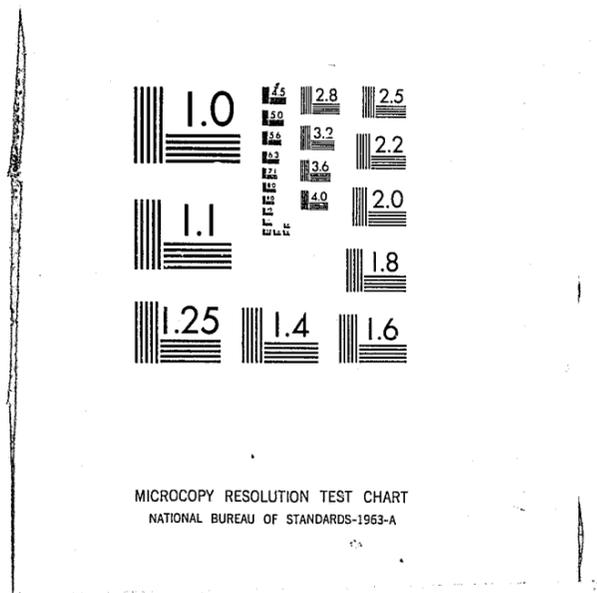


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EVALUATION
AND
FINAL REPORT
COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM
LEAA GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
PREPARED BY COMMUNITY CONGRESS OF SAN DIEGO
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FEBRUARY, 1981

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GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
 COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM EVALUATION
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EVALUATION
AND
FINAL REPORT
 COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM
 LEAA GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047

11/1/7-10/31/80

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GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
 COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM EVALUATION
 I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

On 9/30/79, Community Congress and five of its member agencies (Alpha Project, Escondido Youth Encounter, Harmonium, San Diego Youth & Community Services, and Social Advocates for Youth) were awarded a \$175,000 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs. This grant was a second year award, following Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089 for \$247,850.

Activities under Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047 were continuation efforts of those under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, but at a reduced scope due to the cutback in resources. The original grant involved the six agencies in eight target neighborhoods in San Diego County, whereas the second grant involved efforts in seven San Diego neighborhoods.

Further program overview information is provided in the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, pages 1-2.

1. The Consortium Model

Due to the success of this model, it was utilized unchanged under Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047. For further information, see the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page 2.

2. The Neighborhoods

With two exceptions, program efforts continued in the same neighborhoods as under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089. The two exceptions were:

- 1) Kearny Mesa. This program was institutionalized after the first year of activity. Consequently, no program activities occurred here after the first year.
- 2) Hillcrest. The agency which conducted its first year efforts here in the first year transferred its second year activities to North Park, for reasons provided on pages A-17,18 of the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089.

In summary, second year programs were located in the following communities:

East San Diego/City Heights (Alpha Project)
 City of Escondido (Escondido Youth Encounter)
 Mira Mesa (Harmonium)
 North Park (San Diego Youth & Community Services-Bridge Outreach Project)
 Golden Hill (San Diego Youth & Community Services-Neighborhood Outreach Project)
 Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon (Social Advocates for Youth-Elliot/Navajo)
 Linda Vista (Social Advocates for Youth)

B. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report was prepared in accordance with Grant Goal III, and with LEAA-OCACP final report requirements for Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047. In addition, the report under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089 recommended follow-on studies of trends observed during the first year of the project.

Other considerations, limitations and data base descriptions are provided in the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, pages 2-4.

C. METHODOLOGY

) See the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, pages 4-6.

D. LIMITATIONS IN INTERPRETING DATA

See the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, pages 6-9.

REPORT

E. GENERALIZED SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Those neighborhoods in which "block watch" programs were conducted have experienced a significant decrease in residential burglaries and in crime overall.
2. Relatively low budget community development projects using a small number of staff can effectively involve substantial numbers of citizens to act on their own behalf.
3. Community development programs significantly increase regular communication among neighbors.
4. Neighborhood residents tend to view their own neighborhoods as slightly more safe as a result of their involvement in neighborhood activities.
5. Community residents are generally eager to participate in and support neighborhood anti-crime efforts which they have actively assisted in designing.
6. Neighborhood crime reduction can be enhanced by organizing residents around issues other than crime per se.
7. Efforts to address or resolve problem areas identified by several neighborhoods can be enhanced through a collaborative multi-neighborhood policy/advocacy program.
8. Program implementation is hindered where the funder establishes an arbitrarily short period for project funding.
9. Program implementation is hindered where the funder establishes excessive and unclear data requirements without adequate administrative funds to provide the data.
10. Program implementation is enhanced through a collaborative use of neighborhood network resources.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Governments at the federal, state and federal levels should provide funds for "block watch" programs, to ensure continued decreases in residential burglaries and in crime overall.
2. Government funders should emphasize the provision of funds to Consortium efforts among established community agencies to develop successful crime prevention programs.
3. Community development efforts should be viewed as an integral part of any successful crime prevention program.
4. Policy-makers should encourage efforts to revitalize neighborhoods.
5. Funders should place high priority on the active participation of community residents in community anti-crime program design, and ensure that their requests for proposals provide adequate time for this.
6. Projects which combine community development and crime prevention organizing should be encouraged by funders.
7. An active advocacy program should be included as a necessary element of an effective community development community anti-crime strategy.
8. Government funding policies should provide program funding for a minimum of five years, to ensure program stability and effective implementation, with exceptions to be considered on a case by case basis.
9. New demonstration governmental funding programs should provide funds for evaluation and ensure that adequate amounts are provided for this in requests for proposals. Public agencies should collect data in a coordinated and consistent manner, so that evaluative demonstrations of full program impact can be undertaken.
10. Government funders should attempt to foster the development of networks of services at the local level.

II. DATA ANALYSIS

A. EFFECTS OF THE CONSORTIUM MODEL ON GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ON THE ABILITY OF THE COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME (CAC) PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENT AND SUSTAIN THEIR ACTIVITIES

See the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, pages 11-13 and Appendix F.

It should be further noted that, due to the positive effects on Consortium participants of their coordinated efforts in joint strategy development and policy impact, participants decided to continue meeting to these ends after the cessation of federal funds, and to expand participation in their coordination sessions to include a broad range of child, youth and family agency directors. The first of such meetings was held on January 15, 1981, and included the participation of five new agencies not formerly participating in the CAC Consortium (Project Oz-Clairemont, Project Oz-Escondido, Strengthening Family Life, YMCA-Human Development Center, and Youth for Progress).

Additionally, Consortium members assisted in the development and implementation of a new Consortium in San Diego, administered through the Black Federation and involving two other agencies in ethnic minority communities (Casa Familiar and Our House). Consortium members further sought to develop their Consortium model through the development of 39 new Consortium proposals in which, if funded, they would participate.

Finally, a survey of the current Consortium participants assessed the impact of the Consortium model itself on the existing Community Congress Coalition, and on agency participants. The results of this assessment are compiled in Table 1, page 4.

In addition to the survey findings in Table 1, Consortium participants noted the following effects of the Consortium model:

- 1) Streamlining and regularization of program and fiscal technical reporting to handle Consortium administration;
- 2) Enhanced program functioning and assessments resulting from the application of a management by objective data collection system;
- 3) Increased sophistication in the development of new Consortium-model proposals based on the experiences gained through this Consortium;
- 4) Increased access to model administrative forms and policies in other Consortium agencies;
- 5) Enhanced public sector, especially police, perception of the private service agencies as a network, and increased familiarity with the range of our services;
- 6) Access to a forum for constructive conflict resolution;
- 7) Enhanced coordination and power base.

B. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRAM EFFECTS

1. Staffing

The project was staffed by 59 different paid and volunteer staff, in full or part-time capacities. (See Table 2, page 5). Of these, 76.27% lived in their own project target areas (including organizers, fiscal and administrative staff). 37.29% were youth under 25.

Project staff continued to be representative of both the community served and the target population. (See Table 3, page 6) Groups overrepresented on the project staff were Blacks (+8.96%), Asians (+2.28%), and females (+15.91%). Groups underrepresented on the project staff were Anglos (-11.5%), Latinos (-0.94%), American Indians (-0.4%), and Youth under 23 (-8.67%).

2. Citizen Input into CAC Activity Design

a) Agency Boards of Directors

See Table 4, page 7. A total of 69 citizens were members of Consortium Agency Boards of Directors. 66.67% lived in the target communities. Ethnic groups overrepresented on Agency Boards of Directors were: Anglos (+1.86%) and Blacks (+1.2%). Ethnic groups underrepresented on Agency Boards of Directors were Latinos (-1.21%), Asians (-2.8%), and American Indians (-0.4%).

TABLE 1

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
 TABULATION OF SURVEY - EFFECTS OF CONSORTIUM
 ON EXISTING COALITION AND ON AGENCY PARTICIPANTS

I. Impact of Consortium on Existing Community Congress Coalition

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNCERTAIN	NO ANSWER
1. The linkages between existing agency executive directors were strengthened by the high priority of executives to meet regularly around funding and contract issues as opposed to policy/strategy, development issues only.	6	0	0	
2. The commitment to meet regularly to coordinate policy/strategy development was heightened by the fact participants were peers.	6	0	0	
3. The ability to coordinate policy/strategy development issues was heightened by the trust developed in a body of peers meeting regularly to discuss and resolve common issues.	6	0	0	
4. Working linkages between network leaders served as a model for larger network functioning and strengthened existing network commitment overall.	4	0	2	
5. The original conflict between the concept of the existing coalition as a contract administrator and the existing coalition as a self-reliant network was resolved in favor of the latter concept.	5	0	0	1

II. Impact of Community Anti-Crime Consortium Programs on Agency Participants

1. The Community Anti-Crime Consortium program created pressure on agencies to integrate administratively and program-matically, their quasi-public professional counseling services and their grass-roots community development services.	3	0	2	1
2. As a result of II.(1.) above, most agencies strengthened their community development focus and heightened their responsiveness to emerging community needs and values.	6	0	0	0
3. As a result of Community Anti-Crime Consortium programs, most agencies strengthened their linkages with police line staff. Some tension over competition for funds continued to exist with upper-level SDPD management.	6	0	0	0
4. The Office of Community Anti-Crime Program's pressure to institutionalize the programs created enhanced cooperation for funding among agencies in larger city jurisdictions, and increased cooperation with public sector agencies and officials in smaller city jurisdictions.	3	1	0	2
5. Consortium design allowed for easy, regular support among program staff from different agencies with similar projects.	4		1	1
6. The Consortium created impetus to coordinate and improve agency internal communication systems.	3	1	1	1

PROJECT S.C.F.: GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047

TABLE 2

	YOUTH (Under 25)	YOUTH (Under 23)	ADULT	ANGLO	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN	AMER- INDIAN	OTHER	FEMALE	RESIDE IN TARGET AREA
ALPHA	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	3
EYE (INCL. 25vols.)	2	2	25	22	0	5	0	0	0	21	22
HARMONIUM	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAY-E/N	8	7	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
SAY-L/V	7	6	3	2	4	1	2	0	1	6	6
SDYCS-BOP	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
SDYCS- NOP-NAP	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SDYCS- NOP-YP	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
COMMUNITY CONGRESS	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL (59)	22	17	37	40	8	7	3	0	1	38	45
PERCENT- AGES	37.29%	28.8%	62.71%	67.80%	13.56%	11.86%	5.08%	0%	1.69%	64.41%	76.27%

LEAA GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047: PROJECT STAFF

COUNTY STATISTICS, 1979*	PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION	PERCENT OF PROJECT STAFF
County Population	1,767,500	--
Anglo	--	79.3%
Black	81,305	4.6%
Latino	226,240	12.8%
Asian	49,490	2.8%
Amer.Indian	7,070	0.4%
Other	--	--
Female	857,238	48.5%
Youth, 23 & under**	662,451	37.48%

* From Directions '80, June 1979, prepared by San Diego Region Overall Economic Development Project.

** From State of California, Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development: A Master Plan for Services to Children & Youth, 10/79, 1975 figures.

SUMMARY

1. Groups overrepresented on Project Staff:
BLACKS (+8.96%), ASIANS (+2.28%), FEMALES (+15.91%)
2. Groups underrepresented on Project Staff:
ANGLOS (-11.5%), LATINOS (-0.94%), Amer.Indians (-0.4%), YOUTH (-8.67%).

GRANT 9-CA-AX-0047 - BOARDS OF CONSORTIUM AGENCIES

TABLE 4

AGENCY	# ON BOARD	# YOUTH (Under 23)	# YOUTH (Under 25)	ADULT	ANGLO	BLK	LATINO	ASIAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	OTHER	FEMALE	LIVE IN TARGET COMMUNITY
ALPHA	10	1	1	9	6	0	4	0	0	0	5	7
EYE	9	0	0	9	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	9
HARMONIUM	9	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
SAY -	6	1	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
SDYCS -	20	1	1	19	15	2	2	0	0	1	10	7
COMMUNITY CONGRESS	15	0	0	15	14	0	1	0	0	0	10	15
TOTALS	69	(3)	(3)	64	56	4	8	0	0	1	33	46
PERCENT-AGES	100%	(4.35%)	(4.35%)	92.75%	81.16%	5.8%	11.59%	0	0	1.45%	47.83%	66.67%
COUNTY POPULA-TION PERCENT-AGES	--	37.48%	--	--	79.3%	4.6%	12.8%	2.8%	0.4%	--	48.5%	--

- b) Project Advisory Boards
See Table 5, page 9. Consortium participants established six specific project advisory boards, involving a total of 52 persons. 90.38% lived in the target communities.

Ethnic groups overrepresented on Project Advisory Boards were: Blacks (+22.32%), Latinos (+4.51%), and Asians (+2.97%). Ethnic groups underrepresented on Project Advisory Boards were Anglos (-29.3%) and American Indians (-0.4%).

- c) Community Advisory Boards/Citizen Groups Strengthened by Project
See Table 6, page 10. Consortium participants worked to strengthen 33 such groups and received regular informal input from them in the process.

- d) Significant Linkages with Other Community Groups
See Table 7, page 11. Consortium participants worked especially closely with 122 other community groups and agencies, and received regular informal input from them in the process.

- e) Needs Assessments
Consortium participants administered a total of 269 crime-related surveys, as follows:

ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS	SAY
103	8	16	72	70

In addition, Table 8 (see page 12) documents a minimum of 394 additional citizen surveys related to needs assessments.

- f) Other Citizen Input Mechanisms
See Table 8, page 12.
For additional critical elements of this aspect of the Community Anti-Crime Consortium strategy, see the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page 20.

3. Citizen Awareness of CAC Project
Over 164,221 persons received community development crime prevention information through the media, through public presentations, and through the distribution of literature. See Table 9, page 13.

The Community Congress/Consortium (CCC), reached approximately 30,000 persons, primarily through

- 76 policy presentations to 26 different policy-making bodies, with attendant publicity in local newspapers with a combined circulation of 1,400,000;
- involvement in 2 community conventions with an estimated 300 participants;
- the dissemination of crime prevention organizing strategies through in-house publications with a combined circulation of 4000, and through training and technical assistance to individuals and community groups.

4. Degree of Community Support and Cooperation
Over \$23,401.00 was received by Consortium participants through cash contributions, in-kind services, and contributed goods. See Table 10, page 14.

5. Multiple versus Single Strategies
As a result of differing solutions proposed by various sectors within the target communities, most programs utilized multiple strategies in addressing crime problems. A summary of Non-Block Watch Activities conducted by the project is provided in Appendix B. An assessment of programs and strategies on an agency-by agency basis is provided in Appendix A.

6. Type of Neighborhoods
See the Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page 23.

7. Grantee Organization and CAC Project Roles in Local Political/Planning and Criminal Justice Structures
See Table 11, page 15.

GRANT #79-CA-AX-004 SPECIAL ADVISORY BOARDS TO COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM PROJECTS

TABLE 5

AGENCY	NAME OF ADVISORY BOARD	# ON BOARD	YOUTH und.23	YOUTH und.25	ADULT	ANGLO	BLK	LATINO	ASIAN	AMER. IND.	OTHER	FEMALE	LIVE IN TARGET COMM.
ALPHA	East San Diego Center Advisory Council	19	(2)	(2)	17	7	7	5	0	0	0	(13)	19
EYE	Family Crisis Team Advisory Board	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
HARMONIUM	None												
SAY - E/N	Youth Planning Council	5	5	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
SAY - L/V	Youth for Youth Caucus	8	8	8	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	3	4
SDYCS-BOP	None												
SDYCS-NOP-NAP	None												
SDYCS-NOP-YP	Youth Advisory Board	11	11	11	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	3	11
COMMUNITY CONGRESS	Community Anti-Crime Consortium Agency Executives	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
TOTALS	6	52	26	26	26	26	14	9	3	0	0	27	47
PERCENT-AGES	--	--	50%	50%	50%	50%	26.92%	17.31%	5.77%	--	--	51.92%	90.38%
COUNTY POPULATION %	--	--	37.48%	--	--	79.3%	4.6%	12.8%	2.8%	0.4%	--	48.5%	--

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047 COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARDS/CITIZEN GROUPS STRENGTHENED BY PROJECT

TABLE 6

TOTALS	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS	SAY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mid City Community Council -Mid City Planning Association -Mid City Providers Council -City Heights Reinvestment Task Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mental Health Advisory Board -North Inland Child Abuse Council -North County Coastal Child Abuse Council -San Diego Community Child Coordinating Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mira Mesa Community Exchange -Black American Communities Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Golden Hill Planning Association -San Diego Youth Services Board -Golden Hill News Advisory Board -Golden Hill Action Group -Golden Hill Community Development Credit Union Board -Lomas Viente Seis Youth Advisory Board -Sherman Unidos Schools Task Force -Alcoholism Counseling & Education Center -San Diego Council on Youth -Urban League Community Education Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tierra Santa Community Council -Murphy Canyon Community Council -Serra Site Council -Community Service exchange -Y.E.S. on the Hill -Linda Vista Reinvestment Task Force -Linda Vista Community Empowerment Project -200 residents in Linda Vista block watch groups -Kearney Mesa Naval Recreation Center Child Watch Groups -Linda Vista Recreational Council
TOTALS 33	4	4	2	12	11

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1/81

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
 OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT LINKAGES OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS
 WITH OTHER COMMUNITY GROUPS TO PROMOTE PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (TOTAL:122)

TABLE 7

1. Alpha Project (10)
 - Hoover High School
 - Wilson Junior High
 - Garfield Independent Learning Center
 - S.D.P.D. Community Relations Office
 - Imperial Beach Crime Prevention Program
 - Edison Elementary School
 - Central Elementary School
 - Normal Heights Methodist Church
 - East San Diego Christian Church
 - Copley Y.M.C.A.
2. Escondido Youth Encounter (26)
 - Escondido Police Department
 - San Diego County Sheriff's Department
 - Oceanside Police Department
 - Pro-Tech Legal Services
 - California Indian Legal Services
 - Escondido Victim/Witness Advocate Program
 - Oceanside Victim Aid Program
 - Casa de Amparo
 - Child Placement and Protective Services
 - Project Oz
 - Child Guidance Clinic
 - County Mental Health
 - NITE
 - Project JOVE
 - Escondido Boy's and Girl's Club
 - Escondido Girl's Club
 - Society for Clinical Social Workers
 - National Association of Social Workers
 - Public Health Department
 - Palomar Hospital
 - Escondido City Schools
 - Southern California Reservation Planning Organization
 - Rincon Reservation Education Project
 - North Inland Child Abuse Council
 - North County (Coastal) Child Abuse Council
 - San Diego Community Child Abuse Coordinating Council
3. Harmonium (15)
 - Mira Mesa Junior Women's Club - "Patch the Pony", "Operation I.D.", "I Love Mira Mesa Day", etc.
 - Mira Mesa Branch Library - "Operation I.D."
 - Senior Nutrition Project - "Operation I.D." and home security presentation
 - Golden Friends
 - Mira Mesa Rec. Center and Rec. Council
 - School Site Council
 - Forrest E. Olson Realtors - realtors organizing block watches
 - Mira Mesa Lanes (Bowling Alley)
 - Mira Mesa House of Ice - provided space for youth dances
 - Latino Club - leadership for Latino youth in Mira Mesa
 - Mira Mesa Homes, Inc. - offered to supplement LEAA project costs
 - Community Exchange - Local Forum
 - Black American Communities Council
 - Rancho Mesa News - local publicity
 - San Diego Gangs Network
4. San Diego Youth and Community Services - Bridge Outreach Project (12)
 - Hillcrest Teen Center Youth Advisory Board
 - Stimulating Neighborhood Action Projects Council (S.N.A.P.)
 - San Diego School Task Force
 - San Diego North Park Council of Churches
 - *Wizard Emporium Advisory Group
 - *North Park Planning Association
 - North Park Business Association
 - North Park Historical Society
 - Community Congress LEAA Consortium
 - Community Congress County Budget Task Force
 - Hid City Council

5. San Diego Youth and Community Services - Neighborhood Outreach Program - Neighborhood Awareness Project (7)
 - Dur Lady of Angels Church
 - Christ Center Church
 - Brooklyn Heights Presbyterian
 - Lomas Viente Seis
 - Sherman Unidos
 - Golden Hill Community News
 - Desert CCU, El Centro (Credit Union)
6. San Diego Youth and Community Services - Neighborhood Outreach Program - Youth Project (7)
 - Golden Hill Action Group
 - Golden Hill Community News
 - Golden Hill Community Development Credit Union
 - Committee on Chicano Rights
 - Solart Galleries
 - Centro Cultural
7. Social Advocates for Youth - Elliot/Navajo (25)
 - Tierrasanta Junior Women's Club
 - Kiwanis Club
 - Hancock Community School
 - Serra Junior - Senior High School
 - Tierrasanta Community School
 - Miller Community School
 - Serra Community School
 - Farb Community School
 - Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Community Service Exchange
 - Porto Fino Park Recreation Center
 - East San Diego Y.M.C.A.
 - Murphy Canyon/Tierrasanta Recreation Exchange
 - Murphy Canyon/Tierrasanta Child Abuse Task Force
 - Campfire Inc.
 - Tierrasanta Merchants Association
 - Tierrasanta Elementary School SNAP
 - Farb, Hancock, and Serra School PTA's
 - Planned Parenthood of San Diego
 - Farb Middle School SNAP Council
 - Copley Y.M.C.A.
 - Murphy Canyon Navy Chaplain Office
 - San Diego Police School Task Force Office
 - San Diego Gangs Network
 - Coronado Alcoholism Center
 - San Diego Birth Control Institute
8. Social Advocates for Youth - Linda Vista (14)
 - International Year of the Child
 - Huang Wuong Karate Club
 - Linda Vista Elementary School
 - Chesterson Elementary School
 - Montgomery Junior High School
 - Kearney High School
 - Linda Vista Coalition of Human Care Services
 - Linda Vista Recreation Council
 - Linda Vista Reinforcement Task Force
 - Youth for Youth/Youth Advisory Council
 - Linda Vista Empowerment Project
 - Linda Vista Boy's Club
 - Mesa College
 - UCSD Circle K Club
9. Community Congress/Consortium (6)
 - Black Federation
 - Chicano Federation
 - Union of Pan-Asian Communities
 - San Diego Indian Center
 - Southeast Organizing Committee
 - Housing Coalition

TABLE #

RANT # 79-CA-AX-0047: OTHER CITIZEN INPUT MECHANISMS INTO THE PROJECT/NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS-BOP	SDYCS-NOP	SAY-L/V	SAY-E/N
<p>Block Watch Groups Citizen's Column in Crime Newsletter Public Meetings Phone Calls</p>	<p>The EYE conducted a needs assessment of 77 community groups. Additional linkages with regular feedback were made with the following groups:</p> <p>Carlsbad Police Department San Diego Police Department County Probation Department Southern California Crime Prevention Association Legal Aid Society (Oceanside) North County Multi-Services Program San Diego Court Vista Court Vista District Attorney's Office Conciliation Court Juvenile Court Juvenile Hall Girl's Rehabilitation Center YMCA Victim Aid Services Women's Resource Center Palomar College Women's Center UCSD Rape Prevention Program Lifeline Gateway Shelter YMCA Battered Women's Services Casa de Paz Planned Parenthood Family Stress Center Turning Point Crisis Center Palomar Family Services County Welfare Department Community Congress North County Director's Council SAY The Bridge Our House Harmonium MARC Project Salvation Army Escondido YMCA Gifford Mental Health Clinic Rancho Bernardo Family Counseling Oceanside/Carlsbad Family Services Private Practitioners Office of Counselors and Mental Health San Diego Society for Sex Therapists and Educators University Hospital Social Services Escondido Community Clinic North County Health Services (San Marcos) Arthritis Foundation Mesa Vista Hospital Tri-City Hospital Professional Business Women's Association Ramona High School California Conservation Corps North County Council for Social Concerns Sexual Assault Advisory Board Domestic Violence Task Force</p> <p>Secondly, as a result of increased interaction between law enforcement and citizen volunteers, two officers from the E.P.D. were invited to become members of the Mental Health Advisory Board; the North Inland Child Abuse Council was created as a spin-off of the LEAA grant; as a result of the WICAC, there is now a Parents Anonymous Group in the North Inland area; WICAC maintains linkages with the North County (Coastal) Child Abuse Council and the San Diego Community Child Abuse Coordination Council.</p>	<p>No formal needs assessment has been completed by this project in the past year. Harmonium, as an agency, conducted an extensive survey and needs assessment of Hira Mesa in 1978. The information collected was organized in a bound document and has been used continually for programmatic planning. There are no other structured forms of citizen input, although input is solicited regularly at meetings from local clubs, businesses and schools; and from external agencies (i.e. police).</p>	<p>Feedback is continually solicited from community members and law enforcement agencies. Through referrals, BOP has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -developed a group to advise a local disco on noise and vandalism problems; -developed the 2nd Business Alert in San Diego; -provided home security inspection for the San Diego Police Department; -developed Block Watches (residents referred by the San Diego Police Dept. or other watches started by Bridge Outreach Project) <p>BOP also conducted a needs assessment of 173 residents in the target area.</p>	<p>NO DATA on needs assessments. Informal input was provided through community forums and block meetings.</p>	<p>A. Number of Needs Assessments: Four 1. Completion of 50 Community Surveys submitted to Community Congress/15/80 2. In conjunction with the LV Reinvestment Task Force, the CACP assisted in surveying the attitudes of 150 community residents - on crime and the need for more Youth Employment opportunities. 3. In conjunction with the LV Coalition of Human Care Services a quantitative and qualitative count of available recreational facilities was made. 4. Youth members of the Youth Advisory Council/Youth for Youth Caucus, conducted attitudinal surveys of student/teen needs at the Youth Expression Festival and two meetings of the group (open to the public). B. Other: Citizen Input Mechanisms Into Project: 1. Resident volunteers for all projects e.g. Clean up Campaign Rap sessions Youth employment services Childwatch presentations Distribution of the LV Expressions Written articles for the LV Expressions La Jolla Indian Reservation outing Learn to bowl activity Youth Expression Festival 2. Resident Contribution: Cash and In-Kind Services 3. Resident Attendance/Participation in several activities and events: Rap Seminar Rap sessions Childwatch presentations Written evaluations of the Y.E.S. project workers Job orders and applications for Y.E.S. Youth Expression Festival Youth for Youth Caucus Family Fun Day</p>	<p>The following is a list of formal and informal mechanisms completed and undertaken to identify community needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regular attendance and participation in the three neighborhood groups which were pivotal for soliciting community needs - the Community Services Exchange (CSE), the Tierrasanta Community Council and the Murphy Canyon Community Council - allowed Youth ACT to continuously assess the needs represented by the constituent input provided to these bodies. Development of a transportation survey, which examined the extent of available transportation resources, and appraised areas of greater requisite. Development of a public relations survey that assessed the optimum media avenues for impacting the targeted population at-risk. The development and circulation of a community education survey, which afforded Youth ACT an inventory of discussion topics pertinent to the target population. The Youth Planning Council offered Youth ACT a base for assessing community needs. Eleven school presentations to Serra Jr/Sr High School and Farb Middle School fostered dialogue between staff and students regarding youth concerns and needs. Ongoing participation in Serra Jr/Sr High School's Project Prevent Team contributed to Youth ACT's awareness of the targeted population's needs. Participation in the Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Recreation Exchange also provided Youth ACT with an ongoing vehicle for assessing community needs. Regular interfacing with Law Enforcement agencies (e.g. beat officers, School Task Force officers, Juvenile Officers, etc.) also contributed to Youth ACT's greater awareness of community needs. Intermittently approaching community groups for information regarding community needs was a productive mechanism for identifying community needs. Establishment of Youth Encouragement and Support (YES on the Hill) provided Youth ACT with a broad base of constituent input voicing community needs. <p>Finally, Youth ACT, in order to assess and adjust its programming in accordance with community need, continuously encourages citizen input through the following mechanisms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the pooling of participants involved in Youth ACT's community development efforts, (i.e. youth action groups, volunteer corps, Skateboard Club, etc) the pooling of participants involved in Youth ACT programming, (i.e. rap groups, Backpacking Club, Youth Planning Council, etc.); the information gathered through ongoing interactions with the community at large.

TABLE 9

PERSONS RECEIVING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT INFORMATION UNDER LEAA GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047

	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS-BOP	SDYCS-NAP	SDYCS-YP	SAY-E/N	SAY-L/V	TOTALS
CRIME PREVENTION LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH PROJECT NEWSLETTERS	2517	558	200	0	50,000	40,000	25952*	200	119,427
CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION DISTRIBUTED THROUGH MEDIA	1000	0	11,000	3600	0	0	25952	10,000	51,552
CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION DISSEMINATED THROUGH PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS/ COMMUNITY MEETINGS	3902	253	2017	1150	980	425	1358	1002	11,087
OTHER			630	5902		280		1295	8107
TOTALS	7419	811	13847	10652	50980	40705	27310	12497	164,221

* not counted twice in totals

CB/db

TABLE 9

PERSONS RECEIVING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT INFORMATION UNDER LEAA GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047

	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS-BOP	SDYCS-NAP	SDYCS-YP	SAY-E/N	SAY-L/V	TOTALS
CRIME PREVENTION LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH PROJECT NEWSLETTERS	2517	558	200	0	50,000	40,000	25952*	200	119,427
CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION DISTRIBUTED THROUGH MEDIA	1000	0	11,000	3600	0	0	25952	10,000	51,552
CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION DISSEMINATED THROUGH PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS/ COMMUNITY MEETINGS	3902	253	2017	1150	980	425	1358	1002	11,087
OTHER			630	5902		280		1295	8107
TOTALS	7419	811	13847	10652	50980	40705	27310	12497	164,221

* not counted twice in totals

CB/db

KEY POLITICAL/ PLANNING/CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZA- TIONS/ADVISORY GROUPS	COMMUNITY CONGRESS CONSORTIUM STAFF/ OTHER COMMUNITY CONGRESS MEMBERS	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS	SAY
Juvenile Justice Task Force	staff	member		officer	officer	member
Mayor's Crime Commission	linkage			linkage		member
San Diego/Escondi- do Police Dept.	linkage (MOA with SDPD)	linkage	EPD:EYE board chair	linkage	linkage	linkage
County Justice Sys- tem Advisory Grp.	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage
Juvenile Justice Commission	linkage			linkage		
Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board	member			member	linkage	contractor
Delinquency Prev- ention Commission	member			linkage		linkage
City Council-San Diego & Escondido	linkage	contractor	contractor	contractor	linkage	contractor
County Board of Supervisors	contractor	contractor	contractor	contractor	contractor	contract/member supvs. adv. comm.
San Diego Associa- tion of Governments	linkage	linkage		linkage		linkage
California Child, Youth & Family Coalition	Steering Council Member			member	member	Steering Council Member/Officer
State Advisory Grp on Juvenile Just.& Delinquency Prev.	Officer					
California Council on Criminal Justice	linkage					
California Youth Authority	linkage			linkage		
County Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse					member	
Gangs Network National City Police Dept.	linkage			member	member	
San Diego County Probation Dept.	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage	linkage
San Diego City Schools Race Relations Committee					linkage	
Mid City Community Council	linkage	member			linkage	
Mid City Planning Assoc.	linkage	member/ officer				
North Park Planning Assoc.					linkage	
Golden Hill Planning Committee	linkage				linkage	
City Heights Rein- vestment Task Force	linkage	member				
Lind Vista Rein- vestment Task Force	linkage					member
Tierrasanta Town Council						linkage
Murphy Canyon Town Council						linkage
San Diego Council on Youth Schools Task Force	linkage	member		member	member	member
Mira Mesa Town Council				linkage		

C. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

For full descriptions, consult Appendix A.

1. Summary Chart

AGENCY	TOTAL NUMBER OF UNDUPLICATED CONTACTS WITH TARGET AREA CITIZENS
ALPHA	6419
EYE	1500
HARMONIUM	3245
SDYCS	2679
SAY	4435
COMMUNITY CONGRESS/CONSORTIUM	1000
TOTAL	19,278

2. Citizen Participation by Major Activity Categories

See Table 12, page 17 .

D. EFFECTS OF CAC PROJECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME PREVENTION BEHAVIOR
 PATTERNS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Follow-On Community Surveys

All of the 5 neighborhood program subcontract agencies administered a follow-on community survey, so as to determine whether preliminary findings of behavioral and attitudinal changes noted in the Final Report and Evaluation under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089 (pages 26-29) would hold over time. Survey tabulation tables are provided in Appendix C.

The following trends noted in the results of the first community surveys continued to hold true:

- Project participation significantly increased average weekly contacts of neighbors with each other. Pretests showed an average of 7.71 such contacts; the first post-test showed 18.3 such contacts; and the follow-on post-test shows 15.23 such contacts. It would appear that such projects double contacts among neighbors.
- People tend to view their own neighborhoods as slightly more safe as a result of their increased involvement in neighborhood activities;
- People tend to have a slightly more positive view of others as a result of this contact.

The new data also appears to indicate that:

- People appear to increase their participation in other aspects of community life as a result of their involvement, by joining more community groups or organizations;
- People may be engaging in more behaviors which promote crime prevention.

2. Community Congress/Consortium

The Community Congress/Consortium operates on the underlying assumptions that the quality of life will be improved by:

- a. Eliminating forces which impede the individual's search for personal and social meaning and achievement; and for economic and political well-being;
- b. Developing conditions within the community which allow all community members to receive the community's attention, concern and assistance;
- c. Altering institutions which impede these goals.

If changes based on these assumptions are taken as indicators of improvements in the quality of community life, the Community Congress/Consortium has contributed to this through successful advocacy for 40 of 76 proposed policies in 1980. Highlights of these and other contributions include:

- * Establishment by the County of San Diego of a Juvenile Services Coordinating Group, to begin to develop coordinated planning for youth services.

TABLE 12

GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047 - CITIZEN PARTICIPATION LEVELS

BY MAJOR ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS- BOP	SDYCS- NOP-NAP	SDYCS- NOP-YP	SAY E/N	SAY L/V	TOTALS
1. Block Watch	229	-0-	233	240	80	-0-	-0-	98	880
2. Target Hardening	168	-0-	252	-0-	3	-0-	-0-	200	623
3. Physical Improve- ments	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	240	-0-	106	46	392
4. Recreation	200	-0-	460	495	30	204	313	536	2,238
5. Manpower Development	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	5	138	304	192	689
6. Emergency Social Services	-0-	100	-0-	4	20	-0-	-0-	9	133
7. Criminal Justice System/Community Relations	1,500	108	158	16	50	23	14	17	1,886
8. Public Information/ Education	7,419	515	11,000	865	50,980	40,705	27,364	10,940	149,788
9. Community Resource Development	150	1,000	45	5	425	-0-	191	243	2,059
10. Social Services	-0-	288	-0-	47	25	80	-0-	750	1,190
11. Community Revitali- zation	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,395	17	-0-	300	2,312
TOTAL	10,316	2,011	12,148	1,672	53,253	41,167	28,292	13,331	162,190

- * Co-sponsorship of the Statehouse Conference on Families in February 1980, with over 250 persons in attendance.
- * Organized 50 local meetings and ensured 75 San Diego County representatives (40% youth) to the Statehouse Conference on Children & Youth in April 1980.
- * Co-sponsorship of a Community Resource Fair in conjunction with the Probation Department in November 1980, with over 250 public and private sector representatives in attendance, to ensure better service delivery for youth in the juvenile justice system.
- * Assistance in serving as moderators for the Seventh National Conference on Juvenile Justice in February 1980
- * Continued efforts to expand the share of local AB 90 funds made available to community-based programs; sponsorship of a workshop on AB 90 for a broad range of community-based programs.
- * Reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Runaway Youth Act.
- * Incorporation of input emphasizing strengthening of families and neighborhood self-reliance into the Proposed California Master Plan for Services to Children and Youth.
- * Participation in an all-day conference to establish regional criminal justice priorities for 1981-83; expansion of the subcommittees of the Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board to include a broad range of citizen and community agency participants.
- * Changes enacted in the operational procedures of a local juvenile detention facility, Camp Westfork, to ensure its compliance with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- * Passage of HR 3434, which improves services for a broad range of homeless youth. Continued work at the local level to develop options for homeless youth.
- * Changes in the San Diego Union editorial policy, to allow family planning advertisements to be published.
- * Passage of state legislation establishing funds for child care programs.
- * Continued successful opposition to all state measures seeking to expand opportunities to incarcerate status offenders and to eliminate the concept of rehabilitation from the juvenile justice system.

E. IMPACT OF PROJECT ON REPORTED CRIME

1. Context: Limitations of Public Data

See Final Report and Evaluation of Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page 29.

2. Projects With Crime Prevention Strategies Not Emphasizing Block Watches

No formal standard tool for impact data, other than the community survey (discussed supra, page 16), was developed under this category. Instead, projects were asked to report the results of any project staff-evaluations tending to demonstrate the value of their program. Their responses are provided in Table 13, page 19.

3. Effect of Project on Reported Crime in Target Neighborhoods with Block Watch Groups. Reference: Table 18 & Appendix D.

Block watch groups were highly successful in reducing residential burglary, and appeared to be successful also in reducing crime overall. The most reliable indicators of percentage reductions in crime are provided in Table 18 (4), page 20, since all data involved covers a full twelve months in both the pre- and the post-test periods. This chart indicates a 12.98% decrease in residential burglary and a 6.5% decrease in crime overall for blocks with neighborhood watch groups. City-wide rates for San Diego during a comparable period show a 3.07% increase in residential burglaries, and a 0.88% decrease in crime overall.(Table 18(5)).

Consequently, by rough analogy, the block watch groups can be estimated to have decreased residential burglaries by 16.05%, and crime overall by 5.62%.

It should be noted that the Final Report & Evaluation under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089 indicated a preliminary trend of reductions in petty theft, vandalism, and auto theft. This trend did not appear to hold true in a longer longitudinal study. However, since the SDPD computer does not retain data on such minor crimes for long periods, it is not possible to validate this finding at this time.

(Text continues page 21)

GRANT # 79-CA-AE-0047. RESULTS OF ANY PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION WHICH TENDS TO DEMONSTRATE THE VALUE OF THE PROJECT

ALPHA No self-evaluation due to limited resources and staff time.	EYE NO DATA SUBMITTED	HAMBONUM	SDIES-NOP	SDIES-NOP-HP	SDIES-NOP-HP currently there is an ongoing self-evaluation process.	SAY-E/H	SAY-L/V
	No standardized self-evaluation was performed other than the post-test survey administered during the end of the second year. Informally, feedback was verbally solicited from participants after major events as well as being solicited during maintenance contacts. The purpose of collecting this information was primarily to solve immediate problems rather than to systematically evaluate project performance.	No formal evaluation mechanisms are used. Feedback is continually solicited from community members and law enforcement agencies. One mechanism is that an average of 4 referrals monthly are made to project staff to organize block watches, provide home security inspections or help develop activities like senior forces and business alerts.	Because of the increased participation of Golden Hill residents, the neighborhood is currently involved in identifying and solving many of the problems that in the past were beyond control. Through outreach to the community, and providing strategies such as block watches, the neighborhood activities have gained the confidence to address larger community issues, such as economic self-reliance (credit union). The block associations were excellent vehicles for building larger organizations. The Golden Hill Action Group is a good example of a block association that evolved into an organization with a community-wide impact for promoting community safety, revitalization, planning, pride, the value of this project, as to cost effectiveness, is that there is an excellent chance for continued involvement and growth of the community development activities that have been started. This has already been documented while the project has been in the process of terminating.			<p>Youth Act's successes, which can be evidenced by the high level of youth participation (many of whom could be considered to be of high-risk status), can be primarily attributed to the following ongoing assessment mechanisms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ongoing weekly assessments of community development and education efforts, and subsequent program realignment according to identified needs; 2) quarterly assessments of program effectiveness in meeting needs of identified community youth, and subsequent program adjustments in response to these needs; 3) informal interviews with program participants, community groups or community members; 4) consultations with experts in the areas of juvenile services, community development, adolescent issues, etc; 5) assessment of levels of program participation by targeted community in various program efforts. <p>The following are some examples of this assessment process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) During this second year of funding, we had 99 unduplicated youth participating in youth rap groups. In the beginning, we had difficulty getting significant numbers of youth to attend sessions. Through our weekly program assessment sessions, quarterly assessments, and informal interviews with youth representing target groups, we were not only able to choose rap discussion topics that were of greater interest to the target group, but were also able to develop more productive outreach mechanisms. As a result, a greater number of youth attended each rap session. 2) During the second fiscal year, there were 33 unduplicated youth participating in the Skateboard Club. This was a project with which we had had only sporadic success through our weekly assessment meetings, consultations with experts and interviews with targeted population, we were eventually able to develop a formula that worked consistently - the results being a viable Skateboard Club comprised of youth reflecting high levels of social failure status. 3) During the second fiscal year, the Youth Planning Council was comprised of 5 unduplicated youth. We were concerned by the limited participation and lack of broadly-based representation on this potentially viable planning body. Through our weekly and quarterly assessment sessions, ongoing community feedback, and consultations with experts, we became increasingly aware that we needed a salient issue around which to build membership. Utilizing the volatile community issue of closing the high school campus during lunch, we were able to facilitate the development of the Youth Encouragement and Support (Y.E.S.) on the Hill group. This group is comprised of 48 community representatives concerned about developing problem solving strategies for issues affecting youth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Positive response to Child Watch presentations at Linda Vista Elementary School (185 students) and to over 300 community residents whom Youth Advocates had direct contact with. Eventually two Block Watch groups added to the Child Watch projects to their existing functions, therefore affecting over 350 residents. II. Success of the Linda Vista Clean Up Campaign, in which over \$300 in cash and contributions of goods and in-kind services were donated by community residents and business. III. The Youth Expression Festival was successful in getting over 250 participants from High Schools throughout the county. At least 50 youngsters signed up to become members in the Youth for Youth Caucus. This group has been successful in petitioning the County Board of Supervisor for a policy statement in support of Youth Employment opportunities in San Diego County. The Caucus presently works with Lucille Moore, and Assemblyman Pete Chacon on increasing Youth Employment and recreational opportunities. IV. Success of Youth Employment Services: 83 job orders placed, 70 job orders filled, 91 job applicants, 10 positive evaluations from employers, 3 negative evaluations from employers, 20 referrals to other Youth Employment agencies.

TABLE 18

BLOCK WATCH SUMMARY TABLES
GRANTS # 79-CA-AX-0047 & # 78-CA-AX-0089

(1) SUMMARY CHART FOR SELECTED CRIMES-GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
(47 block groups providing data)

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	PRE-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	POST-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
459.05A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	98	41	-57	-58.16%
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES	179	142	-37	-20.67%

(2) SUMMARY CHART FOR SELECTED CRIMES-GRANT # 78-CA-AX-0089

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	PRE-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	POST-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
459.05A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY (43 block groups providing data)	112	109	- 3	- 2.68%
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES (14 block groups providing data)	179	168	-11	- 6.15%

(3) CONSOLIDATED DATA FOR GRANTS # 78-CA-AX-0089 & # 79-CA-AX-0047 - SELECTED CRIMES

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	PRE-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	POST-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
459.05A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY (90 block groups providing data)	210	150	-60	-28.57%
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES (61 block groups providing data)	358	310	-48	-13.41%

(4) CONSOLIDATED DATA FOR 12 MONTH STUDY ONLY - GRANTS # 78-CA-AX-0089 & # 79-CA-AX-0047-
SELECTED CRIMES

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	PRE-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	POST-FORMATION REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
459.05A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY (49 block groups providing data)	131	114	-17	-12.98%
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES (20 block groups providing data)	200	187	-13	- 6.5 %

(5) COMPARATIVE DATA FOR CITY OF SAN DIEGO OVERALL - SELECTED CRIMES

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	1979 REPORTED CRIMES	1980 REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
459.05A RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	14,901	15,359	+458	+ 3.07%
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES	77,098	76,419	-679	- 0.88%

F. CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR PROJECT AFTER FEDERAL FUNDING CEASES

1. In-Kind support

See Table 10, page 14 .

2. Descriptions of program institutionalization strategies

These are described on a program by program basis in Appendix A. (Alpha Project, page A-4; EYE, page A-6; Harmonium, page A-9; SDYCS-BOP, page A-10; SDYCS-NOP-NAP, page A-14; SDYCS-NOP-YP, page A-16; SAY-E/N, page A-18; SAY-L/V, page A- 19 . For summary data, see Table 14, page 22.

3. Project Grant applications for continued funding of project activities

Over 315 proposals for continuation funding were submitted, of which at least 6 have been funded. See Table 15, page 23. As indicated in Table 16, page 24 , proposals were submitted to a broad range of local, state and federal government sources, as well as to foundations. It should be noted that the current funding crisis for local units of government in California at this time seriously impedes the ability of these local units to support any new programs, however innovative and successful they may be. These local funding constraints are now coupled with retrenchments at the federal level, of course, making the prospect of securing continuation funds even more difficult. Foundations such as Rosenberg have indicated their inability to fill the gap completely.

Funders to which successful applications were made included:

- County Justice System Advisory Group: awards to Harmonium & SDYCS, pending confirmation by the County Board of Supervisors;
- Regional Employment and training Consortium: awards to Alpha, Community Congress, and SDYCS, pending availability of federal funds;
- City of Escondido and San Diego: awards to Alpha, EYE, Harmonium, SDYCS and SAY.
- National Coalition for Responsive Philanthropy: award to Community Congress
- San Diego Community Foundation: award to Community Congress.
- LEAA-OCACP: award to Black Federation, with a small technical assistance subcontract to Community Congress;
- VISTA: award of volunteers to Community Congress;
- Dept. of Education: awards to Harmonium and SDYCS.

4. General observations

Organizing problem-ridden communities with high transiency rates and little sense of neighborhood, such as those in the project, involves substantial time and effort.

If reconstituted, LEAA should reconsider its policy of terminating or cutting back funding after only one or even two years, and develop a more flexible alternative which incorporates consideration of neighborhood variables and levels of original project funding. LEAA's current cut-back policy, coupled with its burdensome administrative requirements, severely hampers the ability of small-staffed projects such as this to devote themselves full-time to the developmental needs of their communities.

For example, one project staffperson, Rick Morrissey of the SDYCS-NAP program, was awarded a special commendation from the City of San Diego for "sincere involvement and serious commitment in developing neighborhood pride and community awareness in Golden Hill." In an interview in the Golden Hill Community News (September, 1980), he describes how difficult this was in light of the onerous reporting requirements. His last report was signed: "Respectfully submitted, Richard Dane Morrissey, statistical slave".

(Text continues page 25)

TABLE 14

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047 PROGRAM RESPONSES TO TERMINATION OF CAC FUNDS

RESPONSE	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS- BOP	SDYCS- NOP- NAP	SDYCS- NOP- YP	SAY E/N	SAY L/V
1. Redistribute or reallocate available resources to support crime prevention activities	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
2. Drop or de-emphasize crime prevention as a priority program								
3. Seek other funding or raise money locally	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Cut paid staff positions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Share expenses by setting up joint programs with other organizations.								
6. Delete some crime prevention activities.	X		X		X			X
7. Limit hours of operation								
8. Limit scope of target area/groups participating.	X		X					X
9. Decrease office space.								
10. Ensure that citizen volunteers can sustain key aspects of program functioning.	X		X	X	X		X	X

CB/db

TABLE 15

GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047: PROJECT INSTITUTIONALIZATION EFFORTS

AGENCY	# OF GRANT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED	# PENDING	# FUNDED	TOTAL AMT REQ.	TOTAL AMT REC'D
ALPHA	2	2	-0-	\$175,000	\$125,000
EYE	2*	1	-0-	***	***
HARMONIUM	4	***	***	***	***
SDYCS - BOP	200	***	***	***	***
SDYCS-NOP-NAP	2	***	***	***	***
SDYCS-NOP-YP	3	-0-	2	\$272,061	\$ 33,000
SAY - E/N	37**	***	***	***	***
SAY - L/V	2	1	-0-	\$307,725	-0-
COMMUNITY CONGRESS	63	16	4	\$3,048,231	\$126,700
TOTALS	315	(20)	(6)	(\$3,803,017)	(\$284,700)

* No data submitted by EYE. Data is based on personal knowledge of Project Coordinator:
1 grant submitted by EYE to Federal Government for domestic violence prevention,
1 grant submitted by EYE in County for state AB 90 funds.

** Number may be larger. Where project specified plural but no number, "2" was counted.

*** No data submitted.

() Data incomplete.

TABLE 16

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047 OVERVIEW OF FUNDERS TO WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINUATION ACTIVITIES WERE SUBMITTED

FUNDER	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS	SAY	COMMUNITY CONGRESS CONSORTIUM
FOUNDATIONS	X			X	X	X
LOCAL GOV'T						
1. Regional Employment Training Consortium (City/County)	X			X		X
2. County - AB 90	X	X	X	X	X	
3. County - Revenue Sharing et al.	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. City - Revenue Sharing et al.	X	X	X	X	X	
STATE GOV'T						
1. Youth Authority	X		X	X		X
2. Dept. of Education			X	X		
FEDERAL GOV'T						
1. OJJDP	X		X	X	X	X
2. NIJDP			X			X
3. LEAA - ACTION:UCPP	X		X	X	X	X
4. VISTA						X
5. LEAA-NIJ						X
6. HHS-OHD						X
7. NIMH						X
8. ODV		X				
OTHER						
1. National Coalition for Responsive Philanthropy						X

CB/db

G. CONCLUSION

1. Summary Charts

TOTAL PROJECT FUNDS	\$175,000.00
TOTAL UNDUPLICATED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	\$ 19,278.00
COST/PARTICIPANT FOR 12 MONTHS	\$9.08
AVERAGE MONTHLY COST/PARTICIPANT	\$0.76

b. See Table 17, page 26 .

2. Conclusions

a. Effects of Projects

i) Citizen Participation. Overall, the project had unduplicated contacts with 19278 persons in San Diego County. Duplicated participation count shows:

- * 880 persons were involved in block watches
- * 623 participated in target hardening
- * 392 undertook physical improvements in their communities
- * 2238 participated in recreational activities
- * 689 were involved in manpower development
- * 133 received emergency social services and 1190 received general social services
- * 1886 neighborhood residents engaged in contacts designed to improve relations with the criminal justice system
- * 164221 received crime prevention related literature or presentations
- * 2059 were involved in community resource development projects
- * 2312 participated in community revitalization projects

ii) Development of crime prevention behavior patterns among residents
 After involvement in community anti-crime programs,

- * People report doubled weekly contacts with neighbors from 7.71 to 15.23; 91% of respondents get to know their neighbors;
- * People tend to rate their own role in crime prevention higher, and that of the police much lower;
- * People rate community anti-crime programs as their top priority response to crime;
- * People tend to view their own neighborhoods as slightly more safe as a result of their increased involvement in neighborhood activities;
- * People tend to have a slightly more positive view of other residents as a result of this contact;
- * People increase their participation in other aspects of community life as a result of their involvement, by joining more community groups or organizations;
- * People appear to be engaging in twice as many behaviors which promote crime prevention, from 2.25 to 4.8.

iii) Effectiveness of projects in obtaining support to continue anti-crime activities after federal funding ceases

- * All projects have institutionalized at least some portion of their anti-crime activities
- * All projects have received a high degree of community support

iv) Effect of projects on facilitating communication among residents

- * Target neighborhood residents surveyed reported weekly contact with an average of 7.52 more neighbors after involvement in the neighborhood programs
- * The project strengthened 33 existing community advisory boards/citizen groups
- * The projects established six special project advisory boards
- * The projects provided numerous forums for neighborhood meetings

(Text continues on page 27)

TABLE 17

SUMMARY CHART-GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047

	ALPHA	EYE	HARMONIUM	SDYCS	SAY	COMMUNITY CONGRESS CONSORTIUM	TOTAL
FTE STAFF	1.75	1	1.75	4.5	3.12	1.75	13.87
TOTAL-TYPES OF ACTIVITIES	8	7	10	16	21	6	N/A
TOTAL-PROGRAM COMPONENTS	2	2	2	3	4	1	14
TOTAL-NEIGHBORHOODS SERVED	1	1	1	3	2	N/A	8
TOTAL-CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (UNDUPLICATED)	6419	1500	3245	2679	4435	1000	19278
CITIZEN PARTICIPANTS RECRUITED FOR AVERAGE STAFF-PERSONS							1389.9

- v) Effect of project on grantee organizational structure
 - * Citizen participation and community development aspects of Consortium agencies strengthened
 - * The Consortium model strengthened the administrative capabilities of participants
- vi) Impact of project on reported crime
 - * Block watches create significant reductions in residential burglaries and in crime overall in the target neighborhoods
- b. Factors Associated with Program Effects
 - i) Staffing was highly representative of the communities served.
 - ii) Extensive citizen input into the design of project activities was solicited throughout the grant period.
 - iii) Existing community groups were actively involved in the implementation of project activities; each neighborhood project worked with an average of 17.2 such groups during the grant period.
 - iv) Police Departments were supportive of the project. Projects in the City of San Diego operated under a Memorandum of Agreement with the San Diego Police Department. The EYE conducted its activities in collaboration with the Escondido Police Department, and an EPD Captain sits on its Board of Directors. Additionally, Consortium members have linkages with all major criminal justice groups and are active in advocacy activities with local decision-making and planning bodies.
 - v) Multiple strategies were utilized by 7 of the 8 major program components, with the exception of the EYE. The programs did not limit organizing activities to crime alone.
 - vi) Neighborhoods served were generally multi-problem communities with crime rates above the city average.
 - vii) Extensive public relations contacts and activities ensured high citizen awareness of the projects.
 - viii) Consortium participants were well-known, established, and respected in their communities, and familiar with local needs and resources.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

I. ALPHA PROJECT

Approximate cost to LEAA: \$21884.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page A-1.

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

1) Information Dissemination	7419
2) Community Education	
-Presentations	11
-Publications	5
-School Presentations	25
3) Community Development	10
4) Community Relations	91
5) Community Organization	17
6) Community Service Projects	168
7) Training	15
8) Linkages	
-Board	10
-Youth Component	5

C. Self-reported strategies developed in organizing target neighborhood

The strategy for the second year of ALPHA PROJECT's N.C.P.P. was designed to extend the effectiveness of the programmatic services found to be most viable during the first year. In addition, an emphasis was placed on education and more refined youth involvement. In line with this strategy the block watch organizing was continued and produced a total of seventeen (17) new block watch groups. A careful, and very successful attempt was made to combine the work of the youth component coordinator/trainer with the neighborhood organizing thrust of the program. This was accomplished by designing a comprehensive training program for local high school youth who applied for internships at the N.C.P.P. The internships were designed to allow the fifteen students who were chosen to receive full course credit for their participation. Part of the requirements after an extensive training curriculum, were that each intern would be responsible for organizing the residents of their block and preparing them to participate in their first block watch seminar. Each intern would then co-facilitate this introductory meeting with the N.C.P.P. program coordinator. This strategy was effective, and was responsible for the establishment of ten (10) block watch groups.

During the early part of the second year program there was an increasing demand from residents in the target area for information on police procedures, crime reporting, and home security information. An interest in this type of detailed information is a developmental phase in communities which follows the acquisition (first phase) of introductory or generic information on a program. In response to these requests, the N.C.P.P. staff adjusted its program in two ways. First, beat officers were assigned to help facilitate the block watch meetings, and second, N.C.P.P. staff attended S.D.P.D. trainings on how to perform home security checks.

Requests for home security checks continued to escalate and, in concert with property identification services became a major focus of the N.C.P.P. The volume of these requests was such that the ALPHA PROJECT Management Team assigned a full time CETA position to the program to respond to these requests.

An ongoing emphasis of the N.C.P.P. during its second year was to record the successes of the program and make this information available to the public in as extensive a fashion as possible. As the program gained momentum and the feasibility of its methodology became evident, there was widespread interest from other sections of San Diego County on how the program might be replicated in their communities. Particularly interested was the City of Imperial Beach in the south part of the county. After a number of presentations by N.C.P.P. staff, the city requested that ALPHA PROJECT extend its services to their community. With the help of local officials, and an interest shown by the local Dept. of Labor prime sponsor (RETC), the ALPHA PROJECT Program Development Coordinator submitted a grant proposal to start the Imperial Beach Crime Program. This was funded for \$60,000 and the original N.C.P.P. model was replicated in their city. Recently this program has received funding to continue for an additional twelve months.

While the N.C.P.P. staff saw it as important to export any knowledge developed through its program implementation to other communities, its main focus was networking within the target area. An ongoing attempt was made to link the program participants with other working organizations in the area. These organizations, the Mid City Planning Association, the Mid City Community Council, the City Heights Reinvestment Task Force, and the city councilman's local advisory group were regularly informed of the N.C.P.P. activities. Residents initially educated about Mid City affairs through N.C.P.P. became increasingly involved in their groups during the second year.

The value of new community knowledge, such as that generated by the implementation of the N.C.P.P. in Mid City, must be ultimately evaluated in terms of its potential for practical application. In its broadest terms, this may be stated in the question - Can the residents of Mid City sustain through their continued involvement,

a citizen participation crime prevention program? Whether assisted through funded core staff resources at the ALPHA PROJECT or operated solely by volunteers, the inclination to participate must be a commonly held community value, or the effort will fail.

This question provided the ongoing evaluation of N.C.P.P. throughout its two years of operation. An equally important consideration is an accurate estimation of the general public's perception of these types of programs. That is, are they seen as worthwhile? Do public officials endorse them? More importantly, do decision makers endorse them to the extent that they will allocate resources for their support?

The increased participation of community residents in N.C.P.P. activities as the program progressed indicated to the ALPHA PROJECT staff that the impulse to continue existed in this community. Also, the increasing articulation in public forums and local government planning documents of the viability and necessity for these programs indicated a larger public appreciation of their efficacy.

Based on these indicators the program development staff of the ALPHA PROJECT incorporated into its planning efforts to secure the continued operative and expansion of the program on a funded basis. Two proposals were written. The first was a proposal submitted in conjunction with the original community agencies involved in the LEAA consortium. This request is being submitted to private foundations and is still pending approval. The second proposal was submitted locally to the Regional Employment and Training Consortium. This proposal was funded for \$125,000 for an eighteen month period. The proposal is designed to provide jobs for residents who have become familiar with the N.C.P.P. philosophy and activities, and will begin in January 1981.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in Alpha's Crime Prevention Activities

The ALPHA PROJECT's Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program had contact with over 7400 residents in the target area. The most significant involvement of citizens contacted were:

- 229 are participants in 17 Block Watch Groups
- 450 residents were contacted by the youth interns involved in the program as liaisons to their neighborhoods
- 1500 persons participated in various police/N.C.P.P. staff meetings, presentations, and community fairs.
- 168 households in the target area were involved in property identification and/or home security checks by N.C.P.P. staff
- 520 students, teachers, and school administrators participated in presentations, seminars and student body forums
- 2517 persons received copies of the N.C.P.P. newsletter
- 320 persons in the professional communities of Mid City participated in presentations by N.C.P.P. staff
- 15 youth received school credit for participating in the N.C.P.P. internship/training program
- 700 residents received ongoing information about block watch activities and crime prevention strategies after being contacted initially through program literature
- 12 persons received full time employment through the funded replication of the N.C.P.P. in the City of Imperial Beach
- 2000 persons received some form of crime prevention services in Imperial Beach as a result of this city's adoption of the N.C.P.P. model
- 150 persons who regularly participate in the three major planning and advocacy groups in Mid City received literature, presentations, and increased membership as a result of N.C.P.P.
- 1000 persons were informed of N.C.P.P. through an article on the program in the S.D.P.D. newsletter
- 25 persons participated in the programs Citizen Advisory Board in conjunction with the East San Diego Community Center
- 5 organizations donated goods and services to the N.C.P.P. which were valued at \$494.
- 8 persons will be employed full time for eighteen months as a result of the funded continuation of the N.C.P.P. based on its demonstrated success

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

The future of the services initiated through ALPHA PROJECT's Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program appears to be hopeful. To date the agency has submitted two proposals designed to continue funding in the target area and adjacent neighborhoods, and will continue to seek funds to continue and expand the programs' services. The block watch groups established during the two years of the program's operation are expected to sustain themselves. The two most significant community dynamics to be considered in this process are the transitory nature of the residents of City Heights, and the ability of trained block watch participants to continue their efforts, and incorporate new residents into the existing block watch structures. Given these two variables, it is estimated (in the event that no additional dollars/staff are designated for target area) that the level of participation in the established groups should stabilize at 70% during the next year.

One of the services that was increasingly requested in the second year of the N.C.P.P. was home security checks. In response to the numerous requests by residents for this service, N.C.P.P. staff received training from the San Diego Police Department in how to perform these security inventories for residents. As the N.C.P.P. approaches the end of its funding cycle from L.E.A.A. these requests are still being received. Based on the volume of these requests the ALPHA PROJECT Management Team decided to retain the services of one staff person (C.E.T.A. funded) who had been assigned to the N.C.P.P. to continue these services to the residents of City Heights.

The institutionalization of citizen participation crime prevention efforts in City Heights will have three dimensions in the months to come. As mentioned above, public and private funding is being sought to build upon the networking structures that have been created and operationalized. Additionally, a staff person is in place to provide technical assistance to block watch groups and perform home security inspections for residents. Equally, perhaps more important than these concrete procedures which are in place, are the intangible results of the ALPHA PROJECT's N.C.P.P. efforts. Simply stated, thousands of youth and families in Mid City San Diego now know considerably more about citizen participation crime prevention techniques than they did two years ago. These persons have participated in block watch groups, training sessions, advisory boards, school classes, internships, planning groups, property identification services, precinct walking, program design and evaluation meetings, local government budget hearings, and given public testimony on behalf of their neighborhoods. This dimension, while generally eluding the categorical constraints of evaluation methodology, is probably the most hopeful indicator of a safer, better educated San Diego citizenry - the ultimate goal of any such program.

APPENDIX A

2. ESCONDIDO YOUTH ENCOUNTER

Approximate cost to LEAA: \$ 21285.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page A-6

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

1) Recruiting volunteers to maintain level of Family Crisis Team at 15 members.	44
2) Number of contacts for supervision of individual Family Crisis Team volunteers.	222
3) Intervention made by Family Crisis Team volunteers.	93
4) Referrals to appropriate agencies/ organizations	92
5) Follow up on referrals of social assault cases	
6) Volunteer training sessions provided by community agencies.	28
Total # of volunteer participants.	135
7) Training sessions provided for police personnel by agency/consultants.	8
Total # of police participants.	108
8) Staff training session.	44
9) Ride-along for staff and volunteers.	17
10) Presentations to community organizations/schools.	32
11) Information presentations to county agencies	16
12) Linkages to establish contacts with community groups, agencies, police and school personnel.	195
13) Contacts necessary for information sharing.	
14) Meetings with community groups/agencies.	
15) Staff meetings.	74
16) Advisory meetings for organization of anti-crime programs concerning social assault.	95
17) Consortium meetings for coordination between LEAA funded agencies.	13
18) Meeting of all volunteers to receive feedback at end of program contract.	1
19) Questionnaire assessing Family Crisis Team Program given to police personnel.	1

C. Self-reported strategies developed in organizing target neighborhood

The formation of the Family Crisis Team as an integral part of the EYE has lead to many exciting programs offering the community of Escondido a wide range of services. It was felt that the Victim/Witness Advocacy Program and the Family Crisis Team could work together in forming a cohesive team to reach more citizens in need during crisis times, thus leading to the writing of a federal proposal to aid in combining the two programs.

The growing trust of the Police Department due to the quality of the training program and screening process of potential volunteers brought about training paraprofessionals for the team. The agency also brought on board a crisis team member to coordinate the team, becoming an integral part of the EYE staff. Both the V/W Advocacy Program and Diversion Support Program through the EPD and extending into the Sheriff and Probation Department are offsprings of the FCT LEAA Grant. A "Parents Anonymous" group has also been formed.

The involvement of the EPD has been extensive. The Assistant Chief of Police responsible for coordinating the FCT with police officers also serves on the EYE Board of Directors and received an award from United Way for his work with the EYE. A lieutenant from the EPD completed the FCT training which led him to an MFCC Internship at CMH.

Because of past experiences, future trends for the Family Crisis Team will be forthcoming in the way of offering 24 hour a day coverage with the combination Victim/Witness Advocacy Program and Family Crisis Team. We now hold monthly team building meetings for the volunteers to offer ongoing training and also give the volunteers a place to discuss issues that come up for them in dealing with crisis situations. The above improvements have been made for better utilization of the Family Crisis Team in serving the needs of Escondido citizens.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in the EYE's crime prevention activities

Escondido Youth Encounter (EYE) had contact with over 1500 individuals in the target area, North County/City of Escondido. The most significant involvement of citizens contacted is as follows:

- 24 community resident professionals and paraprofessionals volunteered time to be on 24 hour call for Family Crisis Team.
- 15 community groups and schools have invited the EYE to give community education presentations on topics of domestic violence and abuse. Part of the presentations have been given by the Victim/Witness Advocate.
- 17 persons participated in the Ride-Along program to improve police community relations.
- 100 households have benefited from crisis intervention counseling by the Family Crisis Team.
- 108 EPD officers participated in 8 trainings developed by the FCT Staff

In the second year of the grant, paraprofessionals played a significant role as team members.

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

No data submitted by the EYE. Project will continue through Spring of 1981 on funding made available through the City of Escondido, while EYE continues to seek alternative funding.

APPENDIX A

3. HARMONIUM

Approximate cost to LEAA: \$ 21359.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page A-12.

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

1) Crime prevention presentations and literature distribution to existing community groups	a. 3 meetings b. 89 participants c. 2 home security presentations d. 17 crime prevention packets distributed
2) Members of community groups will engrave property and learn to improve home security.	a. 8 contacts with b. 3 groups c. 34 households engraved property
3) Trainings for existing community group leaders	a. 5 trainings b. 11 persons trained
4) Assist community groups in sponsoring crime prevention community service projects	a. 4 projects b. 4 community groups contacted c. 2011 persons served
5) Crime prevention presentations and distribution of materials to existing senior community groups	a. 1 senior group b. 1 home security presentation c. 75 seniors contacted d. 23 crime info. packets dist.
6) Senior community groups to engrave property	a. 12 contacts with senior leaders b. 100 households engraved property
7) Information exchange among residents involved in crime prevention	a.) b.) } 33 contacts
8) Block watch formation meetings	a. 15 meetings b. 345 persons c. 12 block watches d. 233 block watch members
9) Contacts with block watch captains	a. 56 contacts b. 20 groups contacted
10) Crime Prevention Newsletter	a. 2 issues b. 130 copies
11) Formed Mira Mesa Community Youth Group	a. 2 meetings b. 1 youth group formed c. 10 members
12) Issue identification meetings with existing groups	a. 14 meetings b. 4 groups c. 269 contacts d. 8 issues indntified
13) Issue identification and membership recruitment youth contacts	a. 31 contacts b. 6 issues identified c. 4 new YAG members
14) Youth forums	a. 2 youth forums b. 45 youth participants c. 7 existing youth group representatives contacted d. 3 issues identified
15) Trainings to YAG leaders	a. 3 trainings b. 8 youth trained
16) Trainings to YAG members	a. 3 trainings b. 43 training participants
17) Community events	a. 5 events b. 460 participants c. 21 planning meetings d. 13 in-kind donations from community members
18) Youth newsletter	a. 2 issues b. 188 copies

19) Present youth issues to adult community groups	a. 30 meetings b. 11 groups c. 401 contacts
20) YAG members attendance at adult community group meetings	a. 7 meetings b. 112 contacts
21) Youth participation in community planning committees	a. 3 meetings b. 3 community planning committees attended
22) Survey research	a. 27 contacts b. 15 completed surveys
Other	a. 118 households engraved valuables using Harmonium engraver at Mira Mesa Library b. Attended 9 meetings with 360 residents in attendance for needs assessment/community policy development c. Trained 57 persons in 8 sessions on block organizing

C. Self-reported strategies developed in organizing target neighborhoods

The organizing of block watch groups continued to rely on a "core group" of neighbors to plan and implement crime prevention activities in their immediate neighborhood. This concept has proven to be highly successful for a number of reasons. A core group of neighbors working together in contrast to a single block leader, 1) can apply more "peer pressure" on other neighbors in building and sustaining neighborhood-wide crime prevention activities, 2) can generate a higher level of enthusiasm over a longer period of time, and 3) are able to distribute tasks more evenly so no one person is over-burdened. The initial organizing focus is on generating a cooperative effort in accomplishing certain basic crime preventive tasks. As the group achieves these, the focus is shifted either to (a) taking on other issues facing the group (dangerously speeding cars, need for street lights, etc.) or (b) offering regular opportunities to interact with neighbors on a social basis. Most groups actually choose both directions but the emphasis is usually on the social interaction (i.e. pot luck, wine tasting parties, picnics, etc.). As the group develops stability over time through successfully implementing crime prevention techniques and strengthening interpersonal relationships through regular social encounters, linkages are fostered with other groups at similar developmental levels. This again shifts group focus from activities solely within the group to activities between groups (i.e. volleyball team competition, large scale picnics and block parties, etc.) At this point a network of active groups begins to form with communication and interpersonal support expanding beyond the single-block level. The advantages of networks of this nature don't need to be presented here; suffice to say that this development is crucial to an emerging sense of neighborhood and community.

A strategy complimentary to this process is to train local realtors as neighborhood organizers. It takes little effort to persuade them that a well-organized and cohesive neighborhood is a highly desirable place to live. Staff have worked with a number of realtors that quickly came to recognize the value of this concept. As these people began to take on organizers' roles, they seemed to develop a genuine sensitivity to the problems experienced by people in their area (or "farm"). Furthermore, their regular presence in one area was most productive in maintenance of existing groups. Finally, by contacting actively organizing realtors on a regular basis, staff was able to provide maintenance to many more block groups and neighborhood areas than if each group had to be contacted by staff separately.

These are some of the principle strategies learned by and subsequently applied by Harmonium staff in their organizing efforts.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in Harmonium Crime Prevention activities

- 233 participants in 12 neighborhood watch groups
- 252 households engraving their valuable property through Operation I.D. 118 of these using engravers available at the local branch library.
- 57 residents trained to organize and lead neighborhood watch groups
- 1,860 local school children receiving a safety film and lecture from a program co-sponsored along with the Junior Women's Club
- 35 women receiving information from a "Rape and Crime Prevention Seminar" co-sponsored along with the local Town Council and the Junior Women's Club
- 31 persons (mostly minority youth) participating in a softball game between police and members of the black community
- black youth and police participated in a forum to discuss common problems. This forum (and the above softball game) was co-sponsored by the Black American Community Council of Mira Mesa.
- the common property of approximately 80 seniors received additional protection when MMCACP sponsored the hiring of a local senior locksmith to install locks on equipment cabinets to prevent vandalism and theft.
- One school board member (Bob Filner) was taken on a tour of Mira Mesa with emphasis on the local schools
- 50 minority youth attended a trip to Magic Mountain, co-sponsored by the Latino Club of Mira Mesa Junior-Senior High School
- 5 local groups have received informational presentations on crime prevention and youth needs (Junior Women's Club, Senior Nutrition Project, Octagon, Lioness, and Optimists).
- 230 youth attended youth organized dances
- 130 adult households received a crime prevention and community activity newsletter.
- 188 youth received a youth activity and information newsletter.
- 600 plus packets of crime prevention literature distributed to block watch groups, seniors and local clubs
- 1000 people anticipated to be served by the Junior Women's Club in the next year using the national crime prevention mascot and relevant literature in a series of crime prevention information presentations.

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

When the Harmonium LEAA project was originally conceived and put into action, there were two distinct areas of focus; activities with youth and activities with adults. This distinction remained throughout the life of the contract and when the youth worker terminated on July 31, 1980, the key tasks performed by this position were partially delegated to a new CETA community worker while the rest were delegated to other Harmonium community and youth workers. At present, the major activities that were performed by the LEAA youth coordinator are now successfully being maintained by other Harmonium Staff.

In regard to activities performed by the LEAA adult worker, job descriptions were altered to encompass some of the more important activities, others were written into grants, and negotiations with a local realtor are continuing in an effort to secure a contribution for the project.

APPENDIX A

4. SAN DIEGO YOUTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES - BRIDGE OUTREACH PROJECT

Approximate cost to LEAA: \$19705.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page A-16.

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

1) Recruit high-risk youth as counselors	2
2) Recruit high-risk youth as volunteer outreach workers	2
3) Contacts to develop alternative funding sources	0
4) Recreational/educational activities	33
5) Staff meetings of Florence Community School	9
6) Develop neighborhood watch groups	13
7) Develop community planning board	0
8) Contacts to develop community planning board with	
a. business people	81
b. seniors	72
c. youth	100
9) Community forums	5
10) Crime prevention presentations at local schools or agencies	10
11) SDPD/criminal justice contacts	38
12) Develop fliers	} 12
13) Develop PSAs	
14) Contacts with other youth serving agencies	64
15) Ongoing counseling	34
16) Problem solving	13

C. Self-reported strategies developed in organizing target neighborhood

Learning from our first year experience in Hillcrest, Bridge Outreach utilized three (3) strategies:

- 1) Focus of location: due to our experience in Hillcrest we felt it best to focus on neighborhoods with low to moderate incomes, longevity in place of residency and close proximity to the BOP faculty. This resulted in a strong reason for involvement and identification with an area resource.
- 2) Utilization of support staff from the area: support staff were used to work on a needs assessment for North Park Community. Residents were recruited who had linkages and contacts set up.
- 3) Community needs assessment - BOP staff utilized a community survey to establish contact - community leaders identified problems within the community & established trustful relationships.

We feel these factors are primary in developing alert groups. This is reflected in our scope of 17 original groups and 22 spin groups as opposed to 5 anticipated.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in SDYCS - BOP's Crime Prevention Activities

No data submitted by SDYCS - BOP. Consult page 17, Table 12, for data on citizen participation by major activity.

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

The Bridge Outreach Project (B.O.P.) has made provisions for institutionalization of our efforts within the community.

First, the Block Watches, or Community Alert Groups were organized for continuation after the termination of our funding. The Crime Prevention Team of the San Diego Police Department has the names, addresses and phone numbers of the Block Captains. Each Captain receives a monthly newsletter with information about new area statistics, local Block Watch anecdotes, and announcements of any anti-crime trainings. Further, we have provided ongoing training with the captains focusing on developing leadership, maintaining neighborhood interest and dealing with the San Diego Police Department maze to obtain needed materials.

Also, we organized a Community Business Alert in North Park. The Crime Prevention Team facilitated the meeting, and 15 businesses were represented. It is the second formal Business Alert in San Diego County. This group is part of the revived Greater North Park Business Association. Continuation is assured with their monthly meetings.

We donated our engravers to the North Park Library, so that the residents have easy access to them for marking their property.

Finally, we passed out fliers to the Block Watch Captains giving the name of a staff member of the Bridge who will act as liaisons, the community in our place. She has already attended two Block Watch meetings, and has begun utilizing students and volunteers currently working at the Bridge.

The Captains and their groups have responded to maintain efforts. The Captains have begun to contact each other for support, to increase their numbers when they schedule the Crime Prevention Van. (The SDPD requires around 30-40 participants at each neighborhood visitation to justify the enormous gas usage of the automobile, and to include each other in closing off streets for Block Parties.)

Our youth component has shifted to working out of the Bridge, part-time. A staff person with a Class II license transports residents of the Bridge, along with any interested local youth, to the beach, ball games, or wherever the group decides to go. Local volunteers were recruited for specific youth activities in the community.

Links with North Park Recreation Center has been made. Area Youth are utilizing this facility more, the Bridge volunteers have begun hanging out to help Rec. Center staff and keep youth informed of upcoming Bridge events.

Overall, the major thrust of Project activities has been to provide training and support to area groups allowing them to maintain community involvement. Current Bridge staff are involved as information and resource providers. B.O.P.'s emphasis has continually been to develop self-sufficiency, and longevity as opposed to increasing numbers of groups formed.

APPENDIX A

5. SAN DIEGO YOUTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES - NEIGHBORHOOD OUTREACH PROGRAM - NEIGHBORHOOD AWARENESS PROJECT Approximate cost to LEAA: \$ 9693.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant #78-CA-AX-0089, page A-21.

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

1) Establish block watches	2
2) Hold community coordinating committee meetings	15
3) Hold block watch meetings	14
4) Hold community forums	7
5) Contact SDPD/Criminal Justice Officials	10
6) Write articles for the <u>Golden Hill Community News</u>	11
7) Develop Public Service Announcements	4
8) Develop fliers	6
9) Coordinating committee to establish formal working relationships with 3 groups/organizations in Golden Hill.	6
10) Coordinating committee to establish formal working relationships with members of the business community.	5

C. Self-reported strategies in organizing target neighborhood

The strategy developed by the NAP organizer is outlined in the first year evaluation. Emphasis was shifted from outreach with the goal of setting up block associations, to outreach with the goal of getting individuals active in community projects that would enlist broad neighborhood support. The block associations were seen as ends in themselves by the residents I was working with. Crime was an issue to them, and the block watch group was the solution. As I talked to more residents, other issues were important also. I concentrated my efforts on lower Golden Hill. The Golden Hill Action Group started with issue noise and trash, and have moved on to addressing graffiti, burglaries, Golden Hill Park problem, and most recently the Credit Union. On August 10, 1980, the group celebrated their one year anniversary, and received a city council commendation for their community involvement. It was issues like noise, trash and economics which institutionalized this group, and crime prevention is an issue that very frequently appears on their agenda. In my opinion, focusing on the single issue of crime, or any issue, will lessen the chance for institutionalization of a community group. This is not to say that it will not or does not occur, but only that single issues do not appeal to a broad based constituency, and is able to sustain interest long enough to build an organization. In the research I have done, many of the block watch organizations were off-shoots of already existing church and community groups. Therefore, I have always seen my involvement with Golden Hill activities such as food co-ops, trash clean-ups, and credit unions, as crime prevention in its most preventative form. All these activities facilitate to the community's ability to develop and solve its own problems. If the community has the ability (skills and leadership) to address the social and economic needs of the area, it is those same abilities that will be needed when the decision is made to act on any problem, crime included.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in SDYCS - NAP's Crime Prevention Activities

A) Block Watches:

1. Second Year Scope: Three new block watches.
Two new block watches were established (25 people), only one of which meets on a regular basis (1600 block of Grove St.).
2. First Year Update:
Out of the twenty Block Watch Groups formed, two have ceased totally. Eighteen groups continue to participate within their own blocks. Members of the lower Golden Hill Action Area below 25th, have been active in community projects with a broad focus, with a high degree of success. Approximately

250 residents are active in the block watch groups that continue to exist. Many other neighbors are active in other community projects started out of the Neighborhood Awareness Program, but the 250 represents only those residents who are members of active block watch groups. The other residents participate in the Golden Hill Action Group, community newspaper, credit union Task Force, Golden Hill Planning Association, and the canyon committees. Many of them meet at varying times depending on the community issue.

- B) Community Development: Scope: seven community coordinating committee meetings.
The community coordinating committee met 15 times with the main purpose of developing a community development credit union association to support the economic development of Golden Hill.

On June 2nd, over 100 neighborhood residents attended a forum in which Chris Varney from the Washington based non-profit organization Alternative Economics discussed the economics of low income neighborhoods, and also how Golden Hill can begin to control its own economics. After weeks of doing outreach, the credit union task force members tallied up more than 400 pledges (of membership) and over 20 applications for the board of directors. This was the first major step in creating a neighborhood based savings and loan. This organizing also brought out many new neighborhood activists who are the base of a neighborhood organization that will be active on many issues in the future. The majority of LEAA organizers time at the end was focused on follow-up with credit union task force members, and also finishing the credit union application to the Community Development Credit Union Association.

The two other coordinating committee meetings on April 5th and the 17th were the most significant gatherings of the entire grant period. This was the meetings between Lomas Vieinte Seis (26th), and the Golden Hill Action Group (GHAG). Chicano gang members and homeowners are usually segregated groups in urban communities, but these meetings have led to subsequent cooperative efforts (grafitti paint outs, petition drives, credit union organizing, etc.). This is the most significant linkage that has been developed through the two N.O.P.-LEAA projects, and it has brought about follow-up contacts between GHAG, Lomas Vieinte Seis, and the local patrol officer (Jan McGil).

- C) Community Education:
1. Scope: 11 block meetings: Actual: 14
Block meetings alternated focus, as appropriate, including dissemination of credit union information, neighborhood crime prevention activities, and neighborhood enhancement activities. The Golden Hill Action Group had success in changing the Carpenter's Hall permit, improving lighting and police protection in the park and linking to Councilwoman Killea's office. They had also successfully organized a number of positive community activities e.g.: a picnic, or grafitti paint out.
 2. Scope: 3 Community Forums: Actual: 7
Some 650 attended community forums including:
 - Two forums attended by 150 persons on the topic of a Golden Hill Community Development Credit Union;
 - A mural dedication (35 people);
 - A forum for 25 community leaders on preparation of a Neighborhood Self-Help Grant;
 - A meeting of 50 residents with Councilwoman Lucy Killea.
- D) Community Relations: Scope: 25 San Diego Police Department or justice contacts: Actual: 10
Contacts were predominantly for the purpose of enlisting attendance at block watch meetings.
- E) Information Dissemination/Public Relations
1. Scope: 6 articles for Golden Hill Community News: Actual: 11, distribution to 5,000 residents.
Topics included: GHAG Hotline;
 - Personal resident report of an "intruder" incident;
 - Crime and violence in the Park;
 - The Credit Union;
 - Purse Snatching.
 2. Scope: 9 Public Service Announcements: Actual: 4
 3. Scope: 5 Fliers: Actual: 6

Topics included:

- Block watch meeting announcements;
 - Credit Union and others.
- F) Linkages: Scope: 3 Golden Hill groups and 3 members of the business community. Actual: 6 of each, including:
- OLA/Sherman/Golden Hill/North Park organizing committee;
 - Realtor
 - Solart, Inc. - Owner;
 - Southeast Organizing Committee;
 - Golden Hill Antiquarian - Owner;
 - Omega Printer's - Owner;
 - Sherman Unidos;
 - Nelson T.V. - Owner.

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

The Golden Hill Action Group has been independently working on crime prevention and other community development activities for the last 6 months. The trash clean-ups, monthly meetings, linkages with city officials, and grafitti paint-outs have been independently occurring without this worker's assistance. I have been actively working with them for the past seven months on the Golden Hill Credit Union, which has linked these members with many other community residents. The credit union task force is ready to take over many of the credit union activities, with some assistance from NOP. The future is excellent for continued crime prevention and community development activities to occur as this project ends in the next two months.

APPENDIX A

6. SAN DIEGO YOUTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES, NEIGHBORHOOD OUTREACH PROGRAM,
YOUTH PROJECT Approximate cost to LEAA: \$9693.00

A. Overview

See first year evaluation, Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, page A-25.

B. Activities engaged in to achieve program results

Scope of Services	Activities	Participation	
	Actual	Undup.	Duplicated
1) Community Organization:			
<u>Volunteer Recreation</u> - Three contacts per month for six months to recruit volunteers.	38	44	58
<u>Youth Recreation</u> - Two contacts per month to recruit youth participants	40	23	61
<u>Youth Activities</u> - One activity for youth per month	19	74	227
2) Community Development:			
<u>Youth Advisory Board</u> - The Youth Advisory Board will meet ten times during the grant period.	4	10	40
<u>Core Group</u> - Develop Core Youth for Golden Hill Youth Advisory Board of 10 youth in contract period.	14	25	80
3) Community Education:			
<u>Forums</u> - One community forum will be held during the contract period.	6	61	82
<u>Training</u> - Four trainings/informational meetings will be provided to schools, community programs and/or youth groups during the contract period.	15	234	416
4) Community Relations:			
Project staff will contact appropriate San Diego Police Department personnel or other juvenile justice officials six times during contract period.	23	13	26
5) Information/Dissemination/ Public Relations:			
<u>Fliers</u> - Four fliers will be developed during the grant period.	4	unknown	unknown
<u>Articles</u> - Four articles will be written for the Golden Hill Community News.	7	5000	35,000
6) Linkages:			
<u>Youth Organizations</u> - One contact will be made per month with other youth service organizations.	105	57	160
<u>Area Business</u> - One contact will be made per month with area business, religious or cultural leaders/groups.	61	42	75
7) Training:			
- One training per month will be developed for staff, volunteers and/or others.	19	unknown	89
8) Counseling/Problem Solving:			
<u>Supervision</u> - Three supervision/personnel development contacts per month will be provided to youth peer workers.	31	1	31
<u>PSII</u> - One problem solving/counseling contact per month will be provided.	65	42	77
9) Project Administration:			
- Eight hours per week for staff meetings, component meetings, supervision, record keeping.	304 1/4	n/a	n/a
TOTAL:	461	5,626	36,422

* Administrative time excluded: activities only.

C. Self-reported strategies in organizing target neighborhood

The Youth Services Program addresses itself to high risk youth in a transient and multi-cultural community with the goal of incorporating them into the fabric and structure of the community as a responsible group. To do the project, the program assumed a two prong approach, one with the youth, the other with community businesses, adult groups and residents.

The youth strategy involves targeting members of key local gangs for the development of leadership ideals and skills. This is done by initially creating a supportive environment of crisis and system intervention services, job referrals and neutral "safe" space to "hang out" in. In this way, we gain access to issues and problems of high risk youth. We then focus group activities on informational seminars, problem solving meetings, leadership training, physical sports activities (for stress reduction, development of coordination and development of play skill) and community enhancement projects (such as painting out graffiti).

Concurrently, the program works with responsible community adult groups to resolve their issues regarding the youth, to educate them as to youth needs and to create responsible roles for youth as an integral part of the community. The strategies are based on youth development research which indicates that alienation results from feelings of powerlessness, incompetence, negative labeling and a lack of access to desirable social roles for youth in the community, positive forums for expressions of power, skills which enhance a sense of competence and situations which support positive labels and reduce negative labeling of these groups of high risk youth.

The achievements and relationships initiated through this project are being incorporated into the on-going programs where appropriate.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in SDYCS - YP's Crime Prevention Activities

No data submitted by SDYCS - YP. Consult page 17, Table 12, for data on citizen participation by major activity.

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

We are looking to several areas for continued funding for the anti-crime project. The San Diego Majors Crime Control Commission is currently looking at the "gang" problems in San Diego. The LEAA Senior Supervisor was instrumental in providing information concerning gang intervention models. The currently funded "Community Education Project" will begin this month. This project will hopefully be able to pick up some of the projects involved in the anti-crime project now that it is no longer funded. Although the LEAA Capacity Building Project was not funded, SDYCS plans to submit similar proposals to private foundations.

APPENDIX A

7. SOCIAL ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH - ELLIOT/NAVAJO Approximate cost to LEAA:\$20326.00

A. Overview

Social Advocates for Youth-Elliot/Navajo focussed its crime prevention activities in the Tierrasanta/Murphy Canyon Heights (MCH) community, an isolated mesa. MCH is a relatively new Navy housing project, while Tierrasanta is a suburban civilian community. Of a population of approximately 25,000, 65% are under 18. With Navy deployment patterns and a few social/recreational activities for youth, substantial problems exist. Residents were concerned about the growing juvenile crime rate, aggravated by the lack of parental supervision and lack of social planning.

Youth ACT (Youth Against Crime Together) and the youth employed in the program developed various responses to the identified needs of their community. These included a "Youth Action Group", a youth group created to clean up and improve the appearance of the neighborhood; the "Community Service Corps", a youth volunteer program coordinated by the youth themselves, in which youths participate in volunteer work experiences and as a result are able to develop marketable skills; "Rap Groups", organized regular rap sessions used as a forum for young people to voice their opinions and engage in mutual information sharing; "Wilderness Club", a youth-coordinated backpacking club; "Skateboard Club", a group of youth in high risk of social failure who meet regularly and participate in skateboarding activities; and "Youth Encouragement and Support", a broadly-based community group including youth, parents, school personnel and merchants engaging in mutual problem-solving regarding community youth-focused issues.

B. Activities engaged in by Youth ACT to achieve program results

Activities 11/79 - 10/80	Contacts	Hours
1) Agency Community Involvement	1,034	604
2) Community Development	1,244	438.75
3) Community Education	1,012	340.25
4) Community Service Projects	416	282
5) Special Events	1,442	446
6) Community Resource Utilization	143	29
7) Data Collection	N/A	185
8) General Administration	1,909	413.5
9) Linkages	866	254.5
10) Outreach	2,190	410.5
11) Public Relations	N/A	334
12) Training	N/A	192

C. Self-reported strategies developed in organizing target neighborhood

A number of factors were carefully considered in the process of developing a community development strategy for Youth ACT. Tierrasanta is a neighborhood of many contrasting variables, including the largest Naval housing complex in the country, and many expensive single-family dwellings. These two areas divided in half by one main road that accesses in and out of the geographically isolated area. Due to poor planning, services to and recreation services for youth are not adequate to meet the needs of the large youth population. Consequently, there are large numbers of unsupervised youth milling around the community. This not only fosters a high risk of delinquent behavior, but serves to generate a prevailing negative attitude in the adults toward the youth living in this community.

Strategies were developed toward 1) reducing negative youth labeling; 2) increasing youth access into community problem-solving mechanisms; 3) educating youth around potential issues relating to their psychosocial development, as well as to available resources, based on

identified needs; 4) organizing youth and empowering them toward developing ongoing community problem-solving mechanisms, emphasizing the potential role of youth in the community; and 5) developing other outlets for youth to engage in positive activities, based on constituent need/input.

A primary strategy of Youth ACT was to hire youth who were indigenous to the target community, and who represented parity with the ethnic and socio-economic make-up of the neighborhood. Other Youth ACT strategies included utilizing the existing community structure to reach youth, i.e. the schools, youth groups, recreation centers, etc. Community networks were enhanced through the use of group social interactions and activities to facilitate communication with one another.

All of these strategies resulted in 1) increased youth empowerment through education and activity; 2) identification and enhancement of youth networks; 3) increased interface between youth and adult networks; 4) reduction in negative youth labeling by the adult faction of the community; and 5) increased youth participation in the community problem-solving process.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in SAY-Elliot/Navajo's Crime Prevention Activities

Through the efforts of project staff, direct contacts were made with 1,959 unduplicated citizens, and publicity contacts with 25,952.
*Note: The following totals are unduplicated only per category.

- 1) 103 Participants in Youth Rap Groups
- 2) 242 participants in Community Service Corps
- 3) 201 participants in Volunteer Recognition activities
- 4) 32 participants in Skateboard Club
- 5) 30 participants in Wilderness Club
- 6) 1195 students directly contacted through school presentations
- 7) 194 community members contacted through miscellaneous community presentations
- 8) 36 participants in Youth Action Groups
- 9) 40 participants in Grand Opening of Murphy Canyon National Park
- 10) 10 participants in Recreation Exchange
- 11) 48 participants in Youth Encouragement and Support
- 12) 14 contacts with Criminal Justice System
- 13) 15 participants in Serra Project Prevent

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

In an attempt to continue certain aspects of current community development projects,

- 1) efforts have been made to secure youth staff through subsidized youth employment programs;
- 2) we have endeavored to encourage and solidify community sponsorship of Youth ACT projects, in order to insure their continued support.

Activity	Sponsor
a) Community Service Corps	Farb & Serra Community Schools
b) Recreation Exchange	Farb Community School
c) Wilderness Club	Murphy Canyon Rec. and participating parents
d) Skateboard Club	Second Sole Shoe Store
e) Rap Groups	S.A.Y.
f) Y.E.S. on the Hill	S.A.Y., Serra High School, Tierrasanta Community Council; Murphy Canyon Community Council, Tierrasanta Merchants Association

APPENDIX A

8. SOCIAL ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH - LINDA VISTA

Approximate cost to LEAA: \$20326.00

A. Overview

SAY - Linda Vista is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic community which has experienced a large influx of Indochinese refugees. According to the Interjurisdictional Task Force Report on Indochinese Refugees (May, 1980, ITFM) roughly 5,000 of the 12,000 to 15,000 refugees in San Diego County reside in Linda Vista. And, it is expected that the County and Linda Vista will witness an increase: 6,000 to 7,000 for the County and from 1/2 to 1/4 of that number for Linda Vista. This increase will add to existing problems such as substandard and overcrowded housing, high unemployment, and mounting inter-racial conflicts between Indochinese youngsters and other ethnic youth, e.g. Blacks, Browns, and Anglos. Language, cultural, and attitudinal barriers create social isolation. There are inadequacies to be found in transportation, recreational facilities, and youth employment opportunities. The result has led to a high youth crime rate.

SAY - Linda Vista's youth community advocates recruited youngsters like themselves to organize and help co-sponsor events like Rap sessions and the Youth Expression Festival which tended to promote peer group relations, and interracial understanding amongst those in attendance. They also served as representatives to community organizations and attended the City Council and Board of Supervisors meetings. In general the youth advocates helped to organize and lead crime prevention committees of community groups and assisted in the dissemination of crime prevention literature to residents.

B. Activities Engaged in by CACP to Achieve Program Results

Activities 11/79 to 10/80	Contacts	Hours
1) General Administration	163	389
2) Data Collection & Research Survey	65	171
3) Community Education	347	75.5
4) Public Relations	3009	123
5) Community Development	691	164
6) Program Development	156	98.5
7) Community Organizing	188	49.5
8) Outreach	850	96.5
9) Linkages	502	168.5
10) Trainings	130	58.5
11) Community Relations	1244	119.5
12) Community Resource Utilization	25	16

C. Self-Reported Strategies Developed in Organizing Target Neighborhoods

A number of factors were taken into consideration in the development of a community organizing strategy for the Linda Vista CACP. First of all, the community of Linda Vista is one in which transiency, ethnic diversity and socio-economic discrepancies have resulted in fragmentation and a pervasive sense of powerlessness for community residents. This ethnically mixed community has seen the recent influx of over 5000 Indochinese refugees, leading to an even more acute housing shortage and increased racial tension. Large numbers of young people from single parent families and young people who are out of school or unemployed have resulted in a high rate of crime.

Strategies were developed which assisted community residents and businesses in organizing to bring about improvements in problem areas. After conducting and assisting in the presentation of several needs assessments amongst residents, agencies, public institutions, and businesses, some "problem areas" were identified as: 1) the increase of crime especially youth and gang groups, 2) insufficient employment opportunities, especially for teenagers, 3) lack of recreational facilities and/or events, 4) race related violence, 5) lack of sufficient housing, and 6) the lack of knowledge on health care. Solutions were sought to many of these problems through the CACP.

Again, one primary strategy of the CACP was to hire young people from Linda Vista, who represented the diversity of ethnic groups in the community. Strategies were developed to address the issues of community organizing, networking, and the role of youth in the community. Through Rap Sessions, the Youth Employment Service, Recreational Events, trainings, a Youth Expression Festival, and the reorganization of the Youth Advisory Council to the Youth for Youth Caucus, and other youth were mobilized to support the project.

The youth advocates utilized existing facilities to reach other youth, such as the schools, youth groups, and recreation centers. The result of these mobilization and social-interaction strategies were:

- 1) increased youth empowerment through training projects,
- 2) the identification and enhancement of youth networks,
- 3) increased inter-generational communication through the YES and youth community projects,
- 4) a more positive role for youth in the community -- through providing leadership models of youth advocates to other community residents and youth, and
- 5) increased community awareness of crime prevention techniques.

D. Degree to which citizens participated in SAY - Linda Vista's Crime Prevention Activities

166	Youth Employment Service (98 applicants and 68 employers)
33	participants for Safeway job applications
5	participants for Neighborhood House Association - youth work experience contract
10	applicants interviewed for Director and Assistant Director positions with the Indochinese Youth Corps -- contracted by UPAC
10	applications from residents sent to IYC for youth positions. 2 hired to date.
765	residents, elementary schools and Blockwatch groups involved in Childwatch project.
20	participants in Rape prevention seminar
250	participants in Youth Expression Festival (50 from Linda Vista)
250	Indochinese in Huong Vuong Karate School
50	youth leaders (25 in Core groups) involved in Youth for Youth Caucus AKA Youth Advisory Council. (10 from LV)
44	youth active in Youth Rap Sessions
26	youngsters involved in Learn to Bowl activity
25	participants in Linda Vista Clean-Up Campaign
100	members on the Empowerment Project (7 on Crime Committee)
150	members on the Reinvestment Task Force (10 on Crime Committee)
37	to Padre and Aztec ball games
26	to La Jolla Indian Reservation - Halloween outing
12	to Sea World outing
75	surveyed directly by CACP staff
21	participants in L.V. Coalition for Human Care Services and the CACP Staff initiated move to place a "safety bump" in shopping center alley way for protection of customers, especially young children and the elderly.
15	positive responses in favor of a Community School in L.V.
12	regular volunteers (3 adults, 9 teens) to the project
8	participants in advocacy of "open slots" in Recreation schedule at L.V. Park and Recreation Center, for community residents.
4	participants on the White House Conference on Families
12	participants on the White House Conference on Children and Youth
17	participants in Disco Roller Skating evening
3	youth advocates made presentations to roughly 66 students during "Cultural Days" at Chesterton Elementary School

E. Future of project on cessation of federal funding

- I. Several aspects of the Youth Employment Service will be continued so that the positive spirits generated into the minds of Linda Vista youth by work experience, will be continued. This special project has given over 90 youngsters something constructive to do with their lives. And, since most of the residential employers have been over 50 years of age - it has also increased inter-generational communication. The elderly have reportedly found it refreshing to talk to and in many instances train young people to do the physical labor "around the house" that they oftentimes

no longer do for themselves. This project will be continued through the following mechanisms:

- A. Providing 11 to 15 youth employees for the Neighborhood House Association - Youth Services Contract, in which out of school youth, ages 16 to 19, will be trained and paid minimum wages to repair, refurbish, etc. the houses of low income Linda Vista residents. There will be no cost to the latter. The Y.E.S. will provide NHA with its youth employees from its pool of applicants.
 - B. The Youth Employment Service will also provide UPAC and its new Youth Services Component (Indochinese Youth Corps) with a listing of names from which to select new employees and volunteers. There is also an Anti-Crime Project. The CACP Project Supervisor assisted with selecting the Director and the Assistant Director of the IYC. Both are Linda Vista residents.
 - C. The remainder of the pool of applicants along with continued job orders will be referred to the S.A.Y. Volunteer Project so that youngsters may continue to earn wages, gain work experience, and compatible friends of those in need of their services.
- II. The Linda Vista Reinvestment Task Force, a community organization representing well over 150 residents, business persons, and politicians, has, at the encouragement of Youth Advocates and the CACP Supervisor, added a Crime Committee to their organization. The Task Force has already begun such measures as:
- A. Petitioning the City Council and SDG&E for better lighting in high crime areas.
 - B. Requesting more police patrols for the areas the group has designated as high crime.
 - C. Attempting to find youth leaders for Rap sessions - with hopes of decreasing vandalism, graffiti, etc.
- III. SAY has become known as the center for positive youth focused activities in this community. Our programs have had a mitigating effect on youth involvement in criminal activities. Beginning with the projects/programs initiated through CACP efforts we plan to continue staffing with volunteers. Further, subsidized employees (REGY, CETA, etc.) can be hired to maintain levels of provision. It should further be noted that we are continually pursuing funding opportunities (eg. CDBG) in order to solidify program priorities.
- IV. One former REGY (Regional Youth Employment Program) worker - who assisted the CAC Project is now a volunteer working with Caseworkers in efforts to deter youth from continued criminal activities once they are released from the Girl's Rehabilitation Facility (GRF). This volunteer is quite influential - being a reformed student of the GRF. Another volunteer from the CAC Project, also a former student at the GRF, also assists Caseworkers in Rap sessions with "borderline" youth. The Rap sessions and efforts at the GRF will be expanded in the future to include more youth from Linda Vista.

APPENDIX B

GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047
 SUMMARY OF PROJECT NON-BLOCK WATCH ACTIVITIES

1. Alpha Project

The non-block watch activities which involved residents in the target area were:

- 1) -Community Service Projects 168 households
 (home security and Property I.D.)
 -Duration of contract in target area (City Heights)
 -Change in # of secure homes, and homes using correct type locks etc.
- 2) Training 15 youth for one semester
 -Start in January, Finish in May
 -Possible incorporation of anti-crime seminars in ongoing curriculum at Hoover High. This would be a significant major change. Will know in January.
- 3) School Presentations 520 persons
 -Duration of contract
- 4) Community Education
 -Informal negotiations with two Insurance Companies in San Diego prompted them to explore the possibility of providing reduced rates to policy holders who are actively involved in property I.D. programs and/or block watch groups. While no formal commitments resulted, a significant change that may be expected is for this practice to take effect in San Diego in the near future as it has in other parts of the country.
- 5) Organized Citizen Groups
 The C.S.B. of the ALPHA PROJECT's crime program had members who also participated in the City Heights Reinvestment Task Force. Their input to this group included the necessity for using potential redevelopment funds for insuring secure neighborhoods.

2. Escondido Youth Encounter

A. Types of Activity

- 1) 100 Family Crisis Calls during period Nov.79-Nov.80
- 2) 8 training sessions for police personnel with 108 participants
- 3) 28 volunteer training sessions with 135 trainees in attendance held once weekly for 12 consecutive weeks.
- 4) 4 team building potlucks were held in May; 1979/Dec, 1979/Apr, 1980 and Aug, 1980.
- 5) NICAC plenary and advisory/planning met quarterly. (North Inland Child Abuse Council)

B. The target area to be served is the entire Escondido Community. Any person in crisis can be served by the FCT. Accomplishments would include a 24 hour service, full time coordinator, combined program with the Victim/Witness Advocacy program, use of para-professionals form the community as volunteers, and team buliding monthly.

C. Describe accomplishments:

- 1) Parents Anonymous formed as offspring of FCT, meeting once weekly for parents who are having difficulty coping with their children.
- 2) Combining FTC with V/W Advocate to serve more of the community.
- 3) Building on-going support with Police Officers and social service workers.
- 4) Better relations with American Indian sector of community through meetings with Tribal Council.
- 5) Formation of North Inland Child Abuse Council.

3. Harmonium

A. Community Exchange - a monthly meeting of Mira Mesa residents, service providers and other interested parties coming together to discuss local issues (racial tension, police problems, community planning, etc.). There is no defined membership list. Average monthly attendance: 20-25 persons. Unduplicated attendance since 6/80: 180 persons.

B. Black American communities Council - a monthly meeting of the black youth and adults in Mira Mesa and open to other interested parties. Discussion focuses on being black in Mira Mesa and what that entails (ie. police harassment, school problems, etc.). Chairperson is Rev. Thomas, a black male minister. The rest of the membership varies. Average monthly attendance: 15-20 persons. Unduplicated attendance since 1/80: 70 persons.

C. Community input through:

- AB 65 site Council - through local schools
- Recreation Council - members consist of all community groups and individuals who use the rec. center regularly. The meetings are monthly.
- Town Council - meets monthly, officers are community residents, meetings open to anyone, average attendance about 20 persons.

D. Youth Activities

- Dances
- Magic Mountain trip
- Police soft ball game

Accomplishments are mostly intangibles such as better communication among residents, greater awareness of important community activities, new forums for resolution of recurring problems (black youth and police dialogue at BACC).

Additionally,

- seniors and local bowling alley are working together to make more community resources available to seniors.
- Latino Club members are participating in Gangs Network meetings.
- Mira Mesa child care services were surveyed by Community Exchange members and the results were compiled and distributed.
- through Black American Communities Council (BACC) pressure, police have agreed to meet regularly with local black residents and discuss issues regarding law enforcement and minorities.

4. San Diego Youth and Community Services-Bridge Outreach Project

B.O.P. Youth Component consists of 20-30 area youth. These youth formed weekly meetings to discuss community issues, recreational outings, employment opportunities and fundraising activities. Most participants are from lower to middle income brackets. Many are from single parent families.

Activities involved in by area youth. Youth have been involved with activities ranging from Crime Prevention to fundraising. Below are listed such activities.

- A bike Watch. Youth met with Sergeant Michaelson from SDPD. They learned to secure their possessions by mutual bike watching.
- Fundraising for recreation outings were planned and implemented by area youth. Two (2) car washes and a garage sale were held. Enough funds were raised allowing 18 participants to go to Magic Mountain. Other activities include: beach trips, park and museum outings and organized sports (baseball and basketball).

In addition, strong linkages are established with Regy and Rent-a-Kid. We look for a decrease in area vandalism and bike theft. At North Park Rec. the youth may be more aware how damage to the center is damage to them.

DATA

Youth Group. 20-30 members, racially mixed, target area is North/South Park, meetings once weekly, average attendance is 12. Started in December of 1979.

5. San Diego Youth and Community Services - Neighborhood Outreach Program - Neighborhood Awareness Project

N/A

6. San Diego Youth and Community Services - Neighborhood Outreach Program - Youth Project

No summary data submitted by SDYCS-YP.

Consult page 17, Table 12, for data on citizen participation by major activity.

7. Social Advocates for Youth - Elliot Navajo

Program	Target Area	# of Participants	Frequency of Meetings	Changes	Start-up Date
Rap Groups	Tierrasanta/ Murphy Canyon	103 total: 90 youth, 13 adults	Twice monthly	- increased knowledge of discussion topics (e.g. birth control, drug information, sexual issues, etc.) - increased knowledge of community resources - increased cohesiveness of participants	10/79 *Continued from previous fiscal year
Community Service Corps	TS/MC	242 total: 200 youth, 42 sponsors	2 staff mtgs. monthly, 1 Social Recognition Activity monthly	- reduction of negative youth labeling - youth learning marketable employment skills - increased spirit of volunteerism	10/79 *(Same as above)
Youth Planning Council	TS/MC	5 total: 5 youth	once monthly	- youth learning social planning skills - youth involvement in community decision-making process	10/79 *(Same as above)
Youth Encouragement and Support	TS/MC	48 total: 25 youth, 23 adults	twice monthly	- enhanced community awareness of problems facing youth in this community - a greater total acceptance of community responsibility in solving these problems	4/80
Wilderness Club	TS/MC	30 total: 24 youth, 6 adults	3 meetings monthly; 1 campout every 6 weeks	- enhanced knowledge of leadership and organizational skills - increased cohesiveness of participants - fundraising skills	10/79 *Continued from previous fiscal year
Skateboard Club	TS/MC	32 total: 30 youth, 2 adults	3 meetings monthly; one tournament per 6 weeks	- enhanced knowledge of leadership and organizational skills - increased cohesiveness of participants - fundraising skills	10/79 *(Same as above)
Youth Action Group	Murphy Canyon	36 total: 18 youth, 18 adults	twice monthly	- a community park was constructed	10/79-12/79 *(Extended from previous fiscal year)
Recreation Exchange	TS/MC	10 total: 10 adults	once monthly	- greater coordination of recreation services - community calendar of recreation events	10/79-12/79 *(Extended from previous fiscal year)

8. Social Advocates for Youth - Linda Vista

<u>START DATE</u>	<u>TARGET AREA</u>	<u># & TYPE OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>MEETINGS</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
May 1980	Linda Vista Kearny Mesa Serra Mesa Clairemont	91 Applicants 64 Employers	Minimum of 2 for each applicant	Youth Employ- ment Service
July 1, 1980	Linda Vista North Park (Indochi- nese popu- lation)	33 Applicants 10 Interviewed. 7 received jobs. 3 on waiting list. (80% Indo- chinese, 20% other minority ethnic groups)	3	Job applicants - interviews for Safeway Stores.
Aug 1979	Linda Vista	765 (residents elem. school children, Block Watch Groups,	5	Project Childwatch
Nov 1979	Linda Vista	30 (residents agency - busi- ness persons)	1	Rape Seminar
Oct 1979	Linda Vista S.D. County	250 (Jr. & Sr. High Students)	8	Youth Ex- pressions Festival
Jan 1980	Linda Vista Kearny Mesa	250 Indo- chinese	4	Huong Vuong Karate Club
Oct 1979	Linda Vista S.D. County	50 (10 lead- ers from LV. 15 other mem- bers - High School Stud- ents)	10	Youth for Youth Caucus
May 1980	Linda Vista Serra Mesa	44 (High school stud- ents - Serra Mesa & Kearny)	6	Youth Rap sessions
Nov 11 1980	Linda Vista Kearny Mesa	26 (High School Students)	5	Learn to Bowl acti- vity.
July 1980	Linda Vista North Park	10 Indo- chinese	2	Interview- ing of job applicants for Director and Assis. Director of IYC
Aug - Sep 1980	Linda Vista	5 Indo- Chinese	1	Screening of job appli- cants for Youth Organ- izer posi- tions with IYC.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

1. Community Survey Methodology

Follow-up post-test surveys were administered by projects from March 1981 through October 1981 to persons with three or more contacts with crime prevention staff. The survey was simplified, for ease of administration, and to reduce the number of open-ended questions. Consequently, some changes from the pre- to post test cannot be measured with certainty: for example, question 4 indicates a change of +2.55 in the number of crime prevention behaviors engaged in by participants, but this may be due to the fact that a checklist of behaviors was provided instead of the blanks provided in the first year survey.

A total of fifty follow-on surveys were administered as follows:

Alpha Project:	6
EYE:	8
Harmonium:	15
SDYCS-BOP:	0
SDYCS-NAP:	4
SDYCS-YP:	1
SAY-E/N:	10
SAY-L/V:	6

Instructions given for survey administration were similar to those given previously. (See Final Report and Evaluation for Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, Appendix G.) Definitions of terms are as defined in the first year evaluation, Appendix G.

2. Interpretation of Data (See Comparison Table, C-3)

- a. Question 1: Responses indicate an increase in participation of citizens in neighborhood life. The average number of community groups or organizations in which respondents indicated participation or membership increased by 1.14, from 1.04 to 2.18.
- b. Question 2: There was a significant increase in regular communication with close neighbors from 1978 to 1980, during the project period, from an average of 7.71 persons within a two-block radius spoken to on a weekly basis, to an average of 15.23 persons. (Change: +7.52)
- c. Question 3: There was a slight increase in respondent's average perceptions of their communities as safe, from an average of 2.74 to 2.95. (Change: +0.21)
- d. Question 4: This question was altered, as discussed above, and as recommended in the Final Report and Evaluation for Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, Appendix G-2, question 8. Responses indicate an average increase of 2.55 crime prevention behaviors engaged in by participants, with 91% knowing their neighbors, 74% using strong locks, and 74% reporting suspicious activities to the police.
- e. Question 5: Respondents show only a slight increase in neighbors perceived by respondents as trustworthy, or a slight increase in neighbors known well enough to trust.
- f. Question 7: Respondents show a marked drop in reliance on police as a solution for ending crime, and a preference for community and self-help solutions in the post test. Community anti-crime programs, which was not a listed solution on the pre-tests, were ranked as the top priority solution on the second post-test.
- g. Question 8: Did not appear on the first year surveys. 74% of post test respondents suggested additional crime prevention solutions falling in the area of services which could be provided by community-based agencies; 44% proposed various criminal justice system changes, ranging from "lock criminals up and throw away the key" to "let them do justice for all, including minorities."
- h. Question 9-10: There was a minor increase in positive perceptions of other people in the neighborhood, and a negligible decrease in negative perceptions.

3. Factors Tempering Interpretation of Results

See Final Report and Evaluation for Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089, Appendix G-3.

4. Survey Respondent Profiles

Some personal data was gathered from respondents in the follow-on post test survey: their ages and whether or not they had been victims of crime in the past six months. The significance of this high proportion is not clear: Are crime victims more willing to answer crime prevention surveys? does victimization prompt participation in community anti-crime programs? is this an indication of the high level of unreported crime? are persons in the neighborhoods heavily represented more likely to be victims of crime? are persons in the age groupings heavily represented by respondents more likely to be victims of crime?

Age groupings of respondents were as follows:

Under 18	22%
18-25	6%
26-35	18%
36-45	20%
45-65	14%
Over 65	6%

COMPARISON TABLE

QUESTION	(1978) PRETESTS- (154) AVERAGE	(1978) FIRST POST TEST (132) AVERAGE	(1980) SECOND POST TEST (50) AVERAGE	AVERAGE CHA PRE-TO 2ND POST TEST
1. How many community groups or organizations do you belong to or attend regularly?	1.04	1.38	2.18	+1.14
2. In an average week, you talk to how many neighbors who live within two blocks of your home?	7.71	18.3	15.23	+7.52
3. Which of the following describes how safe you feel in the neighborhood in which you live? (a) very safe(4); (b) safe(3); (c) unsafe(2); (d) very unsafe(1).	2.74	2.85	2.95	+0.21
4. Check the things you do to help protect your property and your neighbor's property. (Check list of 8 crime prevention behaviors provided) (# of responses tallied)	2.25	2.12	a. Locks 74% b. Block watch 52% c. Dog/gun 64% d. Mark property 44% e. Know neighbors 91% f. Report to police 74% g. Burglar alarm 12% h. Participate in community ave. 4.8	+2.55
5. How many of your neighbors can you count on for help in an emergency?	5.02	5.53	5.32	+0.30
7. How important do you think these solutions are to ending crime? (priority order of solution: 1-high; 9-low.)				
a. increase police patrolling	2	2	8	
b. increase neighborhood involvement	1	1	2	
c. reduce poverty	7	7	10	
d. better lighted streets	4	3	4	
e. better supervision of youth	5	6	3	
f. improve home security	3	4	5	
g. increase jobs	no data	no data	6	
h. community anti-crime programs	no data	no data	1	
i. focus on fighting drug and alcohol abuse	6	5	7	
j. hire more police	no data	no data	9	
8. List any other solutions you think are important for ending crime.				
a. % of responses involving social interactions/human contact	no data	no data	74%	
b. % of responses suggesting criminal justice system changes	no data	no data	44%	
c. % other	no data	no data	36%	
9. List the three things you like best about the neighborhood in which you live.				
# of human contact responses	0.64	0.62	0.86	+0.??
10. List the three things you like least about the neighborhood in which you live.				
a. # of human behavior responses-non-crime	0.66	0.56	0.62	-0.04
b. # of crime responses	0.64	0.42	0.20	-0.44

COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM
GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047
POST TEST COMMUNITY SURVEY TABULATION

C-4

AGENCY	#SURVEYS	QUESTION 1	2	3	4								5	7										9	10						
					a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c				
ALPHA	6	5/3	50	16	3	6	3	4	5	6	0	1	28	21	25	23	27	27	27	24	27	21	24	0	5	0	6	3	1	2	9
EYE	8	21/7	67/5	21.5	4	0	3	0	8	5	0	5	34	28/7	36	30	32	34	29	33	36	31	28	12	3	0	0	7	1	1	8
HARMONIUM	15	36/14	181.5	45	13	11	12	9	12	13	1	14	80.5/12	61/14	71	DISQ. *	62	68	67	53	70	61	63	11	10	0	7	18	18	3	12
SDYCS-BOP	0																														
SDYCS-NAP	4	6	31	10	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	17.5	17	19	15	19	15/3	16	18	18	16	18	2	1	0	0	4	3	1	8
SDYCS-YP	1	1	7	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	2	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
SAY-E/N	10	23	266	31	9	2	5	5	10	5	4	7	45	35	35	25/8	38	38	41	40	34	41	29	7	1	0	2	8	8	2	17
SAY-L/V	6	6	98	21	4	3	4	1	6	4	0	3	34.5/5	14/5	26	20	27	16/5	19/5	28	28	21	17	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	10
TOTALS	50	98/45	$\frac{700.5}{46}$	147.5	37	26	32	22	45	37	6	35	$\frac{244.5}{46}$	$\frac{178}{47}$	216	$\frac{118}{33}$	208	$\frac{203}{48}$	$\frac{203}{49}$	201	217	196	181	37	22	0	18	43	31	10	65
AVERAGE		2.18	15.23	2.95	0.74	0.52	0.64	0.44	0.90	0.74	0.12	0.70	5.32	3.79	4.32	3.58	4.16	4.23	4.14	4.02	4.34	3.92	3.62	0.74	0.44	0	0.36	0.86	0.62	0.20	1.3

* Question disqualified due to typographical error in survey which changed question's meaning.

12/80
CB

COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME CONSORTIUM
 GRANT #79-CA-AX-0047
 PROFILE OF COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONDENTS

C-5

AGENCY	# RESPONDENTS	AGE						VICTIM OF CRIME				
		under 18	18-25	26-35	36-45	45-65	over 65	none given	yes	no	crime vs property	crime vs person
ALPHA	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	5	1	0
EYE	8	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	7	1	0
HARMONIUM	15	0	0	6	5	2	0	2	5	10	5	0
SDYCS-BOP	0											
SDYCS-NAP	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0
SDYCS-YP	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SAY-E/N	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	1
SAY-L/V	6	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0
TOTALS	50	11	3	9	10	7	3	7	14	36	13	1
PERCENTAGES		0.22	0.06	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.28	0.72	0.26	0.02

12/80
 CB

APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING EFFECT OF PROJECT ON REPORTED CRIME IN TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS WITH BLOCK WATCH GROUPS

- 1) Target areas. Alpha Project, Harmonium, SDYCS-BOP and SDYCS-NAP were the four projects which utilized block watch organizing, and which have provided data included in this analysis. SAY-Linda Vista also worked to strengthen existing block watches and to incorporate child watch strategies in these existing groups. However, SAY did not provide block numbers, street names, or intervention dates, so their impact could not be measured.

Consequently, the data pertains to block groups broken down as follows by neighborhood and by grant:

a) Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089 (Follow-on study)

The SDPD computer does not store data on minor crimes prior to January 1, 1979. Consequently, full crime data for 12 months prior to formation of block watches in the first year grant is only available for block watches formed during the period of 7/79-10-79. This is because the computer runs for crimes by block provided by the SDPD for the first grant year could be used to tabulate all crimes from 7/78 through 9/79. The SDPD had not provided data prior to 7/78 for the first year. (See Appendix E, Final Report and Evaluation for Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089.)

The SDPD computer does store residential burglary data for longer periods, so that it was possible to assess trends for this crime for all groups formed during the first grant year.

DATA	TOTAL # GROUPS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN GOLDEN HILL PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN CITY HEIGHTS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN MIRA MESA PROVIDING DATA
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	43	13	23	7
ALL OTHER CRIMES	14	2	11	1

b. Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047

The SDPD computer provided run-offs of all crimes by 100-blocks for an equal period before and after the formation of the block watch groups.

LENGTH OF PRE & POST FORMATION PERIODS STUDIED	TOTAL # GROUPS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN GOLDEN HILL PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN NORTH PARK PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN MIRA MESA PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN CITY HEIGHTS PROVIDING DATA
12 months	6	0	0	3	3
11 months	6	2	0	2	2
10 months	1	0	1	0	0
9 months	11	0	6	5	0
8 months	6	0	0	0	6
7 months	2	0	0	0	2
6 months	8	0	5	3	0
5 months	7	0	1	1	5
SUMMARY	47	2	13	14	18

It should be noted that the reliability of the crime trends observed increases as the length of time observed increases. For example, the seven-month study excludes months in which residential burglaries are generally high city-wide from the pre-test; consequently, declines in this crime might be even more significant over a longer period.

2) Crime Data Tables in Appendix D

- * SDPD Reported Crime, City of San Diego, 1979 & 1980
- * Follow up, 12-month study of block watches under Grant # 78-CA-AX-0089
- * Summary Chart, Block watches under Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * Block watch groups excluded from evaluation under both Grants
- * 12-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 11-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 10-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 9-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 8-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 7-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 6-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047
- * 5-month study, Grant # 79-CA-AX-0047

SDPD-REPORTED CRIME, CITY OF SAN DIEGO

	ROBBERY		BURGLARY				GRAND THEFT		PETTY THEFT	AUTO THEFT	ASSAULT	SEX OFFENSES			TOTAL
	ARMED	ST/ARM	RES	COM	SAF	VEH	PERSON	OTHER				RAPE	EXP	OTHER	
JAN. 1979	183	99	1392	485	1	58	65	679	2438	640	388	22	50	17	6517
FEB. 1979	201	89	1172	444	1	58	59	641	2526	640	403	24	47	15	6320
MAR. 1979	205	105	1254	417	1	66	59	794	2630	726	522	26	49	39	6893
APRIL 1979	129	88	1092	438	2	82	70	729	2427	593	413	21	36	22	6142
MAY 1979	140	93	1052	423	0	39	47	684	2469	666	436	36	50	15	6150
JUNE 1979	155	80	1179	361	0	101	52	678	2314	637	462	29	37	36	6221
JULY 1979	155	134	1195	477	0	103	61	818	2463	691	418	30	33	22	6568
AUG. 1979	147	98	1260	369	0	80	57	953	2535	677	421	39	43	33	6713
SEPT. 1979	162	109	1384	410	0	94	86	871	2246	675	531	38	50	23	6679
OCT. 1979	189	117	1368	446	1	93	84	824	2307	698	508	32	36	21	6724
NOV. 1979	133	65	1365	428	0	68	65	739	2162	727	489	29	41	22	6333
DEC. 1979	144	108	1188	381	1	60	74	702	2042	691	435	22	44	16	5838
*TOTAL 1979	1943	1885	14901	5079	7	786	779	9112	28,559	8061	5426	348	516	281	77,098
JAN. 1980	101	103	1287	441	1	77	66	976	2133	726	440	41	44	18	6334
FEB. 1980	161	81	1166	398	0	69	23	720	1881	674	427	28	41	22	5641
MAR. 1980	142	78	1298	379	1	69	33	712	2027	684	514	30	46	18	6031
APRIL 1980	157	92	1181	347	0	55	30	890	2163	732	542	38	47	30	6304
MAY 1980	145	89	1203	422	1	56	853	853	2270	710	544	35	56	26	6440
JUNE 1980	146	100	1144	354	1	55	47	871	2096	736	614	36	43	36	6279
JULY 1980	156	103	1302	441	1	71	44	1014	2201	827	616	36	45	28	6885
AUG. 1980	163	120	1376	448	2	60	66	1020	2208	637	490	39	44	15	6688
SEPT. 1980	226	189	1389	436	0	52	46	902	2153	750	600	22	46	14	6745
OCT. 1980	186	88	1332	411	1	53	51	914	1922	703	530	32	46	14	6283
NOV. 1980	182	88	1305	368	1	50	41	906	1946	566	544	32	48	24	6101
DEC. 1980	163	120	1376	448	2	60	66	1020	2208	637	490	39	44	15	6688
* TOTAL 1980	1928	1251	15359	4893	11	727	543	10618	25208	8382	6351	408	550	260	76419
% CHANGE 1979-1980	-0.77	+5.97	+3.02	-3.66	+57.14	-7.51	-30.3	+16.53	-11.73%	+3.98%	+17.05%	+17.24%	+6.59%	-7.47%	-0.88%

FOLLOW UP-BLOCK WATCHES UNDER GRANT # 78-CA-AX-0089

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	12 MOS. PRE-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	12 MOS. POST-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE	TOTAL # GROUPS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN GOLDEN HILL PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN CITY HEIGHTS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN MIRA MESA PROVIDING D
211-Robbery	0	0			14	2	11	1
217-Assault w. Intent to kill	0	0			14	2	11	1
220-Assault to commit rape	0	0			14	2	11	1
241-Assault	0	0			14	2	11	1
242-Battery	2	3			14	2	11	1
243-Assault on an officer	0	1			14	2	11	1
245-Assault w. a deadly weapon	1	1			14	2	11	1
245A-ADW	0	1			14	2	11	1
261-Rape	0	0			14	2	11	1
288- } Sex crimes	0	0			14	2	11	1
289A- }	0	1			14	2	11	1
314.1-Indecent exposure	1	0			14	2	11	1
415- } Disturbing the peace	0	1			14	2	11	1
415.2- }	0	1			14	2	11	1
417-Displaying a Firearm	0	0			14	2	11	1
459-BURGLARY								
OSA-Residential *	112	109	-3	-2.68%	43	13	23	7
OSB-Commercial	1	0			14	2	11	1
OSC-	1	0			14	2	11	1
487-Grand theft	5	3			14	2	11	1
488-Petty theft *	36	11	-25	-69.44%	14	2	11	1
594A2- } Malicious	0	2			14	2	11	1
594B- } Mischief/	0	0	+8	+133.33%	14	2	11	1
594B2- } Vandalism	0	9			14	2	11	1
594C-Vandalism *	6	3			14	2	11	1
653H-Obscene phone call	0	0			14	2	11	1
4230-	0	1			14	2	11	1
10851-Auto theft *	4	10	+6	+150%	14	2	11	1
10852-Joy riding	2	3			14	2	11	1
11357-Narcotics violation	2	3			14	2	11	1
20A-	1	0			14	2	11	1
18A- Computer codes:	2	0			14	2	11	1
19A- Sex crimes	1	1			14	2	11	1
21B-	0	1			14	2	11	1
21A-	0	1			14	2	11	1
11359	0	1			14	2	11	1
207	1	0			14	2	11	1
11350	1	0			14	2	11	1
TOTALS	179	168	-11	-6.15%				

* NOTE: MONTH OF FORMATION IS ALWAYS EXCLUDED FOR CRIME TABULATION UNDER THIS GRANT, SINCE NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS PROVIDED ONLY MONTH & YEAR

MONTH	# TIMES EXCLUDED	MONTH	# TIMES EXCLUDED	MONTH	# TIMES EXCLUDED
1/79	2	5/79	6	8/79	6
3/79	4	6/79	3	9/79	5
4/79	6	7/79	9	10/79	1

SUMMARY CHART: BLOCK WATCHES UNDER GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	PRE-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	POST-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
211-Robbery	6	2		
217-Assault w. Intent to kill	0	0		
220-Assault to commit rape	1	0		
241-Assault	1	0		
242-Battery	0	2		
243-Assault on an officer	0	0		
245-Assault w. a deadly weapon	3	3		
245A-ADW	0	0		
261-Rape	0	0		
288- Sex crimes	0	0		
289A-	0	0		
314.1-Indecent exposure	1	0		
415- Disturbing the peace	0	0		
415.2-	0	0		
417-Displaying a Firearm	0	0		
459-BURGLARY				
05A-Residential *	98	41	-57	-58.16%
05B-Commercial	0	0		
05C-	0	1		
487-Grand theft	11	13		
488-Petty theft *	15	31	+16	+106.67%
594A2- Malicious	1	0		
594B- Mischief/	0	1	+ 3	+15.79%
594B2- Vandalism	7	20		
594C-Vandalism *	11	1		
653M-Obscene phone call	0	1		
4230-	0	0		
10851-Auto theft *	13	16	+ 3	+23.08%
10852-Joy riding	4	2		
11357-Narcotics violation	0	1		
20A-	2	1		
21A-	0	1		
18A- } Computer codes:	0	1		
21B- } Sex crimes	0	1		
25A-	1	0		
451B	0	2		
4143	1	0		
487.3	0	1		
11350	1	0		
23110	1	0		
487F	1	0		
TOTALS	179	142	-37	-20.67%

TOTAL # OF GROUPS PROVIDING DATA:

TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN GOLDEN HILL PROVIDING DATA: 2 (4.26%)
 TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN NORTH PARK PROVIDING DATA: 13 (27.4%)
 TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN MIRA MESA PROVIDING DATA: 14 (29.79%)
 TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN CITY HEIGHTS PROVIDING DATA: 18 (38.3%)

MONTHS NEEDED FOR FULL 12-MONTH STUDY BUT EXCLUDED FOR LACK OF DATA:

PRE	# TIMES EXCLUDED	POST	# TIMES EXCLUDED
10/78	1	8/80	1
11/78	1	9/80	1
12/78	3	10/80	1
2/79	4	12/80	2
3/79	1	2/81	37
4/79	11	3/81	35
5/79	10	4/81	35
6/79	18	5/81	17
7/79	16	6/81	17
8/79	23	7/81	15
9/79	17	8/81	7
10/79	17		
11/79	15		
12/79	15		
1/80	7		
2/80	7		

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

BLOCK WATCH GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM EVALUATION UNDER
GRANTS # 78-CA-AX-0089 & # 79-CA-AX-0047

AGENCY	GRANT # 78-CA-AX-0089	GRANT # 79-CA-AX-0047	MAY BE WRONG STREET	DUPLICATES BLOCK GROUP REPORTED UNDER OTHER GRANT	NO FORMATION DATE PROVIDED	MAY BE WRONG BLOCK	NO BLOCK NUMBER PROVIDED
ALPHA	1			1			
	1			1			
HARMONIUM		1			1		
		1					1
SDYCS-BOP		1			1		
SDYCS=NAP	1					1	
	1				1		
	1				1	1	
	1				1		
	1				1	1	
	1				1		
	1				1		
	1			1			
TOTALS	10	3	1	2	8	3	1

CB/db

BLOCK WATCHES UNDER GRANT # 79-GA-AX-0047

PENAL CODE SECTION VIOLATION	5 MOS. PRE-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	5 MOS. POST-FORMATION -REPORTED CRIMES	TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE
211-Robbery	1	0		
217-Assault w. Intent to kill	0	0		
220-Assault to commit rape	0	0		
241-Assault	0	0		
242-Battery	0	0		
243-Assault on an officer	0	0		
245-Assault w. a deadly weapon	1	1		
245A-ADW	0	0		
261-Rape	0	0		
288- } Sex crimes	0	0		
289A- }	0	0		
314.1-Indecent exposure	0	0		
415- } Disturbing the peace	0	0		
415.2- }	0	0		
417-Displaying a Firearm	0	0		
459-BURGLARY				
05A-Residential *	19	4	-15	-78.95%
05B-Commercial	0	0		
05C-	0	0		
487-Grand theft	3	1		
488-Petty theft *	2	2	0	
594A2- } Malicious	0	0		
594B- } Mischief/	0	0		
594B2- } Vandalism	4	0	-8	
594C-Vandalism *	4	0		
653M-Obscene phone call	0	0		
4230-	0	0		
10851-Auto theft *	3	3	0	
10852-Joy riding	2	0		
11357-Narcotics violation	0	0		
20A- } Computer codes:	1	1		
25A- } Sex crimes	0	1		
211A	1	0		
451C	1	0		
273.5	0	1		
11350	1	0		
TOTALS	43	14	-29	-67.44%

TOTAL # OF GROUPS PROVIDING DATA: 7
TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN GOLDEN HILL PROVIDING DATA: 0
TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN NORTH PARK PROVIDING DATA: 1
TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN MIRA MESA PROVIDING DATA: 1
TOTAL # OF GROUPS IN CITY HEIGHTS PROVIDING DATA: 5

MONTHS EXCLUDED:

PRE	POST	# TIMES EXCLUDED
2/80	2/81	7
1/80	3/81	7
12/79	4/81	7
11/79	5/81	7
10/79	6/81	7
9/79	7/81	7
8/79	8/81	7

END