evaluation for the Police Foundation.

o Chief Everett Holladay (retired), Monterey Park Police Department, Monterey Park, California. Chief Holladay was an early proponent of Operation Identification.

Two pretests of the survey drafts were also used to prepare the final survey instrument. Between November 20 and 22, 1974, six projects were surveyed using the second survey draft. Upon incorporating the suggestions of the experts identified above and the experience gained from the first pretest, a second pretest of three projects was conducted on December 13, 1974. At this time the survey instrument was finalized and the telephone survey began.

The changes introduced from the critiques and pretests of the instruments included:

- (1) additions and deletions due to question relevancy and the total length of the interview;
- (2) rewording of questions to clarify their meaning; and
- (3) restructuring of the layout of questions in the survey instrument to facilitate administration of the interview and tabulation of the results.

The final telephone survey instrument consisted of an introduction to the prospective interviewee, questions about the O-I project, and a closing section. The introduction served the dual purpose of facilitating contact with the proper

person to be interviewed and explaining the purpose of the survey. The questions in the survey were designed to obtain the following types of information:

- (1) name of the project;
- (2) length of project operation;
- (3) reasons for starting the project;
- (4) funding sources and amounts;
- (5) other crime prevention projects run in conjunction with the O-I project;
- (6) number of project staff and the extent of their training;
- (7) target areas and special groups of people serviced by the project;
- (8) number of households and businesses participating in the project;
- (9) respondent's view of the relative importance of the project objectives;
- (10) activities used to promote the project;
- (11) materials and services provided by the project;
- (12) records maintained by the project;
- (13) problems and benefits experienced; and,
- (14) names of individuals or organizations who had conducted evaluations of the project, and the results of these studies.

A copy of the final survey instrument is presented in Appendix B.

D. The Telephone Survey Interviews

Interviewing of the O-I projects began on December 18, 1974 and was completed on January 24, 1975. Calls were generally made from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during weekdays.

Three Institute staff members conducted the interviews. One surveyed selected projects in the Northeast and Pacific states; the second surveyed the Midwest states; and the third surveyed the South, Southwest, and Mountain states.

To implement the survey two problems had to be resolved:

- (1) How to identify the specific agency sponsoring the O-I project when only the name of the city was known? and
- (2) How to determine which project staff member to interview?

To resolve the first problem, it was decided to initially contact the police department in each city to be surveyed. At that time, the interviewer would ask to speak with someone knowledgeable about the O-I project, if such a project existed at the department. About 90 percent of the time, the project was in fact operated by the police department; in the remaining cases interviewers were referred to other agencies, or were told that no project was in operation in the city at the time.

In deciding which person at the responsible agency to interview, it was agreed that interviewers would ask to speak to the person "most knowledgeable about the O-I project." If this individual was immediately available, or would be within the next few days, the interview request was made to him; otherwise, a second best candidate was sought. When an acceptable respondent was finally contacted (often immediately), either the interview was completed, a later time for the interview was scheduled, or the interview was refused. Refusals occurred only four times during the survey; reasons given were that the

respondent did not have time to discuss the project, or did not want to tie up the project's or police department's telephone lines for the length of time required for the interview.

CHAPTER II. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A. Tabulation of Survey Results

Tabulations of the responses to each survey question are contained in appendixes C and D. Appendix C presents the tabulations for the 78 "representative" O-I projects, and Appendix D presents a similar tabulation for the 21 special cases. Both the number of projects and corresponding percentages are given for each survey question. Percentages shown are computed on the basis of all answers other than "N/A" (not applicable) to each question. For example, the tabulation for Question 15 in Appendix C gives percentages for only 69 projects providing mass media publicity (i.e., not for the complete sample of 78 projects).

In evaluating the significance of the results contained in appendixes C and D and in the remainder of this report, several factors should be considered. Many of the questions in the survey were subjective in nature and of necessity the corresponding responses reflect only the attitudes or opinions of the persons interviewed (mainly project implementors). Replies to questions such as those regarding participation rates and racial composition of the community varied from exact up-to-date figures to rough estimates. In addition, for agencies which operated more comprehensive crime prevention programs with O-I as only one component, responses given to some questions were possibly based on the more comprehensive program with which the interviewee was involved, rather than specifically on

Operation Identification. For example, one interviewee indicated that 25,000 participants had been enrolled in the O-I program in which he was a part. Subsequent information, however, indicated that while that many persons had been contacted as part of a broader crime prevention education program, less than 2,000 persons had actually joined the O-I project. Assessment of the reliability of some of the telephone survey data was included as part of field site visits to selected projects (see "A Field Survey of Operation Identification Projects: Methodology and Results").

Responses to most questions in the survey were categorized to facilitate their eventual tabulation. In situations where the persons interviewed were unable or unwilling to reply in terms of these categories, interviewers used their own judgment to interpret and classify the responses. Certainly the possibility exists that individual interviewees and interviewers had different conceptions of what constituted, for example, "very successful" as opposed to "somewhat successful" results in particular areas.

Finally, several persons interviewed expressed concern for the confidentiality of their responses to certain questions (e.g., problems experienced). The extent to which this concern (and similar, unexpressed concerns on the part of these and other interviewees) affected the responses is unknown.

B. Characteristics of a Representative Operation Identification Project

The telephone surveys of the 78 randomly selected O-I

projects were used to identify the characteristics of a "representative" Operation Identification project. These characteristics refer, in general, to those attributes indicated most frequently by the responses to specific questions. Although no statistical significance is implied in this characterization, it does provide a useful norm to which individual O-I projects can be compared.

The survey data indicated that the representative O-I project was less than two years old, and had been initiated primarily because its implementors (the police department) had knowledge of the success of similar programs in other localities. The availability of funding and the feasibility of Operation Identification, in terms of staff and resources required, compared to other anti-crime programs, were also important factors contributing to the decision to implement the project.

Current funding for the project was provided either by the police department or by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (the most usual 1974 budget for Operation Identification projects was \$500 or less). Materials (engravers, decals, informational pamphlets, printed instructions, and property lists) used by the project were purchased or provided by the police department, local civic organizations, or other groups such as insurance agents. Project staff included two (or fewer) part time persons provided by the police department (in general, no full-time staff were available). These individuals were untrained in the implementation of an

O-I program.

The O-I project was promoted through the local newspapers and group presentations made by the staff. The representative Operation Identification program's target area was limited to the jurisdiction of the sponsoring police department with no target groups within the target area receiving any special attention. Less than five percent of all of the households within the target area have been enrolled in the program. Of these households 90 to 100 percent were white, and the majority were estimated to have an annual income between \$5,000 and \$15,000.

Engravers and other project material were distributed at the police station(s), although they would be delivered to citizens' homes under certain circumstances (e.g., for shut-ins). The engravers were also available for purchase from local retailers. Usually, no engraving services were provided either by project staff or volunteers. Citizens were asked to use their driver's license number as an identifier when marking their property. Registration of this number with the project was voluntary. (Ownership of recovered marked property, if any, was traced through files maintained by another agency, not through project files.) Nevertheless, participants were asked to register their name, address, telephone number, identifying number, and the date they joined the project. This information was maintained in manual files and was not subsequently computerized.

Unfortunately, the representative project kept no

written records of the burglary rate for participants and non-participants, or for participants before and after enrollment in the project. Similarly, no records were kept of the amount of marked and unmarked property stolen from participants and non-participants. Copies of newspaper articles pertaining to Operation Identification were kept. Estimates of the number of participants were obtained from the project's records of engraver usage.

Burglary deterrence was considered the most important project objective, although the increased return of stolen property, increased difficulty in fencing property, and improved police-community relations were also viewed as very important. Increased apprehension and conviction of burglars were not seen as important project objectives.

At the time of the interview, the representative project was found to be "very successful" in improving police-community relations, and "somewhat successful" both in deterring burglary among participants and in making the fencing of stolen property more difficult. Its effectiveness in increasing apprehension and conviction rates, and in improving the return of stolen property was unknown.

No great problems were experienced in implementing Operation Identification, and in fact, the support of the public, mass media, police officers, and other agencies, were considered assets of the program.

C. Major Findings

The remainder of this discussion deals with the major findings of the telephone survey. A preliminary presentation of the general implementation of Operation Identification is followed by a discussion of survey results relevant to each of the four previously identified O-I project components. These findings are based on the tabulations of the responses to each question in the survey and on cross-tabulated responses for over 250 pairs of individual questions. Appendix E indexes the cross-tabulations that were examined.

Responses to survey Question 13 indicate that burglary deterrence was considered the most important objective by 50 of the 76 interviewees (65.8 percent) responding. An additional 14.5 percent indicated that increasing the return of stolen property was their most important objective, while 9.2 percent identified improving police-community relations as most important. Only 5.3 percent of the respondents thought that increasing the apprehension and conviction of burglars (traditional police objectives) were most important. These responses correlate with the finding that Operation Identification programs are generally coordinated either by a crime prevention unit or a community relations division within the local police department. Burglary deterrence is clearly within the realm of a crime prevention unit, and improved police-community relations is the obvious goal of a community relations division. While not directly a function of either unit, the return of stolen property can have a beneficial effect on police-commu-

nity relations, and the failure to do so, an adverse effect, particularly among burglary victims.

1. Recruitment. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 indicate the effectiveness and efficiency of various kinds and amounts of project promotional efforts used to recruit Operation Identification participants. The percent of target area households participating in O-I has been calculated using survey-generated estimates of the number of O-I participants and 1970 census figures for the number of housing units in the target area. The variable, "number of mass media methods" is computed by counting the number of different types of promotional media (i.e., newspaper, radio, television, or other) used by the project. Comparison in Figure 2-1 of the distribution of O-I projects using different numbers of mass media techniques, over different levels of participation suggests that the use of two techniques is the most efficient promotional strategy; projects using fewer methods tend to experience lower participation rates, while participation levels for projects using more methods show no significant improvement. (These comparisons do not take into account either the varying lengths of operation among the projects surveyed or the amount of each type of publicity used.)

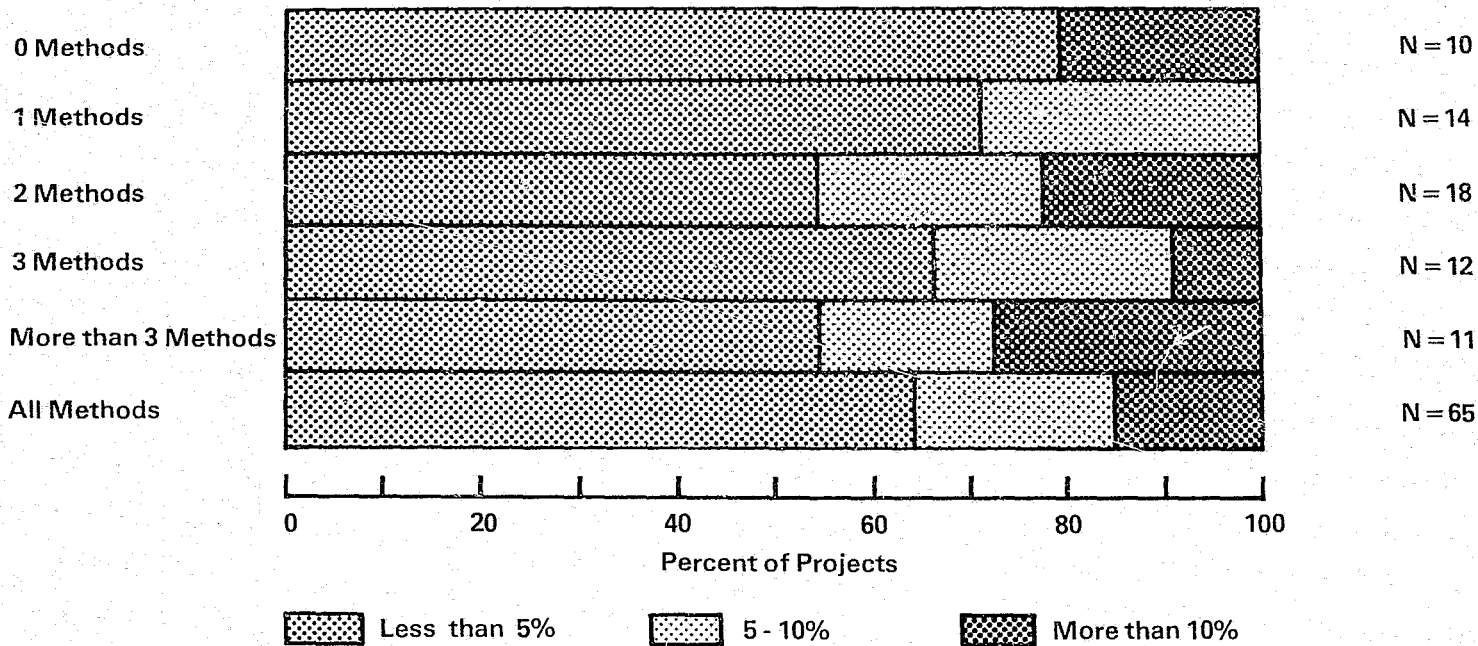
Figure 2-2 shows a similar comparison for projects which do and do not use group presentations. Those utilizing group presentations tend to have higher participation levels.

2. Distribution and Enrollment. Provision of engraving services by project staff or volunteers is apparently an effective way to achieve higher levels of participation.

Number of Mass Media Methods Used^a

Reported Level of Participation as a Percent of the Target Population^b

Number of Projects^c



a. Response to Question 15.

b. Responses to questions 11.1-11.3.

c. Excludes 13 projects (16.7% of the sample) for which the number of households in the target area could not be obtained.

Figure 2 - 1

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY PERCENT OF TARGET AREA HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING AS A FUNCTION OF THE NUMBER OF MASS MEDIA METHODS USED

Use of Group Presentations^a

Reported Level of Participation as a Percent of the Target Population^b

Number of Projects^c

Group Presentations

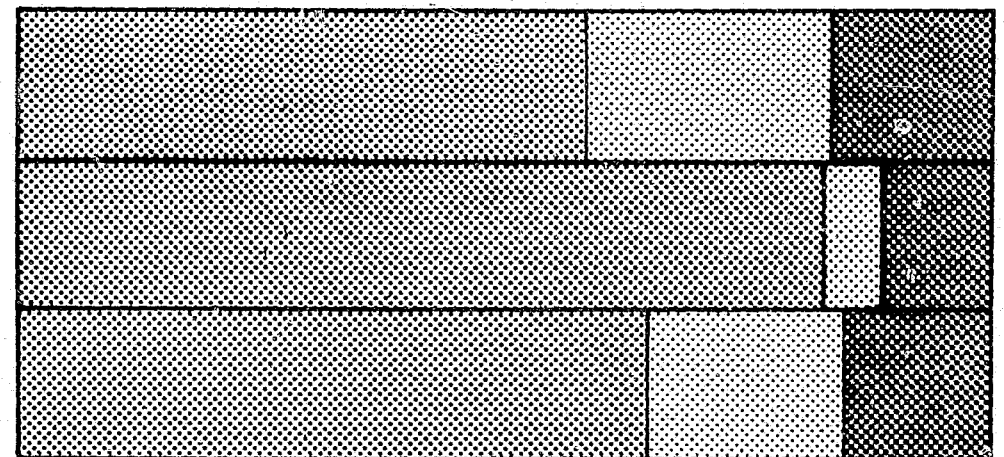
No Group Presentations

Total

N = 48

N = 17

N = 65



0 20 40 60 80 100

Percent of Projects

Less than 5% 5 - 10% More than 10%

a. Response to Question 14.2.

b. Responses to questions 11.1 - 11.3.

c. Excludes 13 projects (16.7% of the sample) for which the number of households in the target area could not be obtained.

Figure 2 - 2

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY PERCENT OF TARGET AREA HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING AS A FUNCTION OF THE USE OF GROUP PRESENTATIONS TO PROMOTE THE 0-1 PROJECT

Figure 2-3 compares the distribution of projects by participation levels for programs providing engraving services with programs which do not. Significantly, 54.9 percent of the O-I projects which provide engraving services have enrolled over five percent of the target population, whereas only 17.7 percent of those projects not providing engraving services have achieved this level of participation.

Figures 2-4 and 2-5 show the distribution of project participants by race and annual income. The racial and income percentages for project participants were derived from estimates given by the interviewees. For comparison, the racial compositions of the target populations for the surveyed projects are shown in Figure 2-4; and the distribution of annual family income for the entire United States is included in Figure 2-5.

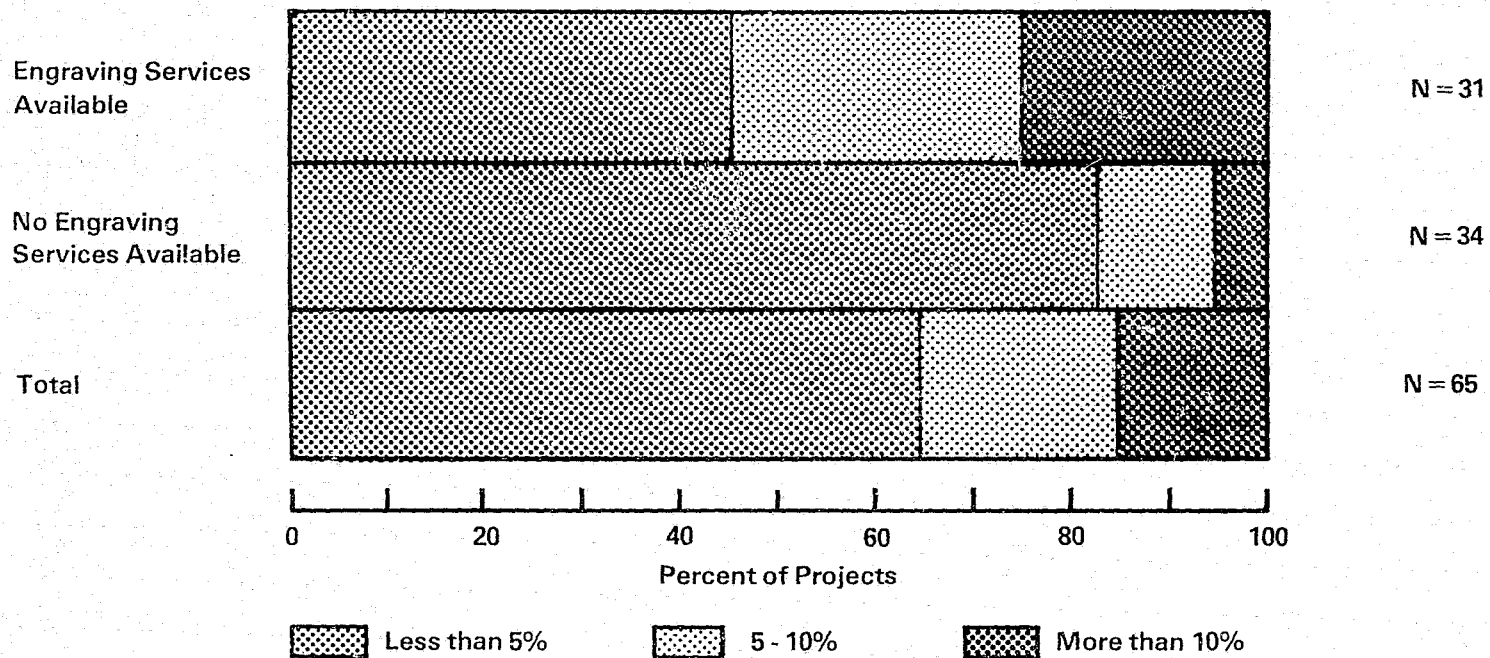
Examination of the weighted averages for project participants and target populations in Figure 2-4 indicates that black participants constitute approximately 25 percent of all participants although blacks represent only slightly more than 10 percent of the target populations. This result may reflect the fact that in large urban areas a large proportion of all blacks live in high crime areas and, as a result, join an Operation Identification project as one way to reduce their risk of being victimized.

The weighted distribution of annual income among project participants shown in Figure 2-5 indicates that a substantial number of participants earn more than \$15,000 per

Availability of Engraving Services^a

Reported Level of Participation as a Percent of the Target Population^b

Number of Projects^c



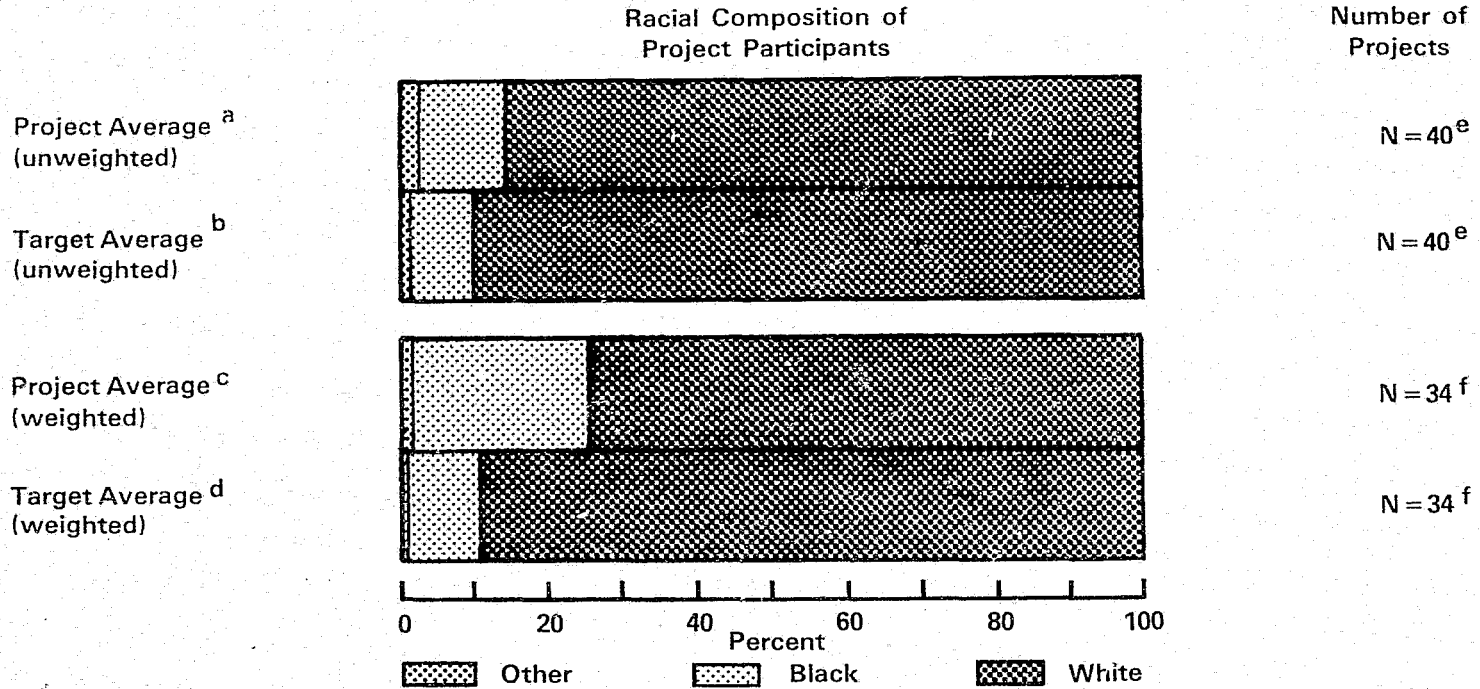
a. Response to Question 14.4.

b. Responses to questions 11.2-11.3.

c. Excludes 13 projects (16.7% of the sample) for which the number of households in the target area could not be obtained.

Figure 2 - 3

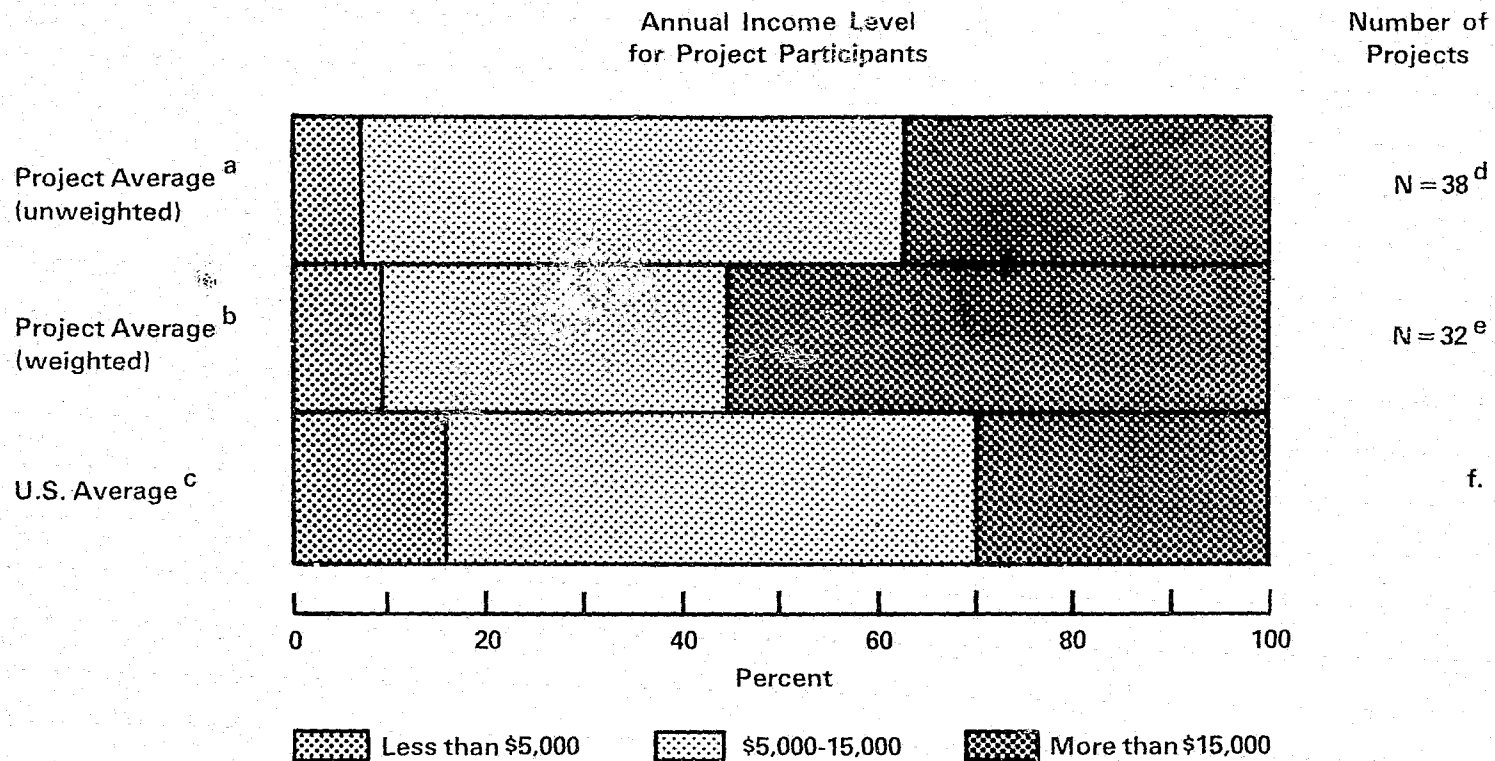
DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY PERCENT OF TARGET AREA HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING AS A FUNCTION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF ENGRAVING SERVICES



- a. Unweighted average of 40 project responses to questions 11.4-11.7.
- b. Unweighted average of the racial composition of the target population of the 40 projects cited in a, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970.
- c. Racial composition weighted by the number of the participants reported for each project (responses to questions 11.1-11.3 and 11.4-11.7). Total number of participants equaled 83,983 for the 34 projects considered.
- d. Racial composition weighted by the total population of each target area. Total population equaled 3,846,636 for the 34 target areas considered. U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970.
- e. Excludes 27 projects (34.6% of the sample) which could not estimate the racial composition of project participants and 11 projects (14.1% of the sample) for which the racial composition of the target area could not be obtained.
- f. Excludes the 38 projects (48.7% of the sample) cited in e. plus six projects (7.7% of the sample) which could not estimate the number of project participants.

Figure 2-4

Distribution of Project Participants by Race



- a. Unweighted average of the 38 responses to questions 11.8-11.10.
- b. Average weighted by the number of participants reported for each project (responses to questions 11.1-11.3 and 11.8-11.10). Total number of participants equaled 27,751 for the 32 responding projects.
- c. Family income levels in 1972 dollars, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Pocket Data Book, 1973.
- d. Excludes 40 projects (51.3% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to questions 11.8-11.10.
- e. Excludes the 40 projects cited in d. plus six projects (7.7% of the sample) which could not estimate the number of project participants (questions 11.1-11.3).
- f. Based on 53.3 million families (1972 Bureau of the Census estimate).

Figure 2 - 5

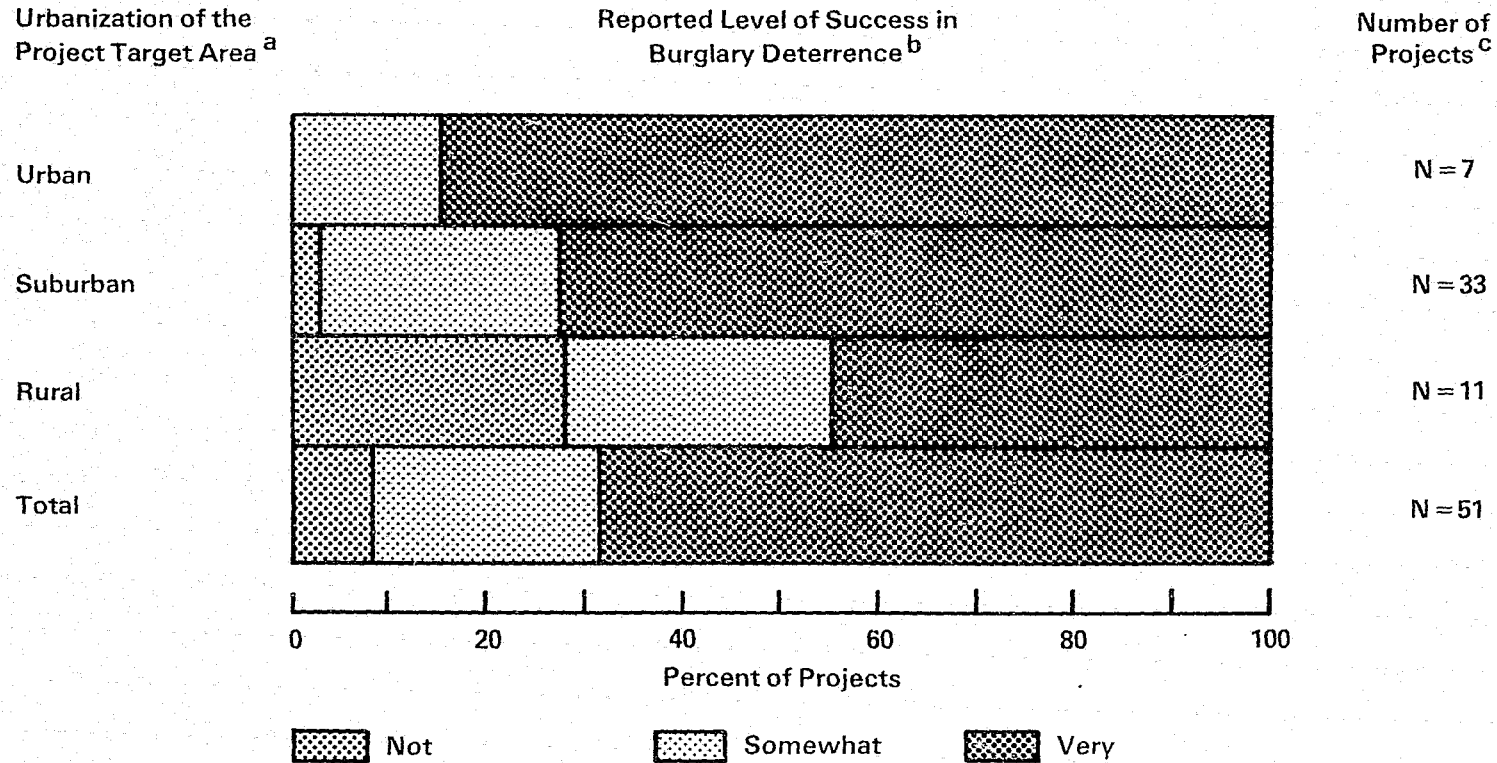
**DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS
BY ANNUAL INCOME**

year. The U. S. Bureau of Census estimates that in 1972 approximately 25 percent of all families in the United States were in this high income bracket. For the 32 O-I projects, however, which could estimate both the number and income distribution of their participants, over 55 percent of the projects' participants earned over \$15,000 per year. Low income families (less than \$5,000 per year), however, constituted less than 10 percent of all project participants compared to the U. S. average of 16 percent.

3. Burglary Deterrence. On the basis of the results of the telephone survey, the key variables affecting the success of O-I projects in deterring burglary among participants include the degree of urbanization of the target area, the region of the country in which the program is implemented, and the presence or absence of other crime prevention programs.

Figure 2-6 shows the percentage of projects which claimed various levels of success in burglary deterrence as a function of the degree of urbanization of the project's target area. (Definitions of urban, suburban, and rural are presented in Chapter I.) County projects and projects which did not indicate their level of success in burglar deterrence are not included in this figure. A higher percentage of O-I project implementors in urban and suburban areas believe their programs have been successful in deterring burglaries, than do implementors of rural projects.

Similarly, Figure 2-7 indicates that a lower percentage of programs featuring other crime prevention techniques in



- a. See Table 1-2 for definitions of urbanization.
- b. Response to Question 31.1.
- c. Excludes 24 projects (30.7% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.1 and three projects (3.8% of the sample) that were classified as county projects.

Figure 2 - 6

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN BURGLARY DETERRENCE AS A FUNCTION OF THE DEGREE OF URBANIZATION OF THE PROJECT'S TARGET AREA

Organizational Structure of the O-I Project ^a

Reported Level of Success in Burglary Deterrence ^b

Number of Projects ^c

Part of a Larger Crime Prevention Program

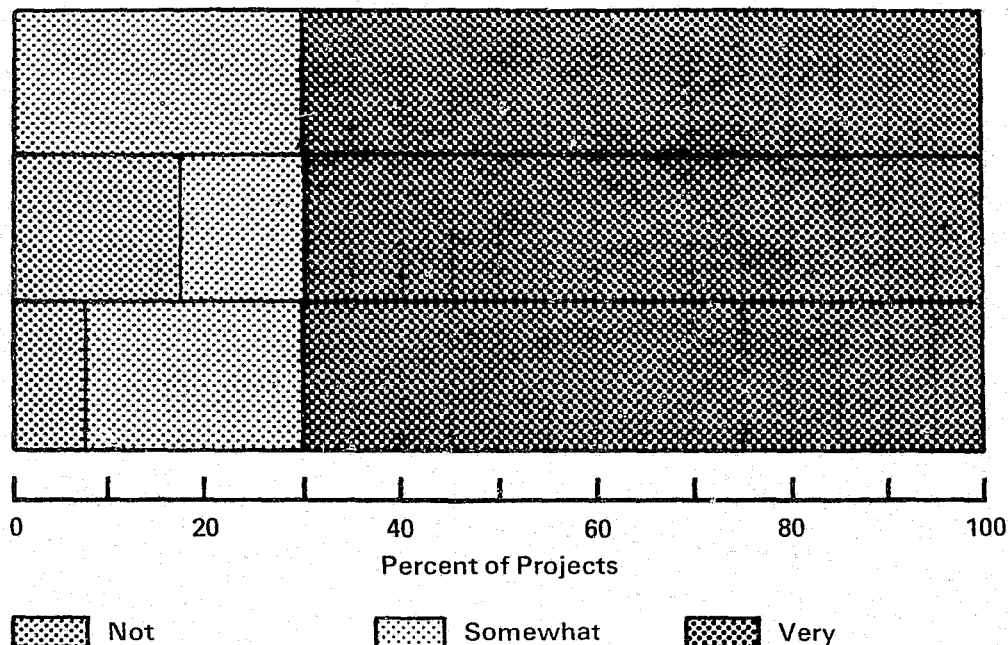
N = 31

Run as a Separate Program

N = 23

Total

N = 54



0 20 40 60 80 100
Percent of Projects

Not Somewhat Very

a. Response to Question 5.1.

b. Response to Question 31.1.

c. Excludes 24 projects (30.7% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.1.

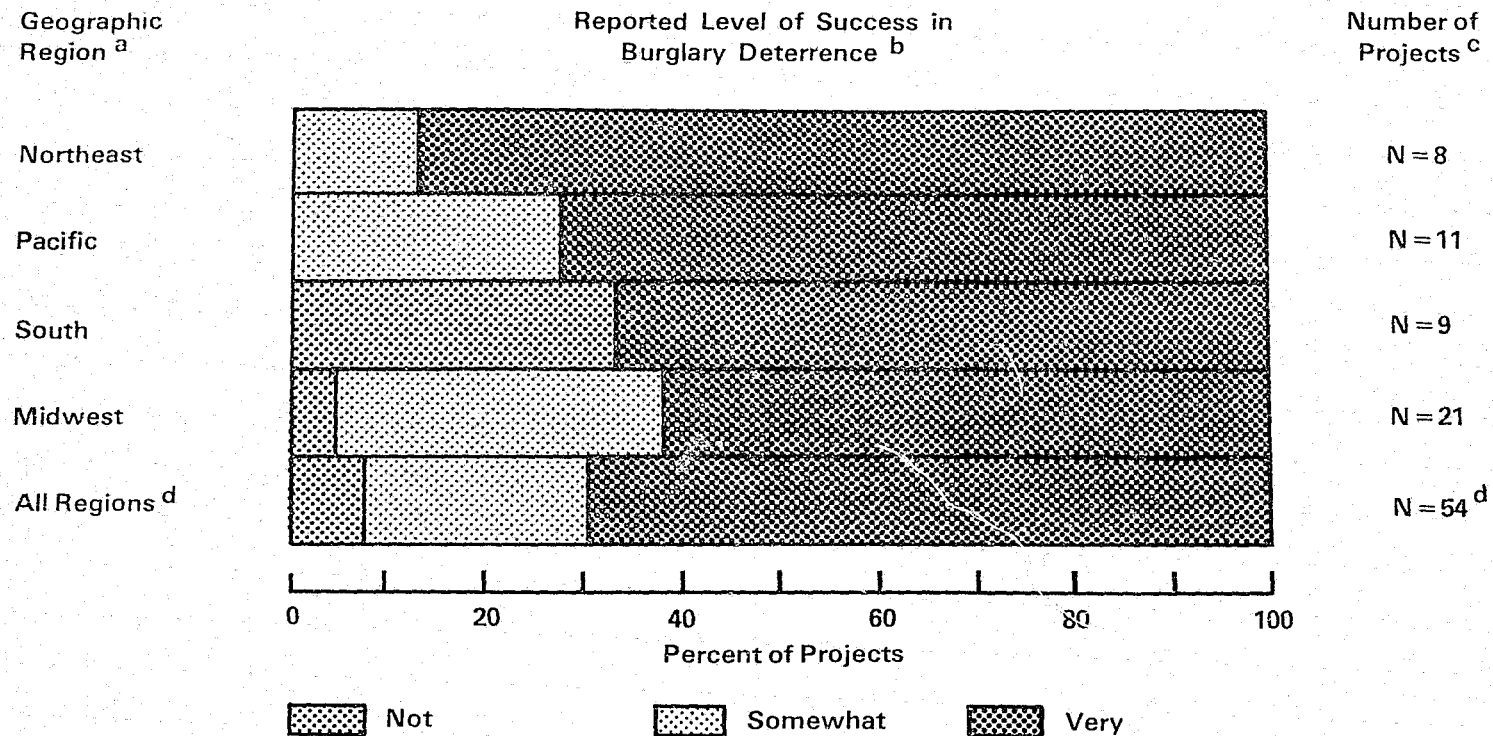
Figure 2 - 7

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN BURGLARY DETERRENCE AS A FUNCTION OF THE INCLUSION OF THE O-I PROJECT IN A LARGER CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

addition to Operation Identification have been unsuccessful in deterring burglaries than have O-I programs operated separately. This result suggests that the extent of Operation Identification's burglary deterrent effect may be somewhat dependent upon the availability and implementation of other crime prevention techniques such as Neighborhood Watch and security surveys, or simply that the implementors of such comprehensive projects have a greater level of confidence in the burglary deterrent effects of their O-I project.

Figures 2-8, 2-9, and 2-10 show the percentage of projects in each region of the country which claimed various levels of success in burglary deterrence, and increased burglar apprehension and conviction. The number of respondents able to judge their success for these objectives (particularly increased apprehensions and convictions) was very small for some regions (Southwest, Mountain, and Pacific). A higher percentage of O-I projects in the South claimed to be unsuccessful in deterring burglary than did O-I projects in any other region.

4. Property Recovery. Figure 2-11 shows the percentage of projects, by geographic region, which claimed to be very successful, somewhat successful, and not successful in increasing the return of stolen property. Interviewees who could not judge their project's success in this area are not included. As in the case of burglary deterrence, a significant percentage of persons interviewed in the South indicated that their O-I program had been unsuccessful in in-



a. Southwest and Mountain regions are not shown because of insufficient data.

b. Response to Question 31.1.

c. Excludes 24 projects (30.8% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.1.

d. Includes five projects from the Mountain and Southwest regions.

Figure 2 - 8

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS
IN BURGLARY DETERRENCE BY GEOGRAPHIC
REGION OF THE COUNTRY**

Geographic Region ^a

Reported Level of Success in Burglar Apprehension ^b

Number of Projects ^c

Northeast

N = 7

Pacific

N = 5

Midwest

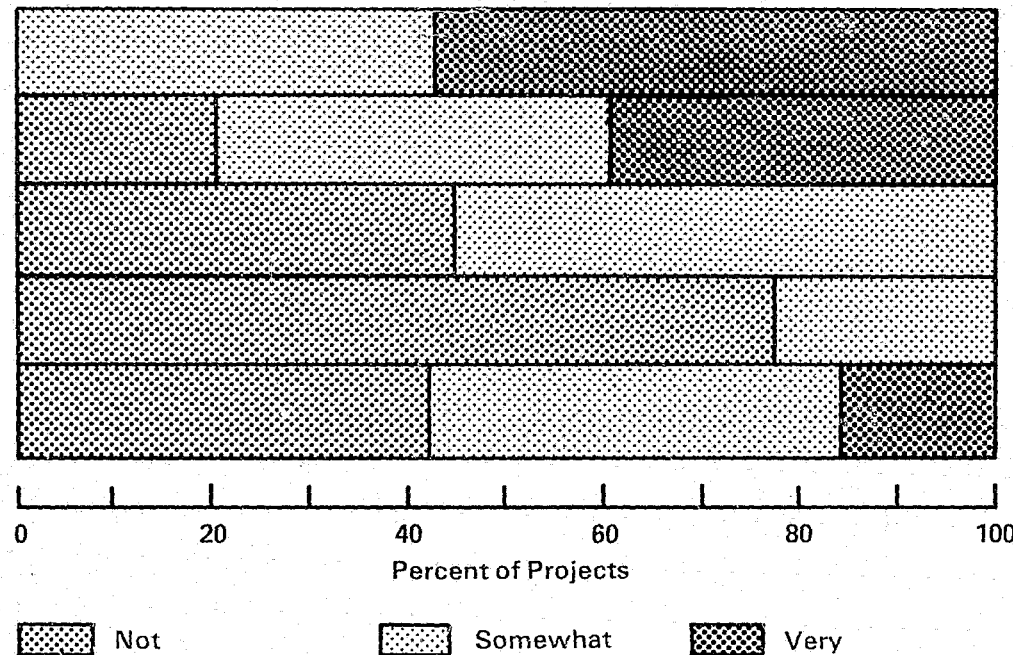
N = 11

South

N = 9

All Regions ^d

N = 38 ^d



- a. Southwest and Mountain regions are not shown because of insufficient data.
b. Response to Question 31.3.
c. Excludes 40 projects (51.3% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.3.
d. Includes six projects from the Mountain and Southwest regions.

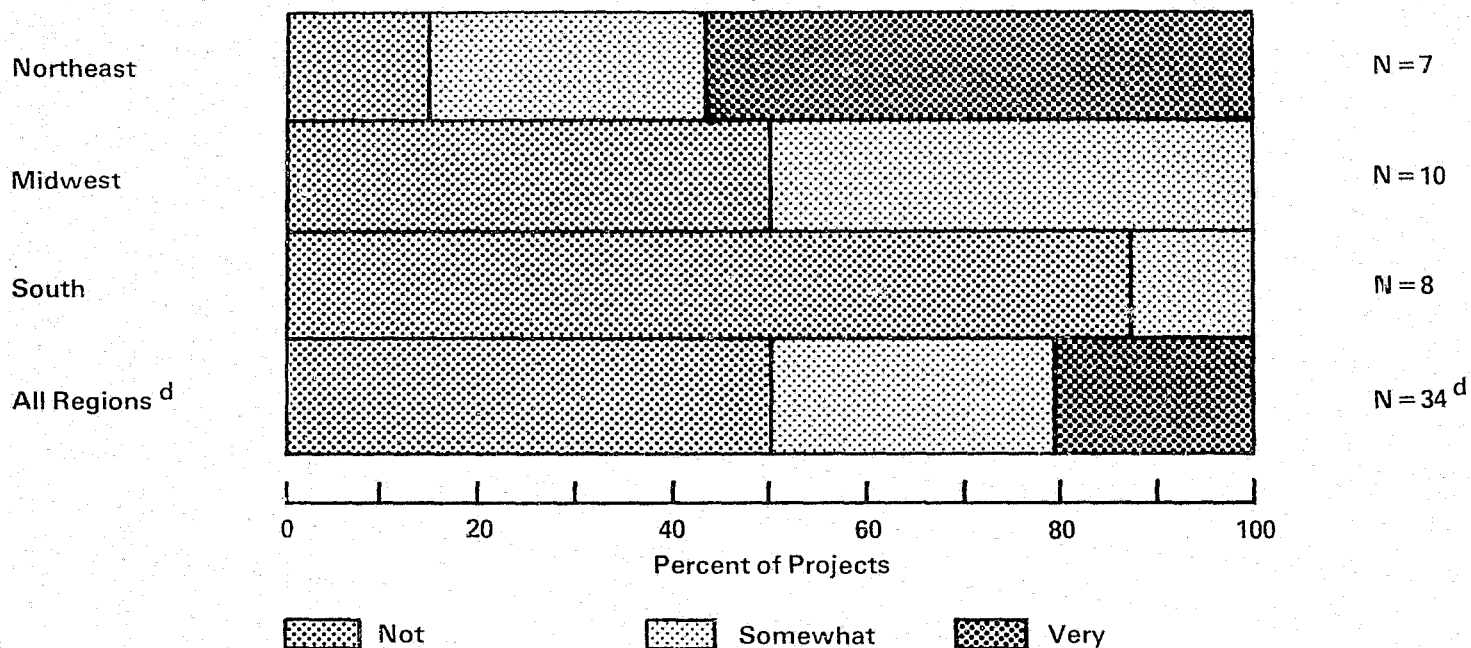
Figure 2 - 9

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN INCREASING THE APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF THE COUNTRY

Geographic Region ^a

Reported Level of Success in Burglar Conviction ^b

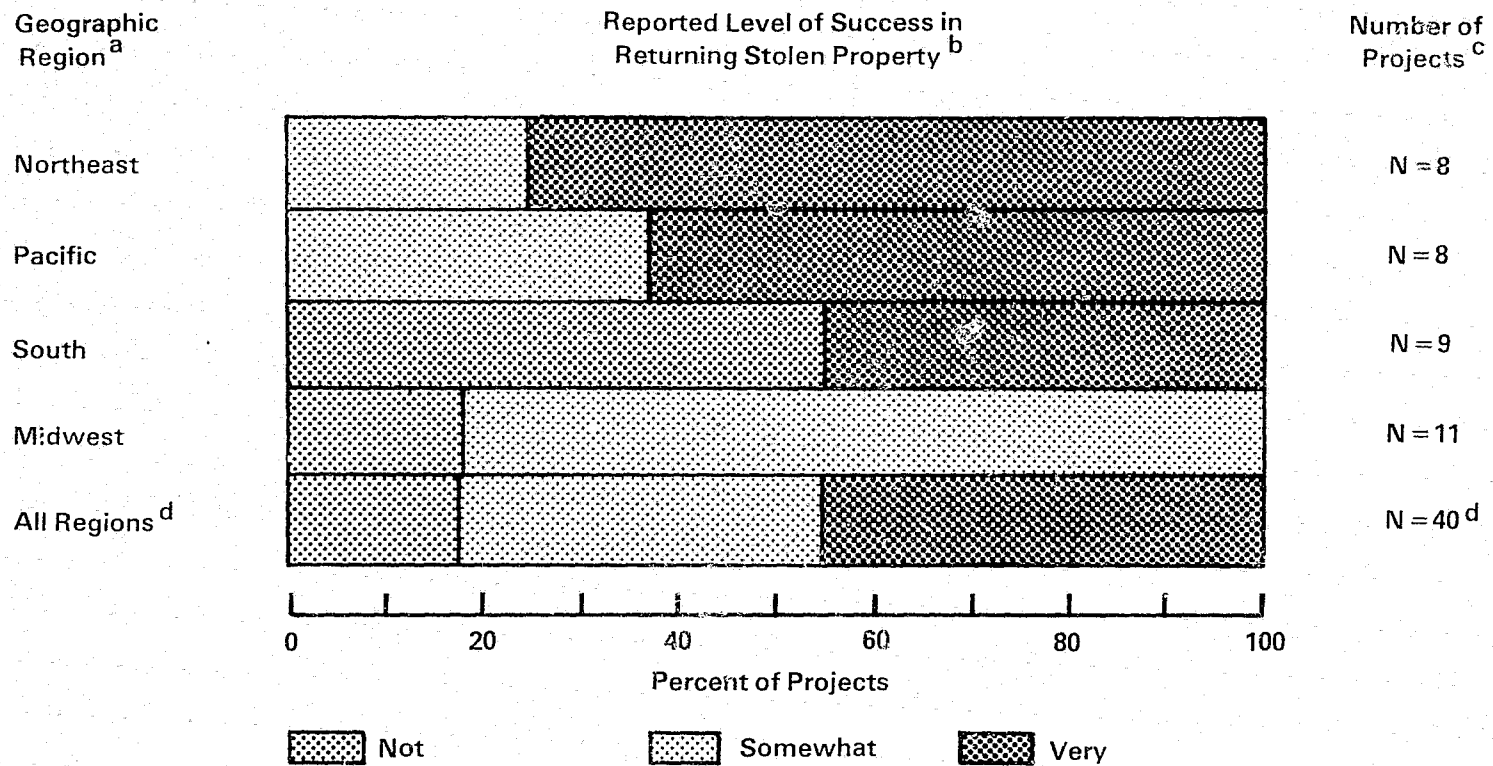
Number of Projects ^c



- a. Pacific, Mountain, and Southwest regions are not shown because of insufficient data.
- b. Response to Question 31.4.
- c. Excludes 44 projects (56.4% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.4.
- d. Includes nine projects from the Pacific, Mountain, and Southwest regions.

Figure 2 - 10

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN INCREASING THE CONVICTION OF BURGLARS BY GEORGRAPHIC REGION OF THE COUNTRY



- a. Southwest and Mountain regions are not shown because of insufficient data.
- b. Response to Question 31.2.
- c. Excludes 38 projects (48.7% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.2.
- d. Includes four projects from the Southwest and Mountain regions.

Figure 2 - 11

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN INCREASING THE RETURN OF STOLEN PROPERTY BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF THE COUNTRY

creasing the return of stolen property. Whether this was a result of the small amount of marked property stolen, the method of implementation, cynicism about the effectiveness of O-I, or other factors, could not be determined from the results of the telephone survey.

Interviewee assessments of the effectiveness of various methods of tracing ownership of recovered property are shown in Figure 2-12. No significant difference among the three methods used is apparent. This may have been the result of frequent responses to Question 24 which indicated the use of more than one mechanism to trace the owner of recovered, marked property (20 interviewees indicated multiple methods).

Tracing Method ^a

Reported Level of Success in Returning Stolen Property ^b

Number of Projects ^c

Other Agency List

N = 23

Burglary Report

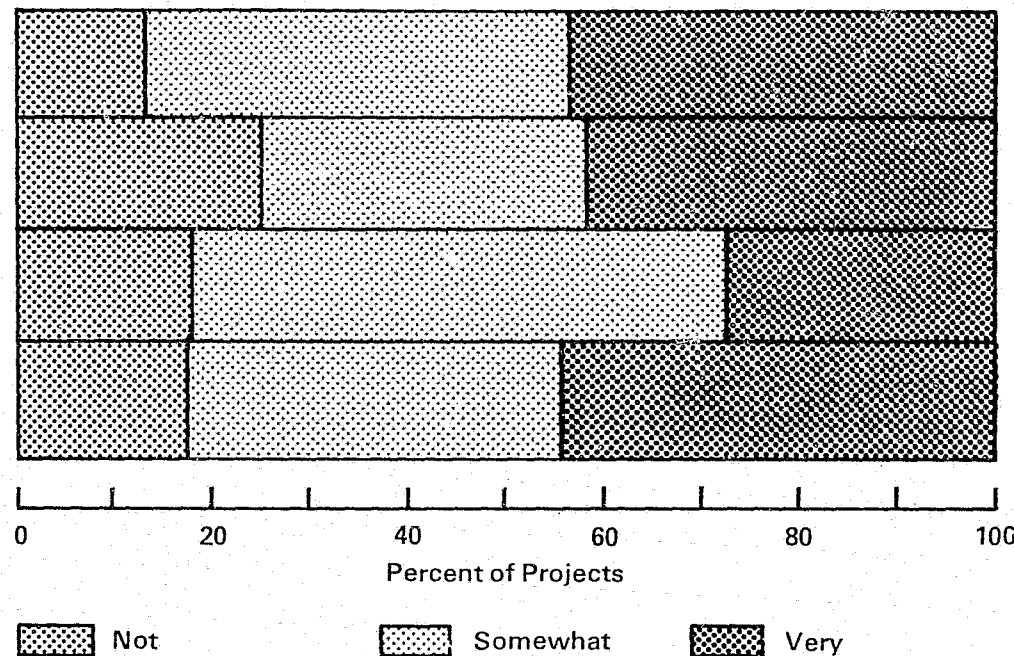
N = 12

Registration List

N = 11

All Methods

N = 40



a. Response to Question 24 (multiple tracing methods were reported by some projects).

b. Response to Question 31.2.

c. Excludes 38 projects (48.7% of the sample) that responded "Don't Know" to Question 31.2.

Figure 2 - 12

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY REPORTED LEVEL OF SUCCESS IN INCREASING THE RETURN OF STOLEN PROPERTY AS A FUNCTION OF THE METHOD USED TO TRACE PROPERTY OWNERS

APPENDIX A

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE OPERATION IDENTIFICATION
TELEPHONE SURVEY

Table A-1

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF REPRESENTATIVE 0-I PROGRAMS

	Large Urban	Intermediate Urban	Small Urban	Large Suburban	Intermediate Suburban	Small Suburban	Large Rural	Small Rural	County
Northeast	Boston, Mass.		Hartford, Conn.	Reading, Pa.	N. Plainfield, N.J. Westfield, N.J.	Hopewell, N.J. Lansdowne, Pa. Lincoln Park, N.J. Wenham, Mass.	Concord, N.H.	Asbury Park, N.J. Deal, N.J. Freehold, N.J. Masontown, Pa.	
South		Atlanta, Ga.	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Chesapeake, Va. Owensboro, Ky.	Fairfax, Va.	Hanahan, S.C. N. Augusta, S.C.	Danville, Va. Hagerstown, Md.	Bluefield, W. Va. Shelby, N.C. Venice, Fla.	Cobb Co., Ga. Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
Midwest	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Des Moines, Iowa Flint, Mich.	Muncie, Ind. St. Clair Shores, Mich. Wyoming, Mich.	Bloomington, Ill. Jackson, Mich. Kent, Ohio Mt. Clemons, Mich. Muskegon, Mich.	Cedarburg, Wis. Delaware, Ohio Harrison, Ohio Highland Hts., Ohio Maumee, Ohio Montgomery, Ohio Oakwood, Ohio Plymouth, Minn. Roselle, Ill.	Danville, Ill.	Fremont, Ohio Oregon, Ill. Oscoda, Mich.	Cass Co., Minn. St. Louis Co., Mo.
Southwest			Albuquerque, N.M.	Abilene, Tex.		Grapevine, Tex.		Sweetwater, Tex.	
Mountain				Billings, Mont.			Missoula, Mont.	Kalispell, Mont.	
Pacific			Glendale, Calif.	Buena Park, Calif. Santa Clara, Calif. Santa Rosa, Calif.	Baldwin Park, Calif. Manhattan Beach, Calif. Monterey, Calif. Napa, Calif. Renton, Wash.	Brea, Calif. Kirkland, Wash. Sanger, Calif.	Anchorage, Alaska	Scotts Valley, Calif. S. Lake Tahoe, Calif.	Multnomah Co., Ore.

Table A-2

SPECIAL CASES INCLUDED IN THE O-I TELEPHONE SAMPLE

1. Baltimore, Maryland
2. Cleveland, Ohio
3. Columbus, Ohio
4. Dallas, Texas
5. Denver, Colorado
6. Detroit, Michigan
7. Indianapolis, Indiana
8. Jacksonville, Florida
9. Los Angeles, California
10. New Orleans, Louisiana
11. New York, New York
12. Phoenix, Arizona
13. Portland, Oregon
14. St. Louis, Missouri
15. San Antonio, Texas
16. San Diego, California
17. San Francisco, California
18. San Jose, California
19. Seattle, Washington
20. Washington, D. C.
21. Wichita, Kansas

APPENDIX B

TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

PHASE I EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

(75NI-99-0046)

TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT FOR

City: _____

State: _____

Agency: _____

Survey Number: _____

THE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PROGRAM ANALYSIS
1017 OLIVE STREET, SUITE 602
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

(January, 1975)

City: _____ Number: _____
 Interviewer: _____
 Agency Contacted: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____
 Telephone Number: _____
 Person Contacted: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____ Time: _____

Contact

Department

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |

A. Hello, may I speak with someone who could discuss what is being done by the (agency) in the area of:

- property engraving?
- burglary prevention?
- police-community relations?

(IF CONNECTION IS MADE, PROCEED TO B, BELOW)

May I speak with:

- the Chief of Police?
- the Detective Division?

(IF NO CONNECTION IS MADE, CHECK REASON FOR NO INTERVIEW)

- No program exists.
- User, not program.
- Other: Specify: _____

B. Hello, I would like to speak with someone who could discuss the implementation of your property engraving program.

(WRITE NAMES OF VARIOUS CONTACTS AND DEPARTMENTS AND REPEAT ABOVE STATEMENT AS APPROPRIATE)

PROPERTY ENGRAVING TELEPHONE SURVEY

(Contact), my name is (Interviewer) of The Institute for Public Program Analysis in St. Louis, Missouri. We are doing a nationwide study of property engraving programs so that organizations wanting to initiate them will have the benefit of the suggestions and experiences of existing programs. I wonder if I could ask you a few questions about your property engraving program so as to include it as part of our survey?

Your answers will be used only for the purpose of completing our study of property engraving programs.

- Yes: Proceed with interview
- No: Obtain reason and set up time for interview, if possible. _____

Fine. I am going to read you some questions now from a survey questionnaire that I will be filling out as we talk.

Question 1

What is the official name of the property engraving program operating out of the (agency)? (CHECK ONE)

- (1) Operation Identification
- (2) Operation I. D.
- (3) Operation Ident
- (4) Theft Guard
- (5) Crime T.R.A.P.
- (6) Thwart-a-Thief
- (7) Other: Specify: _____

Question 2

How long has the (project) program been in operation?

(OBTAIN START DATE AND CHECK ONE)

Month: _____ Year: _____

- (1) Not more than 6 months
- (2) More than 6 months, not more than 1 year
- (3) More than 1 year, not more than 2 years
- (4) More than 2 years, not more than 3 years
- (5) More than 3 years, not more than 4 years
- (6) More than 4 years
- (7) Don't know

Question 3

In your opinion, how important were the following factors in your agency's decision to initiate a property identification program rather than some other type of anti-crime program?

For each factor, I would like to know if you think it was very important, somewhat important, or not important at all.

(READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH FACTOR)

Question 3 (Continued)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important At All	Don't Know
(3.1) Funds became available for this type of program				
(3.2) Public requested this type of program				
(3.3) The police department requested this type of program				
(3.4) A private or business group requested the program				
(3.5) The program was more feasible to implement (staff available, resources available, etc.)				
(3.6) The program was part of a larger program instituted at the time				
(3.7) Knowledge of program success elsewhere				
(3.8) Other: Specify: _____ _____ _____				

47

Question 4

(4.1) What types of organizations are now supplying funds to your (project) program? (AFTER EACH QUESTION IS ANSWERED, READ THE LIST OF UNUSED CATEGORIES, CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY, AND PROBE WHERE APPROPRIATE)

	Source	(1) (2) (3)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(4.1.1)	Federal LEAA			
(4.1.2)	Federal Non-LEAA			
(4.1.3)	State Planning Agency			
(4.1.4)	Other State Agency			
(4.1.5)	City Agency			
(4.1.6)	Police Agency			
(4.1.7)	Civic Organization			
(4.1.8)	Other: Specify:			

(4.2) What types of organizations are now contributing materials to your (project) program?

	Source	(1) (2) (3)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(4.2.1)	Federal LEAA			
(4.2.2)	Federal Non-LEAA			
(4.2.3)	State Planning Agency			
(4.2.4)	Other State Agency			
(4.2.5)	City Agency			
(4.2.6)	Police Agency			
(4.2.7)	Civic Organization			
(4.2.8)	Other: Specify:			

Question 4 (Continued)

(4.3) What types of organizations are now providing staff to your (project) program?

	Source	(1) (2) (3)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(4.3.1)	Federal LEAA			
(4.3.2)	Federal Non-LEAA			
(4.3.3)	State Planning Agency			
(4.3.4)	Other State Agency			
(4.3.5)	City Agency			
(4.3.6)	Police Agency			
(4.3.7)	Civic Organization			
(4.3.8)	Other: Specify:			

(4.4) What types of organizations are now providing facilities for your (project) program?

	Source	(1) (2) (3)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(4.4.1)	Federal LEAA			
(4.4.2)	Federal Non-LEAA			
(4.4.3)	State Planning Agency			
(4.4.4)	Other State Agency			
(4.4.5)	City Agency			
(4.4.6)	Police Agency			
(4.4.7)	Civic Organization			
(4.4.8)	Other: Specify:			

Question 4 (Continued)

(4.5) Are there any other materials or services contributed or supplied by organizations to your program?

Specify: _____

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Source	Yes	No	Don't Know
(4.5.1) Federal LEAA			
(4.5.2) Federal Non-LEAA			
(4.5.3) State Planning Agency			
(4.5.4) Other State Agency			
(4.5.5) City Agency			
(4.5.6) Police Agency			
(4.5.7) Civic Organization			
(4.5.8) Other: Specify:			

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Question 5

(5.1) Is your (project) program part of a larger scope crime prevention program operated by the same agency, or is it a separate program in itself? (CHECK ONE)

(1) Separate program in itself. → (SKIP TO Q.6)

(2) Part of a larger scope program.

↓
What are the name and elements of the larger program? (OBTAIN NAME AND CHECK CATEGORIES WHICH APPLY)

WHICH APPLY)

Name: _____

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Elements	Yes	No	Don't Know
(5.2.1) Security Surveys			
(5.2.2) Block Watch			
(5.2.3) Citizen Patrols			
(5.2.4) Other: Specify:			

Question 6

(6.1) What was the total (agency) budget during 1974 for the (project) program? (OBTAIN EXACT FIGURE OR ESTIMATE ONLY FOR THE PROPERTY ENGRAVING PROGRAM AND CHECK ONE).

1974 Budget: \$ _____

- (1) No funds
- (2) Not more than \$500
- (3) More than \$500, not more than \$1,000
- (4) More than \$1,000, not more than \$2,000
- (5) More than \$2,000, not more than \$5,000
- (6) More than \$5,000, not more than \$10,000
- (7) More than \$10,000, not more than \$25,000
- (8) More than \$25,000
- (9) Don't Know

(6.2) What percent of the total (agency) budget for (project) during 1974 came from sources outside the (agency)? (OBTAIN ESTIMATE OF PERCENT OF PROPERTY ENGRAVING PROGRAM ONLY AND CHECK ONE)

Percent: _____

- (1) None
- (2) More than 0%, not more than 10%
- (3) More than 10%, not more than 20%
- (4) More than 20%, not more than 30%
- (5) More than 30%, not more than 40%
- (6) More than 40%, not more than 50%
- (7) More than 50%, not more than 60%
- (8) More than 60%, not more than 70%
- (9) More than 70%, not more than 80%
- (10) More than 80%, not more than 90%
- (11) More than 90%, less than 100%
- (12) All
- (13) Don't Know

Question 7

How many full-time and part-time staff work on the (project) program? (PROBE AS NECESSARY; FULL-TIME STAFF MUST WORK EXCLUSIVELY ON THE PROPERTY ENGRAVING PROGRAM. ENTER NUMBERS IN TABLE.

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
(7.1) Paid			
(7.2) Volunteer			
(7.3) Total			

(ENTER "UNK" FOR "DON'T KNOW")

Question 8

(8.1) Does the (agency) provide any training relating to the program for the staff? (CHECK ONE AND PROBE IF NECESSARY)

(1) No (SKIP TO Q.9)

(2) Yes

↓
How many hours of training are provided for each staff member? (ENTER HOURS/MEMBER IN TABLE AND

CODE "DON'T KNOW" AS "UNK")

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
(8.2.1) Paid			
(8.2.2) Volunteer			
(8.2.3) Total			

Question 9

What is the total geographic target area serviced by your program? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY AND CHECK ONE)

- (1) State
- (2) County
- (3) Part(s) of County
- (4) City
- (5) Neighborhood(s)
- (6) Don't Know

Question 10

(10.1) Are there specific target groups within the total geographic target area which are receiving special attention?

(CHECK ONE AND PROBE IF NECESSARY)

(1) No (SKIP TO Q.11)

(2) Yes -> Are these: (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE)

Groups	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Yes	No	Don't Know
(10.2.1) Special types of dwelling units? (single, multiple)			
(10.2.2) Special groups of people?			
(10.2.3) Special blocks or streets?			
(10.2.4) Businesses?			
(10.2.5) Other: Specify:			

51

Question 11

Within the target area of your program, how many participants have joined (project) to date? (ENTER NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES IN TABLE. IF RESPONSE IS "DON'T KNOW" FOR ANY CATEGORY, ENTER "UNK". MOST EXACT INFORMATION IS PREFERABLE, BUT ESTIMATES ARE ACCEPTABLE.)

	Type	Number	% of Total Target
(11.1)	Total Participants		
(11.2)	Residences		
(11.3)	Businesses		

Of all participants in your program, what percentage would you estimate are (READ LIST. "DON'T KNOW" RESPONSES ARE CODED "UNK")

	Race	Percent
(11.4)	White?	
(11.5)	Black?	
(11.6)	Spanish Surname?	
(11.7)	Other? Specify:	

Of all participants in your program, what percentage would you estimate earn (READ LIST. "DON'T KNOW" RESPONSES ARE CODED "UNK")

	Income	Percent
(11.8)	Under \$5,000?	
(11.9)	More than \$5,000, not more than \$15,000?	
(11.10)	More than \$15,000?	

Question 12

I am going to read you some objectives of property engraving programs which have been publicized elsewhere. I would like you to tell me whether you view them as very important, somewhat important, or not important at all. (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH OBJECTIVE)

	(1) Very Important	(2) Somewhat Important	(3) Not Important At All	(4) Don't Know
(12.1)				
(12.2)				
(12.3)				
(12.4)				
(12.5)				
(12.6)				

(IF ANSWER TO Q.12.1 IS "NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL" OR "DON'T KNOW", SKIP TO Q. 13)

You indicated that burglary deterrence among participants is an important objective for (project). Is that burglary deterrence due to (READ LIST AND CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(12.7)				
(12.8)				
(12.9)				
(12.10)				

Question 13

You identified (READ MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES) as the most important objectives of (project). What one objective do you view as most important? (CHECK ONE)

- (1) Burglary deterrence
- (2) Increased return of stolen property
- (3) Increased apprehension of burglars
- (4) Increased conviction of burglars
- (5) Makes items more difficult to fence
- (6) Improves police-community relations
- (7) Other: Specify: _____
- (8) Don't Know
- (9) N/A

Question 14

Which of the following services and equipment are provided by your program? (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH).

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Equipment or Service	Yes	No	Don't Know
(14.1) Mass media publicity for (project)			
(14.2) Personal Staff presentations to groups			
(14.3) Engraving equipment			
(14.4) Engraving services			
(14.5) Printed materials for participants			

(IF "NO" ON Q.14.1, SKIP TO Q.16)

Question 15

(ASK, ONLY IF MASS MEDIA WERE USED)

How often does your program utilize each of the following methods of mass publicity? I would like you to indicate the extent by choosing one of the categories: often, sometimes, rarely, or not at all. (READ LIST AND CHECK ACCORDINGLY)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not at all	Don't Know	N/A
(15.1) Newspapers						
(15.2) Radio						
(15.3) Television						
(15.4) Other: Specify: _____						

Question 16

Which of the following materials are provided by your program? (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Materials	Yes	No	Don't Know
(16.1) Window decals?			
(16.2) Informational pamphlets?			
(16.3) Written instructions for participants?			
(16.4) Property lists for recording marked property?			
(16.5) Other material? Specify: _____			

Question 17

(ASK Q.17 ONLY IF ENGRAVING IS PROVIDED AS A SERVICE)

(17.1) Can the Participant be solicited for engraving services?

(CHECK ONE)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(17.1)				

(SKIP TO Q.18)

(17.2) Who provides engraving services? (CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(17.2.1) Paid project staff				
(17.2.2) Volunteer project staff				
(17.2.3) Non-project staff				

(17.3) What mechanism is used for offering services? (CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(17.3.1) Door to door				
(17.3.2) Telephone				
(17.3.3) Group presentations				
(17.3.4) Other: Specify:				

Question 18

(ASK, ONLY IF ENGRAVING IS PROVIDED AS A SERVICE)

How does the participant obtain engraving services? Can he

(READ LIST AND CHECK AS APPROPRIATE)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(18.1) Engrave his own property?				
(18.2) Request engraving services?				

(SKIP TO Q.19)

(18.3) Who performs the engraving? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(18.3.1) Paid project staff				
(18.3.2) Volunteer project staff				
(18.3.3) Non-project staff				

Question 19

Can the participant (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(19.1) Request the delivery of the pen to his residence?			
(19.2) Borrow a pen from distribution centers?			

(SKIP TO Q.20)

(19.3) What centers are these? (CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(19.3.1) Police Station(s)				
(19.3.2) Librarie(s)				
(19.3.3) Firehouse(s)				
(19.3.4) Civic Organization(s)				
(19.3.5) Insurance Company				
(19.3.6) Community Center(s)				
(19.3.7) City Hall				
(19.3.8) Other: Specify:				

Question 20

Can the participant purchase his own pen? (CHECK ONE)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(20.1)			

(SKIP TO Q.21)

(20.2) From whom? (CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(20.2.1) Project				
(20.2.2) Other: Specify:				

Question 21

What method does your project use to maintain an accurate record of the actual number of participants in the program? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) (Yes)	(2) (No)	(3) Don't Know
(21.1) Accurate records kept of pen use			
(21.2) Participants required to register with the program or police			
(21.3) Voluntary registration			
(21.4) Engraving done by project personnel			
(21.5) Other: Specify:			

Question 22

What identifying number is recommended for engraving to those participating in your program? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(22.1) Driver's License			
(22.2) Social Security			
(22.3) Name			
(22.4) Address			
(22.5) NCIC prefixed			
(22.6) Whatever number the participant wants or no number recommended			
(22.7) A unique number assigned by the project			
(22.8) Other: Specify:			

Question 23

Are participants required to register this number? (CHECK ONE)

	(1) Yes	(2) Only voluntary	(3) No	(4) Don't Know
(23.1)				

(SKIP TO Q. 24)

(23.2) With whom? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(23.2.1) The project				
(23.2.2) The police (if different from project)				
(23.2.3) Other: Specify:				

Question 24

With the identification number engraved on participants' property, what mechanism is used to trace the owner of recovered, marked property? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(24.1) List maintained through prior registration			
(24.2) List maintained by agencies and accessible for retrieval			
(24.3) Participant gives number when burglary is reported			
(24.4) Cannot trace			
(24.5) Other: Specify:			

Question 25

We are interested in the type of data records that are maintained by your project (and/or department IF APPLICABLE). Have written records been kept on characteristics of individual participants such as (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(25.1) Name?			
(25.2) Address?			
(25.3) Type of dwelling? (single or multiple family, business)			
(25.4) Date joined?			
(25.5) ID numbers used on property?			
(25.6) Lists of marked property?			
(25.7) Other? Specify:			

Question 26

(ASK, ONLY IF ANSWER TO ANY PART OF Q.25 IS "YES".)

Are any of these data items in machine processable form (ON COMPUTER, CARDS, TAPE, OR DISK. CHECK ONE FOR EACH.)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A
(26.1) Name				
(26.2) Address				
(26.3) Type of dwelling (single or multiple family, business)				
(26.4) Date joined				
(26.5) ID numbers used on property				
(26.6) Lists of marked property				
(26.7) Other: Specify:				

Question 27

Have written records been kept on the burglary rate (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

		(1)	(2)	(3)
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(27.1)	For the target area before the start of the program?			
(27.2)	For the target area after the start of the program?			
(27.3)	For participants in the target area before joining the program?			
(27.4)	For participants in the target area after joining the program?			
(27.5)	For non-participants in the target area before the start of the program?			
(27.6)	For non-participants in the target area after the start of the program?			
(27.7)	For citizens outside the target area but peripheral to it?			

Question 28

Have written records been kept on the extent of publicity such as (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

		(1)	(2)	(3)
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(28.1)	Copies of printed media articles?			
(28.2)	Copies of printed media releases?			
(28.3)	Copies of electronic media scripts?			
(28.4)	Log of electronic media presentations?			
(28.5)	Log of presentations by staff?			
(28.6)	Other: Specify:			

Question 29

Have written records been kept on the (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

		(1)	(2)	(3)
		Yes	No	Don't Know
(29.1)	Amount of marked property stolen from participants in the target area?			
(29.2)	Amount of unmarked property stolen from participants in the target area?			
(29.3)	Amount of property stolen from non-participants in the target area?			
(29.4)	Amount of property stolen from citizens outside the target area, but peripheral to it?			

Question 30

In your opinion, to what extent have the following factors influenced your project? I would like you to indicate whether each factor was a great problem, somewhat of a problem, neither a problem nor an asset, somewhat of an asset, or a great asset.

(READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Great Problem	Some-what Problem	Neither	Some-what Asset	Great Asset	Don't Know	N/A
(30.1)	Adequacy of funds							
(30.2)	Adequacy of mass media							
(30.3)	Adequacy of pen supply							
(30.4)	Adequacy of other project materials							
(30.5)	Adequacy of number of personnel							
(30.6)	Adequacy of training							
(30.7)	Adequacy of police co-operation							
(30.8)	Adequacy of other agency's cooperation							
(30.9)	Adequacy of public support							
(30.10)	Other: Specify:							

(30.11) You have identified (READ FACTORS WHICH ARE PROBLEMS AND ASSETS). What one factor contributed the most toward (READ LIST ACROSS TOP OF PAGE AND CHECK ONE AS APPROPRIATE).

(30.11.1)
The success of your program?

(30.11.2)
Hindering success of your program?

(1) Funds		
(2) Mass Media		
(3) Pen Supply		
(4) Other Material		
(5) Personnel		
(6) Training		
(7) Police Co-operation		
(8) Other Co-operation		
(9) Public Support		
(10) None		
(11) Other: Specify:		
(12) Don't Know		
(13) N/A		

Question 31

How successful would you say your program has been in the following areas? Once again, I would like you to choose one of the categories: very successful, somewhat successful, or not successful at all.

(READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Very Successful	Somewhat Successful	Not Successful At All	Don't Know
(31.1) Burglary deterrence among participants				
(31.2) Increased return of stolen property				
(31.3) Increased apprehension of burglars				
(31.4) Increased conviction of burglars				
(31.5) Makes items more difficult to fence				
(31.6) Improves police-community relations				

(IF ANSWER TO Q.31.1 IS "NOT SUCCESSFUL AT ALL" OR "DON'T KNOW",

SKIP TO Q.32)

Question 31 (Continued)

You indicated that your project has been successful in deterring burglary among participants. Is that burglary deterrence due to

(READ LIST AND CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Yes	No	Don't Know	N/A
(31.7) Risk of apprehension with marked property?				
(31.8) Difficulty in fencing marked property?				
(31.9) Or, due to improved police-community relations?				
(31.10) Other: Specify:				

Question 32

Are you aware of any studies, relating either to evaluations of property engraving programs or burglars' reactions to it, which have been done?

(32.1)	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know

(SKIP TO Q.33)

Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of this study or tell me where a copy may be obtained?

(32.2)	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know	(4) N/A

(OBTAIN NAME AND ADDRESS)

Our address: (Interviewer)

The Institute for Public Program Analysis
1017 Olive St., Suite 602
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Titles of documents to be sent:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Documents to be sent for: (OBTAIN TITLE AND SOURCE)

Title	Source

Question 33

Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of any written documentation or reports (including funding applications) on your project activities? (CHECK ONE)

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
(33)			

Documents to be sent:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Our address: (Interviewer)

The Institute for Public Program Analysis
1017 Olive St., Suite 602
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Question 34

Do you have any other general comments or suggestions for improvement that you would like to make about (project)? (CHECK ONE AND RECORD COMMENTS)

	(1) Yes	(2) No
(34)		

Conclusion

May I have your name, title and address for my survey records?

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

We want to send a letter of thanks for your cooperation to (the head of your agency). May I also have his name, title and address?

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

(Contact), I want to thank you for your time and assistance in completing this interview. We are going to visit a small number of the projects that we phone. Would you have any objections if we chose yours among those to be visited? Once again, I'd like to thank you and stress that the information you provided will be used only for our report. Goodbye.

Time at the end of interview: _____

Interviewer remarks:

(CHECK CATEGORIES RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING:)

Question 35

	(1) Yes	(2) No
(35.1) Willing to be visited?		
(35.2) Good evaluation effort?		
(35.3) Good data base?		
(35.4) High participation rate?		
(35.5) Reduction in burglary?		
(35.6) Significant increase in the amount of stolen property that is returned to its owner?		
(35.7) In your opinion, is this a good project to visit?		
(IF "YES" ON 7, WHY?)		

(REVIEW ENTIRE INTERVIEW TO INSURE THAT ANSWERS ARE RECORDED FOR ALL QUESTIONS)

APPENDIX C

TABULATION OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONSES FOR THE 78
REPRESENTATIVE OPERATION IDENTIFICATION PROJECTS

TABULATION OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONSES*

1. <u>Official name:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Operation Identification	46	59.0
Operation I.D.	1	1.3
Operation Ident	1	1.3
Theft Guard	9	11.5
Crime T.R.A.P.	1	1.3
Thwart-a-Thief	0	0.0
Other	20	25.6
Total	78	100.0

2. <u>Length of operation:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0-6 months	4	5.1
7-12 months	14	17.9
13-24 months	27	34.6
25-36 months	18	23.1
37-48 months	10	12.8
More than 48 months	4	5.1
Don't know	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

3. <u>Initiating factors:</u>	<u>Very important</u>		<u>Somewhat important</u>		<u>Not important</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Availability of funds	29	37.2	15	19.2	31	39.7	3	3.8
Public request	13	16.7	10	12.8	53	67.9	2	2.6
Police department request	38	48.7	18	23.1	19	24.4	3	3.8
Request from private group	26	33.3	9	11.5	40	51.3	3	3.8
Feasibility	23	29.5	31	39.7	19	24.4	5	6.4
Part of larger program	24	30.8	9	11.5	43	55.1	2	2.6
Success elsewhere	40	51.3	26	33.3	10	12.8	2	2.6
Other	15	19.2	5	6.4	55	70.5	3	3.8

*Note: In the following tabulations "No." refers to the number of projects responding as indicated, and "%" refers to the percent of responding projects. Percentages may not total 100.0 due to roundoff of individual elements.

4.1 Current funding sources:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	21	26.9	51	65.4	6	7.7
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	75	96.2	3	3.8
State Planning Agency	11	14.1	65	83.3	2	2.6
Other state agency	0	0.0	76	97.4	2	2.6
City agency	7	9.0	70	89.7	1	1.3
Police agency	23	29.5	54	69.2	1	1.3
Civic organization	8	10.3	69	88.5	1	1.3
Other	14	17.9	63	80.8	1	1.3

4.2 Current source of materials:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	2	2.6	75	96.2	1	1.3
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	3	3.8	75	96.2	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	2	2.6	76	97.4	0	0.0
Police agency	38	48.7	40	51.3	0	0.0
Civic organization	26	33.3	52	66.7	0	0.0
Other	35	44.9	43	55.1	0	0.0

4.3 Current source of staff:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	3	3.8	75	96.2	0	0.0
Police agency	68	87.2	10	12.8	0	0.0
Civic organization	11	14.1	67	85.9	0	0.0
Other	11	14.1	67	85.9	0	0.0

4.4 Current source of facilities:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	5	6.4	73	93.6	0	0.0
Police agency	70	89.7	8	10.3	0	0.0
Civic organization	6	7.7	72	92.3	0	0.0
Other	9	11.5	69	88.5	0	0.0

4.5 Current source of other services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	1	1.3	77	98.7	0	0.0
Police agency	1	1.3	77	98.7	0	0.0
Civic organization	4	5.1	74	94.9	0	0.0
Other	8	10.3	70	89.7	0	0.0

5.1 Part of a larger program:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Separate program	39	50.0
Part of larger scope program	39	50.0
Total	78	100.0

5.2 Elements of larger scope program:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Security surveys	32	82.1	7	17.9	0	0.0	39
Block watch	14	35.9	24	61.5	1	2.6	39
Citizen patrols	4	10.3	35	89.7	0	0.0	39
Other	33	84.6	6	15.4	0	0.0	39

6.1 O-I budget for 1974:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
No funds	33	42.3
\$1 - 500	17	21.8
\$501 - 1,000	2	2.6
\$1,001 - 2,000	1	1.3
\$2,001 - 5,000	4	5.1
\$5,001 - 10,000	4	5.1
\$10,001 - 25,000	1	1.3
More than \$25,000	3	3.8
Don't know	13	16.7
Total	78	100.0

6.2 Percent of budget from outside sources:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
None	47	60.3
0 - 10%	0	0.0
10 - 20%	0	0.0
20 - 30%	0	0.0
30 - 40%	0	0.0
40 - 50%	0	0.0
50 - 60%	2	2.6
60 - 70%	1	1.3
70 - 80%	3	3.8
80 - 90%	2	2.6
90 - 100%	7	9.0
All	4	5.1
Don't know	12	15.4
Total	78	100.0

7. Staff:

	<u>Full-time</u>		<u>Part-time</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	69	88.5	4	5.1
1	2	2.6	19	24.4
2	2	2.6	14	17.9
3	0	0.0	10	12.8
4	1	1.3	0	0.0
5	0	0.0	2	2.6
6-10	1	1.3	10	12.8
11-15	0	0.0	2	2.6
16-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
More than 20	0	0.0	9	11.5
Unknown	3	3.8	8	10.3
Total	78	100.0	78	100.0

8. Training relating to O-I:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	26	33.3
No	52	66.7
Total	78	100.0

9. Geographic target area:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
State	0	0.0
County	10	12.8
Part(s) of county	7	9.0
City	61	78.2
Neighborhoods	0	0.0
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	78	100.0

10.1 Are there specific target groups:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	25	32.1
No	53	67.9
Total	78	100.0

10.2 Target groups:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Special dwelling units	11	44.0	14	56.0	0	0.0	53
Special groups of people	10	40.0	15	60.0	0	0.0	53
Special blocks or streets	11	44.0	14	56.0	0	0.0	53
Businesses	5	20.0	20	80.0	0	0.0	53
Other	3	12.0	22	88.0	0	0.0	53

11.1 Percent participation *:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0-5	42	53.8
6-10	13	16.7
11-15	1	1.3
16-20	3	3.8
21-25	1	1.3
26-30	2	2.6
31-35	2	2.6
36-40	1	1.3 (Plymouth, Minnesota)
41-45	0	0.0
46-50	0	0.0
51-55	0	0.0
56-60	0	0.0
61-65	0	0.0
66-70	0	0.0
71-75	0	0.0
76-80	0	0.0
81-85	0	0.0
86-90	0	0.0
91-95	0	0.0
96-100	0	0.0
Unknown	13	16.7
Total	<u>78</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Percent participation was calculated using the estimate of total participants obtained in the telephone survey, and the total number of housing units recorded in the 1970 census.

11.4-7 Racial composition of participants:

<u>Percent of Participants</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Spanish</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	0	0.0	27	34.6	44	56.4	48	61.5
1-10	0	0.0	14	17.9	6	7.7	3	3.8
11-20	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	1	1.3	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	1	1.3	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	4	5.1	4	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	3	3.8	1	1.3	1	1.3	0	0.0
71-80	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	6	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-100	35	44.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	27	34.6	27	34.6	27	34.6	27	34.6
Total	78	100.0	78	100.0	78	100.0	78	100.0

11.8-10 Breakdown of participants by annual income:

<u>Percent of Participants</u>	<u>Less than \$5,000</u>		<u>\$5,000 - \$15,000</u>		<u>More than \$15,000</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	22	28.2	2	2.6	6	7.7
1-10	10	12.8	4	5.1	9	11.5
11-20	3	3.8	3	3.8	1	1.3
21-30	0	0.0	4	5.1	5	6.4
31-40	2	2.6	1	1.3	2	2.6
41-50	0	0.0	4	5.1	3	3.8
51-60	0	0.0	3	3.8	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	3	3.8	2	2.6
71-80	1	1.3	1	1.3	4	5.1
81-90	0	0.0	3	3.8	3	3.8
91-100	0	0.0	10	12.8	3	3.8
Unknown	<u>40</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>51.3</u>
Total	78	100.0	78	100.0	78	100.0

12. Project objectives:

	Very important		Somewhat important		Not important		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burglary deterrence	67	85.9	8	10.3	3	3.8	0	0.0
Return of property	55	70.5	23	29.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Apprehension	35	44.9	34	43.6	8	10.3	1	1.3
Conviction	35	44.9	30	38.5	10	12.8	3	3.8
Make fencing difficult	62	79.5	14	17.9	2	2.6	0	0.0
PCR	58	74.4	15	19.2	5	6.4	0	0.0

Reason for burglary deterrence:

	Yes		No		Don't know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Risk of apprehension	51	68.9	19	25.7	4	5.4	4
Fencing difficulties	45	60.8	25	33.8	4	5.4	4
PCR	19	25.7	49	66.2	6	8.1	4
Other	16	21.6	54	73.0	4	5.4	4

13. Most important objective:

	No.	%
Burglary deterrence	50	64.1
Return of property	11	14.1
Apprehension	2	2.6
Conviction	2	2.6
Make fencing difficult	4	5.1
PCR	7	9.0
Other	0	0.0
Don't know	2	2.6
N/A	0	-
Total excl. N/A	78	100.0

14. Services and equipment provided:

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mass media publicity	69	88.5	9	11.5	0	0.0
Staff presentations to groups	57	73.1	20	25.6	1	1.3
Engraving equipment	78	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Engraving services	35	44.9	43	55.1	0	0.0
Printed materials for participants	72	92.3	6	7.7	0	0.0

15. Mass media methods:

	<u>Often</u>		<u>Sometimes</u>		<u>Rarely</u>		<u>Not at all</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Newspapers	14	20.3	32	46.4	16	23.2	4	5.8	3	4.3	9
Radio	20	29.0	17	24.6	11	15.9	19	27.5	2	2.9	9
Television	14	20.3	6	8.7	11	15.9	35	50.7	3	4.3	9
Other	14	20.3	8	11.6	1	1.4	38	55.1	8	11.6	9

16. Materials provided:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Window decals	69	88.5	8	10.3	1	1.3
Informational pamphlets	59	75.6	19	24.4	0	0.0
Written instructions	66	84.6	12	15.4	0	0.0
Property lists	63	80.8	12	15.4	3	3.8
Other	15	19.2	63	80.8	0	0.0

17.1 Solicitation for engraving services:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	15	42.9
No	20	57.1
Don't know	0	0.0
N/A	43	-
Total excl. N/A	35	100.0

17.2 Who provides the services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Paid project staff	12	80.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	63
Volunteer project staff	5	33.3	10	66.7	0	0.0	63
Non-project staff	3	20.0	12	80.0	0	0.0	63

17.3 Mechanism for offering services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Door-to-door	7	46.7	8	53.3	0	0.0	63
Telephone	1	6.7	14	93.3	0	0.0	63
Group presentations	12	80.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	63
Other	6	40.0	9	60.0	0	0.0	63

18. How does participant obtain engraving services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Engrave his own property	34	97.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	43
Request engraving services	32	91.4	3	8.6	0	0.0	43

Who performs the engraving:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Paid project staff	25	78.1	7	21.9	0	0.0	46
Volunteer project staff	10	31.2	22	68.8	0	0.0	46
Non-project staff	0	0.0	32	100.0	0	0.0	46

19. Can the participant:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Request delivery of pen	48	61.5	30	38.5	0	0.0
Borrow pen from distribution site	77	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0

19.3 Distribution sites:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Police station(s)	70	90.9	7	9.1	0	0.0	1
Library	5	6.5	72	93.5	0	0.0	1
Firehouse(s)	7	9.1	70	90.9	0	0.0	1
Civic organization(s)	5	6.5	72	93.5	0	0.0	1
Insurance company	3	3.9	73	94.8	1	1.3	1
Community center(s)	2	2.6	75	97.4	0	0.0	1
City hall	2	2.6	75	97.4	0	0.0	1
Other	17	22.1	60	77.9	0	0.0	1

20.1 Pens available for purchase:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	69	88.5
No	7	9.0
Don't know	2	2.6
Total	78	100.0

20.2 From whom:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Project	2	2.9	67	97.1	0	0.0	9
Other	68	98.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	9

21. Method of recording the number of participants:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Record of pen usage	57	73.1	21	26.9	0	0.0
Required registration	24	30.8	54	69.2	0	0.0
Voluntary registration	12	15.4	66	84.6	0	0.0
Engraving by staff	8	10.3	70	89.7	0	0.0
Other	4	5.1	74	94.9	0	0.0

22. Identifying number recommended:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Driver's license	44	56.4	34	43.6	0	0.0
Social security	30	38.5	48	61.5	0	0.0
Name	3	3.8	75	96.2	0	0.0
Address	2	2.6	76	97.4	0	0.0
NCIC prefixed	6	7.7	72	92.3	0	0.0
None recommended	5	6.4	73	93.6	0	0.0
Number assigned	6	7.7	72	92.3	0	0.0
Other	10	12.8	68	87.2	0	0.0

23.1 Registration of number required:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	28	35.9
Voluntary	19	24.4
No	31	39.7
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	78	100.0

23.2 With whom:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Project	47	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31
Police	0	0.0	47	100.0	0	0.0	31
Other	0	0.0	46	97.9	1	2.1	31

24. Method used to trace ownership:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Registration list	27	34.6	49	62.8	2	2.6
List maintained by other agencies	48	61.5	29	37.2	1	1.3
Number reported by victim	23	29.5	53	67.9	2	2.6
Cannot trace	0	0.0	76	97.4	2	2.6
Other	0	0.0	76	97.4	2	2.6

25. Participant data recorded:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Name	73	93.6	5	6.4	0	0.0
Address	72	92.3	6	7.7	0	0.0
Type of dwelling	9	11.5	69	88.5	0	0.0
Date joined	60	76.9	17	21.8	1	1.3
Identifying number	44	56.4	34	43.6	0	0.0
Property lists	20	25.6	58	74.4	0	0.0
Other	43	55.1	35	44.9	0	0.0

26. Computerized participant data:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Name	3	4.1	70	95.9	0	0.0	5
Address	3	4.2	69	95.8	0	0.0	6
Type of dwelling	1	11.1	8	88.9	0	0.0	69
Date joined	1	1.7	57	96.6	1	1.7	19
Identifying number	2	4.5	41	93.2	1	2.8	34
Property lists	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0	58
Other	0	0.0	43	100.0	0	0.0	35

27. Records kept on burglary rate:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Target area before O-I	30	38.5	44	56.4	4	5.1
Target area after O-I	29	37.2	45	57.7	4	5.1
Participants before joining	8	10.3	65	83.3	5	6.4
Participants after joining	17	21.8	56	71.8	5	6.4
Non-participants before O-I	9	11.5	65	83.3	4	5.1
Non-participants after O-I	8	10.3	66	84.6	4	5.1
Peripheral areas	4	5.1	70	89.7	4	5.1

28. Records kept on publicity:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Printed media articles	40	51.3	32	41.0	6	7.7
Printed media releases	33	42.3	37	47.4	8	10.3
Electronic media scripts	18	23.1	56	71.8	4	5.1
Log of electronic media presentations	10	12.8	64	82.1	4	5.1
Log of staff presentations	35	44.9	40	51.3	3	3.8
Other	1	1.3	74	94.9	3	3.8

29. Records kept on amount of property stolen:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Participants' marked property	18	23.1	57	73.1	3	3.8
Participants' unmarked property	12	15.4	63	80.8	3	3.8
Non-participants' property	14	17.9	61	78.2	3	3.8
Property of citizens in peripheral areas	3	3.8	72	92.3	3	3.8

30. Problems and Assets:

	Great Problem		Somewhat Problem		Neither		Somewhat Asset		Great Asset		Don't know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Funding	7	9.1	4	5.2	36	46.8	12	15.6	17	22.1	1	1.3	1
Mass media	5	6.4	8	10.3	15	19.2	19	24.4	28	35.9	3	3.8	0
Pen supply	4	5.1	16	20.5	24	30.8	23	29.5	11	14.1	0	0.0	0
Other materials	1	1.4	8	11.1	24	33.3	24	33.3	15	20.9	0	0.0	6
Personnel	10	13.3	6	8.0	24	32.0	23	30.7	12	16.0	0	0.0	3
Training	1	3.3	2	6.7	11	36.7	7	23.3	9	30.0	0	0.0	48
Police cooperation	0	0.0	4	5.2	15	19.5	23	29.9	35	45.5	0	0.0	1
Other agency cooperation	0	0.0	3	4.2	21	29.2	16	22.2	32	44.4	0	0.0	6
Public support	15	19.2	11	14.1	5	6.4	18	23.1	29	37.2	0	0.0	0
Other	0	0.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	0		68

30.11 Most important contributing factors:

	<u>Toward success</u>		<u>Toward hindering success</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Funding	8	10.3	8	10.3
Mass media	18	23.1	4	5.1
Pen supply	2	2.6	6	7.7
Other material	1	1.3	0	0.0
Personnel	4	5.1	6	7.7
Training	0	0.0	1	1.3
Police cooperation	14	17.9	0	0.0
Other cooperation	6	7.7	0	0.0
Public support	15	19.2	24	30.8
None	4	5.1	27	34.6
Other	4	5.1	1	1.3
Don't know	2	2.6	1	1.3
N/A	0	-	0	-
Total excl. N/A	78	100.0	78	100.0

31. Success:

	<u>Very successful</u>		<u>Somewhat successful</u>		<u>Not successful</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Burglary deterrence	38	48.7	12	15.4	4	5.1	24	30.8
Return of property	18	23.1	15	19.2	7	9.0	38	48.7
Apprehension	6	7.7	16	20.5	16	20.5	40	51.3
Conviction	7	9.0	10	12.8	17	21.8	44	56.4
Make fencing difficult	31	39.7	25	32.1	2	2.6	20	25.6
PCR	51	65.4	16	20.5	1	1.3	10	12.8

Reason for burglary deterrence:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Risk of apprehension	33	67.3	13	26.5	3	6.1	29
Fencing difficulties	31	63.3	15	30.6	3	6.1	29
PCR	18	36.7	27	55.1	4	8.2	29
Other	9	18.4	37	75.5	3	6.1	29

CONTINUED

1 OF 3



APPENDIX D

TABULATION OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONSES FOR THE 21
SPECIAL CASES

TABULATION OF TELEPHONE SURVEY RESPONSES*

1. Official name:

	No.	%
Operation Identification	12	57.1
Operation I.D.	2	9.5
Operation Ident	1	4.8
Theft Guard	0	0.0
Crime T.R.A.P.	1	4.8
Thwart-a-Thief	0	0.0
Other	5	23.8
Total	21	100.0

2. Length of operation:

	No.	%
0-6 months	1	4.8
7-12 months	1	4.8
13-24 months	5	23.8
25-36 months	5	23.8
37-48 months	5	23.8
More than 48 months	2	9.5
Don't know	2	9.5
Total	21	100.0

3. Initiating factors:

	<u>Very important</u>		<u>Somewhat important</u>		<u>Not important</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Availability of funds	12	57.1	0	0.0	8	38.1	1	4.8
Public request	3	14.3	2	9.5	12	57.1	4	19.0
Police department request	12	57.1	2	9.5	4	19.0	3	14.3
Request from private group	6	28.6	3	14.3	10	47.6	2	9.5
Feasibility	2	9.5	10	47.6	5	23.8	4	19.0
Part of larger program	9	42.9	0	0.0	9	42.9	3	14.3
Success elsewhere	9	42.9	8	38.1	1	4.8	3	14.3
Other	6	28.6	0	0.0	13	61.9	2	9.5

*Note: In the following tabulations "No." refers to the number of projects responding as indicated, and "%" refers to the percent of responding projects. Percentages may not total 100.0 due to roundoff of individual elements.

4.1 Current funding sources:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	9	42.9	12	57.1	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	20	95.2	1	4.8
Other state agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	2	9.5	18	85.7	1	4.8
Police agency	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0
Civic organization	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Other	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0.0

4.2 Current source of materials:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0.0
Police agency	15	71.4	6	28.6	0	0.0
Civic organization	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0.0
Other	10	47.6	11	52.4	0	0.0

4.3 Current source of staff:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0.0
Police agency	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Civic organization	4	19.0	17	81.0	0	0.0
Other	6	28.6	15	71.4	0	0.0

4.4 Current source of facilities:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0.0
Police agency	18	85.7	3	14.3	0	0.0
Civic organization	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0.0
Other	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0.0

4.5 Current source of other services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Federal LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Federal non-LEAA	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
State Planning Agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other state agency	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
City agency	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Police agency	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Civic organization	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other	4	19.0	17	81.0	0	0.0

5.1 Part of a larger program:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Separate program	9	42.9
Part of larger scope program	12	57.1
Total	21	100.0

5.2 Elements of larger scope program:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Security surveys	8	66.7	4	33.3	0	0.0	9
Block watch	7	58.3	5	41.7	0	0.0	9
Citizen patrols	1	8.3	10	83.3	1	8.3	9
Other	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	9

6.1 O-I budget for 1974:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
No funds	5	23.8
\$1 - 500	1	4.8
\$501 - 1,000	1	4.8
\$1,001 - 2,000	0	0.0
\$2,001 - 5,000	2	9.5
\$5,001 - 10,000	1	4.8
\$10,001 - 25,000	2	9.5
More than \$25,000	3	14.3
Don't know	6	28.6
Total	21	100.0

6.2 Percent of budget from outside sources:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
None	9	42.9
0 - 10%	0	0.0
10 - 20%	0	0.0
20 - 30%	0	0.0
30 - 40%	0	0.0
40 - 50%	1	4.8
50 - 60%	0	0.0
60 - 70%	1	4.8
70 - 80%	2	9.5
80 - 90%	1	4.8
90 - 100%	0	0.0
All	3	14.3
Don't know	4	19.0
Total	21	100.0

7. Staff:

	<u>Full-time</u>		<u>Part-time</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	16	76.2	2	9.5
1	2	9.5	1	4.8
2	0	0.0	2	9.5
3	0	0.0	1	4.8
4	0	0.0	1	4.8
5	0	0.0	0	0.0
6 - 10	1	4.8	2	9.5
11 - 15	0	0.0	3	14.3
16 - 20	0	0.0	1	4.8
More than 20	1	4.8	5	23.8
Unknown	1	4.8	3	14.3
Total	21	100.0	21	100.0

8. Training relating to O-I:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	10	47.6
No	11	52.4
Total	21	100.0

9. Geographic target area:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
State	1	4.8
County	1	4.8
Part(s) of county	1	4.8
City	14	66.7
Neighborhoods	4	19.0
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	21	100.0

10.1 Are there specific target groups:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	11	52.4
No	10	47.6
Total	21	100.0

10.2 Target groups:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Special dwelling units	4	36.4	7	63.6	0	0.0	10
Special groups of people	1	9.1	10	90.9	0	0.0	10
Special blocks or streets	5	45.5	6	54.5	0	0.0	10
Businesses	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	10
Other	1	9.1	10	90.9	0	0.0	10

11.1 Percent participation*:

	No.	%
0 - 5	13	61.9
6 - 10	0	0.0
11 - 15	1	4.8
16 - 20	2	9.5
21 - 25	0	0.0
26 - 30	0	0.0
31 - 35	0	0.0
36 - 40	1	4.8
41 - 45	0	0.0
46 - 50	0	0.0
51 - 55	0	0.0
56 - 60	0	0.0
61 - 65	0	0.0
66 - 70	0	0.0
71 - 75	0	0.0
76 - 80	0	0.0
81 - 85	0	0.0
86 - 90	0	0.0
91 - 95	0	0.0
96 - 100	0	0.0
Unknown	4	19.0
Total	21	100.0

(Wichita, Kansas)

*Percent participation was calculated using the estimate of total participants obtained in the telephone survey, and the total number of housing units in the 1970 census.

11.4-7 Racial composition of participants:

<u>Percent of Participants</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Spanish</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	19.0	5	23.8
1 - 10	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0
11 - 20	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21 - 30	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
31 - 40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
41 - 50	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
51 - 60	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61 - 70	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
71 - 80	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
81 - 90	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
91 - 100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	<u>16</u>	<u>76.2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>76.2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>76.2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>76.2</u>
Total	21	100.0	21	100.0	21	100.0	21	100.0

11.8-11.10 Breakdown of participants by annual income:

<u>Percent of Participants</u>	<u>Less than \$5,000</u>		<u>\$5,000 - \$15,000</u>		<u>More than \$15,000</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1 - 10	1	4.8	0	0.0	2	9.5
11 - 20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21 - 30	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
31 - 40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
41 - 50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
51 - 60	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
61 - 70	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
71 - 80	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
81 - 90	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
91 - 100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	<u>19</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>90.5</u>
Total	21	100.0	21	100.0	21	100.0

12. Project objectives:

	Very important		Somewhat important		Not important		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burglary deterrence	18	85.7	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Return of property	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Apprehension	6	28.6	13	61.9	2	9.5	0	0.0
Conviction	7	33.3	8	38.1	4	19.0	2	9.5
Make fencing difficult	17	81.0	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PCR	13	61.9	7	33.3	1	4.8	0	0.0

Reason for burglary deterrence:

	Yes		No		Don't know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Risk of apprehension	14	66.7	7	33.3	0	0.0	0
Fencing difficulties	15	71.4	6	28.6	0	0.0	0
PCR	5	23.8	16	76.2	0	0.0	0
Other	5	23.8	16	76.2	0	0.0	0

13. Most important objective:

	No.	%
Burglary deterrence	15	71.4
Return of property	2	9.5
Apprehension	0	0.0
Conviction	0	0.0
Make fencing difficult	2	9.5
PCR	1	4.8
Other	1	4.8
Don't know	0	0.0
N/A	0	-
Total excl. N/A	21	100.0

14. Services and equipment provided:

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mass media publicity	18	85.7	3	14.3	0	0.0
Staff presentations to groups	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Engraving equipment	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Engraving services	11	52.4	10	47.6	0	0.0
Printed materials for participants	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

15. Mass media methods:

	<u>Often</u>		<u>Sometimes</u>		<u>Rarely</u>		<u>Not at all</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Newspapers	8	44.4	6	33.3	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Radio	8	44.4	4	22.2	3	16.7	3	16.7	0	0.0	3
Television	5	27.8	5	27.8	5	27.8	3	16.7	0	0.0	3
Other	6	33.3	3	16.7	0	0.0	9	50.0	0	0.0	3

16. Materials provided:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Window decals	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0
Informational pamphlets	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Written instructions	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Property lists	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0
Other	7	33.3	14	66.7	0	0.0

17.1 Solicitation for engraving services:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	8	72.7
No	2	18.2
Don't know	1	9.1
N/A	10	-
Total excl. N/A	11	100.0

17.2 Who provides the services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Paid project staff	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	13
Volunteer project staff	4	50.0	4	50.0	0	0.0	13
Non-project staff	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0	13

17.3 Mechanism for offering services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Door-to-door	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	13
Telephone	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	13
Group presentations	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.0	13
Other	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	13

18. How does participant obtain engraving services:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Engrave his own property	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Request engraving services	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10

Who performs the engraving:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Paid project staff	9	81.8	2	18.2	0	0.0	10
Volunteer project staff	4	36.4	7	63.6	0	0.0	10
Non-project staff	3	27.3	8	72.7	0	0.0	10

19. <u>Can the participant:</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Request delivery of pen	12	57.1	9	42.9	0	0.0
Borrow pen from distribution site	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0

19.3 <u>Distribution sites:</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Police station(s)	17	85.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	1
Library	5	25.0	15	75.0	0	0.0	1
Firehouse(s)	5	25.0	15	75.0	0	0.0	1
Civic organization(s)	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	1
Insurance company	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0	1
Community center(s)	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	1
City Hall	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0	1
Other	8	40.0	12	60.0	0	0.0	1

20.1 <u>Pens available for purchase:</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	Yes	20
No	1	4.8
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	21	100.0

20.2 <u>From whom:</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Project	1	5.0	19	95.0	0	0.0	1
Other	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

21. <u>Method of recording the number of participants:</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Record of pen usage	6	28.6	15	71.4	0	0.0
Required registration	6	28.6	15	71.4	0	0.0
Voluntary registration	7	33.3	14	66.7	0	0.0
Engraving by staff	6	28.6	15	71.4	0	0.0
Other	4	19.0	17	81.0	0	0.0

22. <u>Identifying number recommended:</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Driver's license	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0
Social security	8	38.1	13	61.9	0	0.0
Name	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Address	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
NCIC prefixed	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
None recommended	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Number assigned	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Other	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0.0

23.1 Registration of number required:

	No.	%
Yes	6	28.6
Voluntary	9	42.9
No	6	28.6
Don't know	0	0.0
Total	21	100.0

23.2 With whom:

	Yes		No		Don't know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Project	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	6
Police	1	6.7	14	93.3	0	0.0	6
Other	0	0.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	6

24. Method used to trace ownership:

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Registration list	10	47.6	11	52.4	0	0.0
List maintained by other agencies	15	71.4	6	28.6	0	0.0
Number reported by victim	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0.0
Cannot trace	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0

25. Participant data recorded:

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Name	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Address	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0
Type of dwelling	1	4.8	20	95.2	0	0.0
Date joined	13	61.9	8	38.1	0	0.0
Identifying number	14	66.7	7	33.3	0	0.0
Property lists	4	19.0	17	81.0	0	0.0
Other	12	57.1	9	42.9	0	0.0

26. Computerized participant data:

	Yes		No		Don't know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Name	6	31.6	12	63.2	1	5.3	2
Address	6	31.6	12	63.2	1	5.3	2
Type of dwelling	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Date joined	2	15.4	10	76.9	1	7.7	8
Identifying number	6	42.9	7	50.0	1	7.1	7
Property lists	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	17
Other	4	33.3	8	66.7	0	0.0	9

27. Records kept on burglary rate:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Target area before O-I	15	71.4	5	23.8	1	4.8
Target area after O-I	15	71.4	5	23.8	1	4.8
Participants before joining	5	23.8	14	66.7	2	9.5
Participants after joining	9	42.9	10	47.6	2	9.5
Non-participants before O-I	4	19.0	15	71.4	2	9.5
Non-participants after O-I	5	23.8	14	66.7	2	9.5
Peripheral areas	4	19.0	14	66.7	3	14.3

28. Records kept on publicity:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Printed media articles	13	61.9	5	23.8	3	14.3
Printed media releases	10	47.6	7	33.3	4	19.0
Electronic media scripts	5	23.8	11	52.4	5	23.8
Log of electronic media presentations	3	14.3	13	61.9	5	23.8
Log of staff presentations	9	42.9	9	42.9	3	14.3
Other	0	0.0	17	81.0	4	19.0

29. Records kept on amount of property stolen:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Participants' marked property	7	33.3	10	47.6	4	19.0
Participants' unmarked property	3	14.3	13	61.9	5	23.8
Non-participants' property	4	19.0	13	61.9	4	19.0
Property of citizens in peripheral areas	2	9.5	15	71.4	4	19.0

30. Problems and Assets:

	Great Problem		Somewhat Problem		Neither		Somewhat Asset		Great Asset		Don't Know		N/A
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Funding	4	19.0	2	9.5	5	23.8	5	23.8	5	23.8	0	0.0	0
Mass media	2	10.5	2	10.5	5	26.3	4	21.1	6	31.6	0	0.0	2
Pen supply	4	19.0	3	14.3	8	38.1	5	23.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0
Other materials	2	9.5	3	14.3	10	47.6	5	23.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0
Personnel	3	15.0	5	25.0	6	30.0	4	20.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	1
Training	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	18.2	3	27.3	5	45.5	0	0.0	10
Police cooperation	0	0.0	2	9.5	6	28.6	7	33.3	6	28.6	0	0.0	0
Other agency cooperation	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	11.8	5	29.4	9	52.9	0	0.0	4
Public support	2	9.5	1	4.8	5	23.8	5	23.8	8	38.1	0	0.0	0
Other	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19

30.11 Most important contributing factors:

	<u>Toward success</u>		<u>Toward hindering success</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Funding	5	23.8	4	19.0
Mass media	3	14.3	3	14.3
Pen supply	0	0.0	3	14.3
Other material	0	0.0	1	4.8
Personnel	1	4.8	6	28.6
Training	1	4.8	0	0.0
Police cooperation	3	14.3	0	0.0
Other cooperation	2	9.5	0	0.0
Public support	3	14.3	2	9.5
None	2	9.5	1	4.8
Other	0	0.0	1	4.8
Don't know	1	4.8	0	0.0
N/A	0	-	0	-
Total excl. N/A	21	100.0	21	100.0

31. Success:

	<u>Very successful</u>		<u>Somewhat successful</u>		<u>Not successful</u>		<u>Don't know</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Burglary deterrence	15	71.4	3	14.3	1	4.8	2	9.5
Return of property	2	9.5	8	38.1	1	4.8	10	47.6
Apprehension	1	4.8	7	33.3	2	9.5	11	52.4
Conviction	1	4.8	5	23.8	3	14.3	12	57.1
Make fencing difficult	10	47.6	5	23.8	1	4.8	5	23.8
PCR	11	52.4	9	42.9	0	0.0	1	4.8

Reason for burglary deterrence:

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Don't know</u>		<u>N/A</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>
Risk of apprehension	12	66.7	5	27.8	1	5.6	3
Fencing difficulties	13	72.2	4	22.2	1	5.6	3
PCR	6	33.3	11	61.1	1	5.6	3
Other	4	22.2	13	72.2	1	5.6	3

APPENDIX E

INDEX TO PAIRS OF RESPONSES CROSS-TABULATED AS
PART OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

Table E-1

CROSS-TABULATED VARIABLES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT

	Length of operation		Funding level		Target Area	Problems/assets - funding	Problems/assets - mass media	Problems/assets - public support	Problems/assets - other	Percent participation
Region										X
Urbanization										X
Target area						X	X	X	X	
Use of group presentations		X								X
Use of mass media publicity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Newspapers										X
Radio										X
Television										X
Other mass media										X
Number of media methods used	X	X								X
Problems/assets - mass media		X								
Percent participation	X	X								

Table E-2

CROSS-TABULATED VARIABLES RELATED TO DISTRIBUTION AND ENROLLMENT

	Separate program	Use of distribution sites	Police stations	Libraries	Fire stations	Civic organizations	Insurance companies	Community centers	City hall	Other distribution sites	Number of distribution sites	Provision of engraving services	Solicitation for engraving services	Door-to-door solicitation	Solicitation via group presentations	Other solicitation
Full-time staff											X					
Part-time staff											X					
Funding level											X					
Percent participation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Problems/assets - funding											X					
Problems/assets - pen supply											X					
Problems/assets - personnel											X					
Problems/assets - public support											X	X	X	X	X	X
Problems/assets - other											X					

Table E-3

CROSS-TABULATED VARIABLES RELATED TO
BURGLARY DETERRENCE

	Agency	Length of operation	Percent participation	Separate program	Security surveys	Block Watch	Citizen patrols	Other prevention programs	Use of window decals	Provision of engraving services	Success - burglary deterrence	Success - apprehension	Success - conviction	Success - fencing difficult	Success - PCR
Region											X	X	X	X	X
Urbanization											X	X	X	X	X
Funding level											X	X	X	X	X
Use of mass media publicity											X	X	X	X	X
Objective - burglary deterrence	X									X	X				
Objective - apprehension	X									X		X			
Objective - conviction	X									X			X		
Objective - fencing difficult	X									X				X	
Objective - PCR	X									X					X
Success - burglary deterrence		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Success - apprehension		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Success - conviction		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Success - fencing difficult		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Success - PCR		X	X	X											

Table E-4

CROSS-TABULATED VARIABLES RELATED TO
PROPERTY RECOVERY

	Region	Urbanization	Agency	Funding level	Length of operation	Percent participation	Use of mass media publicity	Separate program	Use of property lists	Property lists kept by project	Record of numbers used	Number used - social security	Objective - return of property	Success - burglary deterrence	Success - return of property
Objective - return of property			X												
Success - return of property	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Number used - driver's license			X									X	X	X	
Number used - social security			X									X	X	X	
Number used - name			X									X	X	X	
Number used - address			X									X	X	X	
Number used - NCIC prefix			X									X	X	X	
Number used - none recommended			X									X	X	X	
Number used - assigned			X									X	X	X	
Number used - other			X									X	X	X	
Tracing method - registration list			X									X	X	X	
Tracing method - other agencies			X								X	X	X	X	
Tracing method - burglary report			X									X	X	X	
Tracing method - cannot trace			X									X	X	X	
Tracing method - other			X									X	X	X	

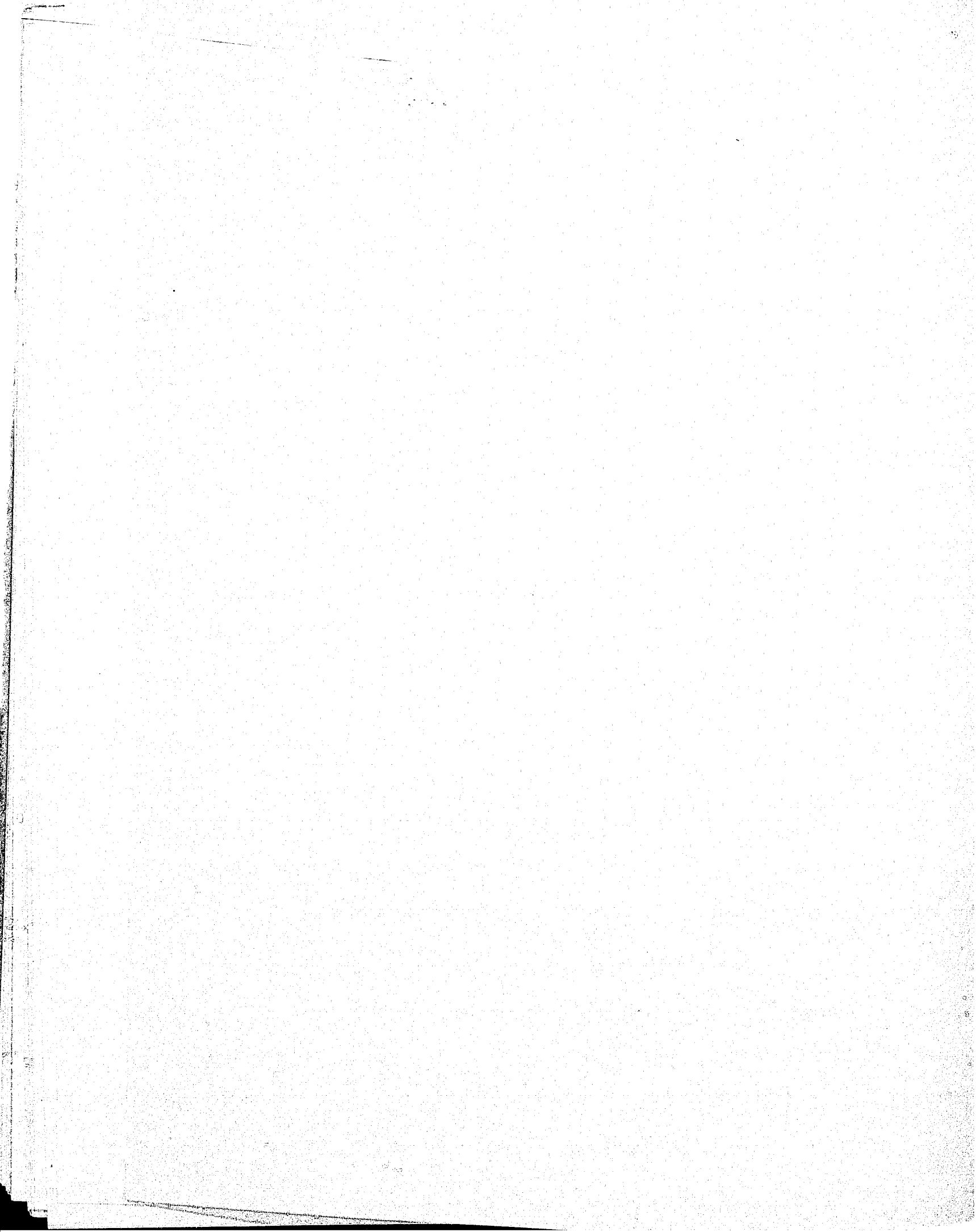
Table E-5

MISCELLANEOUS CROSS-TABULATED VARIABLES

	Agency	Length of operation	Objective - burglary deterrence	Objective - return of property	Objective - apprehension	Objective - conviction	Objective - fencing	Objective - PCR	Percent participation	Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Spanish	Percent Other	Percent low income	Percent middle income	Percent high income
Region		X														
Target area	X								X							
Full-time staff									X							
Part-time staff									X							
Percent participation										X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Initiating factors - funding	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - public	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - police	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - private	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - feasibility	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - part of larger program	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - success elsewhere	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Initiating factors - other	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

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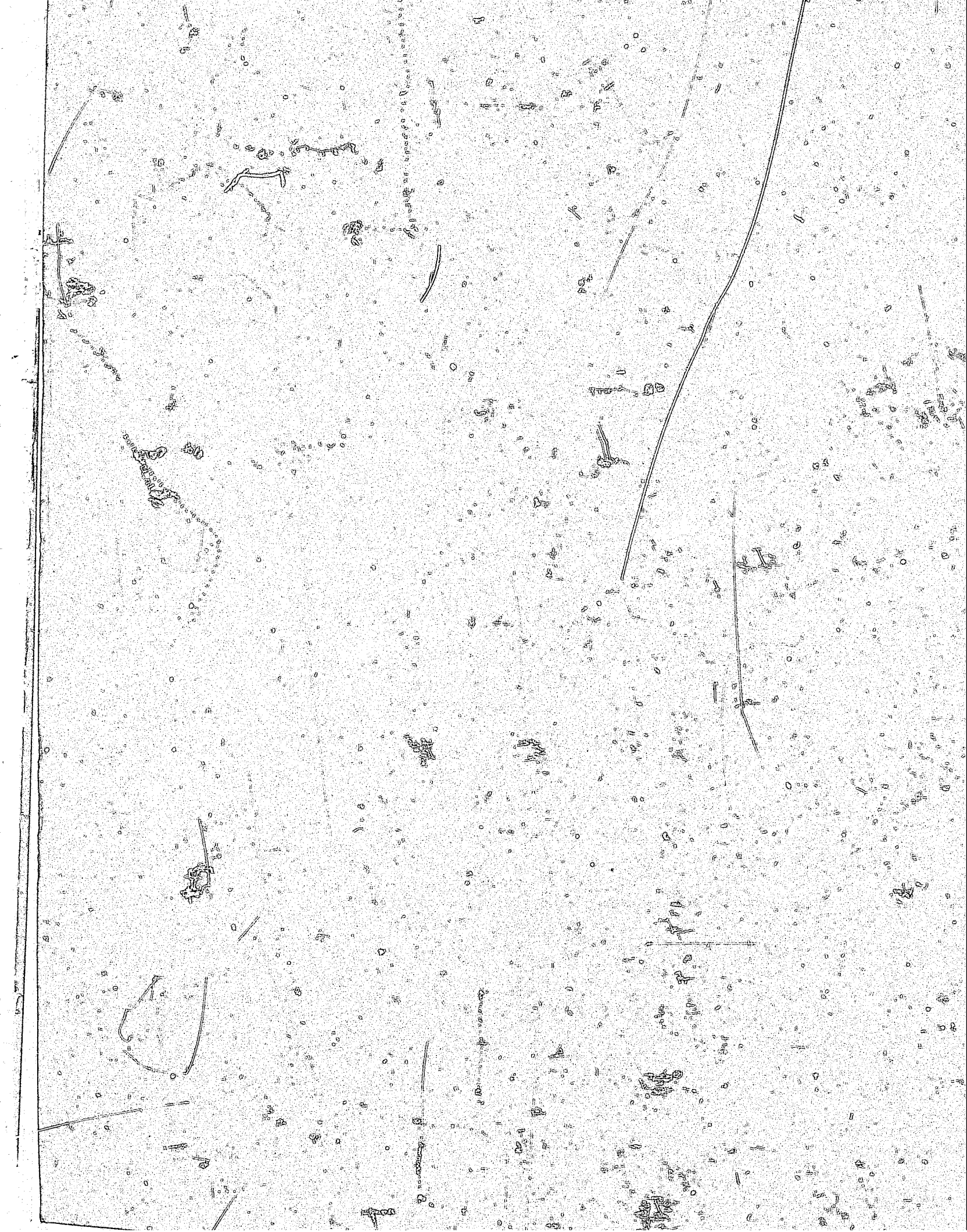




**THE
INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC
PROGRAM
ANALYSIS**

**A FIELD SURVEY OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION
PROJECTS:
METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS**

**PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION**



ABSTRACT

This report describes the design, implementation, and results of a field survey of 18 Operation Identification projects. The survey was conducted by the Institute for Public Program Analysis during February and March of 1975 as part of the Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The field survey was designed to complement and expand upon the results of the other activities of the Phase I study.

Chapter I contains information about the design and implementation of the field survey, including a discussion of survey objectives and the general project environments within which the survey was implemented. Topics covered include the criteria for selecting project sites to be visited, the design and content of the survey instruments, and the procedures used for field implementation.

Chapter II presents the major findings of the field survey. Topics covered include differences found between the Phase I telephone and field surveys, observations about the organizational and community environments in which O-I programs operate, findings about each of the major O-I project components (i.e., recruitment and enrollment of participants, burglary deterrence, and property recovery), and presentation of interviewee comments about the future of O-I.

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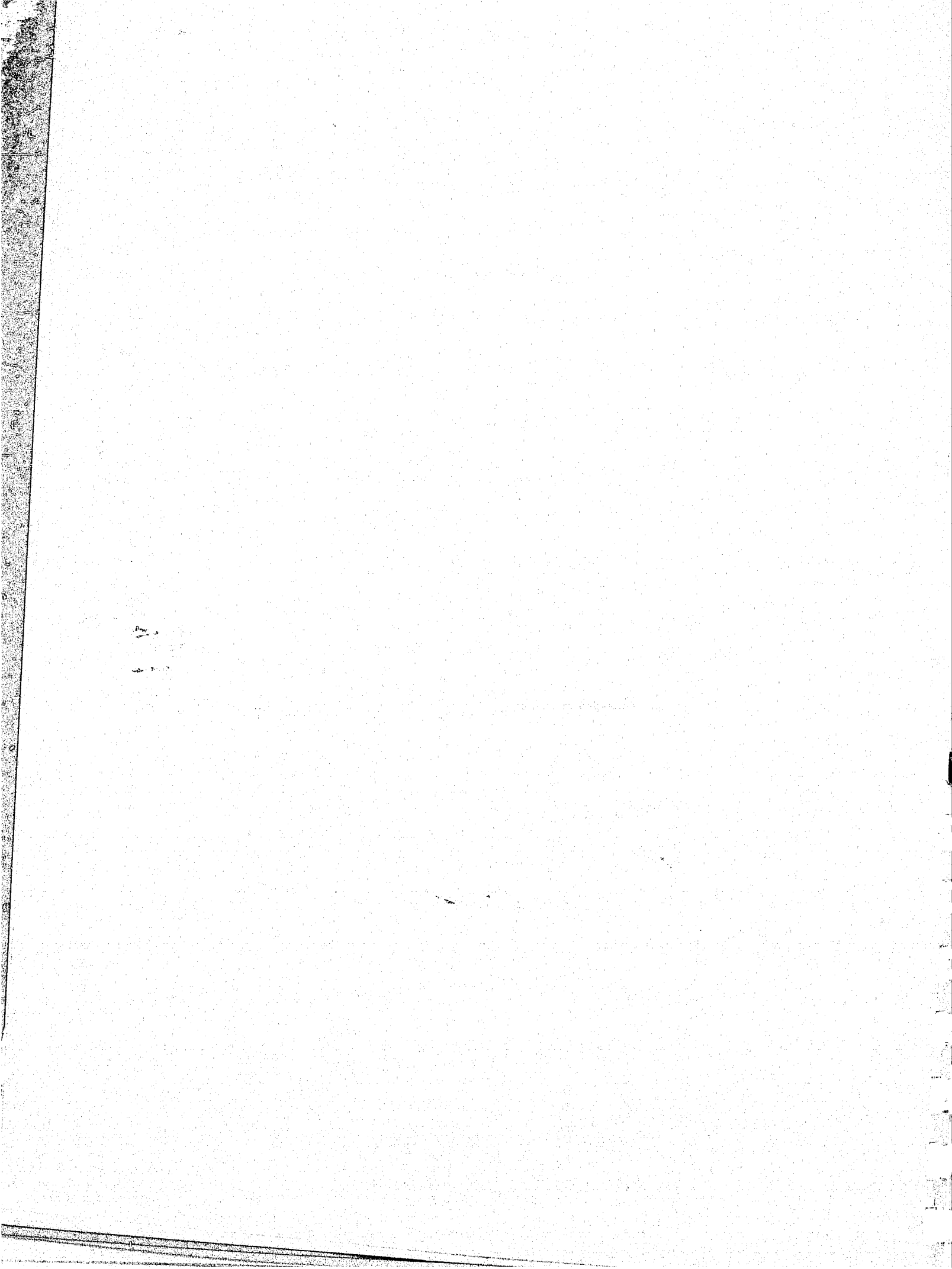
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CHAPTER I. FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Introduction

A major task of the Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification was field visits to 18 active projects. This field survey was intended to complement and amplify the other research activities of the project. These included a census of project locations throughout the country, contact with the major manufacturers of engraving equipment, input from other evaluators of property marking programs, an extensive review of O-I literature, and a telephone survey of 99 active projects (hereafter referred to as the Telephone Survey).

Through personal contact in the field with representatives of a sample of those projects contacted in the telephone survey, it was possible to validate the tentative project descriptions developed by the previous research efforts indicated above. Direct contact enabled the development of a more subjective view of the milieu in which projects operate and also provided a means of contrasting project goals with actual project implementation in the field.

The field survey was not intended to produce new evaluative information on the projects visited. It was instead to gather information about the actual interventions (project activities) that were being implemented by each project and to determine the outcomes of those interventions if possible. Descriptive materials, evaluation studies, progress reports,

and performance data were collected as available from existing project files.

The remainder of this paper describes the implementation of the Operation Identification Field Survey. Included are a discussion of the selection of the sites visited, the design and nature of the instruments used, the manner in which the visits were actually conducted, and the major findings of the survey.

B. Site Selection Methodology

The projects included in the field survey were selected from the projects contacted during the telephone survey of 99 projects throughout the country. Of these 99 projects, 21 were "special cases" which were included because of their urban location, extensive funding, or evaluation design. The balance of the projects contacted by telephone were randomly selected by geographical area and degree of urbanization (see "A Telephone Survey of Operation Identification Projects: Methodology and Results"). The telephone survey results were used to select the field survey sites.

1. Primary Selection Criteria

Evaluation Effort. The principal criterion for selecting projects to be visited was the existence of a "good" project evaluation, based upon the judgment of the telephone survey interviewer. This criterion was decided upon because of the need to collect existing information on the outcomes and effectiveness of individual O-I projects, and also to utilize the experience of O-I project evaluators in the field. These

field survey results would become part of the information utilized at the end of the Phase I study to design single-project model evaluations and to recommend important areas for Phase II follow-on work. One difficulty with this selection criterion was that some of the evaluations described during telephone interviews were later found not to be as useful as they had initially seemed. Thirteen of the projects included in the telephone survey met this criterion as indicated by the answers to Question 35.2. The thirteen projects are listed in Appendix A, Table 1.

Best Data Base. The other major criterion for the selection of sites to visit was the presence of a "good" data base upon which a project evaluation could be based. Questions within the telephone survey explored the existence and extent of project data on participant and non-participant burglary rates (Q.27), on the amounts of marked and unmarked property stolen and recovered (Q.29), and on the amount and kinds of promotional efforts (Q.28). Information was obtained about 17 individual data items. The 23 projects collecting the most data are listed in Appendix A, Table 2. Those projects with the most evaluative data were selected in order to assess the most promising projects for Phase II evaluations. It was also decided that to maximize the gain from a limited number of short site visits, it would be most fruitful to visit those projects which could document important outcomes. As with the evaluation criteria, however, telephone survey claims about the amount of data being collected unfortunately did not

always insure the data were in the project's files or in a usable form.

2. Secondary Selection Criteria

The secondary selection criteria were originally intended to be used as a means of narrowing down the list of those projects which satisfied both of the primary criteria. In practice, however, the secondary criteria were needed to suggest additional projects to visit, since only 11 projects were found that met both primary criteria.

Computerized Project Data. An automated crime data base can greatly facilitate the evaluation of large O-I projects particularly in urban areas. As an example, computation of the burglary rates for O-I participants before and after they join a project can be an impossible task unless machine processing can be used. For this reason, a listing was made of all projects which indicated, in response to telephone survey question number 26, that they had computerized at least a portion of their project records (e.g., participants' names and addresses, dwelling types, dates of enrollment, and identification numbers used). The 11 projects meeting this criterion are listed in Appendix A, Table 3.

Number of Participants. The total number of O-I participants is one measure or indication of project success. A listing was made of the 20 projects claiming the most participants (telephone survey question number 11.1). These 20 projects are contained in Appendix A, Table 4. A major difficulty with this criterion, discovered during the site visits,

was the reliability of the telephone survey responses. The telephone answers frequently included both verified and estimated participant totals. Also, the size of the project serves to bias this criterion in favor of large urban projects.

Percentage of Participation. This criterion was included primarily to overcome the bias toward large urban projects identified in the previous criteria. The percentage of participation within a target area can also be used as a measure of project success. A listing of the 20 telephone survey projects which reported the greatest percentages of participation are listed in Appendix A, Table 5. One problem with this criterion is that it does not include those projects having target areas which are limited to only portions of a city or county area. These projects were excluded since the number of households within the special target area could not be obtained.

Burglary Reduction. Since burglary reduction is the most publicized benefit of O-I, projects claiming success in this area were also considered for site visits. A selected list of the projects which claimed to have experienced a reduction in burglary because of Operation Identification is contained in Appendix A, Table 6. It should be noted, of course, that one difficulty with the use of this criterion was the fact that the only source of information about the extent of burglary reduction within each community was the response by each person interviewed to only one question. No other questions within the telephone survey attempted to establish the validity of

claimed project success in reducing burglary.

Self Rating of Success. In the telephone survey, interviewees were asked to rate the degree of their project's success in meeting six O-I objectives: deterring burglary, increasing the return of stolen property, increasing the apprehensions of burglars, increasing the convictions of burglars, making stolen items more difficult to fence, and improving police-community relations. It was decided that those projects claiming to be "very successful" in three or more of these areas would be considered as potential sites for the field survey. The 31 projects which met this criterion are listed in Appendix A, Table 7. Again, the problem with this criterion was that it was based solely upon the responses of the telephone survey interviewees.

Interviewer Rating. At the completion of each telephone survey interview, the interviewer indicated whether the project would be a good site to visit. This rating was included as a selection criterion for the field survey sites in order to capture the subjective reactions of the interviewers, and also to identify those projects which had special or unusual features. The 30 projects which were identified as "good" potential site visits are listed in Appendix A, Table 8.

3. O-I Projects Selected for the Field Survey

Eleven projects met both of the primary selection criteria (evaluation effort and data base) and were included in the field survey. It had been hoped that a much larger

number of projects would have evaluations and good data bases and that the secondary criteria would be used to narrow the possible choice of sites. Instead, the secondary criteria were used as guides to identify additional sites to visit from among those projects which met only one of the primary criterion. Three of the eight projects meeting only one primary criteria were selected, and all of these met at least three of the secondary criteria (see Table 1-1).

In addition, four special projects were selected. New York was selected for the uniqueness of that metropolitan area and also because it had the eighth largest number of participants (among the 99 surveyed projects). Detroit was selected for its computerized participant data base and its extensive use of door-to-door recruitment methods; it ranked 5th in terms of total participants. Albuquerque had the 10th largest number of participants. University City, Missouri (a suburb of St. Louis) was selected for use as a pre-test site. It was not included in the telephone survey and as a result does not appear in the tabulations of the projects meeting the field survey selection criteria.

Although the field survey was originally planned to include 20 projects, only 18 were actually visited. Primary reasons for this reduction were first that the telephone survey took longer than originally anticipated, reducing the number of weeks available for the field survey; and second, that the 18 sites selected included all of the most promising projects that could be identified (i.e., the inclusion of two

Table 1-1

FIELD SURVEY PROJECTS AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Project Locations	Good Eval.	Data Base	Computer Data	Selection Criteria*				"Good" Visit	Total Criteria Met
				# of Partic.	% of Partic.	Burg. Red.	Self Rating		
1. Abilene, Tex.	x	x				x	x	x	5
2. Albuquerque, N. M.			x	x		x	x	x	5
3. Cincinnati, Ohio		x		x	x	x		x	5
4. Columbus, Ohio	x	x						x	3
5. Denver, Colo.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	7
6. Detroit, Mich.			x	x		x		x	4
7. Indianapolis, Ind.	x	x		x		x		x	5
8. Kirkland, Wash.	x	x						x	3
9. New York, N. Y.				x		x	x	x	4
10. Phoenix, Ariz.	x			x	x	x		x	5
11. St. Louis, Mo.	x	x	x	x	x			x	6
12. St. Louis Co., Mo.	x	x		x				x	4
13. St. Petersburg, Fla.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8
14. San Jose, Calif.	x	x				x		x	4
15. Seattle, Wash.	x	x	x			x		x	5
16. Wichita, Kan.		x		x	x	x	x	x	6
17. Wyoming, Mich.	x	x				x		x	4
18. University City, Mo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Projects:	12	13	5	11	6	13	6	17	

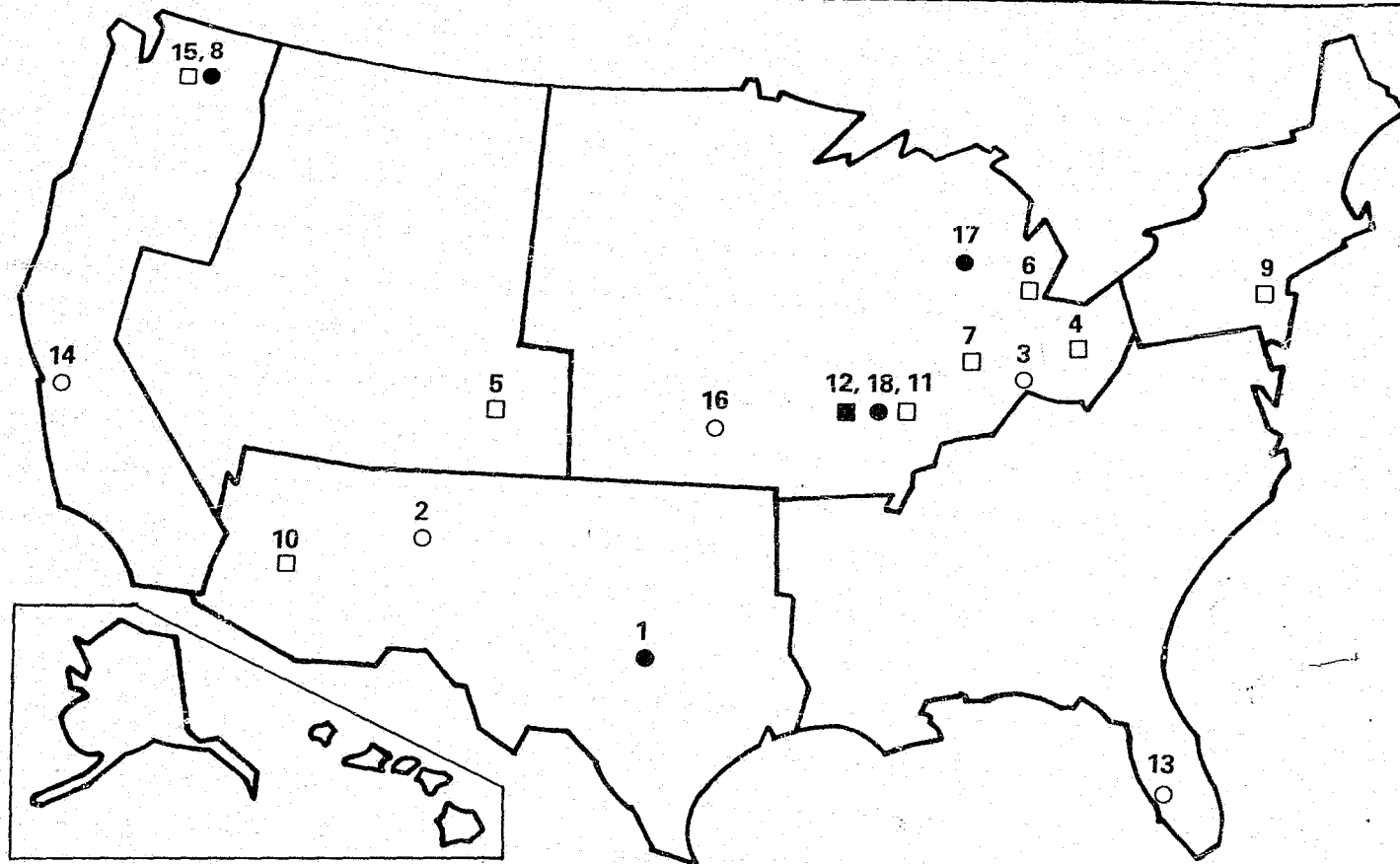
* - x indicates that project met criteria.

additional sites would have yielded relatively little information for the effort required).

The 18 projects selected and visited are listed in Table 1-1, including an indication of the specific selection criteria met by each. It is readily apparent from Table 1-1 that with these 18 projects, a substantial number of sites were visited that satisfied each of the criteria discussed above. The geographical distribution of the project sites is shown in Figure 1-1.

C. Design and Content of Field Survey Instruments

The format and content of the field survey instruments were designed to meet the goals of the field site visits identified in the Introduction. Interviews were to be conducted with project personnel, both civilian and law enforcement, involved in O-I project implementations, and law enforcement personnel who would be most familiar with the processes and individuals influenced by a successful O-I project, such as property officers, burglary detectives, and prosecutors. It was decided that these interviews should be as open-ended as possible to allow for the maximum latitude of responses from the interviewees. The instruments would primarily serve as organizing and recording devices for the interviewer, providing him with overall topic structures, suggested questions within each topic, and writing space for recording important responses. Also included were questions and instructions relating to specific types of "flow diagrams" designed to synthesize and illustrate the links between project activities



□ LARGE URBAN PROJECTS
(N=8)

○ SMALL/INTERMEDIATE URBAN PROJECTS
(N=5)

● SUBURBAN/RURAL PROJECTS
(N=4)

■ COUNTY PROJECT
(N=1)

(For definition of geographic regions and urbanization scale, see "A Telephone Survey of Operation Identification Projects: Methodology and Results.")

Figure 1 - 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD SURVEY SITES

and project outcomes.

A preliminary draft of the field survey instruments and supportive materials was completed during December 1974. The supplementary materials included outlines of tasks to be performed during each phase of a complete survey (i.e., pre-visit preparation, site visit activities, and post-visit analyses). Pre-visit materials to be completed included a project profile listing the major characteristics of the project to be visited, a form for listing the people to be seen and specific questions to be answered, a form for recording travel reservations, and a sample confirmation of appointment letter. The survey instruments used during each site visit consisted of topical listings of questions to be asked. (The instruments were intentionally expansive and inclusive to allow the interviewer to choose topics and questions most appropriate to the local site). The post-visit outline was a guide to be used for preparing a site visit narrative.

A preliminary draft of the instruments was submitted to the following persons for review and comment:

- o Lois Mock, project monitor, National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
- o David Baker, formerly with the Center for Research in Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Mr. Baker was a research associate on Hans Mattick's 1974 evaluation study of O-I projects for the Illinois SPA.
- o Katryna Regan, Urban Institute. Ms. Regan performed several field visits in 1974 in connection with the

Urban Institute's study of burglary prevention programs.

- o Grant Buby, Governmental Research Institute, St. Louis.

- o Chief Everett Holladay, former police chief for Monterey Park, California.

Comments from the reviewers identified above and preliminary results from the telephone survey were used to modify the field survey instruments. The interview forms were separated into seven topic areas: recruitment of participants, distribution of materials and enrollment of participants, burglary deterrence, apprehension and conviction of burglars, property recovery, evaluation, and general comments. Specific questions to be asked, information to be requested in each topic area, and supportive materials were also refined.

This revised draft was then used for three site visits within the St. Louis area (St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and University City). Some minor changes and improvements were made to the instruments following these three visits. Copies of the finalized version of all of the field survey instruments and supportive materials are presented in Appendix B.

D. Field Survey Implementation

Since all of the field survey visits were scheduled for completion within a six week period, there was little advance time for setting up appointments. The person interviewed during the telephone survey was re-contacted by telephone a week to 10 days before the anticipated visit to arrange

a tentative appointment date. A confirmation letter was sent once travel reservations had been made. Details on the manner in which the appointments were made and confirmed are presented in the pre-visit materials in Appendix B.

Appointments with persons other than project staff members often could not be confirmed prior to arrival. The primary local contact person was asked to arrange these meetings as best he could. The interviews were usually conducted during normal business hours, but several evening meetings were arranged in order to attend group meetings. The interview settings varied from private offices and command rooms to patrol cars, interrogation rooms, and city streets. This variety of settings often allowed first-hand observation of project and police activities, but also meant that interviews were frequently interrupted or conducted "on the run" when note-taking was next to impossible.

People in a variety of positions were interviewed, not all directly involved in the operation of an O-I project. During the course of the 18 field visits, interviews were conducted with a total of 88 persons. These included:

- o 34 police officers directly connected with O-I projects (11 had ranks of lieutenant or above);
- o 26 civilians directly connected with O-I projects (11 civilian police employees, 3 local insurance association officers, and 12 other paid staff members or volunteers);
- o 7 police property officers (two had ranks of lieutenant or above);
- o 8 police officers involved in criminal investigations (2 had ranks of lieutenant or above);

- o 8 police and civilian personnel involved in project evaluations or police planning and research;
- o 2 prosecuting attorneys;
- o 2 administrative assistants to police chiefs; and
- o 1 city manager.

In addition, two police officers were accompanied during door-to-door recruitment efforts, two films and one slide presentation were viewed, one presentation in a private home was attended, and the tracing of an out-of-state identification number through the NCIC system was witnessed.

CHAPTER II. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE FIELD SURVEY

A. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the major findings obtained from the field survey of 18 Operation Identification projects conducted in February and March of 1975. These findings include both detailed information obtained about individual project operations and additional collective information acquired about the characteristics of Operation Identification as a burglary reduction program. The general information obtained from these site visits was used to further verify preliminary observations about Operation Identification that had been identified from an earlier review of available O-I literature and a telephone survey of 99 projects (see "Operation Identification: A Review of General Knowledge and Past Findings" and "A Telephone Survey of Operation Identification Projects: Methodology and Results").

Detailed descriptions of the individual projects that were visited are not included in this report, but have been delivered to NILECJ under separate cover. The examples cited in this chapter are used for illustration purposes only, and are not intended to represent a complete survey of projects which fit a particular description.

It should also be noted that the O-I projects visited during this field survey were not selected as representative projects, but rather were selected for the specific reasons outlined in the preceding chapter. Although these projects

have many characteristics in common with each other and with other O-I projects throughout the country, they were each selected because of unusual project features or results.

The discussion of the field survey findings is organized into several topical areas. Initially a brief discussion is presented of the differences that were found between the results of the telephone and field surveys conducted for this Phase I Evaluation study. This is followed by observations regarding the organizational and community environment in which O-I programs operate. The most detailed presentation is devoted to findings about the methods, problems, and operational assumptions of the major O-I project components (i.e., recruitment and enrollment of participants, burglary deterrence, and property recovery). In the final section, some of the more interesting comments obtained from O-I project staff members about the future of Operation Identification are presented.

B. Telephone and Field Survey Differences

The telephone survey of 99 O-I projects was completed by the Institute for Public Program Analysis approximately six weeks before the initiation of the field survey. The telephone survey instrument contained questions which required interviewees to respond either with specific information or to select a response from a limited set of alternative answers. The field survey instruments, on the other hand, contained both open-ended and directed questions; and, as expected, there was considerably more opportunity for informal discussions with project staff members. Whereas the telephone survey focused

upon the acquisition of an accurate description of current project characteristics, the field survey was more broadly designed to collect project information from both field observations of current activities and discussions of past experiences with O-I staff personnel. The greater scope of the field survey was particularly useful in the development of a perspective on how the O-I projects that were visited were changing with age. These maturation effects are discussed in greater detail below.

One purpose of the field survey was to verify in person the information that had been collected about each project from the telephone survey. For the most part, the telephone survey results were found to be accurate. However, some differences between the results of the two surveys were found. For instance, the relative importance of various project objectives as observed during the site visits often varied from what had been stated in the telephone survey. This result may have occurred because of the greater variety of persons interviewed during each field site visit.

There were also several instances of significant differences in the quantitative data obtained with the two surveys. Some projects that were visited had no means of documenting the high participation levels that had been indicated in the telephone survey. A few projects that had indicated substantial participation levels had based their responses upon the number of persons contacted by the project and, in reality only a small proportion of those persons had actually

joined the O-I project. (This type of discrepancy was probably due in part to an inadequate definition of "O-I participation.") The field survey also revealed that some projects were spending more money than had been originally indicated in the telephone survey. Since few of the implementing agencies visited had a full-time staff or a separate budget for the O-I project, it was often difficult for the project staff to accurately determine the amount of resources expended for O-I activities.

The field survey also revealed that many of the projects visited were not maintaining the kinds or amounts of records that had been indicated in the telephone survey. Many projects which claimed that they were keeping data on burglary and property recovery rates were, in some instances, presuming that such data was being kept by other agencies (usually the police department). The site visits revealed that this presumption was not always valid. Also some projects that were collecting participant information had not been able to assemble the data into any usable form because of the limited manpower available to the project.

As indicated above, the field survey was designed to enhance the basic information that had been collected from the telephone survey. This objective was most notably achieved in the discovery of some previously unidentified project recruitment methods, and also in the collection of valuable information on the background and development of individual O-I projects. These findings are discussed below.

C. The Organizational Environment for O-I Projects

The field survey made clear that the organizational characteristics of the implementing agency can have a considerable effect upon the implementation and development of an O-I project. The location of the project within the organizational structure of the agency, the type of leadership, the amount of resources available, and the unstated organizational objectives for the implementation of the project (e.g., increased manpower for a PCR unit) all can have a significant impact upon the effectiveness of the project. In Detroit, for instance, the O-I project was initiated within the PCR Bureau and received considerable help from the Community Service Officer (CSO) Program. When the CSO Program ended with the expiration of federal funding, the PCR Bureau was decentralized by assigning one PCR officer to each precinct and making him directly responsible to the precinct commander. As a result of this decentralization, there was no longer any central coordination for the O-I program and the project lost much of its initial vigor.

Other organizational difficulties were also identified. In Denver, the O-I project has struggled with a considerable communications gap between the O-I civilian staff and the command structure of the Denver Police Department. This communication gap was due in part to the lack of adequate involvement of the police commanders in initial project planning. Some projects, however, have benefited from cooperative efforts involving both the local police department, and civic and business

groups. Insurance associations have been instrumental in the implementation of O-I programs in Albuquerque, Wichita, Cincinnati, and many other communities. In St. Louis, a significant number of participants have been recruited for an O-I project run jointly by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and the St. Louis Women's Crusade Against Crime, a private volunteer organization. Such partnership arrangements, however, may experience problems with the coordination of project activities and the maintenance of accurate records. St. Petersburg and Seattle have each established new crime prevention offices, administratively removed from the police department, to implement O-I and other crime prevention programs. Both of these projects have been characterized by a strong emphasis on the formation of citizen participation groups.

The reasons for the implementation of an O-I project and its importance to the implementing agency may also affect project success. Most of the projects visited emphasized the burglary deterrence value of O-I; but also highly valued by some agencies was the use of O-I as a mechanism with which to mobilize citizens to protect themselves with a variety of crime prevention techniques. (In several of the cities visited, O-I was only one project within a larger crime prevention program.) Several of the implementing police agencies visited also emphasized the community relations benefits of the project.

The amounts and kinds of training provided to the O-I project staff represents one indicator of the importance of the project within the structure of the implementing agency.

The field survey indicated that O-I was not a highly valued project as evidenced by the fact that most of the agencies visited provided little or no training for the staff and most required little or no specialized prior experience. Some exceptions were found. In New York City, for example, all precinct crime prevention officers are given a three-week training course with special emphasis on public speaking. Project volunteers in Seattle receive four to eight hours of training plus some on-the-job experience; and in Abilene, crime prevention officers attend a two-week course at the Texas Crime Prevention Institute at Southwest Texas State University.

D. The Community Environment for O-I Projects

Although the task of recruiting O-I participants was never described as easy by any O-I project, the amount of effort required by the projects to generate various levels of citizen response was found to vary considerably from community to community. Seattle reported very poor citizen response to a media promotion campaign. Wyoming, Michigan, has experienced problems in overcoming the isolation and apathy of its suburban population; and both Denver and St. Petersburg reported a lack of participation in ethnic neighborhoods.

In contrast, however, both Phoenix and Cincinnati have experienced considerable success in recruiting participants because of the extensive involvement by several civic and private groups. St. Petersburg has had a very active citizen's volunteer group that has been instrumental in the promotion of several crime prevention projects. In Wichita and Albuquerque

the O-I projects have benefited from both business and civic backing.

The political climate of a community can also affect a project's publicity efforts. As an example, when rising crime became a major political issue in St. Petersburg, the Office of Crime Prevention was created by the City Manager as evidence of the government's commitment to fight crime and to reduce public apprehension of crime. As a result, the Office of Crime Prevention has received a considerable amount of public attention which has helped to publicize the O-I project and other crime prevention programs.

E. Recruitment and Enrollment of O-I Participants

The recruitment and enrollment of participants are the primary effort components of every O-I project. The telephone survey data included a considerable amount of basic information about the recruitment and enrollment methods used and kinds of problems encountered by the projects that were visited. No attempt will be made in this report to review all of the telephone data. Rather the discussion below will focus upon the additional information collected from the site visits about the recruitment methods used, the amounts of project resources required, and the types of problems encountered. This information is briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

1. Mass Media Recruitment Methods

Most O-I projects visited have used the mass media to some degree to publicize project activities and recruit participants. Most of these projects enroll new participants at

various distribution sites where project materials can be obtained. Significant differences were found among the projects visited for the field survey both in the availability of mass media and its effectiveness as a recruitment technique. The Seattle Burglary Reduction project found mass media publicity to be largely ineffective in producing citizen response, and, as a result, that project evolved to the use of more personalized recruitment methods, in particular the development of local citizen groups. The Seattle project found that sending these groups periodic newsletters which include detailed crime information about the census tract(s) in which the members of the group reside was an effective way to inform citizens about their crime problem.

St. Petersburg also found that radio and television promotion was only minimally effective in producing citizen action, and also had problems with the fact that after the initial publicity "splash" at the beginning of the project the electronic media and newspapers no longer considered the O-I project newsworthy. In contrast, Abilene found newspapers to be an effective recruitment method. The San José project found television promotion easier to obtain than either newspaper or radio.

St. Louis and other projects have discovered that the job of recruiting new participants becomes increasingly difficult the longer the project has been in existence. Projects appear to experience a loss of citizen interest in O-I as the "newness" of the O-I concept wears off. The Phoenix and Cincinnati projects have overcome this problem, to some extent,

by continuing to enlist new organizations to sponsor the O-I project.

2. Group Presentations

Most of the O-I projects visited also used staff presentations to local groups as a more personal means for recruiting participants. The Seattle Burglary Reduction project has used five community organizers to develop citizen action groups through which O-I, block watch, and residential security surveys are promoted. Kirkland and Abilene reported considerable recruitment success with group meetings. Seattle and St. Petersburg have also enrolled significant numbers of participants through group meetings instead of relying upon citizens to seek out project distribution sites. In a similar manner, O-I projects in St. Louis County and Wichita were recruiting and enrolling large numbers of participants through employee organizations at large manufacturers in their communities.

3. Recruitment and Enrollment at Citizens' Homes

The most personalized method of recruiting and enrolling citizens used by the projects visited was to have project representatives bring the O-I materials directly to citizens' homes. This was done either through door-to-door canvassing, as in Indianapolis and Detroit, or by appointment, as in Denver. During a three week period in Albuquerque, Explorer Scouts went door-to-door to promote Operation Identification and to help persons engrave their property. This effort produced 125 new participants. In San José, students, and Army and Police Reserve units were used for a door-to-door O-I recruitment

campaign to overcome a shortage of manpower. In Wyoming, Michigan, the officers of the Suburban Crime Prevention Unit take O-I and premises security information directly to all burglary victims in the three suburban municipalities served by the Unit (Wyoming, Kentwood, and Grandville). In Albuquerque, patrol officers can check out engraving tools to local citizens. Those projects that have tried door-to-door recruitment without immediate enrollment have had little success (St. Louis, Wyoming, and Denver).

4. Billboards, Posters and Mass Mailings

None of the projects visited during the field survey reported any positive recruitment results from the use of billboards, posters, or mass mailings. The Suburban Crime Prevention Unit in Wyoming, Michigan sent personal letters to 451 homes to acquaint them with the services offered by the Unit and did not receive a single response or inquiry. The Kirkland O-I project indicated little response to posters, displays, and billboards; and, in fact, the visual displays set up at shopping centers were vandalized. Although the St. Louis O-I project has used 50 billboards and 2,000 posters for several years, few participants identify them as the source of their O-I information. Interestingly, however, a mobile billboard in St. Louis was found to be useful for O-I recruitment.

5. Word of Mouth Publicity

During conversations with O-I project personnel, it became apparent that word of mouth dissemination of O-I information may be a significant factor in the recruitment of pro-

ject participants. Most of the people attending O-I group meetings in Kirkland reported hearing of the project from a friend. This may explain some of the recruitment success experienced by those projects which use promotion by local civic groups or employee organizations. Denver has even tried to encourage the informal spread of O-I information by offering prizes to high school students who produce the largest number of new participants.

F. Burglary Deterrence

Reduction of burglary rates was identified as the primary objective of O-I by 17 of the 18 projects visited for the field survey. A variety of reasons were given, however, to explain why O-I is able to achieve this objective. It was frequently stated that increases in the public awareness about crime and crime prevention techniques induced by O-I help to increase citizen involvement in crime prevention activities which lead to a reduction in burglary rates. Public awareness, knowledge, and involvement were assumed to be the intermediate effects of the O-I project, and were often stated as secondary project objectives. Other project effects that were identified as contributing to the deterrence of burglary were the increased difficulty involved in fencing stolen property and the increased risk of apprehension and conviction, both of which were assumed to result from the presence of identifying numbers on the stolen property.

The O-I activities designed to achieve these objectives were the recruitment and enrollment activities aimed at inform-

ing the public about the basic elements of project participation (i.e., the engraving of identifying numbers on personal property, and the posting of decals on doors and windows). Some of the O-I projects visited included information about other target hardening measures in the O-I project literature. Few projects, however, were directly involved in monitoring either the fencing or apprehension goals of O-I.

It was indicated in the telephone survey and confirmed during the site visits that most O-I projects have little or no capability to assess the effect of Operation Identification upon the various burglary deterrence aspects of the program. The primary reasons for this are a lack of manpower and training in project evaluation. The only projects visited that were attempting to assess the burglary deterrence effects of O-I were those projects that were receiving significant amounts of outside funding. Evaluative efforts requiring detailed records and extensive data analysis could not be done at most of the O-I projects visited.

Interviews with burglary detectives and criminal prosecutors confirmed the telephone survey result that O-I has not resulted in an increased number of apprehended burglars or fences. Each project visited was usually able to cite one or two "headline" cases, but no consistent pattern of success was discovered. Possible reasons identified from the site visits for this lack of success are:

1. Some projects claimed that little or no marked property was ever stolen, although few projects had any supportive evidence to document this claim.

2. Professional burglars can easily remove O-I markings from stolen property.
3. A great deal of property is stolen by contract, and, as a result, the marked property is disposed of quickly by the thief.
4. The chances of apprehending any burglar are very low.
5. Most burglars who are apprehended are caught at or near the scene of the burglary or are connected to the scene by fingerprints. In either case, the stolen property itself frequently plays little or no role in either the apprehension or prosecution of the burglar.
6. Burglars who are caught will often plead guilty to a lesser charge if the evidence against them is very good, in which case physical evidence such as marked property may never be used in court.
7. Even if a person is caught with marked stolen property, the chances are good that the police will be unable to relate the property to a specific crime.

G. Property Recovery

The increased recovery and return of stolen property was stated as an objective by most O-I projects visited. As with burglary deterrence, however, most of the projects assume that property recovery is a natural outcome of the project's recruitment and enrollment activities which are designed to get identifying numbers engraved on personal property. Some projects, however, have abandoned this objective in light of the very limited success that has been realized in recovering and returning marked property.

Most of the projects visited indicated that there had been very few cases of stolen property that was recovered and returned due to the presence of O-I markings, although some projects were able to cite a small number of headline cases. In most

projects, no serious effort has been made to monitor the property recovery process, although some, like St. Louis, have established informal procedures through which the project is notified when a marked item is recovered. For projects like Denver, which maintains its own file of participants' names and identification numbers, police officers working on burglary cases involving marked property must call the project office in order to trace the owner. For most departments, though, the only tracing method available is a computer check of the state motor vehicle operator's license numbers (only useful if the engraved number was an in-state driver's license number), and the NCIC file (only useful for individual items valued at more than \$500 which have a unique serial number that has been entered into the file).

The property recovery process used at each of the police departments visited for the field survey was found to be very similar for most departments. The basic property recovery process, with identification of some local variations, is summarized in the following five steps:

1. A marked stolen item is recovered by the police department. This can happen in several ways. A patrol officer may apprehend a suspect with the item, a detective may find the property in a pawn shop, the item may be recovered from a fence, or the property may be simply found by the police. What happens to the property next varies; in some departments the officer recovering the item tries to locate the owner himself. In other departments all recovered property must be processed through the property room.
2. A police officer attempts to trace the owner of the property. The usual attempts to trace ownership may include a telephone call to the O-I office and a computer check of both the state driver's license numbers (when applicable) and the NCIC file.

(After the field survey had been completed, it was learned that NCIC does not allow O-I numbers to be used for tracing stolen property; only one of the O-I projects visited indicated this restriction.)

3. The property owner is notified. In some departments, the attempt to notify the owner is made by the officer assigned to the case, while other departments require notification to be made by persons working in the property room. Notification to the owner may be a telephone call, a personal visit, a postcard, or a registered letter.
4. Owner claims property. When the owner appears at the police department to claim his property, he must see either the officer assigned to the case or the property officer, depending on department procedures. The extent and thoroughness of written records about the processing of stolen property varies considerably from department to department.
5. Disposal of unclaimed property. All untraceable or unclaimed property is either sold at periodic police auctions or destroyed. Usually, the property room personnel give each piece of property a final inspection prior to disposal, and occasionally, a final attempt is made to trace the owner.

The variety in the type and completeness of property recovery records kept by the police departments visited for the field survey would make an evaluation of the property recovery effect of Operation Identification extremely difficult. The greatest potential for evaluation exists in those departments which require all property to be processed through the central property room. Even for these departments, however, none that were visited had any specific mechanism established for recording the presence of O-I markings; although some did have extra room on their property forms for recording "other" kinds of identifying features such as a driver's license number.

All of the property personnel interviewed during the field survey indicated that very little marked property had

been recovered since the beginning of the O-I project, and not all of this property had been traceable. The low rate of recovery for marked property is not particularly surprising, however, since only a small percentage of all stolen property is ever recovered and up to the time of the field survey, marked stolen property constituted only a very small proportion of all stolen property.

Several additional reasons were also suggested during the field survey for the insignificant rate of recovery and return of marked stolen property. These were:

1. O-I markings can easily be altered or removed, rendering the number unidentifiable or untraceable. (Although this problem was frequently claimed, no specific cases of altered O-I markings were found during the field survey.)
2. O-I markings placed in inconspicuous locations on property may not be seen by the recovering officers.
3. Many police officers do not take the time to check the recovered property thoroughly for O-I markings, or do not take the time to utilize all possible tracing mechanisms.
4. Some projects which offer engraving services by project staff limit the number and kinds of items that can be marked.
5. Social Security numbers cannot be traced through the Social Security Administration. Some states include a person's Social Security number on his driver's license, and some projects simply require registration of the number by participants. All of the projects visited cited problems with tracing property from out of the state marked with Social Security numbers.
6. Driver's license numbers were more easily traced, but there was still the difficulty of tracing out-of-state numbers. This problem is further complicated by the fact that many states periodically change each person's driver's license number.

7. Manual tracing through project files is often inconvenient and time-consuming.

H. The Future of O-I

One of the most rewarding aspects of the field survey was the opportunity to talk informally with project staff members, police officers, and private citizens about the future of Operation Identification. Many of the comments made during these conversations have already been incorporated into the findings presented above. Comments about the anticipated future of the individual projects and O-I in general were especially interesting and are presented below.

Most of the projects visited expected to continue operations for at least the next several years, although one project director candidly admitted that he did not expect his project to survive once federal funding was terminated. Some staff personnel foresaw the demand for O-I continuing into the foreseeable future due to the need for marking new property for current participants and an ever expanding target population due to new residents.

A surprising result was that most of the projects indicated that they would consider themselves "successful" if they could enroll at least one-third of the households in their respective jurisdictions. The highest participation levels that could be reasonably expected varied considerably from project to project. Abilene, for example, hoped for 50 to 75 percent participation within the next five years. The staff of the Denver O-I program felt that a 90 percent participation level would constitute complete project success, but the members

of the Denver evaluation team indicated that a 60 percent participation rate was probably the best that could be achieved. Some projects hoped to achieve their participation goals within a year or two; other projects, such as Phoenix and Abilene, felt ultimate success would require at least five more years. Some of the variability in these success level estimates was due to the widely differing amounts of resources that were likely to be available to the projects in the future.

Some of the persons interviewed saw the structures of their O-I programs changing with time. Insurance company representatives stated that the operation of O-I should eventually be taken over by the local police departments because (1) the private money used to demonstrate the program's effectiveness was usually quite limited, and (2) crime prevention was quite naturally associated with the police. In complete contrast, however, some police personnel stated that police departments should "get out of the business of loaning engraving tools to the public and let private groups handle the job." Some cities, such as St. Petersburg, envisioned all crime prevention activities as being best performed by public non-police agencies so that police resources could be used for more specialized law enforcement needs.

Some persons interviewed saw the future of O-I closely tied to efforts to make property marking more convenient or mandatory. Several projects, including Abilene, Albuquerque, and Wyoming (Michigan), have experimented with arrangements whereby retailers provide property marking equipment and ma-

terials at the time of purchase. The Phoenix O-I project has set up display booths at retail stores so that shoppers can mark their newly-purchased items themselves. One difficulty with this method has been that many large valuable items are purchased and delivered in boxes and crates. Another problem is that O-I markings may eliminate the privilege of returning or exchanging the property, and may void the warranty.

Increased citizen incentive to participate in O-I has been induced in some areas through reduced theft insurance premiums to O-I participants. These reductions vary from five to ten percent, and have been offered by at least four companies: Wolverine, Riverside, Transamerica, and Grain Dealers Mutual. (Information obtained from personal correspondence between the author and William C. Johnson, President, Independent Insurance Agents of Michigan.) Mr. Joseph Moddrell of the Wichita Association of Insurance Agents indicated his personal belief that some day all major insurance companies would require some form of property marking before renter's and homeowner's policies would be issued.

In Wyoming, Michigan, the Suburban Crime Prevention Unit has promoted O-I and other premises security measures while also working on the passage of local ordinances to insure minimum security standards. Such standards, however, may conflict with other safety requirements. For example, the recommendation that people use deadbolt locks which must be keyed from both sides was opposed in Wyoming by local fire officials as a safety hazard in the event of fire.

APPENDIX A

FIELD SURVEY
SITE SELECTION TABLES

Table A-1

TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS WITH
GOOD EVALUATION EFFORTS*

(N = 13)

<u>Survey Number</u>	<u>Project Location</u>
118	Seattle, Washington
124	San Diego, California
134	Kirkland, Washington
136	San Jose, California
216	Wyoming, Michigan
228	Columbus, Ohio
229	St. Louis, Missouri
231	Indianapolis, Indiana
233	St. Louis County, Missouri
301	Abilene, Texas
304	St. Petersburg, Florida
315	Phoenix, Arizona
321	Denver, Colorado

* Based upon the assessment of the interviewer.

Table A-2

TWENTY THREE TELEPHONE SURVEY
PROJECTS WITH THE BEST DATA BASES*

Survey Number	Project Location
102	Portland, Oregon
110	Wenham, Massachusetts
116	Lincoln Park, New Jersey
118	Seattle Washington
129	Los Angeles, California
134	Kirkland, Washington
136	San Jose, California
201	Des Moines, Iowa
207	Wichita, Kansas
211	Danville, Illinois
216	Wyoming, Michigan
217	Muskegon, Michigan
221	Plymouth, Minnesota
225	Cincinnati, Ohio
228	Columbus, Ohio
229	St. Louis, Missouri
231	Indianapolis, Indiana
233	St. Louis County, Missouri
301	Abilene, Texas
304	St. Petersburg, Florida
306	Shelby, North Carolina
317	Missoula, Montana
321	Denver, Colorado

* Based upon interviewee responses to 17 questions regarding project record keeping.

Table A-3

TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS WITH
COMPUTERIZED PROJECT RECORDS*

(N = 11)

<u>Survey Number</u>	<u>Project Location</u>
112	Boston, Massachusetts
118	Seattle, Washington
129	Los Angeles, California
209	Kent, Ohio
229	St. Louis, Missouri
234	Detroit, Michigan
304	St. Petersburg, Florida
310	Albuquerque, New Mexico
316	San Antonio, Texas
319	Dallas, Texas
320	Washington, D. C.

* Based upon interviewee responses.

Table A-4

TWENTY TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS REPORTING
THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS*

Survey Number	Project Location	Reported Number of Participants
127	New York, New York	26,000
135	Multnomah County, Oregon	7,000
137	Anchorage, Alaska	80,000
207	Wichita, Kansas	45,000
215	Flint, Michigan	5,000
225	Cincinnati, Ohio	30,000
226	Muncie, Indiana	7,000
229	St. Louis, Missouri	27,000
230	Chicago, Illinois	12,590
231	Indianapolis, Indiana	11,887
233	St. Louis County, Missouri	6,000
234	Detroit, Michigan	14,630
304	St. Petersburg, Florida	25,000
310	Albuquerque, New Mexico	24,000
311	Atlanta, Georgia	5,000
315	Phoenix, Arizona	33,325
316	San Antonio, Texas	30,000
321	Denver, Colorado	35,158
326	New Orleans, Louisiana	5,000
328	Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	10,000

* Based upon interviewee responses. Several of the interviewees indicated that their responses were estimates of the total number of participants rather than a documented number of enrollments.

Table A-5

TWENTY TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS REPORTING
THE LARGEST PARTICIPATION PERCENTAGES
AMONG THEIR TARGET POPULATIONS^a

Survey Number	Project Location	Percent Participation
103	Westfield, New Jersey	9.0
108	Concord, New Hampshire	31.8
116	Lincoln Park, New Jersey	13.7
131	Brea, California	18.3
203	St. Clair Shores, Michigan	b
204	Delaware, Ohio	19.4
205	Oakwood, Ohio	7.9
207	Wichita, Kansas	37.3
208	Montgomery, Ohio	26.1
221	Plymouth, Minnesota	36.2
224	Harrison, Ohio	21.9
225	Cincinnati, Ohio	17.4
226	Muncie, Indiana	30.6
229	St. Louis, Missouri	11.3
304	St. Petersburg, Florida	25.7
306	Shelby, North Carolina	9.0
309	Danville, Virginia	9.2
315	Phoenix, Arizona	17.1
321	Denver, Colorado	17.1
328	Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	8.7

- a. Based upon the rankings of surveyed projects for which interviewee estimates of the number of participants and 1970 census data for the target jurisdiction were available.
- b. Due to a coding error, St. Clair Shores was originally listed as one of those meeting this criterion. After completion of the field survey, it was discovered that Wenham, Massachusetts should have been listed instead.

Table A-6

SELECTED TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS REPORTING
"VERY SUCCESSFUL" BURGLARY REDUCTION*

(N = 29)

Survey Number	Project Location	Survey Number	Project Location
110	Wenham, Massachusetts	301	Abilene, Texas
112	Boston, Massachusetts	304	St. Petersburg, Florida
116	Lincoln Park, New Jersey	306	Shelby, North Carolina
118	Seattle, Washington	307	North Augusta, South Carolina
127	New York, New York	310	Albuquerque, New Mexico
129	Los Angeles, California	313	Owensboro, Kentucky
136	San Jose, California	315	Phoenix, Arizona
207	Wichita, Kansas	316	San Antonio, Texas
216	Wyoming, Michigan	317	Missoula, Montana
221	Plymouth, Minnesota	318	Jacksonville, Florida
223	Maumee, Ohio	319	Dallas, Texas
225	Cincinnati, Ohio	321	Denver, Colorado
231	Indianapolis, Indiana	325	Baltimore, Maryland
232	Cass County, Minnesota	326	New Orleans, Louisiana
234	Detroit, Michigan		

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* Based on interviewer assessment of interviewee responses.

Table A-7

TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS CLAIMING
TO BE "VERY SUCCESSFUL" IN MEETING
AT LEAST THREE O-I OBJECTIVES*

(N = 31)

Survey Number	Project Location	Survey Number	Project Location
101	Glendale, California	204	Delaware, Ohio
103	Westfield, New Jersey	207	Wichita, Kansas
105	Baldwin Park, California	220	Roselle, Illinois
108	Concord, New Hampshire	301	Abilene, Texas
110	Wenham, Massachusetts	302	Chesapeake, Virginia
112	Boston, Massachusetts	303	Billings, Montana
113	Buena Park, California	304	St. Petersburg, Florida
114	North Plainfield, New Jersey	306	Shelby, North Carolina
116	Lincoln Park, New Jersey	307	North Augusta, South Carolina
117	Masontown, Pennsylvania	310	Albuquerque, New Mexico
124	San Diego, California	317	Missoula, Montana
127	New York, New York	319	Dallas, Texas
128	Santa Rosa, California	321	Denver, Colorado
135	Multnomah County, Oregon	325	Baltimore, Maryland
137	Anchorage, Alaska	326	New Orleans, Louisiana
203	St. Clair Shores, Michigan		

* Based upon interviewee assessment of project success in six areas: burglary deterrence, increased return of stolen property, increased apprehension of burglars, increased conviction of burglars, increased difficulty in fencing stolen items, and improved police-community relations.

Table A-8

TELEPHONE SURVEY PROJECTS RATED BY
INTERVIEWERS AS GOOD SITES TO VISIT

(N = 30)

Survey Number	Project Location	Survey Number	Project Location
102	Portland, Oregon	221	Plymouth, Minnesota
110	Wenham, Massachusetts	225	Cincinnati, Ohio
116	Lincoln Park, New Jersey	226	Muncie, Indiana
118	Seattle, Washington	228	Columbus, Ohio
121	Hartford, Connecticut	229	St. Louis, Missouri
126	Santa Clara, California	231	Indianapolis, Indiana
127	New York, New York	233	St. Louis County, Missouri
134	Kirkland, Washington	234	Detroit, Michigan
135	Multnomah County, Oregon	301	Abilene, Texas
136	San Jose, California	304	St. Petersburg, Florida
137	Anchorage, Alaska	310	Albuquerque, New Mexico
207	Wichita, Kansas	313	Owensboro, Kentucky
215	Flint, Michigan	315	Phoenix, Arizona
216	Wyoming, Michigan	316	San Antonio, Texas
217	Muskegon, Michigan	321	Denver, Colorado

APPENDIX B
FIELD SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Operation Identification
(75NI-99-0046)
February, 1975

Field Survey Instruments

List of Forms Included:

Pre-Visit Task Summary
 Project Profile
 Travel Sheet
 Sample Confirmation Letter
On-Site Task Summary/Interview Format
 O-I Project Phases
 Form A: Recruitment
 Form B: Distribution and Enrollment
 Form C: Deterrence
 Form D: Apprehensions & Convictions
 Form E: Property Recovery
 Form F: Evaluation
 Form G: General Comments
Post-Visit Task Summary

Pre-Visit Task Summary

- I. Review the file on the project to be visited
 - A. Fill in the "Project Profile" form as completely as possible
 - B. Make a tentative list of people and/or agencies you might want to visit, activities to observe, and questions you would like to discuss during your visit.

- II. Call the project to be visited
 - A. Re-contact person previously interviewed
 1. Explain nature and purpose of site visit.
(To add details to information on project, and observe activities first-hand.)
 2. Check to see who would be the best person to make arrangements through.
(It might not be the same person.)
 3. Get additional project information needed to arrange your agenda.
(Names of key people, activities to observe, etc.)
Get his suggestions on agenda for visit.
 4. Set tentative dates for visit. (Call back if necessary.)
 5. Check for travel/lodging suggestions.
 6. Check to see if any materials could be sent here ahead of time.

- III. Make travel reservations
 - A. Fill in "Travel Sheet."
 - B. Give one copy to Mary Ann for filing.

- IV. Send confirmation letter and/or call ahead to re-confirm 2 days before visit.

- V. Review all site forms to be used.
 - A. Fill in information already known.
 - B. Write in additional questions of your own.
 - C. Construct preliminary flow diagrams if possible.
 - D. Mark any questions you want to be sure to include.

PROJECT PROFILE

City: _____ Survey # _____

State: _____

Project Name: _____

Project Start Date: _____

1974 Funding Source: _____

Amount: \$ _____

I. Primary Implementer

Agency: _____

Address: _____ Phone No: () _____

Primary Contact Person: _____ Phone No. _____

Title/Department: _____

No. of Staff Assigned to Project: _____ Full Time

_____ Part Time

II. Cooperating Agencies

A. Agency Name: _____

Address: _____ Phone No: () _____

Contact Person: _____ Phone No. _____

Role in Project: _____

B. Agency Name: _____

Address: _____ Phone No: () _____

Contact Person: _____ Phone No. _____

Role in Project: _____

C. Agency Name: _____

Address: _____ Phone No: () _____

Contact Person: _____ Phone No. _____

Role in Project: _____

(Project Profile, p.2)

III. Project Objectives

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

IV. Project Activities

A. Recruitment:

1. Person Responsible: _____

2. Agency: _____

3. Methods Used: (Check those used by project)

_____ Newspapers/Magazines

_____ Radio/TV

_____ Billboards/Posters/Displays

_____ Staff Presentations

_____ Door-to-Door

_____ Mass Mailings

_____ Other: (specify)

(Project Profile, p.3)

IV. Project Activities (cont.)

B. Distribution & Enrollment

1. Person Responsible: _____

2. Agency: _____

3. Methods used: (Check those that apply)

- _____ Distribution Sites:
- _____ Police Stations
- _____ Libraries
- _____ Fire Houses
- _____ Civic Organizations
- _____ Insurance Companies
- _____ Community Centers
- _____ City Hall
- _____ Other: (Specify)
- _____ At Citizens' Homes

4. Who marks property? (Check those that apply)

- _____ Citizen
- _____ Project Representative

5. I. D. Number Recommended: (Check which applies)

- _____ Driver's License
- _____ Social Security
- _____ NCIC Prefixed
- _____ Unique No. Assigned by Project
- _____ No Recommended Number
- _____ Other: (Specify)

(Project Profile, p.4)

IV. Project Activities (Cont.)

C. Deterrence

1. Is burglary reduction claimed?

_____ Yes _____ No

2. Deterrence Methods Used: (check as many as apply)

- _____ Decals
- _____ Media
- _____ Security Checks
- _____ Other

D. Apprehension/Conviction

1. Is increased apprehension/Conviction rate claimed?

_____ Yes _____ No

2. Is the project directly involved in this area?

_____ Yes _____ No

E. Property Recovery

1. Is an increased recovery rate claimed?

_____ Yes _____ No

2. Is the project directly involved in this area?

_____ Yes _____ No

(Project Profile, p.5)

IV. Project Activities (Cont.)

F. Evaluation

1. Who is evaluating the project?

- No One
- Implementing Agency
- Funding Agency
- Other: (Specify)

Contact Person: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

2. Who is funding the evaluation:

3. Evaluation Criteria:

V. Organizational Chart

(Construct a diagram showing the administrative structure of the project. Show key agencies or departments involved.)

(Project Profile, p.6)

V. Particular Strength or Unique Characteristics:

VI. Project Materials Received (Check those received)

- Decal
- Tool check-out form
- Instructions to participants
- Property listing form
- Registration form
- Promotion samples
- Project proposal
- Progress reports
- Evaluation design

DRAFT

Travel Sheet

City/State: _____

Proj. Name: _____

Staff: _____

1) Dates of Visit: _____

Time of 1st Meeting: _____

Agency: _____

Address: _____

Whom To See: _____

2) Flight Information

	<u>Dep. Time</u>	<u>Airline Fl.#</u>	<u>Arr. Time</u>
Going	_____	_____	_____
Returning	_____	_____	_____

3) Lodging

Motel/Hotel: _____

Address: _____

Phone #: _____

Nights of _____

(Date) _____

Re: Operation Identification
(75NI-99-0046)

Dear _____:

This is to confirm our phone conversation about my visit to your project on _____ and _____, 1975. I will be arriving in _____ on _____ morning/afternoon/evening, and am planning to stay at the _____ . I will meet with you at your office/ _____, at _____ a.m./p.m., on _____, 1975.

As I explained on the phone, the primary purpose of my visit will be to gain first-hand knowledge of how you have implemented your _____ project. Your project is one of twenty throughout the country that have been selected for on-site observation as part of a nation-wide study of property engraving programs. This study has been funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as a preliminary step to an evaluation of the effectiveness of such programs.

On the phone, we discussed some ways of best using our time during the visit next _____. To summarize these briefly,

If you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to call me at any time, since I would appreciate your help in making these arrangements. Otherwise, I'll be looking forward to meeting you next _____.

Sincerely,

Approved:

Nelson B. Heller
Executive Director

On-Site Task Summary

- I. Meet with key project personnel as a group and/or individually. (Refer to the attached "Suggested Interview Format".)
- A. Recruitment: Review the phone survey information on this phase. Discuss additional recruitment information and collect documentation as available: (See Form A.)
 - 1. Overview of Recruitment (Form A, Part 1)
 - 2. Newspapers/Magazines (Form A, Part 2)
 - 3. Radio/TV (Form A, Part 3)
 - 4. Billboards/Posters/Displays/etc. (Form A, Part 4)
 - 5. Group Presentations (Form A, Part 5)
 - 6. Door-to-Door Recruitment (Form A, Part 6)
 - 7. Mass Mailings (Form A, Part 7)
 - 8. Assessment of Recruitment Phase (Form A, Part 8)
 - B. Distribution and Enrollment: Review the phone survey information on this phase. Discuss additional distribution and enrollment information and collect documentation as available: (See Form B.)
 - 1. Overview of Distribution & Enrollment (Form B, Part 1)
 - 2. At Distribution Sites (Form B, Part 2)
 - 3. At Citizens' Homes (Form B, Part 3)
 - 4. Flow of Information & Materials (Form B, Part 4)
 - 5. Assessment of Distribution and Enrollment Phase (Form B, Part 5)
 - C. Deterrence: Review the phone survey information on this phase. Discuss additional deterrence information and collect documentation as available. (See Form C.)
 - 1. Overview/Decal Placement (Form C, Part 1)
 - 2. Flow Diagram/Assessment (Form C, Part 2)
 - D. Apprehension/Conviction: Review the phone survey information on this phase. Determine whether or not the project is directly involved in this phase and discuss with appropriate project staff. (See Form D.)
 - E. Property Recovery: Review the phone survey information on this phase. Determine whether or not the project is directly involved in this phase, and discuss with appropriate project staff. (See Form E.)
- II. Meet with persons involved in evaluating the project. Review information already received and discuss additional details.
- A. Evaluation Overview (See Form F, Part 1)
 - B. Evaluation Methodology (See Form F, Part 2)

On-Site Task Summary (p.2)

III. First-hand observation of selected project activities.
(These are to be selected from among the following,
according to time available and individual project
characteristics.)

A. Recruitment

1. View or listen to media tapes
2. Attend a group presentation
3. Go along on door-to-door promotion
- 4.

B. Distribution and Enrollment

1. Visit a distribution site (check out a tool?)
2. Go along with a project representative to enroll
someone at their home
- 3.

C. Deterrence

1. Visit some houses to check for decal placement
2. Check on publicity aimed at burglars
3. Accompany a project representative giving a
premises security survey
- 4.

D. Apprehension/Conviction

1. Interview a burglary detective
2. Interview a prosecutor
- 3.

E. Property Recovery

1. Visit the property room
2. Trace ownership of a piece of property
3. Visit a pawn shop to check for markings

IV. Interview briefly other persons indirectly connected with
the project: (To be used as time permits and as applicable
to local project.) (See Form G, Part 2)

- A. Police Chief or section commander
- B. Representative of funding agency
- C.

V. Meet again with primary contacts to summarize and wrap-up
the visit. (See Form G, Part 1)

Operation Identification
Field Survey
(75NI-99-0046)
Suggested Interview Format

- A. Introduce yourself and briefly summarize who you are, why you are there, and why you are meeting with that person.
- B. Check and finalize your agenda for that day and/or that meeting. It is often helpful to set time limits ahead of time.
- C. Explain the phase breakdown of O-I projects. (Outline of phases may be handed out.) This is essential to establish the definition of terms to be used in discussing project activities.
- D. Get a good overview of the projects structure and activities: Review any parts of the Project Profile you are not sure about and briefly discuss the project's distribution of effort across the phases.
- E. Discuss the specifics of project operation, phase by phase.
- F. Always have a definite closing for the interview: ask for questions and comments, give a verbal thank you, and if you are to meet that person again, re-check the time of that meeting.

General Interviewing Hints:

1. Use the forms as a general guide and a springboard. Feel free to pick and choose from among the questions listed in order to meet your needs and the interests of the person being interviewed.
2. Keep the agenda flexible.
3. Be aware of your own style, because everything you do will influence the mood of the meeting. Your posture, tone of voice, and overall manner can to a large extent determine how the other person reacts to you.
4. Put the other person at ease. Take a minute or two to get acquainted before getting down to business.
5. Be aware of the other person's needs. He will cooperate best if it is in his self-interest to do so. His needs include the need to feel important, the need to get information about other projects, and the need for understanding.
6. Give positive feedback to the other person.
7. Refrain from making judgments about the project.
8. Dealing with resistance or disagreement: Try to get at the underlying cause, and if all else fails, compliment him on his independence!

THE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1017 OLIVE STREET, SUITE 602 • SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101 • 314-436-2126

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Nelson B. Heller, Ph. D.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
William W. Stenzel

Operation Identification (75NI-99-0046)

Project Phases

A. Recruitment

1. Action steps:
 - a. Promotion by the project
 - b. Response by the citizen
2. Methods used:
 - a. Newspaper & magazine coverage
 - b. Radio & TV coverage
 - c. Billboards, Posters, Displays, etc.
 - d. Group presentations
 - e. Door-to-Door canvassing
 - f. Mass mailings

B. Distribution and Enrollment

1. Action steps:
 - a. Distribution of materials by project to citizens
 - b. Marking and listing of property
 - c. Registration or enrollment of citizen
2. Methods used:
 - a. Project distribution sites
 - b. Registration of citizens at their homes by project representatives

C. Deterrence

1. Action steps/Methods used:
 - a. Posting of decals
 - b. Media publicity aimed at potential burglars
 - c. Other target hardening efforts

D. Apprehension & Conviction of Burglars

1. Action steps/Methods used:
 - a. Theft reported to police using property inventory & I. D. number
 - b. Suspect apprehended with marked property.
 - c. Suspect prosecuted with marked property used as evidence.
 - d. Suspect convicted.

E. Property Recovery

1. Action steps:
 - a. Property recovered by police
 - b. Markings are recognized
 - c. Owner traced & notified
 - d. Property returned to owner
2. Methods used:
 - a. Manual tracing of ownership
 - b. Computerized tracing of ownership
 - c. Specific person assigned to check all recovered prop.

Operation Identification
Field Survey Instruments
(75NI-99-0046)

FORM A: RECRUITMENT

Project # _____

City: _____

Contents:

1. Overview
2. Newspaper/Magazine Promotion
3. Radio/TV Promotion
4. Billboards/Posters/Displays
5. Group Presentations
6. Door-to-Door Recruitment
7. Mass Mailings
8. Assessment

FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART I: OVERVIEW

Q1. Who is responsible for overall coordination of recruitment and promotion?

- Police Department Civic Organization
 Other City Agency Other (specify)
 No One

Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. Of all the money and effort expended by the project on recruitment and promotion, what percentage goes into each of the following methods?

% of Promo. Budget	% of total Promo. effort	Promo./Recruitment Method
		Newspapers/Magazines
		Radio/TV
		Billboards/Posters/Displays/etc.
		Group Presentations
		Door-to-door
		Mass Mailings
		Other (Specify)

Q3. How much staff manpower is devoted to recruitment?

- staff members
 % of their time (average)
 (based on % of 40 hr. week)

Q3a. How did these persons become associated with the project? (if more than one answer applies, show # in each category)

- Hired especially for this job from outside of agency
 Assigned to the project by own request
 Assigned to the project without request
 Volunteered to assist with the project without pay
 Other

Q3b. What are their promotional duties?

(Form A, Part 1 p.2)

Q4. How much non-staff manpower is devoted to recruitment?

- persons
 % of their time (average)
 (based on % of 40 hr. week)

Q4a. How did these persons come to be associated with the project?

- Volunteers
 Agencies' staff assigned to assist project
 (in addition to regular duties)
 Other: (Specify) _____

Q5. What kind of training has been provided re: recruitment?

Q6. What promotional objectives were set for 1974?

Q7. How successful was the project in meeting these?

Q8. What relationship does the person interviewed see between recruitment and the other phases of the project? (Relative importance attached to this phase? How does this phase affect which others? Do any other phases affect this phase?)

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FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 2: NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE PROMOTION

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project in 1974 in the area of newspaper/magazine promotion?

Q3. How was this accomplished? (Who did it? What resources were expended?)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the start of the project? (Possible differences: item types; publications used; frequency.)

(Form A, Part 2 p.2)

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such promotion? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Possible results include new participants and increased public awareness of project.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced with newspaper/magazine promotion? Explain.

- Lack of media cooperation
- Lack of media availability
- City or Agency restrictions
- Lack of manpower
- Lack of money
- Other (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in promoting itself through newspapers & magazines?

FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 3: RADIO/TV PROMOTION

Q1. Person Responsible: _____
Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project in 1974 in the area of radio/
TV promotion?

Q3. How was this accomplished? (Who did it? What resources
were expended?)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of
the project?

(Form A, Part 3 p.2)

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of
radio/TV promotion? If so, describe how it is measured and
what the results have been. (Possible results include new
participants and increased public awareness of the project.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced with radio/TV
promotion? Explain.

- ____ Lack of media cooperation
 - ____ Lack of media availability
 - ____ Lack of manpower
 - ____ City/Agency restrictions
 - ____ Lack of money
 - ____ Other
- _____

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project
has been in promoting itself through radio & TV?

FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 4: BILLBOARDS/POSTERS/DISPLAYS

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project during 1974 in the area of promotion through billboards, etc.?

Q3. How was this accomplished? (Who did it? What resources were expended?)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project? (Possible differences: types used, #, locations.)

(Form A, Part 4 p.2)

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such promotion? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Possible results include new participants and increased public awareness.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced in this area? Explain.

- Lack of media cooperation
 Lack of media availability
 Lack of manpower
 City/ Agency restrictions
 Lack of money
 Other (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in promoting itself through this medium?

FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 5: GROUP PRESENTATIONS

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project in 1974 in the area of group presentations about the project?

Q3. Who actually makes these presentations?

____ Police Officers: What Unit? _____

In Uniform? _____

____ Staff of other agency: (Specify) _____

____ Members of civic organization

____ Other: (Specify) _____

Q3a. What training or background is required?

Q3b. How does the project maintain the consistency of the content of these presentations?

Q3c. What kinds of groups were given presentations?

(Form A, Part 5 p.2)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project? (Possible differences: staff used, presentations, type of groups, content.)

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such presentations? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Results include new participants and increased public awareness of project.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced with giving group presentations? Explain.

- ____ Lack of demand
- ____ Lack of manpower
- ____ City/ Agency restrictions
- ____ Lack of money
- ____ Other (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in promoting itself through group presentations?

05. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such presentations? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Results include new participants and increased public awareness of the project.)

(Form A, Part 6 p.2)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project? (Possible differences: type presentation, # contacts, staff, areas covered.)

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such presentations? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Results include new participants and increased public awareness of the project.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced in using this method? Explain.

- Adverse citizen reaction
- Lack of manpower
- City/Agency restrictions
- Lack of money
- Other (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in promoting itself through door-to-door contacts?

FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 6: DOOR-TO-DOOR

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project in 1974 in the area of door-to-door recruitment of participants?

Q3. Who actually makes these contacts?

Police Officers: What Unit? _____

In Uniform? _____

Staff of other Agency (Specify) _____

Members of Civic Organization _____

Other (Specify) _____

Q3a. What training or background is required?

Q3b. How does the project maintain the consistency of the approach used in these presentations?

Q3c. In what kinds of areas was this done?

Q1. Person Responsible: _____
Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What was done by the project in 1974 in the area of mass mailings of promotional material?

Q3. What type of items are used for mass mailings?
(Get copy if available)

Q3a. How are these mailed?
 Separately (only project material)
 With other related materials (ex: Crime Prevention Info.)
 With other unrelated materials (ex: Tax Forms)

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project?

Q5. Has any mechanism been established to measure the results of such mailings? If so, describe how it is measured and what the results have been. (Results include new participants and increased public awareness of project.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced in using mass mailings? Explain.
 Adverse citizen reaction
 Lack of manpower
 City/Agency restrictions
 Lack of money
 Other: (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in promoting itself through mass mailings?

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FORM A: RECRUITMENT
PART 8: ASSESSMENT

(Form A, Part 8 p.2)

Q1. Person interviewed: _____

Q2. What has been the project's greatest problem with recruitment and promotion?

Q3. If he could do it all over again, what would the person interviewed do differently?

Q4. Have the projects' promotional activities had any lasting impact upon the local law enforcement system or the community at large? If so, discuss this in terms of the following: What changes have resulted? (Revised agency policies or practices? Changed attitudes? New relationships?) What brought about these changes? What evidence is there of these changes?

Q5. Are copies of the following available? (Collect if possible.)

_____ Press releases	_____ Billboard sample
_____ Actual articles	_____ Poster/Display sample
_____ Actual ads	_____ Sample mailing
_____ Tapes of Radio/TV spots	_____
_____ Tapes of interviews	_____
_____ Text of interviews	_____

Q6. Availability of data: Determine the availability of each of the following data items re: promotion and check the appropriate column for each. Add comments where indicated. Enter "NA" for items that do not apply to this project.

Data Item	Data in Proj. Files (Get Copy)	Data Not Collected: Could feasibly be Collected (How?)	Data Not Collected: Not feasible to Collect (Why not?)
# Ads Purchased			
# Ads Donated			
Dates ads appeared			
# Press Releases			
# News Articles			
Dates of Articles			
List of Publications carrying O-I			
# Radio Spots			
# TV Spots			
# Radio Interviews			
# TV Interviews			
List of Stations Carrying Above			
Broadcast Dates			
List of Spots Donated			
# Billboards			
# Posters			
# Displays			
List of locations or gen. areas			
Length of time at each			
# Presentations to groups			
Size of Groups			
List of Presentation dates			
# households contacted by mail			
# mail responses			
Mailing Dates			
# door-to-door contacts			
# enrolled door-to-door			
dates of contacts door-to-door			
# Enrolled at Meetings			

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FORM B: DISTRIBUTION
AND ENROLLMENT

Project # _____

City: _____

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Contents:

1. Overview
2. At Distribution Sites
3. At Citizens' Homes
4. Flow of Information & Materials
5. Assessment

FORM B: DISTRIBUTION & ENROLLMENT

PART 1: OVERVIEW

Q1. Who is responsible for overall coordination of distribution and enrollment?

- Police Department Civic Organization
 Other City Agency Other (specify)
 No One

Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. Of all the money and effort expended by the project on distribution of materials and enrollment of participants, what percentage goes into each of the following methods?

% of Distr. & Enrollment Budget	% of total effort for D. & E.?	Method
		At Distribution Sites
		At Citizens' Homes

Q3. How much staff manpower is devoted to enrollment?

- Staff members
 % of their time (average % of 40 hr. week)

Q3a. How did these persons become associated with the project? (If more than one answer applies, show % in each category.)

- Hired especially for this job from outside of agency
 Assigned to the project by own request
 Assigned to the project without request
 Volunteered to assist the project without pay
 Other (specify)

Q3b. What are their Distribution & Enrollment duties?

(Form B, Part 1, P.2)

Q4. How much non-staff manpower is devoted to Distribution and Enrollment?

- Persons
 % of their time (average % of 40 hour week)

Q4a. How did these persons come to be associated with the project?

- Volunteers
 Agencies' staff assigned to assist the project (in addition to regular duties.)
 Other: (specify)

Q5. What training has been provided re: distribution & enrollment?

Q6. What distribution & enrollment objectives were set for 1974?

Q7. How successful was the project in meeting these?

Q8. What relationship does the person interviewed see between distribution & enrollment & the other phases of the project? (Relative importance of this phase? How does this phase affect which others? Do other phases affect this phase?)

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CONTINUED

2 OF 3



FORM B: DISTRIBUTION AND ENROLLMENT
PART 2: AT DISTRIBUTION SITES

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

(Form B, Part 2, P.2)

Q2. List the types of distribution sites used in 1974. Fill in the appropriate information on each.

(Q4. Continued)

Type of Site	# locations	# tools per location	Who marks property? (Citizen or staff)	# Participants to date	Type of staff used: Pd. or Volunteer? Project staff or on-going agency staff?	Special Site problems
(1) Police Stations						
(2) Libraries						
(3) Fire Houses						
(4) Civic Organizations						
(5) Insurance Companies						
(6) Community Centers						
(7) City Hall						
(8)						
(9)						

Q3. What did it take to establish this network? (time and resources) What does it take to maintain its operation?

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project? Have any distribution sites been added or deleted? Have the other site characteristics changed?

Q5. What problems has the project experienced with the use of distribution sites? Explain.

- _____ Lack of cooperation by other agencies
- _____ Lack of manpower or money
- _____ Adverse citizen reaction
- _____ Tool loss: (How many?)
- _____ Poor Record-Keeping
- _____ Other (specify)

Q6. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in enrolling participants through distribution sites?

FORM B: DISTRIBUTION AND ENROLLMENT
PART 3: AT CITIZENS' HOMES

(Form B, Part 3, P.2)

Q1. Person Responsible: _____

Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. During 1974, did the project visit citizens in their homes to enroll them in the project?

_____ No (Skip to Q5.)

_____ Yes

Q2a. Who actually visits the participants' homes?

_____ Police Officers: What Unit? _____

In Uniform? _____

_____ Staff of other agency: (specify)

_____ Members of civic organization

_____ Other: (specify)

Q2b. How is the visit arranged?

_____ Door-to-Door contacts

_____ Appointment made by phone: (Who makes appointment?)

_____ Other: (specify)

Q2c. During what hours are these visits made?

Q2d. In what areas is this method used?

Q2e. Who marks the property?

_____ Citizen

_____ Project representative

Q3. How many participants have been enrolled in the project through this method?

Q4. What kind of resources have been devoted to this effort? (Time, money, manpower)

Q5. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project? (Possible differences: # households contacted, areas served, staff used.)

Q6. What problems has the project experienced with enrolling people at their homes? Explain.

_____ City/Agency restrictions

_____ Lack of money or manpower

_____ Adverse citizen reaction

_____ Other: (specify)

Q7. How successful does the person interviewed feel the project has been in enrolling participants at their homes?

FORM B: DISTRIBUTION & ENROLLMENT
PART 4: INFORMATION FLOW

INSTRUCTIONS: Describe & diagram the flow of materials and information involved in the Distribution and Enrollment phase. Show the steps taken to complete the process, the people involved, the routing and exchange of information, and possible pitfalls.

- Q1. What forms & materials are used?
- Q2. Who issues forms & materials?
- Q3. Who fills out these forms?
- Q4. Who collects & files the information collected?
- Q5. Who uses this information once it is collected?
- Q6. Are these people trained?

FORM B: DISTRIBUTION AND ENROLLMENT
PART 5: ASSESSMENT

- Q1. Person Interviewed: _____
- Q2. What has been the project's greatest problem with Distribution & Enrollment?

- Q3. If the person interviewed could do it all over again, what would he do differently?

- Q4. Have the project's Distribution & Enrollment activities had any lasting impact upon the local law enforcement system or the community at large? If so, discuss in terms of the following: What changes have resulted? (Revised agency policies or procedures? Changed attitudes? New relationships?) What brought about these changes? What evidence is there of these changes?

- Q5. Has any mechanism been established for updating the markings on property when participants move or buy more property? How does the project prevent duplication of # of participants?

(Form B, Part 5, P.2)

Q6. Collect copies of forms used in Distribution & Enrollment:

- ____ Tool Check-out
____ Instructions to participants
____ Decal
____ Participant registration form
____ Property list

Q7. Availability of Data:

Check the availability of each of the following data items and check the appropriate column for each. Add comments where indicated.

Data Item	Data in Proj. Files (Get Copy)	Data Not Collected	
		Could Feasibly be Collected (How?)	Not Feasible To Collect (Why Not?)
# tools per site			
# enrollees to date			
# enrollees per site			
# items marked to date			
# items marked per site			
# Households contacted			
# Enrolled at home			
# Items marked At homes			

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FORM C: DETERRENCE

Project # _____

City: _____

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Contents:

1. Overview/Decal Placement
2. Flow Diagram/Assessment

FORM C: DETERRENCE

Part 1: OVERVIEW/DECAL PLACEMENT

Q1. Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. Was Burglary deterrence an objective of the project in 1974?

____ Yes

____ No

Q2a. If Yes, how important was this objective?

Q3. Which project activities specifically serve to deter potential burglars?

____ Decals

____ Media

____ Other target hardening efforts

____ Other (specify)

Q3a. Which project personnel are involved in these activities?

Q4. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project?

(Form C, Part 1, P.2)

Q5. Who actually places decals on participant's home?

____ Project staff or volunteer

____ Participant: Does staff person check placement?

Q6. When are decals distributed?

Q7. How many decals are given to each participant?

Q8. Has any mechanism been established to check to see if people posting decals actually marked their property? (If so, describe.)

Q9. What problems has the project had with decal placement? Explain.

____ City/Agency restrictions

____ Lack of manpower or money

____ Decal weathering

____ Adverse citizen reaction

____ Citizens posting decals without marking property

____ Other: (specify)

FORM C: DETERRENCE
 PART 2: Flow Diagram/Assessment

Q1. How do the project's activities serve to deter burglaries?

Describe the flow of events from project activities to end result.

What people are involved?

What role does each play?

What forms & materials are used? (Collect Copies)

(Form C, Part 2, p.2)

Q2. How successful was the project in achieving burglary deterrence?

Q3. How is this success measured?

Q4. Availability of Data:

Check the availability of each of the following data items and check the appropriate column for each. Add comments where indicated.

DATA ITEM	Data in Proj. Files (Get Copy)	DATA NOT COLLECTED	
		Could Feasibly Be Collected (How?)	Not Feasible To Collect (Why Not?)
# Households issued decals			
# Households given other services			
Burg. Rate for Partic.			
Burg. Rate for Non-Part.			
# Partic. Burg.			
# Non-Partic. Burg.			
# items taken from partic.			
# items taken from non-partic.			

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FORM D: APPREHENSIONS AND
CONVICTIONS

Project # _____

City: _____

FORM D: APPREHENSIONS/CONVICTIONS

(Form D, p.2)

Person Interviewed: _____

Q1. Was increased apprehension and conviction of burglars an objective of the project in 1974?

_____ No: Why Not?

_____ Yes

Q1a. If yes, how important was this objective?

Q2. What was the project's role in increasing apprehensions and convictions? Which project activities specifically served to meet this objective?

Q2a. Which Staff were involved in these activities?

Q2b. How does this compare with what was done at the outset of the project?

Q3. What problems has the project experienced in meeting this objective?

Q4. How successful was the project in meeting this objective in 1974? How is this measured?

Q5. What relationship does the person interviewed see between this phase and the other phases of the project? (Relative importance of this phase? How does this phase affect which others? Which others affect this phase?)

Q6. Have the project's activities in this phase had any lasting impact upon the local law enforcement system or the community at large? If so, discuss this in terms of the following: What changes have resulted? (Revised agency policies or procedures? Changed attitudes? New relationships?) What brought about these changes? What evidence is there of these changes?

Q7. Availability of Data:

Determine the availability of each of the following data items re: apprehensions and convictions, and check the appropriate column for each. Add comments where indicated.

Data Item	Data in Proj. Files (Get Copy)	Data Not Collected	
		Could Feasibly be Collected (How?)	Not Feasible To Collect (Why Not?)
# apprehensions due to O-I			
# Convictions due to O-I			

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FORM E: PROPERTY RECOVERY

Project # _____

City: _____

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Contents:

1. Overview/Flow Diagram
2. Assessment

FORM E: PROPERTY RECOVERY
PART 1: OVERVIEW/FLOW DIAGRAM

Person Interviewed: _____

Q1. Was increased property recovery an objective of the project during 1974?

_____ No: Why Not?

_____ Yes

Q1a. If yes, how important was this objective?

Q2. Which project activities were designed to attain this objective? What specifically is the project's role in the recovery and return of stolen property?

_____ Marking of property

_____ Altered recovery procedure

_____ Other: (Specify)

Q2a. Which staff persons does this involve? What are their duties in this area and how much time is devoted to these duties?

Q2b. How is this different from what was done at the outset of the project?

(Form E, p.2)

Q3. Outline or diagram the procedure used to recover and return stolen property using engraved markings. (Show the steps taken, the people involved, the routing and exchange of information, and possible pitfalls.)

Q3a. Who checks for markings?

Q3b. Who traces ownership?

Q3c. Who notifies the owner?

Q3d. Who records data on marked property recovered? (Where are the potential measurement points?)

Q3e. What forms are used? (Collect copies.)

Q1. How successful was the project in meeting its property recovery objectives for 1974?

Q2. How is this success measured?

Q3. Availability of data:

Determine the availability of each of the following data items re: property recovery and check the appropriate column for each. Add comments where indicated.

Data Item	Data in Proj. Files (Get Copy)	Data Not Collected	
		Could Feasibly be Collected (How?)	Not Feasible To Collect (Why Not?)
# marked items stolen			
# unmarked items stolen			
# marked items ret.			
# unmarked items ret.			

Q4. What problems has the project experienced in property recovery?

- Lack of cooperation by P. D.
- Lack of cooperation by other agencies
- Lack of computer capability
- City/Agency restrictions
- Lack of money
- Lack of manpower
- Other (Specify)

Q5. What relationship does the person interviewed see between this phase and the other phases of the project? (Relative importance attached to this phase? How does this phase affect which others? Do any other phases affect this phase?)

Q6. Have the project's activities in this phase had any lasting impact upon the local law enforcement system or the community at large? If so, discuss this in terms of the following: What changes have resulted? (Revised agency policies or practices? Changed attitudes? New Relationships?) What brought about these changes? What evidence is there of these changes?

Operation Identification
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(75NI-99-0046)

FORM F: EVALUATION

Project # _____

City: _____

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- Contents:
1. Overview
 2. Methodology

FORM F: EVALUATION
PART 1: OVERVIEW

(Form F, Part 1, p.2)

Q1. Person interviewed: _____

Title: _____

Agency: _____

Q2. How did the person interviewed become associated with the project?

Q3. Who is paying for the evaluation of the project?

Q4. Who will use the results of the evaluation?

Q5. How many people are involved in the evaluation?

Q6. What are the project objectives according to the person interviewed?

Q7. Is there a written evaluation plan? (If so, get a copy if possible.) Have any evaluative reports been prepared? (If so, get copies if possible.)

FORM F: EVALUATION
PART 2: Methodology

Q1. Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What indicators of success have been chosen for measurement? Why were these chosen? (Are they related to stated objectives?)

Q3. What data is being collected? (Review the sets of data items related to each project phase to determine which are being used, and if additional data is being collected.)

Q4. Who is responsible for collection of this data?

(Form F, Part 2, p.2)

Q5. What physical form is the data in? (Manual or automated?)

Q6. What types of data analysis is being done?

Q7. What unanswered questions does he see? What areas does he suggest for further study?

Operation Identification
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FORM G: GENERAL COMMENTS

Project # _____

City: _____

Contents:

1. Project Staff Comments
2. Non-Staff Comments

FORM G: General Comments
PART 1: Project Staff Comments

(Form G, Part 1, p.2)

Q1. Person Interviewed: _____

Q2. What does the person interviewed feel has been the most successful or beneficial aspect of the program? Explain.

Q3. What does the person interviewed feel has been the least successful or most difficult aspect of the program? Explain.

Q4. If he could start over, what would the person interviewed do differently? What kind of additional assistance would he like to have?

Q5. How much PCR value does he see in the project?

Q6. What does he feel would constitute complete success or a "job well done"? (in terms of level of participation, or burglary reduction, or property recovery, etc.)

Q6a. What would it take to reach that point? (Time, staff, money, etc.)

Q7. What does he think is the future of the project?

Q8. Are there other ways to accomplish the same objectives?

FORM G: GENERAL COMMENTS
PART 2: NON-STAFF COMMENTS

Q1. Person Interviewed: _____

Position: _____

Q2. What does the person interviewed say are the objectives of the program?

Q3. Does he see the project as being successful? If yes, in what ways?

Q4. In what areas does he see the project as not being successful?

(Form G, Part 2, p.2)

Q5. What suggestions for improvement would he make?

Q6. What does he feel would constitute complete success or a "job well done"? (In terms of level of participation, or burglary reduction, or property recovery, etc.)

Q7. What does he think is the future of the project?

Q8. Are there other ways to accomplish the same objectives?

Post-Visit Task Summary

- I. Review the Project Profile and Forms A through G for completeness.
 - A. Fill in and/or re-write your answers wherever necessary (use a new set of forms).
 - B. Revise or clean up the flow diagrams.
 - C. Have all of these completed forms typed.
- II. Write a short narrative summary of your findings, using the format in the attached outline. Include the section headings in the body of the narrative.
- III. Send a thank-you letter to the project visited
 - A. Mention the name of each person interviewed.
 - B. Carbon copy to Agency heads.
- IV. Return the completed forms, the narrative overview, copies of letters, and other project materials to Allen.

Site Visit Summary Report

CITY: _____

STATE: _____

SURVEY NUMBER: _____

PROJECT NAME: _____

DATE(S) OF VISIT: _____

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:
(list name, title & agency)

1. _____

2. _____

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

1. List the stated objectives of the project.
2. What seems to be the real value of the project to the implementing agency?

B. DISCREPANCIES WITH PHONE SURVEY:

1. Were there major discrepancies between the phone survey information and what you found during the visit? If so, describe these.

C. MAJOR FACTORS IN PROJECT OUTCOMES:

1. What are the major contributing factors to the project's success or failure in meeting its objectives?

D. PROJECT IMPACT:

1. Does the project seem to have had any lasting impact upon the local law enforcement system or the community at large? If so, describe what is changed because of the project.
2. What brought about these changes?
3. What evidence is there to substantiate this?

E. UNIQUE ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Are there any unique assumptions inherent in the project's operation? If so, list them.
2. Has the project made any attempt to verify these assumptions?

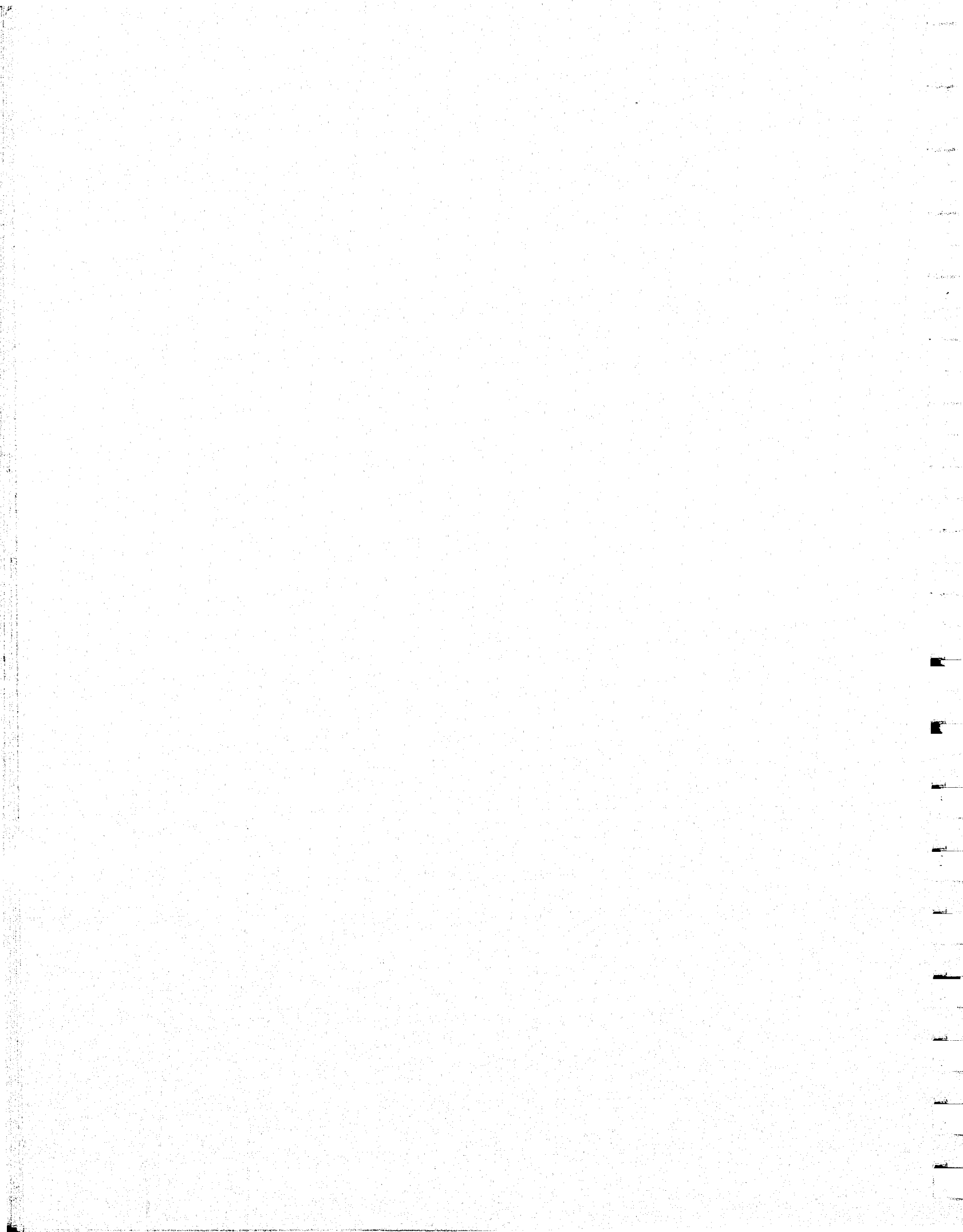
F. EVALUATION CAPABILITY:

1. Give your assessment of the capability of the project to evaluate each of its major tasks and objectives.
2. Describe major difficulties which the project has or would have in evaluating its tasks and objectives. (Difficulties such as procedures, records kept, attitude, training.)
3. What would it take to overcome these difficulties?

G. PHASE II POTENTIAL:

1. What specific knowledge gaps does the project have a sufficient data base to test? (Including knowledge of effectiveness and verification of assumptions.)
2. Are there other characteristics or features in the project that warrant detailed study?

H. OTHER COMMENTS:





THE
INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC
PROGRAM
ANALYSIS

ABSTRACTS OF
OTHER EVALUATIONS OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION
AND RELATED LITERATURE

PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

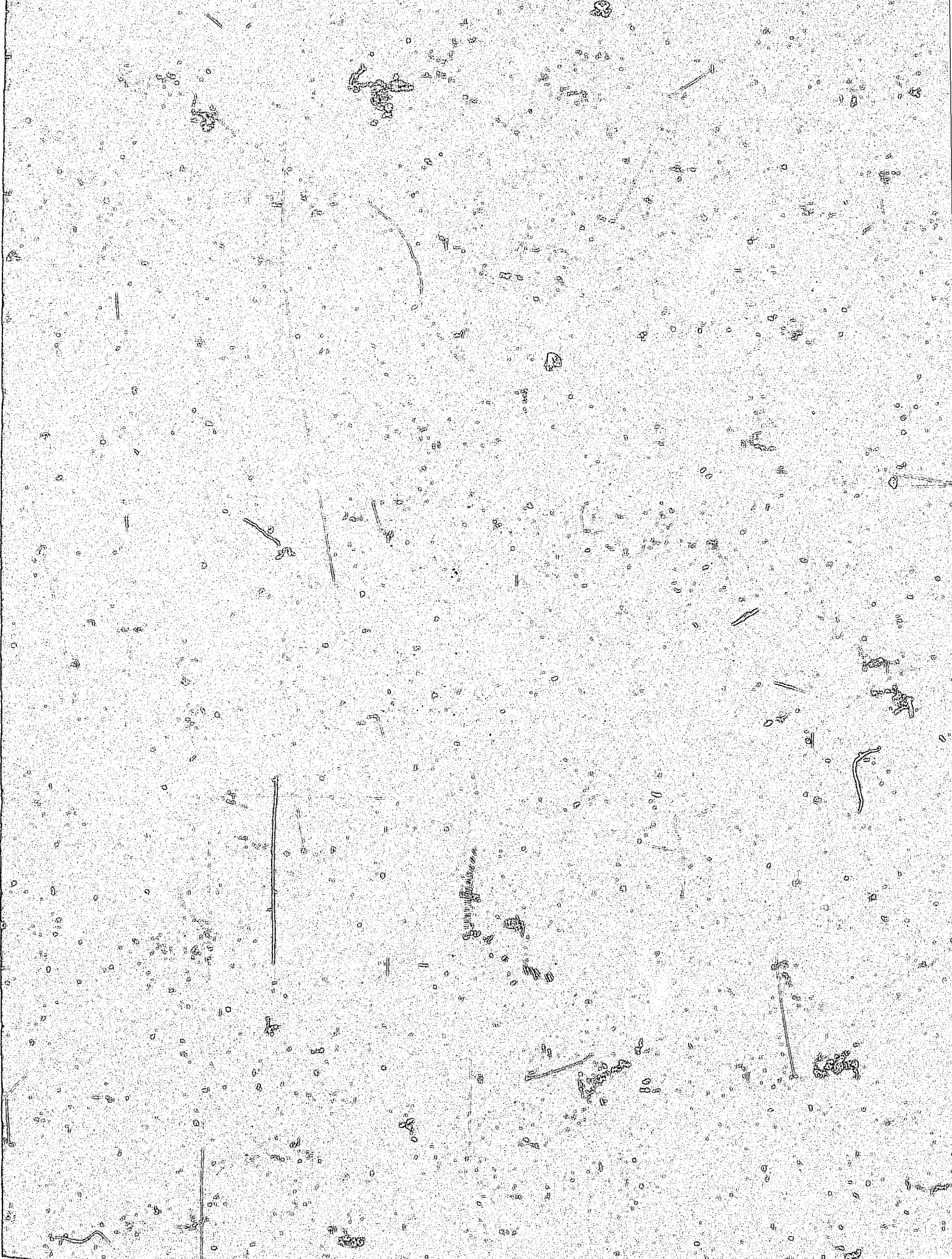
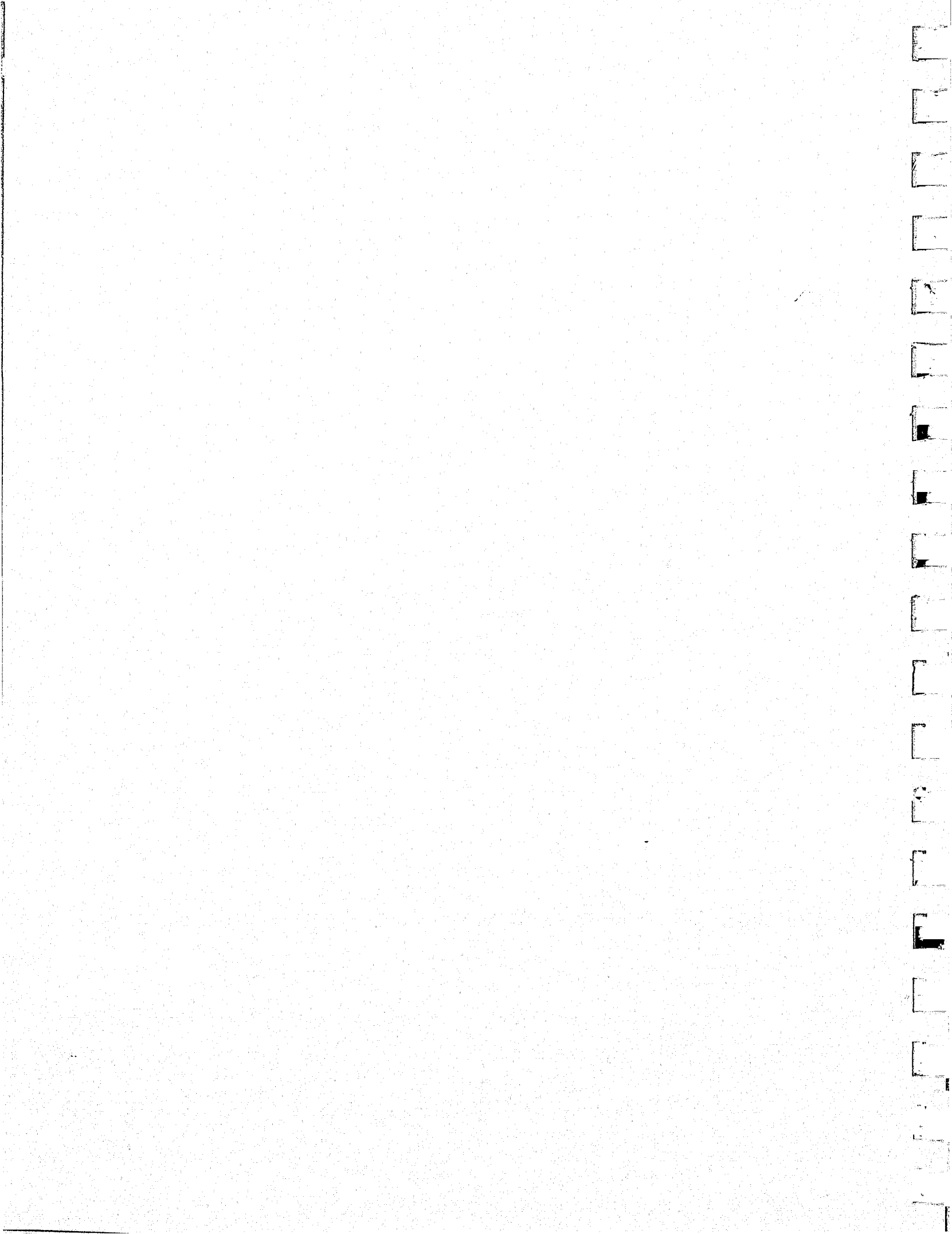


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TITLE: An Evaluation of "Operation Identification" As Implemented In Illinois

AUTHORS: Hans W. Mattick, C. Kavanagh Olander, David G. Baker, Harold E. Schlegel

DATE OF REPORT: September 30, 1974

PURPOSE: The purpose of the report is to present the findings of a 13 month evaluation study of Operation Identification programs operating in Illinois. The authors were the principal researchers for the study which was funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC), an agency interested in the effectiveness of such programs because of past and possible future ILEC funding of Operation Identification.

GENERAL CONTENT: The report covers the following areas regarding the implementation and effectiveness of Operation Identification programs in Illinois:

- . History of Operation Identification;
- . Publicity given to the projects and the effect of that publicity;
- . Distribution of project materials and services;
- . Participation in the projects;
- . Perception of Operation Identification by convicted property offenders;
- . An analysis of crime statistics relating to Operation Identification.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) Project Descriptions

- (a) Methods Used: Most projects operated out of local law enforcement agencies in Illinois communities. The amounts of funds distributed to these grantees were based on the population

of the grantees' jurisdictions. ILEC guidelines on how the money should be spent were also promulgated to the grantees.

- (b) Project Goals: Specific goals of the local Operation Identification programs are not mentioned in the study; however, the evaluation addresses the goal of burglary reduction in the participating communities as well as closely related programmatic measures such as levels of participation and publicity.
- (c) Assumptions: The evaluation couches the assumptions of the local projects in terms of efforts of the local projects being translated into elements of a property identification program and a subsequent theory of burglary deterrence for the communities.

(2) Evaluation

- (a) Methods Used: Surveys of the following organizations and types of people:
- . Primary implementing organizations;
 - . Secondary implementing organizations;
 - . Electronic media organizations;
 - . Printed media organizations;
 - . Individual participants;
 - . Individual non-participants;
 - . Convicted property offenders;

and, an analysis of available burglary statistics were performed.

- (b) Data Available: Data collected relate specifically to 2(a).

- (c) Conclusions: The main conclusion is that no burglary reduction occurred which could be attributed to the program, and that the local projects failed to implement the program as designed by ILEC.
- (d) Problems: The study clearly shows the failure of the projects to implement the designed program. The question of whether the theory of deterrence can work is still open.

TITLE: Burglary Reduction Program (City of Seattle) - Final Report

AUTHORS: Harry Springer, Ph.D. and Kenneth Mathews, Ph.D.,
Researcher/Evaluators for the Law and Justice
Planning Office, City of Seattle

DATE: February 24, 1975

PURPOSE: This report summarizes the objectives, personnel, operations, and evaluation results of the first year of operation of the Seattle Burglary Reduction (BR) Program. The project was initiated in October 1973 with a \$250,000 grant from the Law and Justice Planning Office for the State of Washington.

GENERAL CONTENT: The report presents a comprehensive review of the Seattle Burglary Reduction (BR) Program. Specific contents include:

- o Program Description: General (pp 1-2),
- o Program Description: Goals and Objectives (pp 3-13),
- o Operations (pp 13-50), and
- o Evaluation (pp 51-133).

The BR Program consisted of four program elements:

1. Target Hardening Actions by Citizens. Citizen action facilitated by the deployment of civilian community organizers. Specific actions included:
 - a. property identification,
 - b. establishment of citizen "block watchers",
 - c. home security surveys, and
 - d. information dissemination.
2. Target Hardening Actions: Police Tactics. Actions included:
 - a. development of "vulnerability" forecasting to identify high-risk homes,
 - b. team policing, and
 - c. new patrol tactics.
3. Increased Criminal Apprehension: Residential Burglary. Four strategies were used:
 - a. improved deployment of police manpower,
 - b. increased investigative work by patrol officers and detectives,
 - c. establishment of a computerized single fingerprint file, and
 - d. use of electronic tracking devices to identify fences.

4. Increased Criminal Apprehension: Non-residential Burglary. Specific actions included:
 - a. use of portable stakeout alarms, and
 - b. improved forecasting of high risk commercial areas.

The initial overall objective of the Seattle program was a 10 percent reduction in predicted burglary rates in three out of a total of 10 police sectors in the City of Seattle. The report discusses the revised objectives that were later adopted and the numerous difficulties encountered in evaluating the effectiveness of the program. The entire last half of this report is devoted to a discussion of the evaluation findings for both the intermediate and ultimate objectives of the program. The author candidly highlights both the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation methods and analysis procedures used.

The major conclusions of the report were:

- (1) target hardening efforts appeared to reduce the burglary risk for participants;
- (2) increased investigative efforts led to an increase in the number of arrests;
- (3) the computerized fingerprint file aided in the identification of burglary suspects;
- (4) forecasting methods to identify specific targets were not useful;
- (5) deployment strategies which spread limited police manpower over wide areas were not useful; and
- (6) citizen recruitment strategies based on media-oriented approaches were not effective.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (pp 13-28)

Operation Identification was only one part of the first program element identified above (Target Hardening Activities by Citizens). The final report describes the organization and effort objectives for this element without a detailed description

of the O-I project itself. Consequently, the presentation below relates to project efforts directed at four activities: O-I, "block watchers", home security surveys, and information dissemination.

a. METHODS USED:

The project hired five community organizers to "locate, energize, and assist neighborhood volunteer leadership to reduce burglary" in three police sectors containing roughly one-third (84,000) of the cities 222,000 households. It was quickly decided that the project would not be able to achieve the effort objectives of the grant (see PROJECT GOALS below) in all three areas. As a result, four of the organizers continued the originally planned activities in two of the sectors and one organizer coordinated an "en masse" approach in the third sector. In the first two sectors, citizen recruitment for the target hardening activities was done almost exclusively with an extensive door-to-door campaign by project staff and unpaid volunteers. No mass media techniques were used. In the third sector, the community organizer set up a storefront office and sought citizen recruitment with mass mailings, community newspaper advertising, and presentations to community groups. Engraver services were provided by project staff using pens purchased by the Block Watchers groups. No distribution centers, offering free use of the engraving pens, were used.

b. PROJECT GOALS:

The BR project had an ambitious set of effort objectives for the target hardening activities. The target population included all of the households within two police sectors plus 25 percent of the households within the rest of the

city. The specific goals were:

- (1) distribution of crime prevention information to 10 percent of the households,
- (2) home security inspections in 20 percent of the households,
- (3) property marking efforts in 60 percent (about 38,000 total), and
- (4) organization of Block Watchers' groups encompassing 25 percent of the target households.

c. ASSUMPTIONS:

The major assumptions of the project relevant to O-I were:

- (1) greater numbers of O-I participants could be obtained by having each Block Watchers group purchase its own pen for use by the group members rather than allowing free use of pens through distribution centers established by the project; and
- (2) greater numbers of O-I participants could be obtained with door-to-door canvassing rather than by "en masse" methods.

d. PROBLEMS:

The major continuing organizational problem of the project was the conflict between two concepts of community development: "locality development" and "social planning." Locality development is used to describe the development of community services based on "initiative, voluntary cooperation, self-help, and indigenous leadership". Ideally, the services introduced (crime prevention in this case) would continue after the BR project itself has terminated. While highly desirable in the long run, the immediate payoff from this approach may be very difficult to measure. Social planning, on the other hand, stresses "the provision and ordering of goods and services to people who need them; building community capacity does not play a central part". Under this philosophy, the primary objective is the deliverance of goods or services without reliance on the voluntary cooperation of the community. In the

O-I project, for example, locality development would stress the establishment of community groups for the distribution of O-I materials. The social planning approach, however, would provide for trained personnel to contact citizens and offer engraving services. (The Seattle project was a compromise between both philosophies.)

2. EVALUATION (pp 51-133)

The major sections within the evaluation portion of this report are:

	<u>page</u>
(a) Introduction	51
(b) Overall Effectiveness	53
(1) IPS Findings	53
(2) LJPO Findings	65
(3) Summary	68
(c) Element I: Target Hardening Actions by Citizens	74
(1) LJPO Findings	74
(2) IPS Findings	91
(3) Summary	101
(d) Element II: Target Hardening Actions by Police	107
(e) Element III: Criminal Appre- hension (Residential Burglary)	112
(f) Element IV: Criminal Appre- hension (Non-residential Burglary)	124
(g) Crime Displacement	125
(h) Summary and Conclusions	130

The discussion to follow will only include the O-I related topics presented within each of the eight sections identified above.

a. Introduction (p. 51). This report is unusual because it presents the findings of two evaluations of the same project. During its first year of operation, the Seattle BR Program was evaluated by both the Inspection and Planning Section (IPS) of the Seattle Police Department and also by the Law and Justice Planning Office (LJPO) for the City of Seattle.

The author of this report, Dr. Kenneth Mathews, was the third evaluation analyst from the LJPO to work on the BR program. The

lack of personnel continuity within the LJPO hampered their evaluation efforts. Surprisingly, the same personnel instability also occurred at the IPS; three different evaluation analysts worked on the project during the first year of operation. In this report Dr. Mathews attempts to review all of the evaluation work and findings about the project and to synthesize the results wherever possible.

b. Overall Effectiveness of the BR Project

IPS Findings (p. 53). The IPS evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the BR program was based on the original project objective of a 10 percent reduction in the predicted burglary rates for the three experimental sectors (Boy, Charlie, and George). The 1974 burglary rates were estimated from monthly reported burglary totals for 1973. Using a projected 6.3 percent increase in reported burglary for the three sectors, the net objective for the BR program was defined to be a 3.7 percent reduction in the 1974 burglary rate.

To detect and measure any change in the burglary rates for the three experimental sectors, monthly reported burglary totals for 1973 and 1974 were obtained for each sector. The burglary totals were matched by month (e.g., January 1973 with January 1974) and the paired data was analyzed using the non-parametric, signed rank Wilcoxon test. This analysis produced the following results:

- (1) no significant change was observed within the three experimental sectors from 1973 to 1974 (see Table 1, p. 56),
- (2) a significant increase in burglary from 1973 to 1974 was found for the seven control sectors (see Table 2, p. 58), and
- (3) a significant change in the burglary rates between the experimental and control sectors was discovered

based on the test ratio computed for each month in 1973 and 1974:

$$\frac{\text{no. of burglaries (3 exp. sectors)}}{\text{no. of burglaries (7 cont. sectors)}}$$

(see Table 3, p. 60).

During the first year of the project, reported burglary increased more than 23 percent in the seven control sectors and only 7 percent in the three experimental sectors. The remainder of this section of the report discusses the changes in the burglary rates within the individual sectors and the car beats within each sector. The overall conclusion of the IPS evaluation was that "the project (had) achieved its primary objective" (i.e., a 10 percent reduction in predicted burglary).

LJPO Findings (p. 65). The LJPO evaluation was based on a revised statement of the overall objective of the BR Program. The modified objective used by the LJPO for evaluation was that the BR program would produce "a statistically significant reduction in residential burglary. . ." (based on comparisons of 1973 and 1974 burglary rates). Also different from the IPS evaluation, the LJPO used the parametric t-test (differences between paired monthly burglary data) to determine whether any significant reduction in burglary rates had occurred. Since the number of reported burglaries actually increased in 1974, no significant decrease was found (see Table 4, p. 66).

To measure the significance of any change in burglary rates between each of the experimental sectors and the rest of the city, a one-way analysis of variance table was constructed (see Table 5, p. 69); a significant difference in burglary rates was found

for only one of the three experimental sectors.

Summary (p. 68). Both the IPS and LJPO evaluations generally reached the same conclusions despite different methods of analysis ("...the project did have a favorable over-all impact when compared with the remainder of the City of Seattle"). This section contains an excellent discussion of the numerous data and methodological problems that hindered both evaluations. Specific problems discussed include:

- (1) the accuracy of projected burglary rates,
- (2) the weaknesses and strengths of the Wilcoxon and t-tests,
- (3) the absence of an equivalent control group, and
- (4) the presence of a "regression artifact".

c. Program Element I: Target Hardening Actions by Citizens

LJPO Findings (p. 74). The initial project objectives for this element were very unrealistic and poorly defined (e.g., one objective was to involve 70% of all of the households in the experimental sectors in an "organized crime control program"). During the first year of operation, these objectives were more clearly operationalized and progressively narrowed. The reported results of this program element at the end of the first year included:

- o 1656 home inspections,
- o 1910 O-I participants, and
- o 1872 families in 195 Block Watchers' groups.

The major observations of the LJPO evaluation were:

- (1) expected citizen response had been grossly over-estimated (only one percent of all households in the B and G sectors requested home security checks),
- (2) mass mailings were not useful at all, and
- (3) better citizen response in Sector C was probably due to intensive door-to-door canvassing efforts.

To determine what proportion of the crime reduction in Sector C (a 6 percent decline in reported burglary from 1973 to 1974) was due to civilian target hardening efforts (instead of other program activities) the percent change in the burglary rate in the 24 census tracts in sectors C and G was correlated with the number of block watchers groups, O-I participants, and home security inspections that occurred in each tract. No significant correlations were obtained for any of the individual activities or for all three activities combined (see Table 8, p. 81.).

To obtain more accurate information about the target hardening benefits for project participants (O-I, block watchers, and home inspections), two surveys were conducted to obtain the following information:

- (1) Pre-victimization burglary data. Participating families were requested to indicate their burglary history for the six-month period prior to joining any one of the three project activities, and
- (2) Post-victimization burglary data. Each participating family was asked to complete a second burglary history form based on the first six months since joining project.

These surveys were used to make several tests. These included:

- (1) A comparison of pre and post burglary rates for participants

- (a) unadjusted data (see Table 9, p. 83).

	<u>Pre</u>	<u>Post</u>
Surveyed	2667	685
Burglarized	147	24
rate*	5.51	3.50

- (b) adjusted data (see Table 10, p. 86). These results are based on pre and post survey data obtained during the same four month period.

	<u>Pre</u>	<u>Post</u>
Surveyed	921	685
Burglarized	48	24
rate*	5.21	3.50 (33% decrease)

* - number of burglaries/100 households/six months

- (2) Detection of a regression artifact (see Table 10, p. 86). If project participants join because they have recently been victimized, a reduction in the burglary rate among participants may be due to a "regression" effect rather than any project effect. To test this hypothesis, the pre-victimization burglary rates for project participants were compared with burglary rates obtained from an earlier victimization study for the entire city. No significant differences were found between the two rates.
- (3) Examination of burglary reporting rates. The pre and post survey results were compared with police reports to test the hypothesis that project participants are more likely to report crime after joining the project. If true, increased crime reporting by participants could screen some burglary reduction effects of the project. No significant differences were found between pre and post rates of crime reporting.

The major conclusions of the LJPO evaluation of the target hardening activities by citizens were:

- (1) burglary risk was significantly reduced for participating households (victimization data indicated a decrease of 32.8 percent),
- (2) the individual contribution of each project activity could not be determined,
- (3) the adequacy of the project was questionable (best sector only had a seven percent participation rate), and
- (4) the effects of these activities were confounded by the presence of other project activities in the same sectors.

IPS Findings (p. 91.). The IPS evaluation of the target hardening activities by citizens component was based on changes in three measures:

- (1) the proportion of forced entry burglaries,

- (2) the amount of recovered stolen property; and
- (3) the ratio of the amount of recovered property to the amount of stolen property.

Use of the first measure was predicated on the belief that increased target hardening efforts would decrease the proportion of "no force" burglaries. The actual measure used was the ratio of the number of reported no force entries to the total number of reported burglaries. The Wilcoxon test was applied to monthly burglary data for 1973 and 1974 on both the police sector and beat level. The tests indicated a significant decrease in no force entries in two of the three experimental sectors and in only one of the seven control sectors.

The two measures of property recovery indicated above were also based on monthly police reports on both the sector and beat levels. No significant results were obtained. Both the amount of recovered property and the ratio of recovered to stolen property increased in one of the experimental sectors and in two of the control sectors.

The IPS evaluation claimed that no definitive conclusions could be reached about the effectiveness of this project element because of the confounding effects introduced by other project activities operating in the same sectors.

Summary (p. 101). In a summary of both evaluations, the author cites several methodological difficulties including:

- (1) imprecise objectives,
- (2) overambitious goals,
- (3) poor research design, and
- (4) lack of operational definitions.

The author's overall summary for this activity includes the following observations:

- (1) The LJPO evaluation appeared to confirm the usefulness of the project for participants.
- (2) The overall community benefits of the project were still uncertain.
- (3) Media oriented recruitment campaigns were not effective.
- (4) The civilian element of the project cost \$127,000 for an average cost of \$17 per participant for any one of four activities (O-I, block watcher, home inspection, and group meeting).
- (5) The project appeared to improve police-community relations.

d. Program Elements II, III, and IV

The next three sections in the evaluation portion of the report present the activities and findings for the other major elements of the BR project. These were:

- (1) Target Hardening Actions By Police,
- (2) Criminal Apprehension (Residential Burglary), and
- (3) Criminal Apprehension (Non-residential Burglary).

None of these sections include any discussions directly related to Operation Identification.

e. Crime Displacement (p. 125).

Three types of crime displacement are addressed in this report:

- (1) crime type displacement: a shift from burglary to other crime types;
- (2) target displacement: a shift from residential to non-residential targets; and
- (3) geographic displacement: a shift from one geographic area to another.

Measurement of crime type displacement was attempted by the IPS

office by examining the changes in the ratio of non-burglary crimes to burglary crimes in each of the experimental sectors. Although some changes were noted for particular crimes in some of the sectors, the IPS evaluation concluded that no significant level of crime type displacement was present. To test for the presence of target displacement, the IPS examined the ratio of the total number of non-residential burglaries to the number of residential burglaries within each experimental sector. Again, no significant changes were observed. Neither the IPS or LJPO evaluation reports presented any evidence about the existence or extent of geographic crime displacement induced by the BR project.

f. Report Summary and Conclusions (p. 130).

In this section, the author attempts to summarize all of the significant findings of both evaluation studies. Briefly, his major observations and conclusions relating to Operation Identification are:

- (1) adequate evaluation of large crime reduction projects requires substantial amounts of advance planning in order to:
 - (a) prepare evaluation designs to adequately measure the effectiveness of each project component,
 - (b) incorporate changes into police operations and records,
 - (c) set realistic program objectives, and
 - (d) test new equipment;
- (2) more cost effectiveness analyses are needed to compare intervention strategies;
- (3) community organizers need to concentrate their efforts in small areas to produce adequate citizen responses;
- (4) the target hardening activities worked for citizens who used them;
- (5) the citizen response to the media oriented recruit-

ment campaign was very poor; and

- (6) no evidence was found of either target or crime type displacement (geographic displacement was not tested).

TITLE: CRIME AND HOUSING IN A METROPOLITAN AREA: A
STUDY OF THE PATTERNS OF RESIDENTIAL CRIME

AUTHOR: Thomas A. Reppetto

DATE OF REPORT: June, 1973

PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to research the nature and patterns of stranger-to-stranger crimes committed on residential premises. The crime type, residential burglary, was investigated in considerable detail so that results pertaining to residential burglary are presented and broken down by many variables.

GENERAL CONTENT: The study is very detailed. Research methods included: (1) a search of literature; (2) an analysis of 2500 stranger-to-stranger crimes; (3) interviews with nearly 1,000 victims and non-victims of stranger-to-stranger crimes; (4) a field study of selected geographic areas; and, (5) interviews with 100 burglars. These methods yielded data which was used to test various hypotheses and trends concerning stranger-to-stranger crimes. Along with the results of the interviews and general referenced information, a regression model is used to test and highlight relationships between socio-economic characteristics and burglary incidence. All data was collected in Boston.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

None.

TITLE: Crime Prevention Evaluation: Operation Identification,
June 1971-June 1973 (Wichita, Kansas)
AUTHOR: Wichita Police Department
DATE OF REPORT: (none given)

PURPOSE: The purpose of this report is to summarize the experience of the Wichita Police Department in its implementation of Operation Identification during the 2-year period from June, 1971 to June, 1973.

GENERAL COMMENT: This is more of a general progress report than an evaluation. It is loosely written around the program's goals, and gives little detailed information on methodology and little specific data.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(a) METHODS USED: In addition to the usual methods, Welcome Wagon has helped publicize the program to new residents. Engraving tools were distributed at 53 locations: the Police Department plus 52 Independent Insurance Agents. Later, large super markets and other businesses were added as distribution points. The project investigated using non-electric etching pens with diamond tips, but decided against their use because Americans are "gadget-minded" and are drawn to the program by the free use of an electric device. The number of participants in the program is estimated by the number of decals distributed, due to problems with citizens sharing tool use or buying their own engraving tools. Large companies have also purchased tools. An estimated minimum of 15,000 participants is claimed as of June, 1973.

(b) PROJECT GOALS: Citizen participation; public awareness; reduction of burglary; public support for police; apprehension of criminals.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS: People who request decals have marked their property.

(d) PROBLEMS: Persons who check out a pen have been known to loan it to as many as 30 friends, making pen-use a very unreliable measure of level of participation. Police Department and insurance agents were found to be unsatisfactory distribution points since people seldom visited these in person.

(2) EVALUATION

(a) METHODS USED: Each goal was evaluated separately using one or two measures of attainment. These measures, however, were often quite subjective and little substantive data is given. Citizen participation was judged a success due to the estimated 15,000 participants and waiting lists for tool use through super markets. Public awareness was judged achieved on the basis of the amount of requests for decals by persons not checking out tools plus the fact that many groups have volunteered to assist. Public support for the police has increased on the basis of letters received and number of requests for speakers. No claims of increased apprehensions are made; a sample of 100 households were monitored to see if those burglarized were cleared by arrest, but none were burglarized.

A reduction in actual number of burglaries is claimed, but supportive data is not given.

(b) DATA AVAILABLE: No actual burglary data given. 150,000 instruction brochures handed out. 125 tools purchased. 30,000 decals handed out (average 2 per household).

(c) CONCLUSIONS: The study does not claim that O-I is alone responsible for the results claimed. It is part of a package of prevention programs, all of which have contributed to the successes cited. However, the report does say that O-I has helped a great deal because it provides an avenue for citizen involvement in crime prevention.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: None

TITLE: Evaluation of Crime Control Programs in California:
A Review

AUTHORS: California Council on Criminal Justice

PURPOSE: The purpose of the report is to present the findings of evaluations conducted of projects which were funded by the California Council On Criminal Justice. There are 10 categories of projects covered by the report.

GENERAL CONTENT: Descriptions of the projects are given along with a summary of the evaluation techniques employed to measure their specific objectives. Finally, the results of the evaluation are summarized.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) Project Descriptions

(a) Methods Used: Two engraving programs are described; both projects operate as part of public awareness campaigns (San Diego and San Francisco).

(b) Project Goals: To reduce burglary in target areas and to determine the most effective techniques for reducing the incidence of burglary are the goals of the crime specific burglary prevention projects. Specific goals relating to property engraving are: (1) decrease the receiver market for stolen goods and (2) improve property recovery.

(c) Assumptions: None are stated.

(2) Evaluation

(a) Methods Used: Quantitative measures of (1) the increase in property recovered, (2) the increase in citizens participating in the project, and (3) the increase in arrests for possession of stolen goods, are employed.

(b) Data Available: Insufficient data relating to (2).(a).(1) and (2).(a).(3) were available to assess the impact of the program.

(c) Conclusions: Very little is stated about the engraving projects in particular. The evaluation made some conclusions regarding the overall burglary situation, but little relating specifically to property engraving.

TITLES: Fencing: 1. "No Questions Asked"; 2. "Receiving Stolen Property - The Need for Systematic Inquiry into the Fencing Process"; 3. "Operational Parameters In The Stolen Property System"; 4. "Hearings on Criminal Redistribution Systems"

AUTHORS: Duncan Chappell and Marilyn Walsh

DATES OF REPORTS: 1. April, 1974
2. February, 1974
3. November 12-14, 1973
4. May 1-2, 1973
April 30 and May 2, 1974

PURPOSES: The first three articles are results of research into fencing, and the latter is testimony before Congress on the subject.

GENERAL CONTENT:

1. This is an excellent and interesting article on the history of fencing, including a summary of legislation passed to combat it. Parallels are drawn between today's fences and Johnathan Wild, an underworld figure of eighteenth century England.
2. The results of previous research on fencing are summarized and some comments are made regarding the feasibility of more research being done in this area.
3. This very detailed article considers the Stolen Property System (SPS) as one composed of the following modes:
 - a. the research and planning mode;
 - b. the extraction mode;
 - c. the exchange mode;
 - d. the marketing mode;
 - e. the redistribution mode; and
 - f. the evaluation mode.

Particular attention is paid to the role of the fence in the

SPS. Variations on and special models of the SPS are presented with supporting evidence from actual case studies.

4. Testimony before Congress relating to fencing is presented.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Page 168. A statement is made to the effect that the use of identifying marks may be of limited value in dealing with the fence.

2. Page 490. Property identification could facilitate the return of stolen property to its original owner.

3. None.

4. Mention of Operation Identification is made in:

- a. Part 1, page 55.
- b. Part 3, pages 522-523 and 543.

TITLES: Progress Report To Law And Justice Planning Office; and
Evaluation Of First-Year Results Of Community Crime
Prevention--Burglary Reduction

AUTHORS: Progress Report: Edward Good, Project Director
Evaluation: Dr. Kenneth Mathews

DATE: December, 1974

PURPOSES: The Progress Report was submitted by the project to the State Planning Agency for the purpose of summarizing project activities. The Evaluation Report was prepared by the Planning Office of the State Planning Agency for the purpose of assessing whether project activities met grant objectives.

GENERAL CONTENT: The Progress Report and Evaluation Report detail the activities and effectiveness of the Community Crime Prevention Program which operates in the City of Seattle. Specific projects included are Neighborhood Watch, security surveys, crime prevention information dissemination, and Operation Identification. Both reports address the overall program rather than being organized by each of the above projects.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(a) METHODS USED: Public information campaign; police support; Community Organizers (5 full-time staff) doing engravings and instructing citizens to engrave; specific target areas; citizen interviews before and after joining program; low visibility in non-target areas.

(b) PROJECT GOALS:

. A statistically significant decrease in the number of residential burglaries in the target areas as compared to the

City minus these target areas.

. A statistically significant increase in the number of burglary-in-progress calls will be demonstrated.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS: Citizen involvement in the program will lead to increased reporting of crimes.

(d) PROBLEMS: The attempt to get citizens in the census tract involved was a disaster. A block by block approach along with the public information campaign seems to be the best approach. Also, a certain amount of doing the engraving for people is required for only minimally interested citizens. Some citizens prefer not to post decals for fear of reverse effects of the program.

(2) EVALUATION:

(a) METHODS USED:

- . Analysis of variance of burglary incidence changes in target areas versus city minus the target areas.
- . Correlation analysis: Participation in the program versus changes in burglary incidence in the target areas.
- . Victimization survey used to measure regression to the mean (artifact).

(b) DATA AVAILABLE:

- . Reported burglary data.
- . Operational measures of participation (e.g., number of engravings, Neighborhood Watch participants, etc.).
- . Survey data.

(c) CONCLUSIONS: Definite reduction in burglary rate for participants in the Community Crime Prevention Program. Success in target area should be considered only in light of the many evaluation problems discussed.

TITLE: Report On A Study Of Property Numbering Systems Used In
"Operation Identification"

DATE: December, 1973

AUTHORS: Kai R. Martensen and Jerry W. Greene

PURPOSE: The purpose of the report is to uncover relevant problems associated with the various numbering systems used in Operation Identification programs, and to make recommendations regarding their use.

GENERAL CONTENT AND SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

By reviewing existent literature and contacting agencies and experts knowledgeable about Operation Identification and its numbering systems, the authors have delineated the advantages and drawbacks of each system. While many of their findings are widely known, some, such as the fact that 30 states change citizen driver's license numbers yearly, are quite surprising. The major recommendation made in the report is that LEAA continue to recommend the use of State Driver's License Numbers prefixed with the State two letter abbreviation.

TITLES: San Jose Police Department Burglary Methodology Grant:
Four Quarterly Reports

DATES: 1. January 31, 1974
2. April 30, 1974
3. July 31, 1974
4. October 31, 1974

PURPOSE: The reports are summaries of the evaluation work done by the Burglary Methodology Grant Unit which is funded to develop burglary prevention methodology by burglary offense analysis.

GENERAL CONTENT: All reports relate to the specific Operation Identification information outlined below.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) Project Description

(a) Methods Used: Target areas within the City of San Jose were selected with the plan to saturate them with Operation Identification participants. A letter explaining the program was hand delivered to each residence in the areas, and was followed by door-to-door campaigns to solicit participants. When a citizen expressed interest in participating, the Field Interviewer (solicitor) engraved the property and enrolled the citizen in the program.

(b) Project Goals: Project goals are to assist in returning recovered property items to their rightful owner and to deter residential burglaries.

(c) Assumptions: None are identified.

(2) Evaluation

(a) Methods Used: In order to gather together programmatic and evaluative material relating to project objectives and the goals of the Grant Unit, information collected by the Field

Interviewers was analyzed in great detail. The methods used to process this information were: (1) presentations of the data collected by Field Interviewers and (2) comparison of burglary data with data collected by Field Interviewers.

(b) Data Available:

- . Number of attempts and premises contacted.
- . Percentage of total residences contacted by average number of attempts per contacted premise.
- . Interest level by percentage of total residences contacted and time of day.
- . Data on premises engraved.
- . Burglary data.
- . Data on sticker display field check.

(c) Conclusions

For the saturated areas preliminary analysis indicated that:

- . Operation ID succeeded in decreasing burglaries;
- . Stickers acted as a deterrent; and
- . There was a shift from engraveable to non-engraveable property targets.

Analysis of areas falling within the target area of a 1973 program run out of the Crime Prevention Section of the San Jose Police Department (and later included in the saturation program) indicated little success of that program in reducing burglaries.

TITLE: Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California
AUTHOR: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, California
Council on Criminal Justice
DATE OF REPORT: March 1973

PURPOSE: The purpose of the report is to discuss specific crime prevention programs from the standpoint of project objectives, implementing procedures, and problem areas. These discussions serve as guidelines for communities within the California Criminal Justice System in initiating the programs.

GENERAL CONTENT: Two crime prevention programs are presented - Operation Identification and Security Inspections. Results of a mail survey of California law enforcement agencies (conducted in February 1972) are reported which indicate that 89 of approximately 280 responding departments had Operation Identification programs, while six departments were interested in starting one.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(a) METHODS USED: The recommended method of implementation includes the engraving of a California driver's license number by either police department personnel in a pre-publicized door-to-door campaign or by citizens themselves. Presentations at neighborhood meetings sponsored by burglary victims, the use of decals, and the use of personal property inventories are also recommended.

(b) PROJECT GOALS: Prevention of burglaries and the disposal of stolen property, and aid in the apprehension of burglars and fences, and in the return of stolen property.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS: None identified.

(2) EVALUATION

(a) METHODS USED: Comparison of burglary rates for participants versus non-participants and the interview (form included) of project staff.

(b) DATA AVAILABLE: None

(c) CONCLUSIONS: Fewer burglaries among participating residences than among non-participating ones (based on the experience of an unidentified jurisdiction, presumably Monterey Park).

(d) PROBLEMS: Transportation of stolen property to other states where California driver's license number is not readily accessible, unmarked property purchased after the initial engraving, and low participation rate without direct solicitation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

TITLE: Transfer Candidate Report - Project Crime TRAP
AUTHOR: Robert Pfefferkorn, Mitre Corp.
DATE OF REPORT: February 12, 1974

PURPOSE: The purpose of the report is to discuss the Indianapolis Police Department's Crime TRAP (Total Registration of All Property) project, with emphasis on its transferability to other jurisdictions.

GENERAL CONTENT: Crime TRAP is described, project materials are included, and the effect of the program on burglary deterrence and prevention, and the project's achievement of Mitre's "transfer criteria" (goal achievement, replicability, measurability, cost-benefit, sustainability, and accessibility of program information) are discussed.

SPECIFIC OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

(1) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- (a) METHODS USED: Kits, including inventory forms and decals, are provided by insurance companies or at fire stations. Engraving tools borrowed from businesses such as banks, or household items such as nails are recommended for marking a social security number on personal property. Inventory forms, which contain the identifying number, are given to police in the event of a burglary, the information is entered in the police computer, and a comparison is made to the police file of recovered property.
- (b) PROJECT GOALS: Burglary deterrence and reduction, and aid in the recovery of stolen property.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS: (i) Burglars and fences avoid property that can be identified by its owner, (ii) possession of marked property proves theft, and (iii) decals placed near the front and back door will be seen by burglars.

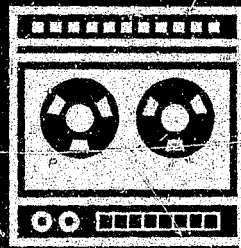
(2) EVALUATION

- (a) METHODS USED: Comparison of burglary rates for participants versus non-participants and testimony of convicted burglars.
- (b) DATA AVAILABLE: Burglary rates, participation rates, project costs.
- (c) CONCLUSIONS: The program is a deterrent to burglary; its effectiveness as a method of crime prevention is limited only by the extent of public participation; the program produces a "mercury effect"; the program is replicable and cost-effective; and data on existing programs is readily available.
- (d) PROBLEMS: Public apathy, lack of full-time personnel to direct programs, displacement to theft of unmarkable items, need for computer support in large cities, and the inability to measure preventive effects.

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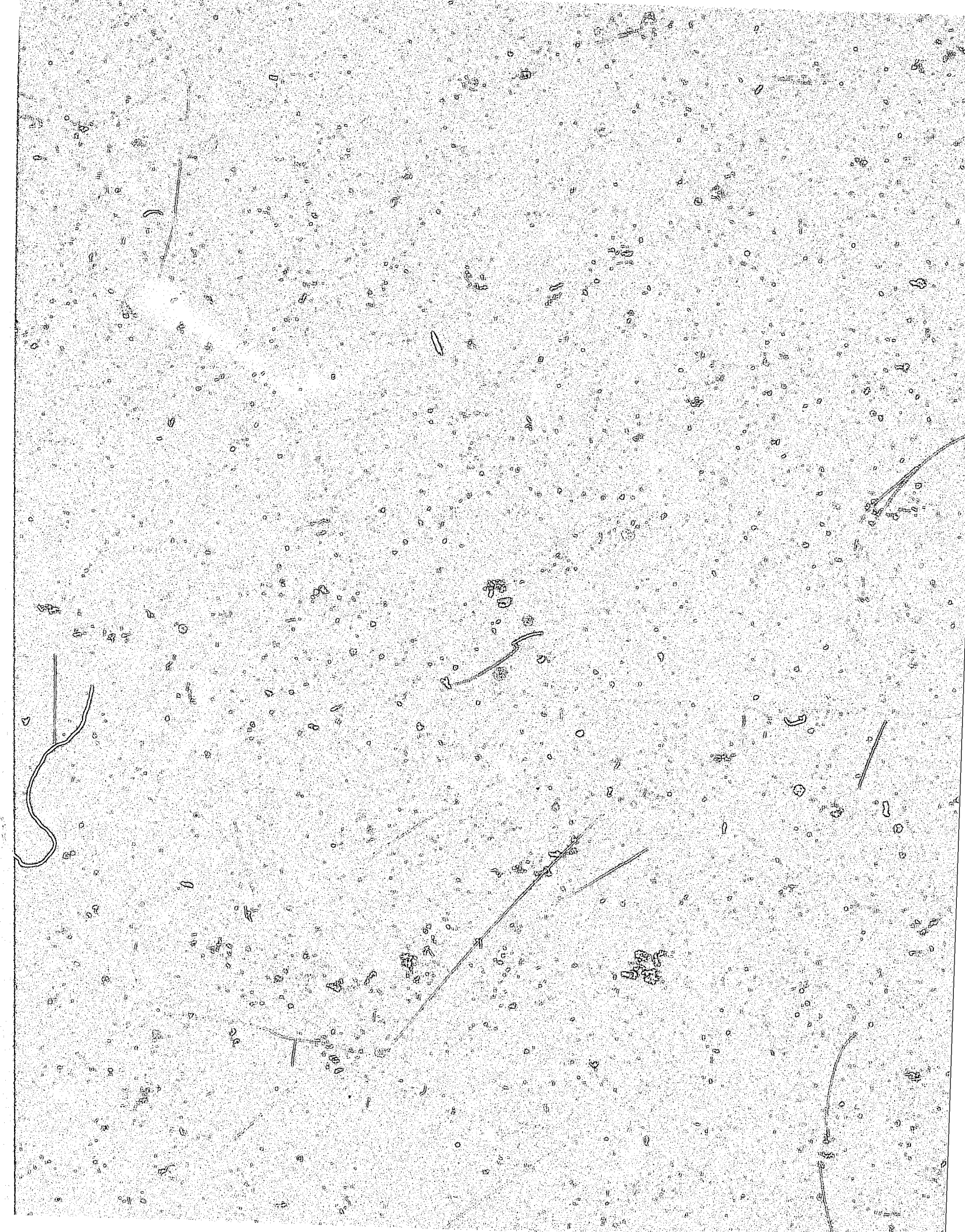
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THE
INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC
PROGRAM
ANALYSIS

EVALUATION OF THIS STUDY
BY THE GOVERNMENTAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PHASE I
EVALUATION OF
OPERATION IDENTIFICATION



A REPORT OF THE EVALUATIVE SERVICES
OF THE GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In Connection With

PHASE I EVALUATION OF OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

And Prepared For

The Institute For Public Program Analysis

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Introduction

This report by the Governmental Research Institute presents a description of its activities in connection with the project "Phase I Evaluation of Operation Identification," funded by Grant No. 75NI-99-0046 of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The Institute's assignment was carried out under a contract with The Institute for Public Program Analysis, hereafter referred to as TIPPA. At the beginning of the project, it was intended that the Institute would be employed, in the language of the TIPPA proposal, "...to evaluate the present study and provide continuous feedback to the research team regarding its planning, operations, analyses, and report evaluation..."

As the project proceeded, however, this role of the Institute changed to the extent that it provided critical evaluation and editorial service to TIPPA in connection with reports scheduled for publication. At the request of TIPPA, the Institute reviewed publication drafts, called attention to questionable logic and those perspectives of the criminal justice system which appeared to be at variance with Institute experience, and performed other usual editing functions. A major share of its contract time was devoted to such service for two major project publications, that on "Operation Identification: A Review of General Knowledge and Past Findings;" and the project paper "Assessment of Effectiveness," which presents the TIPPA assess-

ment of the O-I concept as practiced in projects around the country. The Institute also assisted in preparation of the Telephone and Field survey instruments and review of successive drafts of these instruments.

In the course of performing these services, the Institute observed and participated in TIPPA project activities to a sufficient degree that it feels qualified to comment about the following selected project areas.

Planning

Both in the initial planning stages and as the project progressed, the Institute was impressed with the thoroughness of steps taken, the attention to detail, and the follow-up made to assure that needed information was secured, then tabulated and recorded. This was evident from the project's start, when a thoroughgoing effort was made to determine the scope, in numbers, of O-I projects around the country, and available literature on O-I was carefully abstracted. The desire to learn as much as possible from other sources undoubtedly motivated a TIPPA conference meeting early in the project's life. It was attended by persons knowledgeable about O-I either because of their present or past participation in on-going projects or because of their role in evaluating such projects.

The Telephone and Field survey instruments went through several drafts. The careful revision, winnowing, and adding to, in which the Institute participated, led to highly useful data sources--basic ones, in fact, on which the remainder of the project largely was based, especially the all-important portion

dealing with the overall assessment of O-I. Data collection was so structured as to permit comparatively easy coding and subsequent computer utilization to provide a variety of analyses on the equally varied number of questions contained in the Telephone Survey.

The Institute views the two survey instruments as worthwhile and valid means by which to attempt to gather large amounts of information relatively quickly, and from a valid source. The Telephone Survey instrument was used to assure that the interviewer was talking to a person knowledgeable about O-I or, if not, that he was transferred to the proper person.

An important by-product of the Telephone Survey was that the information secured was used to determine, in large part, which communities warranted personal visitation by project staff. Although such visitations revealed numerous inaccuracies in the information originally provided during the telephone surveys, it is doubtful that any other information source would have produced more reliable judgments as to which cities to visit.

Data Availability

Answers to literally hundreds of questions were solicited through the two major survey instruments. The questions were asked of O-I project personnel in almost 100 communities, large and small, across the nation. A computer was used to analyze the resulting information.

It is disappointing that numerous projects were unable to

provide the information sought. As a result, some analyses cited throughout the TIPPA reports are necessarily based on the experience of the relatively few projects which maintained good records.

This comparative paucity of information from a broad spectrum of sources may leave the reader of all the project publications with the impression that the same information about O-I projects has been repeated several times. In fact, however, it is generally not the same information--merely the same projects being cited so many times.

An Overview of the Project

Based primarily on observation and editorial review of TIPPA publications on the O-I project, the Institute has concluded that the TIPPA evaluation of O-I is a credible effort. The research plan proposed to be followed during the project's life has, with few exceptions, been pursued. Most of the project's objectives and ways to achieve them appear to have been met.

The exceptions did not involve a basic failure to perform promised tasks, however, but rather in not providing as much information in specific areas as had been promised. As examples, a judgmental assessment of O-I was developed which included the promised outline of "...gaps in present knowledge..." but which omitted in some instances promised "...commentary on their significance in making an authoritative assessment of success or failure..." Again, a sampling of the narrative portion of the

Field Survey "Site Visit Narrative" showed that the contents fell short of promised information relating to "...cost, method, and amount of effort involved in each stage of the project operations..." (due, according to the research team, to inadequacy and complexity of field site data in these areas).

In the course of the present assignment, the Institute has considered carefully the evidence accruing from the evaluation of O-I by TIPPA. On the basis of this information, there appears to be considerable doubt as to the overall effectiveness of the O-I program thus far. Recruitment of participants around the country has been disappointing, and a satisfactory level of participation apparently will require increased expenditure of both money and time. There is evidence that O-I has deterred burglaries, the prime objective of most O-I projects, among O-I participants; but there is no similar convincing evidence of community-wide reductions in burglary rates. There appears to be no documented evidence that any appreciable recovery and return of stolen property are attributable to the results of O-I projects.

It should be noted, however, as TIPPA has, that there are public education and police-community relations benefits closely identified with O-I projects. The value of O-I is recognized as one of many tools which a police department can use to deter crime through improved police-community relations. O-I projects also foster increased public awareness of the need for citizens to take all possible steps to prevent burglaries.

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