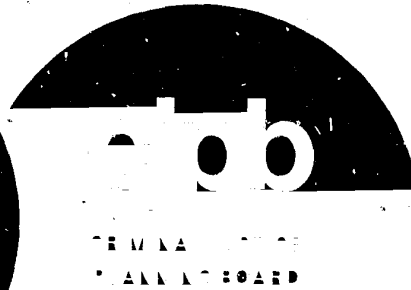
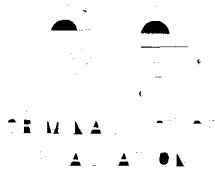


San Diego Region



58964



**SAN DIEGO  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
COMMUNITY CRIME  
PREVENTION  
(FINAL EVALUATION)**

LEAA AWARD NO. A-2946-1-77

MAY 1979

By

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**NCJRS**

MAY 29 1979

**ACQUISITIONS**

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This report was financed with funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

## Preface

The Evaluation Unit of the Comprehensive Planning Organization was authorized by the Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board to evaluate the Community Crime Prevention Project of the San Diego Sheriff's Office. This two-year project received \$1.6 million from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Regional Employment Training Consortium (RETIC).

The content of this report is comprised of an executive summary focusing on evaluation issues raised by the Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board. Issues are presented along with conclusions and recommendations subsequent to the termination of federal funds. The summary includes reciprocal remarks by the Sheriff. Following the summary is an analysis of each issue.

Methodological techniques involved personal interviews, surveys, content analysis of criminal incidence data, and evaluator observations. The assistance and cooperation of the project staff, personnel in the records division, as well as budget and planning staff of the Sheriff's Department, is gratefully acknowledged.

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**CHAPTER 1**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# Executive Summary

## ISSUES, CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Project Goal

The purpose of the Crime Prevention Unit is to educate citizens and motivate them to take preventive measures to reduce their vulnerability to the specific crime of burglary, with some attention to other theft crimes and violent crimes. (Evaluation efforts focused on changes in burglary incidence.)

### General Conclusions

Project staff has been effective in increasing citizen participation in crime prevention efforts. Evaluation findings indicate that project activities are associated with a slowing in the percentage increase of burglaries and a decline in the number of burglaries per 1,000 households. Project efforts have strengthened the relationship between the Sheriff's Office personnel and the community. Assessment of activity in the stations indicates that current levels of crime prevention services could be maintained with a slight reduction in staff.

### Recommendation

*Continuation of this project is recommended to reinforce the cooperative efforts between the police and the community. It is suggested that adequate services at the 5 substations can be maintained by reducing the number of Crime Prevention Specialists by 20% (from 25 to 20). Project staff should continue to record the data elements maintained by the CPO Evaluation Unit as a useful ongoing assessment mechanism.*

### ISSUE I: HOW DID THE PROJECT HAVE AN EFFECT ON CRIME?

#### Conclusion

Project efforts are associated with a slowing in the percentage increase of burglaries and a decline in burglaries per 1,000 households in the Sheriff's jurisdiction. Substantial decreases were noted in those areas selected for concentrated project activities.

#### Findings

1. Residential and commercial burglaries increased by only 6% in the Sheriff's jurisdiction from 1976 to 1978. This occurred although



regionwide (excluding Sheriff's area) burglaries increased by 19% during the same period.

2. A valid indicator of the decline is that burglaries per 1,000 household units dropped from 33 to 30 from 1976 to 1978 within the Sheriff's jurisdiction.
3. Selected target areas within the Sheriff's jurisdiction which were exposed to concentrated project activities showed a 17% decrease in total burglaries.
4. Expected changes in types of entry, property recovery, and burglary arrests did not occur.

#### Recommendation

*Project efforts should continue with emphasis in those areas which indicate high crime incidence.*

ISSUE II: WHAT TECHNIQUES DID THE PROJECT USE TO IMPACT CITIZEN AWARENESS OF CRIME AND CITIZEN ACTION TAKEN TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR VICTIMIZATION?

#### Conclusion

The techniques of neighborhood watch development and inspection for security of residences and commercial businesses were the most effective measures used to encourage citizen interest and action.

1. By using varied forms of the media, contacting victims of burglary, and giving presentations to large groups, the project was able to increase citizen awareness of crime.
2. During a 15 month study period (October 1977 - December 1978):
  - A total of 352 neighborhood watch groups were developed by project staff.
  - Project staff estimate that 6,354 citizens attended neighborhood meetings. Nearly one-third of the participants attended 2 or more meetings.
  - Security inspections were conducted in 3,877 residential units. Review of a sample of these inspections indicated that 85% of the citizens took some measure to improve their home security.

ISSUE III: WHAT WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE PROJECT TO INVOLVE AND COORDINATE COMPONENTS OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE IN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS?

Conclusion

Project staff were able to integrate and expand prevention efforts throughout the department by involving field deputies and detectives in project activities. Patrol deputies have benefitted from project efforts by an awareness of increased public support for law enforcement. Project activities have allowed deputies more time to spend on enforcement duties without sacrificing the function of crime prevention.

Findings

1. Prior to grant funding, prevention efforts existed in a limited and fragmented way contingent on citizen request and deputy time.
2. Deputies (80% of 64) noted that they are taking fewer burglary reports but responding to more calls of suspicious activity.
3. Patrol deputies (61% of 64) indicated that citizens are taking additional measures to improve their home security.
4. Deputies have been relieved of crime prevention duties and, therefore, are more visible on patrol and can spend additional time on investigation.

ISSUE IV: WHAT ARE THE TOTAL COST IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT?

Conclusion

Total project costs for the two-year period are approximately \$1,650,000. Considerable attention should be given to the intangible benefits that are difficult to measure in fiscal terms.

Findings

1. The two year allocation includes \$446,872 from LEAA (includes \$22,343 in state monies and the same figure for local match funds), \$847,496 in RETC funds and Sheriff's Office overhead and County indirect costs of \$353,362.
2. Benefit-cost analysis of those indicators for which dollar values were assigned indicated that the cost of the project exceeded the dollar benefits returned. However, benefits such as reduction in burglaries, citizen participation in prevention, and improved police-community relations are significant benefits that should be considered even though their value cannot be assessed in dollars.
3. Proposed costs for maintaining the Crime Prevention Project under County general funds during FY79-80 are \$477,872 (includes overhead and indirect

costs). This represents 2.5% of the Sheriff's total law enforcement budget for FY79-80 (\$19,310,061).\*

4. Analyses of station activity and discussions with supervising deputies indicated that prevention services could be maintained with a reduction in staff (from 25 to 20). This would result in a savings of 20%, with an estimated projected cost of \$383,784.

Recommendation

Refer to page 3.

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\*Sheriff's Department figures taken from FY79-80 budget proposal and include department overhead and county indirect estimates.

## PROJECT NARRATIVE

Based on the premise that law enforcement agencies can provide the mechanism to mobilize the citizenry to address crime problems, the San Diego Sheriff's Office received federal funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in 1977. Through the formation of a Crime Prevention Unit, the project expected to educate citizens and motivate them to take preventive measures to reduce their vulnerability to specific crimes. Project objectives included the development of an educational program for citizens that would reduce their opportunities for victimization, and the expansion of police visibility to promote a preventive-oriented relationship between the community and law enforcement (Project proposal 1977).

Specific activities toward these objectives included development of neighborhood watch groups throughout the County, security inspections of residences and commercial businesses, and public presentations to citizens. It was expected that these activities would result in a decline in the burglary rate.

To organize these tasks, the staffing pattern includes a sergeant designated as project coordinator, 4 deputies, 25 Community Crime Specialists (CPS), and 5 secretaries. Under the supervision of the coordinator, each deputy is assigned to a substation and responsible for developing crime prevention strategies in that station's jurisdiction. The Community Crime Specialists (3 to 5 at each substation) report to the deputy and conduct prevention activities in the community. Prior to beginning their duties, the specialists received three weeks of crime prevention training in the Sheriff's Academy.

Evaluation findings indicate that the percentage increase in burglaries has slowed in the Sheriff's jurisdiction. From 1976 to 1978, County-wide burglaries (excluding Sheriff data) increased by 19%. In the same period, the Sheriff's jurisdiction showed an increase of 6% in burglaries. The most valid indicator of actual decline is that the number of burglaries per 1,000 households dropped from 33 to 30 from 1976 to 1978. Target areas selected for concentrated project activity resulted in a 17% decrease in total burglaries. These findings suggest that a strong association exists between project prevention activities and the impact on the burglary incidence.

The crime prevention techniques that were most effective in informing and encouraging citizens to take preventive action included use of the

media, public presentations, home security inspections, and development of neighborhood groups. The majority (85%) of citizens who had security inspections took some measure to improve home security. Many participants in neighborhood groups displayed interest and concern by attending two or more meetings and requesting varied topic areas for discussion. Citizen participation and sustained interest in prevention activities requires continued support from law enforcement personnel.

Crime prevention activities prior to grant funding were fragmented and limited. Project administrative staff involved and coordinated components of the Sheriff's Office in crime prevention efforts. Patrol deputies are continually advised of project activities and resources, and refer citizens to the prevention unit. These deputies are receptive to project efforts since they have noted an increase in public support for law enforcement and more citizens taking measures to improve home security. Having personnel to conduct prevention activities also relieves the deputies of this function and allows them to focus on primary law enforcement duties.

Assuming the project continues with local funds, current assessment procedures used in this evaluation should be maintained for full accountability of project effectiveness.

Project expenditures over a two year period total \$1.6 million which includes funding from LEAA, RETC, overhead and indirect costs. Benefit-cost analysis indicated that the costs of the project exceed the quantifiable dollars returns by 4.4 to 1. It is suggested that many benefits of the project are difficult to convert to monetary figures, but nonetheless, are significant.

In the proposed FY1979-80 Sheriff's budget for law enforcement activities, the cost of the Crime Prevention Project represents 2.5% of the total law enforcement budget (\$477,872 of \$19,310,061).\* If this project is continued after federal funding expires, the County will need to absorb the salaries of the Crime Prevention Specialists in fiscal year 1979-80. (The salaries of the project director and the supervising deputies will be funded by a continuation of LEAA monies through September 30, 1980.)

Total costs can be decreased by reducing the number of Crime Prevention Specialists from 25 to 20. This would reduce projected cost to \$383,784. Discussions with supervising project staff indicate that the number of Crime Prevention Specialists could be slightly reduced without affecting the delivery of prevention services. Effective efforts appear to be related more to high motivation and interest by individual CPS's and strong supervision by the deputies, rather than to a specified number at each station. The substation in Poway exemplifies this statement. Specialists in that area were able to maintain, on a proportionate level, the same services as the other stations. This was accomplished despite the fact that only two CPS's were in Poway for the majority of a 15-month period.

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\*Figures obtained from Sheriff's Department proposed budget for FY79-80 and include department overhead and county indirect costs.

Local decisions regarding continuation of this project should incorporate not only the dollar costs and benefits, but those significant benefits to police-community relations that preclude dollar assessments. Not only has this project contributed to a slowing in the increase of burglaries, but it has encouraged positive relations between the community and law enforcement. The responsiveness of citizens to participate and become involved in prevention of crime is a necessary adjunct to the effectiveness of law enforcement.

**AGENCY RECIPROCAL  
REMARKS**

SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 2991  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112  
TELEPHONE (714) 236-2957



JOHN F. DUFFY, Sheriff

April 27, 1979

Comprehensive Planning Organization  
Criminal Justice Evaluation Unit  
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 524  
San Diego, CA 92101

Attention: Scott Green and Susan Pennell

Dear Mr. Green and Ms. Pennell:

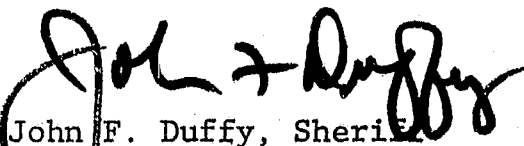
I have reviewed the evaluation report on the Crime Prevention Project Grant prepared by the Criminal Justice Evaluation Unit. My comments are as follows:

Project Recommendation by CPO:

"Continuation of this project is recommended to reinforce the cooperative efforts between the police and the community. It is suggested that the total number of Crime Prevention Specialists be reduced by 20% (from 25 to 20). Project staff should continue to record the data elements maintained by the CPO Evaluation Unit as a useful ongoing assessment mechanism."

COMMENT - I concur with all the conclusions, findings and recommendations, except the suggestion that the total number of Crime Prevention Specialists be reduced by 20 percent (from 25 to 20). There is no empirical data in the report to give credence to that suggestion. In fact, on page 41 of the report it states that only "3% of the occupied residential units in the County were inspected for security by project staff," and, "evaluation findings suggest that if more citizens participate in prevention activities, the incidence of burglary will continue to be impacted." Such findings, in addition to continual population growth, require the maintenance of the current staff level for the present, with a probable need to increase the Crime Prevention Specialist staff in the future.

Sincerely,

  
John F. Duffy, Sheriff

JFD/rlg



**CHAPTER 2**  
**DISCUSSION OF ISSUES**

## Discussion of Issues

### ISSUE I: HOW DID THE PROJECT HAVE AN EFFECT ON CRIME?

#### Evaluation Instructions

- o Which specific crimes were impacted by project activities?
- o What effect did the crime prevention project have in the designated target areas?

#### Summary

The crimes of residential and commercial burglary show a decline in the rate of increase since 1976. Burglaries increased by only 6% in the Sheriff's jurisdiction compared to a 19% increase in the San Diego region during the same period. Selected target areas in the Sheriff's area which were exposed to crime prevention activities showed a 17% decrease in total burglaries. Indications are that project efforts influenced the decline in percentage figures and reduced burglaries in the target areas. The most valid indicator of the decline is that burglaries per 1,000 households dropped from 33 to 30 from 1976 to 1978 in the Sheriff's jurisdiction. The expected changes in types of entry, property recovery, and burglary arrests did not occur.

#### Discussion

The primary crime targeted by the project was burglary, both residential and commercial. Data elements used to assess changes related to burglary included number of incidents, residential burglaries per 1,000 households, types of entry, dollar value of property stolen and recovered, and number of arrests for burglary.

Since burglary is perceived as a crime of opportunity, steps taken to thwart that opportunity should result in fewer burglaries. When citizens become involved in prevention activities by assuming some responsibility for prevention, the incidence of burglary is expected to decline. Also, the nature of this crime is expected to show change by an increase in forced entries as citizens take measures to secure their residences. As citizens become aware of the need to lock their homes, the number of non-forced entries is presumed to decline. A corollary assumption is that attempted burglaries will increase as opportunities for entry are thwarted. The value of property stolen may also decline if burglary incidence is reduced, and the percentage of stolen property that is recovered may increase as citizens take measures to mark property with

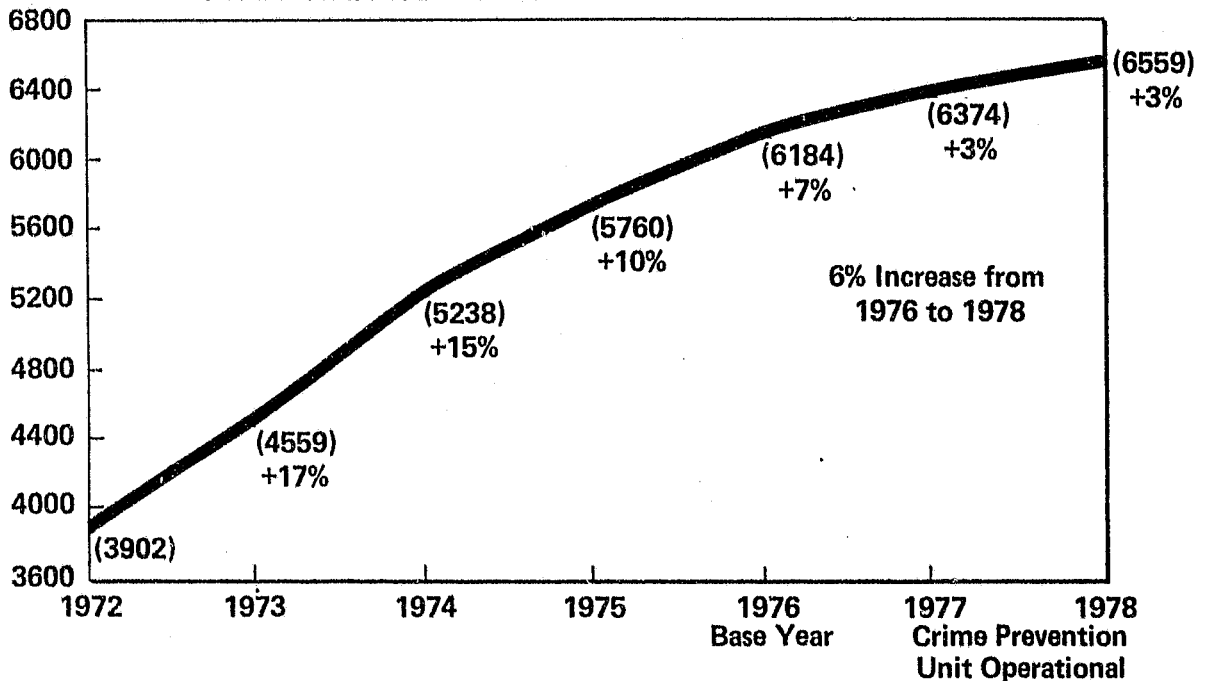
identifying numbers. Finally, increased citizen reporting of crimes and suspicious activity may lead to an increase in arrests for burglary. These impact measures have been identified as those most likely to indicate the effects of crime prevention activities.

**DATA ANALYSIS OF IMPACT MEASURES**

For assessment purposes, 1976 was chosen as the base year with which to compare crime data for 1978. In some instances, several years of crime data were reviewed to analyze trends.

**FIGURE 1**

**SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S JURISDICTION  
MULTI-YEAR TREND  
COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES**

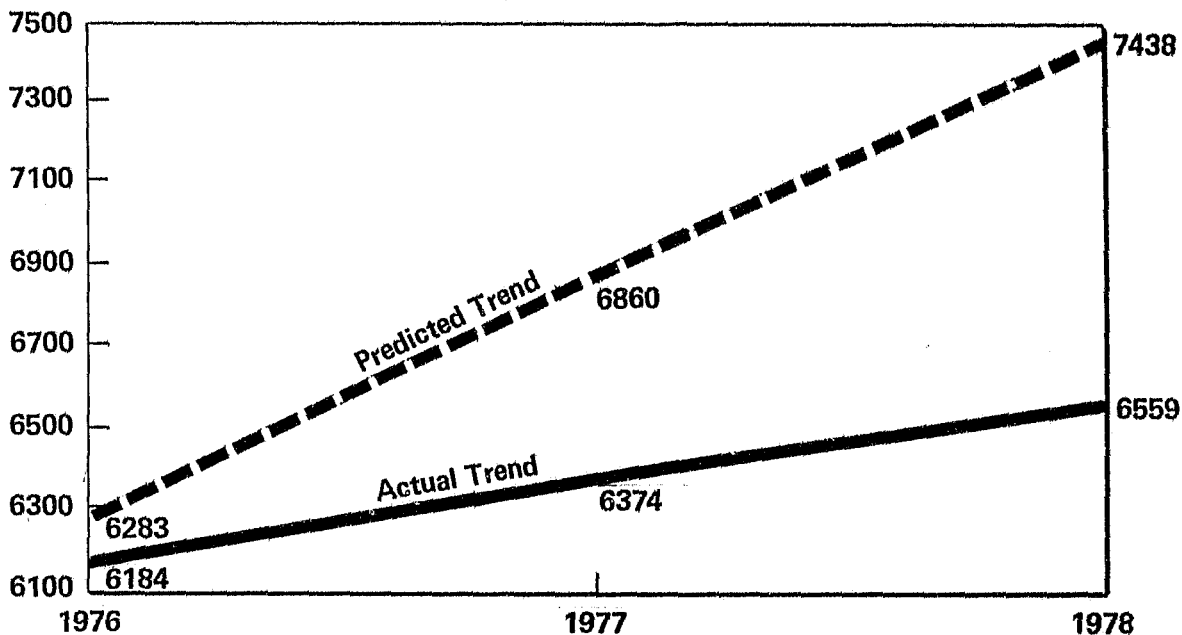


Burglary Incidence

The figure illustrates that burglaries have increased but the rate of increase has slowed in the past two years (6%). This percentage rate becomes more significant when compared to other rates of increase. The City of San Diego experienced a 25% increase in reported burglaries from 1976 to 1978. Regionwide figures for all other law enforcement municipalities throughout the County indicate that reported burglaries increased by 19% during the same period. In addition, a predicted burglary trend, done by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS), using regression analysis techniques, predicted an 18% increase in burglaries for the Sheriff's jurisdiction from 1976 to 1978. This type of analysis assumes that no changes would occur to influence burglary incidence. Figure 2 illustrates the predicted and actual trends.

FIGURE 2

PREDICTED AND ACTUAL TRENDS IN  
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES  
1976-1978



This projection and a comparison with actual countywide increases indicate that the Sheriff's jurisdiction is unique in its slight rate of increase.

Number of Burglaries by Household

Another way to assess changes in incidence is the number of burglaries per household. This measure controls for the influence of increased population which creates an increase in the number of occupied housing units. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate trend data for residential housing units and burglaries per 1,000 households.

The trend for burglaries per household units show a decline even though the number of occupied residences has continued to increase each year. This finding is particularly significant in light of the fact that total reported burglaries (see page 18) have increased by 6% with residential burglaries increasing by 5% from 1976 to 1978 (4270 to 4487). Burglaries per household is a more valid indicator for assessing incidence. Although the number of occupied residences increased by 13% during those two years, the number of burglaries per 1,000 houses dropped from 33 to 30.

Type of Entry

Anticipated changes in types of entry occurred to a slight degree. Forced entries increased by 2% and non-forced decreased by the same percentage. The percentage of attempts remained the same. The small

FIGURE 3

BURGLARIES PER 1,000 HOUSING UNITS  
SHERIFF'S JURISDICTION

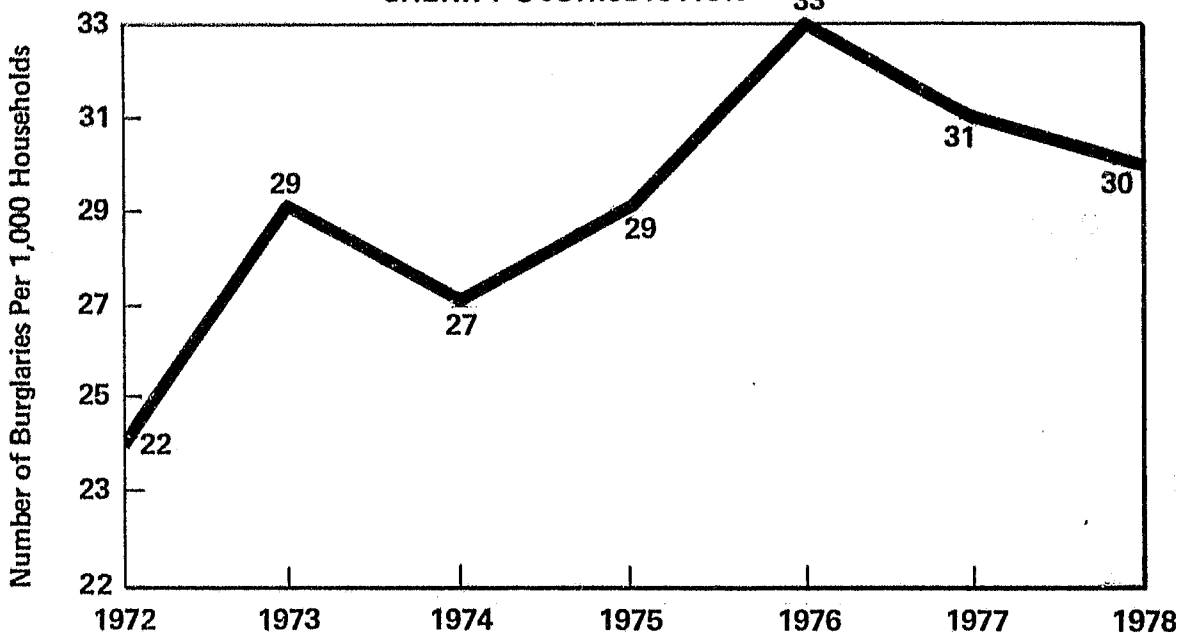
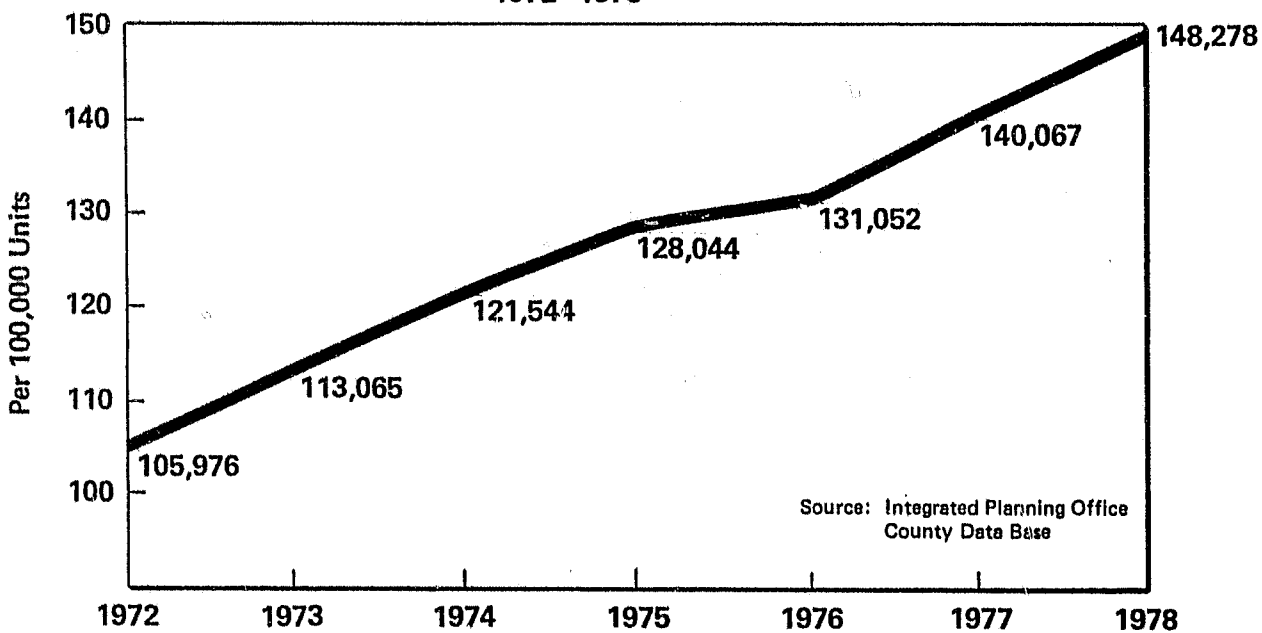


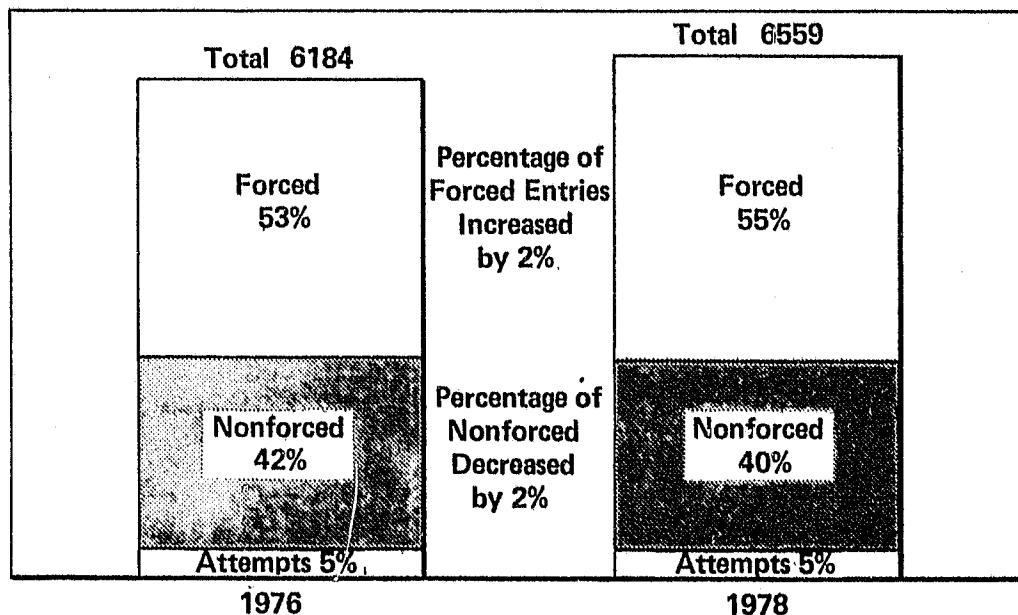
FIGURE 4

SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S JURISDICTION  
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS  
1972-1978



percentage difference is not significant and attributing the change to project efforts would be inappropriate. The data reveal (Figure 5, below) that burglaries continue to be carried out without forcing locks or breaking windows.

**FIGURE 5**  
**TYPES OF ENTRY, RESIDENTIAL**  
**AND COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES**  
**1976 AND 1978**



Value of Property Stolen and Recovered

Figure 6 illustrates that the percentage of property stolen in burglaries has decreased when compared to property stolen during other types of crime. However, less property stolen in burglaries was recovered in 1978 than in 1976 as shown in Figure 7. (A month-by-month review of property recovered in 1976 revealed a substantial (\$300,000) recovery in November. This recovery figure may have skewed the yearly percentage.)

Although Crime Prevention Specialists encourage citizens to engrave their valuables with identifying numbers to facilitate recovery, these efforts apparently have reached a small minority of the citizenry. Interviews with persons with a past history of burglary activity indicated that "marked" property did not deter them from taking items. These persons told the evaluator that disposing of "marked" property is relatively easy because the buyer is unconcerned about identifying numbers. Also, in many cases the numbers are easily removed. The conclusions of a national study of Operation Identification (O-I) projects are particularly relevant:

FIGURE 6

PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY  
STOLEN IN BURGLARIES\*  
SHERIFF'S JURISDICTION

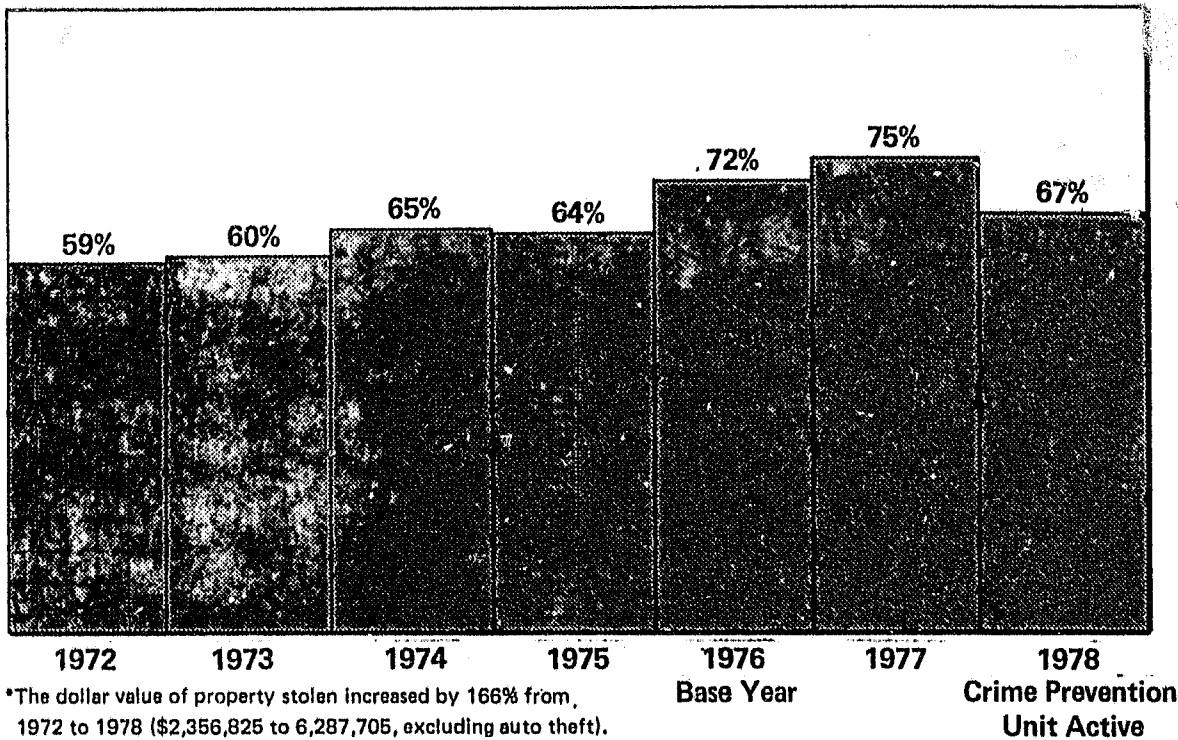
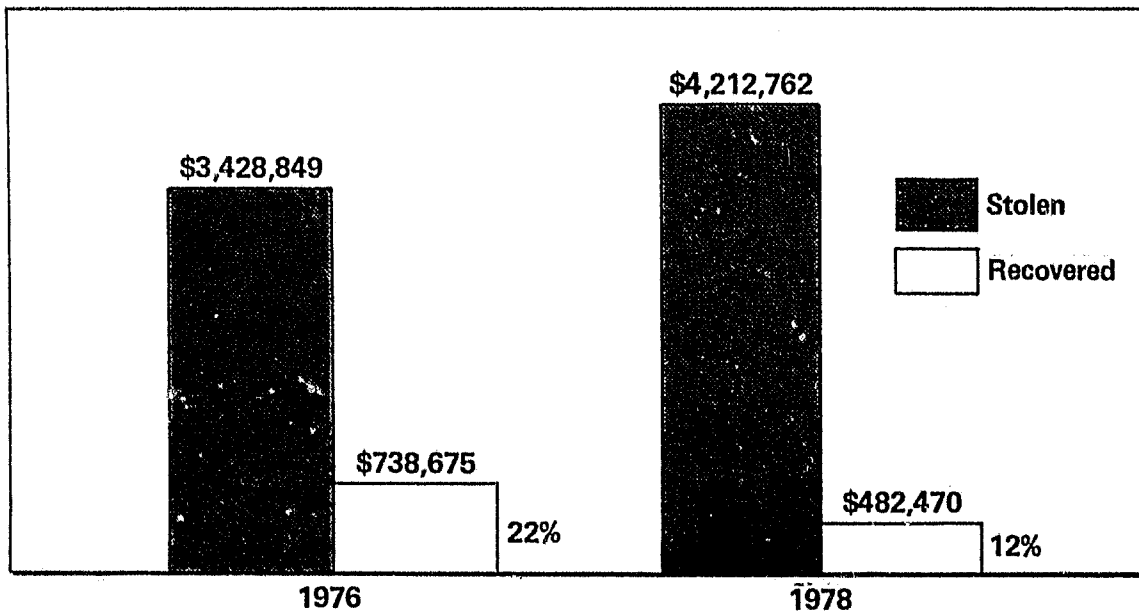


FIGURE 7

SHERIFF'S JURISDICTION  
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN BURGLARIES  
1976 and 1978



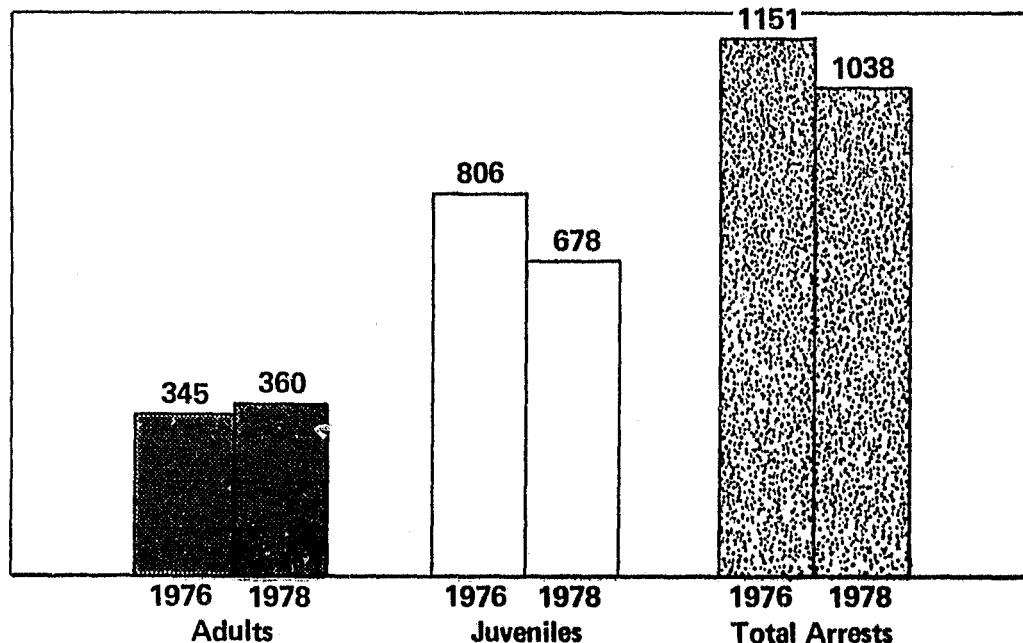
1. Participants in Operation Identification are likely to take additional preventive measures such as improving home security and joining neighborhood watch groups. The combination of these efforts has reduced burglary rates in the areas studied. The single effort of marking property may not be associated with reduction.
2. The presence of marked property does not significantly reduce the opportunities to dispose of stolen property.
3. There is no indication that O-I markings appreciably increase either the recovery or return of stolen property.

Perhaps the procedures used to identify property should be examined. It is interesting to note that specialized Fencing Units in the Sheriff's Office and the City Police Department have had very high rates of recovery (from 80-90%). Staff in these units have gone beyond the traditional query of the computer as a means to identify property. The expertise developed in property identification should be communicated to the rest of the department to increase recovery figures.

Arrests for Burglary

Total arrests for burglary declined by 10% from 1976 to 1978. Adult arrests increased by 4% but the number of juveniles arrested decreased by 16%, resulting in the overall decrease.

**FIGURE 8**  
**ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY, ADULT AND JUVENILE**  
**1976 and 1978**





As citizens begin to take responsibility for crime prevention, it is assumed that their efforts will include close observation of suspicious activity resulting in increased reporting of potential crimes. It is expected that this behavior will lead to more arrests as citizens provide information about suspects. Figure 8 indicates that total arrests declined, although adult arrests increased slightly. Although patrol deputies noted that they are taking fewer burglary reports, it seems unlikely that this would also reduce the number of arrests.

#### Reported Versus Actual Burglaries

Citizens appear to be reporting more suspicious activity which may have influenced the burglary rate. In 1978, there was an 18% increase in reported burglaries over 1976. This category differs from actual burglaries (page 18) in that reported burglaries refer to calls by citizens which are untounded when the deputy arrives. In other words, a citizen may call the Sheriff's Office to report a burglary, but the deputy discovers that the event is either a different crime or that no actual crime occurred. The increase in reported burglaries may be an indication that citizens have taken an active role in prevention by being conscientious observers. However, these efforts have not increased the number of arrests for burglary. In this context, it should be noted that overall arrests for property crimes (larceny/auto theft/stolen property) declined by 17% from 1976 to 1978.

#### TARGET AREAS

To determine the association between crime prevention activities and changes in impact measures, two target and comparison areas within the Sheriff's jurisdiction were examined. This approach is based on the experimental design concept in which active efforts are made in one area with no activity taking place in a similar area. Measurements are taken over time with the assumption that change will occur in the area where activity took place (target) and little or no change will occur in the area (comparison) where efforts were limited. When used in the classical sense, this approach assumes both areas to be similar in all respects so that final results can be attributed solely to the activity applied. The myriad variables which influence crime rates make it difficult to conduct this experiment according to the rules of the scientific method.

For purposes of this evaluation, a quasi-experimental design was developed and target and comparison areas were selected on the basis of relatively high burglary incidence, geographical features, and housing type, i.e., single-family, multi-family. Originally, three areas were chosen for study, but one substation (Poway) was eliminated due to lack of cooperation in following the study design procedures. Target and comparison areas included four reporting districts within two master beats and each area represents approximately 10% of each master beat area.

The project staff attempted to saturate the target areas with prevention efforts and provide service to comparison areas by citizen request only.

Practically speaking, it is not possible to expect that the comparison areas would not be exposed to the Sheriff's Crime Prevention Project, particularly through the media. Also service cannot be denied to those persons who request it. For these reasons, differences between the target and comparison areas should be interpreted with caution.

Substations selected for study were Encinitas and Lemon Grove. Figure 9 illustrates the differences between the target and comparison areas on the major impact measures from 1977 to 1978.

The figure reflects positive changes within the target areas (with the exception of property recovery and types of entry) and the opposite effect in the comparison areas. The amount of stolen property increased in the target area, although fewer crimes occurred. Property figures are affected by rises in the Consumer Price Index which may account for this increase.

Table 1 delineates several aspects of burglary crime and compares the target and comparison areas. For a breakdown of individual substations, refer to page 75.

FIGURE 9

BURGLARY INCIDENCE, TARGET AND COMPARISON AREAS  
SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE

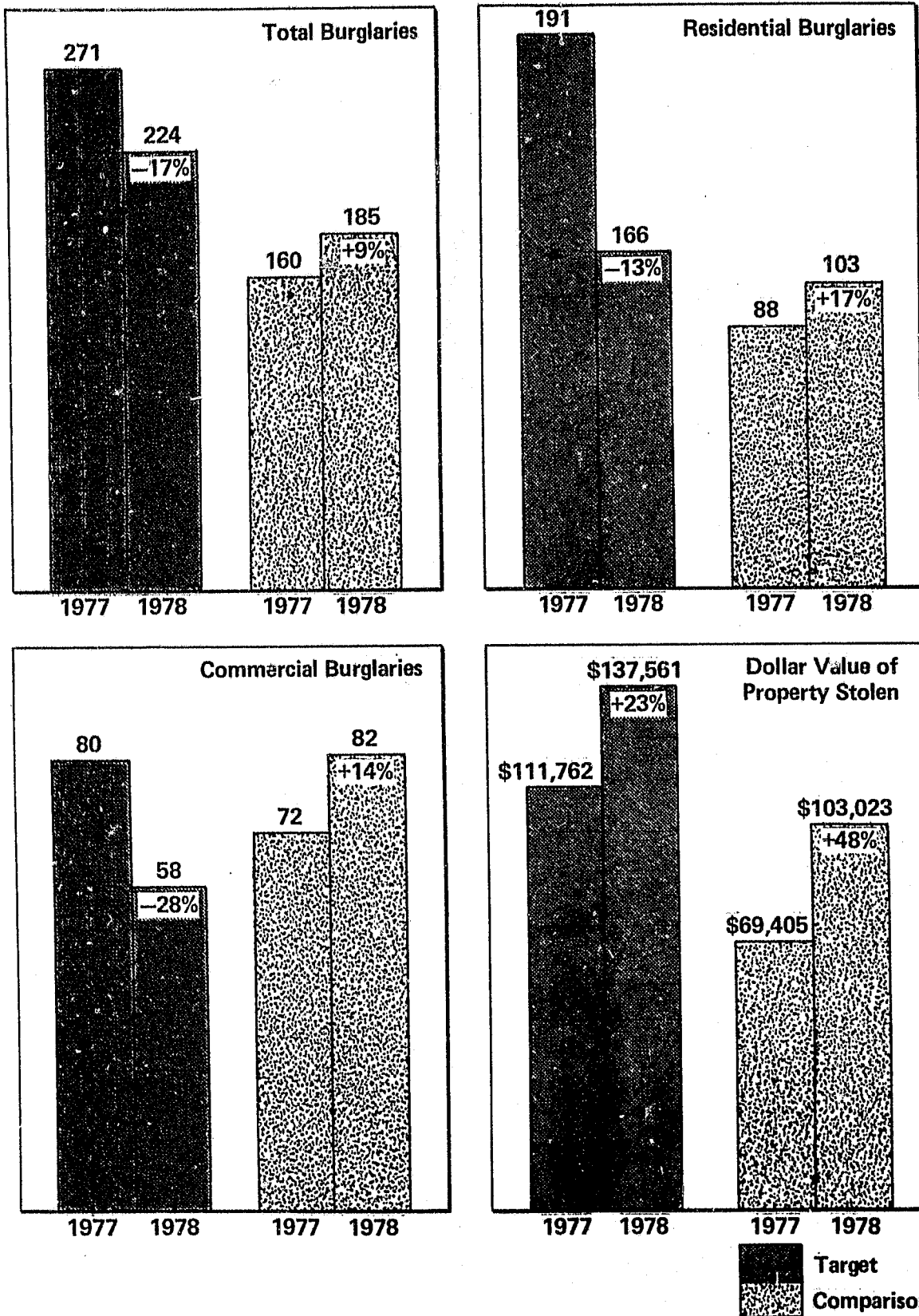


TABLE 1

SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT  
BURGLARY DATA FOR  
TARGET AND COMPARISON AREAS

	TARGET AREA			COMPARISON AREA		
	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change
Number of Household Units	5,319	5,538	+4%	3,182	3,257	+2%
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS	4	3		5	6	
TOTAL BURGLARIES	271	224	-17%	160	185	+16%
Residential	191	166	-13%	88	103	+17%
Commercial	80	58	-28%	72	82	+14%
* TYPE OF ENTRY						
Forced	157 (58%)	132 (59%)	+1%	88 (55%)	111 (60%)	+5%
Non-forced	100 (37%)	82 (37%)	0	60 (38%)	65 (35%)	-3%
Attempts	14 (5%)	10 (5%)	0	12 (8%)	9 (5%)	-3%
PROPERTY						
\$ value stolen in residential & commercial burglaries	\$111,762	\$137,561	+23%	\$69,405	\$103,023	+48%
BURGLARIES FROM VEHICLES	66	70	+6%	26	37	+42%

\*Entry percentages based on total burglaries

## SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF TABLE

- o Burglaries per 100 households decreased in the target area, although the number of occupied units increased by 4%.
- o Expected changes in types of entry did not occur in the target areas (excepting a 1% increase in forced) but did happen in the comparison areas.
- o Burglaries from vehicles increased in both areas, but substantially (42%) in the comparison areas.

Review of crime prevention activity in these areas indicates that more effort was directed to the target areas than the comparison areas. This lends support to the association between project activity and decreases in crime. The table below breaks down station activity by area.

TABLE 2

STATION ACTIVITY IN TARGET AND COMPARISON AREAS

	Target	% of Total Beat	Comparison	% of Total Beat	Total Beat
Security Inspections (commercial & residential)	315	15%	59	3%	2,179
Neighborhood Groups	25	21%	2	2%	118

An additional indicator of the impact of the project in target areas is seen in an examination of the Countywide burglary figures. The next table illustrates the change in County incidence when the target areas are removed from the data.

TABLE 3

BURGLARY INCIDENCE, SHERIFFS JURISDICTION  
1977 and 1978

	Sheriff Jurisdiction			Sheriff Jurisdiction Excluding Target Areas		
	1977	1978	% Change	1977	1978	% Change
Total Burglaries	6374	6559	+3%	6103	6335	+4%

Although the percentage difference is slight (1%), the data indicates that without the target area data, the Countywide increase would be 4% rather than 3%.

ISSUE II: WHAT TECHNIQUES DID THE PROJECT USE TO IMPACT CITIZEN AWARENESS OF CRIME AND CITIZEN ACTION TAKEN TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR VICTIMIZATION?

Evaluation Instructions

- o How many citizen/neighborhood groups sustained interest and action in the area of crime prevention over the grant period?
- o What is the prognosis for sustained citizen participation beyond the grant period?

Summary

By developing neighborhood watch groups (352) and conducting security inspections (4449), Crime Prevention Specialists informed citizens of prevention measures. Nearly one-third of the neighborhood watch participants attended 2 or more meetings. Project staff estimated that 6,354 citizens attended meetings. A sample of security inspections revealed that 85% of those citizens took some measure to improve the security of their residences. Increased citizen involvement and maintenance of current citizen interest requires continued support by Crime Prevention personnel.

Discussion

This section begins with an overview of project activity within each substation followed by an explanation of the techniques used to encourage citizen participation. Prevention action taken by citizens will be discussed and additional indicators of citizen interest will be presented. Additional benefits of the project as well, as the prognosis for sustained citizen participation will be discussed.

PROJECT ACTIVITY

The following table (page 30) shows the staff activities for their total master beat areas as well as the number of occupied residential units in each master beat.

FEATURES OF TABLE

- o Staff at each of the substations varied efforts by the emphasis placed on specific activities, although each station operated under the same grant objectives. This most likely is due to individual interests and specialized skills of Crime Prevention Specialists.
- o In terms of residential security inspections, staff in the stations differed slightly in the percentage of total residential units inspected. Poway staff were able to provide inspections to 4% of the occupied units, although most of the year only two CPS's worked in that station. The other stations generally maintained 5 specialists throughout the year. (This issue is discussed further in the cost-analysis section, page 44.)

**TABLE 4**  
**CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT ACTIVITY, BY STATION, 1978**  
**NUMBER OF SECURITY INSPECTIONS<sup>1</sup>**

Station	Number of Residential Units	Security Inspections		% of Household Units That Had Inspections	Number of Neighborhood Groups <sup>2</sup>	Number of Presentations
		Comm- ercial	Res- idential			
Encinitas	21,687	72	963	4%	44	41
Lemon Grove	45,806	268	876	2%	74	84
Poway	15,448	58	567	4%	39	73
Santee	32,057	133	655	2%	83	89
Vista	33,280	41	816	3%	53	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,278</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>362</b>

<sup>1</sup>Security inspections were conducted prior to January 1978, but an accurate count is not available for October through December, 1977.

<sup>2</sup>Fifty nine (59) total neighborhood groups were developed before January 1978, but data collection procedures did not break down groups per station. The total number of groups started from October through December 1978 is 352.

**Additional related data:**

- o Thirty-percent (106) of the neighborhood groups met more than twice.
- o Of the total home security inspections conducted, 1,047 (27%) were homes that had been burglarized prior to the inspection.
- o Of the residences that had security inspections, 62% (2365) of the occupants had their valuables engraved with identifying numbers.
- o The average number of persons in attendance at first-time meetings was 18.
- o An estimated 6,354 county citizens have attended a neighborhood watch meeting presented by the Sheriff's Crime Prevention Staff (18 x 353).

**CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES**

Crime prevention techniques fall into general categories: (1) initial activities to inform the public about available services, and (2) techniques used to encourage citizens to participate in prevention activities.

To determine which techniques were used and their value relative to citizen awareness and involvement, Crime Prevention Specialists were

interviewed, supervising and field deputies were surveyed, and data was collected which indicated the source of initial citizen involvement in security inspections and neighborhood watch. Generally, the substations did not differ significantly in their approach so the information presented here is a summation of all substations' activity.

#### TECHNIQUES USED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

1. Use of the Media - One Crime Prevention Specialist was assigned to organize and implement the publicity campaign. The campaign involved three phases: (1) acquainting the public with the existence and resources of the crime prevention unit, (2) increasing citizen awareness regarding ways that they contribute to criminal opportunity, and (3) encouraging residents to take positive action toward reducing burglary. Information was distributed by radio and television announcements, newspaper advertising, and the display of 45 outdoor billboards throughout the County. Over two million dollars worth of media services were donated to the Crime Prevention Project. The effectiveness of the media campaign has been positive. The central station received an average of 25 calls per day requesting home security inspections. Approximately 40% of these revealed that they learned of the service through some media form.
2. Public Presentations - Project staff utilized meetings of existing civic and social organizations to present information about crime prevention services to large numbers of citizens. A wide variety of groups and organizations including schools, hospitals, realtors, churches, banks, commercial business, and community councils, were given information related to crime prevention and available services. From these meetings came citizen requests for home security inspections and additional information about neighborhood watch.
3. Mail-out Bulletins - In three areas, a notice of available crime prevention services was mailed along with the water bill which reached every citizen in that water district. In another substation, the local city council offered to finance printing and mailing costs for postcards describing prevention services. These notices were mailed to every occupied residence in the area. These approaches lead to an average of two calls a day to substations.
4. Public Displays - A six-sided mobile display unit was constructed to include samples of security hardware appropriate for various kinds of windows and doors. This unit has been used by the substations in shopping centers and in conjunction with specific celebrations in the individual jurisdictions, i.e., Old Days Parade. The display unit was also used at the Del Mar Fair which was attended by several thousand citizens around the County. This activity resulted in 1,130 citizen requests for home security inspections. Three hundred and eighty-seven (387) of these were citizens who reside in the Sheriff's jurisdiction.



## TECHNIQUES USED TO MOTIVATE CITIZENS TO TAKE PREVENTIVE ACTION

5. Post-Crime Contacts - Crime Prevention Specialists review daily incident reports to determine those citizens who have been victims of burglaries. These persons are then contacted by telephone or mail and informed of the home security inspection service. If the citizens are responsive, arrangements are made concerning the day and time the inspection will be conducted. The Crime Prevention Specialist examines the points of entry and makes recommendations for improving security measures. As noted on page 30, 27% of the total home security inspections were homes that had been burglarized and, therefore, were considered post-crime contacts. The same procedures were used for commercial burglaries.
6. Home Security Inspections - Three months following the inspection, citizens are recontacted to determine if any preventive action was taken as a result of the recommendations. A sample of inspections (33%) conducted between March and December was examined to ascertain the value of the inspections. The sample reviewed was 1,267 and included all five stations. Eighty-five percent (85%) of these citizens who had inspections took some measure to improve their security. And of these 1,080 inspections, citizens complied with an average of 32% of the recommendations. The reason most often noted by citizens who took no or few measures to improve home security was that they needed more time. Other reasons given were lack of money, procrastination, no cooperation from spouse, and moving from residence. The majority of citizens in the sample (60%) indicated that they had heard of the inspection service through their attendance at neighborhood watch meetings. Field contacts with deputies, attendance at public meetings, public displays, and mail-out bulletins were additional ways that other citizens learned of the service.
7. Neighborhood Watch Development - Participation in neighborhood watch meetings is viewed by project staff as the most effective prevention technique for both educating citizens and motivating them to assume responsibility for crime problems. For this reason, the use of this technique is examined in a thorough manner by describing the concept, subject areas covered at meetings, results of a survey of neighborhood watch participants, and evaluator observations of meetings.

At meetings in individual homes, Prevention Specialists inform citizens of the crime incidence in their community, emphasize the need to improve home security, and encourage citizens to mark their valuables. The concept of neighborhood watch is explained to promote an awareness of neighborhood activity and a willingness to report unusual or suspicious events. The effectiveness of this approach is evident in the number of groups initiated (352) and the fact that 106 (30%) of these met more than twice.

### Subject Areas Covered During Meetings

Initial meetings are used to describe the resources of the Crime Prevention Unit, explain the concept of neighborhood watch, and indicate ways that homeowners can reduce the opportunities for burglaries to occur. Subsequent meetings deal with topics suggested by the Crime Prevention Specialist and/or the participants themselves. A wide range of subjects have been covered which include rape, assault, auto theft, child safety, hitchhiking, and fraud.

### Survey of Neighborhood Watch Participants

The evaluator attended neighborhood watch meetings in each sub-station area and encouraged citizens to complete a survey concerning their participation in neighborhood meetings. Ninety-six surveys were distributed with 52 (54%) returned.

In general, the responses indicated an interest in the meetings as well as motivation to take preventive action. Sixty-four percent (33) of the citizens had attended two or more meetings and sixty-two percent (32) noted that they have improved home security as a result of their attendance. Twenty-one persons (42%) cited incidents in their community in which a criminal act was prevented or a suspect was arrested due to action taken by neighbors.

### Evaluator Observations Regarding Citizen Participation in Crime Prevention

Conducting personal interviews with project staff and attending Neighborhood Watch meetings permitted the evaluator impressions of project staff interaction with citizens. The following statements reflect these impressions and may be considered as unanticipated consequences of project activity:

1. The development of neighborhood groups has provided citizens with a catalyst to create a sense of community in which they feel more responsibility toward their neighbors. This attitude also allows a feeling of control over lives and property that may mitigate the expectation that law enforcement should take total responsibility for reducing crime.
2. Neighborhood Watch meetings provide the opportunity for citizens to become cognizant of the salient features of the criminal justice system and various facets of the law. The myriad of questions asked during meetings was indicative of both interest and lack of knowledge.
3. As a result of their interaction with citizens, Crime Prevention Specialists have responded to requests and questions that formerly were the responsibility of deputies. Citizens call in regularly concerning such things as barking dogs, noisy parties,

installation of street lights, and clearing debris from empty lots. The CPS's have responded to these issues, thus freeing the deputies to concentrate on enforcement duties. In addition, the Specialists have acted as a referral source for citizens by giving them the appropriate agencies to call for specific community needs.

4. It has been noted that the concept of a non-sworn person conducting crime prevention is a positive community relations tool. This observation was supported by citizen reaction at meetings as well as survey responses of neighborhood watch participants. Citizens are receptive to voicing complaints as well as requesting information from CPS's that may make them uncomfortable when addressing a law enforcement officer.

The practical application of community relations has been mutually beneficial for the Sheriff's Office as well as the community. Since field deputies are asked to attend neighborhood meetings, this permits law enforcement personnel to interact with the public in a different setting than usual, i.e., arresting a citizen, issuing a traffic ticket. Additional benefits gained by deputies are discussed on page 39.

The increased communication between the Sheriff's Office and the community via the Crime Prevention Specialists has created an opportunity for citizens to understand the role of the field deputy. Expectations regarding functions of the department have been clarified, such as the issue of response time. The relationship with service clubs has been enhanced as efforts toward the same goal are coordinated. Positive relations between the police and the community can only be an advantage in the effort to reduce crime.

The responsiveness of community members to the project is noted in the letters of support written to the Sheriff's Office. A sample of these is included in the appendix (page 83) in indicate not only citizen satisfaction but the varied groups that were recipients of project efforts.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Discussions with project staff and review of group participants' responses indicate that the nature and extent of citizen participation is dependent on several variables. These are listed below along with their perceived influence:

(It should be noted that participation is defined here as taking responsibility for neighborhood safety, assisting law enforcement, and improving home security.)

1. Incidence of crime in area - Citizens are more likely to be actively involved if there is an apparent crime problem in the neighborhood.

2. Neighborhood Watch coordinator - If the coordinator is highly motivated, the group is more likely to sustain participation.
3. Time of year - Summer months and holiday periods preclude active participation.
4. Creativity of Crime Prevention Specialist - The ability of project staff to motivate the public through varied subject material affects the willingness to sustain participation.
5. Citizens who are likely to be participants in social and community affairs are likely to become involved in neighborhood watch groups.
6. Type of dwelling units - Homeowners and those in single-family dwellings are more likely to become active and sustain interest in crime prevention.

#### Additional Techniques to Sustain Citizen Interest

The Crime Prevention project staff has developed several techniques to offset potential declining citizen interest and insure continued participation. Simultaneously they have widened the scope of their services. The following activities reflect this direction:

1. Supplementary information has been provided after the first meeting that relates to crimes other than burglary. Citizens have learned prevention techniques related to rape, assault, fraud, and auto theft.
2. Project staff have scheduled regular meetings for neighborhood coordinators and each station publishes a quarterly newsletter which is distributed to coordinators and passed on to neighborhood participants. These activities provide a means to assist coordinators in their neighborhoods and relay relevant information; thereby, maintaining open lines of communication.
3. Prevention staff have extended their activities to youth with a two-fold purpose: (1) involving youth may encourage parental (the homeowner) involvement in crime prevention; and (2) if youth communicate with representatives of the Sheriff's Office in a positive manner, their attitudes and behavior may be influenced in a similarly positive fashion. To increase this potential, project staff have developed bicycle safety and identification programs and given numerous presentations at junior and senior high schools on subjects such as hitchhiking, rape, and shop-lifting. At the elementary level, children have been exposed to the "talking car" presentation, prevention coloring books created by CPS's, and a puppet show featuring safety tips. In addition, some prevention staff have developed Junior Neighborhood Watch Groups that assisted prevention efforts by distributing bulletins and painting curbs with address numbers (a boon to police, fire, and ambulance departments).

## INTERVIEWS WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR BURGLARY

As an additional source for information related to burglary prevention, the evaluator interviewed 5 persons with a past history of burglary activity. The individuals interviewed were provided by law enforcement personnel and conditions related to confidentiality were agreed upon prior to the interviews. In spite of the fact that the sample is small and the possibility that the persons interviewed may have "embellished" some of their responses, the cumulative data does provide an additional dimension to the crime of burglary. Since three persons are usually involved in such an act (victim, policeman, burglar), the opinions of each should be included in a discussion of prevention.

Highlights of the interview are presented below:

- o Individuals interviewed estimated a range from 400-500 burglaries committed in their lifetime.
- o It was noted that most burglaries were committed from 1 to 3 miles of their residences.
- o Planning Prior to Burglary - All persons indicated that they had engaged in planning and organizing burglary activities. It was important to know the area in terms of "exit" streets, the way that homes were situated, i.e., facing each other, and the routines of the residents. "Casing" an area included noting when citizens left their homes and returned, and knocking on doors (with some pretense) to determine if the house was vacant. If homes were empty, a check of uncovered windows would allow a view of potential property to be stolen. Additional planning included finding out which kinds of tools were necessary and organizing tasks if partners were involved.
- o Most Important Factors in Selection - Individuals agreed that the most important factor was an unoccupied residence where the point of entry was secluded from view. The front door was cited as the most appropriate place of entry since approaching back doors or yards may arouse suspicion by neighbors.
- o Conditions that Thwart the Opportunity
  - . An intricate alarm system
  - . Neighborhoods where points of entry are in full view
  - . Neighborhoods with many children
  - . A dog that persists in barking

### TYPE OF PROPERTY GENERALLY DESIRED

Televisions, stereo equipment, jewelry, and guns were cited by all persons. Reasons given for selection of these items were relative ease in exchanging them for cash and that jewelry and guns could be concealed easily in a bag or small suitcase.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CITIZENS TO PREVENT/REDUCE BURGLARIES

When asked if citizens could take any measures to reduce the occurrence of burglaries, the ex-burglars responded with the following suggestions:

- Citizens should know their neighbors' habits and routines so that a stranger in the area will create suspicion and attention.
- Citizens should make their homes appear occupied by retrieving newspapers and mail. One person recommended leaving a radio on when the home is not occupied.
- Citizens should use the deadbolt locks they have, thus making it more difficult and time consuming to gain entry.
- Homes should have solid-core doors to hinder efforts to pry locks from door.

This sample, although not representative of all burglars, reiterates the premise that burglary is a crime dependent on opportunity for its successful commission. The concepts and practical advice given in neighborhood watch meetings are substantiated by the conversations with ex-burglars. Preventive measures such as strong locks and awareness of neighborhood events may deter some burglars from approaching such areas.

## CITIZEN SURVEY

The evaluation design proposed a survey of citizens in the target and comparison areas to measure changes in public attitude and preventive behavior prior to project implementation and after project efforts began. The project grant proposal also indicated this activity would be accomplished during the funding period and survey questions were developed early in the first year.

The pre and post surveys were conducted, but several data collection difficulties influenced the validity of the resulting data. Research scientists, Campbell and Stanley, have indicated common threats to internal validity which often occur when the logic underlying experimental designs is extended to a field setting rather than a laboratory.<sup>2</sup> The following are several threats to internal and external validity that are relevant to the citizen survey.

1. History - These are events other than the "experiment" that occur between the pre-test and post-test and thus provide alternative explanations of effects. Although the Crime Prevention Specialists conducted more activity in the target areas, the comparison areas were exposed to crime prevention through various forms of the media. In addition to the project offered by the Sheriff's Office, the public was exposed to media efforts initiated by the City Police Department's Prevention Project. Also, many service clubs, such as Kiwanis, developed crime prevention as a major objective during 1978 and various activities ensued.

2. Selection of Interviewers - Different interviewers were used to collect survey data in the post-test. This inconsistency generally leads to biases in the data that are not readily observable.
3. Reactive Efforts - This validity threat refers to the situation in which treatment effects are actually the result of incidental aspects of the setting rather than the intended experiment per se. The act of interviewing persons about crime prevention may have predisposed them to differential attitudes and preventive behavior without their actual participation in overall project activities.

These noted threats to validity appear to have influenced the survey data and, therefore, the value of the results is questionable.

#### PROGNOSIS FOR SUSTAINED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION BEYOND THE GRANT PERIOD

Assessment of this project indicates that citizens will continue to participate in crime prevention activities as long as law enforcement personnel provide the catalyst to stimulate their interest. Prevention activities are directed toward two kinds of citizen groups: (1) those who have not been informed and encouraged to become involved, and (2) limited support to those who have formed groups and had security inspections.

Without periodic meetings to reinforce prevention concepts and community responsibility, citizens tend to lose interest. Knowledge about preventive measures can be increased in one meeting, but willingness to take preventive action and a commitment to neighborhood responsibility are developed in subsequent meetings. Citizens have been receptive to this project and most likely will continue to be if the Crime Prevention Specialists remain motivated and supportive.

ISSUE III: WHAT WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE PROJECT TO INVOLVE AND COORDINATE COMPONENTS OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE IN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS?

Evaluation Instruction

Did the crime prevention project have any influence on patrol operations?

Summary

Patrol deputies have benefitted from the efforts of the project by becoming aware of public support for law enforcement and perceiving an increased willingness by citizens to take responsibility for crime prevention. Deputies noted that fewer burglary reports are taken and citizens are reporting more suspicious activity. In addition, deputies are able to spend more time on enforcement duties without sacrificing the function of crime prevention.

Discussion

If project activities encourage increased citizen involvement, then patrol deputies should reap the benefits of citizen participation. To explore the effects of the project on deputy activities, a survey was distributed to a sample of field deputies (64). The survey examined the deputies' interaction with Crime Prevention Specialists as well as their perception of the public role in crime prevention. Salient features of the survey are presented below:

- o Eighty percent (42) indicated that the public is more involved in prevention activities compared to a year ago. It is believed that this increased involvement is due to the activities of the crime prevention project.
- o Specific indicators of public interest noted by deputies included: (1) an increase in calls for service reporting suspicious activity, and (2) an increase in citizen requests for security inspections and neighborhood watch information.
- o Sixty-one percent (39) of the deputies observed these positive benefits to patrol activities: (1) citizens are giving more assistance, support, and cooperation in terms of information regarding suspects, (2) the number of burglaries has declined, and (3) citizens are more interested in taking precautions to secure their residences and marking their property.
- o When asked if they have referred citizens to the unit and/or requested the unit to respond to specific citizen needs, 94% (60) indicated that they have and 77% (49) noted that the prevention staff was responsive.
- o When asked if the Crime Prevention Project should continue, 56 (88%) deputies responded positively with the following reasons:



- Public needs to be educated/informed/motivated/organized/aware of crime prevention. Sworn personnel do not have the time or manpower to devote to prevention activities. Since the project provides staff for this purpose, deputies can concentrate on enforcement activities.
- The project promotes public relations on a positive level as Crime Prevention Specialists are the liaison between the Sheriff's Department and the community.
- Thirty-nine percent (25) of the deputies expressed neutral or negative opinions toward the project. Even though the majority indicated the project should continue, no beneficial effects were noted by this group. It is of interest that the majority of these deputies have worked for the Sheriff's Office one year or less. This finding prompted the Evaluation Unit staff to recommend that the project staff develop methods to inform newly-hired personnel of the activities of the crime prevention unit. Steps taken since last October include expanding the topic of crime prevention in the academy and incorporating a section in the Patrol Procedures Manual on the role of the Crime Prevention Unit. These actions respond to the need to inform recruits and educate other personnel who return to patrol duties following time in other divisions of the Sheriff's Department.

#### ADDITIONAL BENEFITS TO PATROL

Discussions with the deputies who supervise the Crime Prevention Specialists revealed other positive aspects of the project in regard to patrol. One of the primary tasks of the supervisors is to maintain liaison between the unit staff and the deputies. The supervisors encourage patrol deputies to attend the first meeting of a neighborhood watch group whenever feasible. Attendance at meetings allows the patrol deputy an opportunity to hear first-hand the real expectations of the public in regard to law enforcement. Supervising deputies indicated that the slowing in the rate of increase (page 18) has resulted in deputies taking fewer burglary reports and has allowed for an increase in patrol visibility. The project deputies noted that some responsibility for "order-maintenance" calls (neighborhood problems) has shifted to the Crime Prevention Specialists, this relieving the patrol deputies to perform enforcement duties. An additional advantage cited by deputies is that the CPS's frequently act in a "buffer" capacity as they become an avenue through which the public can express its frustration with the Sheriff's Department. Crime Prevention Specialists can communicate citizens' complaints to patrol without the deputies bearing the brunt of antagonistic citizens.

#### CRIME ANALYSIS

##### Evaluation Instruction

What effect did crime analysis have on crime prevention?

## Summary

Crime analysis has been used in a limited manner to inform citizens of the incidence of crime in their communities. It has not been used to associate crime prevention activities with project impact on crime data. It would be useful for the project staff to continue collecting data elements established by the CPO Evaluation Unit to assess the value of prevention strategies. This information would assist decision-makers when determining continued funding.

## Discussion

On a daily basis, Crime Prevention Specialists review incident reports of burglary activity in their area. Subjective assessments are made concerning patterns of specific kinds of entry and the modus operandi of suspects. Also available to the project staff are monthly statistics compiled by the county Electronic Data Processing (EDP) agency. These figures reflect calls for service and are extracted from deputy patrol logs. These sources are reviewed and used to inform the citizens about frequency and type of crime in their area.

In a preliminary progress report by the Evaluation Unit (September, 1978), it was suggested that the techniques of crime analysis be expanded to develop a feedback mechanism which would relate prevention strategies to results. In response to this recommendation, the Sheriff indicated that "crime prevention public contact should not be sacrificed to record crime data which is already known." The intent of the evaluators' suggestion needs clarification, particularly if this project continues through local funding sources.

The value or effectiveness of project activity is assessed by analyzing changes in expected indicators, i.e., burglary rate, number of arrests. Crime Prevention Specialists must not only be aware of burglary incidence but the dynamics of the crime as well, in order to provide the appropriate services to citizens. For example, although forced entries may be the dominant method used by thieves, it may be of little value to the citizen to obtain a solid-core front door when burglaries in that area are committed by breaking the window. The finding that citizens complied with 32% of the security recommendations implies that perhaps some recommendations are unrealistic and continuing to make the same recommendations may be a waste of time and effort. Crime prevention efforts should take place in those areas which reflect high crime incidence, and the crime data should be carefully monitored to examine change due to activity.

The substations collected various kinds of crime data for purposes of this evaluation. If the project continues with local funds, project staff should continue to record the data and develop prevention strategies accordingly. This internal assessment would not only be valuable as an operational tool, but could be useful to decision-makers in considering annual funding for the project.

The assumption underlying this suggestion is that crime prevention public contact time will not be sacrificed but enhanced through con-

tinual assessment of the association between project activity and results.

Reviewing available crime data and suggesting appropriate prevention strategies is a task that can be done by one CPS at each station with assistance from the supervising deputy who maintains liaison with patrol and detectives. A CPS with the downtown central office could assist in the coordination of this effort so that results and strategies could be assessed countywide. Without this kind of accountability, the funding sources will have little information on which to base future funding decisions.

## INTEGRATION OF PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

### Evaluation Instruction

Did the crime prevention project serve to integrate and improve pre-existing prevention programs and activities of the department?

### Summary

Compared to activity prior to grant funding, the crime prevention project integrated and improved prevention efforts through coordination of patrol activities with organization of crime prevention specialists at each station. The lack of coordination of some organizational activities cited in the preliminary report has been corrected.

### Discussion

Prior to the implementation of the Crime Prevention Project, efforts toward crime prevention existed in a limited and fragmented way. Each substation conducted prevention activities generated by citizen requests with time and manpower restricting these efforts. Neighborhood Watch groups were few and unorganized. The exception to this limited activity was a pilot prevention project initiated in the City of Vista in cooperation with the Vista substation. The apparent success of this project laid the foundation for future prevention efforts. In late 1976, a Crime Prevention Goal Committee was appointed by the Sheriff to coordinate crime prevention activities. This committee developed objectives to this end, and was able to operationalize objectives with the advent of federal funds.

To coordinate CPS efforts with patrol activities, project staff were introduced during line-ups and their function in the substations was explained. Interaction between patrol deputies and Crime Prevention Specialists now take place on an informal basis. Crime Prevention Specialists request deputies to attend initial neighborhood watch meetings and deputies appear to be receptive. Patrol deputies refer activity to the Crime Prevention Unit, such as citizen requests for security inspections and vacation checks. Deputies are amenable to this arrangement primarily because they feel these efforts are important, yet they are no longer responsible for organizing and conducting these activities.

IMPROVED COORDINATION OF INTERNAL  
ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Steps have been taken to integrate activities at all stations. Problems noted in the preliminary report and subsequent responses by project staff are noted below:

Problem

New patrol deputies were not aware of the project.

Project Response: The project director indicated that recruits are learning about the unit through an expansion of the crime prevention course in the academy. Also, the Patrol Procedures Manual will soon be supplemented with a section related to the function of the Crime Prevention Unit. Through informal interaction, invitations to Neighborhood Watch meetings, and commendations to field deputies for their crime prevention efforts, project staff have maintained liaison efforts with patrol.

Problem

Data collection procedures and accountability of staff activity were not uniform in all stations.

Project Response: An increase in the number of staff meetings with emphasis on standardization of procedures and activities has led to uniformity among all stations. In addition, staff are exchanging information and sharing new ideas to a greater degree. Recently, a CPS newsletter was developed by a Specialist in Central Station. This provides another means for the staff to be aware of activities and/or problems in other stations and reinforces cooperative efforts.

Problem

Newly hired Crime Prevention Specialists were not adequately trained prior to resuming their duties.

Project Response: Since the initial training (3 weeks at the academy), persons have been hired one or two at a time and it was not considered worthwhile to hold an academy for so few. Newly-hired Specialists function for 2 months in a training capacity before they are allowed to operate on their own. Apparently, this procedure has worked satisfactorily and appears to be the only realistic way to handle the issue of turnover.

ISSUE IV: WHAT ARE THE TOTAL COST IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT?

Evaluation Instruction

What are the cost factors involved in initiating and maintaining a crime prevention project?

Summary

Maintenance costs proposed for the County fiscal year 1979-80 are \$477,872. A benefit-cost analysis indicates that project costs substantially outweigh the dollar benefits received. However, considerable attention should be given to the intangible benefits that are difficult to measure in fiscal terms. Such results as increased citizen involvement in prevention efforts, a decline in the rate of burglaries, and additional time for enforcement duties by patrol deputies, are benefits without precise dollar values. It is noteworthy to indicate that the proposed allocation for FY79-80 reflects 2.5% of the Sheriff's total law enforcement budget for 1977-78. This could be reduced by 20% (\$383,784) by reducing the number of CPS positions from 25 to 20.

Discussion

The total funding for this project from September, 1977 to September, 1979 is \$1.6 million.\* The issue of cost must consider the dual funding sources for the Crime Prevention Project. Allocation for two years by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was \$446,872. These funds provided for the salaries of the project director and four supervising deputies; vehicles and corresponding equipment; and required visual aid supplies such as projectors, films, and printed materials.

The project also received funding from the Regional Employment Training Consortium (RETC) in the amount of \$847,496 over 2 years. This allocation included the salaries of 25 Crime Prevention Specialists, fringe benefits, mileage allowance, and five clerk typist positions. Both grants included travel expenses. The total allocation includes Sheriff's overhead costs and county indirect costs.

Funding from both LEAA and RETC will expire on September 30, 1979. Due to additional federal funding of \$116,244, this project will be able to maintain the deputies' salaries and basic operating expenses through September of 1980. However, the salaries of Crime Prevention Specialists become a funding issue for local decision-makers as RETC requirements restrict continuing funds after September 30, 1979. Discussion of this issue centers on three significant questions:

1. How does the cost of crime (burglary) compare to the cost of reducing crime?

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\*This figure includes department overhead and County indirect costs.

2. Will burglary incidence continue to decline if the same prevention services are provided or will a level of diminishing returns be reached?
3. Can alternative methods of service delivery be developed to reduce the costs of crime prevention? For example: Do the Crime Prevention Specialists require the full-time supervision of one deputy at each substation? How many Crime Prevention Specialists are needed in each substation to maintain effective prevention service delivery?

The following section will discuss these issues and conclude with recommendations to local decision-makers concerning project continuance under local funds.

#### BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

##### Cost of Crime Compared to Cost of Reduction

To attempt a benefit-cost comparison, known costs and benefits were examined even though it was not possible to assign dollar values to most of the factors. These indicators are presented below and represent project activity over a 15-month period.

TABLE 5

#### COSTS AND BENEFITS OF SHERIFF'S CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT

Costs	Benefits
1. LEAA Grant	1. Reduction in Crime
2. RETC Grant	2. Deputies are Taking Fewer Burglary Reports
3. Overhead Expenses to Sheriff's Office	3. Deputies Can Devote More Time to Patrol and Investigative Duties
4. Indirect County Costs	4. Detectives Conduct Fewer Burglary Investigations
5. Citizen Expenses to Secure Homes	5. Citizens Take Measures to Secure Homes
6. Communications/Dispatch Taking More Suspicious Activity Calls	6. Police/Community Relations are Improved
	7. Citizens are Educated as to Police/Citizen Responsibilities in Addressing Crime
	8. Neighborhoods Develop Cohesiveness

The unanticipated, positive consequences which resulted from project efforts should be considered worthwhile outcomes and do relate to the project objective to increase citizen involvement. Improved police-community relations can have far-reaching implications as police and citizens cooperate to alleviate crime. Unfortunately, the value of such desirable outcomes is not measurable in dollars and cents.

Cost-Analysis Based on Projected Trends

Several benefits of the project can be viewed in dollar terms based on activities that did not take place due to the number of burglaries that did not occur.

This analysis is predicated on the evaluation finding that there is a strong association between project prevention activities and impact on decline in burglaries per household as well as a slowing in the percentage rate of burglaries. Using statistical projections prepared by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, it was determined that the Sheriff's Jurisdiction would experience an 18% increase in burglaries from 1976 to 1978. The quantified benefit-cost analysis presents activities (with corresponding dollar values) that would have been necessary if the number of projected burglaries had occurred. These can be considered benefits and dollars saved as a result of the project. Table 6 illustrates the project's costs and benefits. (See page 79 for breakdown of activities and computations)

TABLE 6  
BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

BENEFITS (Dollars Saved)		COSTS (2 Year Funding)	
1.	Dollar Value of Property Not Stolen	\$328,814	RETC \$847,496
2.	Patrol Time Saved by Not Taking Burglary Reports (Response Time, Disposition, and Report Writing)	\$ 11,468	LEAA \$446,872
3.	Detective Hours Saved by Not Investigating Burglaries	\$ 33,017	27.3% Overhead and Indirect County Costs
<b>TOTAL BENEFITS</b>		<b>\$373,299</b>	<b>TOTAL COSTS</b> <b>\$1.65 million</b>

Review of dollar figures suggests that the Crime Prevention Project may not be cost-beneficial in the pure sense. However, dollar values are often difficult to apply to opportunity or intangible benefits. Cost assessment of this project should account for all benefits related to project efforts, including those that preclude assignment of dollar values.

- o Will burglary incidence continue to decline if the same prevention services are provided or will a level of diminishing returns be reached?

It is doubtful that a level of marginal utility could be reached given the myriad of variables which affect crime. It was noted on page 24 that 3% of the occupied residential units in the County were inspected for security by project staff. While it is not reasonable to expect that all citizens require or wish to have an inspection, evaluation findings suggest that if more citizens participate in prevention activities, the incidence of burglary will continue to be impacted. In addition, increases in population concomitant with expansion of residential developments indicate that there will be citizens who would benefit from exposure to crime prevention activities.

- o Can alternative methods of service delivery be developed to reduce the costs of crime prevention? For example: Do the Crime Prevention Specialists require the full-time supervision of one deputy at each substation? How many Crime Prevention Specialists are needed in each substation to maintain effective prevention service delivery?

As noted earlier, the costs incurred by the County (if the project is continued) would include Crime Prevention Specialists salaries, benefits and mileage for the 1979-80 fiscal year. The County would also be responsible for the deputies' salaries subsequent to termination of LEAA funds during the 1980-81 budget period. These positions were funded by the County prior to grant funding and most likely would be retained with the Sheriff's discretion concerning their placement.

Discussions with supervising project staff indicate that the number of Crime Prevention Specialists could be slightly reduced without affecting the delivery of prevention services. Effective efforts appear to be related more to high motivation and interest by individual CPS's, and strong supervision by the deputies, than to a specified number at each station. The substation in Poway exemplifies this statement. Specialists in that area were able to maintain, on a proportionate level, the same services as the other stations (refer to page 30). This was accomplished despite the fact that only two CPS's were in Poway for the majority of a 15-month period. Also, the Poway station has been without an on-site supervising deputy since February of 1978. Two of the four deputies responsible for CPS supervision agreed that each station could maintain current levels of service with 4 Crime Prevention Specialists per station. Full-time supervision by a deputy interested in crime prevention appears to be a necessity in order to adequately monitor staff tasks, and perform the liaison function between the unit and other deputies.



Assuming local decision-makers continue funding of this project, the following suggestions are presented as additional considerations to the funding issue:

1. Funding approval should be contingent upon an evaluation format prepared by the Sheriff's Office which will delineate how project efforts and effects will be assessed from year to year.
2. After first year budget approval, project staff and/or the Sheriff's Office should be required to present the results of project activity prior to subsequent funding.
3. To carry out internal assessment activities, it would be helpful to maintain the data collection procedures used by the CPO Evaluation Unit.

These suggestions are made in an effort to provide an operational tool for project staff in assessing prevention strategies, while allowing decision-makers a means for accountability from which to base future funding decisions.



## REFERENCES

## References

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6. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Community Crime Prevention, Washington, D.C., 1973.
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**APPENDIX A**

PROJECT DIRECTOR SURVEY

The quality of an intensive evaluation depends to a great extent on the expectations and projected activities of the personnel involved. To accurately assess the impact of the crime prevention project, the CPO Evaluation Unit needs input from you and your staff that will indicate the direction and scope of prevention activities. This information will allow the evaluation effort to focus on those issues considered important by project staff in addition to the instructions addressed by the Criminal Justice Planning Board. Please complete the following survey through group discussion with staff. Hopefully, by sharing ideas, some agreement can be reached for each response.

1. What techniques do you feel will be most effective in arousing community involvement in crime prevention? (List in order of effectiveness)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Using a total of 100%, give the anticipated percentages of time your staff will spend on each activity in the target areas.
  - a. \_\_\_ Organizing and attending neighborhood watch groups
  - b. \_\_\_ Conducting commercial security checks
  - c. \_\_\_ Conducting residential security checks
  - d. \_\_\_ Organizing public presentations
  - e. \_\_\_ Other (Please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Do you anticipate the percentages mentioned above to differ from activities in other areas?  
  
\_\_\_ Yes     \_\_\_ No

If yes, please show the percentage of time you will spend on these activities in your master beat.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Organizing and attending neighborhood watch groups
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Conducting commercial security checks
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Conducting residential security checks
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ Organizing public presentations
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ Other (Please indicate) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 

4. During the next several months, what would be your estimate of the number of dwellings to be exposed to crime prevention information and/or techniques?

% of total units in TARGET area

	1 24% or less	2 25-49%	3 50-74%	4 75-99%
Residential				
Commercial				

% of total units in CONTROL (comparison) area

	1 24% or less	2 25-49%	3 50-74%	4 75-99%
Residential				
Commercial				

5. What degree of participation would you expect from citizens in your target area if crime prevention activities were implemented fully? (check one)

10   
  9   
  8   
  7   
  6   
  5   
  4   
  3   
  2   
  1

6. Do you perceive any barriers to implementing crime prevention techniques?

No  Yes (Please explain)

7. What results do you anticipate in the target area(s) following crime prevention activities?

8. How will project staff develop community awareness groups?

9. What kinds of support will the project extend to target areas? For example, will your staff be developing neighborhood watch groups?

10. How will project establish a positive relationship between the beat officer and the community.

11. How will project contact/direct/follow-up beat officer activities in target areas?

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH SURVEY

Recently, you attended a Neighborhood Watch meeting in your community. The Criminal Justice Evaluation Unit of the Comprehensive Planning Organization (CPO) is assessing the influence of such meetings around the County. Your opinions and ideas are an important source of information for the evaluation. Please take a few minutes to complete this form and return it in the self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you have any questions, please call Susan Pennell, CPO, at 236-5383 or Sergeant Bear, Crime Prevention Unit, San Diego Sheriff's Office, at 236-2957. Thank you.

1. How did you find out about this meeting?

- a.  Neighbor or friend
- b.  Newspaper or public notice
- c.  Sheriff's Office contacted you
- d.  You contacted Sheriff's Office
- e.  Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did you attend?

3. How many neighborhood watch meetings have you attended?

- a.  1
- b.  2-3
- c.  4 or more

4. What do you recall about the meeting(s) you attended?

5. Have you done any of the following since you attended the neighborhood watch meeting?

(A) Improved locks and other home protection techniques?

Yes       No

If no, check which reason applies:

- a.  Need more time
- b.  Felt it was unnecessary
- c.  Money
- d.  Did not understand recommendations
- e.  Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) Marked property in your home with identifying number?

Yes  No

If no, check which reason applies:

- a.  Need more time
  - b.  Felt it was unnecessary
  - c.  Did not have engraving tool
  - d.  Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- 

(C) Placed neighborhood watch decals in easily seen places around house?

Yes  No

If no, check which reason applies:

- a.  Don't have decals
- b.  Felt it was unnecessary
- c.  Don't know where to get decals
- d.  Have decals, but haven't placed them

(D) Requested that the Sheriff's Office conduct a security inspection of your home?

Yes  No

If no, check which reason applies:

- a.  Haven't had time
  - b.  Felt it was unnecessary
  - c.  Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- 

6. Do you know of any incident in which your neighborhood group prevented a criminal act from occurring or assisted in the arrest of a suspect?

Yes  No

If yes, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

7. Please note any additional comments you may have about the program:

SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIME PREVENTION SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CPS INTERVIEW

The purpose of this interview is to obtain information about citizen participation in crime prevention. Since the CPS's provide the link between the community and the Sheriff's Office, your input is essential.

1. How long have you been a CPS?
2. Were you adequately trained prior to beginning your duties as a CPS?
3. What aspects of your academy training have been useful in your daily activities?
4. What techniques do you use to involve the public in crime prevention?  
(Check all that apply)
  - a.  Media exposure
  - b.  Public presentations
  - c.  Post-crime contacts
  - d.  Neighborhood canvassing
  - e.  Neighborhood watch meetings
  - f.  Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which of these is most effective?

6. Do victims tend to show greater interest in learning about crime prevention than other citizens?

Yes       No

7. Other than victims, which citizens are more likely to get involved than others?

How do factors such as income, housing type and age affect participation?

What kinds of reasons are given for not participating?

8. Do you have specific tasks assigned to you and/or do you practice specific crime prevention techniques?
9. If yes, what is the basis for assignment?
10. What do you feel is the single most important crime prevention activity for citizens to engage in?
- a.  Neighborhood watch meeting
  - b.  Residential security inspection
  - c.  Operation Identification
  - d.  Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 
11. What is the best means to convey this message?
12. Are there any barriers or difficulties to enlisting public involvement and support?
13. Have you encountered any problems due to your civilian status in carrying out your work tasks?
- (A) Within the Sheriff's Department
  - (B) With the public
14. Are sworn personnel necessary in carrying out crime prevention?
- Yes       No
- If yes, what tasks?

15. How many times must a neighborhood watch group meet to develop awareness and responsibility for crime prevention?

Can it happen in one meeting?

16. How necessary is the support of the crime prevention unit to keep up the interest of a group?

(Assumption that maintenance is necessary)  
What do you have to do to keep group involved?

17. Are support strategies different from initial development strategies?  
(If so, how?)

18. What suggestions do you have for improving or changing this Crime Prevention Project?

19. Are any steps taken to inform field deputies of crime prevention activities?

20. In general, how have deputies reacted to your crime prevention activities?

SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT  
SUPERVISING DEPUTY SURVEY

The purpose of this interview is to gather information about citizen involvement in crime prevention. Since you are responsible for supervising the CPS's, your input is important to evaluate staff activities.

1. Do you feel that the academy training received by the CPS's provided adequate knowledge and skills relative to crime prevention activities?

\_\_\_ Yes     \_\_\_ No

If no, please explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is your staff organized to provide service delivery and community planning? Are specific tasks assigned?

3. Which techniques have you found to be most effective in enlisting citizen participation in crime prevention? (Please rank from 1 to 6, with 1 being most effective)

- a. \_\_\_ Media exposure
  - b. \_\_\_ Public presentations
  - c. \_\_\_ Post-crime contacts
  - d. \_\_\_ Neighborhood canvassing
  - e. \_\_\_ Neighborhood meeting
  - f. \_\_\_ Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

4. Have you encountered any problems in developing community interest in crime prevention? (Explain)

5. Estimating, about what percentage of households have participated in the following?

<u>TARGET AREA*</u>	<u>TOTAL MASTER BEAT</u>
a. _____ Residential security inspection	_____
b. _____ Commercial security inspection	_____
c. _____ Public meeting	_____
d. _____ Neighborhood watch meeting	_____
e. _____ Operation Identification	_____
f. _____ Other (Describe) _____	_____
_____	

(Totals may exceed 100%)

\*Poway, Vista, and Santee: Ignore "target" column

6. What kind or level of support by law enforcement is necessary to ensure continued citizen interest/action in crime prevention?

7. On which activities have your CPS's spent the most time?

8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of employing civilians to do crime prevention?

ADVANTAGES:

DISADVANTAGES:

9. What suggestions do you have for improving and/or modifying crime prevention activities? (Administration, organization, staffing, strategy)
10. Does your station (or unit) develop/organize records which may help the CPS's provide information about crime to neighborhoods? (If so, please describe)
11. Describe specific indications of success of project in your area:
12. Are any steps taken to involve deputies and/or inform them about crime prevention activities? (Explain)
13. What kind of support do you have from your commanding officer for crime prevention activities?
- a.  Very strong support
  - b.  Strong support
  - c.  Some support
  - d.  No support

14. How important is administrative support for continued crime prevention activities?

- a.  Very important
- b.  Important
- c.  Somewhat important
- d.  Of little importance

Thanks for your time.



INTERVIEW WITH  
PERSONS ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY

The purpose of this interview is to provide information about the value of crime prevention activities for reducing and preventing burglary. You are the most important source of information about this subject. This information is necessary for a research report about crime prevention. Your talking with me is voluntary. You have nothing to lose and nothing to gain, although you may find the interview interesting. Any information you give me will not be shared with police officers. I will be talking to several others and all information will be grouped together so no one person can be identified.

1. About how many places have you burgled? (In lifetime)
2. Were these mostly commercial or residential?
3. About how far away from your own home do you burgle? (Usually)
  - a.  Less than mile
  - b.  1 to 3 miles
  - c.  Over 3 miles
  - d.  Within neighborhood
4. Do you usually work alone or with (a) partner(s)?
5. What kind of planning (if any) do you do before you burgle?
6. Do you often have knowledge about the property you wish to take?  
(If yes, how?)
7. How do you select a particular place as your target?
  - a.  Not occupied
  - b.  Secluded
  - c.  Time of day
  - d.  Advance knowledge about property
  - e.  Non-visible point of entry
  - f.  Poor lighting
  - g.  Apartments (more-less)
  - h.  Well-tended house
  - i.  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Which of above is most important? \_\_\_\_\_

Least important? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Are there places you would not burglarize? (If YES:)

What factors would prevent you from entering a residence?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Converse of above (#7)
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Knowledge of alarm system
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Dog
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Decals in windows (N.W., Oper. I.D.)
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Secure locking device
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. What point of entry do you use most often?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Front door
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Back door
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Side door
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Window (which) \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Garage
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

10. What method do you most often use to enter?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Hands
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Tools (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

11. Would you say most of your entries are forced or not forced?

12. Do you tend to be interested in certain kinds of property? (Explain)

13. How do you usually get rid of the stolen items?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Anyone on street
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Friends
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Second-hand dealer, pawnshop owner
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

14. How much time elapses from the time items are taken to the time when you dispose of them?

- a.  Hours
- b.  1-2 days
- c.  3 or more days
- d.  Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. Have you ever traded property for drugs? (If YES:)

- a.  Always
- b.  Usually
- c.  Sometimes
- d.  Rarely

16. About how many different people have you "offered" property to?

17. Would you be just as likely to take property with engraved serial numbers as property without numbers? (Explain)

18. What do you think citizens should do to prevent burglaries?

PATROL DEPUTY SURVEY

The purpose of this interview is to get your opinions and ideas about crime prevention efforts in the Sheriff's Office. Your cooperation in completing this survey is appreciated. Please be assured that individual responses will be kept confidential.

Shift \_\_\_\_\_

Beat \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. How long have you been on this beat?
2. Do you think the public is more involved in crime prevention efforts now than a year ago?

\_\_\_ No                      \_\_\_ Don't know

\_\_\_ Yes (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Please describe what you do in the way of crime prevention.

4. About what percentage of your time on patrol is spent on these crime prevention activities?

- a. \_\_\_ 0%-15%
- b. \_\_\_ 16%-31%
- c. \_\_\_ 32%-47%
- d. \_\_\_ 48%-63%
- e. \_\_\_ 64%-79%
- f. \_\_\_ 80%-95%
- g. \_\_\_ Over 95%

5. Are you aware of any crime prevention efforts presently going on in the Sheriff's Department?

Describe:

6. Do you know of any community crime prevention efforts going on in your beat? (Public or Private)

7. Have you seen any changes in your day to day activities due to the CSO Crime Prevention Project? (For example, increase in calls for services, better information from witnesses)

No  Don't know

Yes (Be specific) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. In your station, what (if any) benefits have you noticed as a result of CPS activity? (For example, increased arrests)

9. Have you personally received any complaints about CPS's?

No

Yes, from citizens (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yes, from Sheriff personnel (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Have you referred activity to CPS's?

Yes  No

11. (If yes) How responsive do you think the CPS's have been to your requests/referrals?

- a.  Very responsive
- b.  Somewhat responsive
- c.  Not very responsive

12. In your substation, do you feel there is a need to continue the CSO crime prevention project?

No (Why not?) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yes (Why?) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. (Detectives) Have you been aware of any positive change in the number of "workable" residential burglary cases since last year?

No  Yes

(If yes, about what % change? \_\_\_\_\_)

14. Additional comments:

Thanks for your help.

CFO Criminal Justice Evaluation Unit

**APPENDIX B**

**SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT  
ENCINITAS SUB-STATION  
BURGLARY DATA**

	TARGET AREA			COMPARISON AREA		
	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change
Number of Household Units	2,734	2,938	+8%	1,517	1,546	+2%
<b>RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS</b>	5	4		4	5	
<b>TOTAL BURGLARIES</b>	203	173	-15%	130	143	+10%
Residential	12.3	118	-4%	62	75	+21%
Commercial	80	55	-31%	68	68	0
<b>* TYPE OF ENTRY</b>						
Forced	113 (56%)	89 (51%)	-5%	76 (59%)	88 (62%)	+3%
Non-forced	80 (39%)	76 (44%)	+5%	43 (33%)	47 (33%)	0
Attempts	10 (5%)	8 (5%)	0	11 (9%)	8 (6%)	-3%
<b>PROPERTY</b>						
\$ value/stolen residential (104 cases)	\$56,589	\$74,896	\$33%	\$31,253 (53 cases)	\$68,507 (59 cases)	+119%
\$ value/stolen commercial (61 cases)	\$30,286	\$44,459	+47%	\$28,294 (54 cases)	\$16,119 (45 cases)	-43%
<b>BURGLARIES FROM VEHICLES</b>	62	57	-8%	23	20	-13%

\*Entry percentages based on total burglaries



**SAN DIEGO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT  
LEMON GROVE SUB-STATION  
BURGLARY DATA**

	TARGET AREA			COMPARISON AREA		
	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change	1977 Time 1	1978 Time 2	% Change
Number of Household Units	2,585	2,600	+6%	1,665	1,711	+3%
<b>RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS</b>	3	2		2	3	+2%
<b>TOTAL BURGLARIES</b>	68	51	-25%	30	42	+40%
Residential	68	48	-29%	26	28	+8%
Commercial	0	3		4	14	+250%
<b>* TYPE OF ENTRY</b>						
Forced	44 (65%)	43 (84%)	+19%	12 (40%)	23 (55%)	+15%
Non-forced	20 (29%)	6 (12%)	-17%	17 (57%)	18 (43%)	-14%
Attempts	4 (6%)	2 (4%)	-2%	1 (3%)	1 (2%)	-1%
<b>PROPERTY</b>						
\$ value/stolen residential (53 cases)	\$24,887	\$16,743 (36 cases)	-33%	\$9,264 (22 cases)	\$15,447 (24 cases)	+67%
\$ value/stolen commercial	0	\$1,373 (3 cases)	0	\$594 (3 cases)	\$2,950 (8 cases)	\$397%
<b>BURGLARY FROM VEHICLES</b>	4	13	+225%	3	17	21%

\*Entry percentages based on total burglaries

**APPENDIX C**

COMPUTATION OF BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

Through the use of regression analysis techniques, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics predicted an 18% increase in burglaries from 1976 to 1978.

	1976	1978	Increase
Predicted Trend	6,283	7,297	1,113 (+18%)
Actual Trend	6,184	6,559	375 (+6%)

1,113-375 = 738 burglaries that did not occur.

PROPERTY LOSS

Review of 649 burglaries indicated that 69% showed a dollar loss when the report was taken.

738 x 69% = 509 burglaries in which financial loss would have occurred.

\$646 was cited in 1978 Sheriff's annual report as the average loss per burglary.

\$328,814 in stolen property was avoided (509 burglaries x \$646)

PATROL TIME

Discussions with Sheriff's Office personnel indicate that 96% of the burglary reports are taken by patrol. Patrol did not take 709 reports (738 x 96%).

By not taking these reports, 719 hours of patrol time were saved, which results in dollar savings of \$11,468.

COMPUTATION:

- 19.9 minutes - average time from dispatch to burglary scene
- 20.9 minutes - average time from arrival to back-in-service
- 20.0 minutes - report writing time
- 60.8 minutes

709 reports = 719 hours (709 x 60.8 = 43,107 minutes)  
60

\$11,468 patrol dollars saved (719 x \$15.95, salaries, benefits, overhead)

DETECTIVE TIME

Approximately 28% of all burglary cases are considered workable, i.e., have information to warrant further investigation. An average of 10 hours is expended per case until it is closed (for whatever reason).

207 cases not investigated (738 x 28%)  
2,070 detective hours saved (207 x 10)

\$33,017 detective dollars saved (2,070 x \$15.95)

DOLLAR BENEFITS

\$328,814 property loss  
11,468 patrol dollars  
33,017 detective dollars  
\$373,299 TOTAL SAVINGS

**APPENDIX D**

October 19, 1978

Dear Mike:

I know you were just doing your duty in the follow-up phone call yesterday after the burglary at my apartment last Friday night. Nonetheless, it was a first experience for me. It was by no means the first crime committed against my property; I have been the victim of breaking and entering, as a matter of fact, in Los Angeles, New York, Omaha, Hong Kong, American Samoa, Costa Rica and Bali (three times in Bali), and on one occasion, in midtown Manhattan, I was relieved at gunpoint of my wallet, my wrist watch and a belt, the buckle of which the hold-up man presumably mistook for gold. But never before have I been contacted after the crime by a law enforcement agency concerned with educating the victim on what measures to take to frustrate the thief next time. I found it a refreshing experience, and very good public relations, and I commend both you, for the way you handled it, and whoever was responsible in the first place for initiating the practice. I want to thank you, too, for delivering the Residential Security Manual, on the back cover of which you wrote the phone number of the Encinitas station and invited me to call you there should I ever require your service.

I hope that that occasion never arises, naturally. But I want you and the Sheriff's Department to know how it feels to be on the receiving end of a gesture such as this. Typically, the relation between the law enforcement officer and the citizen is an adversary relation, the most common example of which is the traffic arrest, in which, rightly or wrongly, the evidence of the arresting officer nearly without exception outweighs and overrules the evidence of the suspect. Your call, as well as your delivery of the Manual, do more than you might think to undermine the public's image of the "cop" as enemy, and it gives me great pleasure to say so. Duty or no, I appreciated your call and the courtesy and consideration with which you made it. You come across as a credit to the Sheriff's Department.

Sincerely,

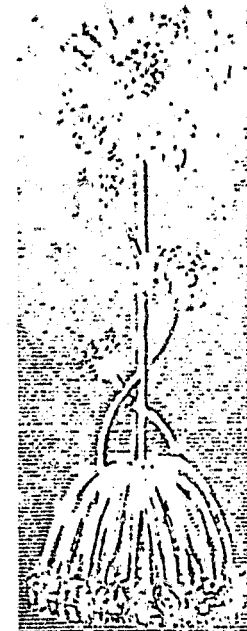
Copy: Sheriff John F. Duffy

# SOLANA BEACH

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 623, Solana Beach, California 92075

755-4775



Sun Fountain - Plaza

HOURS:  
Monday, 9:00 am - 11:00 am  
Tuesday through Thursday  
9:00 am - 1:00 pm

PRESIDENT  
W. J. DODD  
General USAF (Ret)

June 28, 1978

VICE PRESIDENT  
Arnold Carpenter

TREASURER  
Lorraine Page

DIRECTORS  
Walter Bates  
Doug Carrottors

Don Flint  
Jim Graham  
Don Lutz  
Mel Spaulding  
Eugene ...  
John ...  
Wally ...  
Ray ...  
Will ...  
Gard ...

SECRETARY  
Wanda Fug

John F. Duffy, Sheriff  
Encinitas Station  
175 North El Camino Real  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Dear Sheriff Duffy,

On Monday, June 19th the Board of Directors and other business persons in Solana Beach participated in an excellent one hour presentation on Crime Prevention by Mr. Richard Nichols and associate Jeffrey Rhodes.

These gentlemen attended our weekly business luncheon and because of the importance of their subject matter, it was our sole item of business. We were thoroughly impressed with their complete knowledge of the subject they presented, and the way they answered all questions, easily and completely.

We hope that we can again schedule them in the Fall, so that our new business members will have the benefit of obtaining this invaluable information on Crime Prevention.

Sincerely yours,

NJ:wp

May 8, 1978

Sheriff John Duffy  
Sheriffs Department  
7859 Broadway  
Lemon Grove, CA 92045

Dear Sheriff Duffy,

The purpose of this letter is to commend Deputies Nancy Damon and Romona de Camara of your Crime Prevention Unit. This week they gave an outstanding presentation to my Mt. Miguel Adult School Government class. The topic Child Abuse was presented in a very informative and interesting fashion. The class asked many difficult questions which the deputies handled beautifully.

After the presentation Deputies Damon and de Camara had an informal interaction with the class where many local Spring Valley crime problems were discussed. After the class was over the students seemed to have a much better knowledge and understanding of your Department.

These type presentations in my opinion, are an excellent way to build a better mutual understanding between law enforcement and the community.

Sincerely Yours





# New Horizons High School

1281 San Marcos Boulevard  
San Marcos, California 92069  
Phone: (714) 744-9700

November 3, 1978

Sheriff John F. Duffy  
222 West C Street  
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Sheriff Duffy:

On behalf of the staff and students of New Horizons High School, a continuation school, may I express our sincere appreciation for the time and effort expended by Mrs. Nancy Aguilera, Community Services officer of the North County Crime Prevention Unit, in presenting the "Rape and Assault Prevention" program to our student body on November 2, 1978.

Mrs. Aguilera arrived early in order to prepare for her presentation, gained instant rapport with our students, and made an outstanding presentation that kept our student body most interested for an hour and a half. She was extremely knowledgeable in her subject and, as a result, some good questions were generated.

It was indeed a pleasure to have a member of your department come to our school and truly create good will between your department and our youth. Many positive comments were made relative to the presentation and Mrs. Aguilera. Please be assured that her efforts have reached a number of the students at New Horizons High School and possibly will be of tremendous value to them in the future.

Sincerely,

Principal

AEM:jj

cc: Deputy D. A. McFarland  
North County Crime Prevention Unit  
325 South Melrose  
Vista, CA 92083

El Cajon, Ca. 92020  
April 24, 1978

Sheriff John Duffy  
County of San Diego  
222 West "C" Street  
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Dear Sheriff Duffy:

I would like to express my appreciation for the courteous treatment given me by members of your department, especially Bob Maxton and Cindi Moore of the Santee crime prevention unit.

Recently, I had occasion to contact your department as a citizen rather than in my position as a County employee. I found your employees to be helpful, courteous, and extremely professional.

I hope that in my work as a County employee I can equal the competence and sincerity demonstrated by the employees of your department.

Sincerely,

County Public Information

June 30, 1978

Deputy Dave Stafford  
Cinthia Moore  
Santee Sheriff's Station  
8811 Cuyamaca  
Santee, California 92071

Dear Deputy Stafford and Ms. Moore,

As we look back over the activities of the past school year we realize how important our association with various community agencies has been to our successes. Our work with both of you has been of particular benefit to us.

Your active participation in both Juvenile Justice Day and Career Week greatly benefitted our junior high students. The work of the Sheriff's Department always seems to be of particular interest to them.

In addition to your participation at the school, we are also grateful for all you have done to benefit the Cajon Park community. Neighborhood Block Associations have been the primary focus of the Cajon Park Community Council and your participation in getting them started with Neighborhood Watch has certainly made our jobs easier. Our community has and will continue to benefit from Neighborhood Watch and we are grateful for the energy and time you have given to our community.

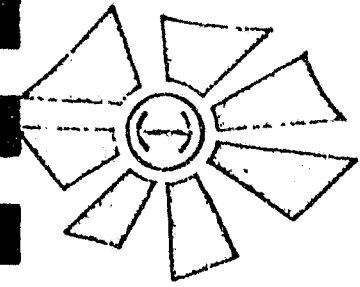
Working with both of you has been beneficial to the school and the community and we appreciate all you have done. We look forward to a continuing association in the new school year.

Sincerely,

Principal

Community Education Assistant

cc: John Duffy, Sheriff



# HARMONIUM Inc.

9855 ERMA ROAD • SUITE 133 • SAN DIEGO, CA. 92131 • PHONE (714) 566-6070

12344 Oak Knoll Rd.  
Poway, Ca. 92064  
578-1961

September 12, 1978

John F. Duffy, Sheriff  
San Diego County Sheriff's Department  
P.O. Box 2991  
San Diego, CA. 92112

Dear Sheriff Duffy,

On August 30th., we co-sponsored a Youth Day with the Lake Poway Park and Recreation Department. We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to Col. S. Hunt and his staff members for the outstanding job they performed with the Crime Prevention Unit on that day. Nearly 500 youths attended and personally gained positive knowledge about their local Sheriff's department. We commend your unit here in Poway for a job well done.

We here at Harmonium are looking forward to continuing to work with the Poway staff in their Neighborhood Watch Program and diversion programs for juveniles.

Please call us if we can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Community Liaison

Community Liaison

c: Col. S. Hunt

Poway, Ca 92064  
December 21, 1977

San Diego County Sheriff's Department  
PO Box 2991  
San Diego, Ca 92112

Dear Sheriff's Department:

I am writing to express my appreciation for a job well done.

In general I am impressed with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department and feel that it is second to none. In particular I want to thank you for the manner in which your officers watched over my home while I was away on business. My job requires extensive travel, often for months at a time. In late 1976 and again in September, 1977 I notified your department of my absence. My friends and neighbors have reported that my home was observed and checked constantly and vigilantly during both absences. Your officers took the time to stop and question any occasion out of the ordinary.

What more could I ask?

Upon my recent return I informed your office that I was back and was asked if my home might be inspected by your department. Of course I agreed.

Your representative called promptly, and performed a most professional inspection. She pointed out some shortcomings on my part and offered pertinent recommendations for corrective action. She followed up with a letter reiterating the recommendations. I would therefore like to particularly commend Ms. Patricia Miles for her courtesy and professionalism.

Keep up the good work.

Respectfully

copy to: Poway Substation

Fallbrook, Calif. 92028  
March 27, 1978

San Diego County Sheriff's Dept.  
222 West C Street  
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Sheriff Duffy:

I would like to express my appreciation for the outstanding film and talk given by Officer Gwen Nolte at our monthly meeting of the Fallbrook Environmental Council on February 22, 1978.

The film "Before It's Too Late" was very informative and gave us all a better insight into the crime problem and measures which can be taken to hopefully cut down on burglary occurrences in our area.

Officer Nolte gave a very comprehensive overview of the problem, and recommended measures which can be taken to lessen burglary success. Many attending this talk have signed up for your fine home safety inspection.

Best wishes to you and your fine force for continued success in the battle against crime in our area and in San Diego County.

Sincerely,

President, Environmental Council  
of Fallbrook, Inc.

**END**