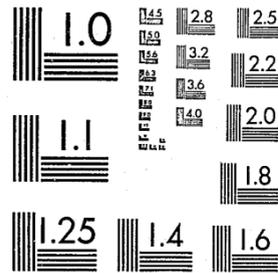


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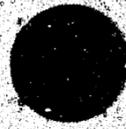
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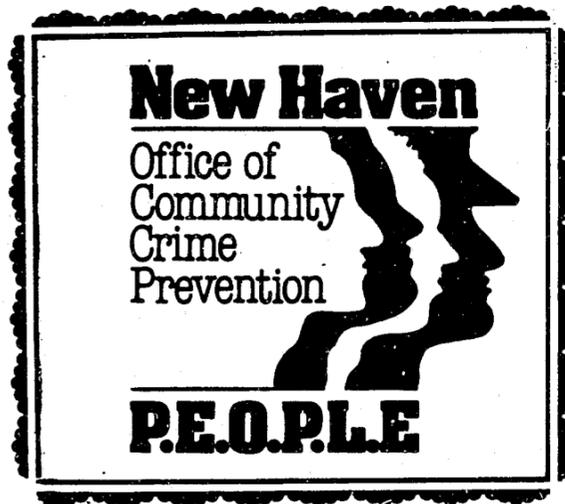
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CITY OF NEW HAVEN

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Project

FINAL REPORT



NCJRS

1982

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FINAL REPORT

PEOPLE PROJECT

**"Public Engaged in Organized Participation
in Law Enforcement"**

Submitted To

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics

October 1982

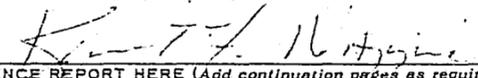
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17. Materials Listing
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19. Informational Materials/Newsletters
20. Block Watch Materials
21. Commercial Security Materials
22. Administrative Forms

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT . PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
City of New Haven	79-DF-AX-0149		8
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
Office of Community Crime Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
P.E.O.P.L.E.	. \$300,000.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD		THROUGH	
July 1, 1981		October 31, 1981	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	
		Kenneth F. Nappi, Project Administrator	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.) On August 22, 1979, the City of New Haven received a comprehensive crime prevention grant. The program entitled Public Engaged in Organized Participation in Law Enforcement, (PEOPLE) was a coordinated effort between local government, public, and private agencies/organization of New Haven in developing a comprehensive and community-wide approach addressing the reduction of crime in the community. Listed below is some basic information outlining the organization's operation and special training received.			
I. <u>PROGRAM OPERATIONS</u> The Office of Community Crime Prevention's full staff included eight (8) professional staff persons, an executive secretary/bookkeeper, and two (2) clerical aides. This staff was responsible for overseeing and conducting the day-to-day operation and administration of the project. The eight (8) full-time professional staff members included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Project Director . Coordinator Municipal Services . Project Manager . Data Collector/Evaluator . Crime Analyst . Civic/Neighborhood Liaison . Business/Professional Liaison . Elderly/Youth Liaison To facilitate program administration, the office was divided into two (2) major divisions: Operations and Support Services. An illustrated in the OCCP organizational chart (Exhibit 1), these divisions were comprised as follows: <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Operations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Civic/Neighborhood Liaison . Business/Professional Liaison 			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

SECTION I

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- Elderly/Youth Liaison
- Coordinator Municipal Services

SUPPORT UNIT

- Crime Analyst
- Data Collector/Evaluator
- Clerical Support Aides

A. Administrative Structure

The Project Director was responsible for overall project administration and coordination. Duties included: ensuring that the overall goals and objectives of the project were met, making policy decisions and guarantee that all agency programs and activities were appropriately coordinated.

The Program Manager was responsible for supervision of the Support Unit, development and maintenance of the master file, organizing an office resource center, and other support related tasks.

1. Liaison Staff Responsibilities

Primary responsibility for the day-to-day liaison between OCCP and all participating agencies was assigned to the liaison staff. The three liaison personnel supervised program implementation, provided technical assistance to on-going programs, and conducted monitoring of project progress in their respective program areas.

2. Coordinator Municipal Services

Primary responsibility focused on coordinating crime prevention activities of selected governmental agencies to ensure compliance with the program strategies, assist in the public awareness component of the project and develop crime prevention training programs directed at local governmental agencies.

3. Data Collector/Evaluator

The Data Collector/Evaluator was responsible for establishing a project data collection system, for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data, and for periodically evaluating project generated data information to determine the effectiveness of current project strategies.

4. Crime Analyst

The Crime Analyst served as the main link between the project and the Police Department's crime analysis activities. Duties included assisting project administrators in the analysis of all available police crime

incident data and the development of crime prevention strategies on the basis of those analysis.

B. Staff Training

1. Crime Prevention Training

With a program as comprehensive as the PEOPLE Project, training of staff in crime prevention philosophy and techniques was of vital importance to the successful implementation of the project. It had been determined that the Texas Crime Prevention Institute offered the best crime prevention training. All staff, with the exception of the crime analyst, attended a forty-hour session. The Coordinator of Municipal Services participated in the administrative course developed for supervisory personnel. The basic course covered fundamental concepts and techniques of crime prevention with an emphasis on the practical application. This forty (40) hour course highlighted such areas as home and business property, community crime prevention implementation, and other relevant information.

2. Special Training - Northeastern University

Both the Data Collector/Evaluator and Business/Professional Liaison received specialized training in specific areas of criminal justice. The Data Collector/Evaluator attended a forty (40) hour course in crime analysis. Specific techniques of analyzing both criminal and non-criminal data were taught. The Business/Professional Liaison attended a forty (40) hour course in Criminal Justice Management. Course curriculum included specific management techniques, planning, budgeting, and methods of dealing with city government. Both programs were well received by OCCP staff members.

3. Arson Awareness

A special training session was conducted by the New Haven Department of Fire Service for staff of OCCP. The session consisted of a four (4) hour program aimed at informing OCCP staff of the various arson programs functioning within the city. Also a basic overview of community arson prevention techniques and general arson prevention techniques was presented.

4. Hostage & Bomb Threat

A program sponsored by the New Haven Department of Police Service and Connecticut State Police was developed for security practitioners and law enforce-

ment personnel. Participants were taught how to recognize a bomb and proper procedures to follow when one is located. Also, participants were instructed in ways to react to a hostage situation. Liaison staff attended this one-day program and felt it was beneficial.

C. Problems Addressed

Like any major urban center, the City of New Haven has been plagued by various crime problems. In recent years, the New Haven Police Department and Municipal Leaders have organized specific anti-crime measures to combat this situation.

Many programs were implemented in an attempt to pro-actively address these crime problems. Programs such as the New Haven Police Crime Prevention Services and Victim Services Unit were implemented in an effort to reduce crime.

However, it was decided that a more effective community-wide crime prevention effort was necessary to adequately address New Haven's crime situation. Fragmentation and duplication of effort was present and the quality of services delivered were adversely affected.

The Office of Community Crime Prevention represented a total comprehensive and coordinated community-wide crime prevention effort. Listed below are the problems addressed in the effort to deliver a planned and comprehensive crime prevention service to the citizens of New Haven.

1. The need to increase public participation in crime reduction programs concerning local criminal justice improvement activities.
2. To direct crime prevention work at specific types of crime and in specific sections of the city and with different strategies and programs deemed appropriate.
3. To remove fragmentation and duplication of effort in terms of producing crime prevention services.
4. The need to mobilize citizens in a total comprehensive and coordinated community-wide crime prevention effort.
5. Lack of public knowledge about crime and an equal lack of active public involvement in general crime prevention activities.

D. Goals and Measurable Objectives

The Office of Community Crime Prevention represented a coordinated and collaborative effort between local government, public and private agencies of New Haven in developing a comprehensive community-wide approach addressing the reduc-

tion of crime in their community. It was a coordinated approach interfacing both public and private organization in a non-fragmented manner.

The project was divided into four major component parts that when functional provided the community-at-large with the increased abilities to organize crime prevention programs effectively. This resulted in an increased level of active citizen participation throughout the city. Volunteers were trained and organized a grass roots effort to institute prevention activities city-wide.

The specific goals and measurable objectives of the New Haven Office of Community Crime Prevention are listed below:

1. Goals

- a) The development of centralized mechanism for the planning, coordination, and implementation of public and private crime prevention services throughout the City of New Haven.
- b) Enhanced capabilities of local, public, and private community-based agencies and organizations to undertake a broad-based multi-disciplinary crime prevention planning effort.
- c) Enhanced capabilities of public and private community-based agencies to provide crime prevention activities and programs.

2. Objectives

To effectively address the goals of the P.E.O.P.L.E. grant, the New Haven Office of Crime Prevention recognized specific objectives that must be addressed. These objectives have been determined to be consistent with each goal and serve as a vehicle to accomplish each goal.

- a-1) Implementation of a formal crime prevention council which will serve as the project supervisory board and schedule monthly meetings to be housed at the Office of Crime Prevention.
- a-2) Increased interaction between public and private agencies and organizations who are conducting crime prevention activities by establishing sub-committees and schedule meetings at OCCP through the seventh quarter on an as needed basis.
- b-1) Increased detail and availability of relevant crime analysis information by developing and implementing collection of crime prevention and crime analysis data to be operational during third quarter.

- b-2) Identification, collection, and analysis of non-criminal data by collecting data and preparing a six-month review of data base by third quarter and continue through an on-going process.
- b-3) Increased utilization of integrated criminal justice and non-criminal justice data in planning and operations by incorporating data base into project planning meetings for both staff and circle planning meetings commencing the second quarter.
- c-1) Increase in the level of public awareness of crime prevention activities by conducting meetings between agency personnel and OCCP staff and implement crime prevention programs for each agency. Distribution of OCCP newsletter and organize a crime prevention clearinghouse.
- c-2) Increase in the allocation of agency resources to crime prevention activities by holding meetings between technical assistance teams and public safety agencies on bi-weekly basis. Also develop programs with public utility companies in an effort to increase information reported to police.
- c-3) Increase in the number of personnel trained in crime prevention by identifying community leaders and conducting workshops and other crime prevention training sessions. Also, including public safety personnel, volunteers and public utility personnel completed by sixth quarter.
- c-4) Increase in the utilization of volunteers in the delivery of crime prevention services by initiating a volunteer recruitment campaign during the second and third quarters.
- d-1) Increase in the availability and comprehensiveness of information concerning citizen involvement in crime prevention by developing an office logo, preparing and distributing literature, holding regular group meetings, and preparing program brochures as needed.
- d-2) Increase in the number of workshops and seminars educating the public in crime prevention strategies by conducting training for government, community leaders, and business/professional persons by the fourth quarter.
- d-3) Increase in the number of public and private agencies/organizations personnel trained in the philosophy and techniques of community crime

prevention programming be developing a program involving said agencies by fourth quarter.

- d-4) Increase the number of citizens and governmental agencies actively participating in criminal opportunity reduction activities and programs relative to the target crimes by implementing a crime reporting measure and arson reduction efforts by the end of the fourth quarter.
- d-5) Increase the number of young people and elderly people actively involved in crime prevention programs and activities by developing and conducting at least training for elderly and implementing a bicycle safety program for youth by the fifth quarter.

II. SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The Office of Community Crime Prevention has conducted and participated in a variety of crime prevention programs. These endeavors or activities were offered in the form of programs, meetings, technical assistance, and open houses.

A. Initial Planning and Project Management

1. Implementation Schedule Developed

In order to reach the entire New Haven community, a structured implementation plan was organized and time lines developed to implement program activities. Each staff person received a copy of the implementation schedule and used it as a planning instrument when organizing their work plan. Schedules were prepared and dispersed quarterly.

2. Target Areas Selected

As part of the implementation plan for the PEOPLE project, the concept of establishing target areas which would deal with crime specific prevention programs was developed. Detailed crime analysis was prepared by staff personnel and submitted to the project Advisory Council for input. After reviewing the crime analysis and demographics information concerning the makeup of the City of New Haven's 13 neighborhoods, three specific areas were targeted for initial project activities.

- a) The first area chosen was a section of the city known as the Westville Village area. This area consists of the village type commercial area within an affluent neighborhood. Area residents for some time have

perceived their participating neighborhood to be a high burglary prone area. This area is an outlining section with characteristics similar to that of a suburban location. Due to these facts, this target area was chosen so as to provide a good cross section for evaluation of the program activities.

b) The Newhallville Area was selected as the second target area for crime specific programs. This area has a good cross section of black, Hispanic, and white residents along with several pockets of small business establishments. In addition, the neighborhood was well-organized as to community support and civic problems.

c) The Hill neighborhood represents an area with a high density of minority population and lacked specific crime prevention activities. This area has a high crime rate, severely depressed housing, and a large number of social problems.

3. Planning Process Implemented

After selecting target areas, a specific planning process was designed. Crime specific planning was practiced prior to starting new programs. Criminal and non-criminal data was compiled and analyzed. This information was useful in making programming decisions. Crime analysis reports prepared by our crime analyst was interfaced into the planning process and target criteria established.

Inter and intra office planning committees (liaison planning team) were organized. The liaison planning team (see attachment #1) reviewed all office responsibilities among its membership prior to implementation. Circle planning represented (see attachment #2) a cross section of municipal practitioners that would be working with staff. Input from both groups was solicited prior to implementing services.

To accomplish major programming initiatives, a series of activities took place. Listed on the following pages in chronological order are these activities.

WORK PLAN

ACTUAL

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hold monthly Community Crime Prevention Council meetings. | Eight (8) meetings scheduled, seven (7) conducted (see attachment #3). |
| 2. Hold City-wide conference for all participants. | City-wide conference upheld and orientation meetings scheduled. |
| 3. Develop and implement new mechanism for the collection of crime analysis data. | Developed expanded crime analysis techniques which was implemented as a planning tool (see attachment #4). |
| 4. Conduct victimization survey. | Survey conducted and report submitted to LEAA (see attachment #5). |
| 5. Develop project evaluation design (with LEAA). | Evaluation design organized and report prepared (see attachment #6). |
| 6. Begin collection of new data. | New data includes census tract and redevelopment information and market studies for local businesses. |
| 7. Prepare and release second and third newspaper spots. | Conducted three with NCCD dog appearing in all spots. |
| 8. Hold regular group neighborhood meetings. | Block watch meetings held, neighborhood meetings. |
| 9. Conduct training for government, community leaders, and business/professional. | Training sessions held with police, fire, Whalley Business/Professional and trained over 250 persons. |
| 10. Continue meetings between agency personnel and OCCP staff. | Letters sent to all city agencies introducing OCCP. Over 75 meetings have been conducted. |
| 11. Prepare and distribute OCCP newsletter. | Completed and mailed a total of 25,000 to local households in January 1981. |
| 12. Develop program with public utilities. | PEOPLE Relay was developed to interface utility companies with municipal government. Water Co., U.I., SNET Co., and Gas Co. represents all major utility companies. |
| 13. Initiate volunteer recruitment campaign. | Campaign was conducted to support victimization response for block watch programs with minimal support from survey. |

WORK PLAN

ACTUAL

14. Develop crime prevention logo. Completed September 1980 to be included in all OCCP correspondence.
15. Refinement of new NHDPS program to increase detail and availability of relevant crime analysis information. Completed by September 1980 to have NHDPS's 21 neighborhoods applicable to OCCP neighborhood design.
16. Contact and meet with selected municipal leaders. Meetings were held with Parks/Recreations, Public Library, Traffic/Parking, Tax Office, Mayor's Office, Fire Department, Education Department. Redevelopment by Public Works by the fourth quarter.
17. Develop crime prevention training programs directed at these municipal agencies. A complete crime reporting program was developed and implemented by the fourth quarter.
18. Complete and initiate sole source contract. Completed by end of third quarter (see attachment #7).
19. Continue development of crime watch groups in each neighborhood. Conducted with block watches started in all thirteen neighborhoods.
20. Prepare and distribute crime prevention journal for business community. Chamber of Commerce retail newsletter mailed in November 1980, approximately 400 copies.
21. Install posters on Connecticut Bus Company to depict crime prevention literature. Upheld-alternative media measures to be processed.
22. Prepare second victimization survey. Upheld due to lack of computer availability.
23. Develop and distribute OCCP newsletter by end of fourth quarter. Completed and mailed to all city agencies. First edition May 1981.
24. Develop and distribute block watch newsletter. Completed and has become on-going process to the entire block watch network.
25. Begin to implement S.P.A.R.C. Upheld-refer to similar program entitled Community Arson Awareness

WORK PLAN

ACTUAL

26. Implement Library Awareness Program. Upheld due to uncertainty of library staffing.
27. Implement Senior Citizens Volunteer Training Program. Discontinued due to lack of time and available resources.
28. Prepare and distribute business security kits. Completed with over 500 component parts distributed.
29. Develop and conduct Commercial Internal Crime Program. Developed and conducted at Malley's Department Store in March 1981 - attended by 30 people.
30. Hold city-wide police/community workshop. Upheld.
31. Continue and expand on-going program such as Now Everybody Walks Streets (N.E.W.S.). Completed with neighborhood residents of Newhallville by end of fifth quarter.
32. Continue and expand Alert Community Telephone (A.C.T.), Completed with residents of various block watches trained.
33. Plan and begin to implement a Citizens Band Reporting System a.k.a. P.Q.P., People on Patrol. Completed with Dwight neighborhood developing system with C.B. system to report crime by end of sixth quarter.
34. Finalize Signal Three Program. Completed members of the block watch network are utilizing Freon Horns as alarm during period of distress.
35. Begin planning second police/community workshop. Upheld due to lack of time.
36. Continue implementing store registration program. On-going over 1,000 stores registered with plan for NHDPS to complete after grant terminates.
37. Conduct second annual New Haven Bicycle Rodeo. Completed in June 1981 in cooperation with NHDPS.

4. Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program

The project served as a comprehensive crime prevention effort in terms of services organized city-wide. Programming efforts in civic/neighborhood, business/professional, municipal, and youth/elderly were organized. These programs were implemented in all sections of the city and served all racial and ethnic climates.

For example, our youth/elderly liaison worker met with all Senior Center Program workers. Individual crime prevention seminars were organized for specific centers. Youth programming was developed within our school system and a Halloween party co-sponsored with McDonald's restaurant reached over 1,200 youths. Attachment #8 summarizes program activity and illustrates the comprehensive programming that took place, categorical areas, and number of participants.

5. Demographic Information

New Haven is characteristically a commercial, manufacturing, and educational city with Yale University as its cultered center. The total resident, non-transient population of New Haven is 150,389. Of this total, 137,707 have permanent residences in the city and 120,582 are resident students attending any one of the four institutions of higher learning within the City of the more than 137,000 people who make their permanent residence in New Haven. It is estimated that approximately 26.3% are Black and 3.6% Hispanic. Programming efforts have been assigned to reach all racial and ethnic groups of the city.

6. Meetings Scheduled

In order to effectively determine specific program activities, office staff scheduled and attended a multitude of meetings. These planning meetings concentrated in the areas of business/professional, civic, neighborhood, elderly, youth, municipal, media, state, special committees, special projects, operational, and others. Our available data concerning the number of meetings and persons attending reflects the period of June 1980 through June 1981. During this period staff attended 320 meetings and persons participating totalled 10,927.

7. Committee Review

Another major activity was to structure working committees that had assigned specific tasks as related to the project goals and objectives. Membership was selected based on each persons' individual expertise and others willingness to be both an efficient and effective method of completing tasks. Committees were task-oriented and functioned with a management by objective planning process. Listed below are the most major committees developed.

a) Mass Media

A major task undertaken by the OCCP was increased community awareness of crime prevention services. In order to provide for a major media effort, a sub-committee of the crime prevention council was formed to deal with media activities. The major newspaper along with television and radio stations were represented on this committee. A priority item was to ensure that community awareness of crime prevention activities and programs filtered down to the grass roots level. One method used in obtaining these activities was the publication of a city-wide newsletter along with a regularly aired public service announcement on both the local television and radio stations. In addition, a series of articles were written in the major daily newspapers. Because of the executive management representation on the committee, the activities of the sub-committee were very successful. Attachment number 9 lists the membership of the sub-committee.

b) Curriculum

In order to adequately address the specific mechanics of neighborhood organizing media procedures, a crime specific activity sub-committee was formed to prepare a standard community training curriculum. The sub-committee standard curriculum did much to ensure conformity and efficient delivery of the basic crime prevention training program. Attachment number 10 reflects the membership of this sub-committee.

c) Police/Community Workshop

This was another ad hoc committee developed to research the feasibility of organizing a police/community workshop. Members of the community were charged with the responsibility of assessing the need, identifying

participants, program agenda, potential guest, and all other logistical information. Attachment number 11 lists membership.

d) State-wide Workshop Committee

The liaison staff of OCCP had been approached by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to serve on a planning committee for a state-wide crime prevention workshop. It will be sponsored and coordinated by the Insurance Information Institute. OCCP provided a general layout and strategy based on a plan that had been previously held in New Haven. Purpose of the workshop is to encourage citizen participation at all levels in crime prevention activities. Attachment number 12 indicates the general membership.

e) Joggers and Safety

A special committee which coupled both municipal employees and private enterprise was developed to structure this program. A crime prevention program which utilized joggers and hikers was implemented to reduce suspicious and criminal activity in city parks. Committee members selected a jogging trail, patrol schedule, and other program logistics. Attachment number 13 illustrates the membership.

f) School Violence and Vandalism

A school violence and vandalism committee was formed to plan a state-wide workshop in school violence and vandalism for both educators and law enforcement representatives. The workshop addressed the issues of school violence and methods of alleviating the problem. Attendance totalled over 125 for this three-day workshop. Attachment number 14 indicates the committee membership.

g) Youth Activities

This office has participated in both the second and third annual youth rodeos with the New Haven Police Department. Committee responsibilities included recruitment, fund raising, program development, providing refreshments, and other program related duties. Over 75 youngsters attended the rodeo. Attachment number 15 depicts the membership.

III. MAJOR TASKS AND SERVICES PERFORMED

A. Program Management

Initially, the P.E.O.P.L.E. project (Office of Community Crime Prevention) was administered by the Human Resources Administration of the City of New Haven. In order to facilitate the administration of this grant, supervision was then changed to the New Haven Department of Police Service, under the guidance of the Director of Planning and Personnel. The Senior Regional Planner of the South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board was assigned to serve as the technical advisor and supervisor on a day-to-day basis for the Office of Community Crime Prevention. Both the Operations and Support Unit, as well as office supervisory staff, met with the Senior Planner on a regular basis to discuss project goals, strategies, and concerns. The Senior Planner made his staff available for technical assistance to the Office of Community Crime Prevention (OCCP). Office, staff, and program management was supervised by the Director or the Acting Director of the project.

B. Operational Unit

The Operational Unit consisted of the Civic/Neighborhood Liaison, Youth/Elderly Liaison, Business/Professional Liaison, and later in the project the Municipal Services Coordinator, under the supervision of the Director of the office. All programs and activities were planned, organized, and implemented by the Operational Unit.

The project as a whole, as well as each separate program, was approached with public awareness, education, and action (PEA) in mind. The Operational Unit used a team approach in most instances to develop comprehensive programming. Usually every activity had some cross-over in terms of the target community and could not be isolated. For example, the block watch program involved youth, elderly, neighborhood, business, and professional groups as well as city agencies. Therefore, input from the entire Operational Unit proved necessary and a team approach to planning was valuable. The concept of the team was expanded to include representatives of other cooperating agencies on a regular basis (ie: Fire Department, Police Department, SCCJSB).

C. Programs

1. P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay

The P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay program trained over 700 employees of four major utility companies, the U.S. Postal Service, a taxi company, and three municipal agencies, in a system or method of "relaying" suspicious or criminal activities to the police, as they may be observed during

the working day. Employees of the above mentioned companies were targeted for this program because their jobs keep them out on the city streets, traveling through all neighborhoods.

P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay increased the awareness of all participants in the use of the 911 emergency number, the function of the Police Department, the importance of reporting emergencies and crime, and how to describe a suspect. The Police and Fire Departments noted that as a result of this training several relay calls were made.

Training for P.E.O.P.L.E. relay was done in 20 to 30 minute sessions at the central work site of the participants, on a schedule convenient to the agency or company. Training consisted of an explanation of the program, a five minute slide presentation depicting examples of relay calls, a discussion on how to describe a suspect and how to report an incident.

The participants in this training program responded favorably. There was not one voiced objection to the program presentation. The three liaison staff members conducting the training were received with enthusiasm. An attempt to continue the use of the reporting system is being made by posting open letters of thanks and encouragement to continue to make relay calls.

The portion of the general community that is aware of the program, especially block watch members, have voiced an appreciation of the P.E.O.P.L.E. relay system as an added boost to their own crime prevention efforts. Utility companies are also now aware that a joint effort with the neighborhood block watches may aid in the safety and security of their employees and equipment.

2. New Haven Block Watch Program

From the inception of this project, the liaison staff of the OCCP has worked closely with the New Haven Police Department Crime Prevention Unit on the block watch program. The OCCP provided a structure to the developing of forming block watches by the use of printed materials and by developing a logical sequence and criteria for formation of a registered block watch. The OCCP also publicized the benefits of the block watch program through the public awareness campaign.

The OCCP provided training to the members of the Police Department Crime Prevention Unit. The Crime Prevention Unit had the major responsibility of forming the block watches, however, when the demand began to increase the liaison staff of OCCP formed new block watches and provided technical assistance to on-going ones. In many instances, the public preferred to work with civilians rather than the Police Department. From 1980 to the present, the number of block watches has tripled. There are now over 200 registered block watches in New Haven.

3. City-wide Block Watch Association

As a result of the increasing number of block watches being organized, it became necessary to structure some sort of framework for their maintenance and a forum for their sharing of ideas and problems. The process of building a volunteer city-wide organization of block watches began in September of 1980. In a cooperative effort the OCCP and Crime Prevention Unit of the Police Department divided the city into eight sectors based on geographic location and density of block watches. Sector leaders were chosen by the block watch members and representatives were appointed to meet on a monthly basis for sharing of ideas, problems, and successes concerning the prevention of crime in their neighborhoods. From this a much more structured organization developed. The city-wide Block Watch Association elected officers and a Board of Directors and became an incorporated, non-profit agency. Committees to deal with crime related issues have been organized and a monthly newsletter is published. Educational crime prevention programs are offered to block watch members, now over 7,000 strong, and experts are invited to speak on pertinent issues. The BWA is working closely with the Police Department and building a stronger relationship between City agencies and the neighborhoods. The city-wide Block Watch Association has been active in helping the Police Department set up a neighborhood patrol program. In addition, they are working with the Fire Department to bring arson awareness programs to the community, following court cases through the judicial system, and lobbying for legislation. They have helped in specific projects such as Bicycle Safety and Theft Prevention, and the safe Halloween Program for children. All in all, the volunteer city-wide Block Watch Association has become an active communication network and are now the leaders in the community crime prevention effort.

Not only has the OCCP been instrumental in the development of this volunteer organization, but has also continued to provide technical assistance on a daily basis since its inception. Leadership training, sector organization, literature development, crime analysis, linkage to city agencies, record keeping, organizational skills are some examples of the type of assistance provided.

4. P.E.O.P.L.E. On patrol (POP)

The pilot POP program started in the Dwight area of New Haven as a result of the community attempting to displace the prostitution problem. They have succeeded in moving the problem out of their immediate area. The residents and businesses realize that without physical intervention, simply their presence on the street with a two way radio system, they have made an impact on their crime problem. Residents themselves claim they have decreased crime in their area more than 50%. As a result, another neighborhood has expressed interest in starting their own patrol system.

This office with assistance from the Police Department provided a highly structured system for them to operate under. An organizational meeting was held in which the Crime Prevention Unit and OCCP staff reviewed the proper procedures with the patrol volunteers. A liaison was established with the patrol and a crime prevention officer. The POP volunteers were linked with the Block Watch Association who were able to provide them with assistance in obtaining radios and a central station.

5. Business Registration Program

Business Registration is a program in which businesses and professional offices register emergency information with the Police Department. Information such as who to contact after store hours, the name of the alarm company, location of a safe or weapon and hazardous material storage is recorded. A badge is placed on the store or facility, displaying a registration number so that emergency service personnel arriving on the scene may call in to the Police Department for this information. The OCCP and the Police Department Crime Prevention Unit planned this new registration program with the cooperation from the New Haven Fire Department. Under the new system, the emergency information is computerized at the Police Department thus making it faster and more efficient to locate the information. An officer may now call in for information using the store badge number, name or address.

The initial registration was undertaken by the Business/Professional Liaison in the Village area of Westville. Registration of businesses and vacant commercial buildings is still in progress and is being completed by the Crime Prevention Unit. The Metro Squad (downtown walking police patrol) was utilized to register downtown stores.

To ensure continuous updating of information on new businesses, pamphlets explaining the program were given to business associations, insurance companies, and realtors to distribute. Approximately 1,500 businesses have been registered so far, estimated 1,500 more facilities to register.

6. Halloween Program 1980

In August, Ms. Sheila Satow of Taylor Management Company, the owners of area McDonald's Restaurants, was contacted by the OCCP office to help plan a Halloween Program for New Haven youth.

At initial meetings the OCCP and McDonald's exchanged ideas and crime prevention information concerning Halloween. A two-phase program was then coordinated.

McDonald's agreed to print McBoo safety/crime prevention tips with the people logo, free of charge, and enclose them in every "Happy Meals" box sold at the three New Haven McDonald's for two weeks prior to Halloween. It was arranged so that these tips would be circulated two full weekends before October 31, 1981.

The second phase of the Halloween Program involved the Block Watch groups throughout New Haven. The OCCP put together a 16-page booklet of Halloween safety/crime prevention tips for children and parents including several Halloween party ideas. At a city-wide Block Watch Captains meeting held at the OCCP on September 16, 1980, Block Watch Captains were encouraged to sponsor Halloween parties on their blocks. As an incentive, the OCCP provided one of the booklets to the parents of every child participating in a block watch party and McDonald's provided two (2) free french fries coupons and a box of McDonald's cookies to every child. At the city-wide meeting block captains were asked to telephone their orders into the project by October 1, so that enough materials could be made ready on time. The offer to participate was also extended to the New Haven Boys' Club.

As of the cut off date, October 1, the number of children participating was twelve (1,200) hundred.

Supplies were received from McDonald's and distributed to the participants. Due to the overwhelming response from the Block Watch groups, the OCCP did not advertise the program to the general public ahead of time. A news release was written to publicize the program after Halloween. Also, it was arranged for a newspaper photographer to take a picture at one of the Block Watch parties, which appeared on the front page of the area newspaper the following day.

7. Bicycle Rodeo

The OCCP Operational Unit has taken an active part in both New Haven Police Department Bicycle Rodeos during 1980 and 1981.

The rodeo programs consisted of awareness and educational programs for youth throughout the public and private schools, with the rodeo day as a culminating activity. In 1980 the Youth/Elderly Liaison, along with the Police Department, presented a crime prevention program for New Haven school children. The program brought techniques in bicycle theft prevention and awareness of the use of the 911 emergency number, to more than 5,000 New Haven children in 52 schools, public and private. The Operational Unit also participated in planning the rodeo day.

The Youth/Elderly Liaison co-chaired the 1981 Bicycle Safety and Theft Prevention program. Through the OCCP block watch program, volunteers were recruited to involve more of the community into the planning of this event. The community volunteers serving on this committee expanded the scope of the program by promoting advertising, obtaining prizes, and arranging entertainment from other community resources.

A local television station sponsored a city-wide safety and theft prevention poster contest and provided two \$50.00 Savings Bonds as prizes. Through the Operations Unit, a curriculum was developed for the public school system. Educational materials were distributed to teachers and children in all New Haven schools.

In effect, a greater part of the community provided support for this program. Over 80 children attended the 1981 Rodeo and hundreds of residents and businesses contributed to the awareness program and to the Rodeo itself.

8. Community Anti Arson Program

The OCCP worked with the New Haven Fire Department and the Arson Warning and Prevention Strategy (AWAPS) to encourage the community to be more involved in arson prevention. The AWAPS program has the capability to earmark those buildings that are likely to become the target of arson. Through OCCP, arrangements were made to have information on buildings marked as potential arson threats filtered through the block watches. Block watch captains are notified if a building on their block falls into this category. Block watchers are then aware of the potential hazard in their neighborhood and give special attention to suspicious activity occurring in or near that building.

The Municipal Services Coordinator of OCCP and the Director of Planning of the Fire Department organized an Arson Awareness Program for the community. The Fire Department developed the training curriculum and through OCCP a mass meeting was arranged, publicity organized and brochures developed. A system by which the Fire Department could bring this training into the city neighborhoods was established. The mass meeting, held at the new Fire Department training facility, consisted of an overview of New Haven's arson problem by Fire Chief John Reardon. Myths about arson were made clear and statistics were explained. Ways in which the community can help were outlined, as well as the function of the AWAPS program. Over 100 people attended. At this meeting the BWA pledged its support to the program. Since its initiation many block watches have requested this program be brought to their neighborhood and an activity of the neighborhoods.

9. Senior Citizen Training

There are approximately 15 senior citizens centers sponsored by the City of New Haven. Initial contact was made to the Director of Elderly Services in order to develop support and enthusiasm for crime prevention training for the seniors. An invitation to speak before all of the Center's Program Directors was extended to the Youth/Elderly Liaison. The presentation was well received and what ensued was invitations to speak at approximately ten other senior centers. We were able to develop a regular schedule with several of them and a presentation was made every three (3) months. A film or slide show was always presented with a discussion held afterwards. Several of these presentations were done in conjunction with a Crime Prevention Officer from the NHPD.

The presentations were directed at the senior citizens and their safety. Topics such as fire, residential security, personal security, and personal awareness were stressed. As a result of these training sessions, the senior citizens expressed less fear about potential extortion of their personal savings. Obviously, their biggest fear was personal safety and a pattern has begun to emerge where we can see more of them going out together in groups and taking more precautionary measures to avoid assault.

10. Exhibits

Throughout the grant period, the OCCP has been invited to participate in various exhibitions centered around general community awareness of crime prevention techniques and services. Printed materials were distributed and in many cases audio visual materials were used. At least one staff member was available to tend the OCCP exhibits.

11. New Haven Home Show (Annual)

OCCP participated in two (2) annual Home Shows at the New Haven Coliseum. The NHPD Crime Prevention Unit extended an invitation to the staff to join with them in a major crime prevention exhibit. A display was prepared, as well as utilization of the crime prevention van, to demonstrate the most useful and practical aspects of crime prevention. Locks, burglar alarms, residential security, business security, block watches, and personal safety were among the topics on display. The second year, we also included the WFSB-TV's "HOT CAR" demonstration (a program dealing with the reduction of car theft).

The Home Show is held for four (4) days and is open an average of ten (10) hours each day. An alternating member of the OCCP staff along with a Crime Prevention Officer were on hand each day to operate the audio visual equipment and answer the questions for the several thousand people who came by each day. From each of these Home Shows, we received a large amount of requests for assistance in setting up block watches. We were also able to broaden our public awareness campaign.

12. Police Department Exhibit - Mall

The New Haven Police Department planned a two-day exhibit of police services to be held in the Chapel Square Mall. The OCCP was asked to participate by

making information available on Community Crime Prevention. Literature was available from OCCP on crime prevention programs and techniques. A staff person was also on hand to answer questions from the public on crime prevention methods and use of hardware. The display consisted of a slide presentation on home security, samples of locks and other hardware. The exhibit was held in April.

13. National Victim - Witness Week

In conjunction with the State's Victim-Witness Program, a program was designed to bring criminal justice issues and corresponding social service agencies to the public in order to create a greater awareness. OCCP was asked to become involved in the initial planning of the program and worked actively to promote the activities scheduled for the week. A traveling road show was sponsored by all of the participating programs and agencies. The Crime Prevention Van was brought to a different section of the city each day and displays were exhibited. The OCCP staff accompanied the van each day and was available to answer questions and to demonstrate procedures (i.e. pinning windows, alarms, etc.).

As a result of this week, there was a greater visibility of crime prevention and an increase in requests for the formation of block watches. There was also a better communication link between potential victims and witnesses and the police department.

14. Senior Citizen Day (Annual)

The Greater New Haven Senior Citizen Council sponsors a special events day each year on the New Haven Green. This office in conjunction with the NHPD Crime Prevention Unit put up a presentation through the use of the Crime Prevention Van. The Youth/Elderly Liaison, plus a Crime Prevention Officer, was made available to answer questions. This event helps bring those seniors who might ordinarily not come into contact with the police or in particular crime prevention a little bit closer to a better control of their personal safety.

15. Mall Merchants Association

The Business/Professional Liaison coordinated and presented a series of workshops on loss prevention for the Chapel Square Mall Merchants Association. Methods of preventing shoplifting, credit card fraud, check fraud, and robbery were addressed in 3 separate workshops. Audio visual materials were presented and business security kits made available. Merchants that attended ranged from bank employees to clothing store

salespeople and managers. The workshops were presented through the cooperation of the Chapel Square Mall Security Department. More than 80 merchants benefited from this program. The New Haven Police Department Crime Prevention Unit was available to answer questions about laws pertaining to these crimes. After the first workshop, the OCCP was asked to return to conduct the other two. The Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce Retail Association requested that they be allowed to take part in a workshop and their members were also invited to attend.

16. Public Awareness Campaign

As previously mentioned, the Operations Unit approached each program with public awareness, education, and action in mind. Public awareness was also addressed as a separate program through the guidance of a Media Sub-committee, the Business/Professional Liaison developed an awareness campaign that utilized the local media mainly through free public service air time. Over 30 separate crime prevention tips were broadcasted countless times throughout the grant period on four radio stations, appealing to various audiences. Two local television stations produced and aired at least four separate crime prevention spots throughout the duration of the project. Bicycle Safety, theft prevention, and Business Registration were two specific programs aired. In addition, several crime prevention talk shows were broadcasted on various radio stations. Staff members participated in a two-hour live talk show at Radio Station WELI.

The Business/Professional Liaison also wrote and distributed news releases and articles to the local print media. Over 40 articles appeared in at least four local publications. Specific programs such as block watch, bicycle theft prevention, Business Registration, and Senior Citizen crime prevention were topics of newspaper articles. Brochures were developed for various programs and distributed at exhibits, through the mail and at special community training sessions.

17. Technical Assistance

The OCCP, by expanding crime prevention awareness and activities in New Haven became a resource for the greater New Haven area as well. As a result, technical assistance was sought from OCCP by other police departments in Connecticut and out of state. Technical assistance took the form of methods in community organizing, block watches, patrols, and a wide range of crime prevention techniques and programs.

Technical assistance was provided by the Civic/Neighborhood Liaison in community organizing and block watches to the police departments of West Haven, Guilford, Cheshire, Norwalk, and Hamden, Connecticut as well as security departments of Yale University, Southern Connecticut State College, and South Central Community College. For example, the Civic Neighborhood Liaison met with South Central Community College Police and students living on and off campus to discuss specific crime problems and ways to address them.

The Springfield, Massachusetts Comprehensive Crime Prevention project sent representatives to the New Haven OCCP for assistance in setting up a community patrol program in Springfield.

As a result of technical assistance, we know that both the Guilford, Connecticut and Cheshire, Connecticut Police Departments have stepped up their Block Watch activities.

Yale University Police Department was aided by direct OCCP involvement in formation of their first block watch and instruction in community organizing was given to the Yale Crime Prevention Officer to continue this endeavor.

18. Education

OCCP's technical assistance to other projects and agencies was expanded in many cases in the form of formalized educational programs.

A program on "Crime prevention, how it works, why it works, and how it benefits a police department" was given by the Civic/Neighborhood Liaison to the "in-service training" class of the Guilford, Connecticut Police Department, at a request from their Chief.

With SCCJSB staff, the Civic/Neighborhood Liaison also presented an eight hour course to the Cheshire Police Department Crime Prevention Unit and command officers. The workshop addressed crime prevention methods and organizing techniques. A similar course was presented to the New Haven Police Department's recruit class.

A more extensive course was given at the Municipal Police Training Center in Meriden, Connecticut. This 16-hour program was sponsored by Connecticut Law Enforcement Crime Prevention Association (CLEPCA). The Civic/Neighborhood Liaison presented community crime prevention organizing to 47 state and city police officers representing over 20 communities.

The three liaison staff of OCCP served as guest instructors in a 40-hour basic crime prevention course also given at the Police Academy. Staff presented crime prevention history, theory, methods, and specific comprehensive programs to 40 state troopers and sworn officers of all ranks from municipalities throughout the state. Also addressed were methods of organizing a public awareness campaign. The OCCP staff prepared audio visuals and printed materials as well as a resource directory for the class.

a) Other Agency Training

A one-day program in community organizing was presented to N.E.O.N. (Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc.). The liaison staff of OCCP provided formal training to the staff of this community services organization. The concept of crime prevention in general was presented to this group of 15 field workers. Community organizing with special emphasis on block watch formation was then presented in depth. This was accomplished by use of lecturing, role playing, and discussion. There was a positive response to this training.

The Community Labor Alliance (CLA), a New Haven based agency supporting community involvement primarily in the Hill and Newhallville areas of the city requested assistance from OCCP in community organizing techniques and specifically block watch formation techniques. This was provided by the Civic/Neighborhood Liaison in the form of a one-day workshop for their professional staff. This has resulted in at least five block watches started by CLA and their acceptance of the responsibility of maintaining them.

Residents of a condominium in the Dwight area of New Haven expressed interest in the Operation Identification program and requested that the OCCP help them organize an Operation Identification effort in their building. Most of the residents are elderly and needed special assistance in this project. In a two-hour workshop, the liaison staff presented the basic concept of Operation Identification and demonstrated use of the engraver and inventory sheet. Those elderly residents that were able to use the metal engraver were organized into a crew to provide that service to the rest of the residents in the condominium.

b) Urban League

The Urban League, a community services agency located in New Haven, requested training from the liaison staff for a group of displaced homemakers. Since this was done in the early stages of the program, an orientation to the project itself was given. A good deal of time was spent on public awareness and then crime prevention in general. The methods and procedures were illustrated and there was a very energetic group discussion. Since many of these women lived in high crime areas, there was a great deal of interest in personal safety and residential safety as it pertains to their children.

19. Neighborhood Specific Program

One of the purposes of the P.E.O.P.L.E. grant was to provide funds for lead neighborhood agencies to provide and promote crime prevention in their respective communities. The OCCP staff was involved in choosing the nine lead agencies through an RFP process. OCCP also provided technical assistance and program monitoring services. The New Haven Boy's Club, Inc. was contacted as the sole source for this Neighborhood Specific Program. Expenditures were processed under the direct supervision and approval of the Boys' Clubs, making it unnecessary for lead agencies to handle any funds directly.

The three OCCP liaison staff met with the contact person of each contacted agency and determined what technical assistance and monitoring services were necessary. The OCCP put each neighborhood agency in contact with local BWA sector leaders so that a support system for community crime prevention programs could be established. (See attachment number 7).

a) Childrens Museum

The Childrens Museum, located in New Haven, has been a long and strong supporter of crime prevention. As one of the NSP contractors, they designed and assembled a crime prevention exhibit, which is used as a traveling road show; designed to increase the awareness of potentially harmful situations and to enhance the children's ability to take prevention measures. Four modules comprised the exhibit; property identification, personal safety, giving and getting help, and home security. Appropriate curriculum guides entitled "Crime Cruncher", were made available for follow-up

activities with classroom teachers. The exhibit traveled to approximately fifteen (15) elementary schools during the spring of 1981 and over 5,000 children made use of it.

b) Whalley Avenue Association

The Whalley Avenue Association is an organization of businesses and residents servicing the Westville section of New Haven. Under the NSP they published four newsletters informing over 800 members and local community people of crime prevention programs and activities. In addition, the Whalley Avenue Association, under the direction of Jacqueline Koral, planned two crime prevention seminars for their members. One seminar by the Women's Self Defence Alliance involved over thirty (30) participants learning about safety measures for women. The second workshop was conducted by the Business Professional Liaison of OCCP on business crime prevention programs. Other technical assistance provided by OCCP involved supplying information for crime prevention articles for their newsletters and arranging for the BWA sector representative to work cooperatively with the Whalley Avenue Association.

c) East Rock Community Corporation

The East Rock Community Corporation, under the NSP grant, published and distributed three newsletters that addressed crime prevention. They were instrumental in publicizing the East Rock Park Safety Patrol Program and worked closely with that committee and mailed to over 150 community leaders. The East Rock Community Corporation is now working closely with the Block Watch Association in their sector.

d) Fair Haven Mediation

Fair Haven Mediation, a crime prevention project in itself, under the NSP, was able to distribute a brochure to publicize crime prevention and the mediation program. Fair Haven Mediation is designed to help settle neighborhood disputes before they escalate into crime problems or overburden the court system. The director of the Fair Haven Mediation project has attended the Fair Haven Sector Block Captains meetings and has addressed the city-wide Block Watch Association on mediation activities.

e) Upper Chapel Street

The Upper Chapel Neighborhood Improvement Association (UCNIA) has been deeply involved in crime prevention and dealing with the specific crime problems in the Dwight area of New Haven. Under the NSP they have circulated a newsletter about crime prevention and have posted two billboards. They are also working closely with the BWA in their sector and have arranged sites for community meetings. They are also working cooperatively with the Dwight area P.O.P. program. Technical assistance was provided to them on crime prevention strategies and providing information on crime prevention programs and techniques for their newsletter.

f) Newhallville Neighborhood

Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation under the NSP has produced two newsletters to distribute within their community. The Dixwell Community House also part of the NSP produced a newsletter with a circulation of 1,000 and the Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation has held two community meetings for crime prevention.

20. Cluster Meetings

The OCCP took part in the three cluster meetings that convened during the grant period. New Haven hosted the May 13-16 National Cluster Conference, attended by 16 other project sites and LEAA Highlights of the conference included panel discussions on Volunteer Recruitment. Site visits in New Haven included the Children's Museum and the New Haven Department of Police Services. Special presentations were made on Small Business Crime Prevention and National Youth and Elderly programs.

New Haven was represented at the Seattle Cluster Conference by the three liaison staff, the Police Department's Crime Prevention Personnel, South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board, and the New Haven Boy's Club presented a program on Institutionalization of Crime Prevention for police, and the liaison staff presented OCCP's program planning and techniques.

The Kansas City Cluster Conference held March 4-6 was attended by the Acting Director of OCCP, SCCJSB staff, and the New Haven Boy's Club Administrator.

21. Victimization and Public Opinion Survey

One of the major undertakings of the OCCP was to conduct a Victimization and Public Opinion Survey. The aid of the survey conducted by the Support Unit of OCCP was to gather data, randomly from 500 respondents, city-wide and by neighborhood. The survey addressed:

1. Comparative analysis of unreported crime.
2. Level of fear associated with crime and crime related activities.
3. Crime specific problems by neighborhood as they are seen by the public.
4. Public receptiveness to community crime prevention programs.
5. Level of awareness about existing crime prevention programs here in New Haven.

(See attachment number 5).

22. Evaluation

The evaluation of the P.E.O.P.L.E. project is the culmination of close monitoring by the in-house Data Collector and Evaluator. This report covers the life of the program from February 1980 to August 1981. Evaluation content will emphasize process issues regarding the experience of planning and implementing the crime prevention project. Some issues concerning probable impact of the program will also be addressed. Material for this evaluation was collected through structured interviews, informal conversations, and monitored through the contact and participation forms filled out on a daily basis by Operations Unit and through the use of training and evaluation forms.

23. Documents Produced

To effectively promote crime prevention, specific program literature was developed for most programs implemented by this office. Listed below is all information produced for dissemination by the project.

a) P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Training Slide Presentation

A slide presentation was coordinated by both the Youth/Elderly Liaison and the media specialist. The slide presentation served as an integral part of the P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay training curriculum. The slide presentation reviews the program goals, specifically how to report crime using this system, and what types of suspicious activity to report.

It also depicts actual employees of the participating companies making relay calls as it might really happen during their working day. The slide presentation was produced totally by OCCP, with the exception of the audio portion which was taped by a local radio station who donated the time of one of their announcers for a more professional effect.

Based on the evaluation forms completed by persons trained, the presentation was well received.

b) P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Brochure

A program brochure was developed by OCCP to serve as both an overview of the program and a training tool. This two color, 4 page brochure explained exact procedures to follow under the "Relay" system, what types of incidents to report, and included a diagram how to describe a suspect. The purpose of the program was also included. Each participant received a copy to refer to during the training and to keep as a reference. Extra copies were made available to all agencies.

c) P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Poster

A program poster was printed as a training aid to be posted at work locations to serve as reminders for the program. The poster is an enlarged suspect ID chart used during training sessions.

d) Liaison Brochure

A general brochure was developed by the liaison staff early in the project to inform the community about the existence of OCCP, to briefly explain the concept of crime prevention, to describe some of the community programs available in New Haven, and to give some specific crime prevention tips. This multi-purpose brochure also listed important telephone numbers for reference. The brochure included several graphics depicting involved community people in a very non-threatening manner. It also included a large diagram of a house, typical of many homes in New Haven, with safety tips listed.

This brochure was extremely useful to the Operations staff as an introduction into the community.

e) Business Brochure

A four-page brochure describing the crime prevention services and Fire Department services for business was printed. McGruff was depicted on the cover as a symbol of crime prevention. This brochure was disseminated at exhibits, business meetings, and to business associations, and was part of the Business Security Kit.

f) Arson Brochure

A four-page brochure was developed with the cooperation of the Fire Department describing the Arson Awareness program, what it is, and how people can become involved. "McGruff" was again used as the main graphic. The brochure also included a message from the Fire Chief concerning community involvement in arson prevention.

g) East Rock Park Safety Patrol

A four-page brochure was developed for the ERPSP program to serve as both an awareness and training manual. The basic concept of the patrol program was described and specific ways to become involved were noted. The Women's Safety Network program for East Rock is also noted. Participation is encouraged by resident joggers, and in general every person who takes part in park activities.

h) City-Wide Newsletter

The OCCP developed a general crime prevention newsletter that was mailed to over 23,000 residences in New Haven with concentration in the neighborhood target areas. The newsletter included an explanation of the OCCP, articles on crime prevention programs, a message from the Mayor and specific ways of getting more involved in crime prevention activities.

A second newsletter was published updating crime prevention activities and was mailed to all social service and public service agency directors.

i) Block Watch Cards

The OCCP arranged for printing of 3,000 cards, used as invitations to neighbors to join in a block watch meeting. Residents interested in starting block watches were given these cards to aid in their organizing attempts. Community people found these cards to be a great help to them in calling meetings and as notification of other events in their neighborhood.

j) Block Watch Association Newsletter

The OCCP provided technical assistance to the city-wide Block Watch Association newsletter staff. Articles were written by the Block Watch Association. Every month for the last four months, 1,500 newsletters have been distributed to Block Watch Association members through their sector leaders. Articles for the newsletter addressed current issues in criminal justice and local concerns. Specific crime prevention programs, city-wide crime trends, concerns of block watch members, police department information, and a calendar of activities were also included.

k) Tax Office Brochure

Initial plans were formalized to develop a general brochure to introduce security, crime prevention, and arson services to the citizenry. Twenty-five thousand brochures were to be distributed by mail within the city's tax notices. However, due to time constraints and logistical problems, the brochures were distributed through retail establishments rather than by mail. This publication was a very cost effective method of enhancing community awareness concerning project activity.

IV. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Most of the goals and objectives as stated in the grant application, were addressed and implemented without serious problems. Yet, a project of this magnitude and comprehensiveness did experience some programmatic and administrative difficulties. Listed below are the major problems encountered and the solutions undertaken to solve or avoid a recurrence.

A. Implementation Delay

In order to successfully begin implementation of the program, a strong administrative city component was needed. This component was originally in place prior to the grant award. However, circumstances developed shortly after the grant announcement which necessitated a shifting of the responsibility for implementation of this program from one city agency to another. This was brought about due to the desire

of the City of New Haven to place the management of the program within an agency that had the capability of outreach efforts to all segments of the community.

Once the lead agency was chosen (Office of the Mayor, Human Resources Administration), initial planning for program administration was assigned to a steering committee. An initial implementation schedule was drawn up and financial bookkeeping procedures established. At this time, however, New Haven was experiencing a possible change in its Chief Elected Official and Administrative Officers. Since this change can quite possibly alter the management of the program, project implementation was delayed.

A change of the City Administration did, in fact, come about and in order to provide for the proper orientation of the newly elected city officials, a decision was made to include this program as part of the transitional report. It was expressed that in order for the program to properly and effectively obtain its desired results and benefits, the Chief Executive of the City would have to take a strong role in program implementation. It was felt that to begin a program within a transitional period would do little to support the continuation of collaborative efforts between local government and the community.

Based upon the circumstances above, the program experienced an initial five (5) month delay in the project implementation.

The problem of implementation delay was addressed shortly after Mayor Biagio DiLieto assumed office. He immediately reaffirmed the city's commitment to the program and ordered that the necessary steps be taken to hire staff and begin full program implementation as soon as possible. Correspondence was forwarded to LEAA reaffirming the city's commitment to the PEOPLE Program.

In order to provide for the complete attainment of the goals and objectives of the program, a grant extension was requested and approved by LEAA.

B. Management Problems

It became apparent that after a few months of implementation that problems were surfacing concerning the supervision of the program by the Human Resources Administration (HRA). Although the HRA did, in fact, have contact with the majority of neighborhood and human service programs within the city, the proper expertise concerning crime prevention techniques and activities was lacking. In order to provide for more expertise and direct day-to-day supervision, the project was officially transferred from the Human Resources Administration to the New Haven Department of Police Services' Planning Division. In addition, a contractual arrangement was provided

between the PEOPLE Program and the South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board (the local Criminal Justice Planning Unit servicing New Haven). The CJSB Agency Director was appointed as the day to day supervisor having direct control over administration of the project and reporting to the Director of Planning and Personnel.

Although the Project Director possessed expertise in community mobilization, administrative and managerial experience was lacking. This resulted in an administrative void between project implementation as contained in the grant application and that as envisioned by the Project Director. In order to alleviate this problem, more control was placed with the Project Supervisors. This resulted in less managerial tasks for the first Project Director. However, with the expertise and experience of the supervisors, implementation staff, and the project Steering Committee, project implementation was conducted in a timely manner. Although some efficiency and effectiveness was lost due to the establishment of an additional administrative level, the project met its desired results and benefits. Most of the administrative and supervision problems were reduced with the appointment of an acting Project Director, which came about after the resignation of the original Project Director.

C. Lack of Continuation Funding

The program category under which the program was funded by LEAA was to be part of a three year funding cycle. Although the program was originally scheduled to be a recipient of funds for a three year period, LEAA cutbacks resulted in the cancellation of the second and third year funding. Funds that were provided for a one year period were expended over a 20 month period. Although this proved a hardship in initiating new initiatives, the original funds were extended over the 20 month period by requesting and receiving a budget revision and being cost effective with expending program funds. However, during the middle stages of the program, it was evident that the New Haven community could quite possibly have been educated and mobilized and committed to a program that could not provide for the continuation of implementation programs. In order to combat this, a sub-committee was established to deal with the subject of continuation funding of staff activities by use of city general funds or other private foundation awards. The success of the sub-committee was evident as the City of New Haven provided two general funded positions and the New Haven Foundation one staff position for the continuation of program activities after grant termination.

D. Neighborhood Funds

Funds were made available to neighborhoods to support actively grass roots programs. While the emphasis of each neighborhood varied as to the target crime, the overall framework for delivery was replicated city-wide. Since funding was for one year, time to properly conduct neighborhood activities was reduced considerably.

In order to have neighborhood groups complete their tasks as delineated in the RFP, an in-house monitoring system was implemented. Each agency was required to submit and follow a specific time line in completing their tasks. OCCP and the New Haven Boy's Club Administration closely monitored their activities in effort to ensure required activities were completed within the shortened time period.

E. Community Crime Prevention Council

The Community Crime Prevention Council was established under the guidelines of the project. It was designed to serve as the main umbrella and policy-making advisory body of the project. Comprised of a total membership of seventeen (17) representing all the various component parts of the project. Their specific responsibilities included:

- . .Planning
- .Problem Identification Resolution
- .Budget Review
- .Program Analysis and Revision

It was anticipated that formation of the Council would facilitate active participation of all individual parties in the management of the project.

In reality, input from the council was limited. Program management came from SCCJSB technical advisors and the New Haven Department of Police Service - Director of Planning and Personnel.

Overall direction from such a large governing body as the council was not practical. Council meetings did not stimulate input and it was also difficult to assemble such a large board for necessary monthly meetings (department heads, etc.).

A more practical approach would be for a smaller council (10 members) to serve as the policy steering committee. Direct program supervision and technical assistance would be the responsibility of the New Haven Department of Police Services and the South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board. Budget Review, problem analysis, direct supervision would be the responsibility of the Program Supervisors with policy being set by the Steering Committee. This would provide for more involvement of the council concerning policy and program activity while not being overburdened with administrative tasks. It is also felt that the council should be made up of middle management level representatives rather than department heads to ensure active participation by all members. The closer the council works with grass roots representatives, the more successful implementation of project activity will result.

F. Victimization Survey - Lack of Computer Time

The OCCP implementation schedule required an initial victimization survey and conduct a follow-up survey. The survey was developed to assess public attitudes about crime and related matters and to determine estimates of unreported crime. Arrangements were made with Yale University to utilize their operations computer. A student intern was hired to coordinate computer programming activities. The services of the intern terminated prior to the program responses being tabulated.

Lack of computer availability severely hampered efficient tally of results from the first survey. A manual computation process had to be conducted and a second survey was not possible due to time restraints.

G. Spanish Programming

JUNTA for Progressive Action, an agency designed to serve Hispanics, was selected as our lead agency in developing Spanish programs. The role of the lead agency was to assist in program development and provide technical assistance in the translation of English and Spanish Crime Prevention material. Their track record had previously been sound.

Due to JUNTA's in-house problems that surfaced after our lead agency selection, this agency could not provide assistance necessary to complete previously planned Spanish activities. This situation placed us behind in completing our Spanish programming tasks.

As an alternative, we made arrangements with Connecticut Labor Alliance to assist in Spanish programming and translation effort. They proved helpful in translating literature, but time restraints also hindered programming efforts. Overall, programming efforts were organized in the Hispanic community but could have been greater if delays did not occur.

H. Volunteer Recruitment

As contained in the original grant application, activities called for a major volunteer recruitment drive utilizing neighborhood volunteers in the delivery of crime prevention services. The responsibility for initiating this recruitment drive was placed upon the first Project Director. As administrative problems surfaced, the Project Director was unable to devote the necessary time to a structured volunteer recruitment program. The major task for the Volunteers was to assist in conducting the victimization survey. However, due to the lack of volunteers, the progress of this survey was hindered greatly.

In order to overcome the lack of a structured drive, individual staff members sought out and enrolled their own volunteers to work on specific components of the project. Coordination of volunteers was then assigned to the liaison staff

members. This resulted in volunteers being assigned on a individual program basis, rather than a coordinated overall project focus.

I. P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay

The P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay program relied heavily upon the cooperation of public and private employees to report suspicious or criminal activity. Participants were trained in the types of information to report and method of reporting. An important component of this program was disseminating media information in order to promote the program and encourage participation. Both supervisory and union personnel of specific utility companies requested that no media exposure occur which would indicate their company was a participant. Also, they did not want any identification emblems placed on their vehicles. It was their contention that retaliatory actions could be made against them.

A compromise was reached which promoted the program without specifically singling out participants. This method, although less than deserved, proved to be satisfactory.

J. Business Registration

The Business Registration program was implemented to gather important information from all businesses in the area. This information was transferred to a registration card and entered in the police computer. A master file organized manually is kept at police headquarters. It was estimated that over three thousand stores were to be registered.

OCCP staff and light duty police personnel from the police department were scheduled to register stores. Manpower restraints prohibited assignment of these light duty officers to the program during summer months. Also, personnel shortages occurred in their Central Communication System which caused card entries to be delayed.

A meeting was scheduled between OCCP and the Police Department's Director of Planning and Personnel to correct the situation. It was agreed that starting in October police personnel would be assigned specifically to register remaining stores and correct the backlog of computer cards.

K. Tax Office Program

Part of the projects public awareness efforts was to utilize a mass media mailing system discussing available crime prevention services from the OCCP general program brochure depicting basic crime prevention services was developed and printed. Initial plans called for the brochure to be mailed to every household in the city which received a city tax notice. After the initial approval by the City Tax Collector, and printing of the brochure, approval was withdrawn due to manpower and logistical problems.

As an alternative, these brochures were then placed in various locations throughout the city (bills, transportation centers, municipal buildings, and so forth) and the general citizenry could pick them up for their use. Although this type of distribution system eventually circulated all brochures, it was time consuming and the project could not guarantee that every household had received one.

K. Elderly Recruitment Program

A program designed to utilize elderly volunteers as crime prevention trainers was developed by OCCP staff. A manual was organized to be used by elderly trainers in teaching crime prevention techniques to other elderly. It was felt that utilizing elderly to train elderly would be most effective.

A meeting was scheduled with the City's Director of Elderly Services to gain their support. A recruitment drive was conducted at each senior center to seek trainers. Interest at this time was very low. Due to limited response for potential trainers the program was tabled.

L. Building Inspectors Program

A program was designed to have the City Building Inspector disseminate crime prevention literature when making residential or commercial inspections. A referral system was to be developed where police crime prevention personnel would receive information that said information was distributed by building officials. Police would then recontact those persons and attempt to conduct a complete security analysis survey. The program was tabled due to shortage of manpower by the building department and lack of time to revise specific program components. An alternate method of providing crime prevention information to commercial owners was conducted through the business registration program.

Overall, the program served a total crime prevention programming effort. Each area of the grant was addressed in some fashion. A most difficult area to structure program activity was in the area of elderly services.

V. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As stated, the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project represented a coordinated and comprehensive crime prevention effort. Major tasks of the office were to mobilize the community in a total anti-crime effort; to interface public and private entities in a coordinated approach toward reducing crime and fear associated with crime; and to implement crime prevention services to effectively deal with specific crime problems.

In reviewing the principal findings and assessing results of the project, each task will be addressed seperately. Listed below is a summary covering the specific efforts of the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project.

A. Mobilization of Community

A substantial effort was devoted to mobilizing the New Haven Community in an anti-crime effort. Over 100 block watches were started during the life of the grant. This represents a voluntary participating membership of over 7,000 new members.

An anti-arson program was presented to the entire block watch network. Each block watch was afforded the opportunity to send their captain or representative to a city-wide meeting held at the New Haven Regional Fire Training Academy. Attendees represented all sections of the city. A diverse group including various socio-economic, racial, and ethnic backgrounds were present. This program illustrated a broad base support of the offices mobilization process.

Other programs such as the Business Registration Program, PEOPLE Relay, Bicycle Rodeo, management dissemination, and group presentations were implemented in order to provide for the total mobilization of the community concerning crime prevention programs. These specific programs were designed to effectively reach both segments of the New Haven Community with the underlining theme of institutionalizing these community programs. At the conclusion of the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project, the majority of community programs were assumed either entirely or in part by community groups. The technical assistance component was assumed by the New Haven Department of Police Service through its Crime Prevention Unit and the New Haven Department of Fire Service (Arson Awareness Program). The exposure of crime prevention activities to the general public has heightened the knowledge and need for crime prevention activities to be continued.

B. Fear of Crime

One of the main steps of the institutionalization process of crime prevention activities in the City of New Haven is the New Haven Block Watch Association. This group has taken the lead and serves as the co-organization for the provision of neighborhood crime prevention activities throughout New Haven. Through the efforts of the OCCP Project and the New Haven Block Watch Association, the community has become more aware of crime prevention techniques and more familiar with the criminal justice system. Based on individual responses from the Block Watch Association concerning the fear of crime, results show that "fear" diminished due primarily to active participation in crime prevention endeavors. The success of this program can be measured by the large number of crime prevention activities which have been assumed by segments of the New Haven Community under the leadership of the New Haven Block Watch Association.

C. Implementation of Crime Prevention Services

The office of crime prevention has been a truly city-wide comprehensive crime prevention effort. Activities were structured in all programmatic areas. Extensive work was conducted in the civic/neighborhood area. Block watch groups were organized, a safe street program developed (Now Everybody Walks Streets), a citizen alarm system (Signal Three) and many other programs were implemented.

Considerable programming efforts were realized in the area of youth/elderly services. Special activities were directed towards the elderly. Also, similar results were occurring in the business/professional area. Exhibit number 2 indicates programs organized under the direction of the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project.

It would be accurate to state a successful effort was made in terms of providing extensive crime prevention services during the life of the project, to all segments of the New Haven community.

D. Community Response to Crime Through Mobilization

The New Haven Community's response to crime prevention activity has been overwhelming. As referred to earlier, over 700 block watch groups are now actively participants of the on-going provision of crime prevention services. The New Haven Block Watch Association has focused as the umbrella organization which coordinated block watch activity in the community. The association which works through representatives of block watch section has recently become an independent non-profit corporation. Through this association, a grant was secured from the New Haven Foundation to provide funding for a full-time Director to serve as staff to the association. In addition, a lobbying effort was organized and petitioned the City of New Haven to provide additional funds for two civilian positions to be included in the NHDPS Crime Prevention Unit.

Through the New Haven Block Watch Association, city-wide neighborhood groups were mobilized to work specifically on crime prevention projects. Residents recognized that a partnership was necessary to effectively reduce crime in their neighborhoods. A result of this effort has been a closer and formal relationship between the police department and neighborhood groups.

E. Citizen Insight Into the Criminal Justice System

A major component of this program was to educate people in crime prevention techniques. This process was conducted prior to any new services being initiated. Complete training programs were developed addressing program goals, objectives, and results for each activity. Participating agencies received considerable training prior to implementing their program.

During this educational process and after program commencement, participants became more familiar with the entire criminal justice system. This learning process continued as their involvement increased in the day to day program activity.

Meetings were held with civic, church, and community groups to explain the need for crime prevention activities and the importance of community involvement.

By the distribution of a professionally printed newsletter to each household in New Haven, information was made available on a periodic basis to each New Haven resident. In addition, mass mailings and group presentations were initiated in order to focus attention on the new crime prevention activities doing implementation throughout the City. The result was an increased volunteer participation and request for crime prevention information programs.

- F. Members have gained an insight to the police operations and now are aware of specific measures that can be implemented to correct their situation. The educational process now becomes operations in terms citizens knowing what corrective action to take.

Community people are becoming pro-active in terms of their participation. No longer are groups responding after a problem arises.

Community people have formed a budget committee to express their views concerning police budgetary matters. This group has attended police budget hearing meetings to voice their support of specific programmatic funds.

A meeting was organized with the City/Town Clerk requesting a presentation of the city budget process. These are citizens providing input into areas never done before.

Presentations on crime prevention activities are now conducted by the community themselves, which has had a successful impact on recruiting additional community groups of the program activities. The Block Watch Association has become the vocal advocate of financial and programmatic support for the New Haven Department of Police Service Crime Prevention Unit.

VI. PROJECT CONTINUATION

A. Where do we go from here?

1. Staff Activities

Most of the technical assistance services which were originally provided by the OCCP staff have been taken over by the Crime Prevention Unit of the New Haven Department of Police Service. Through the successful

lobbying effort, of the Block Watch Association, the City of New Haven has provided funds for the retention of two community crime prevention staff members. These staff members have been assigned to the crime prevention unit and work specifically on a continuation of program activity. Their main role is to serve as liaison between the community and the Crime Prevention Unit. To date, their efforts and that of the Crime Prevention Unit continue to be well received by the community and an expansion of services and the continuation of previous program are being realized. Through this coordinated effort, the institutionalization of the majority of program activities has come about.

2. Community Groups

New Haven Block Watch Association has surfaced as the main community group in a coordination of crime prevention programs. They have petitioned and received a non-profit corporation status for the organization. Recently they were awarded a one-year grant from the New Haven Foundation, which provided for a full-time crime prevention specialist. Plans are presently being made for grant application to be submitted to the Ford Foundation for coordination of their program activity. The group is recognized as the nucleus for crime prevention activities which are being developed and implemented by neighborhood block watch groups.

B. The Future

Through the efforts of the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project, NHDPS Crime Prevention Unit and the Block Watch Association on-going crime prevention programs in the City of New Haven have become a reality. With the institutionalization of the main project component, crime prevention in New Haven will continue to expand and develop. The important aspect of this development is that it has become a truly comprehensive coordinated community program. A partnership amongst all aspects of community is truly a reality within the City of New Haven. This along with the commitment of City Officials will guarantee that community crime prevention in New Haven remains a viable effort.

SECTION II

PROGRAM EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The Program Evaluation for the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project is divided into four major areas. The first of these is the Evaluation Plan which consists of a list of goals, objectives, and measurement levels for each phase of the program. The second section is the Program Description which describes in more detail the specific goals of the project, the organizational structure, the environment, and some of the problems encountered in each of these areas. The last two sections are an analysis of the key events and a complete log of activities and intermediate results.

EVALUATION PLAN

STATED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND MEASUREMENT LEVELS

I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CENTRALIZED MECHANISM FOR THE PLANNING, COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES.

A. Implementation of a formal Community Crime Prevention Council.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Formulate Council	1. Does Council adequately represent sector variations in the community at large?
2. Develop Council By-Laws	2. What are the functions of the Council? At which level will Council interact with OCCP staff?
3. Monitor Council's progress	3. What has developed from Council/staff interaction? What services were rendered?

B. Increased interaction between public and private agencies/organizations conducting crime prevention activities.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Hold Council Meetings	1. How many meetings were held? What was the focus of the meetings? What were the results?
2. Hold Sub-Committee meetings	2. Same as above.
3. Hold city-wide conference	3. Same as above.
4. Involve agencies/organizations in planning crime prevention strategies	4. What planning mechanisms are developed? What is its composition? How is compliance sought for decision points?

II. ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY-BASED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO UNDERTAKE A BROAD-BASED MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CRIME PREVENTION PLANNING EFFORT.

A. Increased detail and availability of relevant crime analysis information.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Determine existing capability of crime analysis system.	1. What is capability of the crime analysis system?
2. Determine processes involved in computerizing criminal justice data	2. What is the origination point? What input coding processes are used? How is information accessed?
3. Determine process to be used to make data available.	3. What are the instances of missing data?
4. Determine results of availability process	4. Who will receive information? How and when will information be distributed?

B. Identification, collection and analysis of non-criminal justice data.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Prepare and conduct Victimization survey	1. How is survey prepared and developed? What are the needs for conducting the survey? How are they addressed?
2. Develop forms for collecting program generated information	2. What are the indicators that are relative to program reporting?
3. Analyze process involved in developing data system	3. What are the significant stages in developing the system?
4. Analyze data	4. How does data compare to program strategies? To target areas?

5. Determine use of information in program planning and operations

5. What mechanism was used for dissemination?

III ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY BASED AGENCIES TO PROVIDE CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES.

A. Increase in the level of public awareness of crime prevention activities.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Make contact with agencies	1. How many agencies are contacted? What method was used?
2. Hold organizational meetings with agency personnel	2. How many meetings are held? What was the focus of each meeting? What were the results? How well does agency/organization understand concept of OCCP?
3. Identify agencies/organizations and areas for participation	3. Which agencies will participate? What are the areas of participation?
4. Prepare and distribute agency newsletter	4. How is newsletter developed? What resources are used? How are needs for development and distribution addressed.

B. Increase in the allocation of agency resources to crime prevention activities.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Identify and locate agencies/organizations	1. Which agencies/organizations are contacted?
2. Develop liaison between OCCP and local agencies	2. Have linkages been developed to foster increased communication? How are linkages maintained?
3. Determine crime prevention resource needs of local agencies/organizations	3. How is need assessment work carried out? What can be supplied?
4. Appoint members to technical assistance team	4. Does team composition adequately reflect programmatic specializations? On what basis will team address needs of requesting agencies/

5. Develop programs with public utilities.

5. What are the significant stages of development? Does utility understand concept of OCCP?

C. Increase the number of personnel trained in crime prevention.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Train OCCP staff at TCPI	1. What was focus of training?
2. Train all community leaders	2. Is training format developed? What has been response to training?
3. Train agency/organization personnel	3. Same as above

D. Increase in the utilization of volunteers in the delivery of crime prevention services.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Recruit volunteers	1. How many volunteers are recruited?
2. Train volunteers	2. What process is used for training? How well does volunteer understand process?
3. Use volunteer to deliver crime prevention services	3. How effective are volunteers in delivering Crime Prevention services? Which services are delivered by volunteers?

IV ENHANCED COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF, AND RESPONSE TO, COMMUNITY- BASED CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.

A. Increase in the availability and comprehensiveness of information concerning citizen involvement in crime prevention

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT</u>
1. Hire media consultant	1. Does Media Consultant possess necessary qualifications?
2. Develop crime prevention logo	2. What are the significant stages of development?
3. Conduct city-wide activities	3. How are plans developed for city-wide activities? What is the focus of each activity? When and where are activities held?

4. Conduct neighborhood activities
5. Conduct business/professional activities

4. Same as above except for neighborhood activities.
5. Same as above except for business/professional activities.
6. At what frequency was various types of information used?
7. What was the audience focus before and after implementation of the Crime Prevention network?

B. Increase in the number of workshops and seminars for public education in crime prevention

Task

LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT

1. Conduct workshops and seminars

1. How frequently are workshops held? What type are held? How does community response differ before and after implementation of crime prevention network?

C. Increase in the number of citizens and agencies participating in crime prevention activities.

1. Plan and implement crime prevention programs strategies
2. Involve agencies/organization in planning and implementation

1. What are the significant stages in planning for implementation.
2. What mechanisms are developed to include agencies/organizations in all stages?

What is the degree of participation in significant stages?
3. On what basis are programs revised and expanded? How is scope of program increased?

D. Increase in the number of official citizen reports of criminal activity and reduce the number of unreported criminal activity.

TASK

LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT

1. Identify programs that encourage reporting

- What are the frequency of citizen reports prior to, and after crime prevention network?

2. Develop Block Watches and neighborhood crime watch
3. Develop reporting systems

What are the reporting trends with respect to the type of crime and neighborhood?

E. Increase the number of young and elderly people involved in crime prevention programs and activities.

TASK

LEVEL OF MEASUREMENT

1. Determine crime prevention needs for each group
2. Plan and implement program strategies for each group

1. How is need assessment work carried out?
2. What are the programs designed for youth and elderly participation?
3. How responsive are youth and elderly to crime prevention program recruiting?

QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES

INCREASE in the availability and comprehensiveness of information concerning citizen involvement in crime prevention.

CITY WIDE

1. Prepare and distribute 50,000 program brochures.
2. Prepare and distribute 150 street signs.
3. Prepare and distribute 1,000 posters for two target crimes
4. Prepare and distribute ten billboards.
5. Prepare and release a total of 18 newspaper spots.
6. Broadcast a total of 12 TV spots (2 live).
7. Prepare and broadcast a total of 90 radio spots.

NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Prepare and distribute mass mailings, 4,000 per neighborhood.
2. Prepare and distribute organizer kits for community leaders, 50 per neighborhood.
3. Prepare and distribute crime stopper kits, 2,000 per neighborhood.

BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL

1. Prepare and distribute crime prevention journal for business community (3,000).
2. Distribute business security kit (1,500).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I. SUMMARY

The City of New Haven received funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for its comprehensive crime prevention program in August of 1979. The one year grant was for \$300,000.00 Federal money with \$33,000.00 local matching funds.

The grant commonly known as People Engaged in Organized Participation in Law Enforcement (P.E.O.P.L.E.) began operating in February of 1980. During that same year, in October, an extension was sought and was granted by LEAA. The program would now operate until August of 1981.

This report will cover the life of the program from February 1980 to August 1981. Evaluation content will emphasize process issues regarding the experience of planning and implementing the crime prevention project. Some issues concerning probable impact of the program will also be addressed.

The program, operating as the Office of Community Crime Prevention (OCCP), began with favorable goals, designed to impact upon the existing crime problems within the city.

The overall goals of OCCP were to:

- . Reduce the incidence of crimes against property and the person, with emphasis on the elderly and youth related crimes

and

- . Reduce the level of fear of crime

Specific project goals were to:

- . Develop a centralized mechanism for planning, coordinating and implementing public and private crime prevention services throughout the city.
- . Enhance the capabilities of local, public and private community based agencies, and organizations to undertake a broad based multi-disciplinary crime prevention planning effort.
- . Enhance community awareness of and response to community based agencies to provide crime prevention services.

Goal accomplishment was laid out in three phases:

- 1) public awareness, 2) education, 3) active participation.
- The crux of the final phase was that communities would become independent, operationally, taking over responsibility for sustaining OCCP initiated programs.

Consequently direct citizen participation was intended as a major objective, beginning with early planning stages, and for all levels of program activity. This was to be augmented by linkages for regular interaction between OCCP, various citizen groups, agencies and organizations.

Resulting program activities were to be comprehensive; encompassing the city and/or specific "targeted" neighborhoods as they were implemented. Key programs were to be developed that would be linked to OCCP's success.

During the period of the grant numerous crime prevention programs were implemented. OCCP executed its role as "coordinating agency" providing the overall community with leadership, technical assistance, crime prevention programs

and direct services. Linkages were jelled with citizen groups, agencies and organizations who participated in the effort of reducing crime and fear within the city.

For some of the programs, there is no way to tell whether they will impact the crime problem. The key event variables have measurement levels that give early indication of success.

For others, only the process of time will allow for a valid assessment of their impact, which at this point, is beyond the scope of this project.

Whatever their ultimate impact on crime, these programs do show many innovations in crime prevention for the City of New Haven.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFFING

OCCP began operating under the administrative auspices of the City's Human Resource Administration (HRA) as the Mayor's Office of Community Crime Prevention. The project consisted of seven professional staff members who, subsequently, received additional training in the principals and practices of crime prevention.

Staffing for the project included:

Three Liaison personnel - served as the main programmatic resources, providing on-going linkages to other agencies, organizations and the community at large. Each would work with subdivided groups from the overall community. These consisted of youth/elderly groups; business/professional groups and civic/neighborhood groups.

The Crime Analyst - was housed in the Department of Police Services. As such, he would provide up to date crime data and statistics to the project.

The Data Collector/Evaluator's - function was to provide an overall system for collecting, analyzing and disseminating non-crime data. Also, to periodically evaluate project generated information and program strategies.

The Program Manager - was responsible for coordinating day to day activities of the program.

The Program Director - was responsible for providing overall direction for the program.

A secretary was hired, who would also serve as office manager and bookkeeper. Two clerical employees were contracted from the CETA program to provide supportive and back up services to the project.

A. Organizational Components

- 1) The Crime Prevention Council (CPC) had been selected and appointed prior to the time that OCCP staff was hired. It consisted of seventeen members representing local government, state and federal agencies, business professional groups and civic neighborhood groups. The Council was to serve as the policy-making advisory body for OCCP. As such, it was to provide overall guidelines for the project, recommending programmatic revisions if necessary. The Mayor of New Haven served as the chairperson for CPC.
- 2) Administrative and financial responsibility for the grant transferred to New Haven Department of Police Service in order to relieve the grant of political pressure that it was experiencing under HRA. Responsibility for day to day supervision of OCCP was assigned to South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board (SCCJSB). This agency was also responsible for providing necessary technical assistance to the project.
- 3) Internally, OCCP staff made for Operations and Support subdivisions. Operations consisted of the three liaison personnel. They carried out the responsibility of providing assistance, information and direct services in mobilizing the community. More specifically, they were responsible for providing technical assistance to on-going programs; planning and supervising program implementation;

Providing on-going training to participating groups and to the general public. Systematically, they would design programmatic components for increased public awareness, education and city-wide crime prevention activity.

Support consisted of the program manager, the crime analyst and the data collector/evaluator.

They were responsible for providing supplemental assistance, information and services to Operations, so that the primary focus of program development could be maintained.

B. Climate

The physical structure for the project was located in the Central Business District and housed separately from its other components so as to develop as an independent entity. It was discovered that the assigned name ...Mayor's Office of Community Crime Prevention...elicited favorable attention from the political sphere as a vehicle for internal political patronage. OCCP changed its official title to New Haven Office of Community Crime Prevention. Shortly thereafter, administrative and financial responsibility for the grant was transferred to New Haven Department of Police Services.

The existence of OCCP elicited a favorable response from already established crime prevention agencies. The New Haven Boys' Club who were administratively responsible for the Anti-Crime Consortium and the Crime Prevention Unit at the police department displayed a supportive atmosphere that was conducive to the early initiatives of OCCP.

C. Internal Climate

Ideas and expectations for the program were high; staff were gearing up to accomplish goals as outlayed by the grant. However, the program did not proceed void of internal conflict. Struggle ensued for whatever power that lay within the agency. Overtly there was vying for personality embellishment, dominance, and signs of empire building.

The Liaison personnel decided, ~~un~~animously, to resign from the program. Reasons were cited as the over-extension of program management into Liaison activity; frequent discourteous interruption of program equilibrium and general incompetence on the part of the program manager. Simultaneously, the Director admitted to incompetence in providing overall direction for the program.

Through the act of technical assistance, SCCJSB was able to pull the grants' staff through this struggle.

Roles and responsibilities were more clearly defined. The organizational chart was revised to indicate this change in the level of interaction. Operations Liaison staff adopted the team leader for concept. The civic/neighborhood liaison served as team leader for operations. The program manager was given supervisory function for support with the crime analyst and data collector subordinate to this unit.

Refinement of role allocation eased overt behavioral conflict within the organization. Yet communication broke down between the two units as both failed to function complementary to the whole. Operations proceeded without necessary input from support.

Despite the internal conflict that affected the agency, there was no turnover of the original staff. Instead a void was realized in the staffing pattern.

Proposed coordination and delivery of crime prevention services had not provided for the role of integrating municipal agencies into program planning and implementation.

The project had operated for five months when a Municipal Coordinator was hired to coordinate this segment of the program.

Seven months later, in January of 1981, the Program Director resigned from the program. The Municipal Coordinator was given the responsibility of serving as the Director.

Prior to this, the life of the program had been extended to August of 1981, for purpose of continuing implementation. *1

The program did not receive additional funding. Consequently, a reduction in force was deemed necessary. A subsequent lay-off of the program manager followed.

In summary, the structure of New Haven OCCP brought together several actors into close working contact: The Crime Prevention Council; New Haven Department of Police Service; the Anti-Crime Consortium and the grants eight staff members. To a large extent, the project constituted the development of good relationships between these actors.

Internal conflict has been a little more than "par for the course". The process of redefining staff relationships caused a very slight delay in implementation, although it has been lenghtier than originally anticipated.

*1 Five months were lost from time of funding in August of 1979 until staff were hired in February of 1980.

III ENVIRONMENT

New Haven has thirteen varied and distinctive neighborhoods. The total population of these communities is equal to 137,707 residents ^{*2}. Breakdown of the populations reveals that 73% are white, 26% are black and 1% of the total are listed in the other category.

Most of the neighborhoods are stable, as it is indicated that the majority of residents have lived in the same house for five years and over. The average family income in 1970 was \$10,444. The median for education completed was 11.7 years.

Out of the total of 48,893 housing units 46,741 were occupied. There was an average of 4.6 rooms per unit and 2.3 people per household. The median value placed in each unit was \$22,700.00.

As of 1979 the unemployment rate for New Haven was 6.3%. ^{*3}

Like any major urban city in the country, the city of New Haven has experienced a chronic crime problem in recent years. There has been a continuing increase in the number of criminal incidents throughout the city.

City administrators and police had sought to relieve the problem as early as 1973 by participating in several LEAA State Action and Discretionary grant programs.

Consequently, OCCP entered an environment whereas the foundation for crime prevention activity had been previously laid.

*2 1970 Census

*3 Department of Labor

Development of the Crime Prevention Unit, NHDPS, 1973 symbolized the police department's recognition and awareness that police cannot fight crime alone; that cooperation of the public is necessary if any significant reduction in the crime rate was to be realized.

A cooperative arrangement for communication between police and community groups had been established through many of CPU programs. Feedback indicates that the programs, especially block watches served as a means for communities to explore issues of concern and problem solving. Also, they sometimes served as a forum for some communities to express anti-police attitudes. Block Watches popularity has continued to increase over the past several years. Other programs being instituted by CPU were operation ID, commercial and residential security surveys.

The Anti-Crime Consortium, developed in 1978, had in place several programs, involving many neighborhoods within the city. These crime prevention programs ranged from youth counseling to outreach services for the elderly. Block watches and operation ID were also a part of the Consortium's programs.

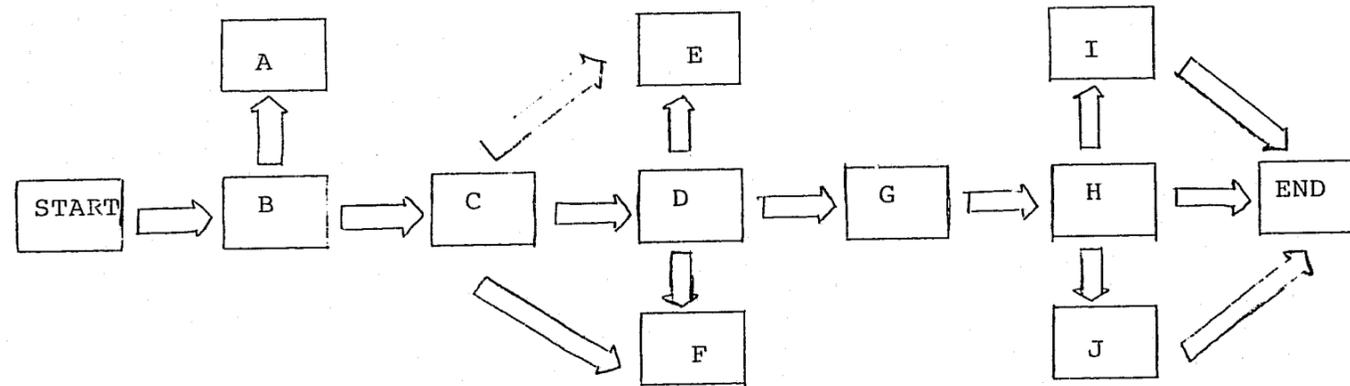
During the initial stage of the grant, OCCP began information exchanges with these existing crime prevention networks. The Community Service Division of the Department of Fire Service was also contacted for involvement.

Interaction between these groups resulted in the establishment of a mechanism for planning city-wide crime prevention activity. The Circle Team, as it was called, served to maintain the relationships that had been established with these agencies and well as to integrate program planning.

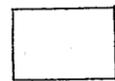
ANALYSIS
OF
KEY EVENTS

77

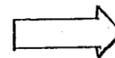
LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF PROJECT LINKAGES KEY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES



62



EVENTS



ACTIVITIES

START - Project Is Funded

A - Council is implemented

B - Staff is hired and trained

C - Liaison is developed with agencies/organizations

D - Public awareness/ Education

E - Agency personnel/volunteers are trained

F - Crime Analysis information technical assistance and resources are made available

G - Planning/Coordinating Mechanisms are developed

H - Programs are implemented

I - Increased surveillance through community participation in crime watch

J - Increased reporting through community participation

END - Opportunity for crime is reduced

A. Council Formulation Functioning And Productivity

The Community Crime Prevention Council was established under the auspices of the P.E.O.P.L.E. grant, to serve as the main umbrella and policy making advisory body of the program. Council members were appointed by the Mayor.

Composed of a total membership of seventeen (17) representing all the various component parts of the project (local government, civic/neighborhood groups, business/professional associations, state and federal agencies, the CCPC was to serve as a steering committee for the projects operations. As such, it would provide overall guidelines and direction for the project, oversee operations and recommend any programmatic revisions as were necessary.

The Council members were further sub-divided within each category to represent various sub-committees in order to facilitate cooperation and integration by active participation of the project sub-committees with project staff on matters of program implementation and day to day problem solving.

The first Council meeting was held, shortly after staff was on board. The procedural process for advance notice of Council meetings was determined. Regular council meetings with project staff would be held (tentatively) on the second Tuesday of each month.

Six Council meetings were held during the grant period. Initial interaction between CCPC members and OCCP staff served to formulate a base structure of communication linkages to key individuals who were to assist in the project or point out resources. Anti-Crime Consortium and Police Crime Prevention Unit Council representatives affirmed positive commitment to the project. Further OCCP/Council interaction resulted in the establishment of the Media Sub-Committee and resource information for

conducting the Public Opinion and Victimization Survey. Plans for each program component was presented for Council review, as were up to date progress reports. Specific recommendations were made by the Council pertaining to program strategies public relations and program justification.

Beyond this, Council participation was slight. There was a continuing decline of representatives at Council meetings, with four out of seventeen (17) members attending the last meeting held in December of 1980.

Also, the nature of the membership, mostly administrators and executives served to constrain active participation and cooperating; as most were too busy to head sub-committees that would facilitate regular input into project planning and implementation.

Overall, the rate of effectiveness was minimum. Six out of a potential for eighteen meetings were held; One out of a potential for four subcommittees was developed.

B. Staff Is Hired And Trained

Concurrent with the appointment of Council members, grant administrators concentrated on developing mechanisms for selecting and hiring staff, cultivating formal input into grant operations and complying with various federal requirements and provisions. By February 1980, all staff persons were hired with the exception of the Municipal Coordinator, who was hired in June, and the Media Specialist. Decision to hire the Media Specialist was withdrawn later in the grant period.

Also, commencing in February, Police administrators and South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board focused on orienting and training new staff. Following orientation, each staff member spent one week rotating through various units within the police department. Subsequent training took place at Texas Crime Prevention Institute (TCPI) at Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas. Here, staff members received forty hours (40) training in the principals and practices of crime prevention.

The Crime Analyst was excluded from TCPI training. Being housed within the Crime Analysis Unit of the Police Department, specialized training was provided in-house, which was later augmented at Northeastern University forty hour course in Criminal Justice Analysis was received.

In March 1980, the Data Collector Evaluator received forty hours training in Criminal Justice Analysis. The Business Professional Liaison received the same in Criminal Justice Management in August. Both courses were offered at Northeastern University, whereas specific techniques for the analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Systems and management of the system were taught, respectively.

Staff members have also participated in various training workshops sponsored by various agencies within the criminal justice system.

In essence, training has contributed to developing competent staff professionals, sensitized to all aspects of crime prevention, with respect to the need for a comprehensive approach to solving the crime problems within the city.

C. Development of Liaison with Agencies/Organizations

The initial activity of introducing OCCP was carried out by mailing letters of introduction to over 700 agencies and organizations within the community at large. Open House was also held for the same purpose. Other activity focused on groups and organizations known to OCCP through the existing crime prevention network and contacts provided by the Council.

Operations staff plugged into the activities of the CPU and Anti-Crime Consortium. Here the Block Watch Network was the primary vehicle for citizen involvement in crime prevention activities. Block Watch captains were surveyed to determine areas of interest for increased involvement.

Concurrently, the media campaign was being developed as a means of informing the public about the existence of OCCP. It was expected that the publicity would stimulate interest in crime prevention services throughout the city.

Other preliminary activity involved identifying and contacting agencies for involvement, identifying areas of participation and conducting initial need assessment work. These initial linkages were augmented as the demand for OCCP as a resource agency continued to increase.

Through the life of the program, 488 contacts were made between OCCP and various organizations/groups who subsequently had some degree of involvement with the project. (See TABLE I)

The initial contact made to any agency or organization was usually made at the administration or executive level and is counted once. Each subsequent contact to the same organization, at a different level for a different reason is also counted once. The same process applies for all of the groups delineated.

There is a direct correlation between specific program activity and the number of contacts between OCCP and specific groups.

TABLE I

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF
AGENCY ORGANIZATION CONTACTS

GROUP	NUMBER OF CONTACTS PER QUARTER					Total
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	5th quarter	6th quarter	
Business/ Professional	36	44	30	31	4	145
*Educational	0	5	11	5	3	24
City Agencies	14	18	29	27	7	95
Utilites	3	0	8	12	2	25
Media	12	8	17	12	2	51
State & Federal	3	0	6	2	1	12
Neighborhood Groups	43	30	28	20	15	136
TOTALS	111	105	129	109	34	488

*Education contacts included in professional category during 1st quarter

During the second and third quarters Business/Professional contacts were made at a greater frequency. It was at this time that OCCP was preparing the official newsletter for distribution and planning crime prevention seminars for commercial consumption. During the fourth quarter these contacts decreased by 19%. This decrease reflects the shift in emphasis to other project activities.

Likewise, the increase of contacts in the EDUCATION category during the third quarter reflect OCCP involvement in helping to plan and implement the School Violence and Vandalism Workshop.

For the fourth quarter, planning for P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay caused an increase in the rate of contacts between OCCP, City Agencies and Utilities; increases of 40% and 100% respectively. This trend carries over to the fifth quarter, at which time implementation of the program was underway. There is a sharp decline in contacts during the sixth quarter, as the program became operational.

Total contacts made between OCCP and Media groups reflect involvement on a regular basis for the airing of public service announcements, news releases, and the coverage of special events. About 15% of overall contacts were related to the creation of public information.

Contacts between OCCP and Neighborhood groups were heaviest during the second quarter and steadily declined through to the sixth quarter. The high rate here represents initial contacts made to neighborhood associations and mostly to block watch groups. The overall strategy of restructuring these groups is reflected in these statistics. The Block Watch Association emerged as an umbrella organization due to constant refinement of the program. As a result, the bulk of interaction was between the Executive Board and sector representatives who then filtered information down to it's membership.

Technical assistance was still provided to individual block watches as needed, and especially if CPU at the Police department could not respond.

D. Development of Planning and Coordinating Mechanisms

At the heart of planning sub-program components for implementation was the Operations staff consisting of the Youth/Elderly, Business/Professional and Civic/Neighborhood liaisons. The Liaison team, as they were called was a positive innovation for the program. It allowed for the sharing of responsibility for overall goal accomplishment, which in turn expedited accomplishment in each of the liaisons respective areas, furthermore, the civic/neighborhood liaison, who was team leader, possessed considerable experience in small group organization and management. Ideas based on the broader goals of the program were developed within the confines of team. Tasks were individually formalized, based on the specific components to be developed.

In order to maintain linkages established with groups providing crime prevention services, and to address the problem of fragmentation, a broader planning mechanism was developed. The Circle Planning Team included the three liaison, the municipal coordinator, fire and police community liaisons and one representative each from business, youth and elderly organizations outside of OCCP. Within the team the elements of support advice and resources were found. Decision making was finalized by voting on the appropriate strategies once they were refined within the group.

Final program components were subject to review by SCCJSB. Continuous meetings were arranged between liaison staff and SCCJSB for technical assistance and exchange of programmatic ideas.

In house planning did not include the Support Unit. As such there was no mechanism that allowed planning and coordination of supportive elements in accord with the needs of the sub-programs. Consequently, voids existed in the programs that perhaps could have been eliminated. This became apparent following the implementation of the PEOPLE Relay Program. Although arrangements were made with administrative department heads for collecting program generated data, there was

no clear cut previously planned procedure for doing so. After the fact planning was futile. Staff meetings for in house coordination were held on a very infrequent basis; four were held during the life of the grant. As a consequence, there was no bridge between Operations and Support. Operations proceeded to plan strategies.

Subcommittee planning varied greatly from the ideas envisioned in the P.E.O.P.L.E. Grant proposal. Council representatives would head sub-committees as needed for regular input into program planning and implementation. The only sub-committee established according to mold was the Media Sub-Committee. The nature of media itself explains this exception; Their functioning is dependent upon the creation of events on which they rely to keep the public informed. The media sub-committee contributed immensely to planning the public awareness campaign. Meetings were held as needed for sharing contacts and information exchange.

Ad-hoc sub-committees developed within the Block Watch network were used to supplement over all planning of the sub-programs. Joint ventures between OCCP, CPU and other crime prevention groups involved OCCP as a part of their planning process. An example is the School Violence and Vandalism Prevention Planning committee.

In conclusion, overall planning can be characterized as extensive. In house planning has been modest, but fruitful enough to produce positive results.

D,E. Public Awareness And Education

OCCP provided structured training to 1,404 participants. Over half (59%) was related to the implementation of specific program components; PEOPLE Relay Business Registration, PEOPLE on Patrol and East Rock Safety Patrol. 24% was provided for community/ neighborhood groups, 12% for Law Enforcement personnel and 5% went to other crime prevention programs.

In addition 17 workshops and seminars were held, whereas 806 participants received awareness information and education. Out of the total 136 evaluation forms were completed and returned from the following sessions:

- Mall Merchant Seminar I-31
- Cheshire Junior Women's Workshop - 9
- Municipal Police Training Workshop - 35
- School Violence and Vandalism Prevention Workshop - 71

Workshops were presented at the frequency of about one per month during the eighteen months of the grand period. Eleven of the workshops were presented to senior citizens. Each focused on flim-flam, extortion, personal and property security, with a combined response from 500 elderly participants. In addition the Youth/Elderly liaison was instrumental in coordinating a grant proposal for funds that would provide locking devices and installation for the senior citizen. This process proved unfruitful, as the proposal idea was tabled.

Community response to the Mall Merchant seminar was slight, as 86 participants attended the three workshops. Approximately 250 retail merchants were invited to the first workshop which resulted in a total of 31 store managers, employees and store owners. These workshops focused on check and credit card fraud, shoplifting and employee pilferage.

However, the problem was not with the training session, but with getting participation. The merchants were involved in the planning of the seminars. Letters were written to each

store owner who in turn were to notify their employees. Store security was given the letters to deliver to each store. Consequently the lack of a coordinating effort that would successfully advertize and promote interest in the workshop contributed to the poor response.

Municipal Police Training Workshop had a positive response as 40% of the sworn officers listed reason for attending, as "required by job". The overall theme of the workshop was organizing and managing small groups.

The most salient and positive comments indicated that:

1) the workshop spawned a lot of enthusiasm towards the use of small group concepts in crime prevention 2) the role playing method used by facilitators to exemplify the concepts were most effective.

The most salient critical comments were that:

1) information presented was geared more towards urban areas, excluding rural and suburban areas 2) too much emphasis was placed on organizing block watch groups.

The workshop presented to the Cheshire Women's Club was well received. By design, it would be a very small workshop. 43% of the group stated that the presentation contained all new information to which they had not previously been exposed. The focus of the workshop was home and property security and neighborhood block watches.

The School Violence and Vandalism Prevention Workshop was attended by 111 people over a three day period. The participants represented 41 police departments and 21 school systems throughout the state. The workshop was the first comprehensive effort to bring law enforcement and educators together to discuss mutual problems. Evaluation of 71 responses indicated that the program was beneficial, well organized and provided information which will serve to impact the local problems created by school violence and vandalism.

A significant factor that permeated the responses from all groups were that the workshops were clear, very informative and well presented.

Other public awareness focused on the media publicity that surrounded the project. With the exception of coverage of special events public service announcements maintained a focus of presenting OCCP to the public as an on-going crime prevention agency. Crime prevention tips aired via radio did not change with the implementation of new crime prevention strategies. (See log of activities for quantifiable results)

F. Resource Identification

The Anti-Crime Consortium, consisting of community organizations spread among thirteen neighborhoods and the Block Watch Network were identified as agencies that would benefit from resources provided by OCCP; also any other agency/organization requesting available services.

A programmatic response team was developed to provide technical assistance to requesting groups.

Team Composition included:

- Youth/Elderly Liaison
- Civic/Neighborhood Liaison
- Business/Professional Liaison
- Community Liaison, Police Department
- Community Liaison, Fire Department

Resources identified that could be provided by OCCP through technical assistance were:

- Crime prevention training, education, awareness
- Organization and management
- Printed literature; audio visual equipment
- Statistical information
- Planning assistance
- Use of OCCP facilities for meetings
- Financial assistance to Specific Neighborhood Program

The type of resources allocated was based on the perceived need of the requesting agency, with the exception of the Specific Neighborhood Program, that would be granted financial assistance. Here Requests for Proposals were distributed and determinations were made accordingly.

Approximately 75% of the technical assistance provided by OCCP went to the Block Watch Network, and the formation of new crime watches. The remaining 25% was spread among groups planning specific projects or wanting information on OCCP.

In addition, crime analysis information was made available to Block Watches on a monthly basis by matching criminal incident reports against the exact street address for each Block Watch and their interior streets. Data was also available to those organizations that had previously been approved to receive information from the Crime Analysis Unit. 43% of the requests for crime data were made by OCCP for program planning. Also city and neighborhood target area crime data was provided to Council members on a regular basis.

I,J. Citizen Participation

The overall strategy for citizen participation was to work within existing, organized citizen groups within each neighborhood. In addition OCCP would honor requests from individuals and groups who expressed interest in on-going prevention services.

Consequently, the greatest success in stimulating citizen involvement has come in working with already established groups, ie block watches and agencies within the Anti-Crime Consortium. However, citizen mobilization depended heavily on liaison organizing efforts and public response to the program.

During the initial stages of the grant OCCP joined with CPU in restructuring the Block Watch system. At that time there were 128 block watches located throughout the city with a membership of 5,000 and 300 captains were surveyed to determine areas of interest for increased involvement. This culminated in the formation of three ad-hoc subcommittees.

The Community/Police Workshop Committee was engaged in developing and organizing a city wide workshop to address the problem of crime from a community perspective.

The Curriculum Sub-Committee was responsible for developing curriculum to be used in training members within the network, in order to assist CPU in the formation of new watches and to reinforce the ones that existed.

The Block Watch Association Planning Sub-Committee accomplished tasks that helped to formulate the association as a non-profit, incorporated organization committed to city wide crime prevention activity. As an umbrella organization, it had an Executive Board composed of sector representatives and Block Watch Captains. In restructuring the organization, geographical boundaries were determined that made for nine sectors, encompassing all of the neighborhoods within the City.

Furthermore new criteria was set forth to activate stagnant Block Watches and serve as a guide for establishing new ones. OCCP and CPU provided the necessary technical assistance for this approach.

A portion of the Hill and Newhallville neighborhood, through planning, had been selected as geographical target areas. The strategy was to increase the number of Block Watches within Newhallville and to elicit a favorable response from existing organizations within the Hill in order to initiate crime prevention activity among the Hispanic residents.

CPU worked to rejuvenate existing Block Watches within Newhallville in order to develop a functioning sector from that area. Citizen participation from the Hill depended on the establishment of inter-group and organizational linkages. As a result, crime prevention benefits received by this area has been slight. It was within a few months prior to the closing of the grant that the Upper Hill Project Area Committee sought involvement with CPU.

The Block Watch program provided a starting point for involving "grass roots" citizenry in crime prevention activities. Furthermore these mini-groups were able to recruit their own membership. Block Watch members became the largest pool of volunteers who were willing to be active in crime prevention planning and implementation. They donated time and services over and beyond regular network activities. Members were used to do telephone interviews for the Victimization Survey; fund raising for the Bicycle Rodeo and to implement the massive Halloween Party sponsored by OCCP.

During the life of OCCP Block Watch membership grew from 5,000 to well over 7,000. While restructuring the organization, OCCP served as a guiding light in coordinating many of its activities; developing the monthly newsletter, providing management functions; patterning constructive use of the membership, etc. Many steps have been taken to lead the Block Watch Association to an independent status, enabling them to continue crime prevention

activities past the life of the OCCP grant. Because of its dependency, OCCP has been reluctant to cut the umbilical cord. Concern has been expressed as to whether the Association will be able to continue the mobilization of its membership without the help of a professional within the construct of the Block Watch Association. Additional funding sources have been sought in order to incorporate this element into the Association.

Traditionally, and through the organizing efforts of CPU, block watch groups have been the primary network used to increase community surveillance. Members are trained in the process of observing and reporting suspicious behavior. With the increased availability of Crime Analysis information members are able to plan and focus their efforts to troubled areas within their respective neighborhoods. (see Table II). During 1980, as membership peaked, reporting of crime incidents increased 34% over 1979. A 20% increase for year ending 1981 is projected, based on the reporting trends over the previous two years.

In addition, block watch members moved to augment their crime watch activity by requesting help in developing a citizen patrol group. The PEOPLE on Patrol program was established in Dwight neighborhood whereas citizens used citizens band radios to report suspicious activity to the patrol base. The base operator in turn relayed the information to the appropriate agency. As the program was implemented in the latter stages of the grant no outcome data was available from the program.

Aside from the Block Watch and PEOPLE on Patrol Programs, OCCP moved to expand the issue of increasing community surveillance and reporting.

The PEOPLE Relay Program focused on using employees of utilities, public works and post office mail carriers to report criminal activity observed within the community to police and fire departments. This would be done through the two-way radio system that already existed in the vehicles of most of the workers. Planning for the program began as early as September

TABLE II

REPORTED BLOCK WATCH CRIME TOTALS
(Burglary, Larceny From Auto, Purse Snatch, Auto Theft, Vandalism)

Sector	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1st 7 mos. 1981</u>	<u>est. 12 mos. 1981</u>
William	722	908	523	900
Sam	154	126	112	200
Nora	316	383	319	550
Edward	<u>28</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>300</u>
TOTALS	1,220	1,629	1,137	1,950

1980 increased 34% over 1979

1981 increased 20% over 1980 based 1981 year end estimate

1980. The first step in implementing the program began in February 1981 when the first set of employees were trained. It was not until May that the program became operational as a total of 770 workers had received training.

During the developmental stage of the program, arrangements were made with the Central Communication Division and the Emergency Communication System to assign the letter "P" to all calls from the PEOPLE Relay network. This method would allow timely collection of data for monitoring the progress of the program, identify weaknesses and make necessary revisions.

Time has been a serious constraint to the program, considering that crime surveillance activity was expanded to include organizations and citizens who previously had not been mobilized towards this type of activity. (Although it is known that taxi drivers report crime to some degree through their communication system, there has not been a standardized procedure for doing so). Within the confines of the grant there has not been enough time for follow-up and revisions to make sure that the program was fully operational.

Also, communication has been lacking between the chain of command within the Central Communication Division and those subordinate units who would record the PEOPLE Relay data. An attempt to collect information proved unfruitful as Quality Control and Record keeping Units had never heard of the PEOPLE Relay Program. OCCP failed to successfully coordinate these elements in planning the program. Once the program had been introduced to the appropriate department heads, they were relied upon to disseminate information to the subordinating units.

The East Rock Park Safety Program would also develop to increase surveillance. A cooperative arrangement was made with joggers and residents who lived adjacent to the park areas to report any suspicious activity, including personal injury to the appropriate agency. Residents would make available telephones for this purpose. Training was provided by OCCP and the program

became operational in August 1981. Progress of the program has not been monitored due to lack of time.

Conclusion

In short, the goals of the OCCP program have been met with varying degrees of success. Time served as a major constraint as sub-programs that moved to mobilize citizens beyond the existing network could not be nurtured to their maximum potential. Although the programs have taken root, institutionalization now depends on the Block Watch Association and the CPU to the extent that they are capable of managing them. The impact of the program is recognized by the multiplier effect that it produced within the community. This is suggested by the level of participation from the various sectors.

Some aspects of the program did not function according to the prescribed plan. For those areas, I would suggest the following:

1. The framework of the Council should be reconstructed and changed in focus to a citizen oriented task force.
2. Comprehensive planning teams should have representatives from each program element agencies in order to fully implement the systems approach.

COMPLETE LOG OF ACTIVITIES
AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CENTRALIZED MECHANISM FOR THE PLANNING COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES

A. Implementation of a formal community crime prevention council

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Appoint Council Members	1. Membership Variation	1. Local government - 6 Civic/Neighborhood - 4 Business/Professional/Labor - 5 State/Federal - 2
2. Develop By-Laws	2. Stated function of council according to by-laws	2. Provide overall guidelines - work closely with OCCP developing sub-committees as needed - Recommend programmatic revisions if necessary - Review and information dissemination
3. Monitor Council Progress	3. <u>Council/OCCP Interaction Minutes of Meetings</u>	3. Initial communication linkage established - All program components are presented to council by OCCP staff - Planning and implementation ideas reviewed and approved - One sub-committee is formed - Recommendations are made by council - Programmatic revision not necessary

B. Increased interaction between public and private agencies/organizations conducting crime prevention service.

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Hold Council meetings	<p>1. Number of meetings</p> <p>A. Focus of meeting #1 February 6, 1981</p> <p>B. Focus of meeting #2 March 18, 1980</p> <p>C. Focus on meeting #3 April 8, 1980</p>	<p>1. Six (6)</p> <p>A.- Explanation of program monitoring by National Program Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff training addressed - Affirmation of commitment to OCCP by NHDPS and Anti-Crime Consortium - Procedural process for advance notice of council meetings <p>B.- Office location and staffing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime analysis: Target crimes and target neighborhoods - LEAA Cluster meeting - Introduction of council interest forms <p><u>Recommendations from Council</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain good public relations - Make available to council statistical information on violent crimes <p>C.- National program director present to assess program linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of target areas

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Hold council meetings (cont'd)	D. Focus of meetings #3 (cont'd)	D.- Tentative implementation plan presented - OCCP staff presentation of respective areas of program - Plans for media sub-committee addressed
	E. Focus of meeting #4 June 10, 1980	<u>Recommendations from Council</u> - Concentrate on neighborhood's own concept of crime problem - Keep council informed of scheduled events E.- Decision to hire Municipal Coordinator approved - Change-over of Grant supervision - Process for conducting Public Opinion Victimization Survey <u>Presentation by operations staff</u> - Phases of OCCP development - Community involvement in planning and decision making - Concept of target areas redefined - Tentative implementation plan presented - OCCP staff presentation of respective areas of program - Plans for media sub-committee addressed

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Council Meetings Held (Cont'd)	<p>F. Focus of meeting #5 August 12, 1980</p> <p>G. Focus of meeting #6 December 16, 1981</p>	<p>F. Missing data</p> <p>G. -Progress report from operations staff of on-going and planned activities</p> <p>-Discussion of printed material distribution</p> <p>-LEAA Cluster meeting</p> <p>-Grant extension and program reduction in force</p> <p><u>Recommendation from council</u></p> <p>-Alert staff person(s) to be layed off as quickly as possible</p>

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
2. Hold sub-committee meetings	2. Number of meetings held	2. Forty five (45) sub-committees held
A. Media sub-committee	A. Number of meetings held - Focus of meetings	A. Six Meetings held (Focus is the same for) (all meetings) - Developing communication linkages and identifying contacts for public awareness campaign - Update on OCCP program objectives and development - Publicizing special events - Taping radio talk shows - Airing crime prevention tips - Print media coverage
B. Community/police workshop sub-committee	B. Number of meetings held	B. Seven meetings - Planning and organizing work shop - Soliciting community involvement - Identifying problems from community perspective - Developing goals, format - Scheduling tasks <u>Community/police workshop postponed</u>

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
2. Hold Sub-Committee Meetings (cont'd) C. School violence and vandalism workshop Educational sub-committee	C. Number of meetings held Focus of meetings	C. Three (3) logistical planning meetings held - Curriculum details - Location and site requirements - Ground Transportation - Registration procedures - Media Publicity - Printed material distribution - Contacting speakers <u>Workshop conducted</u>
D. Bicycle Rodeo sub-committee	D. Number of meetings held Focus of meeting	D. Eight (8) meetings held - Logistics planning - Fund raising - Media publicity - Contacting participants <u>2nd and 3rd Annual Bicycle Rodeo Held</u>
E. Curriculum sub-committee	E. Number of meetings held Focus of meetings	E. One (1) meeting held - Assessing need for training - Developing training curriculum For members of block watch network <u>Sub-committee disbanded.</u>

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>2. Hold Sub-Committee Meetings (cont'd)</p> <p>F. Block Watch Association sub-committee</p> <p>G. State-wide crime prevention workshop subcommittee</p> <p>H. Neighborhood Living Elderly subcommittee</p>	<p>F. Number of meetings -Focus of meetings</p> <p>G. Number of meetings -Focus of meetings</p> <p>H. Number of meetings -Focus of meetings</p>	<p>F. Three (3) planning meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and organizing city-wide organization - Sector representation established - Member identification cards designed - By-laws are drafted - Problems to be addressed are determined - Officers elected <p><u>Block Watch Association Formed</u></p> <p>G. Two meetings held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies for planning and developing workshop discussed - Tentative schedule developed - Resources identified - Participants identified - Tasks are identified - Time frame addressed <p><u>Future Planning Meeting Scheduled</u></p> <p>H. Fifteen (15) meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background information for crime prevention proposal for seniors gathered - Drafting language of proposal initiated <p><u>Proposal Postponed</u></p>

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
3. Hold city wide conference for all participants	3. Number of participants Focus of conference	3. Conference is not held
4. Involve agencies/organizations in planning crime prevention strategies	4. Planning mechanism developed; composite representation	4. Circle Planning Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police Department CPU - 1 - Elderly-Sage Advocate - 1 - Youth-Boys' Club - 1 - Business/Professional Whalley Avenue Business/Professional Association - 1 - Education Yale University Police - 1 - Fire Department - 2 - OCCP liaisons - 4
	A. How compliance is sought	A. Ideas are generated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information is shared - Information is scrutinized - Concepts are developed - Decisions are made - Decisions are finalized by voting - Method, means of implementation determined - Responsibilities are allocated

II (ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY BASED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO UNDERTAKE A BROAD BASED MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CP PLANNING EFFORT)

A. Increase detail and availability of relevant crime analysis information

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Determine existing capability of crime analysis system	1. Capability of crime analysis system	1. CASE INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM (CIRS)
2. Determine process used in computerizing criminal justice data	2. Process involved in computerizing data	2. Case incident report is assigned complaint number
	-Original point	- Report is record of the actions and observations of officers; statement of complaint and witnesses
	-Input coding	- Case number; date; hour; crime type; incident code; location by street address; officer's badge and car number are keypunched into the computer
	-Access	- Accessed by complaint number
3. Determine availability process	-Availability process	- On monthly basis CIRS data is run against exact street address for each Block Watch and their interior streets
	-Instances of missing data	- Others are accessed by complaint number; Crime Analyst develop indicators to individualize format according to need of request
		- Keypunch error - Initial time lag before data is entered (3 to 14 days) - Absence of keypuncher (1 to 6 weeks)

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
3. Availability process (cont'd)	-Recipients and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly to Block Watches - Biweekly Crime Analysis Summary to Police Services, Yale University Police and Yale-New Haven Hospital Police - By request in accord with requesting agency/person previously approved by NHDPS

B. Identification, Collection and Analysis of Non-Criminal Justice Data

TASK	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Prepare and conduct Victimization Survey	<p>1. How Survey is developed</p> <p>A. Needs for conducting survey</p> <p>B. How survey needs are addressed</p>	<p>1. Communication linkages were established with leading researchers, survey planners and sociologists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population characteristics are determined per thirteen neighborhoods from census track information - Sampling, method, interval and means for conducting survey were determined <p>A. Personnel to conduct telephone interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training format for interviewers - Access to space and telephones - Computer time and operator - Supervision of interviewers <p>B. Volunteers were recruited from agencies organizations, block watches and other sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training format was developed and given to volunteers - OCCP office space and telephones were used - Computer time was granted from Yale Computer Center; student intern was recruited to operate computer - Volunteers were supervised by Data Collector and office assistant <p><u>Victimization Survey Conducted</u></p>

C. Increased utilization of integrated criminal justice and non-criminal justice in planning and operations

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Develop format for reporting criminal justice data	1. General make-up of format for reporting criminal justice data	1. Request for crime data form (OCCP-06) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Date, name of person requesting - Name of agency/organization - Type of information requested
2. Develop mechanism for dissemination criminal justice data	2. Description of mechanism used for dissemination criminal justice data	2. Crime analysis statistics as requested <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data period - Crime type: location - Number of incidents Computer printout for block watches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Block watch number, crime type - Date, day of week, hour - Street address: intersecting street
3. Develop format for reporting non-criminal justice data	3. General make-up of format for reporting non-criminal justice data	3. Request for non-crime data form (OCCP-07) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of requesting agency organization - Date, name of person requesting - Type of information requested
4. Develop mechanism for disseminating non-criminal justice data	4. Description of mechanism used to disseminate non-criminal justice data	4. Analysis briefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of training - Demographic information - Geographical target area information

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>2. Develop forms for collecting program generated information</p>	<p>2. Relative indicators used to monitor program generated information</p>	<p>2. Contacts made between OCCP and agencies/organizations/groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How contacts were made - Who initiated contacts - Reason for contacts - Programmatic area addressed <p>Participation between OCCP and agencies/organizations/groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who participated - Type of agency/group/organization - Reason for participation - Activities and result of participation - Number in attendance <p>Seminar workshop and training evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization/group/agency represented - Reason for attending - Previous crime prevention training - Measurement level of participants reaction to content and presentation of training <p>Printed material distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of material handed or mailed out - Quantity

II ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY-BASED AGENCIES TO PROVIDE CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES

A. Increase in the level of public awareness of crime prevention activities

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Make contact with agencies	1. Number of agencies contacted - Method used	1. @700 agencies/organization contacted - Letters of introduction were sent - Open house was held - Existing crime prevention network linkages were contacted - P.E.O.P.L.E. Grant applications list of key individuals and agencies were contacted
2. Hold organization meetings	2. Number of meetings held - Focus of meetings	2. @320 meetings held - Concept of OCCP is presented - Philosophy of crime prevention, methods and techniques are shared - Involvement is requested - Areas for participation explored - Crime prevention strategies are planned - Workshops are developed - Planning and technical assistance are given - Specific sub-programs are developed - Training programs are developed - Film and slide presentations are shown - Public information is created - Implementation carried out

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	PERFORMANCE
3. Identify participating agencies/organizations	3. Type of agency - Number of contacts between participating agencies	3. Business/Professional - 145 Educational - 24 City Agencies - 95 Utilities - 25 Media - 51 State/Federal - 12 Neighborhood groups - 136
4. Prepare and distribute agency newsletter	4. How newsletter is prepared and distributed	4. Topics of interest are selected layout is determined, draft is compiled, bids for printing are solicited draft is finalized newsletters are mailed

B. Increase in the allocation of agency resource to crime prevention activities

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Identify and locate agency/organizations	1. Agencies that are identified	1. Block watch network - Anti-crime consortium - Plus any other agency/organization requesting available services
2. Develop liaison between OCCP and agencies/organizations	2. Linkages for communication A. Maintenance of linkages	2. Continous meetings are held with: A- Block watch captains - Block watch association sector representatives - Circle team members - Special project planners or sub-committees.
3. Determine crime prevention resource needs of local agencies/organizations	3. How need assessment is carried out A. Resources that can be supplied	3. Based on perceived need of requesting agency: A- Program planning and coordination - Crime prevention training and education - Printed literature; audio visual equipment - Statistical information - Organizing and managing skills - Financial assistance to specific neighborhood groups - OCCP facilities for meetings
4. Appoint members to technical assistance teams	4. Team composition and specializations	4. Programmatic response team is developed - Civic/neighborhood liaison - Youth/elderly liaison - Business/Professional liaison - Municipal coordinator - Police and Fire community liaison

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
5. Develop programs with public utilities	5. Significant stages of development	5. A. Concept of PEOPLE Relay is developed as subprogram to involve public utilities B. Utility companies are contacted - Telephone Company - Water Company - Gas Company - U.I. Company C. Meetings are held with company administrators - Crime prevention awareness information is presented - Involvement is confirmed - Participants are identified D. PEOPLE Relay program refined - Film module for training is developed - Literature is designed and printed - Oral presentation is developed E. Training is conducted - Program is implemented F. Follow-up is conducted - Continuation of program is encouraged

C. Increase in the number of personnel trained in crime prevention

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Train OCCP staff at Texas Crime Prevention Institute	1. Focus of training -staff persons trained	1. Principals and practices of crime prevention (40 hour course) -Project director -Project manager -Data collector/evaluation -Youth/elderly liaison -Business/professional liaison -Civic/neighborhood liaison -Municipal coordinator
2. Train all community leaders	2. Missing data	2. Missing data
3. Train agency/organization personnel	3. Name of agency/organization -Number trained	A. <u>Law enforcement agencies</u> New Haven Department of Police Services -14 recruits Guilford Police Department -21 officers Municipal Police Training Center -120 officers Cheshire Police Department -7 officers Waterbury Police Department -30 community people and officers Norwalk Police Department -10 officers

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ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
3. Train agency/organization personnel (cont'd)	3. Name of agency/organization -Number trained	B. Specific project training <u>People relay program</u> -U.S. Postal workers-120 -Southern New England Telephone-165 -New Haven Water Company-170 -Southern New England Gas-105 -Yellow Cab Company-30 -United Illuminating-155 -Parks and Recreation-15 -Traffic and Parking-40 <u>Business registration</u> Metro Squad officers-14 -People on patrol-24 - <u>East Rock Safety Patrol</u> -32 C. Crime prevention programs -Spring Field crime prevention program-15 -Norwalk, Conn. N.E.O.N. program-9 -Block Watch program Captains and sector representatives-80

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
3. Train agency/organization personnel (cont'd)	3. Name of agency/organization -Number trained	D. <u>Community/neighborhood</u> -Upper chapel neighborhood improvement corporation-27 -Presidential Apartments-40 -DC Moore's School-60 -Presidential Gardens-35 -Community Laobr Alliance-17 -Urban League-10 -Volunteer Senior Training-50 -Service Corp of Retired Executives-12 -Whalley Avenue Business and Professional Association-30

D. Increase in the utilization of volunteers in the delivery of crime prevention services

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Recruit volunteers	1. Number of volunteer recruited	1. Volunteers are recruited by members within block watch network. @ 7,000 have been recruited
2. Train volunteers	2. Type of training	2. Block watch captains and sector representatives are trained in: -Crime prevention philosophy, methods and techniques -Block watch formation -Operation identification -Proper reporting procedures -Process of problem identification and resolution -Volunteer recruitment
3. Use volunteers to deliver crime prevention services	3. Type of services delivered by volunteers	3. Neighborhood surveillance -Operation identification -Reporting suspicious behavior -Training block watch member -Implementing crime prevention strategies

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IV ENHANCED COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF, AND RESPONSE TO, COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

- a. Increase in the availability and comprehensiveness of information concerning citizen involvement in crime prevention activities

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>1. Hire media consultant</p>	<p>1.-Decision to hire media consultant withdrawn</p>	<p>1. Media-student intern is re-recruited</p> <p>-Media skills are combined with business/professional liaison and expertise of media sub-committee</p>
<p>2. Develop crime prevention logo</p>	<p>2.-Design of Logo</p>	<p>2. Logo is developed</p>  <p>P.E.O.P.L.E</p>
<p>3. <u>Conduct city-wide activities</u></p> <p>-Prepare and distribute 50,000 program brochures</p> <p>-Prepare and distribute 150 street signs</p> <p>-Prepare and distribute 1,000 posters for two target crimes</p>	<p>3. Type of city-wide activities</p> <p>-Number prepared and distributed</p> <p>- " " " "</p> <p>- " " " "</p>	<p>3. City-wide activities are conducted</p> <p>-50,000+ program brochures are printed and distributed</p> <p>-150 street signs prepared and distributed</p> <p>-1,000 posters are printed 100 are distributed</p>

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>3. Conduct city-wide activities (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare and distribute 10 billboards -Prepare and release a total of 18 newspaper spots -Broadcast a total of 12 TV spots (2 live) -Prepare and broadcast a total of 90 radio spots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number prepared and distributed -Number prepared and released -Number broadcasted -Number prepared and broadcasted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cancelled due to cost -18+ newspaper spots released -@ 250 TV spots are broadcasted -@ 600 radio spots are broadcasted
<p>4. <u>Conduct neighborhood activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare and distribute mass mailings, 4,000 per neighborhood -Prepare and distribute organizer kits for community leaders, 50 per neighborhood -Prepare and distribute crime stopper kits, 2,000 per neighborhood 	<p>4. Type of neighborhood activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number prepared and distributed -Number prepared and distributed -Number prepared and distributed 	<p>4. Neighborhood activities are conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -25,000 agency newsletters are prepared and distributed -650 organizer kits are prepared and distributed -2,600 crime stopper kits are prepared and distributed

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>5. <u>Conduct business/ Professional activities</u></p> <p>-Prepare and distribute crime prevention journal for business community(3000)</p> <p>-Distribute business security kit(1,500)</p>	<p>-Number prepared and distributed</p> <p>-Number of kits distributed</p>	<p>5. Business and professionals activities are conducted</p> <p>-Chamber of Commerce, retail association newsletter is used: circulation 300</p> <p>Whalley Avenue business and professional associated newsletter is used: circulation 800</p> <p>-500 business security kits are prepared and distributed</p>

B. Increases in the number of workshops and seminars for public education in crime prevention.

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Conduct Workshops and Seminars	1. Type of workshop - Focus - Community Response	A. <u>Commercial Crime Prevention</u> - Shoplifting; credit card fraud; check fraud; robbery; employee pilferage - Business Security Kits - 86 Merchants attended B. <u>Elderly Crime Prevention</u> - Flim-flam; extortion; residential and personal safety - 500 Elderly participants C. <u>Education and Crime Prevention</u> - School security needs; - Techniques for control and prevention - Legal rights and responsibilities of teachers and administrators - Legal rights and responsibilities of students - 111 participants
A. Mall Merchants Association Seminars (3 held)		
B. Senior Citizen Trainer Workshops (11 held)		
C. School Violence and Vandalism Prevention Workshop		

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Conduct Workshops and Seminars (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of workshop - Focus - Community Response 	<p data-bbox="1848 825 2333 854">D. <u>Arson and Fire Prevention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myths about arson - Identifying fire hazards - Fire prevention strategies - 100 participants <p data-bbox="1860 1025 2068 1054">E. Postponed</p> <p data-bbox="1860 1079 2269 1109">F. <u>Residential Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methods of home and property security - 9 participants
D. Community Anti-Arson Workshop		
E. Community Police Workshop		
F. Cheshire Junior Women's Workshop		

C. Increase in the number of citizens and agencies participating in crime prevention activities.

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>I. Plan and implement crime prevention programs</p> <p>- Halloween party is held</p>	<p>- Program strategy</p> <p>- Significant stages of development</p> <p>- Mechanism for agency/organization participation</p> <p>- Mechanism for citizen participation</p>	<p>I. To combat traditional crime problems associated with Halloween and youth</p> <p>A. Concept of Halloween program developed; reviewed and approved by Circle Team</p> <p>B. McDonald's is contacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings are held - Involvement is confirmed - Plans for two phase program is coordinated <p>1 Halloween safety crime prevention tips are printed and enclosed in "Happy Meal" boxes by McDonald's</p> <p>2 Safe party idea booklet is developed by OCCP to be used at Halloween parties, to be implemented through block watches.</p> <p>C. City-wide block watch captains meeting is held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation is encouraged - Commitments are made <p>D. Halloween party is implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3600 safety tips distributed - Block watches sponsor parties - 1200 Youth participated

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
<p>1. Plan and implement crime prevention programs (cont'd)</p> <p>- 2nd and 3rd Annual Bicycle Rodeo's are held.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program strategy - Significant stages of development - Mechanisms for agency/organization participation - Mechanism for citizen participation 	<p>II To educate youth in public and private schools about bicycle safety and bicycle theft prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Police Department, CPU and OCCP developed plans for Bicycle Rodeo. Plans are reviewed and approved by Circle Team. B. Board of Education and Superintendent of curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of program is explained - Program is approved C. 52 school principals are contacted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers are informed - Students are informed D. Bicycle Rodeo subcommittee is established <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundraising is held - Media publicity is arranged - Other tasks are executed E. Classroom presentations are given by OCCP and CPU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 pupils are recipients - Rules for bike safety Poster Contest are given F. Media (WTNH-TV 8) actively participated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment is made to judge poster contest and award prizes - Posters are aired on TV station G. Bicycle Rodeo is held <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 Students participated.

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Plan and implement crime prevention strategies (cont'd) - Business Registration is conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program strategy - Significant stages of development - Mechanisms for agency participation 	III To register citywide, all commercial, retail and professional establishments with police and fire departments; to use visible, coded stickers to aid emergency response and deter crime. A. Business Registration Program is planned and coordinated within Circle Team B. Meetings are held with fire and police chiefs - Program strategy is shared - Input is solicited C. Tax Assessors Office is contacted - List of commercial establishments provided - List is further refined by neighborhood street number proprietor D. Central communication, Police Department is contacted - Date collection and processing arranged E. Training format and registration shields are developed and refined within Circle Team F. Media Sub-committee is contacted - Publicity spots are developed and aired - News releases are printed

III

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Plan and implement crime prevention strategies (cont'd)		G. Training is conducted - CPU officer and 14 Metro Squad Police are taught registration procedure H. Business registration begins - 3,000 establishments are registered - Further registration in progress

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Plan and implement crime prevention programs (cont'd) People on Patrol Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Program strategy -Significant stages of development -Mechanism for citizen participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IV. To observe and report incidents of crime, fire hazards and other incidents of an emergency nature - A. Patrol program requested by block watch members - B. Program developed and refined by civic/neighborhood liaison and crime prevention specialists, CPU - C. Meetings are held with Chief of Police. - D. Policy and procedural manual is developed; patrol call logs with accompanying codes are developed - E. Citywide coordinator for neighborhood patrols is designated by commanding officer, community affairs division, NHDPS - F. Patrol member is assigned to monitor base station - G. People on patrol is activated -15 members patrol Dwight neighborhood

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
Plan and implement crime prevention programs (cont'd)	-Program strategy	-To encourage runners and hikers to report suspicious activity, including personal injury, fire and vandalism
East Rock Park safety patrol program	-Significant stages of development	A. East Rock patrol program is developed by municipal coordinator and East Rock planning committee. Program is reviewed by circle team
	-Mechanism for agency participation	B. Director of Parks and Recreation is contacted. -Participation is assured C. Park rangers are contacted -Planning committee is established -Patrol route is mapped out -25 runners are recruited
	-Mechanism for citizen participation	D. General meeting is held -Runners are informed of proper reporting techniques E. Patrol trail is marked F. Program is activated

D. Increase in the number of official citizen reports of criminal activity and reduce the number of unreported activity

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Research reasons for non-reporting	1. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1978	1. Nothing could be done - Police don't want to be bothered - Too inconvenient; too involved - Afraid of reprisal - Didn't want to report - Personal matter
2. Identify programs that encourage reporting - Develop reporting systems	2. Name of program - Reporting capability	A. <u>Block Watch Program</u> - Network of residential telephones are used to report directly to Fire or Police Departments B. <u>People on Patrol Program</u> - Citizen Band Radios are used to report to base station; base operator reports to Fire or Police C. <u>People Relay Program</u> - Existing two-way radios within utility vehicles are used to report to dispatcher, who reports to proper agency D. <u>East Rock Park Safety Patrol</u> - Residential telephones along jogging route are made available to enable reporting to proper agency

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
3. Develop crime watches in each neighborhood	3. Neighborhood section number of block programs for crime watch	3. Dwight central neighborhood 6 -Dixwell;Newhallville Neighborhoods 24 -East Rock neighborhood 34 -Fair Haven neighborhood 16 -Hill North neighborhood 9 -Hill South 10 -Westville neighborhood 18 -Westville North 24 -Westville South 38 -East Shore;Cove neighborhood 3

E. Increase the number of young and elderly people involved in crime prevention activities.

ACTIVITIES	MEASUREMENT LEVEL	RESULTS
1. Determine crime prevention needs for each group	1. Crime prevention for youth	<u>Youth need assessment</u> -Education and awareness -Property identification -Proper use of emergency numbers -Involvement <u>Elderly need assessment</u> -Escort services -Personal and property security -Education and awareness -Involvement
2. Meet with Human Resources and PTA	2. Meeting held	2. Meetings are held -Human resource administration -New Haven elderly services -Neighborhood living escort services -Sage Advocate -Directors of all senior centers -Board of Education -Superintendent of school curriculum -Childrens Museum
3. Develop programs for each group	3. Name of program number of participants	3. Halloween party-1200 -Childrens Museum program -Bicycl Rodeos-180 -School visitation program-5100 -Batman crime prevention-200 (Sponsored by Sterling Assoc. OCCP participattion)

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PUBLIC OPINION
AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY: AN ANALYTIC REPORT

BY CARRIE GORHAM
DATA COLLECTOR/EVALUATOR

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

THIS PROJECT WAS SUPPORTED BY GRANT NO. 79-DF-AX-0149 AWARDED
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TO THEM.

SECTION III

PUBLIC OPINION AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

CONSULTANTS

Dr. Donald DeLuca	Roper Center	Yale University
Dr. Joseph Hickey	Department of Criminal Justice	University of New Haven
Maureen Skrilow	Business Research	Southern New England Telephone Company
Bob Tracy	Regional Planning	

VOLUNTEERS

Yvonne Baker
Nancy Brodie
Cora Carboni
Nancy Celano
Ida Cirillo
Lillian Coe
Edwin Evans

VOLUNTEERS

James Inge
Fran Keller
Adele Landino
Sonya Mueller
Sylvin Nisbit
Madeline Onofrio
Nick Perrelli

VOLUNTEERS

Bob Pratt
Barbara Swanson
Beck Swanson
Dana Turner
Marie Varrecchia
Baron Washington
Dolores Woolfolk

INTRODUCTION

Information presented in this report was obtained from telephone interviews with five hundred (500) respondents from the city's thirteen neighborhoods. The respondents were eighteen years of age and older.

The number of respondents selected from each neighborhood was determined by solving for the mean population and mean sample size per neighborhood. (see Tables I and II). This was based on the fact that 95,307* adults resided within the thirteen neighborhoods, out of which 500 were needed to assure random sampling at the 95 percent confidence level.

Using Price and Lee city directory, each respondent was selected randomly, by totaling column inches (containing street, name and telephone) of all streets within each perspective neighborhood and dividing that total by the number of respondents needed from that neighborhood.

This process yielded the sampling interval at which respondents were selected from the universe of potential respondents. Numbers for commercial, retail and professional establishments were systematically excluded. The results were a sample size of five hundred (500), producing three hundred eighty four (384) actual respondents and one hundred sixteen (116) people who refused to answer survey questions.

The questionnaire is a modified version of the survey carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U. S. Census Bureau. Questions pertaining to crime prevention awareness were attached.

The overall purpose of the survey is:

- 1) To assess public attitudes about crime and related matters.
- 2) To develop information on the nature of residents experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization.
- 3) To determine estimates of unreported crime.
- 4) To assess public receptiveness to community involvement in Crime Prevention programs.

The statistical tools employed in this report are comparative tables, ranking, chi square and the chi square test for independence. Analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences are equal to or greater than two standard errors. This means that the chances are at least ninety five (95) out of a hundred (100) that the differences did not result from sampling variability.

Data presented in the victimization section may be subject to non-sampling error. This is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the six months prior to the interview.

Also systematic mistakes may have been introduced by interviewers, although quality control measures were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level.

Overall the report should be fairly reliable as well as valid.

Table 1

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PER NEIGHBORHOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD	NEIGHBORHOOD TOTAL	ADULTS 18-64	ADULTS 65 +	ALL ADULTS
1. Westville	23,028	13,225	3,381	16,606
2. Dixwell	5,024	2,946	797	3,743
3. Newhallville	16,404	8,452	1,332	9,784
4. Whitney	9,933	6,744	677	7,421
5. East Rock	9,353	5,889	1,715	7,604
6. Dwight	6,593	4,159	1,172	5,331
7. Downtown	1,147	806	117	923
8. Wooster Sq.	2,165	1,265	362	1,627
9. Fair Haven	26,542	14,499	2,869	17,368
10. Hill	25,671	13,395	3,004	16,399
11. Long Wharf	273	157	35	192
12. East Shore	5,523	3,281	752	4,033
13. Morris Cove	6,051	3,556	720	4,276
TOTAL	137,000	78,374	16,933	95,307

Source: 1970 Census

Average neighborhood population 7,331

PUBLIC OPINION AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY SAMPLE

Table 2	VARIABLES	NEEDED	ACTUAL	REFUSALS
N1	2.3 X 38.5 =	87	44	45
N2	.5 X 38.5 =	19	19	0
N3	1.3 X 38.5 =	50	47	3
N4	1.0 X 38.5 =	39	33	6
N5	1.0 X 38.5 =	39	32	7
N6	.7 X 38.5 =	27	21	6
N7	.13X 38.5 =	5	2	3
N8	.2 X 38.5 =	8	5	3
N9	2.4 X 38.5 =	92	85	7
N10	2.2 X 38.5 =	85	63	22
N11	.02X 38.5 =	1	1	0
N12	.6 X 38.5 =	23	13	10
N13	.6 X 38.5 =	23	19	4
TOTAL		500	384	116

$$\bar{X} = \frac{EX}{N} = \frac{95,307}{13} \text{ Adult Population} = 7,331 = \bar{X} \text{ Neighborhood Population.}$$

$$\frac{500}{13} \text{ Respondants} = 38.5 = \bar{X} \text{ Sample Size per Neighborhood}$$

Using Price & Lee City Directory, each respondent was selected randomly by totaling column inches of all streets in each neighborhood and dividing total column inches by number of respondents needed per neighborhood which in turn yielded the sampling interval.

DEMOGRAPHICS

PUBLIC OPINION AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	-	<u>500</u>	<u>100%</u>
Refusals	-	116	23%
Respondants	-	384	78%

<u>RACE</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
White	253	66%
Black	91	24%
Other	13	3%
NA	27	7%

<u>SEX</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Males	127	33%
Females	257	67%

<u>AGE</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
18-24	47	12%
25-34	65	17%
35-44	44	12%
45-54	52	14%
55-64	67	17%
65 +	85	22.1%
NA	24	6%

<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Employed	178	46%
Unemployed	143	37%
Retired	37	10%
NA	26	7%

<u>Employment</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Employed	178	46%
Unemployed	143	37%
Retired	37	10%
NA*	26	7%

<u>Education</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Less than H.S.	104	27%
Graduated H.S.	114	30%
Bus/Tech. Sch.	20	5%
Some College	47	12%
Grad. College or more	69	18%
NA*	30	8%

<u>Type of Housing</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Single family Home	117	31%
Apartment	217	57%
Public Housing	7	2%
Elderly Housing	18	5%
NA*	25	7%

<u>Ownership</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
Own	163	42%
Rent	194	51%
NA*	27	7%

(cont'd)

(3)

<u>NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>100%</u>
1 Person	79	21%
2 People	99	26%
3-4 People	122	32%
5-8 People	49	13%
8 and Over	6	2%
NA*	29	8%

- * - NA Information Not Available
- Information Not Available for income and occupation categories
- Detail in percent column may not equal to total because of rounding

THE FOLLOWING SECTION DESCRIBES THE SURVEY RESPONSES IN THE SAME SEQUENCE IN WHICH THE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED. (SEE ATTACHMENT 5)

TABLE 4

PERCEPTION OF CRIME TRENDS IN NEW HAVEN

(Percent Distribution Of Respondents By Race, Sex, Age)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	DECREASED	INCREASED	REMAINED SAME	NA	
** ALL PERSONS	384	100.0	9.1	43.8	40.4	6.8
<u>RACE</u>						
White	253	100.0	8.3	43.9	42.3	5.4
Black	91	100.0	7.7	47.3	39.6	5.5
Other	13	100.0	7.7	38.5	30.8	23.1
NA	27	100.0	14.8	33.3	29.6	22.2
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	127	100.0	12.6	40.9	40.1	6.3
Female	257	100.0	7.4	45.1	40.5	7.0
<u>AGE</u>						
18-24	47	100.0	10.6	34.0	27.7	27.7
25-34	65	100.0	6.2	47.7	43.1	3.1
35-44	44	100.0	15.9	43.1	38.6	2.3
45-54	52	100.0	3.8	55.8	32.6	7.7
55-64	67	100.0	11.9	44.8	37.3	6.0
65 +	85	100.0	4.7	37.6	51.8	5.8
NA	24	100.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7
Detail may not add to total because of rounding						

Overall, the majority of the survey population think crime has increased within their neighborhood.

In response to the question, "Within the past year or two, do you think crime in your neighborhood has decreased, increased or remained the same," only 9% said crime has decreased. 44% and 40% respectively said crime has increased or remained the same.

However, the trend in the statistics show that there is no significant difference between the INCREASED and REMAINED THE SAME groups. It cuts across race, sex and age categories, with exception to age groups 45-54 and 65 and over.

Here the figures vary significantly, as a smaller portion (out of all groups) felt crime has DECREASED. Yet, over half of those in the 45-54 category felt crime has INCREASED while those who are over 65 felt crime has REMAINED THE SAME.

It is implied that with the progression of age, one is apt to fix on crime at a higher rate and feel that it has remained there. The highest percentage for INCREASED (56%) is with the 45-54 age group.

TABLE 5

NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY DURING DAY

(Percent Distribution Of Responses By Race, Sex and Age)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	VERY SAFE	REASONABLY SAFE	SOMEWHAT SAFE	VERY UNSAFE	NA	
ALL PERSONS	384	100.0	35.4	38.0	16.7	8.9	1.0
<u>RACE</u>							
White	253	100.0	35.2	40.7	15.4	8.7	0.0
Black	91	100.0	39.6	33.0	18.7	6.7	2.2
Other	13	100.0	30.7	46.2	15.4	7.7	0.0
NA	27	100.0	26.0	26.9	22.2	18.5	7.4
<u>SEX</u>							
Male	127	100.0	16.1	48.8	34.6	12.6	0.8
Female	257	100.0	29.8	39.7	18.7	11.6	1.1
<u>AGE</u>							
18-24	47	100.0	46.8	42.6	8.5	2.1	0.0
25-34	65	100.0	50.7	29.2	16.9	0.0	3.1
35-44	44	100.0	31.8	38.6	22.7	4.5	2.3
45-54	52	100.0	38.5	44.2	13.5	3.8	0.0
55-64	67	100.0	22.4	41.8	17.9	16.4	1.5
65 +	85	100.0	24.7	38.8	20.0	15.3	1.2
NA	24	100.0	20.8	29.2	20.8	25.0	4.2
Detail may not add to total because of rounding							

According to the survey population, being out alone in their neighborhood during the day is a reasonably safe venture.

Responses from the majority of the group ranged from a feeling of REASONABLY SAFE TO VERY SAFE. This trend cuts across the race, sex and age categories.

TABLE 6

NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY AT NIGHT

(Percentage Distribution Of Responses By Race, Sex and Age)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	VERY SAFE	REASONABLY SAFE	SOMEWHAT SAFE	VERY UNSAFE	NA	
ALL PERSONS	384	100.0	8.3	21.4	20.8	47.1	2.3
RACE							
White	253	100.0	10.3	20.9	21.7	45.5	1.6
Black	91	100.0	4.4	27.5	18.7	48.4	1.1
Other	13	100.0	7.7	7.7	23.1	46.2	15.3
NA	27	100.0	3.7	11.1	18.5	59.3	7.4
SEX							
Male	127	100.0	16.5	29.1	24.4	29.1	0.8
Female	257	100.0	4.3	17.5	19.1	56.0	3.1
AGE							
18-24	47	100.0	10.6	34.0	27.7	27.7	0.0
25-34	65	100.0	9.2	16.9	41.5	29.2	3.1
35-44	44	100.0	4.5	31.8	20.6	40.9	2.3
45-54	52	100.0	13.5	21.2	17.3	46.2	1.9
55-64	67	100.0	4.5	10.4	22.4	59.7	3.0
65 +	85	100.0	7.0	11.8	8.2	69.4	3.5
NA	24	100.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	38.3	4.2

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

The trend in the statistics indicates that how safe one feels being out alone at night within their neighborhood depends on how old the person is and whether the person is male or female.

56% of the female group reported that they feel VERY UNSAFE when out alone in their neighborhood at night as compared to 29% of the male group who said they feel VERY UNSAFE at night.

The distribution for the 18-24 age group ranges fairly evenly from REASONABLY SAFE to VERY UNSAFE at night. This feeling begins to change by age 25-34, as 42% reported a SOMEWHAT SAFE feeling when out alone at night. The UNSAFE feeling begins at age 35-44 and gradually escalates with age. It ranged from 41% at age 35-44 to 69% for those who were 65 years and older.

Feeling of safety by race is basically congruent with the overall total, with 47% of the respondents feeling VERY UNSAFE out alone in their neighborhood at night.

TABLE 7

FEELING OF SAFETY WHEN OUT AT NIGHT by NEIGHBORHOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL	VERY SAFE	REASONABLE SAFE	SOMEWHAT SAFE	VERY UNSAFE	NA
Westville (44)	100.0	2.3	20.5	27.3	47.7	2.3
Dixwell (19)	100.0	5.3	31.6	15.8	42.1	5.3
Newhallville (47)	100.0	4.3	23.4	23.4	44.7	4.3
Whitney (33)	100.0	3.0	21.2	42.4	33.3	0.0
East Rock (32)	100.0	3.1	15.6	12.5	65.6	3.1
Dwight (21)	100.0	14.3	14.3	42.9	26.6	0.0
Downtown (2)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Wooster Sq. (5)	100.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Fair Haven (85)	100.0	10.6	20.0	12.9	54.1	2.4
Hill (63)	100.0	9.5	23.8	14.3	50.8	1.6
Long Wharf (1)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Shore (13)	100.0	38.4	15.4	7.7	30.8	7.7
Morris Cove (19)	100.0	15.8	15.8	26.3	42.1	0.0
CITY WIDE (384)	100.0	8.3	21.4	20.8	47.1	2.3

Figures in parenthesis refer to sample population per neighborhood.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

City wide, the feeling is that no neighborhood is safe at night.

On a comparative basis, East Shore is the only neighborhood whereas a significant portion of the sample group reported feeling VERY SAFE out alone at night. Traditionally, people living in this area have a high level of community awareness.

Wooster Square and Long Wharf residents are more likely to feel REASONABLY SAFE, with 60% and 100% respectively, reporting this notion. Long Wharf is the least populated area in the city. Wooster Square is the third smallest area; also it thrives on a family style atmosphere.

Whitney and Dwight residents reported feeling SOMEWHAT SAFE when out alone at night. Demographically, there are no similarities between the two neighborhoods. Dwight has the highest crime rate in the city, to which its residents have perhaps come to tolerate. Whitney is quiet, wealthy, whose residents are mostly professional people.

All of the residents surveyed in the Downtown area reported feeling VERY UNSAFE at night.

TABLE 8

RANK - ORDER OF NEIGHBORHOODS FEARED BY RESPONDANTS
(By Frequency of Response)

DURING DAY	AT NIGHT
1. Hill	1. Downtown
2. Downtown	2. Hill
3. Fair Haven	3. All of City
4. Dixwell	4. Fair Haven
5. Newhallville	5. Dixwell
6. Dwight	6. Newhallville
7. All of City	7. Don't Go Out At Night

Slightly over one half (51%) of the survey population reported that there are parts of the city where they have a reason to go out at night but are afraid to, because of fear of crime. 42% indicated there are sections of the city that they also fear during the day.

The Downtown and Hill areas are the two sections MOST FEARED day or night. All of City ranked third at night, while it was least likely to be feared during the day.

70% of the sample reported that they believe people in general have limited or changed their activities due to FEAR OF CRIME. 55% of the sample admit to limiting or changing their activities due to fear.

TABLE 9

PERCEPTION OF CRIME

*(RANK-ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE)

A. LARGEST CRIME PROBLEM	B. REASONS FOR CRIME PROBLEM	C. SOLUTION
1) BURGLARY	1) Frequency of Occurance	1) More Police Protection
2) MUGGINGS	2) Unemployment	2) Stricter Laws and Punishment
3) ROBBERY OF PERSON	3) Drug Related	3) More Neighborhood Programs
4) DRUG USAGE	4) Youth Related	4) Provide More Jobs
5) VANDALISM	5) Improper Attitudes and Morals	5) Increase Activities For Youth

* Cells A, B, and C. are rank-ordered independently of each other.

Crimes, Reasons and Solutions DO NOT RELATE numerically to each other.

Consistently, across all neighborhoods, 70% of the survey sample ranked BURGLARY first and MUGGINGS second as the largest crime problem facing the city.

The respondents reported that the frequency at which the crimes happen causes them to be major problems.

Along with frequency, respondents pointed to the ills of society, lack of employment, drugs, youth problems, and improper attitudes as contributors.

However, it is not along the lines of social change that solutions were posed. 45% of the sample felt that more police protection, stricter laws and punishment are needed. Less than 25% cited basic social and economic revisions as solutions to the crime problem.

TABLE 10

Q - WHO IS COMMITTING THE CRIMES WITHIN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RESPONSE)

RESPONSE	SAMPLE	%
Unemployed Youth	131	34.1
Youth, Teenagers, Kids	76	19.8
People, Age 12-30	25	6.5
Minorities & Poor People	21	5.5
Drug Addicts	14	3.6
Unemployed Adults	12	3.1
Other	29	7.6
NA	76	19.8
	<u>384</u>	<u>100.0</u>

As indicated, the majority of the survey sample felt that youth are responsible for the crime within the neighborhoods.

TABLE 11

VICTIMIZATION
(First Six Months Of 1980)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	VICTIMIZED	NOT VICTIMIZED	NA	
<u>ALL PERSONS</u>					
	384	100.0	21.1	73.0	6.0
<u>RACE</u>					
White	253	100.0	19.4	76.3	4.3
Black	91	100.0	22.0	73.6	4.4
Other	13	100.0	23.0	76.9	0.0
NA	27	100.0	33.0	37.0	29.6
<u>SEX</u>					
Male	127	100.0	24.4	69.2	6.3
Female	257	100.0	19.5	74.7	5.8
<u>AGE</u>					
18-24	47	100.0	29.8	66.0	4.3
25-34	65	100.0	23.1	69.2	7.7
35-44	44	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
45-54	52	100.0	17.3	82.7	0.0
55-64	67	100.0	25.3	70.1	4.5
65+	85	100.0	12.6	82.7	4.7
NA	24	100.0	16.7	45.8	37.5

One out of every five people or 21% of the survey population reported that they had been the victim of a crime during the first six months of 1980.

Statistically, the percent difference between White and Black groups is not significant, as both groups were victimized at a rate of one out of every five people.

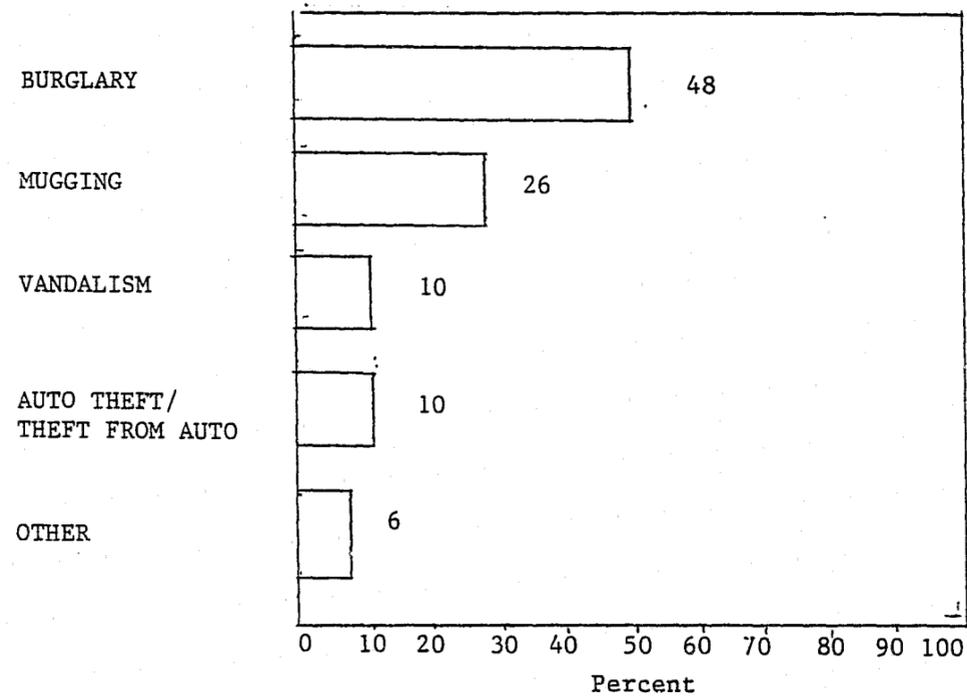
Males were victimized at a rate higher than females, 1 out of 4 and 1 out of 5, respectively.

Young people between 18-24 were victimized at a rate HIGHER than any other group. 12.6% of those over 65 has been victims, but at the LOWEST rate (1 out of 8) of all groups. 45-54 was second lowest (1 out 6), while the remainder shared a rate of 1 out of 4.

Males, Blacks, and people between 18-24 were victimized at a rate disproportionate to their representation in the survey population.

TABLE 12

TYPE OF VICTIMIZATION

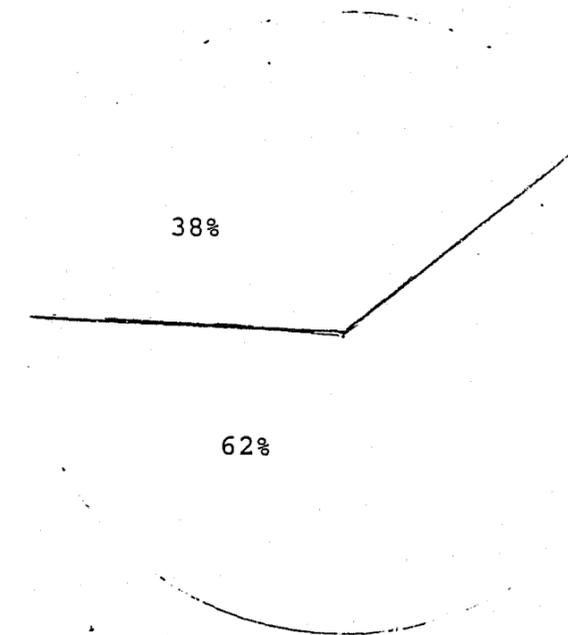


Out of the total victimization, 48% indicated Burglary as the crime incident. 26% said they were mugged, which included purse snatch and robbery of person.

TABLE 13

SEX OF VICTIMS

N = 81

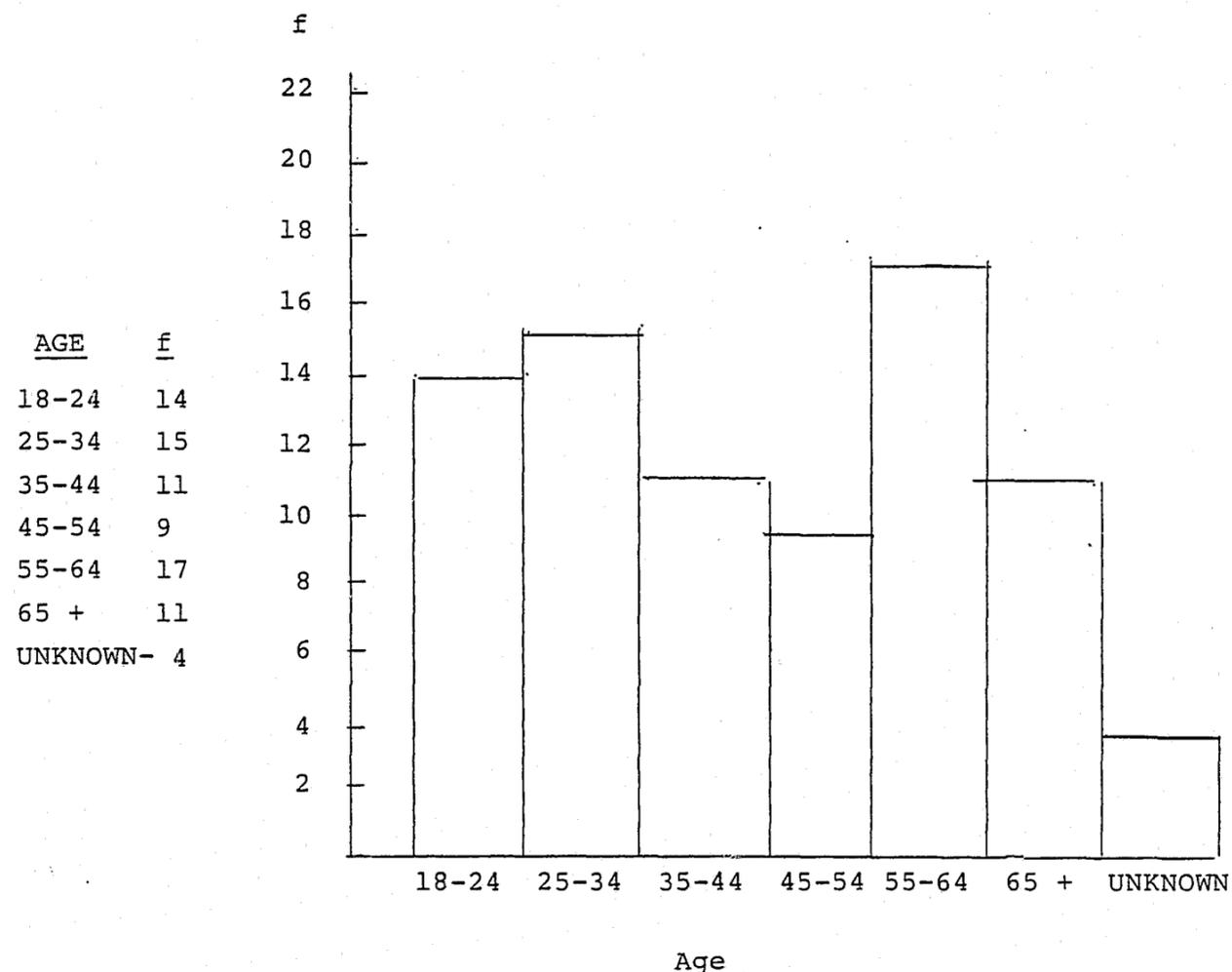


<u>SEX</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PROPORTION</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>DEGREES</u>
MALE	31	$\frac{31}{81} = 0.382$	38.2	$(0.382)(360^\circ) = 138^\circ$
FEMALE	50	$\frac{50}{81} = 0.617$	61.7	$(0.617)(360^\circ) = 234^\circ$

Females were victims of crime more frequently than males.

TABLE 14

FREQUENCY OF CRIME INCIDENTS BY AGE OF VICTIMS



Crime happened more frequently within the 55-64 age group.

TABLE 15

UNREPORTED CRIME

(Percent Distribution of Responses By Race, Sex, and Age)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	REPORTED CRIME	DID NOT REPORT CRIME	NA	
<u>ALL PERSONS</u>	81	100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0
<u>RACE</u>					
White	49	100.0	81.6	18.3	
Black	29	100.0	75.0	25.0	
Other	3	100.0	66.7	33.3	
NA	9	100.0	100.0	0.0	
<u>SEX</u>					
Male	31	100.0	87.1	12.9	
Female	50	100.0	72.0	22.0	
<u>AGE</u>					
18-24	14	100.0	85.7	14.3	
25-34	15	100.0	73.3	26.7	
35-44	11	100.0	91.0	9.0	
45-54	9	100.0	77.8	22.2	
55-64	17	100.0	82.4	17.6	
65+	11	100.0	72.7	27.3	
NA	4	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Overall, 19% of the respondents who were victimized DID NOT REPORT the crime incident to the Police.

Whites were more likely to report than Blacks and males were more likely to report than females.

People age 35-54 reported crime to Police more frequently than any other group.

TABLE 16

ESTIMATES OF UNREPORTED CRIME FOR VICTIMIZED GROUP
(Percent Distribution Of Respondants 18 And Older By Race, Sex, Age)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	DID NOT REPORT CRIME	%
<u>ALL PERSONS</u>			
	20,088 (81)	3,720 (15)	18.5
<u>RACE</u>			
White	12,152 (49)	2,232 (9)	18.3
Black	4,960 (20)	1,240 (5)	25.0
Other	744 (3)	248 (1)	33.0
NA	2,232 (9)	0 (0)	0
<u>SEX</u>			
Male	7,688 (31)	992 (4)	12.9
Female	12,400 (50)	2,728 (11)	22.0
<u>AGE</u>			
18-24	3,472 (14)	496 (2)	14.3
25-34	3,720 (15)	992 (4)	26.7
35-44	2,728 (11)	248 (1)	9.0
45-54	2,232 (9)	496 (2)	22.2
55-64	4,216 (17)	744 (3)	17.6
65 +	2,728 (11)	744 (3)	27.3
NA	992 (4)	0 (0)	0

* Based on Response Ratio:
Figures in parenthesis refer to sample population in the group

Based on the reponse ratio of one out of every 248 people, it is estimated that approximately 7,440 people did not report crime incidents to Police during the year of 1980.

* RESPONSE RATIO-Rates were inflated by means of a simple population response ratio to produce estimates applicable to all persons and the variables of race, age and sex.

Using the base population of 95,317 adults, one respondent out of every 190 were surveyed. The actual RESPONSE RATIO was one person out of every 248 people.

TABLE 17

PERCEPTION OF HOW POLICE HANDLE CRIME
(Chi Square of Response By Race)

	WHITE	BLACK/ OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTALS
HIGH REGARD	110	23	16	149
LOW REGARD	100	68	8	176
NA	43	13	3	59
TOTALS	253	104	27	384

Perceptions as to how well Police handle crime is dependent upon the race of the respondent. Overall, whites have a higher regard of police performance than Blacks and other groups.

21% of Black/Other respondents in the HIGH REGARD category rated police performance from good to very good. 66% in the LOW REGARD category gave ratings from poor to fair.

On the other hand, 42% of White respondents in the HIGH REGARD group rated police performance from good to very good, while 38% rated it from poor to fair.

50% of all respondents feel Courts do a POOR job handling crime, while only 2% say they do a good job.

TABLE 18

TYPE OF SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN BY RESPONDANTS
(Percent Distribution)

I. <u>PRACTICE HOME, PROPERTY AND LIGHTING SECURITY</u>		
Keep doors and windows locked		
Secure property before leaving		36.7%
Lock house and car		
Keep lights on		
II. <u>INSTALLED OR IMPROVED HOME PROPERTY AND LIGHTING SECURITY</u>		
Installed automatic lighting system		
Installed new locks on window and doors		
Put bars on windows		15.5%
Bought burglar alarm		
Bought preventive locking device		
III. <u>PRECAUTIONARY BEHAVIOR - SELF DEFENSE</u>		
Took self defense and Martial Arts Course		
Walk fast		
Keep keys in hand		
Carry police whistle		22.7%
Very cautious when walking		
Have gun		
Have dog		
Don't go out alone		
IV. <u>ATTEND BLOCK WATCH AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS</u>		
Home security awareness		
Meetings concerning crime problem		8.0%
Learned to report suspicious activities		
Alert neighbors		
V. <u>STAY AT HOME</u>		
		10.4%
	NA	6.8%

65% of the survey sample admit undertaking measures on their own to help reduce the likelihood of them becoming victims of crime.

The chart illustrates the type of security measures taken by the respondents. The majority of the group practice some type of home and property security, or have updated existing security.

TABLE 19

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND INTEREST IN CRIME PREVENTION

Public Should Be Involved In Crime Prevention	<u>YES</u> 86%	<u>NO</u> 14%	
<u>Reason For Involvement</u>			
More Community Participation		27%	
Police Can't Handle Alone		21%	
People Helping Protect Themselves And Others		33%	
Increase Awareness/Education		5%	
Other		13%	
<hr/>			
Heard About Crime Prevention Programs	<u>YES</u> 62%	<u>NO</u> 38%	
<u>How Did You Hear</u>			
	<u>MEDIA</u> 56%	<u>WORD OF MOUTH</u> 26%	<u>OTHER</u> 18%
<u>Have You Participated</u>			
	<u>YES</u> 23%	<u>NO</u> 77%	
<u>Reason For Non Participation</u>			
	TOO OLD-	13%	LACK INFO, ETC.-15%
	NO TIME-	20%	NOT INTERESTED- 6%
	FEEL SAFE-	16%	OTHER- 27%
<hr/>			
Will Participate In My Own Neighborhood	<u>YES</u> 73%	<u>NO</u> 27%	
<u>Would Like To Know More About Crime Prevention</u>			
	<u>YES</u> 78%	<u>NO</u> 22%	

Respondents, overwhelmingly felt that the public should be involved in crime prevention. The most salient reason was for people to help protect themselves and others.

However, out of the respondents who had heard about crime prevention programs, only 23% has participated. The majority claimed they would participate in neighborhood programs and wanted to know more about crime prevention.

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

SUMMARY

Trends found in the Public Opinion and Victimization Survey indicates:

- 1) Fear which parallels the rise in crime is associated by the survey population with a dual threat of physical harm and property loss. The tendency of respondents to avoid threatening areas of the city, limit their activities and increase home and property security, all exemplify above notion.
- 2) The thrust of fear, as verbalized by the respondents is based on their own perceptions of crime, which were influenced by experiences with personal and household victimizations.
- 3) Fear of crime as experienced by the respondents, translates into a loss of freedom; such loss has caused a large proportion to change some of their normal social habits.
- 4) The respondents were highly concerned about the frequency at which burglary and muggings occur. Out of the total victimizations, 74% had experienced one out of the two crimes.
- 5) Although, concern over crime is up, respondents reported feeling reasonably safe within their neighborhoods during the day. However these feelings changed to very unsafe at night.
- 6) The victimization rate was found to be 21% or one out of every five people. This rate is slightly lower than the National rate of three out of ten people.
- 7) Crime happens more frequently to females, although males have a higher victimization rate. One out of every four males reported victimization, as compared to one out of every five females.
- 8) People aged 18-24 are more likely to be victims of crime while those 65 and over are least likely to be victimized. Also how safe one feels in their neighborhood at night depends on age

and whether the person is male or female.

- 9) Perceptions as to how well Police handle crime is dependent upon the race of the respondents. Overall, whites have a higher regard of police performance than blacks.
- 10) It is estimated that approximately 7,440 people did not report crime incidents to Police during the year of 1980.
- 11) Respondents, overwhelmingly (86%) felt that the public should be involved in crime prevention. The most salient reason was for people to help themselves and others.

CONCLUSION

It has long been the conviction of many behavioral and social scientist that crime is virtually rooted in the soul of society. It stems from, (among other things), the maldistribution of the good things in life, inequities of opportunity and sometimes ability; all being made explicit through media and other forms of communication. *1

If this is the case, then a tremendous burden is placed on society to remove from its fabric those conditions out of which criminal behavior is produced.

The results of this survey and others like it nationwide, indicate the public is aware of the ills of society that foster crime. However, it is not along these lines that they pose solutions. They want more avenues for immediate relief of the problem; stricter laws and punishment and more police protection.

Why not basic social and economic revision as a cure instead of law and order? Because the public is afraid. Crime breeds FEAR. Fear that is well grounded in careful thought and sensitivity; one adjusts to slight changes in the environment; watches for clues conveying danger; thinks about protecting his property and himself from harm, while reflecting on the frequent occurrence of crime.

An avenue for immediate relief is public involvement in Crime Prevention. Respondents of this survey overwhelmingly say they are ready to help police protect themselves and others from crime.

It seems as though society must continue to prescribe aspirin as a remedy for its cancer. The public cannot wait for a cure.

*1 Author unknown

SECTION IV

NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

FINAL REPORT

NEW HAVEN BOYS' CLUBS, INC.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTOR

Overall, it is the opinion of the New Haven Boys' Clubs that the Neighborhood Specific Program (N.S.P.) component of the P.E.O.P.L.E. grant was most successful. This opinion is based on the years of experience of the administrative contractor in the areas of community organization and community collaborative efforts.

The process to develop the cooperative and collaborative efforts between city, agencies and neighborhood residents began with notification of request for proposal to all neighborhood and community groups in December 1980. By January 16, 1981, nine R.F.P.'s were received. Given the limited amount of dollars available for any one program, the nine agencies that submitted R.F.P.'s demonstrated their desire to impact on community life, i.e., the problem of crime and the fear of crime.

All nine agencies received technical assistance in the refinement of their R.F.P.'s and the development of realistic goals and objectives. The time necessary for the completion of the technical assistance delayed contract signings to April. By mid-April program implementation had begun.

Although it can be argued that the time allowed for the completion of contractual obligations by each agency (April to August) served to mitigate the impact of the community based crime prevention programs, the contractor maintains that the completion of tasks by community groups and agencies is most often

N.S.P. GRANT - FINAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

achieved on a "need to do" basis. With monthly narrative reports and financial reports required, limited time to spend contractual dollars and monthly monitoring by liaison staff, the "need to do" was ever-present.

Of the nine original N.S.P. grants, eight programs continued throughout the grant period experiencing varying degrees of success. One program, Farnam Neighborhood House, due to staffing problems, requested relief from their contractual obligations within weeks after signing their contract. That relief was granted and their contract was terminated on April 30, 1981.

The East Rock Community Corporation, although experiencing organizational problems during the grant period, successfully completed and distributed five newsletters which focused on crime prevention in the East Rock Neighborhood. In addition each newsletter contained city-wide crime prevention information.

It should be noted that the first block watch association in the city of New Haven was established in the East Rock Community and was whole-heartedly supported by the East Rock Community Corporation. The East Rock Community Corporation's support for block watch continued throughout the grant period and was highlighted in each newsletter.

Whalley Avenue Association successfully completed a business survey, published and distributed five monthly newsletters and successfully held two work shops on crime prevention. One work shop was a Women's Self-Defense Work Shop which was most successful. The second work shop was held to discuss results of the survey in accessing business concerns and was poorly attended by businesses.

The Whalley Avenue Association was most supportive of all the block watch associations and assisted these associations in their crime prevention efforts.

The Community Labor Alliance, probably the least successful of all N.S.P. programs, attempted block watch formation in the Hill area, specifically hispanic block watches in the neighborhood. Given the grass roots flavor of this organization they experienced difficulty in getting their information successfully translated into spanish and at the same time became involved with territorial issues regarding the development of block watches with other Hill Neighborhood agencies. According to information provided to this contractor they successfully completed the translation of block watch material into spanish and organized two spanish-speaking block watches.

The Dixwell Community House concentrated their efforts on working with youth in the Dixwell Community and more specifically, the Elm Haven Projects. They were successful in organizing two groups of youth which met weekly. The youth groups successfully published one newsletter and formed two floor watch groups for the housing project hi-rises in Elm Haven. Additionally the community has formed a Dixwell Crime Prevention Council composed of youth and adults which has worked cooperatively with several block watches in the Dixwell Neighborhood.

The Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation, although having limited contact with the P.E.O.P.L.E. Project Office Staff, provided the contractor with documentation that they had successfully organized a community group called "Organizing Dixwell Against Crime". This group held three community-wide conferences on

crime which were well attended. A working relationship with the New Haven Police Department was established through Director Charles Grady and the group supported and assisted in the development of two block watches in the Dixwell Neighborhood.

The Fair Haven Mediation Program, modeled after the West Coast Community Mediation Program, conducted a neighborhood survey which included a problem identification component which was to be utilized in development of a community mediation program. In addition the Fair Haven Mediation Program published and distributed an informational brochure on the mediation program and other crime prevention services available throughout the city. Four neighborhood meetings were held to inform residents of the Mediation Program, recruit volunteer mediators and to provide a forum for discussing crime related problems. Finally the mediation program successfully trained 22 community people as mediators who are now involved in working in the community.

The Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation successfully published and distributed three newsletters containing information about crime prevention methods and community crime prevention meetings. In addition, the Neighborhood Corporation made several thousand mailings of crime prevention material throughout the Newhallville Neighborhood and held three neighborhood meetings in cooperation with the New Haven Police Department, Crime Prevention Unit.

Upper Chapel Neighborhood Improvement Association successfully published and distributed three newsletters throughout the Dwight Neighborhood focusing on the problems of crime and crime prevention information. In addition, the

N.S.P. GRANT -- FINAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

Association had two billboards on crime prevention which served to focus the attention of the community on crime and crime prevention programs. Additionally, they worked cooperatively with all block watch associations and provided meeting sites for individual block watches.

Financially, a separate checking account was established by the administrative contractor to record all funds received and expended under the N.S.P. program component. Contracted agencies submitted bills and receipts to the administrative contractor on a monthly basis. All bills and receipts were then authorized for payment by the administrative agency. For the most part, the administrative agency paid all bills directly to vendors except where reimbursement to agencies directly was unavoidable.

By centrally handling all financial matters the administrative agency maintained full financial control and short-circuited any possible co-mingling of funds or misuse of funds. Additionally, the administrative agency was able to use the financial controls to ensure the timely submission of program reports.

Attached is a full accounting of funds received, expended and balance returned to the City of New Haven by the New Haven Boys' Clubs under Grant #79-D7-AX-0149, Neighborhood Specific Program Component.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert G. Sheeley
Robert G. Sheeley,
New Haven Boys' Clubs, Inc.

RGS:mbs
encl.

November 10, 1981

PEOPLE PROJECT
GRANT #79-D7-AX-0149
NSP - SUMMARY
NEW HAVEN BOYS' CLUBS, INC.

	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
Cluster	\$ 3,107.26	\$3,107.26	\$ -0-
Boys' Club	3,250.00	3,250.00	-0-
Administrative - Inc.	650.00	-0-	(650.00)
Reimbursement	(112.06)	-0-	+ 112.06
Dixwell	2,047.27	2,900.00	+ 852.73
East Rock	3,569.00	5,215.00	+1,646.00
C.L.A.	1,550.00	1,550.00	-0-
Chapel	5,086.65	5,890.00	+ 803.35
Whalley Ave.	1,944.24	2,791.00	+ 846.76
Dixwell Neighborhood	2,980.45	3,000.00	+ 19.55
Fair Haven Mediation	4,129.97	5,400.00	+1,270.03
Newhallville	3,000.00	3,000.00	-0-
TOTALS:	<u>\$31,202.78</u>	<u>\$36,103.26</u>	<u>\$4,900.48</u>
Boys' Club Rec'd.	\$36,000.00	Budgeted	\$36,103.26
Boys' Club Expended	<u>31,202.78</u>	Received	<u>36,000.00</u>
Owed Grant:	<u>\$ 4,797.22</u>		\$ 103.26

THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

INTRODUCTION

In order to reduce the chance of crime on a city wide basis, children as well as adults need to be made aware of and how to cope with potentially harmful situations.

To meet this need, the Children's Museum proposes a participatory, informational exhibit which will travel to all New Haven elementary and middle schools.

A number of assumptions are made throughout the exhibit concerning crime and its prevention. While these assumptions may seem standard knowledge to the population at large, it is to be noted that there is also a base of formal information statistics to support these assumptions. The statistics are from the New Haven and Greater New Haven area, but information is also gleaned from national findings.

Assumption I. Identifying property, securing property with locks and other measures (lighting, alarm systems, etc.) are assumed to help deter or prevent crime.

Statistics from a national survey (done by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)) show that when an Operation Identification project is implemented on a systematic basis, involving large numbers of participants, reduction in property crime can be realized.

Most police departments in the South Central region here can document the fact that deadbolt locks have deterred burglary entries.

Lighting, such as street lights are statistical deterrants

SECTION V

YOUTH EDUCATION AND CHILDRENS MUSEUM

to street crimes.

Alarm systems, when coupled with other crime prevention programs in both commercial and residential areas are also effective.

Assumption II. Children are given indicators to watch for, that may help them avoid potentially hazardous places, situations or people. The sad truth concerning people who may want to harm children is that, based on national statistics, the molester is a person known by the child in 75% of the cases.

While teachers should stress keeping away from dark alleys or talking to strangers, it seems necessary to indicate that a child should try to remove himself from a situation or call for help if he feels threatened or unnaturally alarmed by any adult. (Indeed, it is an area that needs further study. More guidelines are needed as to how to protect the child and arm him with defenses without making him an untrusting person).

Assumption III. Students are asked to take an active role in responsibility for their neighbors, their neighborhood, and contact with the police department.

The assumption here is that an involved citizenry is a deterrent or preventor of crime. In New Haven, in the East Rock neighborhood, because of an active Neighborhood Watch, burglaries have been reduced from 20 to 2 per month. Statistics from Branford over a year period have showed a reduction in vandalism (80%), theft (70%), and burglary (60%). Where people take an active part in their neighborhoods, through a variety of crime prevention projects, crime is reduced.

A. MAIN GOALS OF PROGRAM

For a crime to occur two factors must be present; desire and opportunity. This project is about OPPORTUNITY -- the opportunity we unwittingly create which enables another person to victimize us. As adults we practice many security measures almost by second nature.

We also rely on common sense and intuition to maintain security of ourselves and our possessions. Hopefully we do not live locked in a world of fear, but reality will not permit complete naivete about the risks of living. Happy, healthy children probably are naive; they innately trust everyone. Certainly we don't wish for them a life of fear. Yet, children often are the victims of crime. They too, have common sense...and intuitive feelings, reinforce their confidence in coping.

The purpose of this exhibit will be to help children define and sharpen their ability to cope with the risks and realities of life by helping them learn:

1. to recognize potential personal and property security problems.
2. to analyze a situation
3. to do something to protect themselves and others BEFORE they are hurt or harmed
4. to protect their property and others' so it will not be taken.

The project will be concerned with giving specific information about what to do to protect oneself and one's property. It will also be concerned with providing experiences to reinforce children's positive feelings, provide alternative means to solve problems and make decisions -- critical needs for adult living.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Children participating in the project will become aware of:

1. proper property identification
2. use of locks and lights/home security
3. getting help and giving help

4. Personal Safety:

- a. strangers and suspicious behavior
- b. traveling from home to school

B. AUDIENCE

The exhibit will be offered to thirty New Haven elementary and middle public schools during the 1980-81 school year. Designed specifically for the 4,500 students in grades 4-6, the exhibit will also be appropriate for the 5,500 students in grades K-3. It is estimated that 10,000 students will participate in the traveling exhibit during the 1980-81 school year.

C. OPERATIONS

a. The traveling exhibit dealing with crime prevention will be designed so that the classroom teacher can implement it with her/his students on a time frame appropriate to the attention span of the children. A kindergarten class may spend only thirty minutes using the exhibit, while a fifth grade class may spend over sixty minutes. Thus, a packet of pre-visit materials will be available to the school and its faculty for teacher preparation before the arrival of the exhibit. In addition to the pre-visit packet, in-service workshops sponsored by the New Haven Board of Education will be offered in the fall of 1980 to provide a broader basis of understanding for teachers in grades 4-5. A crime prevention curriculum consisting of 8 lessons to be done in the classroom will be used in the workshops. The New Haven Board of Education has printed 100 of these curriculum guides, "Crime Cruncher", which was developed by the staff at the Children's Museum under a L.E.A.A. anti-crime consortium contract in 1978-79.

b. The exhibit will be delivered to each school on a schedule to be determined by a liaison person of the Board of Education

and the project director at the Children's Museum. The exhibit will be set up by a staff member from the Children's Museum along with students from the school. The staff person will answer any questions teachers may have in the use of the exhibit and its pre-visit information packet. Enough consumable materials and supplies, posters, and teacher evaluation forms will be left at the school. It is anticipated that at least one teacher from each school will have participated in the in-service workshop; that teacher will serve as the school contact person.

c. Within the structure of the school and with the agreement of the principal, teachers will use the exhibit on an allotted time basis. Arrangements for this usage will be made within the school building.

d. Technical assistance and supervision of the exhibit and follow-up activity will be provided by the Children's Museum.

D. THE EXHIBIT

The exhibit will have 4 modules: (1) property identification, (2) personal safety, (3) giving and getting help, and (4) home security. The pre-information to teachers will focus on helping students define "crime" and understanding that some crimes can be prevented. It will help students be alert to potential situations that lead to crime.

1. Property Identification: Students will learn that coding or identifying personal property can help deter crime and/or can help return stolen property. Students will make a coded rubber stamp to be used for marking personal belongings. Students will fill out an identification card to carry with them.

2. Personal Safety: Students will learn of situations away from the home that might be threatening. Various avoidance

behaviors as methods of deterring crime will be shown.

Children will use electrical game board that lights up when correct response to situation is made.

3. Giving and Getting Help: Students will learn what is an emergency. Students will practice making emergency calls by dialing 911 on telephone and by using an emergency call box.
4. Home Security: Students will learn how to keep property secure with locks and keys and other hardware. The exhibit will be designed in such a way as to allow for expansions and interchange of new modules upon development.

The follow-up activity poster will have four corresponding areas in which students will use their coding stamps; follow a maze in which they avoid potentially harmful situations; fill out emergency information; work a puzzle and picture completion to secure a house; and figure out a word search with basic crime prevention terminology. Follow-the-dots and other activities will be included. The resulting poster should show a safe neighborhood.

E. EVALUATION

The evaluation will consist of documentation of participants, letter of commitment and support from the Board of Education, and a teacher questionnaire on usage.

F. TIME FRAME

The project will take place during the 1980-81 school year.

G. ABILITY TO DO THE PROJECT

The Children's Museum has been a member of the New Haven Anti-Crime Consortium for the past two years.

THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

TRAVELING PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT

The LEAA traveling exhibit is comprised of four modules: property identification, personal safety, giving and getting help, and home security. The curriculum guide, "Crime Cruncher," is distributed to the teachers for use before and after visiting the exhibit. The exhibit is designed to increase children's awareness of potentially harmful situations and to enhance their ability to take preventive measures.

On October 29, 1980, an in-service workshop was held for New Haven elementary school teachers. Participants in the workshop, entitled "If I Can, You Can," were shown how to use the curriculum guide and exhibit. Thirteen teachers attended, representing the following schools: Prince, Dwight, Barnard, Cross, Celentano, Winchester, Jepson, Conte, Strong, and Columbus.

The exhibit was sent to Winchester School on March 27, 1981, originally for one week. Owing to the enthusiastic response from students and teachers, the principal requested that the exhibit stay another week. The exhibit then went to the following schools: Dwight (April 10-17), Conte (May 8-15), Martin Luther King (May 22-29), West Hills (May 29-June 5), and Katherine Brennan (June 5-12). In all, the exhibit reached 939 children in 42 classes during a ten-week period.

The returned evaluations show that the children were best prepared for the exhibit by using the curriculum guide lesson one before their experience with the exhibit itself. The teachers felt that the exhibit and guide were important additions to the children's school experience,

because the reality of crime is part of the children's overall environment. Some teachers felt that it would have been helpful to have a Museum staff person on hand to help, but such support was impossible because of time and budget constraints.

A PROFILE: THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF NEW HAVEN, INC.

Address: 567 State Street, New Haven, CT 06510
Founded: May 1, 1973

The Children's Museum was incorporated in 1973 as an innovative, participatory experience for young children and their families and has received continuous programming support from the New Haven Foundation, the Connecticut Commission on the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The founders of the Children's Museum were concerned about children's creative growth in relation to their success or failure in the early school years. In order to enhance children's creative potentials, and abilities as learners, a synaesthetic approach to learning is implemented in all programs. By setting the stage for play exploration, and organizing and interpreting experiences cognitively, children and their families are able to see relationships and create together in the never-ending spiral process that prompts understanding.

In addition to its inhouse programs, this museum of sensory experiences is invited by school systems to plan and execute workshop courses and inservice programs in teaching basic skills through the arts and using the arts as a vehicle for mainstreaming. The Children's Museum provides services along a continuum from day care centers to the college classroom. We act as advisors in school situations where teachers and teachers-in-training are moving into new styles of creative teaching and learning.

SPECIAL AWARDS AND RECOGNITION:

1979 Selected by the United Nations as the sole northeast exhibitor and one of six museums nationally to display a special UNICEF art show in recognition of the International Year of the Child.

1978 Selected as one of fourteen model sites in the country by the National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped

1978 Selected by the Department of Labor as one of ten demonstration CETA Title VI projects in the northeast region.

1978 Featured on the cover and lead article in Arts and Activities, March issue

1976 One of eight state arts organizations to receive a special Bicentennial Exemplary Grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts

1980 Selected by Oak Tree Publications to be one of fifteen children's museums in the country to be charter members of BOING!

1980 Selected by the City of New Haven as one of four sites to be visited by LEAA Cluster Conference Participants

PROJECTS FUNDED:

\$ 13,190 New Haven Foundation 1974 to purchase and recycle school bus and to provide neighborhood programs and teacher workshops.

5,000 Connecticut Commission on the Arts 1974 to support neighborhood preschool programs.

19,950 New Haven Foundation 1975 to continue support of neighborhood programs and to initiate readiness program in New Haven Public Schools.

2,500 Connecticut Commission on the Arts 1975 to support satellite preschool, bilingual program.

10,000 Connecticut Commission on the Arts 1975 Bicentennial Exemplary grant to provide raw materials for knock-down exhibit fabrications.

10,000 National Endowment for the Arts 1976 for design of the Children's Museum and for writing guidebook for parents to use in the CM with their children from Architecture and Environmental Arts Program.

25,000 City of New Haven 1976 for summer multiarts program for training disadvantaged city youths (ages 14-18) in the arts and youth-to-youth teaching situations.

20,000 New Haven Foundation 1976 for continuing support of program in the New Haven Public Schools and for a pilot multiarts program for preschool handicapped children.

7,500 National Endowment for the Arts/Expansion Arts program 1976 for workshops for children and their parents in the plastic and visual arts.

5,000 Connecticut Commission on the Arts 1977 for ongoing operational expenses.

12,000 City of New Haven 1977 for summer program for training inner-city youths (ages 14-18) to use the arts in a youth-to-youth teaching situation.

20,000 New Haven Foundation 1977 for continuing program support in new facility.

61,800 CETA project "In, Out, Around, and About" to provide program aides (paraprofessionals) for the Children's Museum's new facility and outreach programs 1977.

7,500 National Endowment for the Arts/Expansion Arts program for program support for families, especially weekend programs 1977.

15,000 National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped, to provide for a downward extension of programming for preschoolers and to field test an arts infused curriculum preschool through age 14 (one of three national research sites) 1977.

2,000 Connecticut Commission on the Arts for a pilot program to test the feasibility of integrating handicapped and nonhandicapped children in ongoing museum programs 1977.

124,000 CETA project "ethnic neighbors" to provide paraprofessional staff for Museum and "the bus and us" programs 1978 (contract).

27,500 New Haven Foundation 1978 for continuing program support.

10,000 LEAA contract to design and implement a crime prevention program for grades K-2 1978-79.

5,000 CETA summer youth program contract to provide a child development course and training in the Museum's methodology for high school students 1978.

5,000 NEA Expansion Arts/Instruction and Training for salary for director of the "ethnic neighbors" component of "in, out, around, and about" 1978-79.

\$ 2,500 National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped (contract) to document the Museum's program for handicapped children 1978-79.

8,333 Interim operating support from the New Haven Foundation, 1979.

25,000 New Haven Foundation's annual operating expenses grant, 1979-80.

2,000 CETA work-study pilot project to begin a weekend and school vacation work opportunity project for high school youths 1979.

6,850 LEAA continuation contract to develop crime protection project for publication ("captain capable" and "crime cruncher") 1979-80.

21,120 New Haven Foundation for traveling exhibits and program coordination 1980-81.

STUDENT PLACEMENT SITE:

Yale Divinity School
 Dwight Hall
 Special Education Department - SCSC
 Social Work Department - SCSC
 New Haven High Schools
 South Central Community College
 Bennington College
 Skidmore College
 University of Connecticut

CURRENT PROGRAMS:

School programs for visiting groups stressing career awareness
 Afterschool programs for neighborhood organizations in the arts
 Weekend and vacation programs for families
 Afterlunch Bunch for preschoolers
 Arts for the handicapped outreach project at Celentano School
 Crime protection project in six Fair Haven/Wooster Square Schools
 Art talks with Ana on Sunday afternoons

PUBLICATIONS:

Junk Kit, a catalogue of free and inexpensive learning activities for early learning by the staff of the Children's Museum, 1977.

"sticky fingers", a multisensory approach to early learning through art. The Children's Museum, New Haven: 1975.

...instead of a rainbow, a book of drawings and words by and for handicapped youngsters for the National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped 1979.

"crime cruncher", a protection and prevention curriculum for grades 4-6, 1979.

"captain capable", an awareness community related program for K-3, 1980.

"mainstreaming on a two way street: a guidebook for getting there", 1980.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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YOUTH EDUCATION - CRIME PREVENTION

A number of assumptions are made throughout the lessons concerning crime and its prevention. While these assumptions may seem standard knowledge to the population at large, it is to be noted that there is also a base of formal information statistics to support these assumptions. The statistics are from the New Haven and Greater New Haven area, but information is also gleaned from national findings.

Assumption I (Prevention-Lesson I; Who's The Owner-Lesson II; Under Lock and Key-Lesson)

In these lessons, identifying property, securing property with locks and other measures (lighting, alarm systems etc.) are assumed to help deter or prevent crime.

Statistics from a national survey (done by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)) show that when an Operation Identification project is implemented on a systematic basis, involving large numbers of participants, reduction in property crime can be realized.

Most police departments in the South Central region here can document the fact that deadbolt locks have deterred burglary entries.

Lighting, such as street lights are statistical deterrants to street crimes.

Alarm systems, when coupled with other crime prevention programs in both commercial and residential areas are also effective.

Assumption II (Going Places - Lesson III; Suspect-Lesson IV)

In these lessons, children are given indicators to watch for, that may help them avoid potentially hazardous places, situations or people. The sad truth concerning people who may want to harm children is that, based on national statistics, the molester is a person known by the child in 75% of the cases.

While teachers should stress keeping away from dark alleys or talking to strangers, it seems necessary to indicate that a child should try to remove himself from a situation or call for help if he feels threatened or unnaturally alarmed by any adult. (Indeed, it is an area that needs further study. More guidelines are needed as to how to protect the child and arm him with defenses without making him an untrusting person).

Assumption III (Getting Help-Lesson VI; Who Cares-Lesson VII; Eye Witness Crime Fighter-Lesson VIII).

In these lessons, students are asked to take an active role in responsibility for their neighbors, their neighborhood, and contact with the police department.

The assumption here is that an involved citizenry is a deterrent preventor of crime. In New Haven, in the East Rock neighborhood, because of an active Neighborhood Watch, burglaries have been reduced from 20 to 2 per month. Statistics from Branford over a year period have showed a reduction in vandalism (80%), theft (70%), and burglary (60%). Where people take an active part in their neighborhoods, through a variety of crime prevention projects, crime is reduced.

For more details consult these agencies:

- 1) South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board
c/o Mr. Ken Nappi
269 Orange Street
New Haven, Conn. 06510 777-5596

- 2) New Haven Boy's Club, Inc.
c/o Mr. Biagio DiLella
P.O. Box 328
New Haven, Conn. 06513 865-2594
- 3) New Haven Police Department
Crime Prevention Services Unit
1 Union Avenue
New Haven, Conn. 777-6591 Ext. 654
- 4) Branford Police Department
c/o Mr. Stanley Konesky, Jr.
30 Harrison Avenue
Branford, Conn.

SPIRALLING CURRICULUM THEORY

What do all these generalizations and statistics have to do with five, six and seven year olds? Can this information be transmitted to students of this age?

Jerome Bruner, acclaimed educational psychologist, based much of his work on the philosophy that "the foundations of any subject (can) be taught to anybody at any age in some form," (Arden N. Frandsen, 1967). He proposes a "spiralling curriculum," one that begins with the easier and more concrete ideas, then increases with the advancing levels of maturity of the learner. (Arden N. Frandsen, 1967) Thus, six year olds can learn the rudiments of economics by, for example, running a grocery store.

The same philosophy will be applied here. Students at this level will not be made aware, for example, of statistics on child molestation. However, they can practice methods designed to make them suspicious of strangers or certain behaviors in people they know. They can learn that they should never go off with a stranger.

If students are exposed to these basic crime prevention concepts now, hopefully, as they come to learn these concepts again at higher stages, their ability to react will be even more significant. One long range result might be an adult population experiencing much more security and peace of mind.

PREVENTION AND AVOIDANCE GOALS

The goal of this project is to provide opportunities for children to practice prevention and avoidance techniques, hopefully before they are ever involved in an actual crime. Being alert to potentially dangerous situations can help them learn to avoid these situations, learn how to behave in them, or learn how to call for help or give help as necessary.

None of the lessons are meant to frighten the students. They are written to help them think out and act out, in positive ways, behavior that will help prevent crimes. Students should be encouraged to discuss the lessons and programs with their parents, and practice the techniques and information learned at home, in the neighborhood, as well as in school.

Lesson Overview

Lesson I - Prevention

This lesson helps the student define "crime", and understand that some crimes can be prevented. It helps the student be alert to potential situations that might lead to a crime.

Lesson II- Who's The Owner/ A Letter Home

This lesson points out that coding or identifying personal property can help deter crime and/or help return stolen property.

This lesson in letter form invites parents or guardians to share in the experiences of this program with their children.

Lesson III-Going Places

This lesson helps the student identify places away from the home that might be threatening. The student is exposed to various avoidance behaviors as methods of deterring crime.

Lesson IV -Under Lock and Key

This lesson points out the advantages of keeping your property secured with locks or other such deterrants.

Lesson V - Suspect

This lesson provides the student with techniques to use if they come in contact with a suspicious person, at home, or away from home.

Lesson VI- Getting Help

This lesson instructs the student in making emergency calls and/or summoning help.

Lesson VII - Who Cares?

This lesson helps the student identify himself as a helper in the community. Respect for others property and person is highlighted.

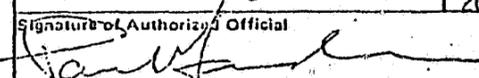
Lesson VIII - Eye Witness

This lesson helps the student review a number of the skills taught in earlier lessons, and checks his responses to a staged crime.

SECTION VI

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

	FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT (H-1)	No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (34 CFR 256)	1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA LEAA OCCP	2. Federal Grant No. or Other Ident. N 79-DF-AX-0149			
3. Name and Address of Grantee Organization New Haven Department of Police Serv. 1 Union Avenue New Haven, Conn. 06519		4. Employer Identification No. 006-600-698	5. Grantee Acct. No. or Ident. No. N/A	6. Final Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Complete 12b(3) below) <input type="checkbox"/> No	7. Basis of Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrued Expenditures		
		8. Project Period (Mo., Day, Yr.) FROM 8 22 79 TO 10 31 81		9. Report Period (Mo., Day, Yr.) FROM 1 1 82 TO			
10. STATUS OF FUNDS							
PROGRAMS - FUNCTIONS - ACTIVITIES							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	TOTAL
a. Total outlays previously reported (Line 10a from previous rept.) . . .	320,881.17						320,881.17
b. Tot. program outlays this period . . .	12,080.90						12,080.90
c. Less: Program income credits . . .	-0-						-0-
d. Net program outlays this period (Line b minus Line c)	12,080.90						12,080.90
e. Tot. program outlays to date (Sum of Lines a and d)	332,962.07						332,962.07
f. Less: Non-Federal share of program outlays	32,962.07						32,962.07
g. Tot. Federal share of program outlays (Line e minus Line f)	300,000.00						300,000.00
h. Total unpaid obligations	-0-						-0-
i. Less: Non-Federal share of unpaid obligations	-0-						-0-
j. Fed. share of unpaid obligations (Line h minus Line i)	-0-						-0-
k. Tot. Fed. share of outlays and unpaid obligations (Line g plus line j)	300,000.00						300,000.00
l. Tot. Fed. funds authorized	300,000.00						300,000.00
m. Unobligated balance of Fed. funds (line l minus line k)	-0-						-0-
11. Indirect Expense: a. Type of rate (Mark box) <input type="checkbox"/> Provisional <input type="checkbox"/> Predetermined <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed				12. REMARKS (Attach additional sheets if necessary) - See Instructions on Reverse.			
b. Rate		c. Base		12a. Planning Grants		12b(1). Block Action Grants	
d. Total Amount		e. Federal Share		(1) Consultant Services \$ _____		Part C \$ _____ Pass Through \$ _____	
13. CERTIFICATION - I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this report is correct and complete and that all outlays and unpaid obligations are for the purposes set forth in the grant award documents.				(2) Pass Through \$ _____		Part E \$ _____ Pass Through \$ _____	
				JJDP \$ _____		Pass Through \$ _____	
Name and Title Paul Guidone Director-Planning & Personnel		TELEPHONE Area Code 203 Number 787-6273 Ext.		12b(2). Buy-in		12b(3). Block-Final H-1 Rept. - Pt. C.	
Signature of Authorized Official <i>Paul Guidone</i>		Date Rept. is Submitted		\$ _____		Total Personnel \$ _____	
						12c. Categorical Grants - Pt. C Total Personnel \$ _____	

	FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT (H-1)	No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (34 CFR 256)	1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA LEAA OCCP	2. Federal Grant No. or Other Ident. No. 79-DF-AX-0149					
3. Name and Address of Grantee Organization New Haven Department of Police Serv. 1 Union Avenue New Haven, Connecticut		4. Employer Identification No. 006-600-698	5. Grantee Acct. No. or Ident. No. N/A	6. Final Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Complete 12b(3) below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	7. Basis of Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrued Expenditures				
8. Project Period (Mo., Day, Yr.) FROM 8 22 79 TO 10 31 81		9. Report Period (Mo., Day, Yr.) FROM 10 1 81 TO 12 31 81							
10. STATUS OF FUNDS PROGRAMS - FUNCTIONS - ACTIVITIES									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	TOTAL		
a. Total outlays previously reported (Line 10a from previous rept.) . . .	292,349.72						292,349.72		
b. Tot. program outlays this period . . .	28,531.45						28,531.45		
c. Less: Program income credits . . .	-0-						-0-		
d. Net program outlays this period (Line b minus Line c)	28,531.45						28,531.45		
e. Tot. program outlays to date (Sum of Lines a and d)	320,881.17						320,881.17		
f. Less: Non-Federal share of program outlays	26,210.15						26,210.15		
g. Tot. Federal share of program outlays (Line e minus Line f)	294,671.02						294,671.02		
h. Total unpaid obligations	12,451.83						12,451.83		
i. Less: Non-Federal share of unpaid obligations	7,122.85						7,122.85		
j. Fed. share of unpaid obligations (Line h minus Line i)	5,328.98						5,328.98		
k. Tot. Fed. share of outlays and unpaid obligations (Line g plus line j)	300,000.00						300,000.00		
l. Tot. Fed. funds authorized	300,000.00						300,000.00		
m. Unobligated balance of Fed. funds (line l minus line k)	-0-						-0-		
11. Indirect Expense: a. Type of rate (Mark box) <input type="checkbox"/> Provisional <input type="checkbox"/> Predetermined <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed				12. REMARKS (Attach additional sheets if necessary) - See Instructions on Reverse.					
b. Rate	c. Base								
d. Total Amount	e. Federal Share								
13. CERTIFICATION - I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this report is correct and complete and that all outlays and unpaid obligations are for the purposes set forth in the grant award documents.				12a. Planning Grants (1) Consultant Services \$ _____ (2) Pass Through \$ _____		12b(1). Block Action Grants Part C \$ _____ Pass Through \$ _____ Part E \$ _____ Pass Through \$ _____ JJP \$ _____ Pass Through \$ _____			
Name and Title Paul Guidone Director-Planning & Personnel		TELEPHONE Area Code Number Ext. 203 787-6273		12b(2). Buy-in \$ _____		12b(3). Block-Final H-1 Rept. - Pt. C. Total Personnel \$ _____		12c. Categorical Grants - Pt. C Total Personnel \$ _____	
Signature of Authorized Official 		Date Rept. Is Submitted							

City of New Haven
 Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program
 P.E.O.P.L.E.
 #79-DF-AX-0149

LEAA FORM 4000/3 (Rev. 5-76)
 Attachment to SF-424

PART III - BUDGET INFORMATION						
SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY*						
Grant Program, Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Comprehensive Crime		\$	\$	\$300,000	\$ 33,333	\$333,333
2.	Prev.					
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$300,000	\$ 33,333	\$333,333
SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES*						
6. Object Class Categories	- Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
a. Personnel	\$148,500	\$	\$	\$	\$ 148,500	
b. Fringe Benefits	18,212				18,212	
c. Travel	16,138				16,138	
d. Equipment	6,590				6,590	
e. Supplies	2,378				2,378	
f. Contractual	114,233				114,233	
g. Construction	-0-				-0-	
h. Other	27,282				27,282	
i. Total Direct Charges	333,333				333,333	
j. Indirect Charges	-0-				-0-	
k. TOTALS	\$333,333	\$	\$	\$	\$ 333,333	
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

*Budget revision request

City of New Haven

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program

#79-DF-AX-0149

LEAA FORM 4000/3 (Rev. 5-76)
Attachment to SF-424

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES				
(a) Grant Program	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCES	(e) TOTALS
8. Comprehensive Crime Prev. Prog.	\$33,333	\$	\$	\$33,333
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS	\$33,333	\$	\$	\$33,333

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS **					
	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 300,000	\$ 23,151	\$ 90,283	\$ 94,283	\$ 92,283
14. Non-Federal	33,333	334	8,333	16,333	8,333
15. TOTAL	\$ 333,333	\$ 23,485	\$ 98,616	\$ 110,616	\$ 100,616

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT				
(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)			
	(b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH
16.	\$	\$	\$	\$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION	
(Attach additional sheets if necessary)	
21. Direct Charges:	Budget revision request does not alter total funding level.
22. Indirect Charges:	
23. Remarks:	**Presently on letter of credit.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN
 COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM
 LEAA GRANT
 #79-DF-AX-0149

LEAA FORM 4000/3 (Rev. 5-76)
 Attachment to SF-424

PART III - BUDGET INFORMATION						
SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY						
Grant Program, Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Comprehensive Crime Prevention		\$	\$	\$ 300,000	\$ 33,333	\$ 333,333
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$ 300,000	\$ 33,333	\$ 333,333
SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES *						
6. Object Class Categories	- Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
a. Personnel	\$ 117,080	\$	\$	\$	\$ 117,080	
b. Fringe Benefits	23,005				23,005	
c. Travel	15,755				15,755	
d. Equipment	8,982				8,982	
e. Supplies	2,800				2,800	
f. Contractual	149,040				149,040	
g. Construction						
h. Other	16,671				16,671	
i. Total Direct Charges	333,333				333,333	
j. Indirect Charges						
k. TOTALS	\$ 333,333	\$	\$	\$	\$ 333,333	
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

*Budget Revision Request

LEAA FORM 4000/3 (Rev. 5-76)
Attachment to SF-424

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES					
(a) Grant Program	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCES	(e) TOTALS	
8. Comprehensive Crime Prev. Prog.	\$ 33,333	\$	\$	\$ 33,333	
9.					
10.					
11.					
12. TOTALS	\$ 33,333	\$	\$	\$ 33,333	
SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS **					
	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 300,000	\$ 23,151	\$ 90,283	\$ 94,283	\$ 92,283
14. Non-Federal	33,333	334	8,333	16,333	8,333
15. TOTAL	\$ 333,333	\$ 23,485	\$ 98,616	\$ 110,616	\$ 100,616
SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT					
(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)				
	(b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH	
16.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
17.					
18.					
19.					
20. TOTALS	\$	\$	\$	\$	
SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION (Attach additional Sheets if Necessary)					
21. Direct Charges:					
22. Indirect Charges:					
23. Remarks: **Presently on Letter of Credit					

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) APPLICANT	(c) STATE	(d) OTHER SOURCE	(e) TOTALS
8. Comprehensive Crime Prev. Prog	\$ 33,333			\$ 33,333
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS	\$ 33,333			\$ 33,333

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 300,000	\$ 23,151	\$ 90,283	\$ 94,283	\$ 92,283
14. Non-Federal	\$ 33,333	\$ 334	\$ 8,333	\$ 16,333	\$ 8,333
15. TOTAL	\$ 333,333	\$ 23,485	\$ 98,616	\$ 110,616	\$ 100,616

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)			
	(b) FIRST	(c) SECOND	(d) THIRD	(e) FOURTH
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS				

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION
(Attach additional sheets if necessary)

21. Direct Charges: SEE ATTACHED PAGES

22. Indirect Charges:

23. Remarks:

* Budget Revision Request

Connecticut Justice Commission
 75 Elm Street
 Hartford, CT 06115

(1) GRANTEE: City of New Haven N.H. Police Department
 (2) (Implementing Agency)

GRANT #: 79-DF-AX-0149

(3) PROJECT TITLE: P.E.O.P.L.E.

(4) PERIOD OF AWARD August 22, 1979 to
October 31, 1981

(5) DATE OF REPORT October 19, 1981

(7) AGENCY ID.#	(8) PURCHASED FROM	(9) DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	(10) SERIAL #	(11) LOCATION	(12) ACQUISITION COST	(13) DATE
CCP-1	Philip Sweedler & Sons	Secretary Desk (wooden)		OCCP	75.00	3/18/80
CCP-2	Philip Sweedler & Sons	Secretary Desk (wooden)		OCCP	75.00	3/18/80
CCP-3	Philip Sweedler & Sons	Conference Table (wooden)		OCCP	150.00	3/18/80
CCP-4	Philip Sweedler & Sons	Chair - stack- Gold		OCCP	20.00	6/18/80
CCP-5	P. Sweedler & Sons	L-shaped desk (Exec)		OCCP	150.00	3/31/80
CCP-6	P. Sweedler & Sons	L-shaped desk (Exec)		OCCP	150.00	3/31/80
CCP-7	P. Sweedler & Sons	Desk formica top Tan		OCCP	80.00	3/24/80
CCP-8	P. Sweedler & Sons	Desk formica top Tan		OCCP	80.00	3/24/80
CCP-9	P. Sweedler & Sons	Desk formica top Tan		OCCP	80.00	3/24/80
CCP-10	P. Sweedler & Sons	Desk formica top Tan		OCCP	80.00	3/24/80
CCP-11	P. Sweedler & Sons	4 drawer legal file		OCCP	80.00	3/24/80
CCP-12	P. Sweedler & Sons	Executive desk Wooden		SCCJSB	150.00	3/28/80
CCP-13	P. Sweedler & Sons	Exec. Highback chair		OCCP	75.00	3/28/80
CCP-14	P. Sweedler & Sons	Swivel Arm Chair		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-15	P. Sweedler & Sons	Swivel Arm Chair		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-16	P. Sweedler & Sons	Swivel Arm Chair		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-17	P. Sweedler & Sons	Swivel Arm Chair		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-18	P. Sweedler & Sons	Bookcase Tan Metal		OCCP	45.00	5/28/80
CCP-19	P. Sweedler & Sons	2 drawer lateral file tan Metal		OCCP	75.00	5/28/80
CCP-20	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack chair black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80

5. Certified and submitted as true and correct:

Sub-Total 1,585.00

John C. Cicarella
 (Signature)

(Date)

5/81

Connecticut Justice Commission
75 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06115

(1) GRANTEE: City of New Haven N.H. Police Department
(2) (Implementing Agency)
(3) GRANT #: 79-DF-AX-0149
(7) PROJECT TITLE: P.E.O.P.L.E.

(4) PERIOD OF AWARD August 22, 1979 to
October 31, 1981
(5) DATE OF REPORT October 19, 1981

(7) AGENCY ID.#	(8) PURCHASED FROM	(9) DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	(10) SERIAL #	(11) LOCATION	(12) ACQUISITION COST	(13) DATE
CCP-21	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair-Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-22	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-23	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-24	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-25	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-26	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-27	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		missing	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-28	P. Sweedler	Directors's Chair Swivel		OCCP	49.00	5/28/80
CCP-29	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-30	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Black		OCCP	20.00	3/18/80
CCP-31	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Arm Chair Gold		OCCP	22.50	6/13/80
CCP-32	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Arm Chair Gold		OCCP	22.50	6/13/80
CCP-33	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Arm Chair Gold		OCCP	22.50	6/13/80
CCP-34	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Arm Chair Gold		OCCP	22.50	6/13/80
CCP-36	P. Sweedler & Sons	Secretary Chair Brown		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-37	P. Sweedler & Sons	Secretary Chair Brown		OCCP	50.00	3/24/80
CCP-38	Internation Bus. Mach.	Typewriter IBM Selectric		OCCP	864.00	4/22/80
CCP-39	American Learning System	Labelle Duo Equipment	J0010837	OCCP	396.00	5/22/80
CCP-40	Fairgraphics	Kodak Remote Ext. Cord		OCCP	10.00	5/22/80
CCP-41	Fairgraphics	Kodak Carousel Slide Tray Case		OCCP	20.00	5/22/80
Sub-Total					\$1,709.00	

Certified and submitted as true and correct:

John C. Picarella
(Signature) _____ (Date)
5/81

Connecticut Justice Commission
 75 Elm Street
 Hartford, CT 06115

(1) GRANTEE: City of New Haven N.H. Police Department

(2) (Implementing Agency)

(3) GRANT #: 79-DF-AX-0149

(7) PROJECT TITLE: P.E.O.P.L.E.

(8) AGENCY ID.#

PURCHASED FROM

(9) DESCRIPTION OF ITEM

(4) PERIOD OF AWARD August 22, 1979 to October 31, 1981

(5) DATE OF REPORT October 19, 1981

(6) REPORT NUMBER 1
 (10) SERIAL # (11) LOCATION

(12) ACQUISITION COST
 (13) DATE

AGENCY ID.#	PURCHASED FROM	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	SERIAL #	LOCATION	ACQUISITION COST	DATE
CCP-42	Fairgraphics	60X60 Picture Screen		NHDPS	110.00	5/22/80
CCP-43	Fairgraphics	Kodak Carousel Projector Case		OCCP	32.35	5/22/80
CCP-44	Fairgraphics	Kodak Carousel Transvue Trays	(5)	OCCP	19.76	5/22/80
CCP-45	Fairgraphics	Kodak Ektagraphic Slide Proj.	4758685	OCCP	330.32	5/22/80
CCP-46	Fairgraphics	Tiffen Slide Sync. Recorder	AV7202	OCCP	187.00	5/22/80
CCP-47	Fairgraphics	Kodak Ektagraphic write on slides		OCCP	16.05	5/22/80
CCP-48	American Learning Systems	Shoplifting Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-49	American Learning Systems	Cash Checking Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-50	American Learning Systems	Currency Protection Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-51	American Learning Systems	Robbery Prevention Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-52	American Learning Systems	Burglary Loss Prevention Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-53	American Learning Systems	Pilferage Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-54	American Learning Systems	Pilferage Protection Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-55	American Learning Systems	Pilferage Reaction Tape		NHDPS	85.00	6/24/80
CCP-56	American Learning Systems	Film Flam Flick I and II		NHDPS	170.00	6/24/80
CCP-57	American Learning Systems	Labelle Projector Dust Cover		OCCP	7.50	6/12/80
CCP-58	American Learning Systems	Labelle Projector Remote Extension Cord		OCCP	10.75	6/24/80
CCP-59	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Gold		OCCP	20.00	6/13/80
CCP-60	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Gold		OCCP	20.00	6/13/80
CCP-61	P. Sweedler & Sons	Stack Chair Gold		OCCP	20.00	6/13/80
Sub-Total					\$1,623.73	

5. Certified and submitted as true and correct:

John C. Ciavella
 (Signature)

(Date)

t 5/81

LIAISON PLANNING TEAM
NEW HAVEN OFFICE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

MEMBERSHIP

<u>STAFF PERSON</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
John C. Cicarella	Coordinator Municipal Service
Duff Leavitt	Civic/Neighborhood
Carolyn Picagli	Business/Professional
Suzanne Conte	Youth/Elderly

SECTION VII

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENT 2.

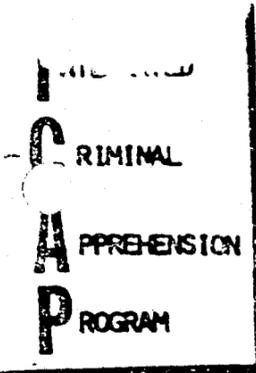
CITY WIDE PLANNING TEAM
NEW HAVEN OFFICE CRIME PREVENTION

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>
Lt. Edward F. Flynn, Jr.	New Haven Department of Fire Service
Lt. Donald Wilson	New Haven Department of Fire Service
Det. Richard Rosa	New Haven Department of Police Service
Biagio DiLella	South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board
Ms. Jacqueline Koral	Whalley Avenue Association
Ms. Katharine Comstock	Sage Advocate
Harry E. Needham, III	Southern Connecticut State College Police
Coleman Bushnell	Yale University Police Crime Prevention Unit
Duff Leavitt	OCCP
Carolyn Picagli	OCCP
Suzanne Conte	OCCP
John C. Cicarella	OCCP

ATTACHMENT 3

NEW HAVEN OFFICE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ATTENDEES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
February 6, 1980	9	209 Orange St.
March 18, 1980	8	209 Orange St.
April 8, 1980	10	209 Orange St.
June 10, 1980	10	209 Orange St.
August 12, 1980	5	209 Orange St.
December 16, 1980	3	209 Orange St.



NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE CRIME ANALYSIS SUMMARY

ATTACHMENT 4

FOR POLICE INFORMATION ONLY

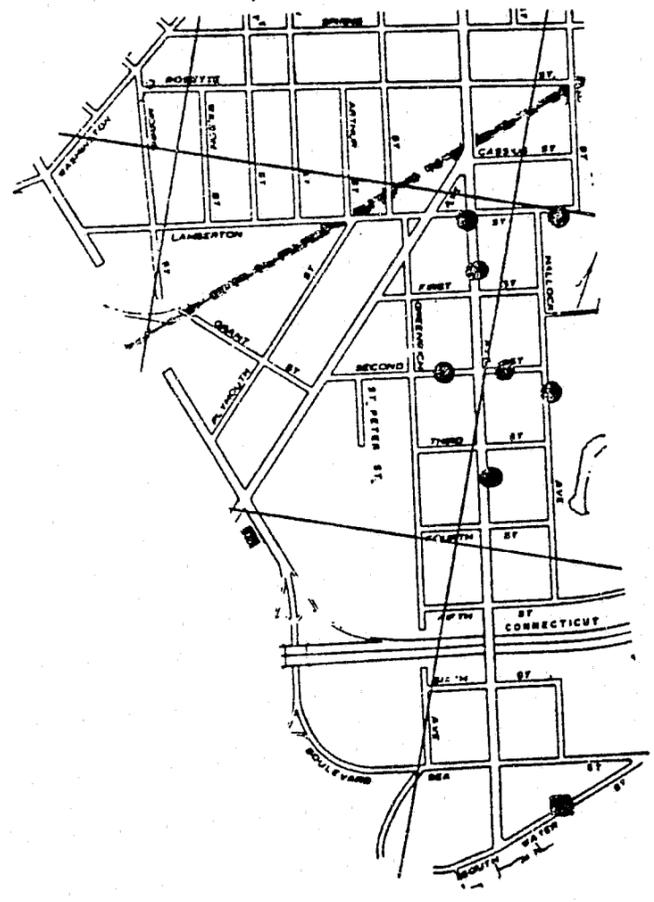
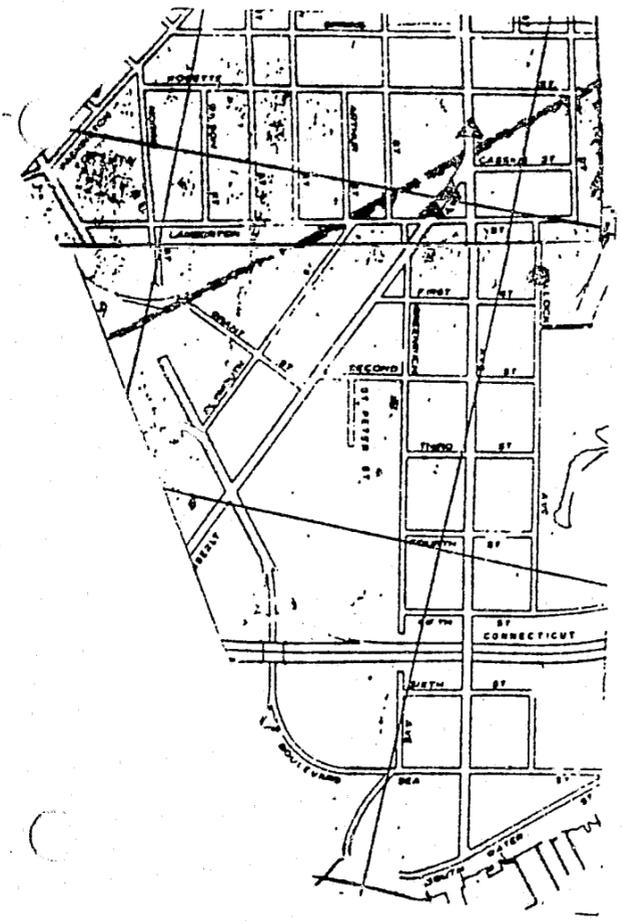
November 21, 1980 Number 80-3
 Neighborhood: Hill
 Crime Problem: Residential & Commercial Burglary
 Patrol Areas: D-419 & 4110

ANALYSIS

During the period of 11/7 thru 11/21/80, there have been four incidents of burglary, three of which are commercial burglary. This represents a drastic reduction in the incidence of burglary when compared to previous periods. Graphic depictions of the incidents are presented below:

CURRENT PERIOD
11/7-11/21/80

PRIOR PERIOD
10/24 - 11/6/80



● RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

▲ COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

CRIME FREQUENCY

<u>MON.</u>	<u>TUE.</u>	<u>WED.</u>	<u>THU.</u>	<u>FRI.</u>	<u>SAT.</u>	<u>SUN.</u>
*	*	0	1	1	0	1

*One incident occurred between 1300 hours on Monday and 0200 hours on Tuesday.

TIME OF DAY

29 Kimberly Ave.	0134 Hours
280 Hallock Ave.	1300 to 0200 Hours
17 Kimberly Ave.	0738 Hours
430 Howard Ave.	1750 Hours

METHOD OF OPERATION
POINT OF ENTRY

Front Door	2
Side Door	1
Rear Window	1

METHOD OF ENTRY

Broke Glass/Window	1
Force Plexiglass/Door	1
Pried Lock/Door	1
Body Force/Door	1

SUSPECT DESCRIPTION

On Thursday, 11/13/80 at 1750 hours, Officers V. Maher and D. Savenelli pursued a male subject clad in dark clothes who had gained entry to a commercial establishment at 430 Howard Avenue. No further description of the subject was possible.

ARRESTEE INFORMATION

There were no burglary arrests made in the area of D-419 and D-4110 during the past two weeks.

 Crime Analysis Summaries will be available every two weeks.

Any request for crime information should be forwarded to the Crime Analysis Unit of the Planning Division. Phone Ext. 6274.

+++++

Crime Analysis Summary
 Prepared By:

Approved By:

Crime Analysis Unit
 Planning Division

Paul Guidone
 Director Paul Guidone

I NTEGRATED
C RIMINAL
A PPREHENSION
P ROGRAM

NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE **CRIME ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

FOR POLICE INFORMATION ONLY

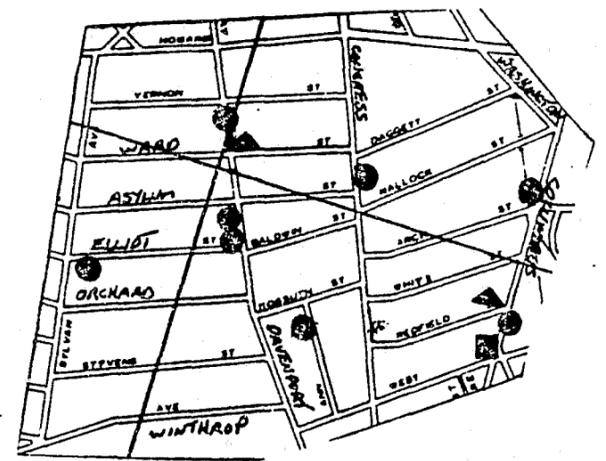
November 20, 1980 Number 80-3
Neighborhood: Hill
Patrol Area: D-463,464
Crime Problem: Residential & Commercial Burglary, Robbery

ANALYSIS

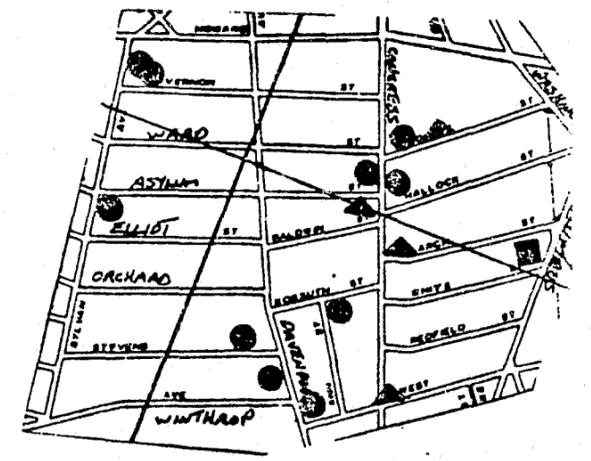
There were nine (9) reported burglaries in these D-Run areas for the current period. This compared with the last period is a decrease of (1) incident. There was no concentration of activity as it was spread throughout the entire area. There were only two (2) reports of robbery in the current period.

CURRENT PERIOD
Nov. 7,-Nov. 20, 1980

PRIOR PERIOD
Oct. 24,-Nov. 7, 1980



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY



COMMERCIAL BURGLARY

ROBBERY

CRIME FREQUENCY

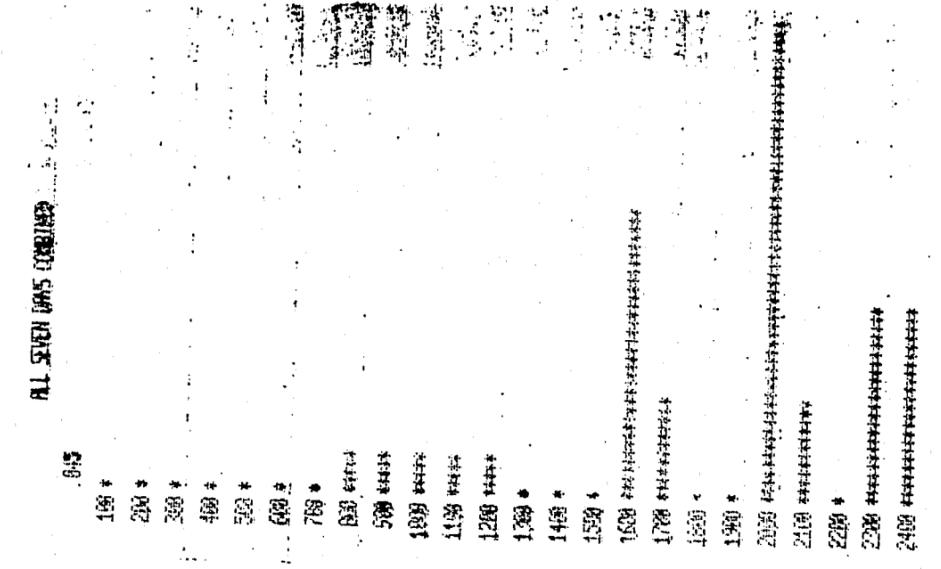
B Squad handled the majority of incidents (6). The activity was concentrated on the weekend days.

SQUAD BREAKDOWN

<u>A SQUAD</u>	<u>B SQUAD</u>	<u>C SQUAD</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
2	6	0	1

<u>DAY OF WEEK</u>						
<u>Sun.</u>	<u>Mon.</u>	<u>Tue.</u>	<u>Wed.</u>	<u>Thu.</u>	<u>Fri.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>
3	0	1	0	0	1	4

TIME OF DAY



METHOD OF OPERATION

Although no particular method stands out, the majority of entries were from the rear of the building.

POINT OF ENTRY

Front Door -----	1
Rear Door -----	4
Rear Window -----	3
Unknown -----	1

METHOD OF ENTRY

Body Force/Door -----	1
Pried Lock/Door -----	3
Forced Window -----	2
Smashed Glass in Window -----	2
Unknown -----	1

PROPERTY TARGETS

- On or around 11/15/80 a burglary occurred at 55 Vernon St. (CN 109967), taken was:
 - A - AM/FM Stereo Set
 - B - Four Cameras
 - C - Two Watches
(Model, Serial Numbers and description will be forwarded by complainant.)



While portions of this document are illegible, it was micro-filmed from the best copy available. It is being distributed because of the valuable information it contains.

- 2) On 11/10/80 a robbery occurred on the corner of Ward St. and Davenport Ave. (CN 108292). Taken during the incident was:
 - A - One gold chain
 - B - Mobil Gas Credit Card issued to Michael Garcia

SUSPECT DESCRIPTIONS

Suspect descriptions for the burglaries were nonexistent. The description given in the two robberies were too vague.

ARREST INFORMATION

Arrested for burglary was one Santos Figuereroa, Male/Latin, D.O.B. and address are uncertain. Officers Beaman and Wearing apprehended Figuereroa at 369 Columbus Ave.

+++++

Crime Analysis Summaries will be available every two weeks.

Any request for crime information should be forwarded to the Crime Analysis Unit of the Planning Division. Phone Ext. 6274.

+++++

Crime Analysis Summary
Prepared By:

Approved By:


Director Paul Guidone

Crime Analysis Unit
Planning Division

SURVEY QUESTIONS

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLEASE CIRCLE NUMBER AT RIGHT THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE ANSWER OF THE RESPONDENT

DO NOT WRITE IN CODE SECTION

CODES

- 1. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has decreased, increased or remained about the same?

8

- decreased.....1
- increased.....2
- remained about the same..3

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....4

- 2. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood at NIGHT?

9

- very safe.....1
- reasonable safe.....2
- somewhat safe.....3
- very unsafe.....4

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....5

- 3. How about during the DAY - How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

10

- very safe.....1
- reasonably safe.....2
- somewhat safe.....3
- very unsafe.....4

(DO NOT REAL) don't know.....5

- 4. Are there some parts of the city where you have a reason to go during the DAY but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

11

- yes.....1 ASK Q5
- no.....2 GO TO Q6

CODES

5. Which section(s) (PLEASE WRITE SECTION BELOW)

12

13

6. How about at NIGHT - are there some parts of the city where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

14

yes.....1 ASK Q7

no.....2 GO TO Q8

7. Which section(s) (PLEASE WRITE SECTION BELOW)

15

16

8. Do you think that people in your neighborhood have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

17

yes.....1

no.....2

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....3

9. In general have you limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of fear of crime?

18

yes.....1

no.....2

CODES

10. What do you think is the largest crime problem facing the city of New Haven?

burglary.....1

19

muggings.....2

20

assault.....3

robbery of person...4

vandalism.....5

auto theft.....6

other.....7

(Please specify)

(DO NOT READ)

don't know.....8 GO TO Q13

11. Why do you think it (REPEAT RESPONDENTS ANSWER TO Q10) is a problem?

21

22

CODES

12. What would you suggest as a solution to the problem of (REPEAT RESPONDENTS ANSWER TO Q10)?

23
24

13. In your opinion, who do you think is committing the crime in your neighborhood?

- unemployed youth.....1
Unemployed adults.....2
other _____

25

CODES

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT CRIME INCIDENTS THAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU. THE QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST SIX MONTHS ONLY

14. In the past six months, have you or any family member been the victim of a crime?

- yes.....1 ASK Q15
no.....2 GO TO Q18

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....3

15. Can you tell me what the crime was?

- theft from home (burglary).....1
purse snatched.....2
vandalism of property.....3
auto theft.....4
personal attack assault.....5
other(specify)_____6

26

27

28

16. Did you report this incident to the police?

- yes.....1
no.....2

29

17. IF NO TO Q1 was there a reason that you did not report this incident to the police?

- nothing could be done.....1
police wouldn't want to be bothered.2
too embarrassed.....3
afraid.....4
other(specify)_____5

30

31

CODES

18. Generally, how do you feel the police handle crime?

(READ CATEGORIES)

- very good.....1
- good.....2
- fair.....3
- poor.....4

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....5

32

19. Generally, how do you feel the courts handle crime?

(READ CATEGORIES)

- very good.....1
- good.....2
- fair.....3
- poor.....4

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....5

33

20. Do you feel that the general public should be actively involved in activities which would reduce the likelihood of themselves their families and neighbors from becoming victims of crimes?

- yes.....1
- no.....2

(DO NOT READ) don't know.....3

34

21. If yes to Q20 Why do you feel this way?

35

36

CODES

22. Have you ever heard of local crime prevention programs which explains how citizens can protect themselves from crime?

- yes.....1
- no.....2

37

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF ANSWER IS YES TO Q22

ASK THE FOLLOWING: IF NO, GO TO Q27

23. How did you hear about these programs?

- TV.....1
- radio.....2
- newspaper.....3
- other.....4

38

24. Have you ever taken advantage of any of the crime prevention services?

- yes.....1
- no.....2

39

25. IF YES TO Q24: Which of the following have you participated in? (READ CATEGORIES)

- police security survey...1
- block watch.....2
- operation ID.....-.....3
- other (specify).....4

40

30. IF YES TO Q29: What have you done?

31. Would you be interested in receiving information about crime prevention programs which could help prevent you from becoming the victim of a crime?

yes.....1 no.....2

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR ANSWERING THIS SURVEY. IN ORDER TO COMPARE ALL OF THE ANSWERS RECEIVED I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW MORE BRIEF QUESTIONS FOR THAT PURPOSE

32. Which of these groups include your age? Are you

(READ CATEGORIES)

- 18-24.....1
- 25-34.....2
- 35-44.....3
- 45-54.....4
- 55-64.....5
- 65-over.....6

(DO NOT READ) refused.....7

26. IF NO TO Q24: Why did you choose not to participate?

27. If a program was initiated in your neighborhood to help reduce your opportunity of becoming a victim of crime, would you participate in such a program?

yes.....1
no.....2

28. IF NO TO Q27: Why not?

29. Have you undertaken any measures on your own to help reduce the probability of your becoming a victim of crime?

yes.....1
no.....2

CODES

33. What is your Nationality (race, ethnic group)?

50

- white.....1
- black.....2
- Hispanic.....3
- Asian(other)...4

34. What type of housing do you live in?

(READ CATEGORIES)

51

- single family home.....1 ASK Q35
- apartment.....2 ASK Q35
- public housing..3
- elderly housing.4

35. Do you own or rent the building you live in?

52

- own.....1
- rent.....2

36. How long have you lived there?

53

- 1-3 years.....1
- 3-5 years.....2
- over 5 years....3

CODES

37. Which of the following contains the number of people who live in your household?

(READ CATEGORIES)

54

- 1 person.....1
- 2 people.....2
- 3-4 people.....3
- 5-8 people.....4
- 8 and over.....5

38. Are you employed?

55

- yes.....1
- no.....2

39. What kind of work (job) do you do?

56

- business/professional.....1
- clerical.....2
- blue collar.....3
- student.....4
- housewife.....5

CODES

57

40. What was the last grade of school or college you completed?

- less than high school graduate.....1
- graduated high school.....2
- business or technical school.....3
- some college.....4
- graduate college or more.....5

(DO NOT READ) refused.....6

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

41. Sex of respondent (RECORD WITHOUT ASKING)

- male.....1
- female.....2

HOW POLICE HANDLE CRIME
CHI SQUARE (X²) TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE

Hypothesis: Perceptions as to how well police handle crime is dependent upon the race of the respondent.

Null Hypothesis: Response is independent of race (rejected)

Alternative Hypothesis: Response and race are dependent. (accepted)

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$E = \frac{RT(CT)}{T}$$

O= observed cell frequency
E= expected cell frequency
Σ= sum for all cells in the table

RT=observed row total
CT=observed column total
T =total observed frequencies

DEGREES OF FREEDOM = (ROWS-1) (COLUMNS-1)

Cell	Observed (O)	Expected (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	($\frac{O-E}{E}$) ²
1	110	98.17	11.83	139.95	1.43
2	23	40.35	-17.35	301.02	7.46
3	16	10.48	5.52	30.47	0.03
4	100	115.96	-15.96	254.72	2.20
5	68	47.67	10.33	106.71	2.24
6	8	12.38	- 4.38	19.18	1.55
7	43	38.87	4.13	17.06	0.44
8	13	15.98	- 2.98	8.88	0.56
9	3	4.15	- 1.15	1.32	0.32

Σ=16.23

VALUES FOR E

$$E1 = \frac{149 - (253)}{384} = 98.17$$

$$E2 = \frac{149(104)}{384} = 40.35$$

$$E3 = \frac{149(27)}{384} = 10.48$$

$$E4 = \frac{176(253)}{384} = 115.95$$

$$E5 = \frac{176(104)}{384} = 47.67$$

$$E6 = \frac{176(27)}{384} = 12.38$$

$$E7 = \frac{59(253)}{384} = 38.87$$

$$E8 = \frac{59(253)}{384} = 15.98$$

$$E9 = \frac{59(27)}{384} = 4.15$$

V.A. (5-4):

DEGREES OF FREEDOM	5%	1%
1	3.84	6.63
2	5.99	9.21
3	7.81	11.34
4	9.49	13.28
5	11.07	15.09
6		
Etc.		

VALUES OF CHI SQUARE
(X²) AT THE 5% AND 1% LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Source: Robert Parson's Statistical Analysis: A Decision-Making Approach. (N.Y.: Harper and Row, 1974) p. 824.

EVALUATION OUTLINE

- I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
- A. Population Characteristics
 - B. Socio - Economic Characteristics
 - C. Neighborhood Characteristics
- II. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS
- A. Data Collection
 - B. Problem Analysis
- III. DESIGN of PROGRAM
- A. Selection of Target Area
 - B. Selection of Control & Experimental Groups
 - C. Selection of Key Event Strategies
- IV. IMPLEMENTATION
- A. Citizen Participation
 - B. Agency Coordination
 - C. Crime Prevention Activities
- V. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS
- VI. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION
- A. Effect on Crime and Fear
 - B. Effect on Community Behavior
- II. FINDINGS
- A. Impact
 - B. Conclusions and Implications

AGREEMENT
FOR
PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
BY AND BETWEEN
THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN AND THE
NEW HAVEN BOYS' CLUB INC.

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into as of this ^{21st} day of ~~November~~, 1980, by and between the City of New Haven, through its representative, the New Haven Department of Police Services, (hereinafter referred to as the "City") and the New Haven Boys' Club, Inc. through its Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor").

WHEREAS, on August 21, 1979 The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded the City of New Haven \$300,000 under Grant #79DF-AX-0149, to implement a program of crime prevention services through a coordinated effort in the City of New Haven, between local government and public and private agencies/organizations; and

WHEREAS, one of the major components of the Grant Application calls for the provision of funds to be designated, for Neighborhood Specific Programs, for such funds to be utilized among the City's neighborhoods and for such funds to be used by applicant agencies, groups or organizations for crime prevention programs and activities at the neighborhood level; and

WHEREAS, the Grant Agreement between the City of New Haven and LEAA permits the provision of services by local agencies and organizations to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime and improve the administration of justice; and

WHEREAS, the City of New Haven having determined that the Contractor has the qualifications to carry out the administration of the Neighborhood Specific Programs to the satisfaction of LEAA and of the City of New Haven, and having further determined that the compensation to be paid hereunder is equitable and appropriate for an organization rendering the services required hereunder, the City of New Haven desires to retain the Contractor to provide the services required for the administration of the Neighborhood Specific Programs.

NOW, THEREFORE in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, the parties do hereby agree as follows:

SECTION 1: Employment of Contractor

- A. The City of New Haven hereby employs the Contractor and the Contractor hereby agrees to perform the services set forth below in accordance with the terms and conditions and for the considerations set forth below.
- B. It is understood that the person responsible for the services to be rendered on behalf of the Contractor, shall be the Administrator or such other qualified person as is designated by the Contractor and acknowledged in writing by the City.
- C. The City shall determine the actual amount of funds to be allocated to the Contractor for disbursement to agencies and organizations under the Neighborhood Specific Programs. At no time shall such funds exceed the amount of \$78,000 which has been designated by the project budget. The City shall establish a ceiling amount of funding which may be allocated to any one participating neighborhood in accordance with the approved LEAA guidelines.

1. All services performed by the Contractor under this Agreement shall be performed under the general direction of the Director of Planning and Personnel, New Haven Department of Police Services, or such other person or persons as the City may designate to the Contractor in writing.
2. Request for Proposal
 - a. The Contractor shall be responsible for developing and publishing a Request for Proposal. Such Request for Proposal shall be directed toward all local agencies and organizations. The Contractor shall cause the same to be advertised through legal notice in the locally-circulated newspaper for a period not less than three (3) days. Further, separate, formal, written notice shall be provided to those agencies and organizations set out in a list as submitted by the City. Such advertisement shall serve as adequate notice for all other interested agencies and organizations.
 - b. The Request for Proposal shall indicate clearly that each proposal submitted for consideration must include (1) a detailed outline, and (2) a timeline, describing the manner in which the applicant agency will provide the services advertised as required in the Request for Proposal.
 - c. The Contractor shall distribute the Request for Proposal to all agencies and organizations applying for same not more than five (5) days following the last day of legal notice. All proposals by applicant agencies and organizations shall be returned to the Contractor not later than ten (10) business days following the last date for distribution of the Request for Proposal.
 - d. Approval of the Request for Proposal from the City, through the Director of Planning and Personnel, New Haven Department of Police Service, shall be obtained prior to the publication or distribution of legal notice of the Request.
3. The Contractor shall be responsible for setting up and keeping all books necessary to maintain proper accountability of all funds administered by the Contractor as set forth in this Agreement, and as may be required by the rules, regulations and guidelines of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
4. The Contractor shall be responsible for insuring that the guidelines as published in the Grant Application under the heading "Neighborhood Specific Programs" are realized within a reasonable time. Amendments or modifications of the guidelines shall be accepted only following the approval of the City through its representative, the Director of Planning and Personnel, New Haven Department of Police Service.
5. Selection of Agencies and Organizations
 - a. An Agency Recommendation Team shall be established and shall consist of the following members: (1) a representative of the Crime Prevention Council of the Office of Community Crime Prevention (OCCP); (2) the Administrator

of the New Haven Boys' Club, Inc.; (3) the Director of Planning and Personnel, New Haven Department of Police Services; (4) a representative of the South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board; (5) the Project Director of OCCP; and (6) a liaison staff member of OCCP.

- b. The Agency Recommendation Team shall review all proposals submitted by applicant agencies and organizations and shall make recommendations to the Contractor as to which of the eligible applicants shall receive funding. The Contractor shall have the responsibility and the authority for the selection of successful applicant agencies and organizations and the awarding of program funding.
6. The Contractor shall monitor, advise, evaluate and provide such guidance and direction to the agencies providing services pursuant to this Agreement.

B. Project Objectives

With the funds designated for Neighborhood Specific Programs, individual neighborhoods will be able to actively conduct grass roots programs as outlined in the Request for Proposal. While the emphasis of each neighborhood's program may vary due to the target crime, the overall framework for service delivery will be neighborhood specific. The systematic progression of the neighborhood program will ensure grass roots action. Among those neighborhood programs that might be outlined in the Request for Proposal are: (1) Public awareness training and education; (2) information exchange and dissemination, and (3) targeted crime specific programs.

C. Methods of Operations

1. Project operations are to be carried out in conformity with the agreed upon Work Plan and Timetable. It is understood that the tasks and target dates set forth in such Work Plan or Timetable are estimates and may be changed by a subsequent writing after:
 - a. Amending party submits a written request for the change to the non-amending party; and
 - b. Such change is mutually agreed upon by both the City and the Contractor.
2. All meetings, seminars, instructional sessions and/or other training activities should be conducted at sites which are cost-efficient and conveniently accessible to OCCP staff persons and participating agencies and organizations. In instances where the selection of activity sites is limited due to the nature of the meeting, or where it can be shown that significant program benefits will be derived from the selection of a particular location despite reasonable additional costs, the general rule may be waived at the discretion of the Contractor provided this serves the best interests of program implementation.

SECTION 3: Payment

A. Payment To Contractor

For the professional management and administrative

services that the Contractor will provide to the City as set forth in this Agreement, the Contractor shall receive total payment in the amount of Three Thousand Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$3,250).

B. Payment to Agencies/Organizations

1. The Contractor shall be responsible for entering into legal agreements with agencies and organizations selected to participate in the Neighborhood Specific Programs for the provision of services in furtherance of this Agreement. The Contractor shall make payments to participating agencies and organizations or directly to a specified vendor for all expenditures previously approved by the Contractor. Further, the Contractor shall provide the agencies and organizations with funds necessary for the payment of approved neighborhood activities.
2. The Contractor shall make certain that no part of any funds designated for the Neighborhood Specific Programs is used by a participating agency or organization for payment of the salary or wages of any employee.

C. Payment Schedule for Contractor

The Contractor shall be paid in monthly installments, or over such alternative time period as is mutually agreeable to the City and the Contractor, an amount necessary to cover its operating costs for the ensuing month. It is understood and agreed that nothing herein shall prohibit or prevent payment in advance to the Contractor of such sums as the City deems necessary in addition to this amount provided that the Contractor has made written request to the City, setting forth the reasons for advance of such additional amounts.

D. Method of Payment

1. Payment shall be made provided that the Contractor at the time of request for such payment has provided the City, on the forms prescribed by the Director of Planning and Personnel, New Haven Department of Police Services for such purpose, the following:
 - a. Prescribed documentation of all cash disbursements and income received;
 - b. Report of any cash balances;
 - c. A cumulative record of all previous cash disbursements under this agreement; and
 - d. An estimate of cash required for the ensuing month based upon prior program schedules and the budget amount set forth for said programs.
2. All requests for payment shall be signed and certified by the Contractor through its Administrator authorized to so certify.

E. Suspension of Payments

In the event of suspension of this Agreement, no obligation incurred by the Contractor during the period of suspension shall be allowable under the Agreement except that the City may, at its discretion, allow necessary and proper costs which the Contractor could not reasonably avoid during the period of suspension, provided that such costs would otherwise be allowable

as set forth by this Agreement.

F. Withholding of Payment

When an indebtedness is to be collected, the City may upon reasonable notice to the Contractor withhold from the Contractor the right to receive payments under the Agreement or require appropriate accounting adjustments to record cash and balances for which the City is accountable to the Federal Government in order to liquidate the indebtedness.

G. Other Program Income

Income received by the Contractor upon or as a result of the funds provided through this Agreement (including the sale of publication, registration fees, service charges, etc.) shall be reported to the City in the same manner as all other financial transactions related to this Agreement. Such additional income must be used for activities identical to, or related to, those set forth under this agreement. Interest earned must be returned by check made payable to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

H. Financial Adjustments on Termination

1. Upon request the City will make payment or arrange for payment to the Contractor for allowable costs not covered by previous payments provided such arrangement falls within the Agreement period.
2. The Contractor shall immediately refund to the City any unobligated balance of cash advances to the Contractor.
3. The City shall make a settlement for any upward or downward adjustments to costs, to the extent called for by the terms and conditions of this Agreement. At no time may such settlement exceed the approved limits of the Program budget.
4. The Contractor shall provide the City within forty-five (45) days after the date of completion of the Agreement all financial, performance and other reports required as a condition of the Agreement, including seven (7) copies of any handbook, manual, other printed materials and final progress report, and one (1) copy of any audio visual materials.
5. In the event a final audit has not been performed prior to the closeout of this Agreement, the City shall retain the right to recover an appropriate amount after fully considering the recommendations on disallowed cost resulting from the final audit.

SECTION 4: Program Monitoring and Evaluation

A. Reporting Requirements

To enable the City and the Contractor to monitor the Contractor's program performance hereunder, the Contractor shall:

1. Submit to the City a work plan within thirty (30) days following the date of execution of this Agreement which schedules and details the first three months of project start-up activity.

2. Submit to the City, no later than ten (10) working days after the end of each calendar month, a progress report covering the prior month's period. Said Progress Reports, which may be in letter form, shall contain information about current status of work, problems encountered, action taken or anticipated to be taken for the solution of such problems and plans for the subsequent calendar month. This report must include a statement of the ongoing and expected impact of the program activities.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation by the City

The Contractor understands and agrees that monitoring of the Contractor's performance hereunder is a continuing process, and is carried out by examination of the reports submitted by the Contractor, by site visits to the place or places where the operations funded hereunder are being carried out, interviews with service providers and service recipients, and other means. Monitoring shall be based on the following criteria:

1. Review of program utilization;
2. Impact of program;
3. Examination of continuation funding;
4. Consistency of program with purposes for which it was funded; and
5. Overall effectiveness of program.

The City and the Contractor shall abide by all grant conditions and procedure as prescribed and mandated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Contractor and all agencies and organizations participating under this Agreement are obliged to assist in program evaluation, and shall provide all necessary documentation as requested by the City.

C. Audit and Examination

The Contractor agrees that the City, the Connecticut Justice Commission (CJC), the State Auditor, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of the duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers and records of the Contractor that are pertinent to the grant through which the funds for this Contract originated.

SECTION 5: Agreement Duration and Termination

A. Time of Performance

The term of this Agreement shall coincide with the period governing the grant, Grant #79DF-AX-0149. The term of this Agreement shall be for not less than six (6) months, the period to commence the date this Agreement is signed.

B. Termination

1. Termination of Agreement for Cause

If, through any cause, the Contractor shall violate any of the covenants, agreements or stipulations of this Agreement or the Contractor shall fail to fulfill in a timely and proper manner its obligations under this Agreement or obligations

under other agreements assisted with funds administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or can be shown to be unable to complete its obligations, or any portion thereof of this Agreement or other LEAA assisted Agreements within the time period of this Agreement; or, if the Contractor makes any misrepresentation in any information furnished to the City in connection with this Agreement, the City shall thereupon have the right to terminate this Agreement by giving thirty (30) days to correct the specified violation or violations. Upon failure to so correct to the satisfaction of the City and LEAA, the City may thereupon terminate the Agreement forthwith by written notice.

In the event the Agreement is terminated under the aforementioned provisions, the financial obligations incurred by the Contractor prior to the effective date of such termination will be allowable to the extent they would have been allowable had such assistance not been terminated except that:

- a. No obligations incurred in anticipation of termination will be allowed.
- b. The Contractor shall cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible.
- c. All finished or unfinished, documents, data, studies, surveys, drawings, maps, models, photographs and reports or other materials prepared by the Contractor under the Agreement shall, at the option of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, become its property and the Contractor shall be entitled to receive just and equitable compensation for any satisfactory work completed on such documents or other material.

Notwithstanding the above, the Contractor shall not be relieved of liability to the City for damages sustained by the City by virtue of any breach of the Contract by the Contractor, and the City may withhold any payments to the Contractor for the purpose of setoff until such time as the exact amount of damages due the City from the Contractor is determined.

2. Termination for Convenience of the City

The City may terminate this Agreement in whole or in part with the concurrence of the Contractor in which case the two parties shall agree upon termination conditions including the effective date and in the case of partial termination the portion to be terminated.

In the event the Agreement is terminated under the aforementioned provisions, the contractor shall not incur obligations for the terminated portion after the effective date and shall cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. The City will allow full credit to the contractor for the share of the noncancelable obligations properly incurred by the contractor prior to termination.

3. Remedies Other Than Termination

- a. In the event that the Contractor shall fail to fulfill in a timely and proper manner its obligations under this Agreement, or if the Contractor shall violate any of the covenants,

agreements or stipulations of this Agreement, the City shall have the right, prior to or in conjunction with termination of this Agreement under Secs. 1-2 above, to take whatever measures it deems suitable to secure compliance by the Contractor with its obligations hereunder, or to ensure continued provisions of the services contracted for hereunder notwithstanding such noncompliance by the Contractor. Without in any way limiting the range of remedies available to the City, such measures may include one or more of the following, alone or in combination with others specified or unspecified:

1. The temporary withholding of all or part of any payments otherwise due by the City to the Contractor hereunder;
 2. The procurement of some or all of the services provided by the Contractor hereunder from alternate sources, the selection of such source to be within the sole discretion of the City. The City may elect in such event to deduct from payments otherwise due the Contractor the hourly cost of the services, including salary and fringe benefits, shifted to such alternate sources; and a pro rata portion of the Contractor's non-personnel costs. The amount of such deductions, if any, shall be determined by the City.
 - b. The City shall have the right to invoke the remedies available under this Section by giving written notice to the Contractor of its intent to invoke the aforesaid remedies. The Contractor shall have fifteen (15) days (or such additional period as may be specified in writing by the City), after receipt of said notice to undertake substantial correction of the specified violation or violations. Upon failure to so correct to the satisfaction of the City, the City may forthwith invoke one or more of the remedies available under this Section, or any remedy other than termination, by written notice to the Contractor.
 - c. The failure of the City to terminate this Agreement or to invoke any other remedy available to it shall not constitute a waiver of its right so to respond to the same or similar violations. The selection of a remedy other than termination shall not bar the City from subsequently terminating this Agreement, under Section 1, for the same cause or for related or unrelated causes, whether arising before, at the same time as, or after the cause resulting in use of a remedy other than termination under this Section or for the convenience of the City under Section 2.
4. Other Breaches of this Agreement

Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, the City shall have the right, in its discretion, to terminate this Agreement, or to invoke a remedy or remedies other than termination authorized by Section 3 hereof and upon the hap-

pening of any of the following events: (1) The commission by the Contractor of an act of bankruptcy as defined in 11 U.S.C.A. Section 21; (2) The assumption of custody, control or supervision by a court of competent jurisdiction over all or any part of the property or affairs of the Contractor; (3) A finding that funds belonging to or administered by the Contractor, from whatever source, have been unlawfully diverted from the purposes for which by law or by contract they were to have been spent, which finding is evidenced by any of the following: (a) an independent audit; (b) the issuance of a criminal indictment or information; or (c) the entry of any judgment, order or decree, interlocutory or final, by any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 6: Special Conditions

In addition to the provisions as hereinbefore set forth, this Agreement is conditioned upon and subject to the Special Conditions as follow below:

A. Financial Guidelines Compliance

The Contractor agrees to insure adherence to (1) the General and Specific Requirements as published in the Guideline Manual for Discretionary Grant Programs, M4500.1F, as amended, and (2) the financial administration requirements as published in the Guideline Manual for Planning and Action Grants, M7100.1A, as amended.

B. Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

The Contractor agrees and warrants that in the performance of this Agreement it will not discriminate or permit discrimination against any person or group of persons on grounds of race, color, religious creed, age, marital status, national origin, sex or physical disability, including, but not limited to, blindness, unless it is shown by the Contractor that such disability prevents performance of the work involved, in any manner prohibited by the laws of the United States or the State of Connecticut.

C. Liability

The Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the City and its representatives from and against any and all claims, damages or liability, including attorney fees and costs of any legal action arising out of (1) the acts of the Contractor, its employees or agents which acts are not authorized by this Agreement, either expressed or implied, or by the City or its representatives, or (2) the negligence of the Contractor, its employees or agents.

D. Arbitration

1. All claims, disputes, and other matters in question between the City and the Contractor arising out of, or relating to this Agreement or the above provisions, or breach thereof, except for those claims which shall have been deemed to be waived as provided hereinabove, shall be decided by an independent arbitrator under the applicable rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) then obtaining. This agreement to arbitrate shall be specifically enforceable under the prevailing laws dealing with arbitration. The award

rendered by such arbitrator shall be final, and judgment may be entered upon it in accordance with applicable law in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

2. An arbitrator shall be selected with the consent of both parties from a list of eligible arbitrators supplied by the AAA.
3. The losing party shall bear the costs of arbitration. In the event a claim, dispute, or other matter arising hereunder is settled without a clear determination of a winner or loser, then the arbitrator shall apportion the costs among the parties in his discretion.
4. Notice of the demand for arbitration shall be filed in writing with the other party and with the American Arbitration Association and a copy of such demand shall also be filed with the Project Director. The demand for such arbitration shall be made within the applicable limits as provided within the Agreement provisions where applicable and in all cases within a reasonable time after such dispute, claim, or matter in question has arisen, and in no event shall it be made after the date when the institution of legal or equitable proceedings based on such claim, demand, or other matter would have been barred under the existing applicable statutes of limitation under the laws of the State of Connecticut.
5. The Contractor shall carry on all work and maintain the progress schedule during any arbitration proceeding unless otherwise specifically agreed to in writing by the City.
6. Satisfaction of performance guarantees including but not limited to performance bonds are not arbitratable under this Agreement.

E. Standards of Conduct

The Contractor shall assure a standard of conduct which shall govern the performance of its officers, employees or agents in contracting with and expending LEAA grant funds. Such standards shall provide for penalties, sanctions or other disciplinary actions to be applied for violation of such standards by officers, employees or agents. Contractors, officers, their employees or agents shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from Contractors or potential Contractors.

F. LEAA Access

The Contractor shall make available to LEAA and the Controller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives for the purpose of audit and examination any books, documents, papers, and records of the Contractor that are pertinent to the grants received.

G. Termination on Withdrawn LEAA Funding

In the event that funding from LEAA under Grant #79DF-AX-0149 is withdrawn, or reduced to such extent as to render the purpose and intent of this Agreement a nullity, this Agreement shall be deemed void, and the parties shall be relieved of their obligations to perform thereunder.

SECTION 7: Notices and Communications

All notices sent and communications made pursuant to this Agreement will be deemed satisfactory if sent by prepaid United States mail, in the case of the City to:

Paul Guidone
Director of Planning and Personnel
New Haven Department of Police
Services
1 Union Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06519

and in the case of the Contractor, to:

Robert Sheeley, Administrator
New Haven Boys' Clubs, Inc.
37 Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 328
New Haven, Connecticut 06513

or to such other persons as the parties may designate in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City and the Contractor have executed this Agreement as of this day, the _____ day of _____, 1980.

WITNESS:

[Signature]
[Signature]

WITNESS:

[Signature]
[Signature]
Approved as to Correctness
and Form

[Signature]
Deputy Corporation Counsel

CITY OF NEW HAVEN

By: [Signature]
Biagio DiLieto
Mayor

ALBIE BOOTH BOYS' CLUB

By: [Signature]

Its: [Signature]
Duly Authorized

Seal Impressed and Attested

By: [Signature]
City/Town Clerk

NEW HAVEN OFFICE CRIME PREVENTION

MEETINGS HELD
JUNE 1980 to JUNE 1981

<u>PROGRAM ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>TOTAL MEETINGS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Business/Professional	39	804
Civic	2	9
Neighborhood	84	1340
Elderly	25	538
Youth	12	376
Municipal	42	376
Media	4	17
State	7	155
Special Committee	24	178
Other	42	1113
Special Project	19	5864
Operational	10	59
TOTAL	320	10,927



MEDIA SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairperson,	Mr. Bruce Reynolds Managing Editor The New Haven Register 367 Orange Street New Haven, CT 06510	562-1121
	Mr. William Ellison Public Affairs Director WTNH TV 8 135 College Street New Haven, CT 06510	777-3611
	Mr. Curt Hansen WAVZ Broadcasting 59 Quinnipiac Avenue North Haven, CT 06473	776-4012
	Mr. Richard Kalt General Manager WPLR Broadcasting 1294 Chapel Street New Haven, CT 06511	777-6617
	Mr. Walter Littell Director of Public Information Yale University 149 York Street New Haven, CT 06520	436-1924
	Mr. Thomas Eaton Regional Vice President WFSB TV 3 3 Constitution Plaza Hartford, CT 06115	1-525-0801
	Mr. Larry Getz General Manager WELI Broadcasting PO Box 85 New Haven, CT 06501	281-9600
	Ms. Carolyn Bove Business/Professional Liaison- O.C.C.P.	

ATTACHMENT 10

NEW HAVEN OFFICE CRIME PREVENTION

CURRICULUM AD HOC COMMITTEE

Marie A. Barrett	218 Nicoll St.	06511	865-6714
Edward Malone	167 Grafton St.	06513	562-0267
Katherine M. Scott	167 Grafton St.	06513	624-0653
John Cox	234 Everit St.	06511	
Duff Leavitt	OCCP		
Suzanne Conte	OCCP		
Carolyn Picagli	OCCP		

ATTACHMENT 11

CITY-WIDE POLICE/COMMUNITY WORKSHOP-AD HOC COMMITTEE

Ruby Hill	83 Curtis Dr.	06513	389-9667
Wesley J. McDade	596 Whalley Ave.	06511	397-9332
Lucien Vandebroucke	24 Norton St.	06511	789-0505
Off. Richard Rosa	One Union Ave.	06519	(NHDPS)
Marie Barrett	218 Nicoll St.	06511	865-6714
Edward Malone	167 Grafton St.	06513	562-0267
John Cox	234 Everit St.	06511	
Jim Shea	142 Nicoll St.	06511	789-0759
Maxine Sumrell	43 Arthur St.	06519	777-3740

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. Richard Rosa
Community Crime Prevention Specialist
New Haven Department of Police Services
New Haven, Connecticut
Telephone - (203) 787-6299
2. D. R. "Duff" Leavitt, Jr.
Civic/Neighborhood Liaison
Office of Community Crime Prevention
209 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510
Telephone - (203) 787-6475
3. Carolyn Bove-Picagli
Office of Community Crime Prevention
209 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510
Telephone - (203) 787-6475
4. Suzanne Conte
Regional Planning Liaison
South Central Criminal Justice Supervisory Board
269 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510
Telephone - (203) 777-5596
5. Kenneth Patenaude, Director
Crime Prevention Services Unit
Milford Police Department
Milford, Connecticut 06460
Telephone - (203) 874-2366
6. E. Joseph Martin
Director of Information
Insurance Association of Connecticut
Suite 1304, 60 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
7. Warren C. Ruppert
Agency Development Director
Independent Insurance Agents of Connecticut
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, Connecticut
Telephone - (203) -563-1950
8. Jeffrey A. Falca
Eastern Regional Manager
Insurance Information Institute
110 William Street
New York, New York 10038
Telephone - (212) 669-9230
9. Gwendolyn D. Hall
Educational Programs Manager - National Council on Crime
411 Hackensack Avenue and Delinquency
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
Telephone - (201) 468-0400

JOGGER AND RESIDENTS

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Richard Ballard President	Yale Co-op
David Young Operations Manager	Yale Co-op
Fred Avitable	Business
Curt Johnson	Park & Recreation
Duff Leavitt	OCCP
John Cicarella	OCCP

ATTACHMENT 14

SCHOOL VIOLENCE & VANDALISM

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Richard Rosa	N.H.D.P.S.
Cole Bushnell	Yale University Police Department
Ken Pattenaude	Milford Police Department
Joseph Kudrak	Shelton Police Department
Stanley Koneski	Branford Police Department
Suzanne Conte	OCCP

ATTACHMENT 15

NEW HAVEN BICYCLE RODEO

PLANNING COMMITTEE
1981

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>AREA REPRESENTED</u>
Diane Bodie	Westville North
Wes McDade	Westville
Mary Morcaldi	Westville North
Nick Perrelli	Hill-South
Maxine Sumrell	Hill-South
Richard Rosa	N.H.P.D.
Suzanne Conte	O.C.C.P.
Carolyn Bove-Picagli	O.C.C.P.
Duff Leavitt	O.C.C.P.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN
P.E.O.P.L.E. PROJECT
79-DF-AX-0149

ATTACHMENT 16

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
1.	Student Performance Evaluation	For administrative use in evaluating performance of intern/work study student.
2.	Agency Contacts	Meeting monthly by all staff members for documentation of agency contacts.
3.	Public Awareness Contact	Monthly staff forms for control of public awareness/media contacts or requests.
4.	Block Watch Program	Monthly statistical sheet for maintaining statistical information on Block Watch Programs.
5.	Crime Data Information	Monthly informational sheet for tracking data requests.
6.	Volunteer Application	Applications for background and reference sheet for volunteer recruitment.
7.	Request for Non-Crime Data	Monthly statistical report of non-crime data and statistics.
8.	Contact Sheet	Used for major agency contacts concerning program activities.
9.	Student Intern Schedule	Administrative time sheets.
10.	Literature Distribution	Statistical report for printed literature requests.
11.	Evaluation Form	Used for workshops and training programs conducted by the Project.
12.	Crime Analysis Summary	Used in the establishment of Block Watch Programs and the tracking of target project crimes in the target neighborhoods.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

NAME _____ STUDENT # _____

PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____ JOB TITLE _____

WORK STUDY _____ INTERN _____ VOLUNTEER _____

	Above Average Area	Average Area	Occasional Problem area	Problem Area
--	-----------------------	-----------------	----------------------------	-----------------

WORK OUTPUT FACTORS

Work Interest & Understanding	[]	[]	[]	[]
Quantity of Work	[]	[]	[]	[]
Quality of Work	[]	[]	[]	[]
Growth of Work Skills	[]	[]	[]	[]

INTERPERSONAL FACTORS

Role Adaptation	[]	[]	[]	[]
Self Reliant	[]	[]	[]	[]
Works Well with Others	[]	[]	[]	[]
Accepts Constructive Criticism	[]	[]	[]	[]
Communicates Ideas	[]	[]	[]	[]

EVALUATION NARRATIVE

OTHER COMMENTS

SUPERVISORS SIGNATURE

STUDENT SIGNATURE

DATE

AGENCY CONTACTS

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>NO/CONTACTS</u>	<u>TYPE OF ASSIST.</u>
Neighborhood Groups		
Business Groups		
Professional Groups		
City Agencies		
Utilities		
Media		

PUBLIC AWARENESS - MEDIA

TYPE	TOTAL	COMMENTS
Radio Spots		
TV Spots		
News Article		
Interviews		
Printed Material Distribution		

BLOCK WATCH PROGRAM

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	COMMENT
New - Watches ①		
T.A To On Going Watches		
Preliminary Meetings		

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
 209 ORANGE STREET NEW HAVEN CONN 06510
 TELEPHONE 787-6475

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION

DATE _____

SOCIAL SECURITY# _____

LAST NAME _____ FIRST NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____

STREET AND NUMBER _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PRESENT OCCUPATION _____

STUDENT _____ HIGH SCHOOL _____ COLLEGE _____ ADVISOR _____

INTERN
 WORK STUDY
 VOLUNTEER

PROGRAM OF STUDY/CURRICULUM _____

TYPE OF VOLUNTEER PLEASE CHECK ONE _____ INDICATE YOUR SPECIAL INTERESTS _____

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT _____
 SENIOR CITIZEN WORK WITH YOUTH _____ ELDERLY _____
 YOUTH (AGE 13-16) ORGANIZING/WORKING SPECIAL PROJECTS _____
 INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION TASKS _____
 BUSINESS ORGANIZATION OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

VOLUNTEER AND EMPLOYED EXPERIENCE

YEAR(S)	ORGANIZATION	POSITION/DUTIES

PLEASE LIST BELOW TIME AVAILABLE TO WORK WITH PROGRAM

NUMBER OF HOURS _____ /WEEK _____ /DAYS
 _____ /MONTH _____ /EVENINGS

 SIGNATURE

FOR OFFICE USE

INTERVIEWED BY _____

DATE _____

COMMENTS/SUGGESTED PLACEMENT

DATE APPLICANT WILL BEGIN _____

APPROVED BY _____

PROJECT DIRECTOR

PROJECT MANAGER

CONTACT SHEET

CODE _____

DATE _____

Name Of Agency/Organization/Group _____

Name Of Contact Person _____ Position _____

Referred To OSCP Referred By _____

Contact Was Made

If Through Mail

By Phone

Received By OSCP Mailed From OSCP

In Person

List Type Of Info Below (Include Amount)

Through Mail

Contact Was Initiated By

Area Addressed

OSCP

Public Awareness:

Agency/Organization/Group

Education

Individual Citizen

Action

Check Reason For Contact

Information On Crime Prevention

Information On OSCP

Literature Material Request

Statistical Information Request

Request Involvement

Planning Assistance Requested

Request Technical Assistance

Arrange Meeting

Budget And Financial Information

Information On Bids And Specifications

Other (Please Specify) _____

Your Name _____

Position _____

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

STUDENT INTERN SCHEDULE

STUDENT INTERN
STUDENT ID
ADDRESS
HOME PHONE

BEGINNING PERIOD _____

ENDING PERIOD _____

DEPARTMENT STUDENT
WILL INTERN WITH

DAY	DATE	A. M.		LUNCH	P. M.		TOTAL HOURS
		START	END		START	END	
MONDAY							
TUESDAY							
WEDNESDAY							
THURSDAY							
FRIDAY							

DESCRIPTION OF WORK OBJECTIVES:

LIST OTHER COURSES BEING TAKEN DURING THIS PERIOD

DATE _____

SUPERVISORS SIGNATURE _____

STUDENTS SIGNATURE _____

I NTEGRATED
C RIMINAL
A PPREHENSION
P ROGRAM

NEW HAVEN
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICE
CRIME ANALYSIS SUMMARY

FOR POLICE INFORMATION ONLY

August 1, 1980
Neighborhood: Dwight
Crime Problem: Residential/Commercial Burglary
Patrol Area: D-265,266,267

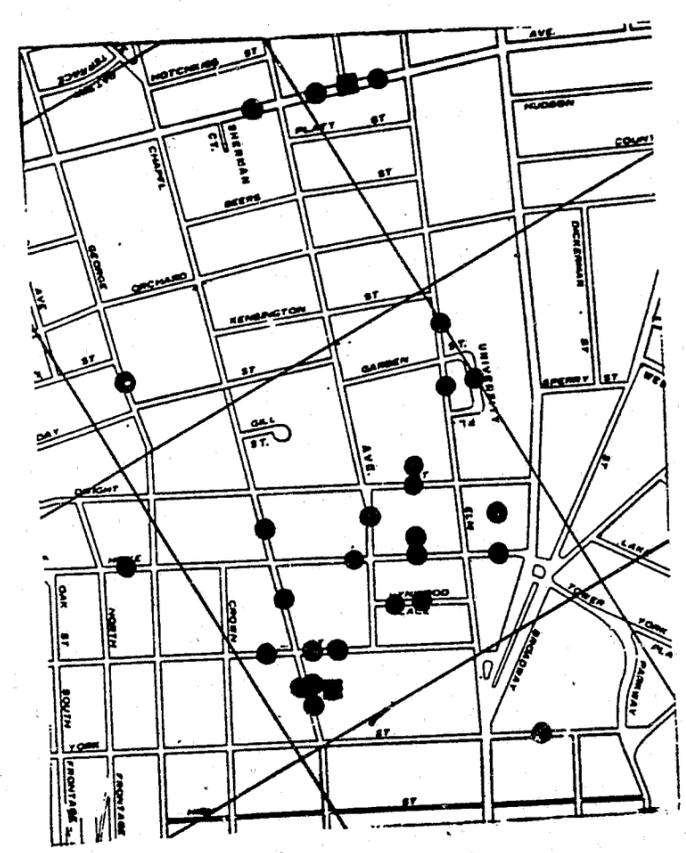
Number 80-16
Dwight
Residential/Commercial Burglary
D-265,266,267

ANALYSIS

During the period July 18 through July 31, there have been 29 incidents of burglary in the Dwight neighborhood. This is a slight increase of 2 incidents from the prior two week period. The major concentration has shifted southward this period to the area bounded by Dwight/York/Elm/Chapel with multiple incidents occurring on Chapel between Park and York. All incidents are depicted on the maps below.

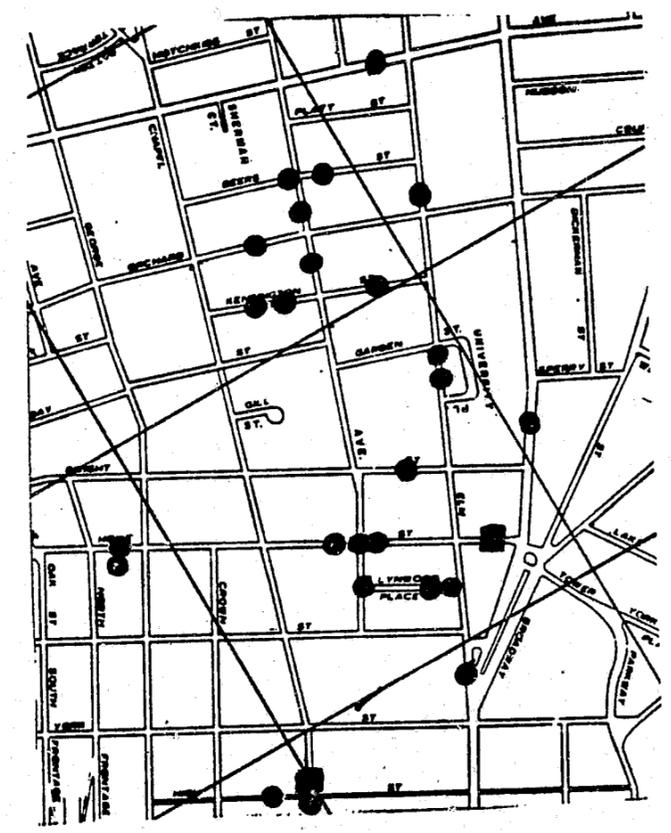
CURRENT PERIOD

July 18 - July 31, 1980



PRIOR PERIOD

July 4 - July 17, 1980



CRIME FREQUENCY

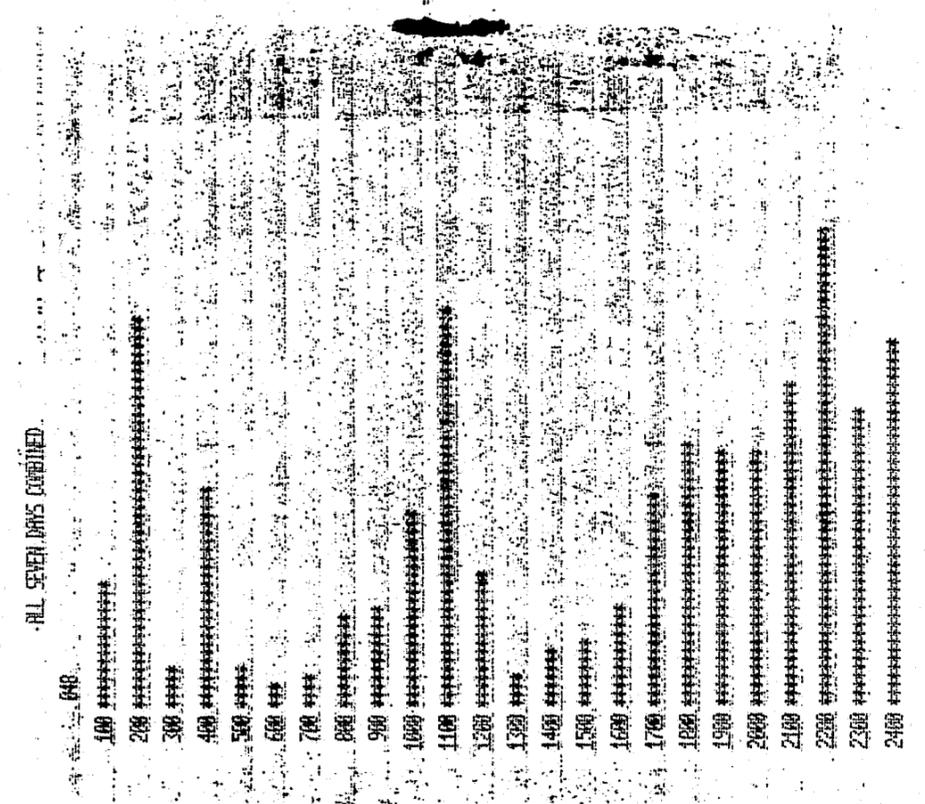
Incidents during this period were distributed evenly throughout the week with Saturday and Tuesday having the highest number of incidents with five (5). Below, the day of week frequency, Squad breakdown, and time of day analysis are presented:

<u>DAY OF WEEK</u>							
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	UNK
4	2	5	4	4	1	5	4

SQUAD BREAKDOWN

A SQUAD	B SQUAD	C SQUAD	UNK
5	13	6	5

TIME OF DAY ANALYSIS



METHOD OF OPERATION

POINT OF ENTRY

Front Door	6
Rear Door	3
Front Window	4
Side Window	7
Rear Window	5
Attempt/Window	2
Unknown	2

METHOD OF ENTRY

Non-forcible entry	7
Pried/Jimmied Lock/Door	1
Body Force/Door	6
Forced Window	4
Cutting Screen/Window	6
Attempt/Force Window	2
Unknown	3

PROPERTY TARGETS

Televisions, stereos, radios, clothing, jewelry, and cash were the prime property targets of burglars in the Dwight neighborhood.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

1. In a burglary at 24 Garden Street, [REDACTED] was named as a possible suspect. His present [REDACTED] It should be noted that the M.O. in this incident (Forcing or Cutting Screen of a window) is the same M.O. in nine (9) other incidents of burglary.
2. At 1255 Chapel St., where a burglary took place with a non-forcible entry, [REDACTED] was named by complainant as a possible suspect. [REDACTED] given a key to the apartment to do work there, and the key was never returned. [REDACTED] description is as follows: [REDACTED]
3. In a burglary at 40 Lynwood Place, [REDACTED] was named as a possible suspect. His description is as follows: [REDACTED]

ARREST INFORMATION

There were no arrests during this two week period.

+ + + + +

Crime Analysis will be available every two weeks.

ny request for crime information should be forwarded to the Crime Analysis Unit of the Planning Division.
Phone Ext. 6274

+ + + + +

Crime Analysis Summary
Prepared by:

Approved By:

Director Paul Guidone

CITY OF HAVEN
P.E.O.P.L.E. PROJECT
79-DF-AX-0149

ATTACHMENT 17

MATERIAL LISTING

	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
1.	P.E.O.P.L.E. Matter	Project Newsletter	To disseminate project activities and programs to the general public.	Direct mailing to every New Haven household.
2.	Block Watch Invitation	Invitation card for neighborhood participation and block watch meetings	To provide a means by Block Watch Captains to initiate or to expand Block Watch programs.	Mail special invitations to neighborhoods (blocks)
3.	New Haven P.E.O.P.L.E.	Basic informational brochure on New Haven's OCCP Project	To familiarize people with prevention activities of the project.	Distributed at presentations, upon request, to city and civic organizations.
4.	Concerned about Crime	Informational brochure description	Brief overview of project and available programs and services.	Displayed at all public buildings and major commercial establishments along with the project display poster.
5.	P.E.O.P.L.E.'s Letterhead and envelopes	Office stationery	General correspondence.	Office use in mailing.
6.	Business Registry Decal	Vinyl window decal	Used in the Business Registry program	To participating business establishments.
7.	Business Registration Form	Index registration information	For cross-reference purposes used by the NHDPS	To participating business establishments.
8.	Community Arson Awareness Program	Arson Awareness Program brochure	To inform groups and/or persons about the arson awareness and arson control program.	For group presentations.

	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
9.	P.E.O.P.L.E. Business Brochure	Commercial Crime Prevention Brochure	To inform commercial establishments of available project activities.	For presentations and accompanying the business registration program.
10.	P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Brochure	Brochure on activities of P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Project.	Information concerning participants in the relay communications network.	Participating companies/agencies and group presentations.
11.	P.E.O.P.L.E. Relay Notice	Follow-up Bulletin	To encourage continued participation in the relay program.	Participating companies/agencies and group presentations.
12.	The Block Watcher	Newsletter	To inform block watch members of program activities and coordinated effort of association issues.	Delivered to all Block Watch Captains and members.
13.	Monthly Bulletin	Monthly Bulletin	To inform department heads and all civic and community and neighborhood groups of pertinent project information.	Monthly mailing

"P.E.O.P.L.E."
COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
COUNCIL

<u>GROUPING</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>
<u>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u> <u>REPRESENTING</u>		
Office of the Mayor	Biagio DiLieto	Mayor, City of New Haven
Public Safety	Lt. Martin O'Connor	Dir. Plng. & Info. N.H.F.D.
City Planning & Devel.	Louis Onofrio	Ass't. Dir. N.H. Redev. Agenc
Human Resources/Educ.	Emma Ruff	Principal, Hillhouse H.S.
Police Services	Paul Guidone	Dir. Plng. & Personnel-NHDPS
Criminal Justice Plng.	Kenneth F. Nappi	Sr. Regional Planner, SCCJSB
<u>CIVIC & NEIGHBORHOOD</u> <u>REPRESENTING</u>		
Anti-Crime Consortium	Robert Sheeley	Admin. N.H. Boys' Club
Neighborhood Organ.	Jean Wadley	Dir. West Rock Neighbor. Corp
Community Organization	Irma Garcia	Movement for Hispanic Progres
Social Service Agency	Isabel Russel	Family Planning
<u>BUSINESS/LABOR PROF.</u> <u>REPRESENTING</u>		
Business	Richard Fitzpatrick	Pres. Crest Lincoln-Mercury
Labor	Frank Carrano	Pres. Greater NH Labor Council
Professional Assoc.	Rev. George Hampton	Pastor, Shiloh Baptist Church
Educational	Peter Halsey	Yale Univ.- Community Affairs
Mas Media	Bruce Reynolds	Man. Editor, N.H. Register
<u>STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES</u> <u>REPRESENTING</u>		
State Agency	William Carbone	Exec.Dir. Conn. Justice Comm.
Federal Agency	Richard Blumenthal	U.S. Attorney, District of CT

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END