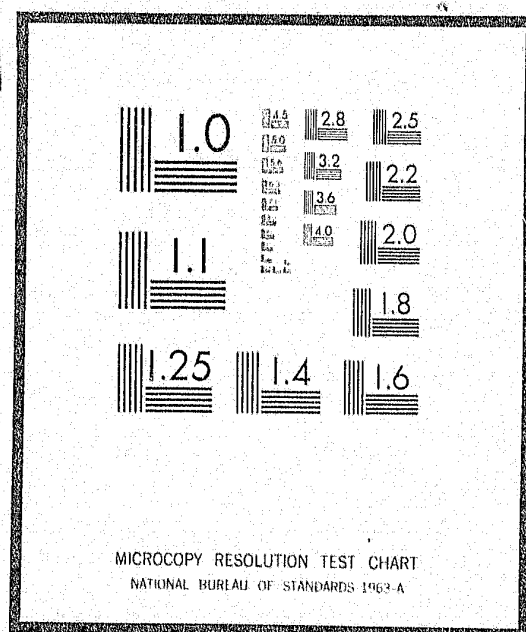


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

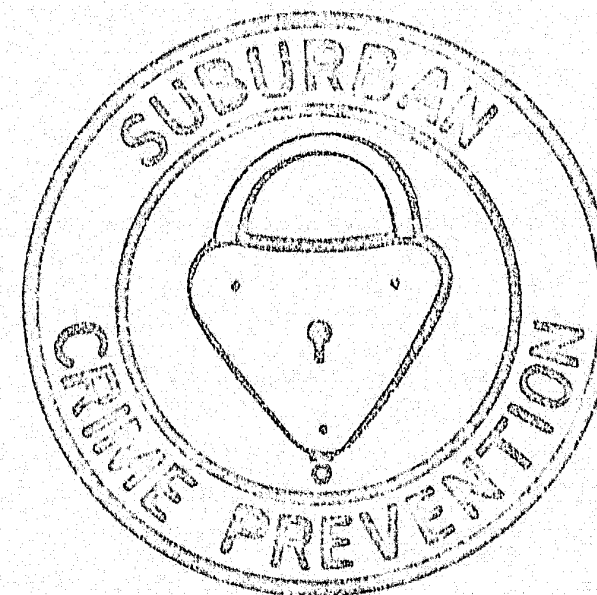
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

8/3/77
Date filmed

FINAL EVALUATION

CONTROL No. 16168-1A74



39898

"This project was supported by a grant awarded by the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs under the Crime Control Act of 1973."

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Second Floor, Lewis Cass Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

FORM 139

SUBGRANT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

SUBGRANTEE (name & address)

City of Wyoming
1155 - 28th Street, S. W.
Wyoming, Michigan 49509

SUBGRANT AMOUNT

\$91,694

CONTROL NUMBER

16168-1A74

PROJECT NAME

Suburban Crime Prevention Unit

PERIOD OF FUNDING

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED

INSTRUCTIONS

The final evaluation report is due 60 days after the termination of the subgrant. Please submit two copies of the report (using this form as a cover sheet) and structure it according to the following format:

Abstract: Restate the goals originally set forth in the project. A goal is a desired result based on current knowledge and values. It is timeless in the sense that as its achievement approaches, it tends to be restated at a higher level of aspiration or a new goal is projected. If the goals of your project have changed since implementation describe them in this abstract.

Achievement: This section should reflect project achievement in relation to the goals as stated in the abstract. If goals were not achieved, state the reasons. It is important that failures as well as successes be objectively reported. If the project has achieved or exceeded its goals, specifically state the method used. Quantitative documentation (e.g. reduction in crime statistics, number of clients enrolled, man hours expended, cost analyses, recidivism rate comparisons, etc.) should be utilized whenever possible. Be specific, but do not submit irrelevant material or voluminous statistics that you have not analyzed.

Evaluation: You are required to evaluate the impact of your project on the criminal justice system. This can be done by the use of impact indicators. An impact indicator is a measure of the effect your project has on the environment or individual. For example, an impact indicator might be the effect your activity has on recidivism; the effect it has on improving the efficiency of any segment of the criminal justice system; the effect your project has on crime statistics; or its effect on community attitudes toward the criminal justice system. You can develop your own impact indicators which expand on the foregoing and give validity to your evaluation. If possible, this evaluation should be supported by statistical data.

Technology Transfer Potential: If your project and its results have potential to be used by other similar agencies, state the way you feel it could be used, by whom, and the benefits other agencies could derive by implementing it.

Note: If your project was funded with Discretionary funds, you are also required to submit two copies to LEAA Regional Office V, Chicago.

CERTIFICATION


Submitted herewith is the sub-grantee's Final Evaluation Report for the project shown above.

NCJRS

MAR 8 1977

ACQUISITION

RP
LPU
11/72


Signature of Project Director

Date 1/28/75

Leon D. Smith, Administrative Assistant
Type name and title

Subgrant Final Evaluation
City of Wyoming
Crime Prevention Unit
Control Number 16168-1A74

ABSTRACT

The primary goal of the Suburban Crime Prevention Unit Program was the stabilization or reduction of crime in the categories of automobile theft, burglary, and robbery.

Secondary goals of the program included, but were not limited to, the following:

To coordinate the activities of the police departments in the field of crime prevention.

To educate all personnel in the police departments of the merits of crime prevention.

To prepare and implement both long and short term programs to educate the general public in crime prevention.

To coordinate programs with civic, business and private groups, city organizations, and individuals toward a common goal of preventative action by target hardening through the use of better security, hardware, lighting, planning, etc.

To provide a broad base for citizen participation and self-involvement in crime and loss prevention.

To improve community relations by improving the image of the police in the eyes of the public.

To make security inspections of buildings to detect security problems and make recommendations to correct them.

To work with city officials and planning commissions with the hopeful goal of updating existing building codes, lighting systems, ordinances, and proposing new ordinances and codes which would aid in crime prevention.

To design pamphlets and other informational material for distribution within the community that will educate the citizens in the techniques of crime prevention.

To provide crime prevention articles for the local news media.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The personnel assigned to the Suburban Crime Prevention Unit accomplished the following in relation to the goals set forth in the grant application.

For ease in analysis, this section of the report is being presented in a heading and action-taken format. The original goal shall be underscored and the action taken towards its accomplishment listed in the following paragraphs.

A. To coordinate the activities of the police departments in the field of crime prevention.

1. Since three cities were involved in this program, it was necessary to secure a map for documentation of crime statistics. Common scale maps were not available, so one was designed, drawn, and reproduced. This map contains all three cities on one map.
2. An analysis was made of the existing reporting systems for the three police departments involved and suggestions were made for standardization whenever possible.
3. All criminal complaint reports relating to auto theft, burglary, and robbery since the year 1971 were documented on acetate overlays for general location of high crime areas. Documentation was also filed for further comparison in relation to displacement factors.
4. After the analysis of the acetate overlays, control and target areas were designated for each city.
5. Weekly lists of offenses relating to auto theft, burglary, and robbery are compiled, typed, copied and distributed to the personnel within the three departments. These lists provide such information as date, time, place of occurrence, offense, loot, and method of operation for individual cities. Copies of the weekly lists have been included in our quarterly reports.
6. Administrative personnel from the Detective and Patrol Divisions have worked with this unit and the inter-action has been positive.
7. Information has been given to the departments in relation to possible days of the week and targets in which criminal offenses might take place.

To educate all personnel in the police department of the merits of crime prevention.

1. Training Bulletins were prepared for the police officers explaining the duties and goals of the personnel assigned to the crime prevention unit.
2. A basic crime prevention slide series for police officers was developed and members of the unit gave the presentation to all uniform and detective personnel.
3. Personnel from the unit have met with the department officers both on a one-to-one basis and in various classes.
4. The unit personnel have worked closely with the School/Police Liaison Officers and this has included working on school security problems. Due to the restrictions placed on schools by the State Fire Marshall's Office, a member of the local fire department has been invited to go when security surveys are made. Recommendations are not made on replacement hardware in schools but usually only include alarms, lighting, and repair of existing hardware, etc.

C. To prepare and implement both long and short term programs to educate the general public in crime prevention.

1. Prior to the actual start of the program, newspaper articles were prepared stating the goals of the unit and the free services they would provide.
2. To prepare the men for their duties, they were sent to Macomb County Community College, Mt. Clemens, Michigan for crime prevention training.
3. All of the local service clubs and citizen participation groups were contacted and informed that the personnel were available as speakers.
4. Numerous films and slide presentations were previewed for possible purchase. The best were purchased for use in future presentations.
5. Several slide presentations were designed and placed in use. This included writing the scripts, taking the photographs, and recording the sound track.

6. A rear screen projection system was designed for the display unit. To our knowledge it is the only one being used in this capacity. It consists of a rear projection screen used in conjunction with a slide projector and synchronized tape cassette.

D. To coordinate programs with civic, business and private groups, city organizations, and individuals toward a common goal of preventative action by target hardening through the use of better security, hardware, lighting, planning, etc.

1. All of the local service clubs and citizens participation groups were contacted and informed that the personnel were available as speakers.
2. The Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee was contacted and several presentations made to them. This group is located in Grand Rapids but works with the general area.
3. The three city chief administrators were contacted, and the week of June 23, 1974, through June 29, 1974, was proclaimed "Burglary Prevention Week" by city council proclamation.
4. Displays were set up in the various shopping malls and business districts to distribute literature and present the slide presentations.
5. The Silent Observer Program was being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, and it was incorporated into our presentations.
6. The Operation Identification Program was being sponsored by the area banks and insurance companies. Engravers and literature were obtained from them and incorporated into our program.

We could not see the reason to apply for engravers in a federal grant when they were able to be obtained from other sources.

7. We have worked with various school and church groups in assisting them with their crime prevention programs and have also supplied them with pamphlets and information.

8. Arrangements were made with a local college (Grand Valley State Colleges) to broadcast a television program on crime prevention as a public service program. It was broadcast on Channel 35, WGVC.
9. Arrangements were made for a future television program to be broadcast on General Electric Cablevision.
10. Arrangements have been made for future spot announcements on WZZM television.
11. Spot announcements have been run on radio station WYGR during the past year.

E. To provide a broad base for citizen participation and self-involvement in crime and loss prevention.

1. The unit personnel have designed various pamphlets for distribution to the general public to assist in their own crime prevention efforts.
2. Various films and slide presentations were selected for presentation to the general public for their own consideration.
3. The personnel are always available to answer any questions from the general public in relation to crime prevention techniques.
4. The unit personnel are available to make security surveys or group presentations whenever needed.

F. To improve community relations by improving the image of the police in the eyes of the public.

1. The various newspaper articles and television appearances have been designed to give recognition to the individual officers, thus making the general public aware of them.
2. The unit personnel have worked with various segments of the general community through the service clubs, senior citizen clubs, PTA groups, etc.
3. The unit personnel have worked with others such as architects, builders, city planners, fire personnel, and others who do not normally come into contact with police personnel.

4. They have been viewed by students both in the classroom and when school surveys were being conducted.

G. To make security inspections of buildings to detect security problems and make recommendations to correct them.

1. Building security survey forms for both residential and business were designed and surveys made upon request.
2. Forms were designed for the general public to request security surveys. These are distributed at various displays, presentations, and at the police and city hall buildings.

Copies of the forms have been included in the quarterly reports. Totals of these surveys will be included in another section of this report.

H. To work with city officials and planning commissions with the hopeful goal of updating existing building codes, lighting systems, ordinances, and proposing new ordinances and codes which would aid in crime prevention.

1. The personnel have worked with city officials, architects, builders, etc. on the new proposed Criminal Justice Building for the City of Wyoming.
2. We have not tried to influence the enactment of ordinances, building codes, etc. at this time. It is felt that the timing is not proper for additional enforcement by ordinances.
3. Conflicting philosophy between the police department crime prevention personnel and fire department personnel is another reason for not trying to change codes. At the present time, deadbolt locks which open with a key have been banned by one of the new adopted codes (BOCA) in the State of Michigan.

I. To design pamphlets and other informational material for distribution within the community that will educate the citizens in the techniques of crime prevention.

1. Pamphlets and informational literature have been designed and distributed for the following:
 - a. Auto theft
 - b. Business burglary
 - c. Residential burglary

- d. Robbery
- e. General information posters
- f. General information matches
- g. General information placemats

Copies of the material have been included in past quarterly reports.

Totals distributed will be included in another section of this report.

J. To provide crime prevention articles for the local news media.

1. Articles describing the activities and objectives of the program have been listed by all of the local newspapers. Copies of the articles have been provided in the quarterly reports.

The circulation of the various newspapers are as follows:

- a. Grand Valley Shoppers' Guide - 40,000
 - b. Wyoming Advocate and Southkent News - 7,000
 - c. The Grand Rapids Press - 135,000 (They also figure that an average of three persons read each paper)
2. The Suburban Crime Prevention Unit, in conjunction with the Grand Rapids Press Newspaper, is producing a weekly series of crime prevention articles with photographs and the by-line of the unit personnel. It was also publishing a weekly list of burglaries, but it was later discontinued in favor of the weekly articles. Copies of these articles have been included in quarterly reports.
 3. Articles written by the unit personnel have also been published by the Chamber of Commerce Magazine, "Grand Rapids," and the Michigan School Board Association publication, "Michigan School Board Journal." Copies of these have also been included in quarterly reports.

K. The overall primary goal of the program was the stabilization or reduction of crime in the categories of automobile theft, burglary, and robbery.

1. All of the activities listed under categories A through J have contributed toward the primary goal under this section.

2. During the first year of the program the comparison of criminal statistics are as follows:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Murder	0	3	+300.0%
Negligent Homicide	3	4	+ 33.3%
Rape	13	16	+ 23.0%
Robbery	45	45	<u>0.0%</u>
Assault	224	215	- 4.0%
Burglary	758	842	<u>+ 9.6%</u>
Larceny	2759	3350	+ 21.4%
Auto theft	163	143	<u>- 6.5%</u>

Under discussion in this section are the categories of automobile theft, burglary and robbery.

The category of robbery has stabilized having the same amount both years.

The category of auto theft has decreased 6.5%. There are several factors which could have influenced these statistics: public information by crime prevention articles, new lighting in several of the shopping malls, and the locking mechanisms in new automobiles. Many vehicles are also taken in burglaries.

Burglary has increased 9.6% this year but has averaged 16.2% in the past, so there is a differential of 6.6% this year. The crime of burglary has increased in the suburban areas.

Again, the factors influencing our statistics are varied and cannot be accurately documented. Such items as the general crime prevention information, displays, changing of patrol areas, and patrol techniques have worked together to attain these goals. We feel, and it is backed by the statistics, that progress has been made in this area even during a one year period even though the program is designed as a long range one.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The crime prevention personnel assigned to this unit have also accomplished the following during the first year:

NUMBER OF BUILDING SECURITY INSPECTIONS

Business	<u>160</u>
Residential	<u>87</u>
Total	<u>247</u>

FOLLOWUP BUILDING SECURITY INSPECTIONS

Business	<u>8</u>
Residential	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>8</u>

EMERGENCY CONTACT CARDS

319

PERSONAL CONTACTS

14,121

LECTURES AND CLASSES

76

Number Attending	<u>2,077</u>
------------------	--------------

BROCHURES

Developed	<u>8</u>
-----------	----------

Distributed	<u>21,458</u>
-------------	---------------

NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

6,748

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION ENGRAVERS LOANED

55

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

1

207 12/31/76

EVALUATION: (Impact Indicators)

Many persons and organizations have been affected by this program, both directly and indirectly. Some of these include:

General Public

The general public were the ones most directly involved with the unit personnel. Through the public education segment of this program, they have been given information relating to crime prevention which was not available to them before.

The program evaluation sheets, completed by those attending the presentations, have indicated that approximately 98% thought the presentation was beneficial and that they were more security minded because of it.

The general public have also telephoned the crime prevention unit to express their appreciation for the security articles being printed in the various newspapers.

Lock Companies

The lock companies were contacted as a possible impact indicator. They informed us that lock sales have increased thus indicating the public is becoming more aware of security measures. We have specific instances where travel locks were described in the security articles in the newspapers, and the next day the locks were sold out.

Service Organizations

The unit has incorporated several crime prevention programs which have been sponsored by service clubs in the area. These include Operation Identification and the Silent Observer Program.

Statistics gathered by the unit personnel are also given to the service clubs for use in their crime prevention efforts.

Kent County Probation and Courts

Lists of the weekly burglary lists are being supplied to several courts and the Kent County Probation Departments. These are used in conjunction with other statistics for their presentations as well as their investigations.

Local Banks

Employees of the local banks have received instructional classes on crime prevention techniques from check cashing to robbery, and they have become a routine for new teller employees.

Restaurants

Table placemats were designed to give information relating to crime prevention and have been distributed to all restaurants not having their own. Feedback from the restaurants and their patrons has all been positive.

Shopping Malls

Displays have been set up in the shopping malls in the tri-city area. All feedback from those reviewing the display material has been positive. Over 21,458 pieces of informational material has been distributed during the first year.

Businesses

The owners and managers of businesses within the tri-city area have expressed their appreciation for the services which were not available before. These people are unique when compared to residential, because the crime prevention personnel can speak in terms of risk management and related cost factors whereas there is usually apathy on the part of the average homeowner.

Other Cities

Due to the publicity we have received through the news media, other cities are being pressured into having personnel assigned to crime prevention assignments. This unit has offered information and other materials to other cities and police agencies and have also trained or assisted their personnel in their presentations.

Training Colleges

The following training colleges have been directly affected by crime prevention units.

Macomb County Community College
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

National Crime Prevention Institute
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Copies of all grant applications, quarterly reports, and informational material has been sent for their review and analysis. In this manner they learn from our problems and mistakes, and it can be mentioned in future training sessions.

Police Departments

This program has affected the area police departments in several ways. It has given them insight into crime prevention techniques which were unavailable before. It has also given the officer someone to work with the average business and homeowner on mutual problems, has given them analyzed statistical data, and a weekly list of burglaries, robberies, and auto theft by area.

This unit has also influenced other police agencies, because they have been pressured into giving crime prevention presentations to the general public. Personnel from this unit have offered to train their personnel and assist in their presentations but do not go into their areas. Any requests for information from outside the tri-city area are referred to their own police agency.

Fire Departments

We would be remiss if we did not include the fire departments as impact indicators. During the last year the fire department administrative personnel have lost their complacency in relation to crime prevention thus indicating their impact in this area. The difference in philosophy between the two have created some problems throughout the state.

This unit, in its effort to resolve some of these problems, has two personnel working on a committee composed of fire chiefs from the west Michigan area. We have also met with fire chiefs and the State Fire Marshall on several occasions to improve the relationship between the two.

TARGET AREAS

The target areas of the three cities are composed of 451 homes and 100 businesses.

During 1973 the attempts were not recorded by all three cities when the information was submitted to this unit for analysis but have been included in the 1974 reports.

A building-to-building inspection revealed eight unreported attempted burglaries (five in Wyoming, three in Kentwood) in the target areas.

<u>Comparison</u>		
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Grandville		
Control	1	3
Target	0	1
Kentwood		
Control	2	18 actual, 1 attempt
Target	13	6 actual, 8 attempts
Wyoming		
Control	8	16 actual, 1 attempt
Target	25	29 actual, 10 attempts

Some of the difficulties we have encountered in the target areas are listed under the "Problem" section.

PROBLEMS

Some of the problems we have encountered during the first year of the program are:

No common scale maps of the three cities participating in the program. One had to be drawn which hindered the documentation during the early stages.

Apathy on the part of the individual homeowner has been and continues to be a major problem. This has been influenced by such factors as insurance company restitution, false security, and the common attitude of "It can only happen to someone else." We have contacted other crime prevention units and most of them have experienced the same difficulty.

This has not been the case with the individual businessman. He is aware of risk management and the cost factors involved and usually welcomes any assistance offered to him.

We have tried numerous techniques on persons living in the target areas, but it appears that it has not reduced apathy or at the most, only in a small degree.

Some of the techniques we have tried are:

- (1) Mass mailings of letters informing the citizens they were living in an area which had a higher than normal crime rate and offering the services of the crime prevention unit.
- (2) We modified our approach to the individual homeowner even to the degree of taking Operation Identification engravers directly house to house and offering to pick them up again when they were done. Operation Identification engravers are not funded by LEAA in our program; we borrow them from the local banks and insurance companies.
- (3) The hours of the residential team were modified thinking that perhaps it would influence the overall results.
- (4) Various types and colors of handout literature have been tried to test citizen appeal before large quantities are printed.

Further analysis is being conducted on all facets of the individual homeowner in relation to the above problems.

Another problem encountered and expanding in the conflicting philosophy between the crime prevention personnel and the fire department personnel. A meeting was held with the chiefs of the three fire departments, police departments, crime prevention unit personnel, Project Director, and representative of the State Fire Marshall's office to try and work out possible problems before they expanded. The crime prevention training schools at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and the National Crime Prevention Institute at Louisville, Kentucky, were informed of the results of this meeting with the hope that State Fire Marshall personnel could be included as instructors in future training sessions held there.

The difference in philosophy further expanded when the Michigan State Construction Code Commission adopted the BOCA basic building code effective November 6, 1974. This restricts the individual person's right to security of his dwelling by prohibiting key operated deadbolt locks on exterior doors. This code deals with new construction but in time could affect further crime prevention security recommendations in areas where there is a window in the door, thus allowing an intruder to break the glass, reach through, and unlock the door.

Mailings containing crime prevention literature were sent to all addresses within the target areas. In addition, meetings were held with the business owners or managers. Of the 451 residential

ailings, we did not receive one request for a building survey until a house-to-house campaign was started. Apathy is a very definite problem and some of these will never comply without a local ordinance or other mandatory compliance factor. The following two examples stress this point:

While working in the Wyoming Target Area, Enamelite Industries at 3610 S. Division was given a security survey. The unit made several recommendations. On May 3, 1974, a burglary occurred at this location, and the unit returned to find none of the recommendations taken. Again on May 30, 1974, there was another burglary of this business. Again contact was made and no recommendations carried out. On June 3, 1974, there was a third burglary. This time the unit stressed the importance of the recommendations, but the owner said it would cost too much. Since this time there has been another burglary on June 28, 1974. The unit did not return. Right next door at Keyes Refrigeration, 3614 S. Division, the unit also made a survey. All recommendations were followed completely. On May 3, 1974, there was an attempted burglary on this business. There was no entry; but the subjects that attempted this job, not being able to make entry, went next door to Enamelite and entered. The same thing happened on June 3, 1974. To this date Enamelite still has not followed any recommendations.

Garrison's Modern Sports at 5330 S. Division, which is located in the City of Kentwood's Control Area, was burglarized on June 26, 1974, and on June 28, 1974. Being in our control area, we documented this and did not make a personal contact. On July 12, 1974, the business was hit once again. At this time the unit contacted the manager, talked over the problem, and exchanged some verbal suggestions; but he requested we talk with the owner. On July 18, 1974, there was another burglary, so the unit contacted Mr. Garrison and asked if we could make a survey. At the time Mr. Garrison was very sarcastic and further stated he was not going to spend any money on security. He was again broken into on July 19, 1974; September 29, 1974; October 11, 1974; and November 30, 1974. After the last burglary, Garrison's Modern Sports went out of business in this area.

END

7 10 11 12 13