



Community Crime Prevention

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

A Selected Bibliography

by

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of community crime prevention is based on active participation by citizens and the community in the criminal justice process. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is committed to dispel the notion that crime is the sole responsibility of the police, courts, and corrections authorities. The entries in this bibliography were selected to identify significant and innovative projects concerned with the prevention of crime in the community environment, by community action, and through the utilization of community resources.

The bibliography is organized into four categories:

- o General - The entries in this section either discuss the theory behind community crime prevention, describe the range of activities, define terms of reference, or identify social environments conducive to effective community crime prevention programs. Several works dealing with the relationship between the criminal justice system and the community in Japan have been included here.
- o Citizen Action - These selections deal mainly with police/community crime prevention interfaces such as business and residential security, citizen patrols, and citizen crime reporting.
- o Using Community Resources - Entries in this group reflect several innovative areas of community resource utilization. These include drug prevention programs, youth service bureaus, volunteer programs, and community education projects. Realizing that every one of these topics could be the subject of a separate bibliography, only a few entries were included in each area to give the reader a grasp of the wide range of activities made possible through constructive use of available resources.
- o Reducing Criminal Opportunities - This section contains works dealing with crime prevention through environmental and architectural design.

A resource list of federal agencies that have generated publications in the general area of community crime prevention is appended. Many of these agencies have performed original research, while others have sponsored or funded outside efforts.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each category. To obtain these documents, please follow the instructions on the next page. Many of the reports may be found in local, college, or law school libraries. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

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Although loan service is available from NCJRS, users may prefer to obtain their own personal copy of a document directly from the publisher or originating agency. The publisher or source of each document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the sources are listed by entry number in Appendix A - List of Sources. NCJRS cannot guarantee that all documents from private publishers and other sources will remain available. Requests for personal copies should be sent to the source address listed in Appendix A.

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THEORY & CONCEPTS OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

1. ADAMS, GARY. Crime Prevention - An Evolutionary Analysis. Police Chief: 52-57. December, 1971. (NCJ 2664)

A historical review of criminology with the recommendation to use community involvement to reduce youth crime is presented. The development of the notion of community causation of crime is traced from 1911. The first Community Coordinating Council in Berkeley (Ca.), started in 1919, was involved with helping delinquent and pre-delinquent youths stay away from crime. The joint efforts of the home, church, and the general community were seen as necessary to an effective juvenile crime prevention program. Other coordinating councils, modeled after Berkeley's, were set up around the country. In the 1940's, the idea of individual responsibility supplanted that of community responsibility. However, we are now coming back to the community responsibility philosophy with a resultant emphasis on community crime prevention.

2. CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California. Sacramento, California, 1973. 106 p. (NCJ 10806)

This survey reports on crime prevention programs currently in use in California which focus on action that can be taken at the local level, before crimes occur. Descriptions are based on questionnaires and a series of on-site visits to 172 law enforcement departments. They include the program's purpose, past results, recommended implementing procedure, possible problem areas, costs, and recommended forms and literature. The document reviews programs dealing with crime prevention units, facility planning, property identification, residential, commercial, and industrial security inspections, commercial robbery prevention, neighborhood alert, vacation premises checks, community radio watch, financial institutions bunco prevention, and bicycle security. Legislative recommendations that go beyond the scope of authority vested in city councils and county boards of supervisors are listed, emphasizing activities relevant to before-the-fact prevention. Selected crime prevention programs in California will be of assistance to law enforcement personnel interested in initiating crime prevention programs or combining new programs with those already in existence.

3. CLINARD, MARSHALL B. Organization of Urban Community Development Services in the Prevention of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency with Particular Reference to Less Developed Countries. International Review of Criminal Policy, no. 19: 3-16. 1962. (NCJ 5833)

This paper describes the results of over-rapid urbanization and the consequent attempts to ameliorate their social repercussions. In many less developed countries, particularly those of Asia, cities have grown enormously without a concomitant growth of industrialization to provide them with the resources to absorb the rural overflow. Rapid urban growth has been associated with the appearance of, or increase in, certain types of adult crimes and juvenile delinquency in numerous countries. The article discusses neighborhood influences and deviant behavior,

and expands upon the activities of neighborhood councils and urban community development programs. Local community programs usually involve an interdependent relationship between the people of an area and workers who serve as catalysts for stimulating local desire for community improvement.

4. CONKLIN, J.E. Criminal Environment and Support for the Law. Law and Society Review, v. 6, no. 2: 247-265. November, 1971.

(NCJ 3319)

Public reaction to crime was investigated in two communities to determine the relationship between crime rates and attitudes toward the law. A number of measures of the criminal environments of two communities demonstrated that the sample living in the area with the higher official crime rate was more concerned about the local crime problem than was the sample from the low crime rate suburb. Support for the law, measured by the number of crimes a subject expressed a willingness to report to the police, also showed a significant cross-sample difference, with the residents of the high crime rate urban area being less willing to call the police. This inverse relationship between criminal environment and support for the law was also tested within each sample, and it was found that while the relationship was not statistically significant for either sample, it was in the direction expected--the more crime perceived, the less support for the law. Several explanations are offered for this phenomenon.

5. MOSS, FORREST M., JOHN M. TROJANOWICZ, and ROBERT C. TROJANOWICZ. Community Based Crime Prevention. Pacific Palisades, California, Goodyear Publishing, 1975. 198 p.

(NCJ 18076)

Social parameters of crime prevention, major realities in which crime prevention is forced to operate, and several alternatives to the current direction of criminal justice are discussed. A brief statement of the nature and the extent of crime in society, theories about the causes of crime, and contemporary programs of crime prevention are first discussed. A description of political forces that aid or impede the criminal justice process is provided. Among the topics explored are political power and police, courts, legal functionaries, and correctional personnel, and an analysis of police activism and community action. The development of the various criminal justice agencies involved in community-based crime prevention efforts is traced, and the process through which community resources might be mobilized for crime prevention such as the effective limits of criminal law and the proper balance of citizen protection and offender treatment are also indicated.

6. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. Citizen Action to Control Crime and Delinquency - Fifty Projects Rev. Ed. Hackensack, New Jersey, 1969. 63 p. (NCJ 15406)

This catalogue lists citizen action projects for crime prevention, police, courts, and corrections, which may be undertaken in response to specific crime-related or crime-causing problems. The prevention programs listed include projects to aid special or troubled children, to help youth in schools, to establish activities for youth, to protect businesses and homes, and to promote research. Ten police-related citizen action programs are described. Among these are projects to establish a state police commission, to update police communications systems, to employ auxiliaries for police, to establish police neighborhood councils, and to institute police youth councils. Projects relating to the family court, release on recognizance programs, sentencing of the dangerous offender, and helping in mob prosecution are also discussed. A wide variety of actions that can be taken to improve corrections are presented. Citizen support for youth services and planning bureaus, alternatives to institutionalization, advisory councils for community-based correction and volunteer programs in prisons are among the programs listed.

7. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Standards and Goals Comparison Project - Final Report, v. 2, Part 2 - Community Crime Prevention. Columbus, Ohio, 1974. 102 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30831)

This booklet on community crime prevention compares the National Advisory Commission standards with those of 122 national agencies, organizations, commissions, and associations. Topics covered in this volume include citizen action; citizen involvement and government responsiveness in the delivery of services; youth services bureaus; programs for drug abuse treatment and prevention; programs for employment, education, recreation, and religion; and programs for the reduction of criminal opportunities. Other subjects include conflicts of interest; regulation of political finances; government procurement of goods and services; zoning; licensing, and tax assessment; and combatting official corruption and organized crime.

8. UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFEI). UNAFEI - Report for 1970 and Resource Material Series N.1. Tokyo, Japan, 1971. 165 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29075)

Papers on the public role in crime prevention, police, prosecution, and judicial activities in Asia, including Japan, India, Taiwan, Iran, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Nepal are included. Papers on the situation in Japan cover young delinquent organizations, public cooperation in the field of police, prosecution, and court operations, public participation in the decision to prosecute, volunteers in the field of probation, and participation of the public in crime prevention.

9. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community and Criminal Justice - A guide for Organizing Action. National Conference on Criminal Justice. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1973. 20 p. (NCJ 7952)

Techniques derived from successful crime prevention and rehabilitation programs are presented and illustrated by reports and material from seven programs. Three of the programs deal exclusively with the rehabilitation, training and job placement of alleged or convicted law-violators. One program has been involved in police studies and youth activities. In four cases, the major thrust has been to stimulate citizen action and improvement of local criminal justice systems through public education and advocacy campaigns. Guidelines and recommendations concerning community crime prevention programs in general are presented. More specific suggestions refer to the implementation of advocacy programs, information programs, conferences, and offender training, employment, and rehabilitation programs.

10. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Compendium of Selected Criminal Justice Projects. Washington, 1975. 797 p.

(NCJ 19618)

Information is provided on the funding, operations, objectives, and general impact of LEAA-funded exemplary projects, prescriptive packages, promising projects, and service projects. Community crime prevention projects are represented in all four sections. Information on each project included in the compendium is summarized in a one-page abstract. Within the two major sections of the compendium, "Promising Projects" and "Service Projects", there are six major divisions: police, courts, probation, juveniles, corrections, and community and system-wide efforts. Within each of these divisions, projects have been classified according to their subject area. In the police category, for instance, the compendium covers five general areas which encompass 21 specific program topics. These topics range from specific burglary and robbery control efforts to special citizen service projects such as family-crisis intervention. Across all six categories, a total of 18 general area and 74 specific program topics are presented. All topics are listed in the indices. In section III and IV, all abstracts in a given subject area have been grouped together. The compendium should assist state planning agency administrators and others to plan, develop, implement, and evaluate improved criminal justice operations throughout the country.

11. U.S. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Call for Citizen Action - Crime Prevention and the Citizen. Washington, 1974. 51 p.

(NCJ 14040)

PB 238 863/AS

A general overview of the need for citizen involvement in the prevention of crime and an appendix listing several established citizen action programs are included. Call for citizen action represents selections from

a report prepared by the Community Crime Prevention Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This document attacks what appears to be one of the major deterrents to citizen action: the relative paucity of information about the many different crime prevention activities available to the public and the experiences of citizens -- individually and collectively -- who have implemented those activities. It does not merely exhort the reader to become involved in anticrime efforts. It outlines what can be done, who has done it, and how they did it. The first aspect of citizen action treated pertains to the many levels at which the public may pursue a crime reduction effort. For example, a citizen may help ex-offenders find employment in his capacity as an employee or employer, as well as in his capacity as a member of a private organization established for that purpose alone. Included next are brief descriptions of the many types of crime prevention activities available to citizens, followed by a discussion of basic organizational and managerial questions that almost any citizen group must face during the course of its formation and operational life. An appendix to this report included many examples of citizen organizations that have implemented the crime prevention activities described earlier. These organizations are divided into two categories, those that deal with a relatively wide range of anticrime projects and those focusing on one or two aspects of crime prevention. These organizations are cited as sources of more detailed information regarding crime prevention experience.

12. Community Crime Prevention - Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 382 p. (NCJ 10911)
Stock No. 2700-00181

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals defines community crime prevention as activity outside the conventional criminal justice system directed toward reducing crime. Assuming no single solution to the crime problem, the commission has proposed nearly 75 standards and recommendations that focus on citizen action, the delivery of public services, the reduction of criminal opportunities, and integrity in government. This volume spells out for the individual, the community organization, and the local government what can and should be done by them to reduce crime. Citing action by private citizens as the heart of community crime prevention, the commission urges more citizen involvement with neighborhood security, volunteer work, and community improvement. Citizen concern should be channeled into community organizations and governing bodies and these agencies should encourage and support citizen action programs. Public service delivery proposals stress the need for coordinating existing services. Job opportunities in high unemployment areas need to be expanded and unnecessary restrictions on hiring ex-offenders should be eliminated. The commission recommends implementation of career education in elementary and secondary schools, establishment and support of youth service bureaus, and individualized treatment for drug offenders. Building design, security codes, and street lighting are covered as effective citizen crime precautions.

The commission also discusses conflict of interest, government procurement, zoning, licensing and tax assessment and advocates supervision of political campaign financing and investigation and prosecution of government corrupters.

13. National Strategy to Reduce Crime. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 195 p. (NCJ 10697)
Stock No. 2700-00204

The work covers criminal justice system planning, community crime prevention, police, courts, and corrections. It also addresses the subjects of criminal code reform and control of handguns. The commission proposes a goal for the American people of a 50 percent reduction in high-fear crimes (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary) by 1983. Four areas are specified for priority action: juvenile delinquency prevention, improved delivery of social services, prompt determination of guilt or innocence, and increased citizen participation in community crime control activities. The commission's plan calls for increased cooperation between all elements of the criminal justice system and planned coordination with the social service delivery system. The plan emphasizes the need for community support of the police, the need to work for insuring speedier trials while still protecting fundamental rights, and the need for corrections to develop effective programs for reintegrating offenders into the community. A National Strategy to Reduce Crime provides synopses of the hundreds of standards and recommendations the commission has proposed in the other volumes of this report to meet these goals.

The image shows a technical drawing or map with various lines and curves. A prominent feature is a curved line that starts near the top left and extends towards the center. Another curved line is visible near the bottom left. A straight line runs diagonally across the middle of the page. The overall appearance is that of a scanned document with a high level of contrast, making the details somewhat difficult to discern.

CITIZEN ACTION

14. AMES, WALTER L. Police and Community in Japan, Volumes 1 and 2. Ph. D. Dissertation. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, 1976. 567 p. (NCJ 38385)

Examination was made of the interrelationships between the police and the community in Japan including explicit comparisons with American police systems based on 18 months of anthropological research in Japan in 1974 and 1975. This study demonstrates that the Japanese police are deeply interwoven into the surrounding community and consciously foster and expect citizen participation and assistance in crime prevention and law enforcement. The dissertation starts with the working hypothesis that differences in police organization, practices and sub-culture as well as police-community relations in Japan and the United States, may be considered functional alternatives stemming from the differing cultural and societal contexts in which the police are found. The Japanese are still villagers in an urbanized and industrial setting; the closely-knit social organization of modern Japanese groups (e.g. companies and schools) parallels that of traditional farm communities, and creates mechanisms of social control that are effectively made use of by the police.

15. BAGGETT, SHARON and MARVIN ERNST. From Research to Application - Development of Police and Older Adult Training Modules. Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2: 51-54. February, 1977. (NCJ 39049)

The development and operation of two training programs designed to increase the reporting of crime by senior citizens are discussed. These programs evolved directly from the findings of previous research into the motivations for reporting or non-reporting by this age group. A 1975 Dallas survey of 466 persons over the age of 55 had revealed crime victims who had not reported the crime were least likely to feel a part of the police/judicial system. In addition, they generally believed that the police could or would not act on the crime, that the crime was not important enough to bother the police, or that they did not have enough information to give the police. As a result of these responses, a two-hour in-service or recruit training package was designed which focused on increasing the police officers' awareness of the special needs of older adults. A second program was aimed at increasing the senior citizen's awareness of their part in the criminal justice system and at correcting false perceptions about the role of law enforcement.

16. BAKHANSKAIA, N. New Legislation on the Volunteer Auxiliary Police. Soviet Law and Government, v. 14, no. 2: 3-11. Fall, 1975. (NCJ 31798)

The provisions of 1974 legislation regarding the organization and activity of Soviet volunteer people's patrols for protection of public order are described. Topics covered include procedures for establishing patrols, patrol tasks, leadership of patrols, forms and methods of patrol work, equipping and supplying patrols, interaction with state agencies, and duties and rights of patrol members.

17. BASCO, SHARON. Vigilantes and Volunteers - Crime Patrols in Boston. Boston Phoenix, v. 2, no. 32: 1, 10-12. August 7, 1973. (NCJ 26206)

Citizen crime patrols in a public housing development and an ethnic neighborhood are described. The housing development patrol makes use of LEAA funds to retain and equip fourteen patrolmen. Although the patrolmen do not carry guns, residents feel more secure when they are around. The other patrol is organized by the Jewish Defense League. It consists of well-trained, dedicated, unpaid patrollers.

18. BICKMAN, LEONARD. Attitude Toward an Authority and the Reporting of a Crime. Sociometry, v. 39, no. 1: 76-82. March, 1976. (NCJ 37134)

Two studies were undertaken to explore the relationships between a subject's attitude toward an authority and the reporting of a staged shoplifting. In the first study, the overall reporting rate was not significantly related to pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral impressions of a sales clerk. However, the more pleasant the clerk, the more likely the subject was to report to her rather than to respond to the theft in another way. In a conceptual replication and extension of the first study, a laboratory study was conducted with only one authority to whom the subject could report. More reporting occurred when subjects were cued to report any shoplifting than when they were not, but there was no significant effect associated with the subject's attitude toward the authority. Implications of the relative unimportance of attitude toward an authority for crime reporting are discussed. References are included.

19. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Handbook on White Collar Crime - Everyone's Problem, Everyone's Loss. Washington, 1974. 96 p. (NCJ 14039)

Common schemes, possible causes, how to spot these illegal activities, and specific countermeasures to be used by businessmen and citizens are presented for nine categories of white collar crime. Many law enforcement officials regard white-collar crime as the fastest growing sector of crime. This handbook outlines a general strategy as well as specific measures by which those in business and the professions can take prompt and effective steps against white-collar crime. The methods, procedures, policies, and controls emphasized are measures which require more in the way of willpower than manpower and expensive hardware. The overall problem is first defined and the nature of the crime, its consequences, and traditional unsuccessful responses are discussed. Nine categories of white collar crime are covered: bankruptcy fraud, bribes, kickbacks and payoffs, computer-related crime, consumer fraud, illegal competition and deceptive practices, fraud by credit card and check, embezzlement and pilferage,

insurance fraud, receiving stolen property, and securities theft and fraud. For each offense, the author (1) explores many of the schemes and methods used by perpetrators of the crime, (2) indicates some of the early warning signals frequently associated with it, and (3) refers readers to likely sources of assistance, such as law enforcement agencies and certain private organizations. In addition, the reader is referred to subsequent pages which describe specific countermeasures. Causes of white-collar crime are highlighted and various policies and preventive procedures that apply to all, or at least to several, of the nine crime categories are reviewed. Sets of tailor-made countermeasures, each set keyed to a specific white-collar offense, are presented. The final chapter supplies examples of how white-collar crime can be combated through collective action by business.

20. CLIFFORD, WILLIAM. Crime Control in Japan. Lexington, Massachusetts, D. C. Heath, 1976. 221 p. (NCJ 35162)

A comprehensive investigation of the Japanese culture and methods of crime control is presented to explain the dramatic decline in crime in Japan and to offer examples to other nations facing crime problems. This text analyzes Japanese culture and its expression in the lives and activities of the people. It sketches, in historical perspective, the evolution of the criminal justice system and the police and correctional services. A variety of forms of deviant conduct such as juvenile delinquency, female crime, gangsterism, suicide, the use of drugs, and political offenses are examined, and the successful legal and administrative institutions and measures created to deal with them are described. The book brings to the reader a message that the reduction of crime is an attainable goal. The conditions necessary for the accomplishment of crime control in Japan are identified as traits peculiar to the Japanese culture, such as trust of the judiciary, strong family and neighborhood ties, stress on observance of duties, and a belief in personalized justice. While the author is aware that many Western nations lack these characteristics, he maintains that the Japanese culture can offer a valuable example to other nations. The section on public participation describes the Japanese concepts of public participation and community responsibility for crime as well as the significant influence of the community in crime control. Concern for self-control, self-image, and the world's image of Japanese society are identified as effective internal crime controls.

21. DELAWARE AGENCY TO REDUCE CRIME. Wilmington Crime Specific Program - A Project Evaluation. By Thomas R. Decampfi. Wilmington, Delaware, 1975. 29 p. (NCJ 27418)

An assessment of the impact of a number of coordinated projects aimed at reducing robbery and burglary in selected high crime rate target areas is presented. The individual components of this program included the security of the home project, Mr. Victim, education of the store-keeper, commercial alarm system, identification engraving, high visibility patrol, and neighborhood watch. Each project was designed to achieve a specific objective aimed collectively at "target hardening" a designated police district in the city. The evaluation of this program was based on a comparison of robbery/burglary figures for each target area. Evaluation findings revealed that the program had had no effect in four of the five target areas, or city-wide. Evaluators concluded that there was no conclusive evidence to support the belief that robbery and burglary had been reduced by the operation of the crime specific program. It was suggested that the program goal and individual project objective were unrealistic and should be revised. Recommendations included keeping allocations and expenditures on an individual basis for each component project; implementing strict monitoring procedures to ensure continuous collection of project data; selecting one police district for concentrated application of the program as a comparison to the city-wide effort; and reducing the number of false alarms set off by businesses. An appendix is included.

22. FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Help Stop Crime- A Comprehensive Program to Enlist Active Citizen Support for Law Enforcement Agencies in the Prevention of Crime and the Apprehension of Suspects. Tallahassee, Florida, n. d. 23 p.

(NCJ 8169)

The Crime prevention program outlined in this manual is designed to provide Florida law enforcement agencies with the necessary communications tools and guidance to train the public to recognize and report felony crimes, and to educate citizens in specific preventive measures aimed at burglary, robbery, shoplifting, auto theft, sexual assault, check fraud, and vandalism. Suggestions for mobilizing the police department and the community are followed by a description of the program in action. Appended material includes press releases, letters to be sent out by citizens' crime prevention committees, and a sample order form for media materials.

23. FRIEDSAM, H.J. Reporting and Non-Reporting of Crime by Older Adults. Denton, Texas, North Texas State University, 1976. 110 p.

(NCJ 38138)

Results are reported of a study which investigated variables relating to the reporting and non-reporting of crime by older victims and identified social-psychological differences in victim reporters, non-reporters, and non-victims. A total of 466 residents of Dallas, Texas beyond the age of 55 were interviewed in this study. The study was designed so that one-third of those interviewed would be

victims who reported the crime, one-third would be non-victims, and one-third would be those who did not report the crime. During the interviews, information was solicited on the crime committed, the the circumstances of the crime, the criminal, the reporting of the crime, the respondent's perceptions of the judicial/criminal system, attitudes on punishment, attitudes on social responsibility, feelings of loneliness, the degree of social/environmental involvement, and demographic data. The purpose of gathering this information was to describe the crime circumstances and victim actions, to provide information on the reporting/non-reporting process, and to investigate the older American's attitudes toward police, the justice system, and the criminal. The results showed differences in the sense of social responsibility, sense of personal control, and sense of participation in the police/judicial system between crime reporters and non-reporters. Non-reporters felt more lonely, and were found to avoid contact with the police. Finally, victims and non-victims were found to have different perceptions.

24. GREENBANK, ANTHONY. Survival in the City. New York, Harper & Row, 1974. 494 p. (NCJ 19082)

This is a straightforward do's and don'ts type manual for living safely and surviving the onslaughts of attack, fraud, theft, assault, travel, burglary, and other catastrophes and crises which may be encountered in urban living. Much of the material is written around the author's approach to increasing survivability by decreasing vulnerability. Many of the sections stress character traits which indicate vulnerability and enhance the possibility for personal crisis. The book is generally organized around the concept of "winners versus losers."

25. HANLON, JOHN J. Planning the Street Crime Impact Program. M.S. Thesis. Worcester, Massachusetts, Clark University, n.d. 63 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26780)

A description is provided of the planning of a program in Worcester, Massachusetts to use civilian police service aides to answer some police service calls not requiring the presence of a specially trained and higher paid sworn police officer. Information was collected from a literature search, an analysis of Worcester crime data, and a visit to the Cincinnati Police Department to gather information on relevant pilot programs implemented there. Burglary and robbery were selected as target crimes and four aide components planned for - a police service aide unit, robbery strike force unit, burglary prevention unit, and a crime prevention unit. Background information is provided on the nature of the crime problem and state funding for crime reduction programs.

26. Home and Property Protection (Motion Picture). By. I. Stuart, Summerhill Productions. New York, ACI Productions, Inc., 1972. 35 min., color, 16 mm.

(NCJ 31740)

This film discusses and demonstrates various burglary techniques, and provides suggestions on burglary prevention methods and devices. Using several simulated burglaries as a framework, the film demonstrates common methods of gaining entry, assuring that the house is empty, and selecting items to be stolen. It is suggested to the homeowner that he or she keep an accurate list of valuables, put identification numbers on all valuables, lock doors with care, make sure back doors and basement windows are locked, and be careful of leaving obvious indications that the house is empty. Security devices such as alarms, motion detectors, locks, and safes are discussed. Security measures for apartments are briefly reviewed as well.

27. LAKEWOOD (CO.) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY Handbook on Community Crime Prevention. Lakewood, Colorado, n.d. 104 p.

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(NCJ 25047)

This booklet offers a series of crime prevention tips for the protection of individuals, families, homes, and businesses against a wide range of criminal activity. Suggestions are offered for the prevention of crimes such as burglary, robbery, kidnapping, auto thefts, thefts, shoplifting, assaults on females, and child abuse. Also discussed are telephone security, drug abuse, juvenile crime, and child molestation. Suggestions are also included on recognizing and preventing con games, and on reducing losses from fraudulent checks. Such community oriented crime prevention programs as the Neighborhood Watch Program and Operation Identification are described.

28. LEEDS, MORTON and KAREN EVANS. Residential Crime - The Older Person as Victim. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 46-47, 69. February, 1976.

(NCJ 31947)

Several projects involving residential security and crime prevention for senior citizens are briefly described. The Southwark Plaza, Philadelphia, residential project was forced to reject its approach of providing age-integrated high-rise housing. Older residents tended to be victimized by younger residents until a building was dedicated to the elderly and architectural design changes were implemented. In Florida, architecture was used to define neighborhoods, a territoriality approach that fostered community acceptance of responsibility for crime prevention. The third project is the Community Security Organizer project in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Participants are housing project residents who help maintain close contact with residents and police.

29. MCEVOY, DONALD W. Police and Their Many Publics. Metuchen, New Jersey, Scarecrow Press, 1976, 154 p. (NCJ 35088)

The author argues that effective crime prevention and control are dependent on a cooperative relationship between police and the community, and he makes suggestions on ways to achieve this police-community cooperation. He states that a trust relationship results when the police understand the human dynamics and cultural patterns of the communities in which they work. There is no monolithic American public, he contends, but rather a mosaic of multiple publics which make up the whole. Each culture and sub-culture is as much a part of the American fabric as any other. He states that police policies and procedures must be tailored to the needs and aspirations, and enhance the freedom and dignity, of each of these diverse groups. The author applies this premise to matters of police recruitment, training, organization and management. He also offers specialized suggestions in the adaptation of police procedures in dealing with ethnic minorities, youth, and schools. Practical suggestions are provided to officers on how to handle the resentments and hostilities they often face on the job, and on how to defuse potentially explosive situations. While the book is directed toward the professional law enforcement practitioner, it should be of interest to all who are concerned with the administration of justice in a democratic society.

30. MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING AGENCY. Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control - Summary of Task Force Recommendations. St. Paul, Minnesota, 1968. 20 p. (NCJ 1244)

Recommendations concerning law enforcement, administration of justice, corrections, and crime prevention through citizen's action are summarized. The section on community crime prevention describes desirable programs involving education and the school system, religious organizations, the mass media, business and labor, and community agencies.

31. NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION. Teenage Shoplifting - What One Community Did About It - A Case Study. New York, 1968. 34 p. (NCJ 27483)

This document describes the efforts of the twin communities of Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, to curb teenage shoplifting through a public relations and information campaign directed at youth and their parents. The main thrust of this preventive program was the development and distribution of a pamphlet which outlines the causes of shoplifting, describes the effects that a criminal record for shoplifting may have on a teenager's future, and emphasizes that shoplifting is a criminal offense. This document includes a sample pamphlet, letters dealing with the program, demographic and economic information on the two communities, the minutes of several meetings of the shoplifting committee, and copies of the newspaper articles written on this project.

32. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Worcester County, Massachusetts, Fraudulent Check Association - Community Cooperation in Law Enforcement - Police Services Study Fact Sheet. By John P. McIver, Indiana University. Washington. n. d. 6 p. (NCJ 39420)

A description of a group composed of bankers, businessmen, and police officers who formed a cooperative association to combat the passing of bad checks in Worcester County, Massachusetts, is provided. The Worcester County Fraudulent Check Association (WCFA) had been in existence as an informal working group in 1974 when the group was formally organized to deal with a sudden influx of bad checks. The WCFA holds monthly meetings to exchange information helpful to furthering their goals of prevention and identification, apprehension and prosecution, and restitution for fraudulent checks received by Association Members. The Association has enjoyed success in identifying check-passers and curtailing their activities. They are currently working on collecting information on the disposition of cases and advocating the imposition of stiffer penalties for writing fraudulent checks.

33. ROSELL, ROBERT A. Reducing Response Time by 50 Percent with a Single \$500 Expenditure. Police Chief, v. 42, no. 10:16-17. October, 1975 MICROFICHE (NCJ 35745)

The chief of police in a small New Jersey township describes the ways that the use of a telephone-radio patch reduced police response time in his jurisdiction by 50 percent. The phone patch allows citizens to report crimes in progress directly to responding patrol cars while they are enroute, as the dispatcher monitors and logs the calls. Positive psychological effects and low cost are emphasized.

34. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Domestic and International Business Administration. Crime in Retailing. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 49 p. (NCJ 31374)

Stock No. 003-008-00159-9

The effects of certain crimes against retailers - specifically, burglary, robbery, vandalism, shoplifting, employee theft, bad checks, credit card fraud, and arson - are examined. The costs of these various crimes to retailers are estimated, and the methods employed by criminals are outlined in some cases. Specific preventative techniques are suggested, such as using tags that set off alarms if they are not removed prior to exiting, and the technique of alternating the directions of clothes - hangers to prevent the theft of an armful of clothes. Some examples of business/anti-crime projects are described and a listing of trade associations and government agencies that can assist businessmen in crime prevention strategies is presented. The addresses of all the state planning agencies are included.

35. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Horizons on Display - Part of the Continuing American Revolution - A Bicentennial Tribute to Community Achievement. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 120 p. (NCJ 35845)

Stock No. 023-000-00312-1

This catalogue provides brief descriptions of the objectives, activities, and accomplishments of 200 operational programs in the U. S. which were chosen as examples of the problem-solving capacity of communities. Horizons on Display is a bicentennial tribute to community achievement presented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. By pointing out 200 public and private programs which have uncovered solutions to problems common to many communities, the publishers of this catalogue hoped to stimulate an exchange of information and site visits that may inspire other communities to try new approaches to these problems. Programs are included in such areas as citizen involvement, communications, community development, economic development, environment, health, and learning. Despite the fact that no crime prevention programs are mentioned, the innovative community problem-solving tactics described here might prove useful to community crime prevention planners.

36. Housing Management - Fighting Crime Without More Locks - An Economical Approach to Security. By the Richmond, Virginia Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Washington, 1976. 14 p.

(NCJ 38979)

PB-253-881

One of a series of documents resulting from the three year Public Housing Management Improvement Program (PHMIP), this report describes the effectiveness of the Richmond, Virginia "Operation Identification" Program. The PHMIP was aimed at developing, testing, and evaluating housing management systems and approaches to improve the quality of life in public housing. Richmond, which participated in the PHMIP, found security to be a major cause of concern for residents of one of the city's low rent housing communities. As a result, an "Operation Identification" program was initiated. This project involved engraving owners' Social Security numbers on principal appliances and valuables, placing decals at the front and rear of dwellings to indicate their participation in the program, and filing lists of identified items with the police. It is reported that in the community in which it was implemented, Operation Identification reduced reported break-ins by more than 50 percent.

37. Housing Management - Tenant Security Guard. By the Hawaii Housing Authority. Washington, 1976. 27 p. (NCJ 38980)
PB 254 161

One of a series of documents resulting from the three year Public Housing Management Improvement Program (PHMIP), this report details procedures and results of a tenant security system instituted in Hawaii. The PHMIP was aimed at developing, testing, and evaluating housing management systems and approaches to improve the quality of life in public housing. The Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) instituted a tenant-operated non-profit security guard system in two of its most problem-ridden housing projects in an attempt to stem the crime and vandalism problems characterizing these areas. The security guard program, which is operated and staffed by tenants, protects all residents and property through after-hours patrol services. The HHA's experience indicated that this tenant-operated guard system can provide public housing with professional services and foster community support and cooperation in solving security problems. In addition, it was found that this security guard program reduced the crime level, improved tenant feelings of security, and established effective linkages with public law enforcement. Included in this report are a description of the project goals, procedures, results, and transferability.

38. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Cleveland Impact Cities Program--Deterrence, Detection, and Apprehension Operating Program: Public Information Project--Evaluation Report. By Cleveland Impact Cities Program. Washington, 1974. 75 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34898)

An assessment is made of project performance for the 12-month impact funding period beginning February 15, 1973, for this program which utilized mass media publicity and community meetings to promote community crime prevention. The fundamental hypothesis of this project was that if the public was informed about the problem of crime, including crime reduction, and their assistance was elicited, then the project could accomplish its twofold goal: to minimize the opportunity to commit crime and to maximize the risk to commit crime. Specific objectives of the project were to: increase citizen's awareness about the impact cities program and its activities; increase citizens' cooperation with criminal justice agencies and crime reduction programs; increase the number of potential and past offenders seeking assistance from impact and other community projects; and to increase employment of ex-offenders. Project methods included mass media publicity, workshops on crime prevention, publication of a newsletter, referrals and past and potential offenders, and public presentations urging businessmen to hire ex-offenders. An analysis of project performance for each objective is presented. In general, it was found that the project was performing in accordance with its objectives as outlined in the grant application. Among the appended materials to this report are a sample newsletter, a sample public relations poster, and public information project workshop scripts on burglary prevention and assault prevention.

39. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Co-working Officers for Public Security (COPS) Program. By B.B. Wallace, Des Moines Police Department. Washington, 1967. 162 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 2)

The COPS (Co-Working Officers for Public Security) program is focused at citizens who are, in their business pursuits, exposed to the uptrend in crime. They suffer losses each year through bad checks, burglaries, robberies, auto thefts, shoplifting and increased insurance rates for protection. These businessmen and businesswomen need to be alert to ways and means whereby they can lessen these losses and are, for the most part, in a position to institute policies and procedures to combat perpetrators if they can learn how to do it. The COPS program attempts to focus attention on ways and means of lessening the crime problem through consistent cooperation, helpful police knowledge and a positive showing that police officers want to help. A 10-week course (one night per week - two hours) was developed and taught in the police academy. In addition to the actual ways and means of defense against crime, other important objectives to stimulate crime prevention thinking included public support of the police department, a closer personal relationship with police officers, awareness of mutual problems, and motivating citizens to become knowledgeable eyes and ears for their police department.

40. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Co-working Officers for Public Security (COPS), Project Summary. By Des Moines Police Department. Washington, 1967. 7 p. (NCJ 670)

A description of courses offered by police to community leaders, designed to stimulate a police - community working relationship, is presented. Courses include: introduction to your police department; polygraph use; shoplifting; check uses and abuses; crime scene evidence; safes and their uses; building and home security; emergency procedures; special police services; property marking for identification; and general police problems, policies, and objectives in Des Moines.

41. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. How to Mobilize Citizen Support for Criminal Justice Improvement: A Guide for Civic and Religious Leaders. By Phillip B. Singer. Washington, American Bar Association, n.d. 20 p.

(NCJ 36562)

This booklet reviews major issues in criminal justice and suggests a strategy for citizen action in criminal justice system improvement. The four major issues examined in this brochure are police effectiveness; victim/witness assistance, pretrial release/speedy trial; sentencing; and inter-agency cooperation. Each issue is approached from three perspectives: the nature of the problem, current areas of citizen action, and possible areas of citizen action. A suggested strategy for coordinated citizen action is presented which includes the following steps: learning about the local criminal justice system;

examining existing programs; discussing appropriate action alternatives; initiating action alternatives; and evaluating accomplishments. Finally An appendix lists resources available to citizens engaged in efforts to improve criminal justice practices.

42. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Neighborhood Watch Program - Final Report for the Period December 22, 1973 to March 22, 1975. By Ronald S. Brenner. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1975. 100 p.

(NCJ 37103)

This citizen educational involvement program is designed to alert citizens to the crimes of burglary and larceny and to explain the means by which they can protect both their property and their neighbor's property from theft. This report reviews program activities, including the informational materials distributed and other public educational efforts that were carried out during this period. The major topics discussed at the 1974 program meeting in Washington, D. C. are also summarized. Representative program notices, forms, and information flyers, sample news releases, copies of neighborhood watch newsletters, and minutes of the 1973 program review meeting make up the rest of the report.

43. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Neighborhood Watch Program - Information Packet. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1976. 30 p.

(NCJ 38032)

Residential and business property crimes continue to be a major law enforcement concern across the country. Public involvement in crime prevention through programs designed to alert citizens to the steps they can take to protect their property can be a successful means of reducing burglaries and aiding law enforcement efforts. The National Neighborhood Watch Program is a self-help community crime prevention educational program initiated by the National Sheriffs' Association under a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant. Law enforcement agencies provide the leadership in stimulating a variety of community activities and citizen participation efforts designed to reduce residential and business property crimes. This information packet provides an introduction to the program and sample materials that may be distributed to interested persons. Included in the packet is a program manual that offers guidelines and suggestions for the implementation of Local Neighborhood Watch Programs by law enforcement agencies and citizens groups. Other materials include a flier that briefly explains the program and suggests general prevention actions, a check list for vacation precautions, an illustrated pamphlet that describes physical crime prevention hardware and security check routines, warning stickers for opaque and transparent surfaces, and telephone stickers for quick access to emergency telephone numbers.

A form for ordering quantities of these materials is enclosed for the use of law enforcement agencies that wish to adopt the program in their communities. The materials are available at no cost except for the shipping fees which must be borne by the recipient agency.

44. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Residential Crime.
By Thomas A. Reppetto. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger
Publishing, 1974. 181 p.

(NCJ 18579)

This study examines the residential crime problems of robbery and burglary in terms of the offender, his victim, and his environment and recommends models for the control of residential crime. Robberies and burglaries occur more frequently than other crimes between strangers on residential premises. Further, the rate at which these crimes are committed is apparently increasing substantially, both nationally and for the Boston metropolitan area, the locale for this study. These facts, cited in the book's introduction, inject urgency into the findings and recommendations that follow, as the author examines three components of the residential crime problem; the offender, his environment, and his victim. With the goal of establishing more effective control strategies for residential burglaries and robberies, this study seeks to identify, describe, and interpret in a systematic and quantitative manner, the rates and patterns of these crimes and their correlation with key variables. Information used in the study was obtained from a literature search, an analysis of criminal justice records pertaining to residential crime, interviews with nearly 1,000 victims of residential robberies and burglaries and an audit of the security aspects of their residences, a study of the comparative security features of 39 selected geographic areas, and detailed interviews with an analysis of the criminal history of 97 persons convicted of burglary. Four models for control of residential crime are developed from the data. The criminal justice model relies upon police patrol and investigation to deter, detect, and apprehend offenders while the court and correctional agencies punish and rehabilitate. The social control model is based on strong territorial concern by neighborhood residents which acts as a deterrent to potential offenders. The limited access model uses physical arrangements to limit access to residents and persons who can pass a security check. The fourth model is the distance model characterized by the location of residences away from the urban core problem areas. Data instruments and statistical tables are included in the appendixes.

45. _____, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle Community Crime Prevention - Burglary Reduction: Evaluation of First-Year Results, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974. By Kenneth E. Mathews, Jr., Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office. Washington, 1974. 24 p. (NCJ 27656)

The success of this project, designed to decrease burglaries through block watch organizations, property marking, and home security inspections, is demonstrated in this program assessment. The assumptions of this project were that by providing these burglary prevention services, significant reductions in residential burglary rates and significant increases in the proportion of burglary-in-progress to total burglary calls would be found in the areas served by the program. Project operations are described and the number of households served by the program is indicated. Burglary rates for the three areas served were compared to areas not receiving these services. A random 20 percent sampling of inspected residences as of June, 1974, indicated that 37.8 percent had implemented the suggested improvements within 90 days. An analysis of average monthly change in residential burglary from the pre- to test period showed a significant decrease when compared to the rest of the city, minus the experimental sectors. An analysis of residents' self-report of burglaries six months prior and subsequent to receipt of services showed a significant reduction in burglary (32.8 percent) for participating households. Other data analysis performed are also described.

46. _____, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Target Hardening Opportunity Reduction - Final Report. Atlanta Police Department. Washington, 1976. 30 p.

(NCJ 36373)

Atlanta's Project THOR (Target Hardening/Opportunity Reduction) was devised to reduce the incidence of certain types of crimes by educating and involving citizens in programs to reduce their vulnerability. Efforts of the city's Bureau of Police Services in this direction included conducting security surveys of individual residences and commercial establishments upon request, engraving items to facilitate their return if stolen, presenting crime prevention lectures to citizens' groups, and providing weekly in-service training for members of special squads.

47. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Youth and Adult Courtesy Patrols of the District of Columbia: A Pilot Study. By Social Systems Intervention. Washington, 1973. 69 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31577)

An evaluation was made of the effectiveness of these two programs implemented to assist area businessmen and citizens in the promotion of safety and the reduction of crime, and to minimize the possibility of criminal acts among residents. The methodology used in this study involved interviews with community businessmen, agencies, residents and courtesy patrol personnel, non-participant observations, and an examination of relevant program materials. Measured were the degree of accomplishment of program objectives, changes in program objectives, behavioral change of patrolmen, and community impact. In general, the patrols were found to be accomplishing their objectives. Program objectives were expanded (training programs, remediation in reading and mathematics, community services, instruction in communication skills) to attract more target area youth and to provide additional services for both the youth and the community. In addition, youth patrol members indicated specific positive behavioral changes on the part of the youth participants. Although community respondents noticed no change in the behavior of adult courtesy patrol members, a majority of community residents felt that the patrols had a positive effect and contributed to a reduction of crime. Program continuation is recommended along with increased pay, longer working hours, and more adequate equipment and facilities. The appendix contains the transcript of an interview with the director of the Mayor's Youth Council on the Courtesy Patrol and a discussion of the evaluation design for the two programs.

48. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Assessment of the Crime Prevention Physical Security System. By International Training, Research and Evaluation Council. Washington, 1976. 362 p.
(NCJ 34860)

The security survey is an in-depth on-site examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of this National Evaluation Program Phase One assessment of the security survey was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this technique. Work focused on identifying and documenting how the security survey means and how it is and could be measured; and the current state of the art, including the additional information or research needed to support or reject the conclusions drawn from prior research and available data. This report details the project methodology and describes the nature of the agencies sampled (in mail, telephone, and field surveys) to gather information concerning the security survey. It then presents a detailed assessment of the security survey process vis-a-vis the required project "framework" and discusses a variety of issues which relate to the process. Only a limited number of evaluations were identified that focused on the overall impact of the security survey technique or on the overall impact of the various approaches that may be used in implementing such

programs. However, the evaluations did verify that the technique can have a measurable effect on reducing victimization among survey recipients. In addition, approximately 80 percent of the law enforcement agencies studied believed they have had "some success" or were "very successful" in achieving crime prevention/security goals. Sixty percent of the 206 security survey programs studied are or were previously funded through LEAA. Nearly all utilized the entire community as their program service area (although the average police survey units consisted of less than ten persons, and less than 20 percent of the agencies studied maintained survey recipient compliance rates. Recommendations included continuing LEAA efforts to encourage the initiation of security survey programs through its various funding mechanisms; developing and making available a "model" set of assumptions, goals, and objectives to all agencies having or considering a security survey program; incorporating in-depth modules on security survey program design and implementation in crime prevention training program curricula; and including ongoing evaluation components in all security survey programs. The appendix contains sample study questionnaires, a list of crime prevention publications, and state-by-state listing of agencies known to conduct security surveys. A seven-page bibliography is included.

49. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Crime Reporting Projects - National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By Leonard Bickman and others. Chicago, Illinois, Loyola University of Chicago, 1976. 46 p.

(NCJ 35828)

The current state of knowledge about projects that encourage citizens to report suspicious criminal activities to law enforcement agencies is discussed. Contained in this summary report of Citizen Crime Reporting Projects (CCRP's) are descriptions of project types, a framework presenting the place CCRPS occupy in the criminal justice system, an assessment of the current state of knowledge regarding the effort and impact of CCRPS, and judgmental recommendations for future CCRP efforts. Criminal justice specialists interviewed were said to be almost unanimously positive in their evaluation of CCRP's.

50. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Patrol Projects - National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By Robert K. Yin and others. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 45 p.

(NCJ 36435)

This executive summary identifies and assesses the available information regarding citizen patrols in residential areas.

51. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Combating Felonious Crimes by Citizen Involvement: Evaluation, Final Report. By INTASA. Washington, 1972. 97 p. (NCJ 10910)

An evaluation of a 1971 San Jose project to reduce the incidence of burglary, robbery, auto theft, and rape, and to involve citizens in preventing and reporting crimes is presented. The evaluation defines the program objectives, formulates performance measures, and develops the statistical approach to be used. The general conclusion of the evaluator was that there is no statistical evidence that the overall objectives of reducing the incidence of residential burglary, commercial robbery, rape, and auto theft were achieved, perhaps because the program was too limited in scope. It is felt that the only intermediate objectives achieved were improving the quality of reporting and increasing citizen intervention. Both of these results apply only to residential burglary. The San Jose Police Department officers suggested a robbery reduction with more hard prevention and reporting devices such as cameras and alarms. It was felt that increased manpower, and multi-activity anti-crime programs involving both the police and the community were essential for combatting crime.

52. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Security Surveys - National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By International Training, Research and Evaluation Council. Washington, 1976. 49 p. (NCJ 34858)

The Security Survey is an in-depth on-site examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of the National Evaluation Program (NEP) Phase I assessment of the survey program was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this method of police-community crime prevention. This report identifies important gaps in knowledge concerning the security survey, and proposes a research strategy to fill them. The following areas were suggested for future research: the effect of organizational location in actual program success or impact; the impact of security codes and ordinances on survey program implementation, the value and use of incentives; the development of valid, reliable program data; the reasons why individuals request surveys; and the effectiveness of various public education approaches. It is not recommended that LEAA support a Phase 2 Evaluation effort focused solely on the security survey. Supported instead is a broad-based effort dealing with the combination of crime prevention programs associated with the security survey - Operation Identification and Community Crime Reporting. A seven-page bibliography is included.

53. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Dayton Police Department Neighborhood Assistance Officer Program - An Exemplary Project Validation Report. Cambridge, Massachusetts, ABT Associates, 1975. 38 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16306)

Functions and operations of the Neighborhood Assistance Officer program, emphasizing measures of success and features which affect its suitability for replication, are reviewed. Neighborhood Assistance Officers (NAO's) are volunteer citizen aides who, for a minimum of 16 hours per month, perform non-enforcement, non-offensive police functions such as responding to service calls, conducting traffic at accidents and fires, and conducting inspectional patrol. This report reviews the activities and effectiveness of the NAO program since it began in 1970, and identifies its major strengths and weaknesses. The program's strengths are that it involves citizens in the law enforcement decision-making process and, by utilizing volunteers within their own neighborhoods, it creates a link between the community and the police and strengthens neighborhood integrity in preventing crime. The analysis points to insufficient recruitment and lack of a formal selection process as the program's chief weaknesses. The training curriculum and schedule are appended.

54. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Deterrence of Crime in and Around Residences. By University of Maryland, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 127 p.

(NCJ 09632)
Stock No. 2700-00196

A selection of papers dealing with the prevention and control of residential crime comprises this monograph - one of a series of nine - extracted from the proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held at Washington, D.C., on May 1-3, 1972. The physical structuring of residences as a means of deterring criminal activity is discussed in several contexts, including the overall impacts of architectural design on criminal activity and the value of legislating building security codes as a deterrence factor. The need for community involvement in programs to curb crime is highlighted as a major element of the overall problem. Actions which can be taken by the individual, by community groups, and by joint citizen - police cooperative efforts are covered. Also presented is a paper analyzing the patterns of residential and non-residential burglaries which result from the interaction of the offender, who takes advantage of existing opportunities or creates his own opportunities to commit crimes, the citizen who increases or decreases the probability that he will or will not become a victim of a particular crime, and the police who attempt to counter the moves of the offender and support the moves of the citizen.

55. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Evaluation Program - Phase I Report - Citizen Crime Reporting Projects, Final Report. v. 1 by Leonard Bickman and others. Chicago, Illinois, Loyola University of Chicago, 1976. 127 p. (NCJ 34140)

This report contains a discussion of issues related to citizen crime reporting and reporting projects and presents a description of project typology, structure, and relationship with the criminal justice system. Also included is an evaluation of the state of the knowledge of Citizen Crime Reporting Projects (CCRP's). The types of CCRP's discussed fall into two major categories, each having three project types. The first category consists of projects which facilitate the means of reporting suspicious criminal activity-- whistlestop projects, radio watch projects, and special telephone line projects. The second category consists of projects which use an educational approach to encourage witness reporting of suspicious criminal activity - group presentation projects, membership projects, and home presentation projects. The possible side effects of Citizen Crime Reporting Projects are also examined in this report. Appended are critiques of project progress reports and evaluations of 24 CCRP's. A six-page list of references is provided.

56. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Evaluation Program-Phase I Report, Volume 5 - Towards Increasing Citizen Responsibility, Surveillance and Reporting of Crimes. By Leonard Bickman and others. Chicago, Illinois, Loyola University of Chicago, 1976. 98 p. (NCJ 34143)

This paper outlines the issues involved in the planning and execution of Citizen Crime Reporting Programs and covers background material, past research, historical development, and views of reporting/prevention experts. A primary issue in this paper involves the responsibilities of individual citizens in the area of crime prevention in general, and the act of crime reporting in particular. The general structure of Citizen Crime Reporting Programs (CCRP's) and the positive impacts they can make if they are successful are covered. A more detailed examination of CCRP's is also presented and a preliminary overview of the types of programs and their activities is discussed. The types of CCRP's discussed fall into two major categories, each having three project types. The first category consists of projects which facilitate the means of reporting suspicious/criminal activity - whistlestop, radio watch, and special telephone line projects. The second category consists of projects which use an educational approach to encourage witness reporting of suspicious/criminal activity - group presentation, membership, and home presentation projects. This paper also discusses why people (witnesses and victims) do or do not report crimes, the psychological factors which influence sense of responsibility and fear of crime at the community level, potential positive and negative effects of Citizen Crime Reporting Programs for the community, and general issues of CCRP evaluation. A 13-page list of references is provided.

57. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Operation Identification Projects: Assessment of Effectiveness, National Evaluation Program - Phase I Summary Report. By Nelson B. Heller and others. Washington, 1975. 43 p. (NCJ 27305)

A judgemental and empirical assessment of Operation Identification, a program designed to urge citizens to mark their personal property and thus reduce their risk of being burglarized, is summarized. The assessment is based upon the past findings of other evaluators and project performance data collected by the Institute for Public Program Analysis during the presently reported project phase I evaluation of Operation Identification, conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Contained in this report are selected portions of a larger report which examines in detail both the effectiveness and validity of the basic Operation Identification (O-I) activities, the underlying assumptions linking these activities, and the intermediate and ultimate objectives of the O-I concept. This report describes a simple O-I project model, consisting of the following components: recruitment, enrollment, and material distribution; burglary deterrence; and property recovery and return. The assessment findings for each of these components are summarized and used as the basis for an overall assessment of the O-I concept. Major findings include the following: (1) Most O-I projects have been unable to enlist more than a minimal number of participants; (2) The cost of recruiting and enrolling O-I participants is much higher than expected; (3) O-I participants have significantly lower burglary rates; but O-I communities have neither experienced reductions in city-wide burglary rates nor appreciable increases in the number of apprehended burglars; and (4) O-I markings have not increased the recovery and return of stolen property.

58. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Organized Neighborhood, Crime Prevention, and the Criminal Justice System. Ph.D. Dissertation. By Thomas F. Christian, Michigan State University, 1973. 425 p. (NCJ 32557)

This study discusses the role that a neighborhood improvement association can play in crime prevention by exploring possible linkages between the neighborhood and the formal members of the criminal justice system. The results are based largely on a study of the Nelson Neighborhood Improvement Association of Muskegon, Michigan. Linkages with 12 agencies were explored, through interviews with agency members who described actual and ideal interaction. Included were representatives of adult and juvenile courts, the county jail, the police department, and the public defender's and prosecutor's offices. These agencies were in agreement that there is a role for a constructive, organized neighborhood in crime prevention and the criminal justice system. Crime prevention alternatives ranged from mechanical prevention, such as locks and other security measures, to corrective prevention, such as participation in the development of recreational programs and employment opportunities. Included are several charts and diagrams, as well as a comparison with neighborhood association roles in England.

59. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patrolling the Neighborhood Beat - Residents and Residential Security - Case Studies and Profiles - National Evaluation Program - Phase I. By Robert Yin and others. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 327 p. (NCJ 34857)

This volume contains profiles of more than 100 citizen patrols in residential areas and detailed narratives that describe 32 of them. Information presented in the narrative descriptions includes patrol origin, operations, organizational structure, activities, and results. The profiles give brief information on the composition of the neighborhood, main crime problems, operations, organization, most serious incident, non-crime prevention activity, and present status. Areas covered include Baltimore, Maryland; Brooklyn, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Newark, New Jersey; New Orleans, Louisiana; Norfolk, Virginia; San Diego, California; San Jose, California; St. Louis, Missouri; and Washington, D.C.

60. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patrolling the Neighborhood Beat - Residents and Residential Security - National Evaluation Program - Phase I. By Robert K. Yin and others. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1976. 165 p. (NCJ 34856)

This study identifies and assesses the available information regarding citizen patrols in residential areas. Topics covered include: a framework for assessing patrol activities; methods of gathering evidence about patrols; the patrol experience; and further research. The study revealed that contemporary resident patrols share a general emphasis on residential crime prevention; there appear to be numerous patrols around the country in neighborhoods of varied income and racial composition; and contemporary patrols vary widely in cost, although most are operated on a small budget and on a volunteer basis. Other findings disclose that building patrols seemed to be effective in preventing crime; contemporary resident patrols are occasionally susceptible to vigilantism, with neighborhood patrols appearing to be more so inclined than building patrols; public housing patrols differ slightly from others; and several implementation factors influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals (personnel, organizational affiliation, and bureaucratization).

61. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Policy Burglary Prevention Programs. By John D. Waller and others. Washington, Urban Institute, 1975. 126 p. (NCJ 25997)

The major findings and recommendations of this study cover problems that communities face in preventing burglary and factors that they can take advantage of in developing prevention programs. The burglary prevention activities used in the cities surveyed are identified.

They include crime-pattern and vulnerability analysis and evaluation; community education; premise security surveys; property marking programs; patrol and surveillance activities; and anti-fencing operations. The book also focuses on the activities' operations characteristics so as to provide guidance on what to implement and how to do so. In general, researchers found little solid evidence to demonstrate the actual effectiveness of the burglary prevention activities commonly employed. In addition, evaluation components were typically weak and often non-existent. A major recommendation of the report is the inclusion of planning and evaluation components as integral parts of local burglary prevention programs. Specific measures of importance for evaluating the impact of various program components are suggested. The report concludes that the key to a successful burglary prevention effort lies in selecting the right combination of techniques and the appropriate overall approach to implementing a comprehensive program. Based on the analysis of programs in a number of police departments, the grantee has outlined options available and provided guidance on selecting and coordinating alternative actions. The appendix contains a discussion of statewide police crime prevention training programs, an article on the Minnesota Crime Watch Program, copies of the security ordinances of Oakland and Los Angeles, California, and a model for estimating aggregate deterrence and apprehension effects. A bibliography is also provided.

62.

WASHNIS, GEORGE J. Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath, 1976. 147 p.

(NCJ 38925)

More than in any past year, police officials and criminologists believe that active and serious citizen involvement is essential if crime is to be substantially reduced. However, considerable uncertainty exists about the extent to which the public should be involved, about what the public is capable of doing, and about the degree to which public participation can affect the reduction of crime and fear. To answer some of these uncertainties, this text describes the multiple ways in which citizens assist police and ways in which police cooperate and work with citizens, as well as the successes and shortcomings of these efforts. Specifically, this text concentrates on citizens working with police, rather than other elements of the criminal justice system. The findings reported in this book are based on a study undertaken by the Center for Governmental Studies with financing from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Some 37 police-community involvement projects were reviewed in 17 cities, and a national survey was also conducted to determine which cities had the most meaningful programs. A 100 percent completion was obtained through questionnaires and phone inquiries of the 100 largest cities. In addition, the opinions of block leaders were sampled in three cities in regard to crime and fear and efficacy of local programs. Using the results of this research, the text examines citizen involvement in five major areas of police and community activities. The first type of involvement reviewed is citizen block associations, which

perform as the eyes and ears for the police department and engage in home security, walking patrols, and related activities. Second, the author discusses the success or failure of different kinds of mobile patrols. The third category describes special projects involving high-rise security, employee and child safety, youth and taxi patrols, and uniformed and paid civilian forces. The fourth area of discussion is police-community councils, methods of operation, and degree of acceptance by police. The fifth review group is citywide anticrime crusades and their purposes and relationships to block associations and community councils. In addition, the author discusses the methods and desirability of private funding to assist police departments. Finally, the elements of a crime prevention plan for police departments are outlined, and ways are suggested to implement these concepts in both large and small cities and counties,

USING THE COMMUNITY AS A RESOURCE

63. ABT ASSOCIATES. Chicago - Community Education on Law and Justice (CELJ) - Exemplary Project Validation Report. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976. 136 p. (NCJ 39500)

Established in 1974, this Chicago project assists citizens in understanding and helping to improve the structure and interaction of the criminal justice system in their communities. This objective was carried out through the formation of study groups which are guided by trained citizens of the community during an eight-week session. The report says the project's strengths included its low cost, its competent staff, its success in developing grass roots involvement, and its success in establishing the study groups and increasing the number of participants. The program's weaknesses include collecting evaluation data to assess the project's goals, its emphasizing of learning rather than action in its earlier years, and the fact that the project will terminate as of July, 1977.

64. ARIZONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT. Arizona Project - Arizona Community Development for Abuse and Neglect. By Bonnie E. Palmer. Phoenix, Arizona, 1975. 20 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35595)

This report describes a community education and crime prevention project aimed at the reduction of child abuse throughout the state of Arizona. Project goals were to increase public and professional awareness of the child abuse problem; to develop a systematic process of documenting existing resources and needs in the prevention, detection, and treatment of child abuse and neglect; to strengthen existing resources and develop new ones; and to work toward the coordination of all public and private agencies in the field. Project activities connected with these goals are reported.

65. BLUBAUM, PAUL E. Maricopa County (AZ.) Sheriff's Volunteer Department. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 2: 34-36. February, 1976. (NCJ 31944)

A variety of volunteer programs aid the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department: serving on a senior citizen posse is one way that senior citizens can assist crime prevention programs. The 500 man department utilizes the services of some 3000 volunteers, many of them senior citizens. Some of the 47 organized posses are comprised entirely of senior citizens. The author believes that volunteer programs can utilize human resources from all segments of the community to provide effective police services.

66. BRADLEY, T. Court System in Which All the People Have a Part. Judicature, v. 58, no. 6: 270-275. January, 1975. (NCJ 18112)

The author contends that the courts are among the last of our public institutions to respond to the growing national emphasis on citizen involvement in government. Several court watching

projects, such as those in Indianapolis, Montgomery County (MD), and Washington, D.C., are described. In these, citizens attend court to observe proceedings. Such observations have resulted in improved attendance by judges and arresting officers, in loiterers being cleared from the halls by bailiffs, and in better preparation of cases by prosecuting attorneys' deputies. Volunteer programs which deal with methods of court procedures, juveniles, referral services, pre-trial release, and probationers are described. Problems of court resistance to citizen involvement projects are also discussed. Suggestions are made on the initiation of such projects as a neighborhood arbitration center to handle certain noncriminal matters, pretrial release programs, more efficient juror utilization and bilingual citizen court observers.

67. COPPOCK, J.L., MELVIN D. TURNER and VICKY LEAVITT. Citizens' Active Participation Through Utilization of Relevant Education (CAPTURE) - Final Report. San Mateo, California, 1976. 150 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36375)

CAPTURE was undertaken in response to the lack of standardization and coordination between law enforcement agency and community crime prevention efforts. In order to achieve project goals, a public awareness campaign was launched using mass media techniques, with the rest of project activities being devoted to developing and establishing citizen participation and the delivery of service on a county-wide level. The program structure included county-wide police chiefs' and citizens' advisory boards and local CAPTURE citizen's crime prevention committees. CAPTURE-sponsored programs involved neighborhood home alert, judicial forums, women's awareness programs, and a junior crime prevention officer program. This report also details program publicity efforts, public speaking presentations and literature. The evaluation methodology employed included focused interviews with project administrators and policy-makers regarding goals achievement and a questionnaire survey of a sampling of citizens who had attended CAPTURE programs regarding program impact. The results of the evaluation revealed that program structure and organization suffered from a lack of staff experienced in criminal justice and that there was a gap between the expectations of participants and what was actually realized. There was evidence that CAPTURE was attracting new citizen participation, most of which demonstrated a positive attitude toward the program content. Over 83 percent of the citizens surveyed indicated that they felt better equipped to deal with the crime threat than at the beginning of the program.

68. DELAWARE AGENCY TO REDUCE CRIME. Community Crime Prevention - A Program Summary. Wilmington, Delaware, 1976. 16 p. (NCJ 38939)

An assessment of nine Delaware projects concerned with the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency by employing diversionary tactics is presented. The original objectives of the projects are

evaluated in terms of their relevance to current project accomplishments. The following goals are discussed: to reduce duplication and fragmentation of services to youth in trouble, to improve the services available, and to expand citizen knowledge of and involvement in the criminal justice system. Tables indicating the total number of clients and costs involved in each of the projects are included in the text. Since a majority of the projects approached the problem of juvenile delinquency through counseling, the value of innovative and novel concepts of crime prevention is stressed as a recommended future goal for the projects.

69. DUTRENIT, J. M. and J. C. LOMBARD. Socio-Psychological Approach in Creating a Prevention Club - Essay of Applied Research. Reeducation: 3-38. July-September, 1974. (NCJ 20320)

The article describes an experiment carried out in the low income "Quartier du Soleil" district in Paris where the rate of deviance and social pathology was three times higher than in the rest of the city. The experiment was conducted by a team of social workers in collaboration with a local citizens' association between April, 1971 and December, 1973. After having studied the socio-economic characteristics of the inhabitants of the district by collecting demographic data and by interviewing a sample of adults and minors on their perceptions of the climate and problems of the district, the teams attempted to develop a preventive strategy for pre-delinquents and delinquents. By availing themselves of the structure and powers of the existing citizens' association, the team promoted community activities, and after-school care for children. The article stresses the importance of close cooperation between social workers, local authorities, and district associations in ensuring that prevention efforts really correspond to the needs of the population concerned and the essential nature of community involvement and participation in carrying this out. - in French.

70. HUNTINGTON (WV) POLICE DEPARTMENT. Huntington Police Department Operation Lifeline. Huntington, West Virginia, 1975. 30 p. (NCJ 28006)

A phone line was installed into the crime prevention unit office for the purpose of Lifeline, a phone-in service to senior citizens so that they can be checked daily by someone. Volunteers were recruited to answer the calls each morning from 9 to 11 a.m. and weekend and holiday calls were handled by the dispatcher. Each senior citizen calls the Lifeline number at their assigned time to report that they are fine. By 11 a.m. if no call is received, a call is made to them. If there is no answer, an ambulance is dispatched to the residence to investigate. To obtain membership, a senior citizen or handicapped individual need only call the main police number, the crime prevention unit, or the Lifeline number and request to be placed on the list. There are no specific requirements for membership, only that the person

be willing to make the phone call every morning to the Lifeline number. Operation Lifeline operates on a budget which consists of the price of the phone line. This cost is covered by the city and the salary of the coordinator is covered by an LEAA grant. Seventy-six phone calls are taken by volunteers, so the operating costs are minimal.

71. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. Alternatives to Drug Abuse Conference - Second Proceedings - Part I. Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 288 p. (NCJ 10874)
PB 226 852/AS

Part one of the proceedings of the Second Conference on Alternatives to Drug Abuse, concerned with community problems which encourage drug abuse, is presented. It was directed towards the formulation of a communications strategy for the dissemination of programs of rescue and prevention in the fields of education, criminal justice, the community, media, and volunteer service. The conference was based on the premise that drug abuse is a symptom, and therefore, it is the underlying problems in the community which encourage drug abuse that must be dealt with. The emphasis of the conference was on building a more effective relationship between families and schools, intensifying media usage, engaging technical assistance, utilizing volunteers, and coordinating community efforts with those of the criminal justice system. The conferees drafted the bylaws for a private, non-profit corporation to carry out the ALFY (A New Life For You) concept. ALFY was designed to create public awareness of problems and solutions, and to help communities implement programs.

72. Youth Service Bureau - A Key to Delinquency Prevention.
By Sherwood Norman. Hackensack, New Jersey, 1972. 244 p. (NCJ 2089)

Basic principles and guidelines for establishing and operating youth service bureaus are included. This book is a detailed "How To Do It" guide for both inner city and suburban communities with delinquency problems. The five model programs that are described relate to the particular characteristics of the different communities.

73. PATHY, A.F. and S.M. PATHY. Community and Correction - A Report.
Second Edition. New York, Equal Justice Institute, 1975. 128 p. (NCJ 25750)

This book, addressed to community groups, explains in lay terms the issues involved in our criminal justice system as well as its historical evolution and the necessity of community participation in the correctional process. The text opens with a discussion of the nature and effects of punishment. The actual functions of the criminal justice system and the inadequacies of this system are outlined, and proposed remedies for the system's ills are

discussed. Two pilot projects undertaken by the Equal Justice Institute in 1972-74 in the metropolitan New York area are also examined. In the second part of the text, additional background and functional material for community groups wanting to establish volunteer programs is provided in the form of an operational manual or blueprint.

74. POWELL, W. CONRAD. Educational Intervention as a Preventive Measure. Criminal Justice and Behavior, v. 2, no. 4: 397-407. December, 1975. (NCJ 31201)

This paper maintains that changing the attitudes and behaviors of delinquent and delinquency-prone children requires specific intervention and that this intervention should occur in the school setting. It is also proposed that the intervention should be a collaborative effort among schools and various other community agencies. Practical approaches to diagnosis and intervention at the school level are offered. It is suggested that since schools are more likely to initiate a program for prevention than for treatment, it makes sense to begin with efforts in that direction.

75. SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY. Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences. Comprehensive Delinquency Prevention Programs in the Community. By Robert M. Hunter. Huntsville, Texas, 1973. 10 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32711)

The national strategy for youth development, developed by the Office of Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention as a plan to maximize services delivery to youth to reduce the delinquency rate, is discussed. The national strategy advocates the development of comprehensive youth services systems in communities to prevent delinquency by providing access to desirable social roles, eliminating negative labeling, and reducing alienation of youth from the community. A model of the national strategy showing the roles of family, school, court, police, welfare, health, and recreation as agencies in youth development and delinquency prevention is included. A generalized model of a youth service system is contained in the paper as well as models of systems proposed in New Orleans and Denver.

76. SCHWARTZ, I.M., D.R. JENSON AND M.J. MAHONEY. Volunteers in the Juvenile Justice System. Chicago, Illinois, John Howard Association, 1976. 280 p. (NCJ 35607)

The need for volunteer and citizen involvement in juvenile corrections mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 calls for the use of volunteers as a major resource in a massive effort to improve the juvenile justice system and to develop new prevention services and programs. The expertise of project

staff and consultants and the contributions of staff and volunteers working at programs selected by project staff were heavily relied on for compilation of this manual. The results include chapters on development and management of a volunteer program, technical aspects of volunteer program management, recruitment, special recruitment issues, and screening volunteers. Other topics addressed are volunteer orientation and in-service training, assignment, program assessment, and volunteer program resources. Appendixes contain descriptions of project methodology, on-site visits, standards for the handling of status offenders, and a sample of enabling legislation for the use of volunteers by state agencies and departments. A selected bibliography for juvenile justice standards is provided.

77. SCIOLI, F.P., JR. and T.J. COOK. How Effective are Volunteers - Public Participation in the Criminal Justice System. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 2: 192-200. April, 1976. (NCJ 32898)

An evaluation was made of over 250 reports, monographs and memos purporting to evaluate volunteer programs. Each study was analyzed for specificity of program structure, reliability and validity of the measurement procedures employed, strengths and weaknesses of the research design, and utility of the evaluation results for policy relative to decision-making. Only 10 reports dealing with impact on clients were found to have policy utility. Volunteers were found to be at least as effective in accomplishing their objectives (reducing recidivism, improving self-concept) as formal methods of rehabilitating offenders. Suggestions for improvements of research are offered.

78. STECICH, M. Keeping an Eye on the Courts - A Survey of Court Observer Programs. Judicature, v. 58 no. 10: 468-479. May, 1975. (NCJ 25415)

The operations and objectives of several different types of court observer programs are described, and suggestions on evaluating individual projects and court watching in general are offered. Four types of court observer programs are identified and described. The first type - defendant protector projects - was started to protect the rights of criminal defendants and to look for discrimination in the courtrooms. Groups involved in this type of activity include the American Civil Liberties Union, and the American Friends Service Committee. The goal of the second type of program, 'Law and Order' groups, is to pressure courts into harsher treatment of criminal defendants. The California-Based Citizens for Law and Order is an example of this type of group. Specific data projects, the third court observer group type, collects statistics or other specified information for surveys and studies. An example of this would be the Kings County Family Court Project. Finally, concerned citizen projects' such as the Federation of Women's Clubs in Indianapolis, Court Observers, Inc., or Alliance For a Safer New York may observe courts to learn more about their

operations and to make recommendations for improvement. The author states that because of the wide variety of projects and their generally subjective nature, court observer evaluations would be difficult. However, several questions on goals, achievements, and observers are offered to aid in attempts at evaluation.

79. SUGARMAN, BARRY and CLEO LACHAPELLE. Drug Abuse and the Community - A Model for the Effective Coordination of Prevention, Control, and Treatment Resources. Drug Forum, v. 4, no. 4: 295-309. 1975.

(NCJ 34370)

This article presents a model of the basic components necessary in a comprehensive community program to combat drug abuse. The role of the coordination (policy and management component drug council) is emphasized as being crucial to the effectiveness of the overall program. Four major components are defined and discussed: prevention, treatment (including aftercare), control or law enforcement, and coordination, management and policy-making for the above components. Recruitment of those in need of treatment is considered as involving both case-finding and outreach or motivating the individual to enter treatment. Law enforcement agencies are identified as playing a major role in both case-finding and motivation through the judicial process and the presentation of treatment as an alternative to jail. Community organization is seen as important in creating the drug council initially and in keeping pressure on it to rectify shortcomings in the functioning of the comprehensive program in its different facets. References are included. Appended are hypothetical budgets for two drug councils.

80. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Child Abuse and Neglect - The Problem and its Management, v. 3 - The Community Team - An Approach to Case Management and Prevention. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 216 p.

(NCJ 34667)

Stock No. 017-092-00019-7

An approach utilizing a body of professionals working together with representatives of service agencies and groups to ensure more effective management of cases of abuse and neglect is described. Within the context of the 'community-team approach', various resources for identification, diagnosis, treatment, and education are discussed. Suggestions for developing a coordinated community program, examples of existing programs, and ideas on the primary prevention of child abuse and neglect are included. A nine-page bibliography is provided.

81. _____ . Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Challenge of Youth Services Bureaus. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 45 p. (NCJ 9710)

A summary is presented of a national survey to identify organizational principles, target areas, funding, staff, and program content of youth service bureaus. Youth service bureau programs focus on the special problems of youth in the community, offering such services as counseling, tutoring, job referral, crisis intervention, and medical care. They serve as a bridge between the needs of youth and the attitudes of the adult community. In communities where both exist, they serve as a bridge between traditional agencies for social service and justice. The importance of community involvement with and support for youth bureaus is stressed, especially in the planning and implementation phases. The impact of various community forces, such as demographic and physical characteristics, on the operation of youth service bureaus is also discussed. An extensive bibliography and a list of the agencies polled are included.

82. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Coordination - the Key to Drug Abuse Control. By Voie Coy. Washington, 1974. 150 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35312)

Grant activities reported on include the production of a brochure, a film, and a book on the Community Organization for Drug Abuse Control (CODAC) program; visits made to CODAC from representatives of other agencies; consultant services supervised by the program; written and telephone requests for assistance; plus other activities. Numerous newspaper clippings and pieces of correspondence describe public reactions to the brochure, film, and movie.

83. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Hands Up - A National Volunteer Effort to Halt Crime - The Hands Up Guide. Washington, General Federation of Women's Clubs Hands Up Program. 1976. 43 p. (NCJ 39033)

Hands Up is a nationwide, cooperative program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Its basic goals are to increase national awareness of the citizen's role in crime reduction and to encourage the formation of local action groups charged with developing and acting upon recommended solutions to crime problems. Milestones of the 1976-78 program include area crime summits to discuss and make recommendations for crime reduction projects, local action groups to follow up on project implementation, community crime profiles, the selection of crime reduction projects, and project evaluation. This guide outlines the respective roles of the Hands Up area chairpersons

and the alliance/resources, media, public relations and advertising, and summit subcommittees. A planning schedule for holding a summit meeting on crime is also suggested.

84. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Community Response to Rape - Exemplary Project. By Gerald Bryant and Paul Cirel. Washington, 1977. 111 p.

(NCJ 38480)

In many jurisdictions, the victim of a sexual assault has good reason to refrain from cooperating with law enforcement and prosecution. During a period of physical and emotional trauma she must tell her story to a male audience whose questions may be both inventive and skeptical. During trial she may be made to feel as if she, and not her attacker, were the guilty party. In Polk County, Iowa, criminal justice agencies and concerned groups have joined together to lessen the burden on the victim and to increase the chance of ultimate conviction and sentencing in rape and sexual assault cases. The Polk County Rape/Sexual Assault Case Center (R/SACC) has the following objectives: to provide victims with counseling support; to reform state statutes; to coordinate activities with the prosecutor's office; to train and assist police and medical personnel; and to provide public education on rape. Although funded primarily by the Central Iowa Area Crime Commission through the County Board of Supervisors, the R/SACC is a community oriented facility, working with and supported by hospitals, schools, and volunteers as well as law enforcement agencies. LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has designated the Polk County R/SACC an exemplary project in recognition of its efforts to bring about law reform, to improve medical treatment, and to institutionalize medical, police, and prosecutorial procedures designed to increase the quality and quantity of victim services and the likelihood of successful prosecution. This manual provides an in-depth description of the operations, procedures, and achievements of the Polk County R/SACC. It is intended to aid the staff and planners of rape crisis centers now or soon to be in existence across the nation, in developing techniques and procedures that address the problems of the rape victim. After an introduction to the historical development, organization, and administration of the R/SACC, description is given of the supportive role of the police in investigating the assault and the prosecutor in assigning high priority to rape cases, and the community education efforts of the R/SACC. Among the specific services provided by the R/SACC are 24-hour phone and contact service and continuing support for the victim from a contact worker throughout the entire investigation and prosecution stages. The final sections of the manual report on the R/SACC costs and results. It is noted that since the center was created, police clearance rates for rape have risen from 50 percent to 69 percent; victims have shown increased willingness to press charges, and charges are now filed in three-fourths of the cases where an offender was identified; and the conviction rate in rape cases has risen from 40 percent to 82 percent. Throughout the manual attention is given to issues of replication and interagency cooperation. The by-laws of the center are appended.

85. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Philadelphia Neighborhood Youth Resources Center - An Exemplary Project. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d. 138 p. (NCJ 16769)

During the years 1966-72, gang warfare and deaths related to gang warfare escalated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to levels far beyond that of any other major city. In this setting, the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center (NYRC) began operations in the spring of 1971. NYRC, which concentrates on providing individual casework and follow-up services, utilized the resources of over 190 agencies and institutions that provide services to youth. The individual casework, coupled with a well developed resource network, makes it possible to provide an entire range of services--college scholarships, orthopedic and medical or mental health resources, emergency housing or group home care, recreation and cultural programs, and drug abuse treatment. This document presents a discussion of project organization, covering sponsorship, NYRC's neighborhood-based facility, and organizational structure. Referral sources and diversion procedures are discussed, along with intake, assessment, and termination procedures. Attention is devoted to direct services provided by NYRC, focusing on counseling and referral, gang work, employment, tutoring, cultural and recreational services, legal and probation counseling, and housing. Following a short section on referral services, comments are made on training and personnel systems, project operating costs, and project evaluation. The appendixes contain purchase of service agreements, job descriptions, a list of cooperating agencies, and client and program forms.

86. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Polk County (IA) Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center - Exemplary Project Validation Report. Cambridge, Massachusetts, ABT Associates, Inc., 1976. 70 p.

(NCJ 35031)

This project provides medical and social services to rape victims, aids criminal justice personnel in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenders and provides the community with rape education programs. Section 1 of this report presents a project overview, including information relative to the project's history, design, and organization, while Section 2 provides a discussion of the five exemplary projects selection criteria. A summary of the project's strengths and weaknesses is presented in Section 3, and supporting data, project forms and exemplary application materials are in the appendix. The primary objective of the center is to decrease the psychological trauma for victims of sexual assaults, leading to greater rapport and cooperation with law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and ultimately resulting in an increase in the number of convictions for rape/sexual assault offenses. The project staff consists of a project coordinator, a victim contact worker, a secretary, and a special prosecutor (available on an

as needed basis). The Sexual Assault Care Center grant has shown significant progress in the areas of inter-agency coordination and cooperation, victim services provision, criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases, organizational development and community education. While much of the project is designed to assist the sexual assault victim, the most significant progress, in relation to LEAA goals, is the 37 percent increase in reporting of rape cases and the decrease of case 'dropout' from 94 percent to 63 percent.

87. _____ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rape and Its Victims - A Report for Citizens, Health Facilities, and Criminal Justice Agencies - Prescriptive Package. By M.J. Gates, J.R. Chapman, and E. Barnett, Center for Women Policy Studies. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 373 p.

(NCJ 29894)

Stock No. 027-000-00363-0

Until recently the crime of forcible rape and its consequences for the victim had received little attention. But with the growing anxiety about all forms of violence in our society, the rising incidence of rape has emerged as a problem of national dimensions. In Rape and Its Victims, discussion is confined to forcible rape of adult women, generally defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force by a male other than her husband. The book is divided into four sections: 'The Police Response,' 'The Response of Medical Facilities,' 'The Response of Prosecutors' Offices,' and the 'Response of Citizens' Action Groups.' The material presented in each is based upon the findings of national surveys conducted among each of these four groups, with special emphasis placed on agencies that have begun innovative changes in their approach to cases of rape. Each section presents findings from these nationwide surveys and then suggests guidelines based on those programs, techniques, procedures, and policies that appear to be especially effective and valuable in treating rape victims and which therefore might be suitable for transfer and replication in other jurisdictions. In addition to the guidelines in each section, the appendixes contain materials that may be used as sample forms for police and hospital procedures or that augment the discussion of such topics as the police interview of a rape victim, counseling for rape victims, and legal issues being raised by rape law reformists.

88. UTAH LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY: Utah - Community Crime Prevention - Education. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1974. 57 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32982)

A series of recommendations and standards are presented for the improvement of the Utah educational system and the upgrading of criminal justice education. This booklet was produced as a part of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency's project on criminal justice standards and goals. Recommendations are provided on the

home as a learning environment, the school as a model of justice, alternative educational experiences, and the use of school facilities for community programs. Standards are then presented on criminal justice system curriculum and the development, implementation, and evaluation of criminal justice education and training programs. Each recommendation and standard is accompanied by commentary on existing Utah practices and a discussion of methods of implementation.

REDUCING CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH PHYSICAL DESIGN

89. ASH, MAURICE and others. Architecture, Planning and Urban Crime - Proceedings of a Day Conference Held on Friday, 6 December, 1974. London, National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 1975. 56 p.

(NCJ 26950)

Papers delivered at the Architecture, Planning, and Urban Crime Conference on Crime Prevention in England are reproduced. In addition to a general report to the conference and introductory remarks, current British research is reviewed and the implications of present trends in architecture and planning for future crime prevention are suggested. An analysis is made of research and its applications in creating "communities of interest" - communities which, as a result of architecture and planning, create feelings of commonality and protectiveness among residents. This paper is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

90. BRANTINGHAM, PATRICIA L. and PAUL J. BRANTINGHAM. Residential Burglary and Urban Form. Urban Studies, v. 12: 273-284. 1975.

(NCJ 31731)

Using set theory and point-set topology, this study examined the relationship between crime and land-use patterns by examining the crime of residential burglary in Tallahassee, Florida. The data for this study included all residential burglaries known to police in Tallahassee during the calendar year 1970. The burglaries were geocoded to the city block on which they occurred. This allowed comparisons of small, relatively homogeneous units (blocks) which can be joined together to produce larger units such as neighborhoods. It was found that when the crime rates by block were compared with the location of blocks in neighborhood sets, a pattern emerged: border blocks of the neighborhood sets exhibited significantly higher burglary rates than interior blocks. This suggests that it may be possible to reduce the burglary incidence by controlling the size and shape of neighborhoods.

91. COUNCIL OF PLANNING LIBRARIANS. Urban Design as a Subject of the Police Power - A Bibliography of Selected References. By D.F. Mazziotti. Monticello, Illinois, 1971. 12 p.

(NCJ 11544)

The relationship between zoning and urban design, discussed by law review articles and court cases on regulatory mechanisms which assert public control in the U.S., is discussed. In addition, materials covering the general area of urban design (with emphasis on control) and design restrictions in urban renewal projects are included.

92. FAIRLEY, WILLIAM and MICHAEL LEICHENSTEIN. Improving Public Safety in Urban Apartment Dwellings - Security Concepts and Experimental Design for New York City Housing Authority Buildings. New York, New York, Rand Institute, 1971. 155 p. (NCJ 11214)

The results of a security improvement study on public housing projects administered by the New York City Housing Authority are included. The study shows that, although most crime rates in the projects are considerably lower than those in the surrounding neighborhood, the average project robbery rates are higher. The authors state that robbery, especially in elevators, ought to be the primary concern of a security improvement program. The report indicates the specific location within projects where various crimes occur and shows how the crime rates vary with the month, day, and hour. In the succeeding theoretical analysis, general and specific criteria for judging a system's effectiveness and operational suitability are developed. Additional material discusses experimental design considerations. The importance of control projects, an adequate number of tested projects, and testing in separated projects are among those mentioned. In all, 15 different security measures are examined with respect to effectiveness and cost. Recommendations for security improvement developments are elaborated in the final chapter - that the housing authority coordinate the creation of a team of specialists, along with representatives of tenant councils to design security projects for future construction, and that the housing authority police undertake a management information study. Appended material includes an examination of the legal and civil liberties aspects of employing surveillance technology, an explanation of a statistical model for estimating the effects of security measures, and a discussion of design, including a systems analysis approach.

93. JEFFERY, C.R. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1971. 290 p. (NCJ 10719)

Deterrence and rehabilitative approaches to crime control have failed. In the former case enforcement of the laws was uncertain and inconsistent, and, in the latter case, only the individual offender was treated, and that was done only after the crime occurred. Criminal behavior is a product of environmental conditions, not one of poverty, urban living, under-education, broken homes, or the psychopathic nature of the individual. Environmental crime control adheres to the classical principles of prevention of crime before it occurs and certainty of consequences for behavior, but shifts emphasis from punishment and the individual offender to reinforcement and the environment. The prime form of control is reinforcement of lawful behavior and removal of reinforcement for illegal behavior. Urban planning and design, social planning, systems analysis and decision theory, governmental policies, and training in environmental criminology are discussed in the development of this concept that the environment, not the criminal justice system, is what must be reformed.

94. LAYMON, RICHARD S. Architectural Design and Crime Prevention.
n.d. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18728)

Several approaches are identified to impact crime and for each of these approaches, research to develop environmental design strategies within each approach is identified. Emphasis is given to strategies involving target hardening and environmental design to facilitate natural surveillance and citizen cooperation. Environmental design is seen as both a physical and psychological means to reduce crime. Some current and future research efforts by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice are described. It is stated that the focus of new research is to determine the applicability of recently developed concepts such as defensible space to new environments while at the same time to better understand the various factors involved in crime within these environments.

95. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. Urban Violence and the Design and Form of the Urban Environment. By R. Gold, E.B. Murphy, and J. McGregor. Washington, 1969. 29 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18773)

After providing a historical review of urban design and earlier methods of crime control, current theories on the causes of urban violent behavior and urban designs which may be used to control crime are discussed. The growth of cities and urban crime is traced from early civilization, through medieval and colonial times, up to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Historically, three environmental approaches to crime control are noted: arrangement of urban form and activity, use of protective devices, and management of the environment. Current trends in urban violence are outlined. The authors review several explanations of violence related to the urban environment, including psychological, anthropological, ethnological, and sociological explanations. Modern anti-crime measures such as surveillance devices, shielded entrances, alarm systems, and safety devices are also discussed. The authors contend that modern cities are returning to the historical anti-crime measures of urban design, and will contain such features as fortified "safe" living units within the city; areas of uncontrolled and uncontrollable crime; suburban neighborhoods protected by racial and economic homogeneity and distance from high crime groups; and individual fortification against crime.

96. NEWMAN, OSCAR and STEPHEN JOHNSTON. Model Security Code for Residential Areas. New York, Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1974. 107 p. (NCJ 32735)

This model security code is intended to provide planners and municipal code administrators with a structured, annotated set of security provisions which can readily be added to existing building codes. Virtually every American municipality has a building code:

a set of regulations specifying standards of safety for the design and construction of buildings within the scope of legal jurisdiction. Only a few municipalities, however, have introduced criminal safety provisions in their codes. This model security code proposes security regulations in the areas of site planning and design of dwellings, controls on access and egress, building lighting, elevator design, door construction, door hardware, window construction, and window hardware.

97. NEIBURG, H.L. Crime Prevention by Urban Design. Society, v. 12, no. 1: 41-47. November/December, 1974. (NCJ 16969)

Territorial conflicts between urban residents and crime groups are described. The concept of sovereignty in the neighborhood is defined. Briefly, it is the ability of those involved to maintain structure and organization among themselves as regards potential internal or external disruptions, including the process of dealing with disruptions formally, through government agencies, or informally, through community leaders. Both crime and anticrime measures are clashing political claims of sovereignty over a given neighborhood or region. It is stated that neighborhoods and urban regions require legitimate sovereignty for their inhabitants as a basic requirement for crime control. The author contends that this sovereignty must be built into the community, with rights of local self government vested in the neighborhood. Decentralization and urban design which foster community control of space are also seen as essential crime control aids.

98. PANHANDLE REGION PLANNING COMMISSION. Study of Building Codes as Related to Crime Prevention. Amarillo, Texas, 1972. 110 p. (NCJ 12039)
PB 224 264

This report examines the relationship between building codes and crime prevention. Research conducted by other organizations is referenced and recommendations are made in four areas - public information activities, law enforcement officer training, insurance premium reduction incentives, and security ordinances. For the Panhandle region a public education and incentive program is recommended for the immediate future rather than amendment of building codes or adoption of security ordinances. All supporting data is included in the appendix, including building materials performance tables. Also appended is a bibliography.

99. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS. Handbook of Crime Prevention Bulletins - Crime Prevention Through Physical Planning. Los Angeles, California, 1971. 81 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15400)

Sixteen topic bulletins providing information on how to prevent crime through the planning and design of physical characteristics of specific projects are presented. These bulletins cover physical planning considerations for apartment complexes, industrial parks, commercial recreation developments, and public buildings, among others. One bulletin also gives a program outline for training personnel in physical planning and crime prevention. The intended audience is the planner or designer who can influence decisions on physical characteristics in the creative or review stages of a project.

100. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Institute of Mental Health. Juniper Gardens Project - A Study in Community Crime Control. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 7 p. (NCJ 14653)
Stock No. 1724-00385

This pamphlet briefly describes a project established in an urban housing development to investigate and solve problems associated with living in heavily populated urban areas. Several University of Kansas behavioral scientists organized the Juniper Gardens Project to give the housing development a sense of community by finding alternative social mechanisms that can enable neighbors to work together. Comments are made on the Juniper Gardens Tenants Association, a forum established so that residents may express their feelings about standards of behavior for the community. Highlights are given of the residents' code, a set of rules which the tenants felt would make the housing project more pleasant for all its residents. Comments are then made on house-to-house polling, which was the method used to allow each project family to vote on each section of the proposed code and the security patrol organized to enforce the approved code. Descriptions are given for the development of an urban observation battery, which quantifies data on the appearance of the project and on recreation facilities. The researchers found that most voluntary community effort was committed in the areas of recreation and day care for youth.

101. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URGAN DEVELOPMENT. Design Guide for Improving Residential Security. By Oscar Newman, Center for Residential Security Design. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 97 p. (NCJ 15608)
Stock No. 2300-00251

In this design guide, separate chapters are devoted to detailed discussions of hardware, personnel, and electronic equipment. For already completed buildings, the creation of a fortification with

limited and controlled access points is emphasized. The recommended security approach for new housing developments being built involves using a series of physical design characteristics to subdivide the complex into naturally controlled sectors called "defensible space." Numerous diagrams and detailed figures of hardware devices for securing individual residential and multifamily dwellings are included in this report. Covered are the different types of doors, door materials, hinges, locks, and lighting that are available to use. A discussion of electronic security systems considers different types of alarms, closed-circuit television, intercom, and elevator audio systems. Security of windows, lobbies, secondary exits and entrances, elevators, and mailboxes in multi-family dwellings is also considered. In addition, the source, selection, costs, scheduling, and equipment required by different types of residential security personnel are outlined. The final chapter illustrates six examples of total security systems in existing residential complexes, using devices and procedures discussed in earlier chapters.

102. _____ . Residential Security. HUD Challenge, v. 4, no. 9. September, 1973. 32 p. (NCJ 11210)

The September issue of HUD Challenge, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) official publication, features articles dealing with a growing concern among many citizens- residential security. The issue begins with an article by HUD's Assistant Secretary for Housing Management in which he discusses HUD actions to promote security in housing. Oscar Newman explains some of the main points of his book, "Defensible Space." The concept of defensible space encompasses a series of physical design characteristics that maximize resident control of behavior, particularly criminal behavior, within a residential community. Security planning methodology is covered, including one author's ideas on how housing management and tenants must work together with local police forces to provide residential security within housing projects. "Brother's Keeper", a program in Anaheim, California aimed at reducing burglary in the city through increased citizen awareness and participation, is described. Also discussed is the HUD Federal Crime Insurance program, which offers low cost, easily obtainable, noncancellable burglary and robbery insurance to small businessmen and inner city residents in states where affordable insurance is virtually impossible to get. Public housing security activities in Boston and New Orleans are briefly outlined.

103. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime/Environment Targets - A CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) Planning Document. By James M. Tien, Thomas A. Reppetto, and Lewis F. Hanes. Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1976. 320 p. (NCJ 36571)

Available crime statistics in the residential, commercial, school, and transportation environments to guide the selection of demonstration sites for implementation of CPTED program strategies are analyzed in this report. Data supporting the comparative analysis is drawn from five sources : the uniform crime reports, national crime panel surveys, various nationally oriented crime surveys, analytic studies, and demographic surveys. Trends are traced and patterns relating crime to specific subenvironments identified. Subenvironments identified as having significant crime problems are then examined using crime, environment, and CPTED program-related criteria to identify those where the combination of crime level and environment characteristics were such that they warranted consideration as demonstration sites under the CPTED program.

104. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - Annotated Bibliography. By William D. Wallace. Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1976. 93 p. (NCJ 36575)

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide the reader with a list of selected source materials that address the concept of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). The concept has been defined as a method of reducing predatory crime and the fear of crime through the planning, design, and effective use of physical space. This approach makes it possible to create physical and social conditions that will promote citizen surveillance and the effective use of environments (such as business districts, residential neighborhoods, transportation facilities, schools, and public spaces). This will result in the prevention of crimes of opportunity, an increased sense of social control of these environments, and support of those law enforcement activities designed to improve detection and crime reporting.

105. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - Broward County, Florida - School Demonstration Plan. By T.D. Crowe and others. Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1976. 210 p. (NCJ 36574)

The rationale for selecting the Broward County, Florida, school system as the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) demonstration site for the school environment is discussed. The report contains the CPTED demonstration strategies and design directives, describing the strategies developed for demonstration at the selected sites, as well as the implementation plan and evaluation plan for execution of the strategies and for measurement of their results, respectively. Appended are evaluation instruments and data.

106. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Portland, Oregon - Commercial Demonstration Plan, By Larry S. Bell and others. Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1976. 238 p. (NCJ 36573)

The rationale for selecting the Union Avenue corridor in Portland, Oregon, as the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) demonstration site for the commercial environment is discussed. The report contains the CPTED commercial concept plan, describing the strategic models developed for demonstration at the selected site, as well as the implementation plan and evaluation plan for execution of strategies and for the measurement of their results, respectively. Appended is a compilation of data on crime problems and patterns in Portland generally and along the corridor specifically.

107. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Workshop - Proceedings. Ohio State University Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Washington, 1972. 85 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 15399)

Physiological and biochemical activity are discussed as important factors in sociopathic and violent behavior. This is considered an internal environment subject to change through the use of drugs. The external environment is discussed as the interaction of people and structures to which the internal environment responds. The workshop stressed the importance of developing environmental systems based on interdisciplinary research that contribute to a harmonious, mutually fulfilling transaction between external and internal environments. Some of the problems and possible solutions for implementing the findings of behavioral research in public environmental systems are discussed.

108. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Elements of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design). By James M. Tien and others. Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 1976. 236 p. (NCJ 36572)

This report provides a functional framework for the development and definition of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach. It describes the CPTED program being conducted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in terms of its definitions and goals, as well as the major studies which led to its establishment. The phenomenon of crime displacement is discussed, as are strategic models for the residential, transportation, school, and commercial environments.

109. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Policy Development Seminar on Architecture, Design, and Criminal Justice, June 15-17, 1975.
By National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.
Washington, 1975. 130 p. (NCJ 31917)

Proceedings of an LEAA conference on architectural design and the problems of security, held June 15-17, 1975, in Rochester, Michigan are included. The nine speech and slide presentations cover the activities of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture; environmental design demonstrations in commercial, school, and residential settings; and federal aviation administration security planning. Other areas discussed are the security systems and the security-related problems of the BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) system; the concept of defensible space in an urban setting, especially high-rise public housing; the model school security system in use in Alexandria, Virginia; the work of LEAA's private security committee; and the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) and its testing of security devices and systems. The reports of four discussion groups examine considerations relating to the purpose of various types of facilities and the nature of the environment they produce; the mixing of old and new structures in an area, the use of high-rise and low density buildings in urban public housing; trade-offs and possible conflicting objectives; and institutional security design. A list of the conference participants is included.

110. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Potential Secondary Impacts of the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Concept (CPTED). Washington, 1976. 78 p.

(NCJ 36866)

The primary goals of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Urban Design) are reducing crime and allaying citizen fear of crime. The secondary impacts identified in this document are those that might be caused by the implementation of CPTED strategies and the subsequent realization of CPTED goals. The nature of these impacts in residential applications might affect the cost of housing, occupancy rates, the cost of public services, and building codes. Secondary impacts of school applications might include student resentment, crime displacement, teacher performance, and teacher turnover. Similar considerations for commercial and transportation applications are also presented. Consideration is given to the impact of CPTED strategies on non-CPTED areas as well. This document also presents a listing of CPTED strategies and techniques subdivided by the four major impact areas.

111. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle - Review of Five Public Housing Development Remodeling Plans- Police Technical Assistance Report. By Robert Obenland, Public Administration Service. Washington, 1973, 46 p.

(NCJ 39257)

Technical assistance was provided to the Seattle (Washington) planning agency concerning security measures and architectural crime prevention considerations for use in partially-renovated public housing projects. The report begins by presenting an overview of some defensible space and design concepts that relate to security and crime in Seattle Duplex Public Housing. It then applies these concepts to one of the developments under consideration emphasizing long term modifications and directions. Finally, it addresses the immediate problems faced by the development in question, which was already half way renovated at the time of this report.

- 112: _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Architectural Design for Crime Prevention. By Oscar Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 214 p.

(NCJ 09947)

Stock No. 2700-00161

Can the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting affect the frequency of crime and vandalism? An interdisciplinary team of architects and social scientists sought the answer to this question by identifying these ingredients of architectural design which have crime-inhibiting qualities. After visits to housing projects across the nation, statistical analysis, and surveys of urban residents and law enforcement officials, a model based on the concept of defensible space was formulated. This concept suggested that by grouping dwelling units in a particular way, by delimiting paths of movement, by defining areas of activity and their relation to other areas, and by providing for visual surveillance, one could create - in inhabitants and strangers - a clear understanding of the function of a space and its intended uses. Facility design following this concept led residents to adopt extremely potent territorial attitudes and self-policing measures. A series of defensible space hypotheses were developed and analyzed by considering evidence on crime in housing, the pattern of fear in New York City Public Housing, and the work of predecessors who advanced similar theories. There are illustrations of ten recently completed housing projects which incorporate defensible space design features. Project site plans, plans of building interiors, and photographs are used throughout this study to demonstrate how the many components of man-made environments interact to provide social opportunity and security. An edited version of the study, titled Defensible Space, was published by Macmillan and Company in 1972.

113. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime and the Physical City - A Pilot Study Prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. By Gerald Leudtke and Donald Lystad. Washington, n.d. 49 p. (NCJ 229)
PB 196 784

This study is based on premise that physical design of urban neighborhoods may be used to reduce crime. Hypotheses that were considered are based on pedestrian traffic, land use and parking, metropolitan expressway systems, visibility in commercial establishments, housing project layouts, property lighting, entrance and exits from buildings, and building maintenance. The survey phase consisted of an analysis of building features and was supplemented by on-site examination of high crime areas. A commercial site data survey presents data on day and time of entry, location, lighting, and other factors. The residential site survey contains only general residential characteristics and an analysis of public housing. The survey forms are in an appendix.

114. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Design Directives for Achieving Defensible Space. By Oscar Newman. Washington, 1972. 111 p. (NCJ 32860)

Prepared for architects, landscape architects, city planners, and housing officials this handbook assists them in providing security in the initial design and programming of new residential developments. Chapter I summarizes in detail the various working components of defensible space: territoriality, surveillance, image, and urban locale. Chapters II and III are each a completion of specific design directives with illustrations of the principles of defensible space. They intentionally address specific component areas of housing design and avoid concern with total solutions. Chapter II is devoted to site planning principles and chapter III to building design principles. The directives formulated in both chapters can be used by architects to produce designs for residential developments of various size and density, and in various urban locations. The final chapter of the book is devoted to a discussion of building codes and to problems the present code structure creates in providing security in residential buildings. The lack of security considerations in most building codes is discussed prior to an articulation of various areas that must be considered in framing a housing security code: These range from specifications for hardware and construction materials to the design of circulation, access and egress systems in multi-family dwellings. The general considerations that must be taken into account in framing and implementing codes form the concluding portion of this chapter.

115. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space. By Oscar Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 223 p.

(NCJ 32646)

Stock No. 027-000-00395-8

This handbook demonstrates how the physical form of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and life-styles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control of its living area. A set of guidelines are presented for designing secure housing developments for all income groups. The document begins with a summarization of the growth of American population and its concentration in urban areas; the polarization of urban population; the resultant construction of high-density housing developments; and the rise in the nation's crime rate and the increase of crime in residential areas. A discussion of the factors most influential in the evolution of current housing prototypes is also presented. All housing types are classified into four basic categories, determined by the density of the population they can house and by the nature of the psychological environments they create. The factors that determine residents' ability to control areas in the interiors of their buildings and the exterior grounds surrounding them are discussed, and the concepts of private, semiprivate, semipublic, and public spaces are introduced and defined. The four categories of building are examined in terms of the suitability of each type to residents of different ages, family structures, backgrounds, and life-styles. Design guidelines for making different building types secure for the different types of resident are then detailed. Both general site-planning principles and those that relate specifically to particular resident-type/building-type combinations are discussed and the concept of zones of influence is developed, along with the consequent requirement that housing developments be laid out so that all areas are clearly defined as being in the realm of influences of particular groups of residents. The document concludes with prototypical designs for two new housing developments in which all the different defensible space findings and guidelines developed in the earlier chapters are applied. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate which of the design principles come into play at different stages in the design process and how all the principles interact to produce a final integrated design product. The two housing developments used as prototypes here are real and will be built shortly; one development is in Newark and the other in Indianapolis. The programs and sites for these developments are typical of most low- and moderate-income housing built in urban areas. The appendixes present information on the comparative costs of different building types (row houses, walk-ups, and high-rise); basic design principles for central mailboxes, doors and windows in multifamily dwellings; and construction materials and methods.

116. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Immediate Measures for Improving Security in Existing Residential Areas. By Oscar Newman, Barry Hersh, and Stephen Johnston. Washington, 1972. 200 p.
(NCJ 32857)

The purpose of this manual is to instruct housing managers and owners in the various alternatives for improving security in existing residential developments. The manual discusses the comparative use of hardware, security personnel, and electronic equipment. More importantly, it shows how these components interact and how each can be used to supplement the other. Cost and effectiveness received primary considerations. As the physical design of buildings and the site planning of housing developments are key factors in providing security, the operating mechanisms in both are dealt with at length. Finally, the failing of most security manuals lies in their inability to discuss means for providing security as a total system. As a further illustrative device, the manual concludes with five actual case studies, employing a mixture of ground modifications, new hardware and electronic equipment, and the use of security personnel, to achieve a total security system.

117. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Impact of Street Lighting on Crime. By Roger Wright and others. University of Michigan. Washington, 1974. 204 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 17487)

Crime-deterrent effects of upgrading street lighting from incandescent to mercury and sodium vapor were investigated in selected high-crime commercial and residential areas in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1970 to 1973. These effects were assessed by comparing changes in rates of night street crime following the upgrading program to changes prior to the upgrading program. Comparisons were also made to changes in crime rates in locations not affected by improved street lighting. Results indicated that crimes of violence--robbery and assault--were significantly deterred, while crimes against property were largely unaffected. Prior to relighting, crime rates in blocks with commercial activity were considerably higher than in blocks with residential activity. Following relighting, crime decreased in these commercial blocks somewhat faster than in the residential blocks. Displacement of crime was also investigated. A small portion of the robberies appeared to relocate into blocks that were not affected by the upgrading program. Displacement of assaults could not be confidently determined because increases in areas not affected by relighting may have been due to the general citywide increase in the offense. Recommendations are made for street lighting, both for energy conservation and for crime deterrence. Street lighting represents a very small amount of the total national energy consumption and thus a small potential for conservation, although some areas of savings are suggested. For crime deterrence, recommendations call for continual upgrading of street lighting, and are built around specific suggestions for crime type, crime location, other anticrime measures, and anticipated displacement. The document contains 78 pages of technical appendixes.

118. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Portland (OR) Lighting Project - Final Report. By Oregon Law Enforcement Council. Washington, 1975. 10 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 29977)

A final report on a project to reduce the incidence of night crimes by increasing and improving street lighting in a high-crime area in Portland, Oregon, is presented. The evaluators decided that since crime statistics cannot distinguish between an actual decrease in the crime rate and a decrease in the number of crimes reported, their evaluation would be based on the relationships between street lighting and several subjective indicators to determine area residents' perception of how well lit their area is and the effect of the lighting on their feelings of safety. The results indicate that the increased use of areas by law-abiding citizens is not necessarily a by-product of improved street lighting.

119. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Project for Security Design in Urban Residential Areas - Final Report. By Oscar Newman. Washington, 1973. 75 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 32858)

This project identifies and describes the elements of physical design that have a major impact upon crime patterns in urban housing projects. Data were gathered from a detailed statistical analysis of 155,000 units of public housing in New York City; from a comparative analysis of housing developments in major cities throughout the country; and from before-and-after studies of tenant attitudes, and crime and vandalism rates in housing developments which were modified in accordance with the project's hypothesis. The project determined that the form of the physical design of residential areas is a strong factor that affects the rate of victimization of inhabitants, the extent of vandalism, and general feelings of impotence in crime control as felt by both residents and police. The project isolated the governing physical ingredients and showed, through the example of successful environments, and through the preparation of three manuals, how new and existing residential areas could be made more secure.

120. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Reactions to Crime Project- Annotated Bibliography. By Northwestern University. Washington, 1976. 250 p.

(NCJ 38108)

An annotated listing of approximately 200 articles, papers, and/or books on attitudes perceptions, individual and collective responses, communication of crime information, crime, and crime statistics is presented. A second section of the bibliography contains unannotated listings of background references on these five areas, on sites and methodologies employed in field research projects, and other topics as well. Additional categories included are general literature on crime, criminology, deviance, law enforcement, and criminal justice;

social psychological literature on behavior, attitude, and affect; crime prevention through environmental design; methods; mental maps; polls; and general bibliographies of crime literature. Most bibliographic entries in both sections are dated between 1960 and 1976. A few listings date back to 1932 and 1938. An author index is provided.

RESOURCE LIST

This list identifies some of the agencies and organizations that are performing research or funding projects in the general area of community crime prevention. These agencies should provide additional information for researchers studying specific facets of community crime prevention.

Better Government Association
75 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601

Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1615 H Street
Washington, DC 20006

Citizens Local Alliance for a Safer Philadelphia
1710 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Criminal Justice Public Information Center
3510 Chester Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114

Kiwanis International
101 East Erie
Chicago, IL 60611

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Office of Research Programs
Community Crime Prevention Section
Washington, DC 20531

National Alliance for Safer Cities
165 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022

National Alliance of Businessmen
1730 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

National Association of Citizens Crime Commission
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, GA

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20852

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
11400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Information Center on Crime and Delinquency
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601

National Crime Prevention Institute
2100 Gardiner Lane
Louisville, KY 40205

National Information Center on Volunteerism, Inc.
P.O. Box 4179
Boulder, CO 80302

National Retired Teachers Association/
American Association of Retired Persons
Crime Prevention Unit
1909 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

National Youth Alternatives Project
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

U.S. Department of Commerce
Consumer Goods and Services Division
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20230

U. S. Jaycees
P.O. Box 7
Tulsa, OK 74102

Womens Crusade Against Crime
1221 Locust Street
St. Louis, MO 63103

Appendix A - List of Sources

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. Police Chief
International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
2. California Council on Criminal
Justice
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, California 95823
3. International Review of Criminal
Policy
United Nations
Sales Section
New York, New York 10017
4. Law and Society Review
Law and Society Association
200 West 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204
5. Goodyear Publishing Company
15115 Sunset Boulevard
Pacific Palisades
California 90272
6. National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
7. Ohio State University
Program for the Study of Crime
and Delinquency
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, Ohio 43212

Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
8. United Nations Asia and Far East
Institute for the Prevention of
Crime and Treatment of Offenders
26-1 Harumi-Cho, Fuchu
Tokyo, Japan

Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
9. Simon and Schuster
1 West 39th Street
New York, New York 10018
10. Available only on interlibrary
loan from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
11. National Technical Information
Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
12. Superintendent of Documents
Public Documents Distribution
Center
5801 Tabor Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19120
13. Same as No. 12.
14. University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
15. Same as No. 1.
16. International Arts and Sciences
Press, Inc.
901 North Broadway
White Plains, New York 10603

17. Boston Phoenix
Stephen M. Mindich
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
18. Sociometry
American Sociological Association
1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
19. Chamber of Commerce of the
United States
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
20. D.C. Heath and Company
125 Spring Street
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173
21. Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime
Room 405 - Central YMCA
11th and Washington Streets
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
22. Florida Governor's Council on
Criminal Justice
307 East Seventh Avenue
P.O. Drawer 3786
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
23. North Texas State University
Denton, Texas 76203
24. Harper and Row
10 East 53rd Street
New York, New York 10022
25. Available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
26. ACI Productions, Inc.
35 West 45th Street
New York, New York 10036
27. Same as No. 25.
28. Same as No. 1.
29. Scarecrow Press
52 Liberty Street
Box 656
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840
30. Same as No. 10.
31. National Retail Merchants
Association
100 West 31st Street
New York, New York 10001
32. National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550
33. Same as No. 1.

Also available on microfiche
from:
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850
34. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
35. Same as No. 34.
36. Same as No. 11.
37. Same as No. 11.
38. Same as No. 25.
39. Same as No. 25.
40. Same as No. 10.
41. American Bar Association
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
42. National Sheriffs' Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 320
Washington, D.C. 20036
43. Same as No. 42.

44. Ballinger Publishing Company
17 Dunston Street
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
45. Same as No. 10.
46. Same as No. 10.
47. Same as No. 25.
48. Same as No. 10.
49. Loyola University of Chicago
6525 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60626
50. Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica, California 90406
51. Same as No. 11.
52. Same as No. 10.
53. ABT Associates, Inc.
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Also available on microfiche
from:
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66. Judicature
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73. Equal Justice Institute
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74. Criminal Justice and Behavior
Sage Publications, Inc.
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75. Sam Houston State University
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76. John Howard Association
537 South Dearborn Street
Suite 900
Chicago, Illinois 60605
77. Crime and Delinquency
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
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Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
78. Same as No. 66.
79. Drug Forum
Baywood Publishing Company, Inc,
43 Central Avenue
Farmingdale, New York 11735
80. Same as No. 34.
81. Same as No. 34.
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83. General Federation of Women's
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84. Same as No. 10.
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88. Utah Law Enforcement Planning
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State Office Building
Room 304
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
89. National Association for the
Care and resettlement of
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125 Kennington Park Road
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90. Longman Group Ltd,
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91. Council of Planning Librarians
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92. Rand Institute
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- 103. Westinghouse Electric Corporation
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