CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Technical Guideline 8:
Citizen Involvement in CPTED Projects

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide concerned citizens, whether community leaders or government representatives, with the conceptual and methodological foundation for involving the community at large in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Projects. These guidelines represent an extension of Volume I of the CPTED Program Manual (the Planning and Implementation Manual) which describes the process by which CPTED applicability and feasibility are determined, policy decisions are reached, information is gathered and assessed, solutions are formulated, and a program is implemented and evaluated. In these guidelines, heavy emphasis is placed on the role and function of the general citizenry in accomplishing the tasks necessary to complete a CPTED project. It is recommended that Volume I of the Program Manual be read prior to using these guidelines.

These guidelines offer a brief overview of the CPTED concept and the role of citizen participation in the CPTED planning and implementation process. Citizen involvement plays a very large role in any CPTED project, in all phases of the project -- from policy determination through the project initiation and organization phase and especially during the project planning phase. The community is also an integral part of the implementation and evaluation phases. These guidelines offer suggestions on how to involve citizens in all these phases, with advice on specific anticrime programs for local communities. Illustrative examples of or-

ganizing tactics are also provided in discussions of the experience in the three CPTED demonstration sites. Finally, the report concludes with recommendations for increasing and maintaining citizen participation in CPTED projects, based on the experiences in the demonstration projects and a review of the literature.

1.2 The CPTED Approach

The CPTED concept is focused upon the interaction between human behavior and the built environment, which includes all elements shaped by man. CPTED involves an integration of strategies selected from new and existing physical and urban design, community organization and citizen action (social), management, and law enforcement crime prevention concepts.

The strategy set must be responsive to the crime/environment problems existing or anticipated in an area. Potentially, a combination of strategies can be more effective than the sum of the individual strategy effects. As an example, improved street lighting (representing a physical design strategy) would be expected to have little long-term effect against crime without the conscious and active support of citizens (in reporting what they observe) and the police (in responding and conducting surveillance). Thus, in this example, the appropriate strategy set would include components for citizen crime reporting and police/community relations in addition to the central physical design strategy.

Physical design strategies can facilitate citizen surveillance and access control of an area and can aid in creating a sense of territoriality (that is, architectural and landscaping techniques are used to

help define spaces of concern to citizens). Stated simply, proper space definition and appropriate space use can:

- Extend the area over which a citizen feels a proprietary interest and responsibility so that his area now overlaps that of other responsible citizens (beyond his own front door to include his block, in the case of a residential area).
- Increase the citizen's ability to perceive when this territory is potentially threatened (he can discriminate between people who belong and strangers) and permit him to act on that perception.
- Make a potential offender aware that he is intruding on someone else's domain, thereby possibly deterring him from criminal behavior.

Social strategies are aimed at facilitating the emergence of an increased sense of territoriality. Activities of common interest in an area may result in more people recognizing and being concerned about other people who use that area. Anonymity may be reduced and the level of social cohesion increased. Besides stimulating increased concern about an area and its people, social strategies may increase the number of people willing to use public and semiprivate spaces, such as residential streets and commercial areas, thereby increasing the amount of natural surveillance.

Management techniques can serve to reduce opportunities for criminal activities by minimizing potential victim exposure. For example,

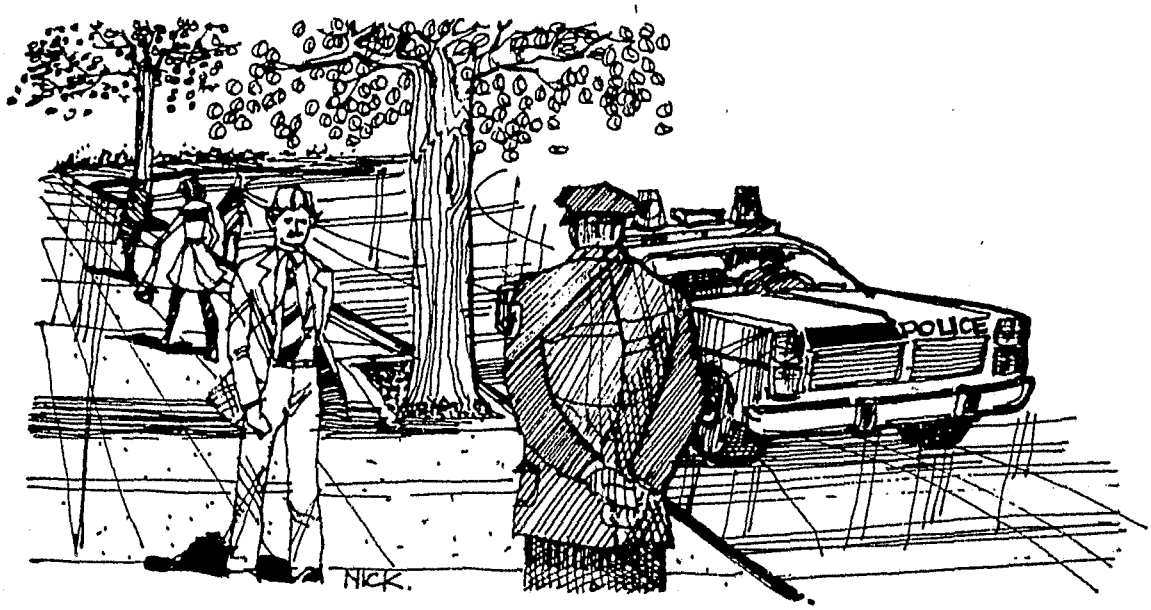
management strategies may cause an increase in the number of people using an area at a given time; physical configurations might be modified to channel pedestrian circulation to a restricted area (e.g., barricade parts of a school or transit station during certain hours). Adjacent retail and service establishments might decide to share common hours of operation. This strategy would create opportunities for mutual surveillance and assistance.

Law enforcement strategies, particularly those that involve citizens, are important components in a CPTED strategy set. Increased police patrol and surveillance of an area that has implemented a set of physical, social, and management strategies can increase the perceived risk to potential offenders. Increased police/citizen interaction can also lead to improved community cooperation.

The CPTED approach primarily seeks to deter or prevent crimes and their attendant fears within a specifically defined environment with a specifically defined client population by manipulating variables that are uniquely related to the environment itself. Where possible, CPTED strategies emphasize the control of access to an environment and the improved surveillance created as a byproduct of the normal and routine use of the environment.

1.3 The CPTED Demonstrations

In 1974, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration initiated the CPTED Program. The principal citizen participation objectives



Law enforcement strategies, including increased police patrol and surveillance, are important components of the CPTED strategy set.

You are invited to join your neighbors at the first Community Crime Prevention meeting on your block. Topics to be discussed include:

- ☐ Neighborhood crime problems.
- ☐ The Neighborhood Watch Force.
- ☐ Premise security surveys.
- ☐ Operation I.D.
- ☐ The role of police.
- ☐ The concerns of this block.

Community Crime Prevention is an exciting new program aimed at solving the crime problems of this particular neighborhood. Please attend this meeting to express your concerns and give us your ideas. Your involvement is essential.

Host_____

Address_____

Time_____

Date_____

One of the first steps in a CPTED program is involving local citizens in the crime prevention efforts. This pamphlet is a sample of one actually used in the Minneapolis CPTED project.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, 301M CITY HALL • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55415 • TELEPHONE 612 348-6292

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Dear

You are receiving this letter because you reside in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood, one of three Minneapolis neighborhoods which have been selected for a Community Crime Prevention Program being implemented throughout the City of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention project was designed to test the effectiveness of various comprehensive crime prevention strategies. These strategies, which are an effort to reduce criminal opportunity and therefore reduce crime, include physical improvements, improved residential and commercial security, community organization, and cooperative police/Community Crime Prevention efforts.

In order for this program to be successful, the cooperation of those in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood is necessary. We need your participation. As a resident of this community, the City of Minneapolis is providing three free burglary prevention services which are now available to you. These services are 1) Operation I.D., 2) premise security surveys, and 3) Neighborhood Block Watch.

The staff members of the Willard-Homewood Community Crime Prevention project will be visiting your home within the next two weeks to explain this program to you and answer any questions you may have. We will have materials available for you describing each aspect of our program and informing you about what you can do to help make this program a success and make your neighborhood a better and safer place.

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation. If you have any questions and wish to contact the staff for any reason, you may reach us at 348-3844 or stop by and see us in our new neighborhood office at 1009 W. Broadway.

Sincerely,

WILLARD-HOMEWOOD COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION STAFF

Van White Ella Gross Joyce Yetter

Residents of the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in Minneapolis received this letter announcing the CPTED program and inviting their participation.

of the program were to select willing local demonstration sites and to involve local citizens in developing general strategies and specific plans at each demonstration site. Three demonstration sites were chosen: A commercial strip in Portland, Oregon; four public high schools in Broward County, Florida; and a low-density neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Several steps were involved in the development of plans for these sites.

The first step was to meet with residents, nonresidents, and public officials to discuss local problems and priorities. Subsequent meetings were devoted to describing the crime prevention concepts involved and the likely benefits and limitations of the demonstration. After their approval to proceed was secured, more detailed studies were begun. Reported crime, victimization and fear data, environmental characteristics potentially related to the crime and fear problems, and an identification of possible implementation funding sources were topics of the initial, detailed, site studies.

Following the detailed problem assessment came the most difficult step of the process, the development of responsive CPTED strategies. (As used in the CPTED Program Manual, a *strategy* is a possible solution to some or all aspects of a given crime/environment problem.) Not only were these strategies to offer the promise of crime prevention and fear reduction, but they were also to be consistent with the interests, willingness, and resources of local citizens and officials.

These strategies then became part of a draft project plan, which also included an outline of the implementation process, management organization, and evaluation activities. The plan was reviewed by local citi-

zens, municipal officials, and NILECJ. The final demonstration planning step was to prepare detailed work plans concerning schedules, management responsibilities, funding allocation, and project monitoring.

The experience gained from the CPTED demonstration projects, primarily from Minneapolis but also from Portland and Broward County, provides the fundamental basis for the guidelines now presented. As those demonstrations continue, the citizen involvement procedures described will continue to be validated and refined. Relevant literature was also reviewed to supplement the Westinghouse experience. A review of the procedures for involving citizens and the degree of success found in projects across the nation is presented in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 2. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND THE CPTED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

2.1 Overview of the Process

Community participation is very much a part of the overall concept of CPTED. CPTED is based on the general hypothesis that crime and the fear of crime can be reduced by the effective design and use of the environment. Since local citizens *are* the environmental users, it is important to work closely with them from project inception. Citizens can provide a wealth of information and wisdom; they can share knowledge about the nature and causes of crime/environment problems within a given setting and, if properly informed, they can act as a meaningful sounding board for strategies to relieve these problems.

The CPTED emphasis is on increasing the capacity of residents to act collectively rather than individually. The goal, however, is not to prepare citizens to act in place of either police or other criminal justice institutions, but to provide a solid community-based framework within which services can be delivered more effectively. This is in contrast to some crime prevention programs that rely solely on criminal justice agencies.

The planning and implementation process, which is described in detail in Volume I of the CPTED Program Manual, is intended to assist local planners, community groups, and decisionmakers in the organization, planning, and implementation of CPTED projects. The process is organized into four phases (see Figure 2-1): Policy Determination, Project Initia-

tion and Organization, Project Planning, and Project Implementation. Each phase represents a major decision point.

The *Policy Determination* phase involves a determination of the applicability of CPTED concepts to local issues and concerns. If CPTED is applicable, this phase establishes the scope and objectives of the project, including policies concerning the form and nature of citizen involvement not only in the target area, but also in the broader community.

The *Project Initiation and Organization* phase is important for defining key problems and issues for analysis, identifying different community interests, organizing the project planning team and its operating procedures, and developing a preliminary work program.

The *Project Planning* phase includes a series of detailed crime/environment analyses that narrow the crime and fear problems to a point where they can be treated by CPTED. During this phase, a CPTED project plan is produced that specifies the strategies and directives (the means by which a given strategy can be fulfilled), implementation procedures, and funding for the alleviation of selected problems.

The *Implementation* phase focuses on activities that lead to the construction of the physical portion of CPTED strategies and the institution of program activities.

The following sections describe the role of citizens during each phase.

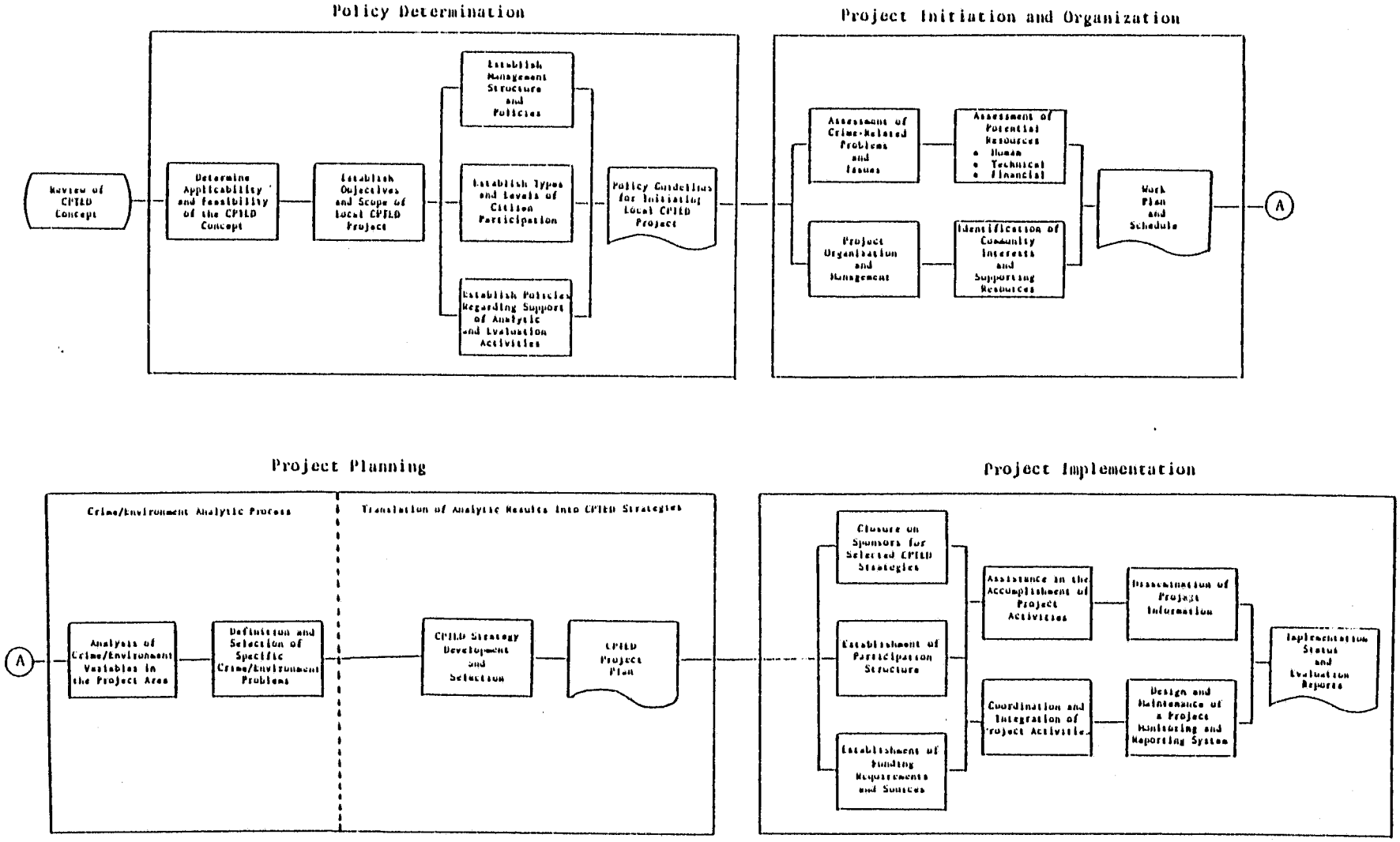


Figure 2-1. CPTED Planning and Implementation Process

2.2 Policy Determination Phase

A policy is a decision about what actions should be taken in relation to specific issues. Sponsors of the CPTED project should meet with civic, community, and private groups to identify the salient crime and fear problems in the target area and determine relevant project policies. A key part of the Policy Determination phase is the appointment of a CPTED project manager. He or she plays an important role in initiating citizen involvement activities and in establishing responsibilities for later phases of the planning process. This is true whether the project manager is or is not from the project area. A list of persons and organizations that represent different viewpoints should be prepared, and interviews in the target community should be undertaken. Judgments sensitive to local issues must be made as to which groups, both local and citywide, should be directly involved and which should assume a supporting role. If the CPTED project has prime support from the key political figures (for example, the mayor, city council, or other elected officials), as well as a strong coalition of citizen groups, it is highly probable that other types of support will follow. Locally initiated and locally organized projects have a stronger likelihood of achieving crime prevention objectives. However, local organizations will also require the support of municipal, State, and Federal agencies.

In order to develop effective policies, the CPTED planners should list policy options and possible consequences for the citizen groups to consider. For example, two important issues that participants will have

to address concern who will participate and to what extent. With respect to the first issue, the planning process can be limited to a small number of local participants with the assistance of selected consultants, or the process can involve all interested parties, including citywide interest groups and representatives from municipal agencies. Clearly, the more people involved, the harder it is to coordinate working sessions and establish policy. On the other hand, if issues are confronted during, not following, the development of a plan, there may be fewer problems during implementation. Additionally, the domination of one particular individual or group is less likely.

Each participant will have to answer the question of how much involvement for himself. An individual can partake in all phases of policy decisionmaking and priority setting, but his level of effort will depend on his available time, on the size of the work groups, his enthusiasm for the project, his technical abilities, and his prior experience with community projects. A given individual may find that his involvement is needed to keep the project from floundering, or conversely, he may feel comfortable with the professional competence of the project leaders and willingly delegate the primary planning responsibilities to them.

Since some policy issues are more important than others, a method is needed to establish group priorities. A simple procedure is presented in Figure 2-2, where all policy issues are listed and evaluated according to a numerical scoring system. The use of numbers helps the group

LIST OF POLICY ISSUES	Relative Priority High Low 10------ 1
Issue 1	
Issue 2	
Issue 3	
Issue 4	
Issue 5	
Issue 6	

Figure 2-2. Format for Evaluation of Policy Issues

compare policy issues in terms of their perceived priority. For instance, a 10-point scale can be used with the following end labels: 10 = Extremely High Priority and 1 = No Priority (see Section 2.3.1 for a discussion of how group consensus can be achieved).

2.3 Project Initiation and Organization Phase

The major activities that are accomplished during the Project Initiation and Organization phase are: Assessment of crime-related problems and issues so that crime/environment targets can be delineated and assessment of local and citywide human, technical, and fiscal resources so that the resulting work plan and planning approach are realistic. During the previous phase, the actual site for the CPTED project was identified or, in the event that a site had been preselected, the environmental characteristics of the project area were preliminarily studied. During this phase, participants are identified, roles are assigned, and methods of participation are established.

After the planning team has been assembled and the nature of community involvement defined, the CPTED work plan is prepared. The work plan describes work activities and schedules and methods of management organization and citizen participation.

In most urban communities, there are various improvement programs either proposed or underway that can support CPTED projects. It is important to meet with the people in charge of these programs since they can possibly assist in the funding of CPTED strategies, help secure additional funding sources, and provide potential human and technical resources.

It is important to inform and meet with representatives of other programs and projects underway in the project area to determine if their groups can provide support for the CPTED program.

It is also important to coordinate with existing groups to avoid overlapping responsibilities.

There is no single procedure for identifying the relevant participants for a CPTED project. Perhaps the easiest method is to start with one community group and ask members to list other relevant groups or organizations. For example, the local police precinct commander might be asked to generate a list. Using the names obtained from this initial source, others can be asked to list additional participants. As the list grows, certain individuals and organizations will appear more frequently than others.

Planners normally define the relevant population for participation as citizens who are directly affected by the proposed project, those who are part of the planning area. However, the level and type of citizen participation will often be determined by those individuals or groups who actively participate, with the frequent result that the participating population is not representative of all relevant population segments. While the requirement of planners to encourage widespread and representative participation, especially among the poor and inexperienced, has been a mandate since Congress established the Community Action and Model Cities programs in the 1960's, there has also been a tendency among professionals, in spite of their efforts to the contrary, to continue to respond only to the established, active groups and be less attentive to the preferences of less vocal participants (see Section A.1 of the appendix for a summary of the literature on the type of individual who tends to become an active participant).

There are no clear guidelines as to which groups should be actively involved in the planning process and which should assume a supporting, reactive role. This is a matter for local determination, based on prevailing circumstances and conditions. In the CPTED demonstrations, participation roles were determined by the level of interest and support among existing agencies and organizations. Experience from these efforts strongly indicates that all potential groups should be identified and contacted, since support was generated from such a wide range of community interests. It is important that the motivation in such local groups particularly be spurred by a peer member, that is, a black community leader would be effective in organizing a predominantly black neighborhood while a merchant in the community would be a suitable contact for a meeting with other merchants(1).

If CPTED planners are to be successful in involving citizens in the planning process, then there must be enough at stake for citizens to make it worth their while to become active participants. In other words, appeal to the self-interests of the citizens involved. Educational efforts will be necessary to demonstrate that it is in the self-interest of everyone to help reduce crime and fear of crime.

Resources should be sought and implementation plans developed only for those strategies that will benefit most, if not all, of the project site. For example, if it is determined through meetings with residents that back alleys are a prime source of illegal house entry, then the alleys may well be a target for the application of CPTED strategies in the

form of architectural redesign, the establishment of block clubs, special deployment of beat officers, or some other approach presented in the CPTED Strategies and Directives Manual (Volume II of the CPTED Program Manual).

If, on the other hand, the residents report that the alleys present a problem for only a small area, then a major project commitment to the problem alleys, or to all neighborhood alleys, will probably have little influence on crime in the area. The CPTED planners would also find it difficult to generate broad-based support under these circumstances. A major commitment to the alleys, however, may be justified if, in spite of a low crime rate associated with them, residents believe them to be dangerous and therefore avoid using them. Strategies aimed at increasing the legitimate use of alleys may be well received by the community. Conflicts among residents concerning CPTED priorities can sometimes be resolved by resorting to block-by-block implementation. In many cases it is highly effective to use different strategies in different areas as agreed upon by the residents of those areas.

A basic principle of CPTED is that environmental design for security or for more effective use of physical space must be consistent with what citizens perceive to be relevant to enhancing their security and improving their quality of life. The social values and cultural orientations of persons within the project area should define what constitute the salient problems. The job of the CPTED planners is to translate citizen objectives into a workable plan. Hence, the function of planners

is to interpret while citizens provide the basic conceptual and programmatic thrust.

Residents and users of the area must feel that the CPTED projects are working for them, therefore it is important that these individuals identify what they think is needed and what things they can do themselves. Experience has shown that citizen-initiated and supported programs are more likely to be effective on a long-term basis.

It is also important to keep this in mind when considering potential population changes in the area. Although the goal should be to improve the quality of life, experience in the Minneapolis neighborhood has shown that residents will strongly resist any attempts to develop plans that result in the displacement of particular segments of the residential population, such as by upgrading the area to attract higher income levels through major rehabilitation efforts. These residents were resistant because they feared that they would not be able to afford living in the project area any more: They would be priced out of the area. Although there was some modification of this attitude later on, as residents recognized the need to attract more taxpayers to the area, they were still emphatic in insisting that whatever was to be done should be done for the present population.

At times, the objectives of the project leaders may introduce unintended conflicts for the citizens. In the alley example, the planners may wish to remove tall hedges to eliminate hiding places or to improve lighting, but residents may object to the loss of privacy. Instead, the

residents might prefer tall fences that cannot be seen through for each back yard to keep potential offenders out. Yet the planners may feel these tall fences minimize opportunities for social cohesion and collective action, which are also important considerations in crime prevention.

Another goal for the planners is to develop a continuing involvement on the part of community agencies and organizations directly affected by the project plan so that positive results will be sustained during and beyond the implementation period. If participation is successful, it will assist in the institutionalization of the CPTED concept by incorporating its elements into other neighborhood improvement programs.

Although the basic goal of CPTED is the reduction of crime and fear, planners should expect, and prepare involved citizens to expect, an increase in crime reporting, resulting in an increase in the reported crime rate. There may well be misunderstandings among citizens who do not see the relationship between crime prevention activities which stress surveillance and the apparent increase in crime. The increased citizen awareness of the crime problem and the probable crime reporting increase may also generate an increase in fear, contrary to the goals of CPTED. While existing crime problems should be addressed in meetings with citizens, it should also be stressed that citizens can actively participate in making their neighborhood a safer and less fearful place: The more citizens participating, the less reason for fear. Encouraging surveillance activities may also cultivate a sense of mutual distrust among citizens. The line must be carefully drawn between being a helpful and con-

Citizen participation methods in CPTED projects can take many forms, including field surveys, data collection, advisory board participation, and assisting in educational meetings.

cerned citizen and being a nuisance or an informant. Moderation in implementing such programs is encouraged in order to avoid the police state mentality (2).

2.3.1 Participation Methods

Citizen participation can be passive (monthly reports or newsletters to the local civic groups) or active (residents assuming roles in the planning and implementation process). Active participation will produce stronger commitments to project objectives, since project area citizens will be instrumental in developing future directions of the project, as well as permitting continuous education about the effective design and use of the environment. It is important to remember that successful participation depends upon the extent to which specific functions are defined for the participants. Examples of such functions include field surveys, data collection, advisory board participation, educational meetings, and monitoring of changes in the physical and social setting of the target site.

Active participants can be negative as well as positive about the potential success of the project. Knowledgeable critics are often helpful in providing planning guidelines, and if sought out, they might even be instrumental in achieving more realistic objectives. Even though in opposition, critics can often provide more assistance than apathetic or passive participants.

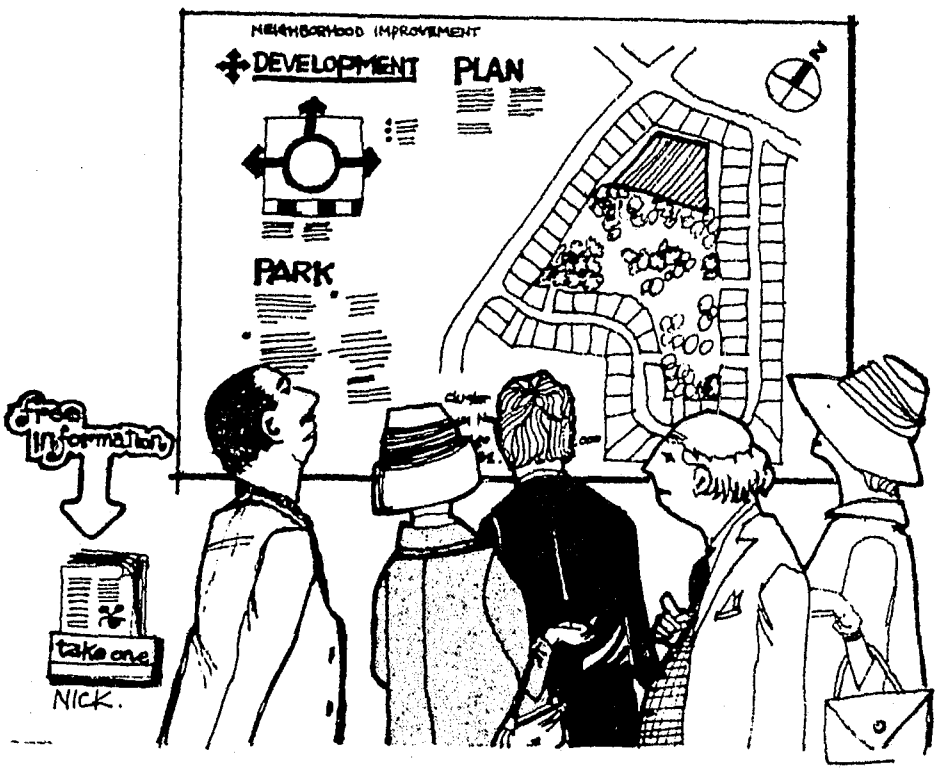
Several organizational meetings should be held to provide background information, solicit support, and determine participation functions. The specific purposes of these meetings are to: (a) Initiate formally the

community participation phase; (b) establish community priorities; (c) explain the CPTED planning process; and (d) generate recommendations and ideas for the final work plan and schedule.

As indicated earlier, project management responsibilities can lie with a newly formed CPTED group within the community or an existing organization can provide the necessary leadership. A local chamber of commerce, for example, can be an effective vehicle to provide long-term followthrough as well as the initial impetus. If an existing organization assumes the project management function, a special effort should be made to involve representatives from other existing organizations in the CPTED project area.

When several citizen organizations are attempting to bring about changes in the project areas, competition for funds is likely. Thus, early management objectives should be to find out what is planned for the community by various groups (particularly concerning security-related projects) and create mechanisms for interorganization cooperation so that a broader base of community support can be achieved, relevant information can be distributed and shared, and strategies for fund raising can be developed.

How can participants be provided with current project information? One good technique is to use an existing community newsletter, or in the absence of one, to create a registry of interested individuals and groups to whom project details should be sent. As a supplement to the use of mailings, a planning information center can be established at a local



One method of keeping citizens informed concerning crime prevention activities in their neighborhood is through the creation of a planning information center established in a home or local business. The center can display proposed plans, public letters, and provide information on various community issues.

business or home which displays proposed plans, public letters, delineation of community issues (see Section 4.7 concerning information dissemination methods). Project leaders can also schedule public meetings on an as-needed basis concerning unanticipated events or key decision points in the planning and implementation process.

Some communities have attempted to develop more systematic techniques for obtaining and incorporating citizen perceptions and opinions. One such technique is the nominal group process, where the community planners divide participants into small groups and ask members in each group to spend a short time identifying problems and possible solutions. Following the small group meetings, a master list of problems and solutions is produced. This forms the basis for further discussion among the separate groups in which separate priorities are established concerning both the problem definitions and policy options. All the groups meet afterwards and a final vote is taken to provide a clear ranking of citizen priorities and preferences (3).

2.3.1.1 The Delphi Method

One criticism of the group consensus process is that it only partially avoids the bandwagon effect or the domination by vocal individuals. An alternative is the Delphi technique whereby participants focus on problems and issues anonymously. The method involves a series of mailed questionnaires through which individual participants express preferences and rankings. The findings from each mailing are collected and analyzed by the planning team, so that more focused questionnaires, if needed,

can be sent to the same population (4). A final report is made public and serves as the basis for all policy decisions and the formulation of a work plan.

One variation of the Delphi method would involve four steps (5):

1. A randomly selected sample of 50 project area residents and other environmental users (e.g., merchants) would be asked through 15-minute telephone interviews to identify all crime-relevant problems and issues they could and, following this, rank their problem or issue statements in order of importance, as they see it. The interviewer should identify himself and explain how and why the Delphi method is being used in the CPTED project.
2. Two or three project team members would sort the individual statements, which may amount to more than 100, into a much smaller set of categories of similar problems and issues.
3. The same population would be contacted by mail to rate, on a 10-point scale, the relative importance of each problem/issue category in terms of the attention it should receive from the project planning team. Number 1 would be Unimportant and 10 Extremely Important.

4. A followup mailing would inform the participants of the group judgments concerning the importance of each problem/issue in relation to the CPTED project. Additionally, alternative CPTED strategies would be issued. The participants would then express their opinion of the potential effectiveness of each CPTED strategy to deal with each problem/issue. A four-point scale could be used (i.e., 4 = Extremely Likely To Be Effective, 3 = Likely To Be Moderately Effective, 2 = Likely To Be Only Slightly Effective, and 1 = Not Likely To Be Effective.

2.3.2 Public Officials

The question of whether and to what extent public officials from outside of the project area are to be involved is an important policy decision for the project team. The advantage of involving officials is that these individuals can provide leverage for obtaining needed funds.

A disadvantage is that their function may not be limited to giving advice and facilitating project implementation. Because of their awareness of the political process and their relationship with other key decisionmakers, public officials are often tempted to provide project direction as well as guidance. Additionally, community participants are sometimes reluctant to criticize municipal services, and by implication, officials, for fear that the meetings will result in adversary proceedings and loss of official support. For example, a resident may be less frank

in his opinion of police deficiencies if the chief of police is present. On the other hand, a representative from the local police department who is knowledgeable about police/community relations would be desirable for developing constructive solutions.

A major objective of CPTED efforts is to improve relations between police and the community, for no crime prevention program can work if residents and users are not willing to contact police or if police are non-responsive. Although the involvement of police is an essential part of the effort, CPTED planners must proceed with caution, particularly in areas where the mere presence of police in a community meeting stops all conversation. It is very important to know the area and its attitude toward local police before attempting to involve the police directly. Community crime prevention efforts initiated, directed, and led only by the police have not been overly successful, yet, a close cooperation between the community and the police is necessary for success. Additionally, police performance is largely influenced by the degree citizens are themselves concerned and insistent on quality service (6).

2.4 Project Planning Phase

The major purposes of the Project Planning phase are analysis of the various crime and fear targets within the site area, definition of the crime/environment problems that either exist or are perceived within the area, and development of strategies to alleviate those problems. In selecting the crime/environment problems for the CPTED project, the planning team must also consider such factors as funding sources, poten-

tial costs, priorities of participants, and the possibility of ameliorating the problem. Those problems not within the scope of the CPTED project would then be referred to other sources for treatment.

A project plan is developed that establishes project goals and objectives, describes the various strategies that will be employed against the selected crime/environment problems, develops preliminary cost estimates, and obtains preliminary approvals and consensus among the various participants of the program. The plan must also specify how, and by whom, each of the strategies is to be implemented. Figure 2-3 illustrates the series of planning steps involved. The process begins by studying a wide range of crime or fear problems and ends by identifying those perceived problems that can be addressed by CPTED.

The first step in crime/environment analysis is to identify the major issues and perceived problems in the project area. This will allow the CPTED planning team to establish project objectives. Specifically, this phase of the process entails conducting a field trip to assess the nature of the project environment and to meet informally with individuals or groups.

The second step is to identify crime/environment targets. A crime/environment target is a specific type of crime studied within the context of a specific environmental setting (e.g., residential burglaries in single-family, detached houses or personal robberies in outdoor parking lots). The process of identifying crime/environment targets for detailed examination involves the following activities:

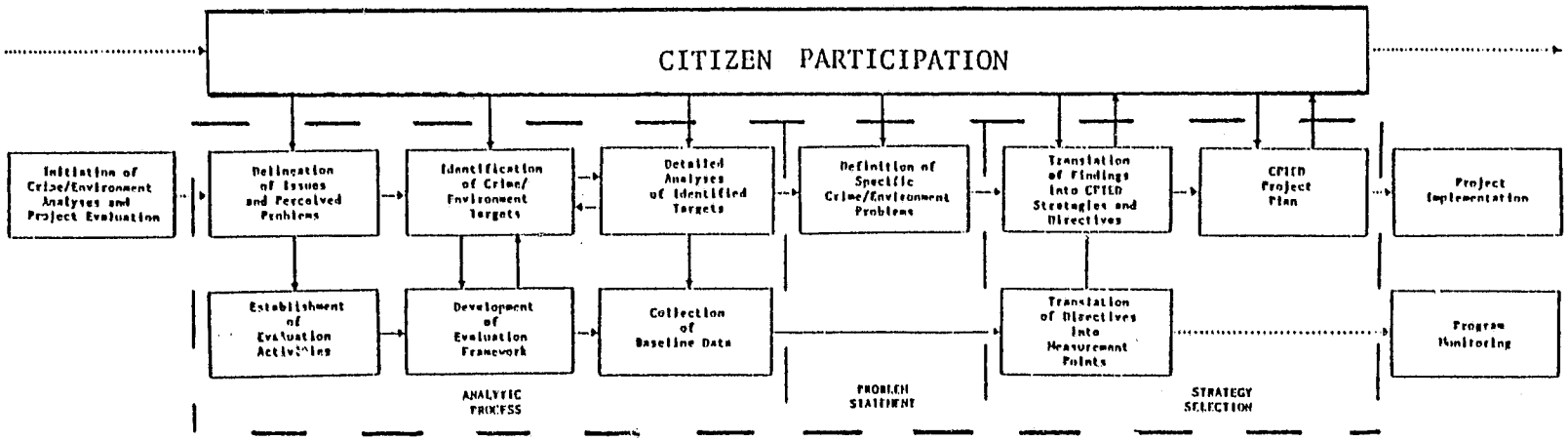
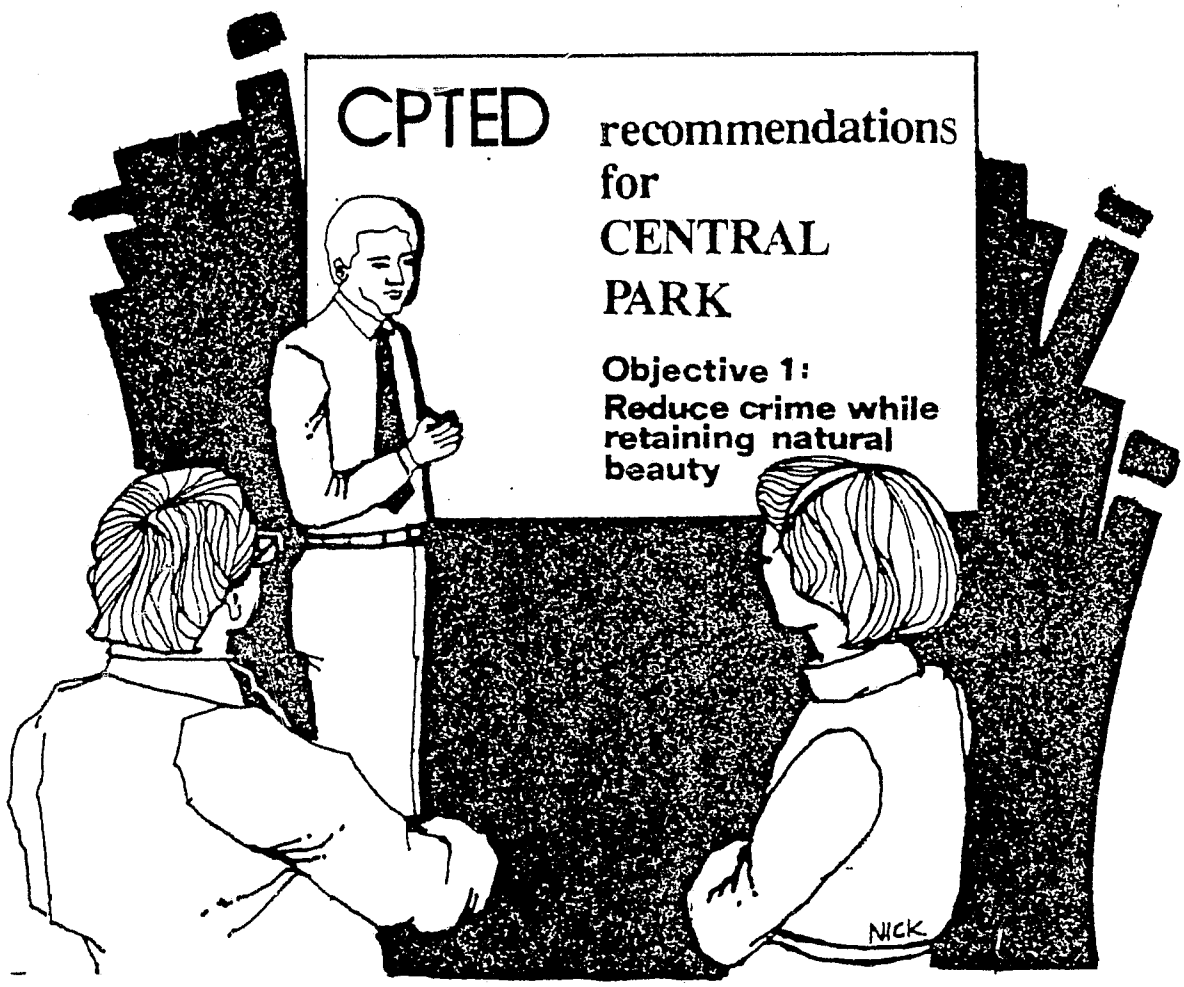


Figure 2-3. Diagram of Steps Involved in Crime/Environment Analysis



The draft plan should be reviewed by all affected groups to obtain their approval or suggestions for change.

- Conducting structured, in-depth interviews with knowledgeable individuals (police, community leaders, persons holding political offices).
- Examining police Offense Reports for an assessment of types and frequencies of crimes, offender methods, and temporal and locational data.
- Studying the nature of fear of crime by surveying the population of the project area.
- If the Offense Reports are inadequate for establishing accurate crime rates, conducting a victimization survey.

It will be necessary to conduct detailed examinations of specific crime/environment targets. Two basic approaches are recommended.

- Conduct structured observations of environmental design features and how such features are used.
- Interview specific users of targeted areas for their perceptions of relevant crime/environment variables.

The final stages of the analytic process involve delineating a subset of problems that are most amenable to CPTED solutions, whether achieved through physical design activities, social activities, management activities, or law enforcement activities. After the draft project plan is reviewed and discussed with all affected groups, the appropriate modifications should be made. These changes should result in a final project plan.

After the project plan is finalized, formal endorsements and commitments will have to be obtained from the following sources:

- Active participants in the CPTED project.
- Organizations in the project area that are not formal participants in the planning process.
- Elected public officials and agencies that may play a role in implementation.
- Potential funding sources.
- Agencies or organizations whose approval will be legally required prior to final implementation (e.g., planning boards, zoning commissions, and law enforcement agencies).

2.5 Project Implementation Phase

The implementation phase begins when activities defined in the approved project plan are carried out. Significant citizen participation activities of this phase include closing on strategy sponsors, development of the participation structure, implementation of the strategies and directives, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the results. There are also the requirements for reinforcement of public awareness through timely disseminations of information concerning the project.

Experience from CPTED projects indicates that both management and participation requirements will change as a CPTED project moves from planning to implementation. During the planning activities, the management emphasis is planning, research, and coordination of diverse inter-

est groups. Once implementation is initiated, the management emphasis shifts to construction management, estimating and scheduling, fiscal control, and other tangible activities.

A similar transition is likely to occur with the participation activities. During earlier phases, participation is broad-based and advisory, as it concentrates on policies, goals, and options. During implementation, participation shifts to individuals with direct implementation capabilities. For example, during the planning activities, the public works department can be a passive observer, while a neighborhood group plays an active role. However, these roles can be reversed in the implementation process when the neighborhood organization monitors the activities of the municipal department.

There is as great a need to formalize the participant structure during the implementation phase as there is during the project organization and management phase. The resultant structure should closely parallel the actual groupings of interest, authority, and responsibilities of the plan. This could result in one large, interactive group, a number of subcommittees with a central council, or any combination. However, there are certain guidelines that should be observed in establishing any such structure.

The first is that the core of the operating groups should be small and, if possible, consist of committed personnel. They must conduct day-by-day activities for a full committee. The full committee should comprise individuals who have authority to speak for their agency or

group. Groups or agencies having interest, but no responsibility, could also be members. Points of contact should be designated for every participating group or agency, and a listing showing this designee, his agency, and overall area of interest circulated to all involved.

For larger projects, creation of a steering committee could be beneficial, with fully attended meetings being scheduled periodically. Normally, such meetings would be required frequently as the plan is being finalized and implementation started, and less often as the project progresses.

CHAPTER 3. THE CPTED CASE STUDIES IN CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The CPTED concept was tested in three different environments (see Section 1.2): A residential environment in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minnesota; a commercial environment in Portland, Oregon; and a school environment in Broward County, Florida. Many principles of citizen involvement were common to all three demonstration sites, however, the experiences were different in each because of the unique nature of each area. Such will be the case in any CPTED target area, and all plans to include the community in planning and implementation must proceed with this in mind.

3.2 The Minneapolis Experience

The Willard-Homewood demonstration in Minneapolis is a good illustration of the need for planners to be fully aware of the difficulties encountered in developing an effective and representative participation structure. Willard-Homewood consists predominantly of single-family houses with a population of approximately 9,000. Two notable characteristics of this moderate-income area are its stable racial mixture (about one-third black) and the large number of community organizations, churches, and block clubs. Thus, prior to the inception of the CPTED demonstration, citizens were active in preserving and improving their environment. Chief among the neighborhood problems were a high burglary rate and widespread fear of crime. It became clear to the Westinghouse planners that their

goal was to increase the capability of citizens to help themselves, particularly with regard to these crime and fear problems. As a result, the CPTED project was initiated and developed according to this guideline.

The planning team's first steps, therefore, focused on convincing residents of two points. First, that the CPTED approach was consistent with their objectives of neighborhood stability and improved quality of life. Planners had to be careful to avoid the inference that these objectives would be achieved by planning for potential newcomers with higher incomes and smaller families who would displace existing residents. The second point was that the Westinghouse planners were there only to provide technical assistance and guidance so that participating citizens could effectively use their skills. Primary responsibility for project management and maintenance was to be vested with the local citizenry.

3.2.1 Identifying the Participants

The first major activity involved face-to-face discussions between Westinghouse planners and all major participants in the crime prevention process for Willard-Homewood. Major participants were defined as individuals who, because of specialized expertise, sensitivity, and influence, could contribute to a CPTED project. Three such categories of persons were identified: First, *community*, including both individuals and groups; second, *intermediate organizations*, defined as organizations having a location in Willard-Homewood but having their corporate base or headquarters outside the neighborhood; and third, *institutions*, defined as organizations

that interact and influence the quality of life in Willard-Homewood, but that have no local base of operation in the neighborhood (see Table 3-1).

For each category, several emphases were developed. Beginning with the community category, over 80 formal meetings were held in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood. The objective of these meetings was to assess the residents' perception of crime problems in Willard-Homewood, to describe the CPTED approach, and to ask for recommendations regarding other persons or groups who should be contacted. Meetings were thus held with half of the neighborhood's estimated 50 block clubs, as well as with larger community-based organizations, such as the Willard-Homewood Organization (WHO) and Willard Increasing Progress on the Go (WIPOG). Also included were resident-controlled churches, as compared to those churches that were essentially controlled by persons outside the neighborhood who could assign and remove pastors and priests.

To initiate the community contacts (also the case with intermediates and institutions) several in-depth interviews were conducted with key individuals. In addition to giving their views on crime in Willard-Homewood, they referred the Westinghouse planners to other key persons. Contacts also were made with organizations classified in the intermediate category. These included the Urban League, the neighborhood-based police district office, branch banks, citywide social service agencies (such as the Pilot City Regional Center, United Senior, Inc., Northside Senior Citizen Program), and local branches of large corporations. Interviews were conducted with

TABLE 3-1

Participants in the Minneapolis CPTED Project: Willard-Homewood Neighborhood

Community Organizations

Urban League
Willard-Homewood Organization (WHO)
Willard-Homewood Increasing Progress on the Go (WIPOG)
East Lowry Hill Association
Willard-Homewood Block Clubs
West Broadway Business Association
Wedge Area Improvement Organization
Plymouth Avenue Economic Organization
Churches
Schools
Private citizens

Intermediate Organizations

Planning Commission
City Coordinator's Office
Police Department
Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA)
Department of Public Works (DPW)
Private foundations
Pilot Cities Program
Parks Board
Board of Education
City Planning Department

Institutional Organizations

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
HUD Office of Policy Development and Research
Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control

individuals in the city planning department, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority, Board of Education, Department of Public Works, and the City Council.

Contacts also were made and maintained with Federal, regional and State agencies. Although these agencies were neighborhood-based, they were concerned with developments in Willard-Homewood. This last group was of particular importance with respect to project funding. Among these were the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Metro Council, the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, LEAA, and national foundations.

Each contacted group and organization was assessed by the planners in terms of defining roles and methods for augmenting the capabilities of local residents.

3.2.2 The CPTED Project Plan for the Willard-Homewood Neighborhood

The project plan developed for the Willard-Homewood CPTED demonstration illustrates what citizen-related activities must be programmed before actual implementation can be initiated. The plan recommended that implementation responsibility be vested in a local demonstration manager who would assign tasks to appropriate city agencies or local organizations. Members from these groups would form an interagency and community implementation team under the direction and coordination of the project manager. Outside technical support would be managed by a project coordinator who would also monitor the implementation effort to assure that the project objectives were met.

You are invited to join your neighbors at a Community Crime Prevention block club meeting. This meeting is of special importance. We will be giving out materials to help you become an effective Force in reducing crime and solving other problems in your neighborhood.

We will also be planning future activities for this block. We need your help. Please plan to attend!

Host_____

Address_____

Time_____

Date_____

Notices such as these were issued to announce the more than 80 formal meetings held in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood to galvanize citizen participation in Block Clubs and other local crime prevention activities.

The project manager was assigned to the city coordinator's office to assure that effective liaison and communication would be maintained with the Board of Aldermen and to provide access to the various city departments and agencies that would be involved in strategy implementation. He also was expected to ascertain the need for and to arrange for support.

The formation of another citizen group, the Coordinating Committee, was also proposed. The primary functions of the committee were to broaden citizen participation, establish communication with the community at large, and to make recommendations to the demonstration manager. The committee would receive monthly reports prepared jointly by the demonstration manager and the CPTED coordinator. In turn, the committee would keep the manager and coordinator advised of community attitudes or reactions and provide information on changes or proposed changes in the community that could affect the implementation program.

The actual implementation would be carried out by the interagency and community implementation team to assure that the CPTED strategies were implemented by individuals who were familiar with local conditions and problems. Moreover, the assignment of implementation tasks to the most appropriate local or city agency or citizen organizations would help to minimize delays in technical approvals and take advantage of existing resources.

A large number of agencies and organizations were involved in the implementation tasks. Basic physical strategies such as target hardening were provided by such local organizations as WHO, WIPOG, and the city's

Housing and Redevelopment Authority (see Table 3-1). The local organizations were also assisted by the police and by individual residents in making target-hardening surveys and in disseminating information on securing homes and businesses. Improvements in local neighborhoods (such as alleys, sidewalks, and lighting) were made by owners, often with the assistance of block groups and public works officials. At the instigation of the WIPOG, the police established alleyway patrols. The police also provided support for a number of other efforts, offering advice and meeting with local citizens. Street improvements to establish identity (such as landscaping) were carried out by the Parks Board assisted by local organizations and individuals.

As can be observed, numerous agencies and community organizations were actively involved and provided coordinated services. An important objective for the demonstration manager was to identify one agency or community group to be given the responsibility for directing the implementation of a particular CPTED strategy so that duplication of effort would be avoided. (See Chapter 5 in the Planning and Implementation Manual for procedures concerning the development of a project plan).

3.3 The Portland Experience

The citizen organization experience was similar in Portland, Oregon. Early in the project initiation stage, a list of persons and organizations representing various perspectives on resident and business issues and priorities was compiled (see Table 3-2). Existing programs that could offer support to demonstration efforts were also identified. Then the

TABLE 3-2

Participants in Portland CPTED Project

Elected Officials

- Mayor's Office
- City Council

Local Public Agencies

- Bureau of Police
- Lighting Bureau
- Office of Planning and Redevelopment
- Bureau of Human Resources
- Office of Public Works Administration
- Office of Justice Programs
- Department of Finance and Administration
- Portland Development Commission
- Bureau of Street and Structural Engineering
- Office of Neighborhood Associations
- Bureau of Parks
- Metro Youth Commission
- Commission on Aging

Civic Organizations and Neighborhood Groups

- Metropolitan Economic Development Alliance
- Union Avenue Boosters Club
- Neighborhood Associations
- Union Avenue Businessmens Association

Federal, State, and Regional Agencies

- Tri-Metropolitan Transportation Authority
- Columbia Regional Association of Governments
- Portland State University
- Oregon Law Enforcement Council
- LEAA
- State Highway Division
- HEW-Administration on Aging

Business Organizations and Individuals

- Individual Businessmen
- Local Financial Institutions
- Pacific Northwest Telephone Company
- Oregon Bankers Association
- Oregon Automated Clearinghouse Association

meetings began in earnest. Residents, businessmen, city officials, and representatives from neighborhood institutions discussed problems and opportunities along Union Avenue. Meetings had been held prior to site selection and were continued with broader representation, particularly from local residents. Immediately after the site selection was made, close coordination was established with Portland officials concerning the details of design plans and potential sources of funding support.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's, a portion of the northeastern section of the city, in the vicinity of Union Avenue, was designated a Model Cities' Area. This program set up many community groups and organizations which were still in existence when the project came about. These groups provided a valuable source of community input. Specific community groups were formed under the leadership of an employee of the Portland Development Commission whose job it was to organize committees for the implementation of various CPTED programs. These committees included not only local merchants and residents, but also local banks, city planning, and such public agencies as the welfare department.

Public meetings were also held throughout the project to get input on CPTED priorities and plans, to gain local support, and to report on activities. One new group was formed as a result of the CPTED activities, the Northeast Business Boosters (NEBB). This group was formally organized out of the old Union Avenue Boosters organization, a business group that had disbanded.

The NEBB has proved to be an important link in community contacts, providing a viable and stable social network for the business interests. The business community is an important component of citizen participation in many communities and should not be overlooked in citizen mobilization efforts.

All of the participating agencies, organizations, and individuals added valuable input to work plans and schedules, as well as providing human and technical resources to the CPTED effort. They were also crucial, in some instances, in obtaining certain funding support and in identifying other resources and participants within the community. Most important, many of the CPTED functions could be integrated into the existing programs of some of these organizations and agencies, thus assuring continuity to the CPTED program. The meetings did not end with the planning stage. Continued contact was maintained with the various groups throughout the implementation stage as well.

While citizen participation was important in providing information and advice in meetings, citizens were also involved in other ways. A number of residents and merchants aided in a community clean-up day. Citizens also supported a Sunday Market, featuring an open-air sale of handmade goods. This effort, designed to bring people into the area to encourage commercial activity, was largely organized by the business group, NEBB. Other citizen involvement efforts included those shown in Figure 3-1.

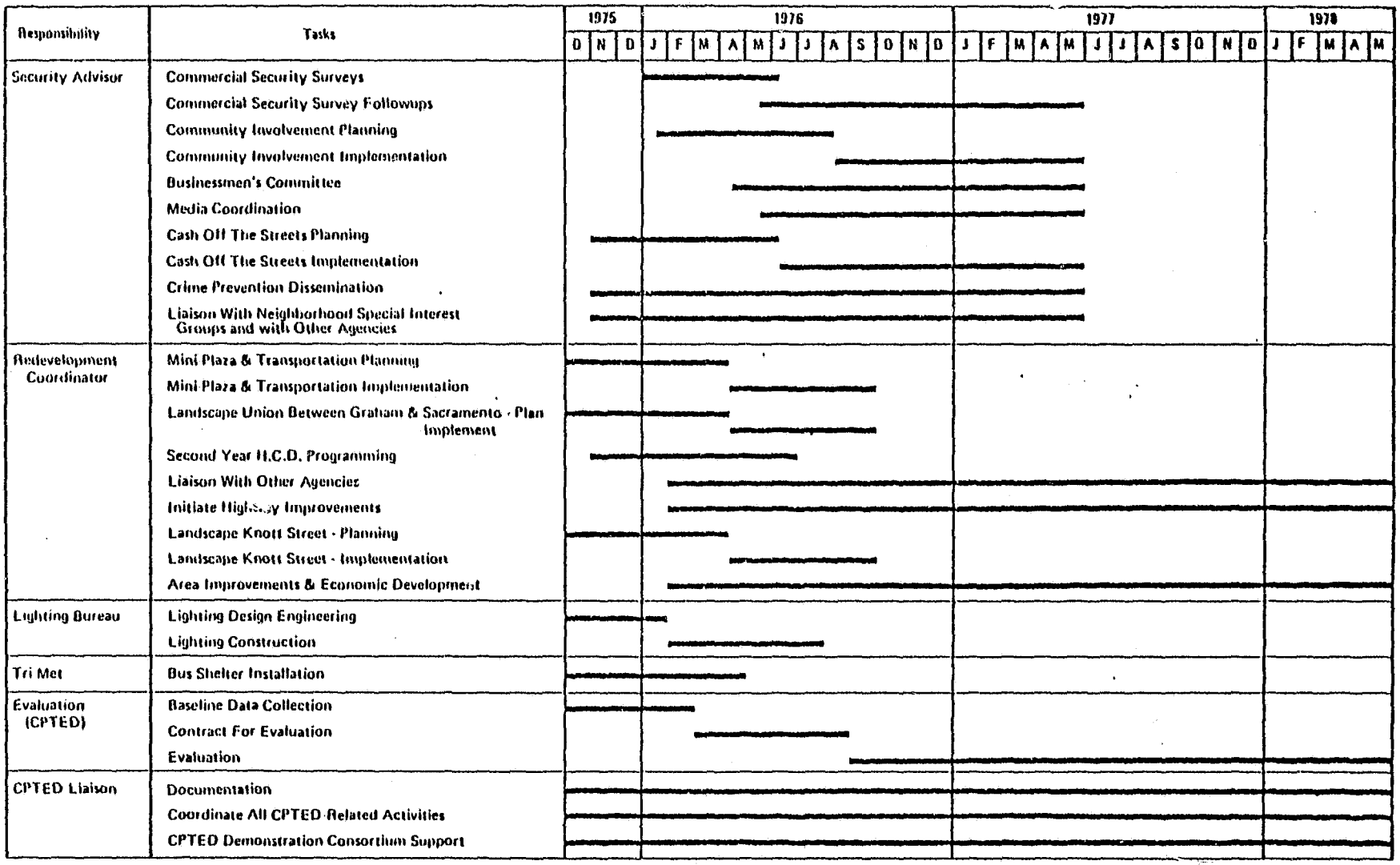


Figure 3-1. Portland Project Activity Schedule

3.4 The Broward County Experience

Citizen participation in the Broward County, Florida, school demonstration project proceeded along somewhat different lines because of the unique nature of the school environment. In the school environment, the principal citizens are the students and staff of the school, while participation from surrounding neighborhoods and related organizations is minimal (see Table 3-3).

The first citizen contact came well before Broward County was officially chosen as a demonstration site. The CPTED team met with school officials, security personnel, and staff, who expressed strong interest in cooperating with the program, as early as September 1974. Once the site was chosen and the demonstration plan was drawn up, more groups became involved in the project. The CPTED program and the demonstration plan were presented to the Broward County School Board and to the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals for the State of Florida. Initial contact was also made with representatives of the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Unit, the Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Administration, the Florida Crime Prevention Task Force, and the Lieutenant Governor's Office. Many of these contacts were made for the purpose of assistance in planning and funding.

Once these initial contacts were made, the project planning stage could proceed. Discussions were held with administrative, security, and guidance personnel in the school system to determine what efforts were needed prior to startup of the actual project. As another function

TABLE 3-3

Participants in Broward County CPTED Project

Elected Officials

County School Board
Board of County Commissioners

Local Public Agencies

Department of Internal Affairs
School Administrators
Teachers
Broward County Sheriff's Office
Fort Lauderdale Police Department
County School Superintendent's Office

Civic Organizations

Neighborhood Security Advisory Committees
PTA

Federal, State and Regional Agencies

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Florida Department of Education

Other

National Association of School Security Directors
Broward County Students

of the project planning stage, interviews were conducted with representatives of the four Broward County schools participating in the demonstration project. First-hand interviews were held with various segments of the school population, including faculty, students, and administrative staff, to obtain information on their views concerning the crime problem, as well as suggestions for crime prevention strategies. Arrangements were also made to meet with representatives of the Broward County School System to discuss person-to-person relationships and fear-of-crime conditions.

Prior to implementation, input was obtained from personnel in the four participating schools and from representatives of the school system as to which strategies would be implemented. By these means, the CPTED team sought full support of the project from the administration of each school and from school officials.

Once implementation got underway, the student population became more involved in the CPTED project. Students were first educated as to the potential benefits of CPTED in their school through the use of information handout sheets, articles in the student newspapers, and meetings held for key student leaders. The faculty and staff were also involved in the educational effort. Their input was also sought concerning the best means to get the message across to the students.

Students became actively involved in certain of the strategies. Brightly colored murals were planned for school hallways to provide colorful relief and also to enhance a sense of school pride. Students provided the manpower for painting the murals and in many cases designed

and executed their own designs, in addition to the designs suggested by the CPTED team. Students in horticulture classes also aided in landscape efforts designed to help define school boundaries. Students and faculty have served as security monitors in such vulnerable areas as parking lots and bus loading areas. The most important function the citizen population of the schools provides, however, is constant natural surveillance, now that they have been educated to the need for it.

SCHOOL CRIME IS YOUR PROBLEM TOO!

The Broward County School System is part of a nation-wide experiment to reduce crime. It is known as CPTED (pronounced SEP-TED). You are being asked to aid in this effort by becoming aware of crime prevention opportunities and the program now underway in four Broward County high schools. We offer you this fact sheet as introduction.

WHAT IS CPTED?

CPTED stands for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. It is a new concept in crime prevention which tries to reduce the opportunities for crime, in other words, make it difficult for the criminal to get away with committing a crime. This can be accomplished by changing some elements of the environment which now make it easier for the criminal to act: for instance, tall bushes and shrubs can be trimmed so that they no longer provide hiding places and rest room doors can be locked open (with a privacy wall) so that any disturbances can be heard from the hall. (As part of the experiment, the changes vary in each school.) Even improving the school's appearance can help prevent crime because a better looking school just seems more worth protecting.

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT ME?

First of all, you could be the victim of a crime in your school, perhaps threatened by a fellow student or an outsider or having property stolen. It is, therefore, in your interest to help any crime prevention effort. Second, CPTED involves more than just making physical changes. Another way of reducing opportunities for crime in an area is to increase the activity in an area, making it more likely that a criminal would be seen in the act. So people are an important element in this program. Student activity will be encouraged in certain areas by means of such additions as student plazas. Students and staff will also be encouraged to keep their eyes open to possible criminal activity and to report it immediately. An alert student body is one of the best possible crime prevention tools.

WHERE ELSE ARE THESE CPTED PROJECTS UNDERWAY?

The CPTED experiment is being tried in four Broward County high schools: Deerfield Beach, Boyd Anderson, McArthur, and South Plantation. Similar experiments are also underway elsewhere in the country. An experiment in reducing crime in a commercial area is underway in Portland, Oregon, and a residential crime prevention project is now in effect in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WHY SHOULD I BE CONCERNED ABOUT CRIME IN THE SCHOOL?

Let us repeat: you could be a victim. In fact, whenever a crime occurs in or around your school, you are a victim. You spend an important part of your life in the school. So when a part of it is destroyed or torn up, or when another student or teacher is threatened or victimized, an important part of your life is made less pleasant than it ought to be. The money to repair the destruction and investigate the crimes, of course, comes from your educational programs and sports and other activities. And your school, like most schools across the country, does have problems with crime, including vandalism, theft, extortion, and assault. A survey recently taken of students in the four Broward County experimental schools

Information sheets explaining the CPTED program in easy to understand language were handed to students in several Broward County high schools as the first step in organizing student involvement in the crime prevention project.

found that a significant number of your fellow students do feel some fear of being threatened or having property stolen in certain areas of your school.

WHAT ARE THE CRIME-PRONE AREAS OF MY SCHOOL?

Restrooms are one of the major areas where students who were surveyed felt some apprehension. Any student who drives a car or a bicycle to school must also feel some apprehension about leaving it all day, wondering if the bicycle or the tape deck will be there when school is over. Student lockers present a similar problem: how many friends do you know who have had things taken from their lockers? There are other crime-prone areas of the schools which are receiving special attention -- science labs, cafeterias, libraries, band rooms, audio visual equipment areas -- all these areas are popular targets of theft and vandalism.

HOW CAN I HELP?

The main thing is to keep your eyes and ears open to any suspicious activity and encourage your friends to do the same.

WHAT SHOULD I WATCH OUT FOR?

By any suspicious activity, we mean such things as students lurking in areas where they should not be or hanging around school buildings long after school is out. You can also watch out for any strangers who appear in the school or on the school grounds who are not escorted or do not seem to have a legitimate purpose there. Automobile and bicycle parking areas should also be watched for suspicious activity, strangers among students' cars or a student taking a bicycle which doesn't belong to him or her. And, of course, watch out for the more obvious problems of fighting or threats to students or staff.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I SEE OR HEAR SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS?

First, look and listen carefully and get as much information as possible. Then report the incident to the nearest teacher, administrator, or security officer. Avoid becoming involved in the incident -- unless, of course, it is the only way to keep someone from getting badly hurt -- or you might become a victim. Let the school authorities handle it They will appreciate your help.

HOW LONG DOES THIS PROGRAM GO ON?

Now that the physical changes have been made in your school, the people part of the program will go on as long as the school does. Each new class of students must be informed of the program and encouraged to do their part to prevent crime in the school and make it a pleasant place for everyone. A safe school is the legacy each succeeding graduating class should pass on to future students.

If you have any more questions about the CPTED program, see your student or faculty representative on the Crime Prevention Committee. Their names are on the bulletin board.

CHAPTER 4. PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING LOCAL COMMUNITY ANTICRIME ASSOCIATIONS

4.1 Introduction

To illustrate the steps involved in implementing CPTED strategies, a number of different citizen participation crime prevention associations and programs are described, including block watch clubs, citizen patrols, Operation Identification, WhistleStop, and citizen crime reporting programs. Factors to be considered when implementing such programs, as well as suggestions for successful implementation, are also included.

4.2 Block Watch Clubs

Block watch clubs are neighborhood associations, generally organized on a limited basis such as several blocks or a defined community. Those who participate are asked to keep an eye open for any suspicious activities on an informal basis and to report them to police. Block watch clubs often involve more structured programs of surveillance, including scheduled hours of patrol or of actually looking out on the street. Such clubs may put special emphasis on surveillance of homes which are vacant during the day, thus often enlisting the help of an elderly or of shut-ins who can observe from their windows during the day.

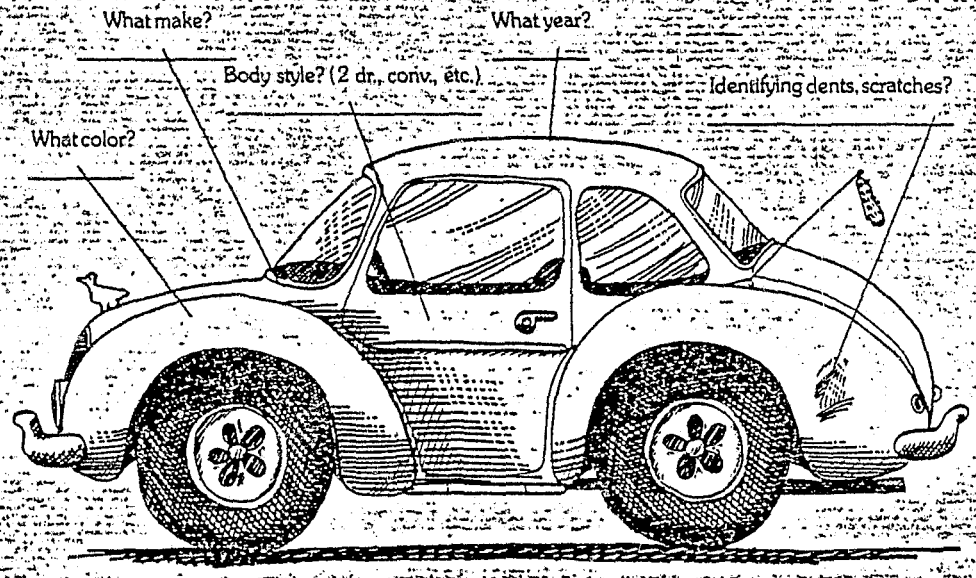
Block clubs have been shown in many cities to effectively deter crime by providing increased surveillance and the appearance of increased risk to potential offenders. Block clubs can also serve to help improve relations and communications between citizens and the police. They can also aid in building community cohesion and comradeship, and serve an educational function in alerting citizens to the presence of crime and methods of crime prevention which can be undertaken on an individual or group level.

These clubs appear to work because they give potential offenders the impression that the neighborhood streets are being watched continually by citizens who will not hesitate to report incidents to the police. Block clubs are typically citizen-initiated and citizen-controlled with law enforcement guidance and support. Some groups are formed by existing civic organizations whose chief concern is with neighborhood revitalization, such as housing rehabilitation and improved services. Although block clubs tend to focus on relatively small geographic areas, the formation of a group explicitly concerned with crime frequently results in broader citizen participation in community affairs. The increased communication among residents also helps in achieving another CPTED goal, reducing fear. Residents who know their neighbors can more easily recognize strangers: The more people they know on the street, the less fear there is of the unknown. Several sources stress that block clubs should serve merely surveillance and reporting functions and that members should not intervene physically in a situation (6). The clubs should also be limited to nonviolent methods, meaning no weapons and an absence of vigilantism.

The first step in establishing a block club is to recruit members. Rather than asking residents to sign up immediately, however, it is more effective if a meeting among interested individuals is called to share perceptions about the functions of a block association, the risks involved, and participation requirements. This initial meeting should lead to a determination of which individuals will assume responsibility

The open eye is the symbol for the Willard-Homewood Block Watch program. This decal is posted on participants' doors or windows to notify potential offenders that their neighborhood is under surveillance at all times.

Vehicle Description.



License number (state or background & character color)

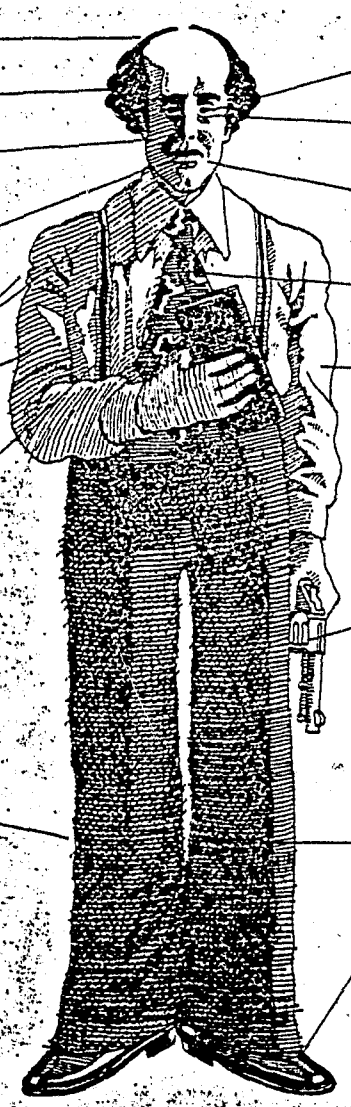
The police can use answers to as many of these questions as possible. Please remember that wrong information is worse than no information at all. Answer only those questions that you're sure of.

1. How many suspects were there?
2. What did they do?
3. What did they say?
4. What did they take?
5. Which way did they go?
6. Were there any other witnesses?
   Names and addresses?
   Phone numbers?
7. Is there any other information you feel is important?

These illustrated forms (on this page and the next) are provided to residents and merchants in the Minneapolis CPTED project area to aid them in identifying suspicious activities or persons in the event of a crime being committed.

Describe the suspect.

Sex _____ Race _____ Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____



Hat Style and Color _____

Hair (Style & Color) _____

Complexion _____

Speech impediments or accents _____

Tattoos, Amputations, Scars, or Marks _____

Shirt _____

Other distinctive clothing _____

Distinguishable gait or limp _____

Color of eyes _____

Glasses _____

Moustache / Beard Sideburns _____

Tie _____

Coat _____

Weapon _____

☐ Revolver

☐ Pistol

Pants and Shoes _____

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

for coordinating activities and assignments, that is, who will establish liaison with the local police precinct, establish rules and regulations, disseminate information, and so forth. Contact with the police should be made immediately and it should be made clear that the club is formed to assist police, not to harass them. If there are existing problems between the community and the police, these should be aired and discussed openly early in the formation of the group; otherwise these underlying conflicts will create difficulties in the successful operation of the organization.

In subsequent meetings, members will have to decide on the nature of their social duties, in addition to the surveillance function. Questions will arise regarding such specifics as whether to help police with educating citizens about home security practices, registering household property, encouraging citizens to report crimes and come forth as witnesses, and so on. As a group matures and a formal structure is maintained, members may feel more capable and comfortable about expanding the scope of their operations even beyond the boundaries of the neighborhood. They may wish, for instance, to lend support to various citywide crime prevention efforts or to broader-based criminal justice concerns such as speedy trials or more effective sentencing, if these problems exist in their city or county (1).

If an association is to work effectively with the police, one resident will have to be thoroughly knowledgeable about police procedures. This individual (usually called a block captain) should participate in

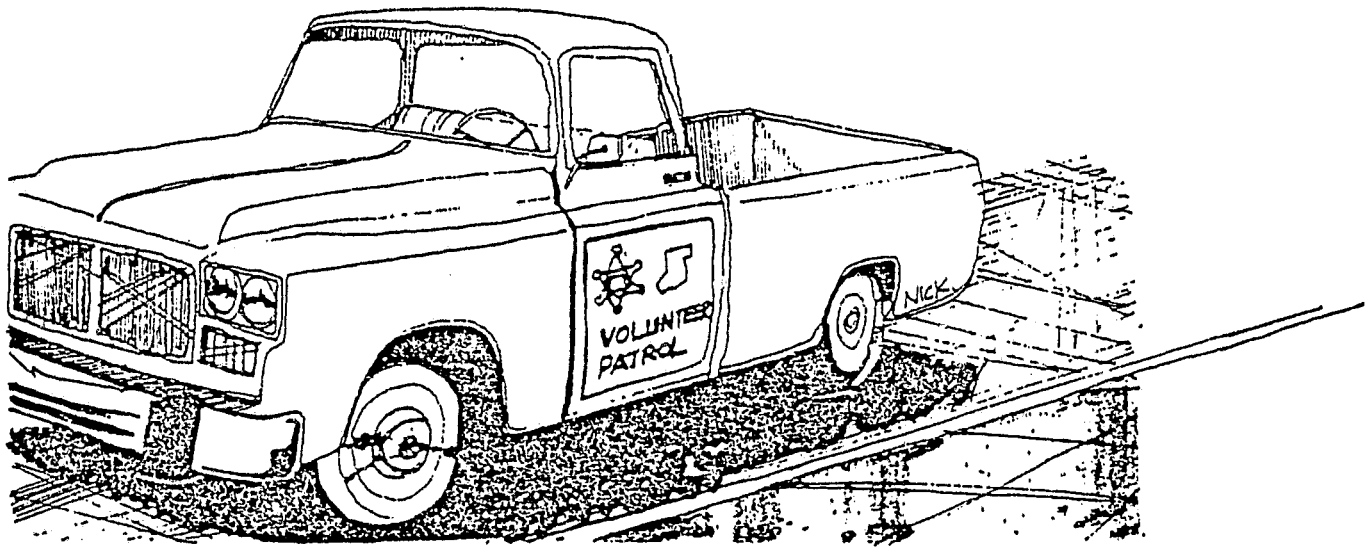
training programs for citizens that are conducted by the police so that he can share his expertise with other block members and, as a result, members can be professionally competent in assisting the police with routine patrolling or special neighborhood action programs.

Block associations are desirable for reducing crime within a fairly small residential area because volunteers station themselves at a given point and can survey a one- or two-block area. If the community wishes to provide surveillance for the larger neighborhood, then civilian foot or car patrols are more efficient than posting a large number of block watchers.

4.3 Citizen Patrols

While citizen patrols allow considerable expansion of neighborhood watch programs, they also require some special consideration prior to implementation. Informal radio patrol programs may be established, spurred by the proliferation of citizen band radios. These informal programs do not call for an established schedule or routine of patrol but merely encourage citizens with radios to report any suspicious activities or crimes in progress that they observe in the course of their normal activities.

If a formal surveillance program is established, a number of factors should be kept in mind, as outlined by R.K. Yin et al. in their study of neighborhood patrols (9). The size and composition of a patrol are important determinants of the coverage to be provided, the legitimacy of the patrol in the eyes of the community, and its members' inclinations toward vigilantism. When using volunteers, it is important to limit the



Citizen Patrols may be informal surveillance programs or more formally structured with regularly scheduled patrols assisted by citizen band radios.

area to be covered by the patrol so that they are not required to contribute large amounts of time: Excessive demands may discourage volunteers. It is also important not to have too many volunteers for the area to be covered. The Yin study found that areas which create patrols in response to a rash of incidents or a chronic crime problem sometimes experience difficulties with bored patrol members as the crime problem subsides. In some cases, such groups turned to vigilante-type activities, such as car chases and harassment of teenagers.

The composition of the patrol is important to its credibility. Patrols that represent cliques or are not well known may be viewed with suspicion by residents and police. This problem develops when recruitment is done privately through social channels or by selecting applicants purely on the basis of personal preference. Yin points out that the relatively homogeneous groups formed by such means may hold uniform values that could foster vigilantism. A single, hard-working, strong leader is important, especially where stable leadership is not provided by an institutional source. However, single leadership does have some drawbacks as members tend to form personal rather than organizational allegiances and often leave if the leader does.

The patrol's organizational affiliations may also influence its capacity to operate effectively. If the patrol is tied to the community, there is not only better acceptance of the patrol but also enhancement of the patrol's accountability to the residents and access to resources and new members. In some communities, a patrol which is closely tied to the local police department may be stigmatized as informers by this

association.

The bureaucratization of a patrol -- setting up formal schedules, using logs, and formal training -- seems to enhance a patrol's capacity to operate over a sustained period of time. Bureaucratization also tends to lead to less dependence on an individual leader or a small clique. Similarly, a volunteer patrol can be encouraged if funds are available for such purposes as walkie-talkies or gasoline.

The legal status of the patrol should be established prior to implementation as requirements vary. Some jurisdictions may require official police identifications, and FCC licenses are required if radios are used. Even if the patrol is limited, as it should be, to reporting purposes only, it should be established what legal protections exist for patrol members if they should inadvertantly become involved. The liability of the organization that administers the patrol should also be determined. Patrol members also should be aware of certain local ordinances so that they do not unwittingly violate laws, such as trespassing.

Funding is crucial. Patrols often emerge in response to a crisis situation, but often by the time funding is applied for or received, the problem may have subsided and the patrol outlived its effectiveness. It is very important that public funds, if available, be awarded and disbursed while the crisis is evident. If funding occurs late, it should be withdrawn or used to encourage the group to undertake new activities. Related activities might include an Operation Identification program or escort services for children and the elderly (e.g., children escorted to and from school and elderly persons escorted when collecting and cashing checks).

High density neighborhoods with high-rise apartment buildings present numerous difficulties for block watchers and civilian patrols because offenders can use a variety of approaches and escape routes without being detected. As a result, residents of particular housing developments in high crime areas often form their own security groups to check out elevators, floor levels, lobbies, adjacent parking lots, and play areas. In these groups, the older residents (over 50 years of age) tend to be the most active participants. In very large housing complexes, often each building will have a floor captain to inform residents of what is happening and to solicit contributions for such security measures as new door and window hardware, lights, and buzzer-reply intercom systems.

4.4 Operation Identification

Another common community crime prevention measure, which can be easily incorporated into a CPTED program and requires minimal involvement by the citizen, is Operation Identification. An Operation Identification program involves marking valuable personal property with a special identification number (often the Social Security number) to deter possible theft and to make it easier to recover stolen property. The marking is most often done with an electronic engraver which is lent to the citizen to mark his property. Destruction-resistant labels are also being used for property (such as antiques or paintings) which would be hurt by engraving. The engravers are usually distributed by the local police department or a community organization. These projects also include the display of a decal or similar marker to demonstrate participation in the project in

order to deter potential offenders. Participants must also register their identification numbers with the police.

Heller et al. found there were distinct problems in implementing an Operation Identification program in their study of a number of such projects across the country (1). Recruitment was the first difficulty. This study found that a realistic, first-year recruitment goal for most such projects would be an enrollment of between five and ten percent of the target households. Public apathy was found to be a definite problem and implementers were forced to spend considerable time and resources in selling the program itself and in actively recruiting participants. One serious difficulty that was encountered was that persons who initially enroll in the project are very likely to be the easiest to recruit, therefore the efficiency of the recruitment effort is likely to decline. Operation Identification projects have two major goals: Creating an awareness of the project and of the extent of crimes against property. However, as this study demonstrated, public awareness does not guarantee public involvement. Successful implementation is dependent upon the willingness of citizens to have their property marked and their willingness to display evidence that this has been done.

Heller suggests that the following be taken into consideration by implementers when setting up an Operation Identification program in order to establish realistic participation goals and to estimate the total resources required. Projects initiated with financial support from Federal or State sources cannot generally rely on that support

indefinitely and must seek local funding. And similarly, projects that rely on volunteer help from civic and community organizations may find it increasingly scarce as other projects arise to compete.

Recruitment of participants is a major effort in any Operation Identification program, however, as the evaluation discovered, public education is insufficient to motivate a significant number of people to take the initiative in joining the program. A project in Richmond, Virginia, found that sending teams of two to each household in the target area, carrying the engraver with them, was the most effective method, while making appointments only with those who wished to participate was impractical (8). Although these teams were preceded by massive publicity, it was also found necessary to provide the team members with visible identification to put the residents at ease. It was also found that undertaking the recruitment effort in good weather was more successful in recruiting team volunteers and in encouraging residents to let the volunteers explain the program to them.

The most common methods of recruitment tend to be radio, newspapers, and television. While these can be effective, there are problems with all three because they often reach beyond the target area, thereby drawing audiences who can't be served by the program. There is also the problem of having newspaper articles appear in prominent space and having the free, public service announcements broadcast during prime time. Projects which rely on free promotional assistance from these sources may also find it increasingly difficult to retain support as the newness of the project diminishes. Other methods of recruitment include

the use of billboards, posters, bumper stickers, booths at shopping centers, mobile vans, and brochures and pamphlets distributed by local merchants and by community groups, such as Welcome Wagon, which operate door-to-door and greet all new residents. Other community organizations can also be very helpful in setting up an Operation Identification program. Although group presentations tend to inform fewer people, such presentations can be quite effective in producing participation among those reached, Heller found.

An additional problem with such programs is finding a suitable distribution center for the engraver if it is not taken door-to-door. Police stations and insurance companies are often inadequate because people do not have much contact with them. Other problems include damage or loss of engraving tools and the failure of participants to register with the police because they feel it is an invasion of privacy. A final problem is getting people already enrolled to engrave their new acquisitions.

4.5 Citizen Crime Reporting Projects

Citizen crime reporting projects (CCRP) can be separate programs or an integral part of other crime prevention efforts, such as the Block Watch program. There are a variety of such efforts currently operating across the country: Some offer anonymity, some offer rewards, and some ask members to display their membership, sometimes by means of a bumper sticker.

CCRPs encourage crime reporting and there are any number of means of influencing this crime reporting behavior. Some of the factors which

affect such behavior are offered in the following section, along with ways to turn these factors to the benefit of a crime prevention project (9).

Interpersonal influence has been shown to be an effective way to encourage the reporting of crimes. This would seem to indicate that programs which encourage participants to get to know each other and which develop a sense of community would lead to increased helping behavior within the group and to increased reporting of crimes. Studies have also found that people observing a helping or nonhelping model tend to imitate that model's behavior. Community-organized groups, properly educated, could provide these helping models in the form of support for crime prevention efforts, including the reporting of crimes. Prior commitment to a reporting program seems to increase crime reporting, therefore programs should encourage participants to make such a commitment by enrolling in the program.

Ambiguity as to whether the incident is criminal seems to be a deterrent factor in reporting behavior. Therefore, programs that teach citizens the defining characteristics (so that they can determine whether the incident was criminal) should increase crime reporting. The quality of crime reporting can also be improved by educating citizens about how to make a complete and accurate report.

There are inconsistent findings concerning the effects of the severity of the crime on the witness' crime reporting behavior. While

one study found that more witnesses would report an assault than a non-violent theft, there are other indications that the more serious crime may also increase the danger of involvement. Reporting is negatively influenced by the threat of physical danger as well as by costs in time, effort, and money. Reducing the immediate costs (such as the fear of reprisal) and making it easy to report crimes would seem to encourage such behavior. Anonymity seems to have a positive impact on programs only when the fear of reporting a crime is present.

4.6 WhistleStop and Anonymous Tips

Two other citizen crime reporting projects involve less direct citizen participation, yet they can also aid CPTED efforts. WhistleStop projects encourage the use of whistles to alert nearby citizens to a crime in progress or someone in need of help. The individual blowing the whistle does not have to become directly involved since those hearing the sound will likely call the police. WhistleStop projects are sometimes sponsored by local law enforcement agencies or by community organizations and block watch groups. Local shopkeepers can aid in the distribution of whistle packages that include not only the whistle but instructions on how and when to use it as well as how to respond to a whistle alert. This program is only effective if there is wide knowledge of it. However, the actual display of whistles (e.g., on chains around the neck) can be an effective psychological deterrent (2).

Another crime reporting procedure being used in many areas involves special telephone lines that allow citizens to report, anonymously if

they prefer, suspicious or criminal activity. A number of these projects have focused on illegal drug activity. The special telephone lines have a different number from the regular police emergency number. Some operate on a reward basis, often contingent upon conviction, while others merely accept information.

Some communities have established crime prevention groups, often with anonymous membership, to facilitate the reporting of crimes and suspicious activities. The project is often introduced at a general meeting of area residents at which they sign up as members. In anonymous membership groups, participants are given a code number on their membership card which they use in reporting any activity.

4.7 Dissemination

As indicated earlier, dissemination is important for sustaining community involvement and support. Every project has a story to tell, and every project will receive publicity. If the project's story is available and attractively presented, it is most likely to be heard and the community will be responsive. The public can be reached in a variety of ways including public interest meetings, handouts, government meetings (council deliberations), notification signs ("This improvement being sponsored by ..."), the local press, and local educational institutions.

A neighborhood newsletter is a fast, low-cost way to disseminate information and foster social cohesiveness. A newsletter can be mimeographed and sent through the mail using bulk rates. The use of mimeograph equipment and typewriters requires little publication expertise and material support. This allows the dissemination function to be placed

in the hands of local citizens from the start. Moreover, the language and format are likely to be directly applicable to the target audiences.

The first and subsequent issues should be sent to all households, businesses, organizations, etc., within the project area. Even if a portion of the community is apathetic towards the project, there is still an obligation to notify them of project developments. They may develop an interest later on as they begin to see benefits to themselves and their families.

In addition to this direct mail effort, additional copies should be made available in quantity throughout the community where people normally gather. Even the best and most updated mailing list is not likely to be entirely accurate, and some addressees who did not bother to read the newsletter when it was delivered, or perhaps even discarded it, may be prompted to become involved when seeing the newsletter in local establishments.

The lead stories of the first issue should explain the CPTED program rationale, the reasons for adopting the CPTED approach in that specific community, the types of strategies being considered, and roles that the local citizenry is expected to fulfill in providing project direction and evaluation. The newsletter should also show what organizations and public officials are involved and, if determined, identify specific environmental areas (parks, alleys, a commercial street) or subpopulations (elderly, homeowners) of major concern.

Subsequent issues of the newsletter should provide crime/environment findings along with explanations of how the obtained data will be

used to select CPTED strategies. If a security survey is conducted, the results should be included. All developments of the planning and implementation process should be detailed, including who will assume responsibility for particular program activities.

The newsletter should also keep citizens informed of all anticrime resources -- the telephone number(s) for police and fire emergencies, the telephone number(s) that residents can use to convey anonymous information to the police and other officials, the locations of emergency call boxes, and the addresses and telephone numbers of members of the project team who can be contacted both in emergency situations and for information concerning how to become involved in the project.

Since an underlying aim of the CPTED planner is to improve community-based anticrime efforts by increasing social cohesion, the newsletter's coverage should be increased to include neighborhood events (such as church sponsored social gatherings, dances held by ethnic organizations, meeting dates of organizations such as the Boy Scouts and P.T.A.). The newsletter can also provide a free classified buy/sell/swap service. The people in charge should be conscious of any ethnic groups in the area where English is not the only language, and prepare notices and instructions in appropriate languages.

Other dissemination methods can be employed as well. For instance, project developments can be announced by using free public service television and radio announcements. The press can be used for human interest stories to inform readers throughout the city about CPTED activities and highlight the benefits of this approach to other neighborhoods.

Jan. 1978

Public Eye

THE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

Sexual Assault and Your Child

Sexual assault has occurred throughout history. In the last five to seven years, the problem has come out in the open for our society to deal with. Five years ago, the MIP Rape Center opened; and about a year or so after its opening the reporting of sex crimes in Minneapolis went up 43 percent. At first we were dealing with situations which adult men had sexually assaulted adult women. On occasion we would see situations where men had been sexually assaulted by other men, but for the most part these situations were not reported. In the last year and a half, the Sexual Assault Services in the County Attorney's Office, as well as a good number of other agencies in the community, have been looking at and handling sex crimes against children. In the last several years there has been an increase in reporting of sex crimes to children. Hennepin County Child Protection Services reported in 1975 they had 44 cases of sex crimes against children by a parent, caretaker, guardian; in 1976 they reported 110 cases; and in 1977 to this date about 185 cases. The Minneapolis Police Department reports a third increase in the reporting of sex crimes. They say most of this increase is because of the reports they are receiving about children who are victims of sexual abuse.

I have seen three characteristics of children who come in our office. One, the child has never been told of the possibility of sexual abuse. They are not given any protective or prevention skills. If we do tell them we say, "stay away from dangerous strangers," never say why. Eighty to 90 percent know the offender, so it is not the stranger most often. Second characteristic is that the child does not understand that the adult is the person who is responsible. Often times I will see the children think that they caused the sexual abuse, or at least were an accomplice to it. The adult is responsible, and the law is very clear about this. The third characteristic is that they have often tried to tell an adult that it was occurring, but the adult just does not hear what they are saying. What I see is that these characteristics really do show us the need to re-evaluate sex crimes against children as well as re-evaluating some of the ways that we handle them. We need to consider what kind of touching is nurturing or caring and what kind of touching is exploitative or damaging.

Too often we tell a child to go kiss Uncle Henry or Aunt Nell when we as parents would not touch Uncle Henry or Aunt Nell. Children should be given permission for their own sexual development. For instance, most children play doctor (90%) and they like "poop and toilet talk" when they are about three, four,, or five years old. This is normal healthy sexual development. Most children when they are 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 suppress their sexuality even though they are still talking about it and telling dirty jokes to one another. At this period, children also may be involved in girl germs, boy germs, "kiss and kill" on the playground, or have a girl friend or boy friend that they keep secret. Parents touch children differently as children grow up. For instance, in early infancy there is a lot of very close nurturing and touching between parents and a child. When a child is five years old, for the most part they do not have that same kind of intimacy in touching as they did when they were an infant.

Again, at ten years old a child does not have as much intimacy most of the time with the parent as a child

A community newsletter is a good vehicle for transmitting information about the CPTED program to local citizens, as well as providing specific crime prevention hints, such as the lead article in this newsletter from Minneapolis which warns parents about the dangers to their children.

who is five years old; but children need touching the whole way through. They need caring, but they do not need to take care of the adult's sexual needs. It can be helpful and preventive to let your child know that adults do not have the right to do sexually exploitive touching to them. If an adult does this, there is something wrong with the adult and not something wrong with the child, and that your child should tell you if this does occur so that you can then take it to the right authorities so that the offender can be stopped and treated or whatever is necessary.

What if your child tells you she or he has been sexually molested?

Some suggestions for telling your children about sexual abuse.

Before you start:

Examine your own education in this area--how were you told? Were you told? How did your parents feel about sexual abuse, and how have those feelings been passed on to you?

Remember that your own anxieties about sexual abuse may be quite apparent to your children. It could be very useful to express those anxieties. For example, "my mother never talked about this to me so I am learning how to do it as I talk to you." Verbalizing our anxieties will help you to avoid the double messages which our non-verbal (body language) may be emitting. Try to keep relaxed and pick a time to talk when you will not need to hurry.

Be aware that:

1. Children are usually molested by people they know--often a relative or friend of the family.

   It is important to distill the myth that a sex offender is the "dangerous stranger."

   a. It may be someone the child knows, recognizes, and/or trusts.

   b. All sex offenders are not scarey or monster like in their appearance. In fact, they may be "nice" or "gentle" looking.

2. Children are usually not violently attacked or hurt physically during a sexual assault.

3. Children very seldom lie about such a serious matter.

4. Not all children are able to tell parents directly that they have been molested. Changes in behavior, reluctance to be with a certain person or go to a certain place may be signals that something has happened.

What to do immediately:

1. Go with the child to a private place. Ask the child to tell you what happened in her/his own words, and listen carefully.

2. Tell her/him that she/he did well to tell you, that you are very sorry this happened, and that you will protect her/him from further molestation.

3. If you suspect your child has an injury, contact your regular physician or Hennepin County Medical Center. Contact Hennepin County Medical Center immediately for an evidentiary exam if the incident happened within the last 36 hours. It is free and confidential.

4. You may call the police immediately, and a uniformed officer will come to your house to take an initial report.

5. You may call the Children's Protective Service, 348-2942, for advice and information about what to do.

Helping your child following the assault:

1. Continue to believe your child, and do not blame your child for what happened.

2. Call Hennepin County Medical Center, 347-3131, or your physician regarding need for medical examination or follow up for possible V.D. or pregnancy. The exam is free.

3. Instruct your child to tell you immediately if the offender attempts sexual molestation again or bothers her/him in any way.

4. Give your child reassurance and support that he/she is okay.

5. Respond to questions or feelings your child expresses about the molestation with a calm, matter-of-fact attitude, but do not pressure your child to talk about it.

6. Respect privacy of child by not telling a lot of people or letting other people question her/him.

7. Try to follow regular routine around the home (expect usual chores, bedtimes, rules).

8. Inform brothers/sisters that something has happened to the child but that it is being taken care of.

9. Take the time to talk it over privately with someone you trust--your spouse, a friend, a relative, a counselor; express your feelings.

Most common immediate problems of sexually molested children:

1. Sleep disturbances (nightmares, fear of going to bed, wanting light on, waking up during the night, fear of sleeping alone).

2. Loss of appetite.

3. Irritability, crankiness, short-tempered behavior.

4. Bed wetting.

5. Needing more reassurance than usual, clinging to parent.

6. Changes in behavior at school or in relating to friends.

7. Fears.

8. Behaving as a younger child (regression).

These are normal signs of upset. Your child may have some of these problems or none at all. They usually will last a couple of weeks. Try to notice all changes in usual behavior, and discuss with your counselor.

No one knows for sure about long-term emotional effects, but we believe that if the situation is handled in a direct and sensitive way at the time it is revealed, your child need not suffer permanently from the assault.

Contact the Sexual Assault Services, 348-5397, for help, medical care, counseling for parents and the child, reporting to police and going to court, getting help for the offender, and any other concerns. You are not alone.

A report must be made to Children's Protective Services, 348-3552, if there is any potential further abuse of the child or if the child's parent, caretaker, or guardian sexually exploited the child.

Your child's freedom to tell you about a sexual abuse experience will largely depend on the permission to talk about it that she/he has gotten from you. It is important to create a family atmosphere where the child will be comfortable asking questions and reporting incidences.

Remember that both boys and girls are potential sexual assault victims. Therefore, boys as well as girls need this information.

Deborah S. Anderson,
Director
Sexual Assault Services

Apartment Security

How secure is your apartment? Do you feel safe when you are at home; or do inadequate locks, or even none at all, make you feel uneasy?

There is something you can do about this problem. The Minneapolis Housing and Maintenance Code requires dead bolt locks as well as window locks on most rental property. Here are a few places where locks are required.

-Rooming houses - on each rooming unit unless there are six or less units, then on each exterior door.

-Multiple dwellings - on each dwelling unit.

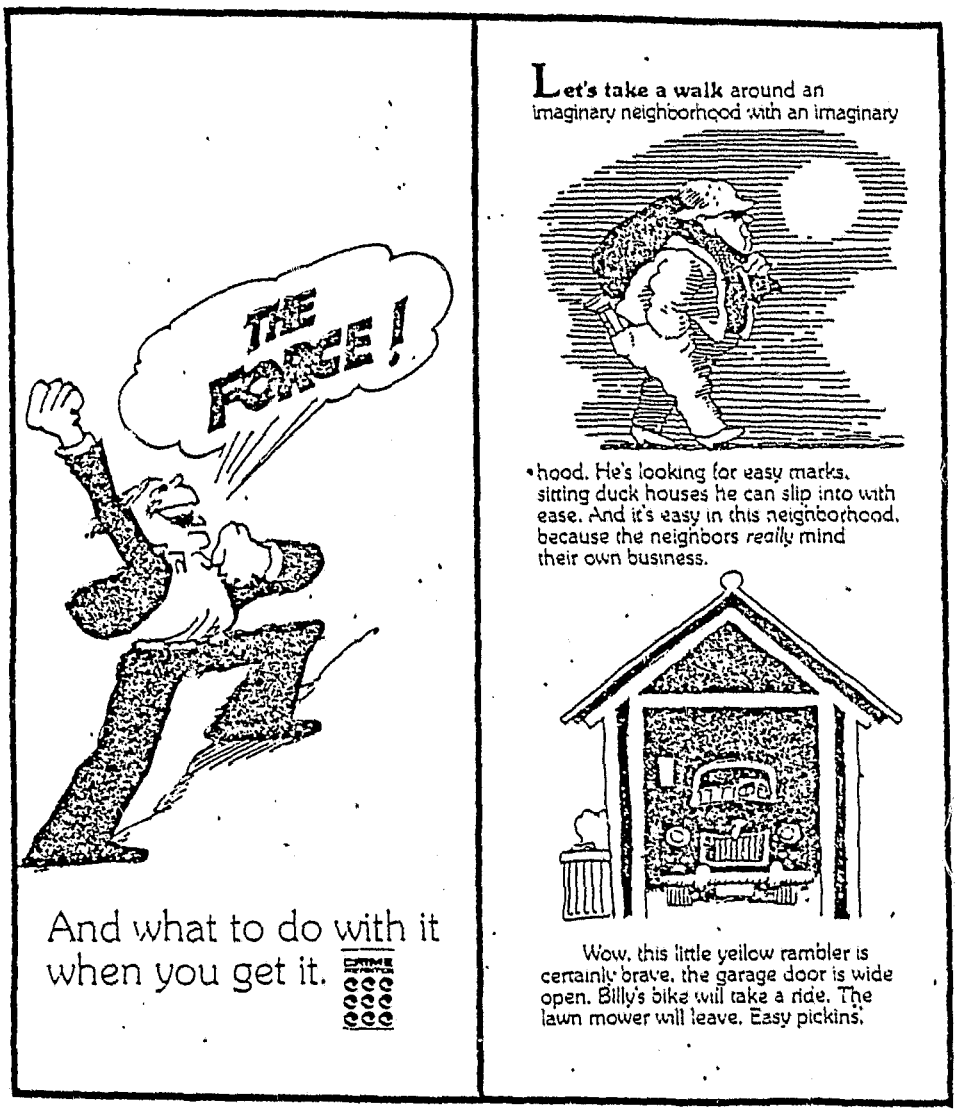
-One and two-family dwellings - on all exterior doors (when let to another person).

-Window locks - on windows within 24 feet of the ground.

The landlord is responsible for your apartment's security. The Community Crime Prevention program encourages residents to notify their landlord if their apartment does not meet these code requirements. If your landlord fails to act, please notify your neighborhood Community Crime Prevention office.

Police Emergency

What number are you calling? The local precinct has no dispatcher, no way to contact the car in the field. For a police emergency when you want a car and police officers NOW, call the dispatcher downtown at 348-2861.



Dissemination of information on the CPTED project to local users of the environment is an important function at all stages of the project. This brochure was one of several handouts given to local citizens to inform them not only of the problems in their neighborhood, but also the various solutions in which they could participate, such as Blockwatch and Operation Identification.

Now down the alley, we see a bedroom window with just an old fashioned

screen. It might keep out the bees but not our budding burglar. He's in quick as can be, and out with the TV.

Ah, but Mrs. Katz out walking her dog sees him strolling away with the set. "Hmmmm," she wonders, "I've never

seen him before, maybe he just moved in." He's moved in all right. Mrs. Katz thinks she'll just mind her own business while Spot finds a spot. No sense being marked a busybody.

And the burglar just steals away.

Wasn't it just a month ago she saw some kids lurking around Johnson's garage? "Oh," she thought, "kids

will be kids." But later she heard Johnson's boat had been decorated with black spray paint with homecoming slogans and worse. But Mrs. Katz kept her tongue, she didn't want her rose bushes trimmed.

This is your neighborhood. This is your neighbor, your boat, that was your TV. You see, many burglaries happen in the daylight for all the neighborhood to see. Often neighbors actually do see something peculiar going on. Often the culprits are young people with time on their hands. Often a crime occurs because an opportunity occurs. As Mae West said,

But, take heart, friends and neighbors. You can do something. You're not alone. You're not powerless. **Join the Force.**

The Neighborhood Watch Force is simply you and your neighbors watching out for each other. That begins with getting to know each other. Otherwise, how can you tell a stranger from a neighbor?

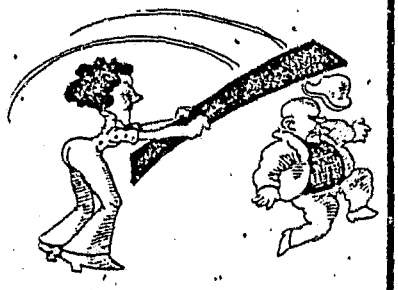
Long ago when towns were small, *everyone knew everyone else*, and a stranger caused a stir as soon as he rode into town.

"Howdy Stranger, what brings you to these parts?"

But somewhere along the trail to the city, a good neighbor became a neighbor who minded his own business. A body couldn't tell a stranger from the guy (or gal) next door. Many, many neighborhoods and apartment buildings became settlements of strangers living side by side, each ignoring the other. Some people became lonely and frightened. The 10 o'clock news told them there was a hostile world on the other side of their door; so they barred it.

Neighbors, the time has come to open your doors and greet the best friend a neighbor ever had...your next door neighbor, and the lady across the alley, the elderly man down the hall, and the kids on the corner. These are the people that make up your **Neighborhood Watch Force.**

Beat a burglar with a Club.



A Block Club, or an Apartment Club is a very effective, pleasant way of reducing burglary and vandalism as well as other crimes...and the fear of the crime in your little part of the world. Community Crime Prevention supports individual block clubs from which the Neighborhood Watch Force works. While Community Crime Prevention is a program designed to help you help yourselves prevent crime, it also gives the human community rich, warm soil to grow roots again.

Many people in neighborhoods and apartment complexes have already recognized the need to work together, but some have not; both can benefit from Community Crime Prevention's specific resources, materials, and support. To learn how you and your neighbors can get involved, see the back of this pamphlet for the number to call.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Join the Force.
The force is the energy that's created at Block and Apartment Club meetings

when neighbors come together to take specific actions against crime. The Neighborhood Watch Force is what happens when neighbors agree to watch each other's homes and to alert each other and the police when a crime occurs. Neighbors learn how to be good witnesses. They get to meet their police and discuss their concerns. Victims feel the support of their neighbors. Witnesses who fear retaliation feel the security of strength in numbers. Neighbors show their solidarity by displaying a Neighborhood Watch Force sticker on their door or window.

Operation I.D.
At a Block Club meeting, Operation I.D. is fully explained and demonstrated. Simply, Operation I.D. is the process of marking property to discourage theft and resale and posting the Operation I.D. sticker on your home or apartment. This sticker combined with the Neighbor-

hood Watch Force sticker is an excellent deterrent to the would-be burglar.

Premise security surveys.
Through Block Club meetings, neighbors learn what a Premise Security Survey is, then appointments are made to have individuals' homes and apartments examined for security. After a survey, inexpensive improvements are recommended. Ways of getting the work done are developed.

Your own neighborhood activities.
When your Force is on, you and your neighbors can turn it to many problems and projects in your neighborhood:

alley beautification, additional lighting, noisy neighbors, messy yards, delapidated and empty buildings are all topics The Force can address through Block Clubs.

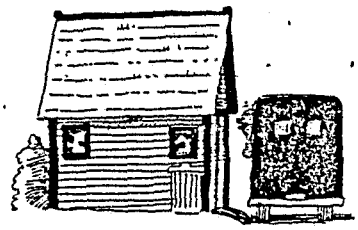
The Force.
Energy. Strength. Momentum. Neighbor Power. You and your neighbors

are the Force that can prevent crime by removing temptation and increasing security and opening the lines of communication between neighbor and neighbor, neighbors and police, dog catcher and building inspector.

But what about your privacy?
Let's put it this way: getting to know the faces and habits of your neighbors

allows you to recognize a stranger or suspicious behavior. A criminal needs privacy to work, too. Neighborhood Watch Force is designed to invade his, not yours.

The Force works.
Let's revisit our imaginary neighborhood where our budding burglar has burgled his way down easy street. But now he's entered a "Watched Block" where the Force is at work. Here the neighbors know who's away for the week, who's just moved in and who's moving out. Strangers who linger here have many eyes upon them.



Mr. Anderson sees an unfamiliar van parked in the alley. he sees a stranger peeking in the newlywed's garage. looking for whatever might be quickly saleable.

Quickly, Mr. Anderson notes the van's license plate number and the suspect's description on his handy witness report card while he dials the police emergency number. While the burglar is still prowling about the yard, the police are on their way.

Thanks to a good neighbor.

Community Crime Prevention is: Block Clubs, Neighborhood Watch Force, Premise Security Surveys, Operation I.D. and more. To get involved, call our office.

COMMUNITY
CRIME
PREVENTION

Community Crime Prevention
301 M—City Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Phone 348-6292

Community Crime Prevention is a project of the City of Minneapolis, funded by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant from the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board.

If possible, the release of information to the media should coincide with a public event that is also being covered by the media (e.g., demolition of an old building, first new street light, citizens' rally). Also, speakers on related subjects should be made available to public interest groups, citizen committees, churches, and fraternal organizations. If possible, aids to presentations (such as films, slides, or charts) should be included. Regardless of what techniques are used, it is important to report accomplishments. Assuring expectations of improvements when nothing happens will quickly lead to criticism of and disillusionment about the worth of the project. Conversely, reporting project milestones will retain community support.

CHAPTER 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several object lessons that have emerged from the CPTED demonstration experiences. Without proper attention given to certain key factors, the chances of implementing a successful program are minimized considerably. What follows is a discussion of these essential factors.

5.1 Organization Tactics

- Key individuals in any community should be identified and their aid enlisted -- In any community there are recognized leaders who may, or may not, hold any formal political or organizational office. These people can provide vital information concerning existing fiscal, organizational, and/or human resources within the community.
- Meetings may be more successfully held in a neutral location -- The experience in the demonstration projects has shown that in some neighborhoods residents are reluctant to invite strangers into their homes for meetings on crime prevention, precisely because of their fear of crime. Especially at the outset when neighbors may not know each other well, meetings should be held in a neutral but accessible location, such as a community center, school, or church.

- Motivation for such efforts should be spurred by a peer member of the community -- It is important to enlist the aid of a community leader not only in support of the program, but also to aid in such organizational tasks as speaking to local individuals and groups. A black community will be much more receptive to a black community member, while a business community will feel more confident if a fellow merchant advocates the program.
- Moderate, realistic goals should be established early in the program -- Citizens should be prepared to expect a reported increase in the crime rate as the program implements various crime reporting projects. Special efforts must also be made at the outset to allay fears that arise out of the mere mention that a community is in need of a special crime prevention effort. Moderation should also be exercised in undertaking and overseeing citizen surveillance and crime reporting activities.
- Formalize the citizen participant structure -- It is important to establish the identity of new groups and the purpose at the very first meeting

if possible. Ideally, the first meeting should end with such decisions as the group's name, function, next meeting date, and recognized leaders. At any such meeting, whether a new or existing organization, the names of those attending and commitments as to their future participation should be obtained.

5.2 Coordination

- Identify existing organizations and programs -- Key persons can help identify community groups and various improvement programs, either proposed or underway, that could offer support to a CPTED project. The identification of such groups should not be limited strictly to those which originate in the target area. There may be municipal, State, or regional organizations with programs that affect the target community.
- Encourage cooperation between citizens, police, and supporting agencies -- Early management objectives should be to find out what is planned for the community by various groups (particularly concerning security-related projects) and create mechanisms for interorganization cooperation so that a broader base of community support can be

achieved, relevant information can be distributed and shared, and strategies for fund raising can be developed. Mutual understanding must be fostered, particularly in areas where public officials are involved in the program.

- Conflicts for CPTED priorities can sometimes be resolved by concentrating on small target areas -- Meetings with citizens may determine a general feeling in support of one strategy, while a small group proposes another. CPTED strategies are particularly amenable to implementation in small areas, even a block-by-block method, to resolve citizen conflicts over needs.
- Involve citizens as much as possible -- Although an outside group may set up and oversee the program, ideally a CPTED program should aim at providing a solid community-based framework that can carry on the crime prevention activities once the outsiders withdraw. Citizens should be involved as early as possible in the project and not just in an advisory capacity.

5.3 Community Interests

- The interests and needs of the citizens should be foremost -- Experience in demonstration projects has shown that citizen-initiated and citizen-

supported programs are more likely to be effective on a long-term basis. Residents and users of the target area must feel that the CPTED projects are working for them, in their best interests, or they are not likely to participate in the program.

- Improvement efforts should not result in displacement of current residents -- Major rehabilitation efforts which are part of a general crime prevention effort may attract higher income levels and have the effect of displacing existing residents. Although the goal should be to improve the quality of life, experience has shown that residents will strongly resist any attempts to plan them out of the neighborhood.
- Projects should be responsive to changing needs in the community -- Communities differ, and so do their needs. And the needs and concerns of a given community will change over time. Citizen participation is dependent upon being responsive to these changes and keeping the citizens informed of the program's progress. The actual form of a CPTED project will vary with the community's needs and should be flexible enough to accomodate change.

5.4 Education

- Keeping citizens informed is an important element in a CPTED program -- Group meetings are helpful for reaching the actively involved citizen, and information centers established in local community buildings or businesses can reach a larger segment of the population. The local press and broadcast media will also be helpful in reaching a larger audience with public service announcements. The best method of reaching the target audience is by distribution of a free community newsletter.
- Education as to the best interests of the community may be necessary -- Educational efforts may be necessary to demonstrate that it is in the self-interest of everyone to help reduce crime and the fear of crime. If a project is to be successful, there must be a substantial gain envisioned for the citizens to make it worth their while to become participants.
- Actively involved citizens should be knowledgeable concerning local ordinances -- Citizens involved in crime reporting activities, such as patrols and Block Watch clubs, should be aware of local ordinances so that they do not unwittingly violate

laws. Such organized surveillance groups should establish standard procedures for members to use when reporting crimes, procedures that will minimize danger to the citizen and maximize the accuracy of the information conveyed to the police.

5.5 Continuing Involvement

- Citizen participation is essential to the continued functioning of crime prevention efforts -- Involving local citizens is the key to the initial and continued success of any CPTED project. Organizing such a project within existing community structures, particularly those which are not devoted exclusively to crime prevention, also offers a broader base for commitment to the goals of the project. Continued communication with citizens, such as with the community newsletter, will also help maintain community interest.

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APPENDIX A

Review of the Literature on Citizen Participation

APPENDIX A. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

A.1 Research on the Determinants of Citizen Participation

Several studies on citizen participation in general have pointed to certain key interrelated factors that are associated with high levels of citizen involvement in community activities. The chief findings are presented below. The cited studies generally concern citizen involvement in political processes where the context is not directly crime-related, such as land use government, economic development, and so forth. However, the findings can be applied to CPTED projects. Section A.2 focuses specifically on citizen crime prevention activities.

A.1.1 Socioeconomic Status and Education

Socioeconomic status (SES) and education are positively related to all forms of participation. Upper SES persons with a college degree tend to develop a sense of civic duty and participate more because of general social expectations of persons occupying their status in American society. Conversely, the prevailing social expectation of lower SES individuals is not to participate and, hence, they are less pressured to display civic responsibility (1,2). The data also suggest that lower SES individuals tend to defer to higher status others in the decision-making process (3).

With respect to particular ethnic or racial groups accorded a lower status by the general population, there is a strong tendency for these groups to turn inward and limit participation to community issues that have direct bearing on their neighborhood. However, to the degree that these groups do or, by circumstance, are forced to interact with the

majority culture, their self-perception of being accorded a lower status is often vitiated and more active, broad-based participation becomes likely (4). Research also shows that lower SES persons are likely to be in contact with only local municipal officials, whereas higher SES persons are likely to be in contact with State and Federal, as well as local officials (1, 3). Thus, SES and education level may be strong determinants of participation, but limited education or low SES do not prevent otherwise motivated and competent individuals from engaging in a high level of participation.

A.1.2. Social Class Mobility

Participation is associated with upward mobility strivings. Lower-status persons have less economic security and feel less of a sense of control over their political environment. Migrants from the rural south in particular tend to be apathetic and to view government as beyond their control or influence. The generally low level of participation of low-income people may reflect the relative indirectness and invisibility of economic relationships (5). Interclass mobility tends to weaken the forces for community participation, but this is gradually offset by identification with new class norms (1).

A.1.3 Stake in Community

Participation increases with high stakes in the local community. The stake an individual has in a community rises with ownership of a home or business, having a job in the community, being a member of an intact family, and having children in the local school system. The

most apathetic group are the young, unmarried citizens who are only marginally integrated into their community.

Married citizens of all ages tend to participate more in the political process and civic affairs At the same time, participation rises gradually with age, reaching its peak in the forties and fifties and gradually declining above sixty (2).

A.1.4 Access to Information

Persons who move in different social environments are exposed to varying amounts of stimuli concerning information about participation, and the more information an individual receives concerning participation, the greater the likelihood of participation (2). Moreover, people who become the best informed through exposure to the media are most frequently found among the politically influential in their own groups, thus, they become the individuals sought out for advice (3,6,7).

A.1.5 Political Involvement

Persons who are active in local affairs are often politically active in the public sphere. This may be attributable to the fact that group membership exposes the individual to the political consciousness of similar others and thus raises his own political consciousness, by providing an unambiguous and salient reference group for evaluating ongoing events in the broader social world.

A.1.6 Inclination to Join Associations

Membership in voluntary associations is positively related to SES and education level. The inclination to join voluntary associations is

also higher among whites, urban residents, couples with children, and persons between the ages of 30 and 50. It is generally lower among blacks, rural farm residents, couples without children, and persons under 30 and over 60. However, while middle- and upper-middle-income whites are more likely to belong to organizations than their black counterparts, lower-income blacks are more likely to belong to organizations than lower-income whites (8).

A.1.7 Length of Residence

Participation is also associated with length of residence, with involvement in kinship and friendship networks in the community, and with extensive knowledge of the local community, and with various attitudes of identification, commitment, and involvement in local affairs (2,9). Newcomers show less participation initially but their level of participation tends to increase toward the level of the natives as length of residence increases. Urban newcomers enter the activities of the community more quickly than do rural migrants (10).

A.1.8 Relevance to Ethnic or Racial Affiliations

Participation increases when an issue has specific relevance to the ethnic group as a whole. In the political sphere, party loyalty is related to the party with ethnic goals. Ethnic groups establish special needs for the protection of activities that are illegal and negatively evaluated in wider society but that are considered normative within the ethnic group. Ethnic groups tend to be sensitive to the politics of recognition (i.e., the appointment to office or political candidacy of fellow ethnics).

Religious organizations increase participation by fostering group interaction, by demonstrating to their members that they do have shared interests as a group, and by direct political pressures on clergymen, especially in relation to church-related political issues (1,4). In the case of blacks, there is a higher level of participation in informal neighborhood associations within the community than is the case for whites. However, these associations are usually church-related and not interfaced with the larger political system or geared toward effective political action to obtain the wider-shared goals of the membership (1).

A.1.9 Occupation

Participation in community affairs is positively correlated with occupations that combine high prestige and training in interpersonal relations. Typically, these individuals are educated in law (12). Participation in community affairs is correlated with occupations manifesting high in-group interaction in many activities and roles (e.g., professional associations, trade unions)(5).

A.1.10 Personal Characteristics

Persons with an outlook of faith in people in general are likely to participate in civic activities. Persons who are highly anxious and absorbed in their personal problems are not as likely to participate. Participation is also higher among people who enjoy social activity and who have a high level of self-confidence and are socially at ease (2).

A.2 Citizen Crime Prevention Activities

Some of the literature reviews citizen participation specifically with respect to crime prevention programs. An outstanding example is Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention by G. Washnis, which systematically reviews anticrime efforts in many cities, specifically concentrating on citizens working with the police. It seems most appropriate, therefore, to subject his findings to a secondary analysis that will serve as a guideline based in empirical investigations for formulating recommendations for CPTED planners.

As shown in Table A-1, the Washnis book reviews 37 anticrime projects in 17 cities. The data were collected from field visits. Table A-2 provides a secondary analysis of seven key success factors with an assessment of the level of success of each project. Table A-3 presents a different approach by comparing those key factors whose presence or absence is associated with projects judged successful. Similarly, Table A-4 presents those factors whose presence or absence is associated with programs that showed mixed results. In general, the findings show that projects are most successful when there is mutual cooperation and planning by citizens and police, both initially and on an ongoing basis.

These community groups tend to cooperate well with local police, carry no weapons, and perform mainly as eyes and ears for the police. Citizen involvement generally includes patrolling, taking pictures of offenders, and using whistles, horns, and sometimes verbal admonishment to discourage and scare off criminals. The citizen groups tend to engage in projects

TABLE A-1

Projects Reviewed in Field Visits

City	Project
New York, New York	Block clubs, mobile and taxi patrols, high-rise security, maintenance employees safety, parent safety leagues, community councils, private funding sources
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Block clubs, mobile patrols, community councils
Chicago, Illinois	Block clubs, mobile patrols, and civilian radio patrols
Los Angeles, California	Block clubs and civilian radio patrols
Compton, California	Block clubs and civilian radio patrols
San Jose, California	Community councils
Oakland, California	Block clubs and community councils
East Palo Alto, California	Youth involvement and youth councils
Mobile, Alabama	Block clubs and mobile patrols
Knoxville, Tennessee	Block clubs and mobile patrols
Braddock, North Braddock, and Rankin, Pennsylvania	Youth patrols
Dallas, Texas	Civilian beat committees
Mineapolis, Minnesota	Block clubs and community councils
St. Paul, Minnesota	Property identification
Simi Valley, California	Community councils and administrative counceling
St. Louis, Missouri	Anticrime crusade
Indianapolis, Indiana	Anticrime crusade

TABLE A-2

Factors Associated with Success or Failure

City	Genuine Support of Police	PD-Govt. Initiated	Citizen Initiated	Focus not just Crime	Grass Roots Leadership	Central Police Govt. Leadership	Group Hostile toward PD	Judged a Success
New York, N.Y.	ND	Y	N	ND	N	Y	ND	M
Philadelphia, Penn.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Chicago, Ill	M	N	Y	ND	M	M	ND	M
Los Angeles, Calif	ND	Y	N	ND	ND	Y	ND	Y
Compton, Calif.	Y	N	Y	ND	M	M	ND	Y
San Jose, Calif.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Oakland, Calif.	M	Y	N	Y	N	Y	M	M
East Palo Alto, Calif.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mobile, Ala.	M	Y	M	Y	M	Y	N	ND
Knoxville, Tenn.	N	Y	N	N	M	M	M	M
Braddock, North Braddock and Rankin, Penn.	Y	N	Y	ND	Y	N	N	Y
Dallas, Tex.	N	Y	N	Y	M	M	M	M
Minneapolis, Minn.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
St. Paul, Minn.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Simi Valley, Calif.	ND	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Indianapolis, Ind.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Y = yes, N = no, M = mixed, ND = no or insufficient data

Note: Each cell entry is based on an explicit evaluation made by Washnis in his book. The data in the table provide an overall rating of the key factors. It may be in some cases that there was more than one program in operation and that these were evaluated somewhat differently. In these cases the ratings given for each factor were averaged and should be understood to mean that, on the average or in general, the programs in a given city were characterized or not characterized by the specific factor in question.

TABLE A-3

Distribution of the Seven Factors in Cities with Successful Programs

	Genuine Support of Police	PD-Govt. Initiated	Citizen Initiated	Focus not just Crime	Grass Roots Leader-ship	Central Police Govt. Leader-ship	Group Hostile toward PD
Philadelphia, Penn.	Y	N	Y	ND	Y	N	ND
Los Angeles, Calif.	ND	Y	N	ND	ND	ND	ND
Compton, Calif.	Y	N	N	ND	M	M	ND
Braddock, North Braddock and Rankin, Penn.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Simi Valley, Calif.	ND	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Indianapolis, Ind.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TOTALS: (Factor Present)	5	2	5	4	5	1	0

Y = yes, N = no, M = mixed, ND = no or insufficient data

TABLE A-4

Distribution of the Seven Factors in Cities with Mixed Results

	Genuine Support of Police	PD-Govt. Initiated	Citizen Initiated	Focus not just Crime	Grass Roots Leader-ship	Central Police Govt. Leader-ship	Group Hostile toward PD
New York, N.Y.	ND	Y	N	ND	N	Y	ND
Chicago, Ill.	M	N	Y	ND	M	M	ND
Oakland, Calif.	M	Y	N	Y	N	Y	M
Knoxville, Tenn.	N	Y	N	N	M	M	M
Dallas, Tex.	N	Y	N	Y	M	M	M
TOTALS: (Factor Present)	0	4	1	2	0	2	0*

Y = yes, N = no, M = mixed, ND = no or insufficient data

* (3 Mixed)

that are preventive and peaceful in nature, as well as taking an active part in crime prevention surveillance and lobbying for law enforcement legislation and improved services. Broadening their focus to other community interests beyond crime prevention seems to build social cohesion and increase their effectiveness in fighting crime. Success also seems to be associated with citizen-initiated groups that maintain a grass roots leadership of their own and with police and local government providing support, such as matching funds, training, and recognition for their services. Success does not seem to be associated with programs initiated, directed, and led only by the police.

In cities with successful projects, five of the seven showed genuine support of the police (there was insufficient data for the other two). Conversely, there was no city where there was hostility from the citizen group toward the police. Five of the seven cities had citizen initiated programs, two had government-initiated programs. Four of the seven cities with successful programs had community anticrime associations that did not focus solely on crime. They issued community newsletters, sponsored social events, worked for neighborhood beautification, and so on. (There was insufficient data in three cases, but no program existed where this was clearly not the case.)

Concerning the question of where the basic leadership rested, whether informally at the grass roots level or centralized in the hands of the police or other government agency, five cities had clear grass

roots leadership, one was mixed, and one provided insufficient data. No city whose project was judged successful was based solely on centralized police or local governmental leadership.

Regarding the five cities judged to have mixed results (see Table A-4), it should be pointed out that no city was found to have a project that was completely unsuccessful. These projects should be assessed with the following in mind:

- In the case of the seven cities where the projects were successful, this was generally reflected in many ways -- official crime statistics, interviews with the police, interviews with the members of the program, and interviews with the community in general.
- The apparent lack of success may be due to the short duration of a specific project or the unavailability of reliable data that might otherwise indicate success.

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ADDITIONAL READING

(Annotations geared to citizen participation elements)

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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 pages)
Report on citizen mobilization effort in community crime prevention describes mass media techniques used to attract citizens. Although the evaluation found that program goals were not fully realized, mobilization efforts were apparently successful in attracting participants.

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Advantages and disadvantages of using CB to aid police.

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Report on citizen crime prevention program includes information on identification of resource people, orientation and education of members, and implementation.

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Conference papers dealing with impacts of architectural design on criminal activity, legislation as a deterrence factor, and community involvement (including suggestions).

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Guidelines include how to organize committees and create programs.

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Reader follows, step-by-step, as a community works out details of a practical local program to train, license, and advise private security officers.

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END