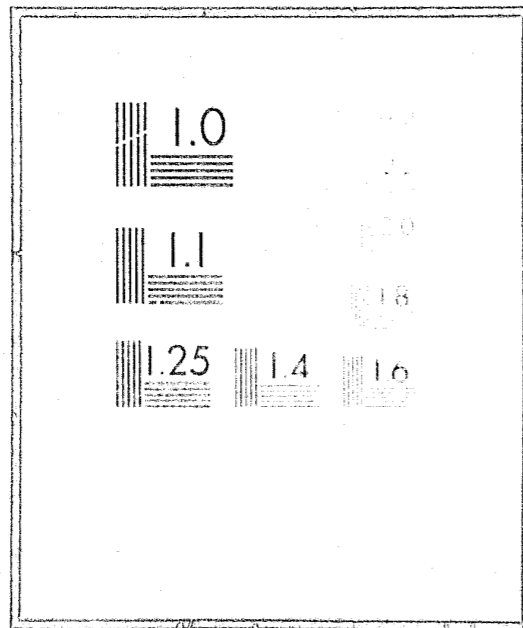


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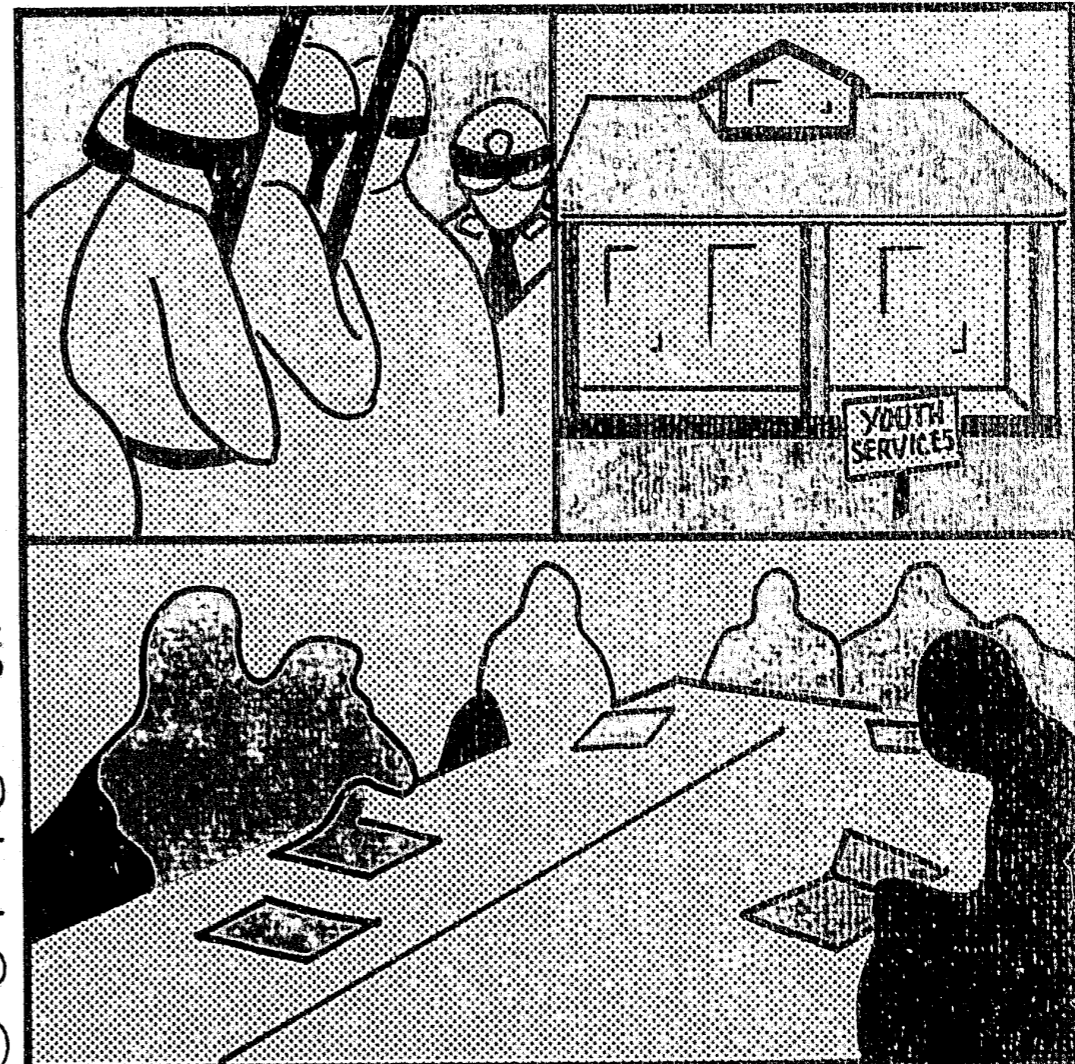


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(COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH TO IMPROVE METHODS OF EVALUATION)

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AN EVALUATION OF  
A SPECIAL POLICE UNIT PROJECT

Prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, by the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments under grant number 15-NI-99-0104. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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April 23, 1976

This report is one of seven evaluation reports  
prepared by ACOG through Project C.R.I.M.E.  
(Community-based Research to Improve Methods of Evaluation)

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The subject of this evaluation report is a project administered by the Police Department of the City of Yukon. The city is located in eastern Canadian County, Oklahoma and in July, 1974, had a population of 12,800 which represents 28% of the county's 45,100 people.

The project was originally funded in March, 1974, by funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) through the Oklahoma Crime Commission (OCC) and was implemented in October of that year. The grant was awarded under the OCC's "Special Police Unit" program (73-e-5) which was written in their Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan, 1973. The program's objective, as stated in the plan, was the "Reduction of specific crimes and increased clearance rates." To accomplish this, funds were to be made available to provide for uniformed or nonuniformed strike forces or tactical units capable of dealing with specific crime problems. The OCC plan went on to state, "Applications for funds must specify crime problem to be attacked and set definite goals for reduction of rate of commission and/or increased clearance rate for that crime."

Through the funds received under the grant, the city employed two additional police officers who were to focus on

the crime of burglary. In addition, one of the officers designated as a juvenile officer was to devote his efforts to juveniles involved in any criminal offense.

The objectives necessary to evaluate the progress of the project toward its goal were derived by (1) the evaluation staff of the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG) reviewing the grant application (Appendix I) and extracting objectives from it, (2) input from the Steering Committee for ACOG's Model Evaluation Project and (3) through discussion with the Chief of Police for the City of Yukon.

Through this process, the following objectives were identified and classified.\*

#### IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacity
- B. To design record-keeping system
- C. To retain personnel for Special Police Unit
- D. To obtain equipment
- E. To provide the Special Police Unit personnel initial orientation and training

#### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To perform investigations of 70 burglaries
- B. To clear 35-40 burglary offenses
- C. To provide court testimony for 25 burglary cases
- D. To provide local referral or counseling to 75 juveniles

#### ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To decrease the value of property stolen due to burglary
- B. To decrease the occurrence of burglary within Yukon

---

\*Note: For a complete listing of project objectives and the corresponding data needs, refer to Appendix II.



## CHAPTER II

### PROGRAM SUPPORTIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Purpose

In order to examine the effect of the specialized police unit on crime and related police services within a community to assess several of the measures of the project's impact, a literature review was conducted. The literature review concerned: (1) the role of the police in the community (Objective D - Intermediate Objectives), (2) police services (Objective B - Intermediate Objectives), (3) crime rate (Objective A-2 - Ultimate Objectives), (4) clearance rate (Objective C-1 - Intermediate Objectives), (5) arrest rate (Objective B - Intermediate Objectives), (6) response time (Objective D - Immediate Objectives), (7) crime seriousness index (Objective B - Ultimate Objectives), (8) property offenses (Objective B - Intermediate Objectives), (9) Special Police Unit (Objective A - Intermediate Objectives), (10) Juvenile Officer (Objective D - Intermediate Objectives), and (11) the Citizen's Attitude.

The police and the community must form a working relationship with each other in order that they both may work hand in hand to combat the mutual problem facing both -- crime. It has been thought in the past that the police

department had the sole responsibility of combatting crime, as they were hired and trained for that purpose; consequently, the total burden fell upon their shoulders (24; 25; 7; 19). The police, however, have only been able to respond to law enforcement needs to the extent the residents of that community desire their services (22; 24).

To provide the services required by the community, law enforcement agencies employ an average of 2.1 sworn officers per 1,000 inhabitants (Table 1).

TABLE 1  
 POLICE MANPOWER RATE COMPARISONS FOR NATIONAL,  
 WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, ACOG REGION AND  
 A LOCAL DEPARTMENT PER 1,000 INHABITANTS  
 PROJECT C.R.I.M.E.

Sector	Rate of Sworn Police Personnel Per 1,000 Citizens 1974
National Average <sup>1</sup>	2.1
West South Central States (Group V Cities <sup>2</sup> ) (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas) <sup>3</sup>	1.40
ACOG Regional Average <sup>4</sup> (Includes all law enforcement personnel, both police and sheriff's offices and campus police)	1.266
City of Yukon (Group V City) <sup>5</sup>	1.333

<sup>1</sup>Note: This data was extracted from \_\_\_\_\_ . Crime in the United States--1974, Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.:

<sup>2</sup>Group VI Cities are those under 10,000 population.

<sup>3</sup>Uniform Crime Report, p. 236.

<sup>4</sup>Note: This data was extracted from \_\_\_\_\_ . Supplement to ACOG 1974-1975 Regional Criminal Justice Plan/July, 1974. pp. 2-4.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

This average, however, varies with the location and size of the town. The West South Central States, to which Oklahoma belongs, had an average of 1.40 sworn officers per 1,000 inhabitants for Group V Cities in 1974. The City of Yukon, located in eastern Canadian County with a population of approximately 10,000 and thirteen sworn officers in 1974, had a rate of 1.333. This rate, for Yukon, has dropped to 0.865 due to the increased number of residents (to 12,980) and the addition of two sworn officers of a 15-man police department.<sup>1</sup>

#### Police Services - Patrol

The patrol force serves as the front line of services of every police department (9). In its simplest terms patrol "...is the deployment of police officers in a given community to prevent and deter criminal activities and to provide day to day police services to the community." (24:189) This deployment should be achieved in accordance with the actual needs for their presence; however, many American police forces do not utilize their personnel effectively in that they do not plot their high crime rate areas and patrol those areas with more force (28:51) However, one problem which could arise with increased patrol of high crime areas was that of spillover crime from high crime areas with concentrated police patrol to low crime areas with minimal

---

<sup>1</sup>Population statistics were based on the final estimate to September 1975, supplied by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

police patrol. Kelling (12:15) examined this question and found no noticeable alteration in the correlation of crime levels except for auto theft.

Generally, patrol activities provide a multitude of services (23). These services rendered have been used to determine the productivity of the force in meeting the three (3) basic objectives:

- . Deterrence of crime,
- . Apprehension of criminal offenders,
- . The satisfactory provision of non-crime services (7;14;16;2).

Measures of effectiveness most commonly employed to evaluate crime reduction programs include the crime rate, clearance rate, arrest rate, police response time and crime seriousness index (18:20).

#### Crime Rate

The crime rate is actually the *reported crime rate*, which is the number of reported crimes, by type of crime, in a jurisdiction per year, normalized to a standard population (usually 100,000 people) (12). Police programs affect some crimes more than others. Visible street crimes, as opposed to hidden crimes (i.e. homicide, assault, etc.), may be deterred by active patrol and consequently, a reduction in crime rates may be observed (18). While the aforementioned thesis has generally been accepted, Kelling (12:VI) found in the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment that "... routine preventive patrol in marked police cars has little value in preventing crime or making citizens feel safe."

Thus, it may be seen that a conflict of thought has materialized.

Patrol activities had not been 100% related to criminal matters. As Misner (19:38) noted "...70.9% of the 'called-for services' involve *miscellaneous public services* . . . 9.9% of the field officers' time was taken up dealing with traffic matters...." By reducing miscellaneous public service, report writing, traffic ordinance enforcement and toehr noncriminal patrol, more time could then be devoted to active criminal patrol (11;12;13;25;23).

#### Clearance Rate

The clearance rate is the ratio of crimes solved (usually by the arrest of the offender) to the total number of reported crimes, by type of crime (18:456). While the clearance rate deals with numbers of arrests, attention should be given to the quality of the arrest. Data should be kept on the number of indictments to trial and to various types of disposition (18:457).

#### Arrest Rate

The arrest rate is the number of arrests, by type of crime, in a specific period, usually one year (18:457). Hirsch (9:179) has noted that "it is difficult to access the effectiveness of patrol in preventing crime." He suggested the following measure may be of some use in determining the effectiveness of patrol.

Arrests Surviving the First Judicial Screening  
That Resulted from Patrol\*

---

Man-hours actively spent on patrol

Kelling (10:23) has noted also that arrest rates were not significantly affected by changes in the level of patrol.

Response Time

The response time is the length of time it takes a police officer to reach the scene of an incident from the time the call is received by the police (19:457). While response time is not a direct measure of criminal activity, it has gained acceptance as a measure of police effectiveness (2;11;12;14;24;28).

FBI studies have indicated that the clearance rate of crimes goes up as the response time of patrol units is reduced. This time will vary between urban and rural areas as well as for emergency and nonemergency calls. It should be noted that a rapid response time to rural areas may not be possible, as patrol to rural areas has been on a response to calls as needed basis. Also (24:193) "...response time is not only the result of rate of speed and distance, but also reflects the attitude of officers involved and possibly other variables not investigated..." (12:38).

Crime Seriousness Index

Conventional criminal statistics have been designed to show both the frequency of and the degree of seriousness

---

\*Note: Data would have to be separated for felony and misdemeanor arrests.

of violations of the criminal law (26:292). This method, although providing important data, has two inherent deficiencies: (1) by counting only one offense, when several were conjoined, only a partial enumeration of the specific criminal offenses known to the police and (2) differences in the degree of seriousness of offenses within any given category are concealed (26:294). While these statistics have provided effective and useful data through the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) "...an index should be constructed from information about certain events involving violations of the criminal law that inflict some body harm on a victim and/or causes property loss by theft, damage, or destruction and that these effects are more important in this connection than the specific legal labels attached to the events. ... Further, three other categories should also be examined: (a) events that produce bodily harm to a victim or to victims, even though some property theft, damage or destruction may also be involved; (b) events that involve theft, even when accompanied by property damage or destruction and (c) events that involve only property damage or destruction" (26:295). The construction and use of this scale (Crime Seriousness Index - CSI) has provided a significant advance in the measurement of crime. It was based on the assumption that the true goal of crime reduction programs is the reduction of crime seriousness rather than the "simple" reduction of the number of crimes (18:467).

The CSI was employed by Heller and McEwen (8:244) to examine eight weeks of crime data with the St. Louis

Metropolitan Police Department. The average seriousness for all 9,728 offenses was 3.00, with the average property loss being \$104.72. The average seriousness for crimes against persons was found to be 9.02 or about three times as great as the average for all Part I offenses. Also suppressible (crimes which could have been viewed by an officer on routine patrol) offenses had an average seriousness of 2.82 overall with suppressible offenses against persons having a score of 8.34. Non-suppressible (crimes which could not be viewed by an officer on routine patrol) crimes against persons had an average seriousness score of 11.16 (Table 2).

TABLE 2  
CRIME SERIOUSNESS AVERAGES

Crime*	Suppressible	Non-suppressible	All Crimes
Against Persons	8.34	11.16	9.02
Homicide	31.54	32.68	
Rape	15.51	14.96	
Robbery	6.47	6.25	
Assault	9.38	10.58	
Property	2.11	2.31	2.14
All Part I Crimes	2.82	3.82	3.00

\*Note: Heller and McEwen (9:246).

If the true goal of crime reduction programs is the reduction of crime seriousness, perhaps the CSI could prove to be a valuable tool in statistically determining the effectiveness of a program as well as having a series of scores which could be compared with other crime reduction



programs. It has been a purpose of this study to examine the applicability of the CSI with reference to crime reduction within a community.

#### PROPERTY OFFENSES

Property crimes are among the most important crimes in American society because they violate the value placed on private property. A value system that emphasizes property, however, contains its own contradictions about the violation of that property. Although property is cherished and protected, the desire to acquire it, by whatever means necessary, is great too. The same normative system that protects the property stimulates the need to gain more of it. It is in this contradiction that crimes against property must be understood (27:119-120). In 1960, property crimes occurred at a rate of 1,715 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 1974, this rate had increased to 4,362 per 100,000 inhabitants (4:55).

#### Burglary

The rate for burglary in 1974 was 1,429 per 100,000 inhabitants which was an increase of 46% over the past six years. Of these burglaries, adults were arrested in 66 percent of the cases with juveniles (under age 18) being arrested in 34 percent of the cases. The suburban area police departments cleared 17 percent of all cases reported (4:26-28).

#### Larceny - Theft

Larceny and theft has been defined as the "...unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use

of force, violence or fraud" (4:31). In 1974, 5,227,700 such offenses were reported, or a rate of 2,473 per 100,000 persons, which was an increase of 29 percent since 1969. Juveniles were arrested in 37 percent of these types of offenses. In the suburban areas, 40 percent of all such crimes were cleared (4:31-34).

#### Motor Vehicle Theft

During 1974, 973,800 motor vehicles were reported stolen. This number represents not only those vehicles stolen, but those taken for temporary use without the owner's consent as well as all situations where attempt to take a vehicle were reported. There has been a six percent rise in motor vehicle theft over the past six years, representing a rate of 461 offenses per 100,000 population in 1974. The clearance rate for this type crime was 15 percent. Those persons arrested and charged under 18 years of age represented 55 percent of the total. However, when one examines the percentage of arrests of persons under 21 years of age, the figure rises to 74 percent.

#### Special Police Unit

The concept of a special police unit or task force has been growing in importance in recent years. By definition, a special police unit (SPU) is "...an element designed to operate as a compact, mobile, effective operational striking force in given locations at times when the record indicates the need for a special concentration of enforcement pressure."

(33:97)

Generally, there are two types of situations where a need for such a unit may be indicated:

1. Special events -- either public events or civil disasters where individual jurisdiction cannot cope with the situation; and
2. Increased Criminal Activity -- when criminal activity control goes beyond the ability of the department because it lacks some special type of tactical operation (33:97).

While the need for a SPU may be warranted, it should be emphasized that the deployment of such a force should only be granted when normal patrol functions are unable to meet the needs of the special problem (25:239). The SPU operations should be limited to the execution of temporary plans for the attack upon specific problems which arise at particular or irregular intervals (17:539). The activities to which a SPU could be assigned could range from as mundane a task as large crowd control (i.e. football games) to controlling increased criminal activities in a specific location.

In order that the maximum benefit be derived from the deployment of a SPU, the commanding officer must have all the facts pertinent to the task assigned. The information should concern the character, extent, location and time of occurrence of crimes or events which have taken place or which are expected to occur. For example, to combat property losses one would proceed systematically to determine the type of property subject to most frequent attack, the amount of dollar loss, the types of articles taken, the time of day, the *modus operandi*, etc. (17:542).

Once committed, the SPU should be evaluated on the basis of their effect on the task assigned and their ability to move from one assignment to another. One must also be aware of the fact that either prevention of crime or arrest of perpetrators is and should be expected. In either case, documentation of special-operation forces for accountability purposes is a must (29:374).

#### Juvenile Officers

With the increase in property offenses and the development of Special Police Units to combat property crimes, one would expect a corresponding increase in the number of juveniles arrested. Juvenile experts estimated that each year in the United States, approximately 1½ million youth got into serious trouble with the law. Of these, at least 1 million were effectively handled by the police and never again were involved in crime (32:234). The juvenile officer, in order to accomplish this success, must be aware of the following duties which come under his/her jurisdiction:

1. Processing into disposition juvenile cases investigated by other units, with a possible exception of traffic cases;
2. Special patrolling of known juvenile hangouts where conditions are harmful to the welfare of children unknown or suspected;
3. Maintenance of records on juvenile cases; and
4. Planning and coordination of a delinquency prevention program (3:273).

One must also remember that approximately 5 percent of police encounters with juveniles involve alleged felonies,

with the remainder being less serious offenses from a legal standpoint (3:67). Therefore, police agencies should establish policies to encourage the diversion of young, potential offenders from the criminal justice system. The person to make this decision should be a trained juvenile officer, as patrol officers possibly could be more concerned with the legal seriousness of the incident, "...rather than the diversion of the youth from the system which in the long run could be more beneficial to the criminal justice system and the community as a whole." (3:68)

The method utilized most often by police when dealing with juveniles taken into custody in 1974 was to either handle the situation with the police department and release of the subject or to refer the subject to juvenile court jurisdiction (Table 3).

Consequently, the police must participate in delinquency prevention, whether a special division or person is charged with this responsibility or not. The need for a special unit, in all but the smallest department has been clearly established by the amount and importance of the work to be done; also the skills and techniques required in some delinquency prevention tasks are markedly dissimilar to those needed in other police undertakings (34:97).

#### Citizens' Attitude

A commonly held belief of police agencies has been that as uniformed police and plainly marked patrol cars are observed in a community, the sense of citizen and

TABLE 3.  
POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS  
TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, 1974

Population Group V Method of handling of Subject*	Number	Percent
Handled within the Department and released	132,013	49.2
Referred to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	111,030	41.4
Referred to Welfare Agency	7,413	2.8
Referred to Other Police Agency	5,457	2.0
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	12,274	4.6

\*Note: Data extracted from Crime in the United States --  
1974 -- Uniform Crime Report. Washington; D.C.: November  
17, 1975. (4:177)

business security also increases. Kelling (12;13) tested this thesis in the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment and found that citizen's fear of crime (p. 26) and the rate at which citizen and businessmen report crime (p. 23) were not significantly affected by increasing or decreasing routine patrol. This data, however, should not be used to reduce patrol numbers or responsibilities, as it was still inconclusive and needed further examination (10:64).

The results of this literature search would indicate that a great deal of disagreement exists as to the benefits of additional police patrol activities and that many of the traditional indicators of crime do not reflect the true picture.

### CHAPTER III

#### METHODS

This chapter identifies the sources from which the evaluation data was obtained and discusses limitations on the evaluation resulting from the lack of data by which objectives were to be assessed. Data sources are discussed in general terms under each level of objectives. The specific data used for individual objectives are identified in the next chapter. The concern with this chapter is simply to identify the sources of information.

#### Immediate Objectives

This level refers to the activities involved in establishing the Special Police Unit within the Yukon Police Department, that is, the initial activities required to make obtainment of the intermediate objectives possible. To monitor the completion of these activities, three sources of information were used. First, an interview was conducted with the project director, Chief Sam Ervin (Appendix III), concerning the following activities: (a) identification of the need for the project, (b) identification of the intermediate objectives and support for the intermediate objectives as a means of obtaining the impact on crime the project was designed to achieve, (c) design of the record-keeping

system for the project, and (d) orientation of the project's personnel.

The second source of information was a budget interview with Chief Ervin. This interview concerned the financial expenditures of the project. The expenditures of interest were personnel salaries, equipment purchased and supplies used.

The final source of information was derived from the evaluation staff's subjective impressions of the record-keeping system. These impressions were obtained from the staff after completion of the data collection activities. The information obtained was directed toward assessing the accessibility of information and the adequacy of the data for evaluation purposes.

#### Intermediate Objectives

These objectives were the means through which the project anticipated achieving a reduction in property crime and an increase in the clearance of such crimes. Data necessary to assess the extent to which the intermediate objectives were achieved from the personnel activity logs and the officers' time sheets.

The activity logs provided information as to the number of offenses investigated, the number interviewed, number of arrests made and number of cases cleared. Each of these categories was summed for the two officers involved in the project, and the cumulative amounts for each quarter were



compared to the expected amount, as specified in the grant application, for each quarter. Information from the juvenile tactical officer provided additional information as to the number under 18 years old involved, number of repeat offenders, and the number of offenses involving drugs. After April 9, 1975, the juvenile officer's weekly log also included the number of juveniles referred to their parents and the number referred to court.

The weekly time sheets pertained to the hours worked and patrol costs. Information was also provided by the time sheets on the number of citations issued, court appearances, prisoner transportation, stake-outs and training. Again, the amounts were summed by quarter for comparison to the amounts specified in the grant.

#### Ultimate Objectives

The ultimate objectives represent the impact on property crime that the Special Police Unit was designed to achieve. Analysis at this level was broken into four parts. Measurement of performance involved a qualitative assessment of the project's impact. Adequacy of performance assessed the community's awareness of the project and attitudes toward the project's performance. Efficiency of performance was determined through a cost/benefit analysis. The final measure, project analysis, was concerned with any changes occurring, either internally or externally, which may have altered the project's performance.

#### Measurement of Performance

Two sources of information were employed to assess the project's impact. First, the Uniform Crime Reports were used to extract the following information: (a) the crime rate, (b) arrest rate and (c) clearance rate on property crimes for the Yukon Police Department. Also, the reports provided information on the value of property stolen and recovered. This information was derived for 1974 and 1975.

Police offense reports provided the second source of data. The offense reports were used in the application of the Crime Seriousness Index (CSI). An example of this index is provided in Appendix VI. Application of the CSI followed the guidelines specified by Sellin and Wolfgang (1964). Briefly, the number of times each event specified by the index occurred during an offense was placed in column 2 and multiplied by the weight given in column 3. The total score for an event was obtained by summing column 4.

#### Adequacy of Performance

Assessment of the community's awareness and attitudes toward the project was achieved through a telephone survey of the town of Yukon. A total of 350 randomly selected telephone numbers were obtained, with 175 numbers representing the high property crime areas and 175 numbers from the low property crime areas. Identification of crime areas was achieved through the creation of a pin map (Appendix V),

based on the frequency of burglary, larceny and vandalism within the city limits of Yukon, from October 1974 through September 1975. The survey obtained 130 responses, 65 from each identified crime area.

#### Efficiency of Performance

The cost/benefit analysis incorporated the project's cost and the activities of the Special Police Unit. Using percentage estimates of time spent in various activities to derive cost, a cost/benefit value for each activity was determined. It should be noted, however, that the values obtained are extremely rough and interpretation of the values is limited. This problem is discussed more completely in the next chapter.

#### Process Analysis

Information for this analysis was obtained through the interview with the Chief of Police, Sam Ervin. The exit interview provided the project director an opportunity to respond to the findings in relation to any changes which occurred during the grant period that may have affected performance.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

The results are arranged by each objective within the three levels of objectives. The individual objective is listed, followed by the results for that objective. It should be noted that the statistical tests presented in this chapter incorporated a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of .10. Although larger than conventional levels, it was felt that it was more important within this context to guard against falsely accepting a hypothesis of no effect than it was to protect for false rejection. Therefore, the  $\alpha$  level was increased in order to obtain more power in the tests.

#### Immediate Objectives

A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacity.

This objective was discussed in Chapter 1 of this report.

B. To design record-keeping system.

This objective was assessed by Questions 12 through 25 in Appendix III. The system was designed by Chief Sam Ervin and by the two members of the Special Police Unit to accumulate the crime specific information necessary for management of the SPU and to meet the requirements of OCC. Starting date for usage of the system corresponded to the initiation of the grant project, i.e., October, 1974. Training was

provided by Chief Ervin to the two SPU officers and consisted of how to accurately maintain the forms, and the underlying purpose of record-keeping.

One shortcoming of the record system was the lack of information available on surveillance activities, which the Chief plans to correct. A second problem was the manner in which activities were counted. If one individual had several charges against him, then each time the SPU generated activities in relation to the individual a separate count was made, i.e., the frequency of activities was being inflated by the counting system used. After identification of the problem occurred, Chief Ervin took steps to correct the system. The system was changed, so that accurate count of the number of individuals handled was possible.

C. To retain personnel for Special Police Unit.

The unit commander was promoted from within the department, as was the juvenile tactical officer. Salaries received were as specified in the grant (Appendix I). Selection of personnel was based on the performance of the individuals during the years prior to the grant. The unit commander had worked since 1958 for the Yukon Police Department and had acquired a strong experiential background prior to the promotion. The juvenile tactical officer possessed the required training in working with juveniles and also had experience in police work. Question 14, Appendix III, reflects the tremendous confidence that Chief Ervin has in the members of the SPU.

D. To obtain equipment.

Equipment purchased were a Startron Monocular mobile radio, siren, P.A. speaker and an 8-channel high/low scanner, for a total of \$4,006.00 (Appendix VII). This is the amount allocated for equipment in the grant. Equipment was purchased within the first 60 days of the project.

E. To provide the Special Police Unit personnel initial orientation and training.

Orientation occurred in October, 1974, concurrent to implementation of the project and was provided by Chief Ervin (Question 32 and 33, Appendix III). Orientation concerned identifying the SPU responsibilities, activities, limitations and the expected outcome from the project (Questions 34, 35, 36, and 37 in Appendix III). A later session was conducted to coordinate the SPU activities with those of the other officers. Chief Ervin felt that the training served to clarify the duties of the SPU and avoided redundant activities within the department.

Intermediate Objectives

A. To perform investigations of 70 burglaries.

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the investigations performed by the Burglary Tactical Officers and the Juvenile Tactical Officer. Collectively the SPU conducted 149 investigations of burglary offenses. It should be noted that the total does not reflect the number of burglaries that were investigated, but merely reflects the frequency of burglary investigations. A separate count was not available for the

frequency of primary and follow-up investigations. However, the reported frequency of burglary investigations certainly indicates that this objective was obtained.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY CATEGORY PERFORMED  
BY THE BURGLARY TACTICAL OFFICER AND  
JUVENILE TACTICAL OFFICER OF THE  
YUKON SPECIAL POLICE UNIT FROM  
OCTOBER, 1974 THROUGH  
SEPTEMBER, 1975

	Burglary Tactical Officer	Juvenile Tactical Officer
Burglary	57	92
Larceny		
Motor Vehicle Theft	71	57
Crimes Against Person	3	3
Status Offenses	17	80
Nonstatus Offenses	<u>81</u>	<u>129</u>
Total	229	361

Table 5 provides a percentage breakdown of the total investigations into each category. For this table, the investigations of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft were placed into the single category of property crimes, while investigations of Part II offenses were divided into status and non-status offenses.\* The majority of investigations were performed on property crimes, as a total of 227 investigations of the 590 performed by the SPU were concerned with property crimes. Ostensibly, the SPU has invested a major effort in solving property crimes.

\*Note: Part II offenses are all offenses other than murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 5  
 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN CATEGORIES  
 FOR THE YUKON SPECIAL POLICE UNIT DURING THE PERIOD  
 FROM OCTOBER, 1974 THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1975

	Burglary Tactical Officer	Juvenile Tactical Officer
Property Crimes	56%	41%
Crimes Against Person	1%	1%
Status Crimes	8%	22%
Non-Status Crimes	35%	36%

B. To clear 35-40 burglary offenses.

A total of 75 arrests were recorded on the SPU's activity sheets, resulting in the clearance of 62 burglaries. Again, the SPU exceeded this objective. The frequency of arrests and clearances made may be inflated by the counting procedure initially employed. Furthermore, the amount of overlap involved in recording arrests and clearances is not known, but may be large. Since 36 clearances and 42 arrests are reported for 1975 in UCR, it would seem that arrests and clearances made by the SPU appeared on both officers' activity sheets when acting together.

C. To provide court testimony for 25 burglary cases.

Since records were not kept of court appearances, it was not possible to assess this objective.

D. To provide local referral or counseling to 75 juveniles.

Table 6 provides the UCR listing of the manner in which juveniles were handled by the Yukon Police Department. The decision to either arrest or refer a juvenile was the responsibility of the juvenile tactical officer, and all



cases involving juveniles were handled by this officer. Therefore, the juvenile tactical officer dealt with a total of 399 juveniles.

TABLE 6  
DISTRIBUTION OF METHOD OF HANDLING JUVENILES  
ARRESTED BY THE YUKON POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR  
1974 AND 1975

Method of Handling	Jan.-Dec. 1974*		June-Dec. 1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Handled Within Police Dept. and released	173	60.3	186	46.6
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation	89	31	166	41.6
Referred to Welfare Agency	3	1.1	0	0 --
Referred to Other Police Department	1	.3	24	6
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	21	7.3	23	5.8
Total Juveniles Handled	287	100	399	100

\*Note: Data obtained from Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report.

Counseling by the juvenile officer consisted of discussing the offense with a juvenile, trying to gather the reasons behind the offense, then using the information available to determine the most appropriate course of action to take with the juvenile. This counseling process was involved in each juvenile case handled by the juvenile officer. The 186 cases in the row labeled "Handled within police department

and released" includes juveniles which were released to their parents with a referral to a counseling center, or, in cases where the offense seemed to be a one-time occurrence, simply releasing the juveniles to the parents. The likelihood of being released to parents decreased from 1974, and a greater proportion of the juveniles handled were referred to juvenile court or probation.

#### Ultimate Objectives

The statistical tests performed on the data for Ultimate Objectives employed an  $\alpha = .10$ . The purpose of inflating the conventional  $\alpha$  level was to increase the power of the tests. It was felt that if an effect on crime occurred, it was preferable to identify the effect rather than protect against falsely claiming an effect. The two ultimate objectives are discussed independently under measurement of performance, with the remaining assessments of ultimate objectives discussed collectively under the final objective.

A. To decrease the value of property stolen due to burglary.

#### Measurement of Performance

Table 7 provides a list of the value of property stolen for three property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) for Yukon and for Canadian County with Yukon's amounts removed. The purpose of providing the extra information was to determine if the direction of change reported for burglary by the Yukon Police Department was simply a result of a general trend within the area, or if it was unique to Yukon. If it were a reflection of a

general trend, then it would not be possible to attribute the findings to the SPU; however, if the reductions were found only for Yukon it would suggest that the SPU may have had an impact on the value of property stolen.

It should be noted that it was not possible to submit the values to statistical tests because: (a) the sample size is so large that practically any difference would be significant if dollars were used as the unit of analysis, and (b) the values did not lend themselves to parametric tests, since a meaningful interpretation would not be available if one attempted to break the dollar values into independent amounts in an effort to generate an error term. Therefore, the differences are expressed simply as percentage change, with negative values indicating reductions and positive percentages reflecting increases.

TABLE 7  
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING PROPERTY  
CRIMES IN YUKON AND THE OTHER REPORTING  
AGENCIES IN CANADIAN COUNTY

	Yukon			Canadian County		
	1974	1975	Percent Change	1974	1975	Percent Change
Burglary	62,720	42,146	-33	199,126	151,832	-24
Larceny	33,749	44,737	+33	92,465	95,207	+3
Motor Vehicle Theft	86,157	96,206	+12	61,150	122,199	+100

One final point to be made concerning Table 7 is the possibility of confounding of the 1974 values by the time period in which the SPU went into effect. Since the unit

was initiated in October, 1974, it was possible that the unit may have affected the occurrence of property crime during the last quarter of 1974. However, a check of the UCR for the first six months against the last six months of 1974, revealed that over 50% of the property stolen occurred in the last six months. As a result, it seemed acceptable to treat the two years as independent.

The decrease in burglary was not unique to Yukon, nor were the increases in larceny and motor vehicle theft. Apparently the activities of the SPU were not necessarily a deterrent to the value of property stolen. Since the SPU was primarily involved in investigative activities, it would seem somewhat unrealistic to assume that the unit would inhibit the amount of property stolen. Perhaps a more adequate criterion of success is the value of property recovered as an outgrowth of the investigations conducted by the SPU. Table 8 provides this information for Yukon and the other reporting agencies of Canadian County. The dollar amounts provided are across all offenses, as it was not possible to determine the recovery of property for individual offenses. As was mentioned under Intermediate Objective A, the SPU was active in the investigation of all property crimes and not just burglary.

The recovery of property was considerably higher in Yukon than for the rest of Canadian County, suggesting that the SPU's investigations were beneficial for the City of Yukon. Collectively the results provide support that the

project was successful in having an impact on the value of property lost as a result of property crimes. This conclusion is tentative as there are limitations of the available data, as all data used in this part of the report were obtained from the UCR, and therefore depends on reported crime.

TABLE 8  
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED FOR  
YUKON AND THE OTHER REPORTING AGENCIES  
IN CANADIAN COUNTY

	Yukon		Canadian County	
	Value	Percent Recovered	Value	Percent Recovered
Property Stolen	\$183,177.00		\$374,605.00	
Property Recovered	\$110,117.00	60%	\$ 89,336.00	24%

B. To decrease the occurrence of burglary

Measurement of Performance

The logic underlying the expectation that the SPU would serve to inhibit the occurrence of burglary was stated in the grant application. The following assumptions were made: (a) greater apprehension of those committing burglary (b) will increase the likelihood of being apprehended (c) which will serve to discourage this type of crime (d) resulting in a reduction in the frequency of burglary. Assumption (c) depends on awareness of the SPU's activities, which is addressed in the next section.

To assess whether apprehensions were greater in Yukon than in the rest of Canadian County, a Z test for the

difference between proportions (Blalock, 1968) was computed. Using UCR information, 36 out of 114 burglaries were cleared by arrest in Yukon. For the other reporting agencies in Canadian County, 41 out of 327 were cleared. The proportion of cases cleared was significantly greater in Yukon than in the rest of Canadian County,  $Z = 4.52$ ,  $p < .01$ .

A Z test for the difference between proportions was also used to determine if the likelihood of arrest for burglary was greater in Yukon than for the rest of Canadian County. Again, the likelihood was significantly greater in Yukon,  $Z = 4.798$ ,  $p < .01$ . Apparently the investigative activities of the SPU did lead to more frequent arrests and clearances for burglary offenses than was occurring within the other jurisdictions in Canadian County. However, the objective of the SPU project was to increase the likelihood of arrest within Yukon. Using UCR data again, it was found that the likelihood had increased but not significantly,  $Z = .9118$ ,  $p < .20$ .

It appears, then, that the assumptions underlying the expected decrease were partially met. Furthermore, the expected reduction also occurred, as 134 burglaries were reported for 1974 and 114 for 1975. This reduction approached significance,  $Z = -1.26$ ,  $p < .11$ . The reduction in the frequency of burglary would partly explain the reported decrease in the value of property stolen discussed under Objective A, and it appeared that the SPU may have served as a deterrent to the occurrence of burglary within Yukon.

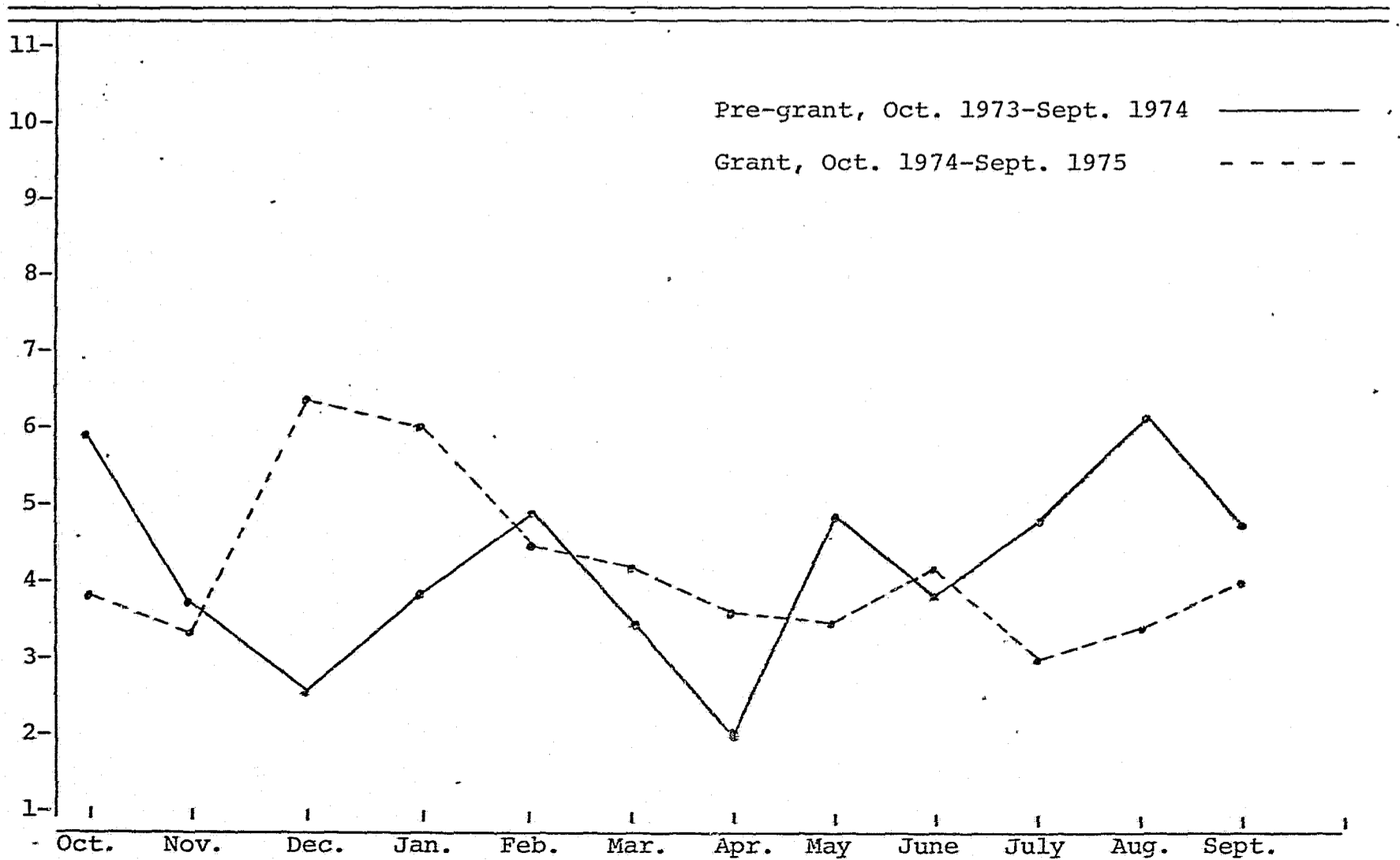
The final measurement of Objective B was through the application of the crime-seriousness index to the police reports on burglaries. Two time periods were used. The first, referred to as pre-grant, extended from October, 1973 through September, 1974. The grant period refers to the time from October, 1974 (the month the project was initiated) through September 1975. The monthly average seriousness values for the two time periods are presented in Figure 1. During the pre-grant period the months with the highest averages were May through September, while the highest averages for the grant period occurred during the winter months from December through March.

If the SPU project was a crime prevention program, then the same assumptions under which the expected reduction in burglary was generated should also serve to reduce the seriousness units inflicted by burglary. From the values provided in Figure 1, it appears that a reduction did occur during the last six months of the project's first year. A two-tailed t test confirmed that a significant reduction in seriousness did occur,  $t(112) = 2.2725, p < .05$ .

#### Adequacy of Performance

The telephone survey was designed and performed prior to the discovery that the grant used by the evaluation staff to extract objectives was not the correct one. The questions concerning preventive techniques were derived from the second year grant which had not been funded at the time of this evaluation and the generation of public awareness of

FIGURE 1  
COMPARISON OF MONTHLY CRIME SERIOUSNESS VALUES FOR PRE-GRANT PERIOD,  
OCTOBER 1973 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1974, COMPARED TO GRANT PERIOD,  
OCTOBER 1974 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1975





such techniques was not a stated objective of the first year project. The survey is provided in Appendix IV.

For the high and low crime areas there was little difference in awareness of the project, and collectively 25% of the total sample were aware of the project. These values were not significant,  $\chi^2 (1) = .16, p < .50$ . The primary source of awareness was through public information (73%), such as the local newspaper. Using Fisher's Exact test, little association was found between knowledge of the SPU and the sense of security concerning property,  $p = .24$ .

The last three questions were concerned with preventive techniques. While little difference was present in awareness of the preventive techniques, there was a significant association between crime area and use of preventive techniques,  $p = .002$ . Individuals in the low crime area employed such techniques to a greater extent than those in the high crime area. Use of preventive techniques did increase the feeling of security (90%).

Examining the map of crime areas (Appendix V), section 2 included the majority of the business area in Yukon, and since the prevention techniques advocated by the police department were programs such as Operation I.D., it would seem doubtful that businesses would find such techniques useful. Also, section 1 represents an area in which housing additions were being constructed. Again, techniques such as Operation I.D. would not be that useful for contractors in identifying building materials.

A final point is that the Operation I.D. project was initiated during the last quarter of 1975, and the survey was conducted at the start of the quarter. Awareness of such techniques may be greater once the project has had more time to inform the public. It will be interesting to examine the benefits derived from the project as it may benefit the SPU in preventing crime and in recovering stolen property.

#### Efficiency of Performance

The members of the SPU estimated that 75% of their time was involved in the investigation of offenses and 25% in working with juveniles. Due to the possible inflation in recording arrests and clearances (discussed under intermediate objectives), the more conservative estimate provided by UCR, i.e. 36 clearances, was used in determining the cost per clearance. Note that the frequency of investigation was obtained from the SPU's activity sheets extending from October, 1974 through September, 1975, while the number of clearances covered the period from January through December, 1975.

To obtain an estimate of the cost per clearance, the 75% estimate was multiplied by the total personnel costs, \$17,155.00, to derive a value of \$12,866.00 as an approximation of the cost of investigations. Dividing this amount by the total number of investigations (590), the estimated cost per investigation was \$21.81. Multiplied by the number of burglary investigations, the cost for investigating burglaries

was \$3,249.69. Using 36 clearances and assuming that underlying each clearance were a series of investigations, then on the average there were approximately 4.14 investigations per burglary clearance. Multiplying by the cost per investigation, the average cost per burglary clearance was \$90.28.

The cost breakdown for investigations of offenses other than burglary are provided in Table 9. Again, crimes against persons refer to the Part I offenses of murder, rape, assault and armed robbery. Status refers to offenses unique to individuals under 18, and non-status are Part II offenses other than status offenses.

TABLE 9  
INVESTIGATION COSTS FOR OFFENSES OTHER  
THAN BURGLARY FOR THE SPECIAL POLICE  
UNIT OF THE YUKON POLICE DEPARTMENT

	Property Crimes Other Than Burglary	Crimes Against Persons	Status Offenses	Non-Status Offenses
Number of Investigations	128	6	97	210
Cost of Investigations For Category	\$2,791.68	\$130.86	\$2,115.57	\$4,580.10

The estimated time spent in counseling juveniles was 25%, so that \$4,288.75 was spent on this activity. During the grant period, the activity sheets showed a total of 430 juveniles were handled by the SPU. Dividing the total number of juveniles into the money expenditure, the estimated cost per juvenile handled was \$9.27. However, since 266 of the juveniles handled were repeat offenders, the estimated

average cost represents an underestimate of the cost per juvenile.

#### Process Analysis

Changes which have occurred that aided the SPU were the initiation of the Operation I.D. program (Questions 51, 53, 54, and 55, Appendix III) and the community support provided the SPU, particularly in relation to juvenile offenders (Question 57, Appendix III). Both of these changes were perceived by Chief Irvin as increasing the efficiency and success of the SPU. In informal discussions with members of the SPU they noted that the increased construction in Yukon may have been a contributing factor to the increased number of larcenies. The members also felt that an increase had occurred in juvenile offenses, particularly in the offense categories of Narcotic and Liquor Law Violations. These officers were of the opinion that if assistance in such categories were provided they would be able to concentrate more completely on property crimes and achieve a greater impact.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY

This report has evaluated a law enforcement project funded by the LEAA through the OCC. The project was administered by the police department of the City of Yukon, Oklahoma. The project involved the establishment of a "Special Police Unit" designed to: decrease the occurrence of burglary and increase the clearance rate. Two officers were assigned to the unit and were charged with this responsibility. In summary it can be said that the project has achieved or is making progress toward the majority of its identified objectives.

The immediate objectives dealt with the implementation efforts and, to a limited degree, with project planning. The evaluation has established that the project was implemented as scheduled. The record-keeping system was designed and went into effect on the starting date of the project (October, 1974). One shortcoming of the record system was the lack of information available on surveillance activities and another was the manner in which activities were counted. Both problems were discussed with Chief Ervin and both have been corrected. All other immediate objectives were achieved within the first 60 days of the project.

The intermediate objectives refer to the means by which the project was to achieve the identified ultimate objectives. There were four objectives established at this level. The first was to perform investigations of 70 burglaries. Collectively, the Special Police Unit conducted 149 investigations of burglary offenses. It should be noted that the total does not reflect the number of burglaries that were investigated, but merely the frequency of burglary investigations. However, the reported frequency of burglary investigations certainly indicates that this objective was obtained.

The second objective was to clear 35-40 burglary offenses. According to the officers' activity sheets, 75 arrests were made, resulting in a clearance of 62 burglaries. However, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for Oklahoma, 1975, recorded 42 arrests and 36 clearances. In an interview with Chief Ervin, it was discussed and the difference was found to be the result of recording procedures whereby an arrest and/or clearance was indicated on each officer's activity sheet if both had been involved. The procedure has been corrected. But, regardless of the procedure error, this objective was obtained.

The third objective was to provide court testimony for 25 burglary cases. This objective was not assessed because records were kept of the number of hours an officer spends in court but not of the number of court appearances.

The last objective was to provide local referrals or counseling to 75 juveniles. The decision to either arrest or refer a juvenile was the responsibility of the juvenile tactical officer, and all cases involving juveniles were handled by this officer. Therefore, the juvenile tactical officer dealt with a total of 399 juveniles, which far exceeded the number projected in the objective.

The final level of assessment was the ultimate objectives which were the effects, or impact, the project was to have on burglary in Yukon. The desired effects were to decrease the value of property stolen due to burglary and to decrease the occurrence of burglary. The evaluation found that the project had made progress toward obtaining its ultimate objectives. Support of the project's progress was provided by the following findings:

- (a) a higher percentage of stolen property was recovered in Yukon than in the remainder of Canadian County, thus indicating a reduction in property loss due to burglary;
- (b) a higher clearance rate for burglary in Yukon than in other jurisdictions in Canadian County;
- (c) although not statistically significant, the likelihood of arrest for burglary in Yukon had increased for the grant year;
- (d) a significant reduction in the seriousness of burglaries.

To assess the effect of preventive techniques on burglary in Yukon, a telephone survey was conducted. Areas of the town were identified as either high crime or low crime areas based on the number of property crimes which occurred

in 1975. It was found that individuals in the low crime areas employed preventive techniques to a greater extent than those in the high crime areas. Also, the use of preventive techniques increased the feeling of security.

A cost assessment of the project's activities revealed the following:

- (a) the estimated cost per investigation was \$ 21.80;
- (b) the average cost per burglary clearance was \$90.28;
- (c) the estimated cost per juvenile handled was \$9.27.

Overall, the performance during the project's first year had successfully achieved the majority of the objectives contained in the first two levels, and was progressing toward attainment of the ultimate objectives.



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Form OCC 74-2

APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

PAGE 1

1. PROJECT TITLE: Descriptive title of your project including program number from Action Plan (do not exceed one line).

SPECIAL POLICE UNITS 73-E-5

2. TYPE OF APPLICATION

Original
  Continuation of Grant Number \_\_\_\_\_

3. APPLICANT  
Implementing Agency or Governmental Unit.

YUKON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
 532 WEST MAIN  
 YUKON, OKLAHOMA 73099

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR  
Name, Title, Address and Telephone.

J. D. ERVIN, CHIEF OF POLICE  
 532 WEST MAIN  
 YUKON, OKLAHOMA 73099  
 (405) 354-2553

5. FINANCIAL OFFICER  
Name, Title, Address and Telephone.  
Must be different from number 4.

MARY HUCKABA, CITY CLERK  
 532 WEST MAIN  
 YUKON, OKLAHOMA 73099  
 (404) 354-2163

6. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN APPLICATION  
Name, Title, Address and Telephone.

MIKE BLAKE, CITY MANAGER  
 532 WEST MAIN  
 YUKON, OKLAHOMA 73099  
 (405) 354-2620

7. AMOUNT OF SUBGRANT REQUESTED.

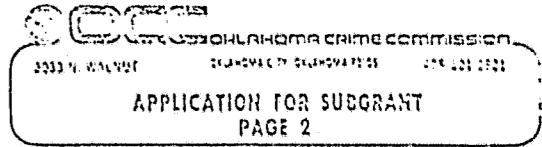
\$23,724.00

8. PROJECT DURATION (in months).

1st Phase - 12 months

9. PROJECT SUMMARY -- Briefly summarize the project -- what is planned? Be specific.

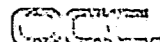
At the present time, and in the past, it has been impossible to create a special police unit to concentrate on a specific crime problem. The growth of our city has required all the personnel the city can afford, just to provide security and protection in general. This grant would provide funds for police salaries and equipment to develop the capability to reduce our increased burglary problem.



10. DETAILED PROJECT BUDGET — Include the estimated cost or value of all resources necessary to undertake the project.

A. PERSONNEL (Employees)	OCC FUNDS	GRANT MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) Salaries (List each position with its pay rate and percentage of time devoted)				
(1) Tactical Unit Officer 3-100%	7650.00		850.00	8500.00
(1) Tactical Unit Officer 3-100%	6210.00		690.00	6900.00
(2) FICA, Retirement, etc. (Employer contribution only)	1520.00		175.56	1755.56
(3) TOTAL PERSONNEL	15440.00		1715.56	17155.56
<b>B. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</b>				
(1) Individual Consultants (List each by name, address, fee with basis and amount of time devoted in dollars per hour)				
(2) Contracting or Service Organizations and Associations (List each by type with fee basis and amount of time devoted)				
(3) TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES				
<b>C. TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND LODGING</b>				
(1) In State				
Number of miles		Rate Per Mile .09		
Per Diem @		Number of Days		
(2) Out of State				
Air Coach Rate				
Per Diem @		Number of Days		
(3) TOTAL TRAVEL				
<b>D. SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
(1) Rent (rate/month)				
(2) Postage	90.00		10.00	100.00
(3) Telephone	450.00		50.00	500.00
(4) Printing and Binding				
(5) Utilities				
(6) Books and Periodicals	180.00		20.00	200.00
(7) Office Supplies	360.00		40.00	400.00
(8) Other (Specify)				
(9) TOTAL SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES	1080.00		120.00	1200.00



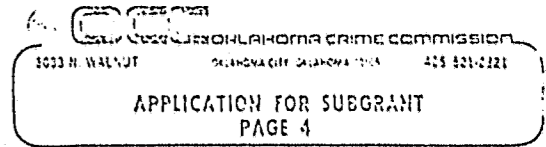

  
 OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION
   
 3033 N. WALNUT      405-521-2221
   
**APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT**
  
**PAGE 3**

	90%	10%	
E. EQUIPMENT	OCC FUNDS	IN KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS
Tactical Unit (1 only)	3600.00		400.00
Star-Tron Night Monocular (1 only)	2520.00		280.00
Mobil Radio 4 Freq. Cap. 50 W (1 only)	697.00		78.00
Siren-P.A. Speaker & Mike (1 only)	230.00		26.00
8 Channel Hi/lo Scanner (1 only)	157.00		18.00
<b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT COSTS</b>	<b>7204.00</b>		<b>802.00</b>
F. INDIRECT COSTS (attach supporting documentation)			
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>23724.00</b>		<b>2637.56</b>
<b>G. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>			

**II. BUDGET SUMMARY**

		A. OCC	B. State	C. Local	Other	E. Total
Personnel	Cash	15440.00		1715.56		17155.56
	In-kind					
Consultants/Contractors	Cash					
	In-kind					
Equipment	Cash	7204.00		802.00		8006.00
	In-kind					
Travel	Cash					
	In-kind					
Supplies & Operating Expenses	Cash	1080.00		120.00		1200.00
	In-kind					
Total	Cash	23724.00		2637.56		
	In-kind					26361.56

12. FEDERAL SUPPORT. Will other Federal Support be available for any part of this project? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, identify and explain: \_\_\_\_\_
13. FEDERAL SUBMISSIONS. Have other Federal agencies been contacted for assistance on this or similar projects? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, identify and indicate status: \_\_\_\_\_
14. NON-SUPLANTING REQUIREMENT. Will Federal funds requested replace prior local or state support for this project? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
15. PERSONNEL COMPENSATION. Set out the amount of funds for increasing compensation of personnel (indicate amount of funds for salary increases)  
 OCC Funds \$ 0 Matching \$ 648.00



## 16. BUDGET NARRATIVE

Begin below and relate the items budgeted to project activities, and complete the required justification and explanation of the project budget. State the source of cash match funds.

A signed statement of future funding arrangements by the presiding officer of your governing board should be included.

The items budgeted for project activities are listed under three (3) separate parts: (A) Personnel, (D) Supplies and Operating Expense, and (E) Equipment.

## (A) PERSONNEL

The project budget lists two (2) tactical unit officers. One officer will investigate and work toward prevention of burglaries and the second officer will work with juveniles involved in burglaries since approximately 75% of our burglaries have been by youth between the ages of 14 years and 18 years of age. These officers will work conjointly with each other in the prevention and detection of burglary crimes.

Each of these officers will devote 100% of their time in this function in an attempt to decrease the rate of burglaries by preventive surveillance and patrol. We also expect to increase the rate of cleared cases by making detailed follow-up investigations leading to the apprehension of a greater number of persons who commit the crime of burglary. These officers will also develop a program directed toward educating the citizens, both adult and juvenile, in protecting their properties, by reporting unusual vehicles and persons in the area and knowing what information to report. The officer assigned to juvenile duties will attempt to show the youth the pitfalls of their crimes and the results of becoming involved in these crimes as well as working with youth already involved in these crimes.

The officer to work with the juvenile will have a B.S. Degree in Police Science and has attended some of the special juvenile schools already and will be sent to all schools concerning juvenile delinquency whenever possible.

The Chief of Police will be the Unit Co-Ordinator and Supervisor and will assist the officers when necessary. The Tactical Unit Commander is a veteran officer who has proven capabilities in this field and will be the officer in charge of the unit.

His salary would be \$8,500.00 per year, of which the City of Yukon will pay 10%, or \$850.00, plus \$96.90 for F.I.C.A. and Retirement.

## (B) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

No monies have been or will be budgeted in this category, nor will any funds be requested in this category.

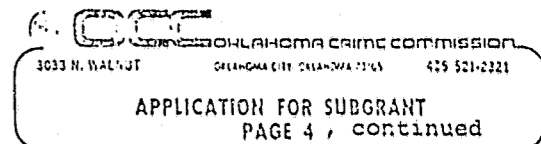
## (C) TRAVEL

No Crime Commission monies are requested in this category.

## (D) SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSE

The project proposal lists postage, telephone, and office supplies. Postage is listed at \$100.00, of which the City of Yukon will agree to pay 10% and request 90% Crime Commission funds. This money will be spent on postage directly connected to the Burglary Tactical Unit cases, and will be mostly used for information, either desired from other agencies or sent to other agencies with reference to cases investigated by the Tactical Unit.

Telephone expenses are listed at \$500.00, of which 10% will be paid by the City of Yukon and 90% will be Crime Commission funds. This service will be used solely by the Burglary Tactical Unit in the investigation of burglaries where information is needed immediately from areas outside our telephone dial area.



## 16. BUDGET NARRATIVE

Begin below and relate the items budgeted to project activities, and complete the required justification and explanation of the project budget. State the source of cash match funds.

A signed statement of future funding arrangements by the presiding officer of your governing board should be included.

(D) SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSE (Continued)

Books and periodicals are listed as \$200.00, which the City of Yukon will pay 10% and request 90% Crime Commission funds. These will be used for information and public aids.

Office supplies are listed at \$400.00, of which 10% will be paid by the City of Yukon and 90% requested from the Crime Commission. This money will be used for supplies for marking and sealing evidence, file cards, evidence record supplies, envelopes, etc.

This brings to a total of \$1200.00 for supplies and office expense, of which 10%, or \$120.00, will be paid by the City of Yukon and 90% requested from the Crime Commission, which is \$1,080.00.

(E) EQUIPMENT

Equipment requested in this proposal is as follows:

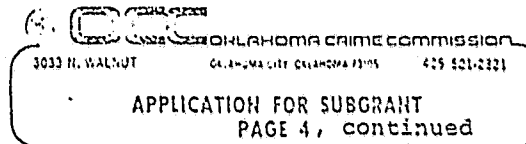
(1) One Cruiser at \$4000.00, of which 10% or \$400.00 will be cash match by the City of Yukon, and will be used solely for the prevention, detection, and apprehension of those who commit the crime of burglary.

(1) One Star-tron night monocular at \$2800.00, of which the City of Yukon will pay 10%, or \$280.00 cash match of the \$2800, requesting \$2520.00 from the Crime Commission. This will be used in surveillance of building areas which are scattered on three sides of Yukon, for a total of five (5) separate areas. This instrument should also be very useful in obtaining evidence to convict those who attempt to commit burglaries in our area, as many of our burglaries are now being committed during the night time hours. It is difficult to see suspects at night without getting so close it hinders the capture before we actually know that a burglary is in progress.

(1) One Mobil Radio with 4 Channel capabilities, not to exceed 50 watts, at a cost of \$775.00 total, of which 10% would be paid by the City of Yukon, or \$78.00, requesting \$697.00 in Crime Commission Funds. This will allow immediate communications with our Headquarters and all other departments in our immediate area. These would include Bethany, Warr Acres, Mustang, Piedmont, El Reno Police Department, and Sheriffs Office. This would assist in bringing about a close working relationship between our city and those mentioned.

(1) One 8 Channel Scanner at \$175.00 total, of which 10%, or \$18.00, is to be paid by the City of Yukon and 90%, or \$157.00 requested from the Crime Commission Fund. This receiver would enable our unit to have communications with cities not on our frequency, but having receivers on our frequency, such as Oklahoma City Police Dept., Nichols Hills, and the Village. This would enable our unit officer to communicate with these departments to speed up dispersal of information.

(1) One siren, P.A. System electronic at a cost of \$256.00 total, of which 10%, or \$26.00, will be paid by the City of Yukon and 90%, or \$230.00, requested from the Crime Commission Fund. In some instances a siren would be useful in apprehension of those committing burglaries. The P.A. System will be useful in calling burglars out of buildings, fields, and places where we might not otherwise be able to speak to them. This instrument could possibly save a life by being able to talk to the perpetrator and advise him of the situation he might be in, allowing him a chance to turn himself in without someone being unnecessarily injured.



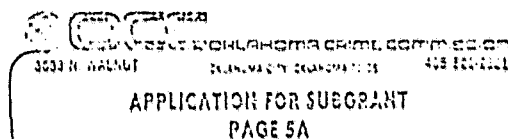
16. BUDGET NARRATIVE

Begin below and relate the items budgeted to project activities, and complete the required justification and explanation of the project budget. State the source of cash match funds.

A signed statement of future funding arrangements by the presiding officer of your governing board should be included.

(D) SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSE (Continued)

This equipment will all be installed permanently in the special Burglary Tactical Unit and used solely for the purpose of achieving our crime specific goal of: decreasing burglaries, apprehending a greater number of burglars, and cutting the cost of burglaries to the citizens of Yukon through losses suffered through burglaries.

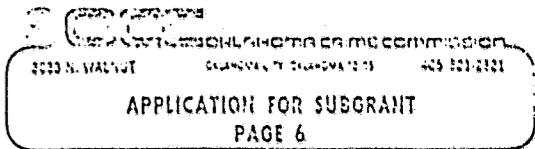


17. PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTIVE DATA

Please complete each of the items on this and the following page according to the detailed instructions on the backs of the pages. Be as brief as possible, while supplying all requested information.

A. What Is the Problem? Approximately 3 years ago, the City of Yukon began to grow at an enormous rate, making it impossible for the City itself to maintain a sufficient Police Department. Every officer the City could add had to be placed on patrol to furnish security, traffic control, and answer increasing calls and complaints. During this period, our burglaries have continued to increase and no one could be provided to make follow-up investigations of these crimes, therefore very few have been cleared and few suspects have been apprehended. During the 3 year period, approximately 7 miles of new streets have been added and we now have 5 new building additions under construction, scattered around Yukon. The Population has grown from approximately 9,000 to an estimated 12,000 people. Burglaries rose from 29 in 1971 to 45 in 1972. Of these burglaries, only 32% have been cleared. Many more could possibly have been cleared had personnel been available to devote full time to the investigation. Of these, approximately 75% are committed by juveniles who need to be worked with by someone other than a criminal investigator. Again, the tactical juvenile officer would have this responsibility.

B. What Do You Hope To Do About It? (measurable goals) By being able to provide 2 full time men to this problem we hope to cut the rate of burglaries and the amount of property loss to the citizens by being able to apprehend a greater number of those committing the crime of burglary, thereby increasing the likelihood of being apprehended and discouraging this type of crime in our area. Hopefully this will also help surrounding communities with their burglary problem in that more will be apprehended and taken out of circulation. This program will also enable Yukon's Burglary Tactical officer to work closer with other agencies and enable all to share more information, resulting in better communication between agencies in reference to this special problem. The Juvenile Tactical officer will devote full time to those children who are already involved and those who would appear to be potential candidates for this type of criminal activity. He will work also with the schools in special programs and presentations that would hopefully be helpful in preventing some of these minors from following a life of crime.



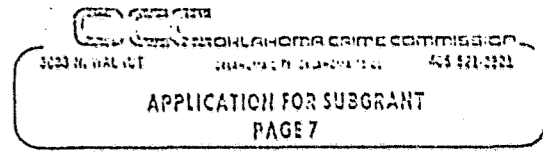
## 17. PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTIVE DATA (Continued)

C. Exactly How Will You Do It? (Steps and Tasks) The Burglary Tactical Unit will be made up of a coordinator (Police Chief) who will devote twenty-five percent of his time to coordination, evaluation, budget supervision and related administrative concerns of this project. Two other men will make up the remainder of the Tactical Unit who are well trained and experienced in the field of burglary investigation and who will devote 100% of their time to investigation, surveillance, apprehension, reduce burglaries and hence, decrease the cost of losses to the citizens in this area. The juvenile Tactical Officer will work closely with the juvenile aged children in educational programs, consultation, and processing them through the legal channels.

Upon this program and grant being approved, monies will come from the Crime Commission and the City of Yukon which has fully agreed to pay its fair share and fully back the program. Every community in this area will be involved to some extent as the Unit Officers for the City of Yukon Police Department will be working with these other community officers in a common cause - to cut the rate of burglaries, the amount of losses, and increase the number of apprehensions. This would also include State and Federal Officers in cases where they would have a definite interest. Reports will be sent to OSBI on all burglary offenses in order to keep that agency informed in this area.

The success of the project will be measured by frequent evaluation of methods used to investigate, prevent burglaries, and apprehension of burglars, to see if these are effective. This information would be obtained from reports and records kept and made by the Tactical Unit Officers. The Tactical Unit Officers will be required to keep the Burglary Tactical Unit Coordinator (Police Chief) informed as to progress on all cases, number apprehended, amount of property recovered and number of convictions, through written reports. With these reports, a comparison can be made with previous months and years to determine if the project is effective. This comparison would be made between number of burglaries, value of items taken, number of apprehensions, and number of convictions, for the first year of the project and the previous year. Further, a close record will be kept on the juvenile violators to see if any are repeat violators or if the number involved is decreasing.

D. How Have Past Conditions Been Met Or How Will They Be Met During Program Period? As stated above, complete crime specific records will be kept and comparisons run during the duration of the program. Any reports required will be furnished the Crime Commission along with an evaluation report upon re-applying for the second year grant, providing the program proves to be worthwhile, which we strongly feel it will be. Both manpower and equipment will be used solely for the purpose stated herein. The total project is directed toward crime reduction in the area of burglary and helping the juvenile offender before he becomes an habitual thief.



E. QUARTERLY EVALUATION REPORT

1. General Information

Population, Cases, Elements involved in problem 69 cases of burglary Source of Information Projected from U.C.R. data of 12 months, 1-73 to 12-73

Cost/Benefit Factor \$343.83/Burglary (OCC funds) See attached sheet.

	Summary		4th Quarter		3rd Quarter		2nd Quarter		1st Quarter	
	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual
a. Population, Cases, etc. Imposed by Project	69		25		21		9		13	
b. Quarter in Which Spec. Conditions Were Met	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
c. # Employed	2		2		2		2		2	
(1.) Man Hours Devoted to Project	4368		1092		1092		1092		1092	
d. # Volunteers	n/a		--		--		--		--	
(1.) Man Hours Devoted to Project	n/a		--		--		--		--	

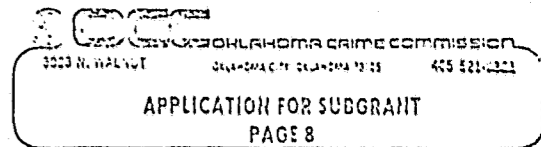
2. Steps-Tasks

Steps										
Activate Unit (1.)	X		X		X		X		X	
Patrol Jurisdiction	X		X		X		X		X	
Investigation (3)	70 ±		25 ±		21±		13±		9±	
Apprehensions* (4)	35-40		6-10		6-10		6-10		6-10	
Testimon (5.)	25									
Evaluation (6.)	X		X		X		X		X	
(7.)										
* See additional <sup>3</sup> material for clearance rate.										
Tasks										
Purchase Equip. (1.)	X									X
Hire officers (2.)	X									X
Orientation (3.)	X									X
Veh. Maintenance (4.)	X		X		X		X		X	
Retain Invest. (5)	X		X		X		X		X	
Call Response (6.)	X		X		X		X		X	
Invest. Work (7.)	X		X		X		X		X	
Report comp. (8)	X		X		X		X		X	

See 9-11 on continuation which follows







APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT  
 PAGE 8

18. AGREEMENT TO STANDARD SUBGRANT CONDITIONS

In applying for subgrant funds, the applicant understands that any subgrant funds received as a result of this application shall be subject to and incorporate the general conditions established by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Oklahoma Crime Commission to apply to all subgrants, and to any special conditions which are applicable. The applicant acknowledges that he has read, understands and is willing to comply with the general and special conditions, as contained in the Comprehensive State Plan and Instruction for Applicants, as well as any rules and regulations established for the administration of subgrants by LEAA or the OCC.

19. Date Application Signed	20. Number of pages in application
21. Signature of Official Authorized to Sign (see Item 6, page 1)	

APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT  
QUARTERLY EVALUATION REPORT

F. COST BENEFIT FACTOR

- A. \$343.83 OCC Funds/burglary projected
- B. \$223.76 Salary support/burglary projected
- C. \$248.63 Total salary support/burglary projected
- D. \$120.05 Equipment support - OCC/burglary projected
- E. \$133.42 Total equipment support/burglary projected
- F. \$382.05 Total support for project/burglary projected
- G. \$353.47 Funds support/manhour expended
- H. \$392.75 Total project fund support/manpower expended

Steps - Tasks

- Step 1 - Activate Unit
  - Task 1 - Purchase vehicle and equipment
  - Task 2 - Employ two officers
  - Task 3 - Provide orientation for investigators (5-10 hours)
- Step 2 - Patrol jurisdiction
  - Task 4 - Vehicle maintenance
  - Task 5 - Retain the two investigators
- Step 3 - Investigate burglaries
  - Task 6 - Response to calls
  - Task 7 - Investigative work
- Step 4 - Apprehension
  - Task 8 - Report completion
  - Task 9 - Investigative follow-up
- Step 5 - Testimony Preparation
  - Task 10 - Repeat Task 9
  - Task 11 - Court appearances by officer
- Step 6 - Evaluation of project
  - Task 12 - Data gathering
  - Task 13 - Data analysis

APPENDIX II

PROPOSED EVALUATION PROGRAM  
FOR THE YUKON SPECIAL POLICE UNIT PROJECT

I. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacity
1. How strongly are the methods used supported by the theory as a means of achieving the ultimate objectives?
    - a. Literature review.
    - b. Determine if literature implies the means-ends relationship.
    - c. Assess the adequacy of background base for the implied means-ends relationship of the following:
      - 1) Specialized primary investigation
        - a) rate of property loss
        - b) apprehension rate for property crimes
      - 2) Amount of surveillance in high crime areas
        - a) rate of property loss
        - b) apprehension rate for property crimes increased clearance
      - 3) Increased clearance
        - a) rate of property loss
        - b) apprehension rate
      - 4) Referral and counseling of juveniles--rate of property loss due to juveniles
      - 5) Court-testimony--rate of property loss
      - 6) Prevention efforts
        - a) Rate of property loss
        - b) Apprehension rate
  2. Does data support the above means-ends relationship?
    - a. Determine if research has been conducted on specified relationships
    - b. Determine if existing research has supported specified relationship
    - c. Determine if other support exists outside of literature
- B. To design record-keeping system
1. Is there a record system? Yes/No, examination and interview project director
  2. Are record-keeping procedures in effect?
    - a. Determine if procedures are in effect for keeping records essential to project evaluation. Examination
    - b. Determine, through brief interviews, if all positions involved in project are aware of record-keeping procedures. Interview project director

3. Are procedures understood? Yes/No, interview project director
4. Are records being properly maintained? Yes/No, interview project director
5. Are records written down in accessible form? Yes/No, examination
6. Is record-keeping going smoothly? Yes/No, interview project director

C. To retain personnel for Special Police Unit

1. One tactical unit commander
  - a. 100% time devoted? Yes/No, interview project director
  - b. Salary of \$9,625? Yes/No, examine books
2. One juvenile tactical officer
  - a. 100% time devoted? Yes/No, interview project director
  - b. Salary of \$7,833? Yes/No, examine books
3. Has assignment to SPU been achieved? Yes/No, interview project director
4. Are qualifications suitable?
  - a. Determine required qualifications (police department requirements)
  - b. Determine if qualifications are met

D. To obtain equipment

1. Was one Star-tron Night Monocular obtained for \$2,800? Check records
2. Was one Mobil Radio 4-frequency capacity, 50 watt, obtained for \$775? Check records
3. Was one siren-P.A. speaker and mike obtained for \$256? Check records
4. Was one 8-channel hi/lo scanner obtained for \$175? Check records

E. To provide the SPU personnel initial orientation and training

1. Did orientation occur? Yes/No, interview project director
2. What did training consist of? Interview project director
3. Did training benefit personnel? Yes/No, interviews with personnel involved assessing their subjective impressions

II. INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

A. To perform investigation of 70 burglaries at the request of the Chief intra-police department referrals

1. How many referrals from the Chief? Check records
  - a. Reaction time to referral. Check records
  - b. Were procedures defined and implemented? Yes/No, interview project director

2. How many referrals were intra-police?
  - a. Same as II-A-1-b
  - b. Same as II-A-1-b
- B. To clear 35-40 burglary offenses
  1. Were 35-40 clearances achieved? Yes/No, check records
  2. How many clearances inhibited property loss? Check records as to the number of arrests made during crime occurrence
- C. To provide court testimony for 25 burglary cases
  1. Did they achieve specified number? Yes/No, check court or department records
  2. Did the testimony aid in conviction or exoneration? Yes/No, check records to determine the cases in which officer testimony was referenced by prosecutor and/or defender

### III. ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To decrease the value of property stolen due to burglary
  1. Measure of performance
    - a. Do preventive techniques aid in reducing property loss? Random samples within crime rate areas to determine frequency of preventive techniques within areas
    - b. Did SPU decrease property loss? Compare 1975 to 1974
    - c. Increased recovery rate? Check records
  2. Adequacy of performance
    - a. Was the public aware of implementation of SPU? Telephone survey
    - b. Did existence of SPU increase public sense of security? Telephone survey
  3. Efficiency of performance
    - a. Was program justified by reducing property loss compared to program cost?
      - 1) Costs
        - a) Breakdown of salaries by amount of time on project = total dollars
        - b) Maintenance and gas for vehicles
        - c) Other supplies
      - 2) Benefits
        - a) Reduction in loss to previous years
        - b) Costs and benefits in relation to population
        - c) Might consider costs in relation to percentage of total police cost and benefits in relation to previous year's loss
- B. To decrease the occurrence of burglary within Yukon

1. Measurement of performance
  - a. Did increased apprehension lead to increased recovery of stolen property?  
Check records
2. Adequacy of performance
  - a. Was public aware of increased apprehension?  
Obtain using questionnaire and random sample
  - b. Did increased apprehension increase public sense of security? Same as III-B-2-a
3. Efficiency of performance
  - a. Did increased expenditures for apprehension result in a comparable increase in property recovered? Cost-benefit analysis similar to III-A-3)
  - b. Did purchased equipment benefit apprehension? Compare expenditures to usage
4. Process analysis
  - a. Did changes occur which affected the investigation process? Interview director
  - b. Did burglary increase in other communities in Canadian County? Check UCR
  - c. Did changes occur which affected clearance of burglary? Interview director

APPENDIX III



CITY OF YUKON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
SPECIAL POLICE UNIT PROJECT  
PROJECT DIRECTOR INTERVIEW

Interviewer's Name: Darrel Tiller

Interviewee's Name: J. D. (Sam) Ervin

Interviewee's Title: Chief of Police

Date: November 6, 1975

1. Has the special police unit (SPU) been established?

Yes

2. Was the unit commander advanced from the ranks or did you hire him?

He advanced from the ranks. He has been here since 1958, I believe, when he came here as a patrolman and was a captain on the department here when I took over in 1970. He did most of their detective work then, although he was in uniform. He has done most of the criminal work all that time until this unit was formed and he was actually made detective.

3. Was there any special selection process used in hiring him?

No, the main thing that was used was the evaluation of his experience and capabilities during the first four and a half years I was here. I knew at the end of that time that he had the knowledge and what it took to do that type of work.

4. Has he devoted 100% of his time to the SPU?

Yes

5. Has the juvenile tactical officer devoted 100% of his time to the SPU?

Yes

6. Was the juvenile tactical officer advanced from the ranks or was he selected from outside the department specifically for this program?

Inside; he advanced from the ranks.

It was put into effect on the starting date of the grant, which was in October of 1974.

16. What type of training was employed to insure the accurate keeping of the records?

I conducted a little bit of training to insure that the men understood how to complete the forms and why it was necessary.

17. Who received the training?

The two officers working within the unit.

18. Who provided the training?

The Chief

19. When was the training provided?

October of 1974.

20. Are the records being maintained properly?

Yes

21. Have you encountered any difficulty from your personnel in maintaining these records?

No

22. Have you become aware of any additional information that should have been maintained?

Yes

23. What information would you have liked to have, and how would it have benefited your program?

It had been required that they keep records of the surveillance hours and that they had kept it in a lot book in the unit. I don't have access to it.

24. Are you aware of any information which you had required to be kept that will not serve in an effective manner in the final evaluation of this project?

Yes. They were keeping track of the very minor incidents that were handled by the members of the department (information that I did not need). Also, the officers were handling one juvenile that may have had several charges against him and they were counting that charge as a separate incident

so that he had them discontinue and base their working activity only on the number of persons handled.

25. Is this information still being maintained?

No

26. What equipment was purchased from this grant?

In addition to the Startron we also purchased a mobile radio (4-frequency, 50 watt capacity) and a siren, PA speaker and mike, and an 8-channel high-low scanner. These were all purchased with the assistance of the grant.

27. Has each piece of equipment been assigned to a specific officer?

Both officers are responsible for the unit and all the equipment in that unit (in the night vision unit). Elmer Loyall, who is the head of the unit, more or less, is responsible to see that this equipment is kept up and proper records are kept on it.

28. Do you feel that the equipment has aided the performance of the department's services?

Yes, I think it has greatly aided it. We don't know of any big things . . . we have broken up with the night vision deal, but it has been a factor in the capture of several people, maybe indirectly, from information obtained through using it.

29. Did you purchase any books and periodicals under this grant?

No, we never did. We had books on juvenile procedures and that type of thing here, and then we picked up books and periodicals from the special schools they have attended.

30. Do you remember if they were funded? Did you get money for that?

I think there was some money provided for that, however, we turned it back in to the Crime Commission at the end of the year. The amount provided was \$200. The books and periodicals were put in the library where we keep either college books or periodicals in reference to juveniles or criminal acts across the U.S. and made available so that any officer can read it and know what is going on.

31. Do you think the men use it?

Yes, at times, but not as much as I would like to see them do it; but some of them seem to make pretty good use of it.

32. Do you provide a special orientation session for the officers in the SPU?

Yes, this was done immediately after the unit went into effect in October of last year.

33. Did you provide that training?

Yes

34. Was the training of the two officers only, or did you bring in other officers?

It was mainly just geared to these two officers because I knew they had a special job to do and I knew what I wanted from the unit. I felt like that would be the way to get it off the ground. Later on, we did have a session with them and all of the other officers, letting the officers know what their limitations would be and at what point they would turn information over to this unit for follow-up and not load them down with a lot of petty cases that could be cleared up by a patrol officer. That could have been a problem and has been in between times, every once in a while a patrolman gets a habit of turning in some real minor things over to that unit and I have to send him back out to wind it up.

35. Is that about what the training consisted of?

Yes, basically. Letting the other officers know what their job was, and their session was basically on what they would be required to do and the records they would be required to keep and what I expected the results to be from that unit.

36. Do you feel that the training you provided benefited the SPU personnel?

Yes, I think so; probably without that basic information it would have been a confused mess.

37. Do you feel that there is anything you would change if you were to conduct this training again?

I don't think so, I believe it pretty well got off on the right foot. We weren't satisfied with our forms right off and had to go back and change those, but basically we haven't had any problems in setting out their duties and functions and letting them know exactly what their job would be.

38. We have already decided that you do not have a pin map or anything to identify the high crime areas. Is this correct?

Yes, this is true at this time, but we will have when we get into our new building. That is one of the first things we are going to try to get hung up out there.

39. Would you have any objections to our developing one?

No, I would be tickled to death. It would save me a lot of work.

40. Do you have or can you get a couple of copies of a map of the city?

Yes, I believe we can probably get some large maps from city engineers.

41. What type of crimes did you sue as indicators?

Larcenies and burglaries were the two main ones that really began to eat us up a couple of years ago. I think burglaries now are way down; we're still having quite a few larcenies with the advent of the CB radio. I hope our records are going to reflect that burglaries have been down in the last few months. I haven't had time lately to survey that part of it.

42. I know that even though you don't have a pin map, you probably have a good feel of where the high crime areas are, especially burglaries. Do you assign the SPU personnel for surveillance to those areas?

Yes. It worked out really well. The nice thing about this unit is that their hours can be adjusted to the hours that you need them most. Their time can be divided to where one is available to file the charges at the courthouse, since there are two men in the unit.

43. Does the grant indicate how many hours you projected that you spent on surveillance?

It's hard on a surveillance type thing to say just how many hours you will have to spend; if the unit is functioning properly and doing the job it was set out to do, eventually we hope there won't be too many hours spent on surveillance.

44. You do have a record of hours of surveillance that they keep themselves, is this correct?

Yes, it is kept in a datebook that they keep themselves and keep the record as they are doing it, so that it is not forgotten about.

45. Would it be possible to call back in a few days and see how many hours they have logged on that?

I think I can estimate pretty close. I was checking their book last week and I believe it was something over 200 hours in the last year combined.

46. What criteria did you use when assigning officers to property crimes, say burglaries and larcenies as opposed to other property crimes?

If a burglary occurs and there is a minor amount of property taken and it appears that the perpetrator might be a local person, particularly a youth, most of the patrolmen are capable of following that through and at the end of gathering all the information, turn it over to the detective officer so he can then take the juvenile through the proper channels. It is the same way in larceny cases. It is something that you have to feel your way through. Any burglary of any magnitude or a group of burglaries perpetrated by people from outside the city limits is automatically turned over to the detective unit to follow-up.

47. Your major property crimes are all handled by the SPU?

Yes

48. Was anyone else within the department authorized to request primary investigations to the SPU of property crimes?

Yes. The shift leader, if he feels that a crime has been committed and they are not on regular duty at the time that the investigation is required, he has the authority to call his unit commander and ask him if he can come out and take a look at it. Then they generally get together and evaluate the situation and decide then whether they need to be involved or not.

49. Do you have any idea how many investigations have been requested by the shift commander?

I really don't. That is probably one bit of information that we could keep that we don't. The main thing is getting the job done. I can generally read the report the next morning and tell whether or not they should be involved.

50. When the shift commander requested an investigation, must the officers respond then, or do they have the authority to evaluate it and turn it down?

The way they have operated since they have been in existence, the unit commander will go to the scene and assist with whatever information is needed-- actually oversee the preliminary investigation if it is a minor thing. If it is a major type of thing or crime involving a greater amount of property loss, he will just take over the investigation and the other officer will work with him.

51. What type of prevention effort program coordination was provided by the tactical unit commander?

We've tried to work in agreement with these guys-- the Operation ID program, the programs at schools and civic organizations on how to protect your businesses and homes from burglaries and larcenies. It has been pretty effective, really.

52. Can you give me an estimate of the time spent in the public awareness programs?

We haven't kept too good of records on that and probably should have. Most of it is done during their work day, so I have not kept a definite record on it. I would say that probably 20 hours in the last year could be credited to that unit; there are only two officers in the unit. Other officers help them during the day as they need.

53. Can you estimate how many people were reached through the public preventive efforts?

I would say, in the program that we have going and public appearances and personal contacts with regard to crime prevention and burglary prevention, about two thirds of the city was reached.

54. Have you noticed any success which you could say is a direct result of this public prevention effort?

Yes, I think so. Our burglary rate is higher than we would like to see it, of course; but in the homes where we have had Operation ID we have not had a second degree burglary that we know of since the program started.

55. What type of juvenile training programs has the juvenile tactical officer provided?

Most of his juvenile services have been on a one-to-one basis. If he comes up with a juvenile that is new on the scene and becomes in a minor infraction of the law, he tries to work with that juvenile and counsel with him some before he gets into the hands of the court or even goes through the county juvenile shelter. The second time around, both reports are forwarded on to the youth counsel and they handle it from there.

56. Have you noticed success which is a direct result of the special programs provided by the juvenile tactical officer?

I think we have seen in the last couple of months a good deal of success which may be the result of two things: having the full-time juvenile officer and the county juvenile shelter. These may be responsible for the fact that we're seeing less repeat offenders under juvenile ages.

57. Do you feel that the public understands or supports the police department better as a result of the SPU?

Yes, particularly where juveniles are involved. It has really been an asset there. It took a little while for some of them to get used to it because the juvenile has had to spend more time with an officer, which is good from my point of view. Some of the people did not appreciate it very much; but after it was all said and done, they saw what kind of help it had been and they started to respect what we are trying to do.



APPENDIX IV

FREQUENCY DISPLAY OF DATA FOR THE TELEPHONE SURVEY ASSESSING COMMUNITY AWARENESS  
OF THE YUKON SPECIAL POLICE UNIT FOR HIGH AND LOW CRIME AREAS--1975

	Crime Rate Areas			
	Low N=175		High N=175	
Initial Telephone Contact	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Response	110	62.85	110	62.85
Contact	65	37.15	65	37.15
QUESTIONS USED IN SURVEY:	N=65		N=65	
1. Are you aware that the Yukon Police Department has formed a Special Police Unit aimed at reducing crimes against property?				
Yes	15	23.08	18	27.69
No	50	76.92	47	72.31
	N=15		N=18	
2. If yes, how did you gain awareness of the Special Police Unit?				
Arrested	1	6.66	--	--
Know someone who was arrested	--	--	--	--
Victim of a property crime	1	6.66	2	11.11
Know someone who was a victim	--	--	--	--
Public information	10	66.66	14	78.66
Tactical officer	--	--	--	--
Other	3	20.02	2	11.11

QUESTIONS USED IN SURVEY (CONTINUED):

	N=15		N=18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3. If yes, do you feel more secure concerning your property?				
Yes	10	66.67	11	61.11
No	2	13.33	5	27.78
No opinion	3	20.00	2	11.11
4. Have you become aware of any crime prevention techniques as a result of contact with the police or police auxiliary?				
Yes	16	24.62	18	27.69
No	49	75.38	47	72.31
		N=16		N=18
5. If yes, have you begun to use any crime prevention techniques?				
Yes	14	87.50	6	33.33
No	2	12.50	12	66.67
		N=14		N=6
6. Has use of preventive techniques increased your sense of security?				
Yes	12	85.71	6	100.00
No	2	14.29	--	--
Undecided	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX V.

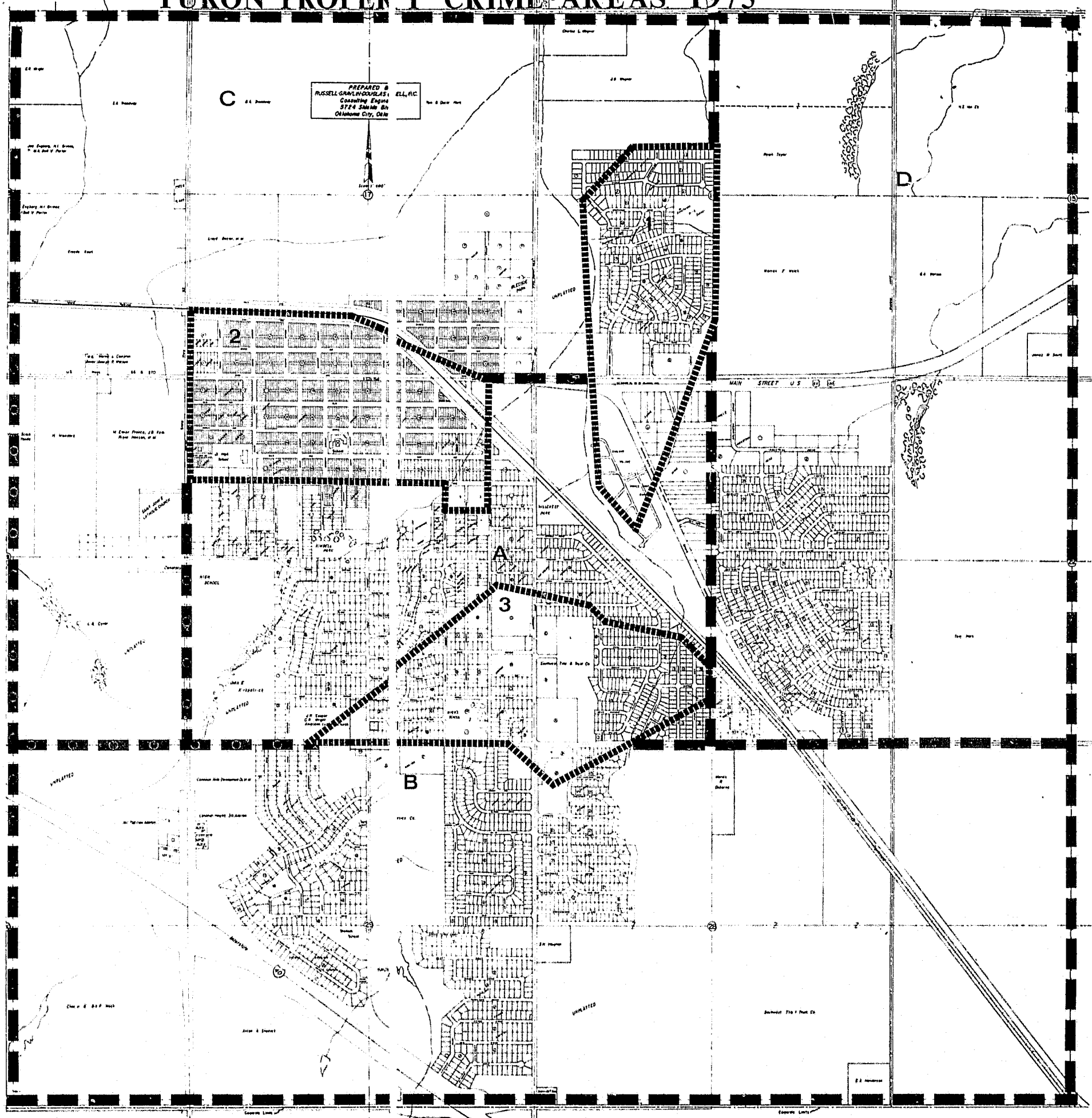
# YUKON PROPERTY CRIME AREAS - 1975

AREA

KEY

**1,2,3** - HIGH CRIME

**A,B,C,D** - LOW CRIME



ZONES

	BURGLARY	LARCENY	VANDALISM	OTHER	TOTAL
1	24	40	20	1	85
2	28	63	19	2	112
3	26	50	31	0	107
A	17	45	16	0	78
B	15	39	15	1	70
C	3	4	10	1	18
D	4	25	4	1	34

ZONES	BURGLARY	LARCENY	VANDALISM	OTHER	TOTAL
1	24	40	20	1	85
2	28	63	19	2	112
3	26	50	31	0	107
A	17	45	16	0	78
B	15	39	15	1	70
C	3	4	10	1	18
D	4	25	4	1	34

CRIME SERIOUSNESS INDEX

Identification number (s): \_\_\_\_\_

Effects of Event: I T D (circle one)

Category of Event: A B C (circle one)

Elements Scored 1	Number x Weight		Total 4
	2	3	
I. Number of victims of bodily harm			
(a) receiving minor injuries		1	
(b) treated and discharged		4	
(c) hospitalized		7	
(d) killed		20	
II. Number of victims of forcible intercourse			10
(a) number of such victims intimidated by weapon		2	
III. Intimidation (except II above)			
(a) physical or verbal only		2	
(b) by weapon		4	
IV. Number of premises forcibly entered			1
V. Number of motor vehicles stolen			2
VI. Value of property stolen, damaged or destroyed (in dollars)			
(a) under 10 dollars		1	
(b) 10-250 dollars		2	
(c) 251-2000 dollars		3	
(d) 2001-9000 dollars		4	
(e) 9001-30,000 dollars		5	
(f) 30,001-80,000 dollars		6	
(g) over 80,000 dollars		7	

Cleared by Arrest: Yes No (circle one) Total  
 Number of Offenses Cleared by the Arrest: \_\_\_\_\_ Score  
 Arrest by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Offense: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX VII

CITY OF YUKON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
SPECIAL POLICE UNIT PROJECT  
BUDGET INTERVIEW

Interviewer's Name: Darrel Tiller

Interviewee's Name: J. D. (Sam) Ervin

Interviewee's Title: Chief of Police

Date: November 6, 1975

1. Does the grant money have a separate accounting system?

The City Clerk is responsible for all city finances, and she has been forwarded all information referenced to budgeting of this money. You would have to talk to her to find out how she is keeping it. It is possible to determine where the grant money has been spent. The City Clerk is also in charge of the budget.

2. Do you believe that the amount of money asked for in the grant was enough to adequately serve your needs?

Yes, I think the first year it was adequate. We could have used a few more things, but I think that good hard work, basic police knowledge and a lot of equipment is nice; but a lot of hard work will replace a lot of high-priced equipment. I can see a time coming in the near future, however, to add possibly a juvenile officer, since most of our problems are with juveniles.

3. Did you select the unit commander and juvenile officer from the ranks or were there several people applying for the position?

No, this was done during the time that I was working on the grant. Observation of these people was made during this time.

4. What is the salary of the unit commander?

\$804 per month. (\$9,648 per year) The juvenile officer makes \$8,000 per year. I think the city is getting their money's worth here.

I don't know of anyone in the surrounding areas that I feel could have done a better job than the unit commander and the juvenile officer have done, and I think they have pretty well proven it. They may not



have done everything we hoped they would do, but they certainly have worked at it.

5. Have either the unit commander or the juvenile tactical officer been replaced?

No, they are both still the original personnel.

6. Can you tell me off-hand the make and model of the night surveillance equipment?

It is Startron made by Smith and Wesson, 1974 model. We purchased and received it in January of 1975. The cost was a little over \$2,800. The scanner is Regency - 8-channel, purchased within the first 60 days of the grant. The cost was around \$160, and the radio was a Regency 4-channel capability mobile radio. The cost was \$350. It has proven to be a very good unit. The siren and PA were also purchased about the same time and cost about \$250. The siren and PA was a Federal and the radio was a Regency.

7. Do you keep track of how much money is spent of postage?

Yes, the Clerk keeps track of that.

8. Can you break out the amount that is used on postage from the rest of it?

Yes, the Clerk handles all of it.

9. How much was used for telephone services?

It's been hard to tell because the only lines they use are the two lines provided for the police department. So, we do have a list of their long distance phone calls; this way we can keep fairly accurate records and just have to break the other costs down in proportion to the rest of the police department. That is about the only way we can tell how much money was used for telephone services.

10. What incidental office supplies have been purchased for the SPU?

Just basic needs of the unit. There have been report forms, notebooks and that type of thing purchased that they need to operate with.

PROJECT STAFF

Larry E. Goodman, AIP	Executive Director
*Darrel H. Tiller	Project Director
*Henry P. Clark	Research Assistant/Statistician
*Lewis H. Irving, Ph.D.	Consultant
Joan Hobowsky	Secretary/Copy Editor
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**END**

7 11 1952