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NEIGHBORS AGAINST BURGLARY
FIRST YEAR EVALUATION/PROGRESS REPORT

Donald E. Rush, Community Safety Director
Robert J. Sojka, Chief of Police

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ACQUISITIONS

NEIGHBORS AGAINST BURGLARY
A PATROL EMPHASIS PROGRAM
BY THE SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROJECT (76-DF-09-0053)

FIRST YEAR EVALUATION/PROGRESS REPORT

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary - - - - - 1
Introduction - - - - - 7
Analysis of Program Objectives - - - - -10
Crime Analysis - - - - -13
Crime Prevention - - - - -19
Training - - - - -23
Computer Assistance - - - - - 24
Citizen Attitude Survey Summary - - - - - 26
Officer Attitude Survey Summary - - - - - 31
Exhibit One - "Completed Citizen Attitude Survey" - - - - 34
Exhibit Two - "Complete Officer Attitude Survey" - - - - -35
APPENDIX A THRU J



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Simi Valley Police Department began an ambitious Crime Prevention/Crime Analysis project in October of 1976. "Neighbors Against Burglary", as the project is titled, is a program designed to elicit the cooperation of citizens in community crime prevention efforts. In addition to crime prevention, and equally important, is the crime analysis function. Both of these units were established during this first year of our program.

During the first year we accomplished the following:

Establishment of The Crime Prevention Unit: The first six months of this project was dedicated to designing and establishing the crime prevention unit. During this period of time, several agencies were visited. These visits were completed by January of 1977.

In February of 1977, four officers were identified to fill the Crime Prevention Unit. These officers were provided formalized training through the California Crime Prevention Institute as well as on-the-job training. By April they began developing program strategies and interfacing with the citizens. A specific area within the city was identified as a target area where the thrust of the program would be carried out. An area similar in characteristics was identified for control purposes to measure the effects of our efforts.

The Crime Prevention Unit established such programs as "operation Lights On", which involved the lending of timers to persons going on vacation and leaving their residences vacant for several days.

"Operation Identification" was also established as a major component of the crime prevention program. The unit obtained over 100 electric engravers from a local civic organization. These engravers were loaned to citizens wishing to identify their property and were a major part of the overall crime prevention techniques.

Neighbors Against Burglary meetings were held in citizen's homes in various neighborhoods throughout the year. These same type of meetings were held on a large scale in areas experiencing severe problems.

A door-to-door campaign was launched to inform the citizens in our targeted area of the burglary problem being experienced. Every home was contacted at least once, and some received several contacts. During these contacts, citizens were offered security checks and provided advice as to ways they could better secure their homes.

The Crime Prevention Unit also contacted every victim of a residential burglary. These people were offered home security checks and provided crime prevention literature.

The Neighborhood Councils were utilized as a vehicle for disseminating crime prevention literature, however we were unable to begin the massive security techniques training we wanted in this first year of our program. Inroads were established, however, which will allow the unit to accomplish this goal in the next project period. With only this exception, all other stated objectives of the Crime Prevention Unit were achieved.

Establishment of The Crime Analysis Unit: The Crime Analysis Unit began its operations early in the project year. Personnel from the unit were provided training in Crime Analysis at the State University of New York. Several cities were also visited in an effort to obtain information from other cities that were involved in tactical crime analysis. These technical assistance site visitations were conducted in conjunction with those of the crime prevention unit.

Crime Analysis activities actually began just prior to project award. The officer assigned to the Planning and Research Unit began a Patrol Manpower Allocation Study. This study provided the springboard into Crime Analysis. Information was obtained on workload activity, location of the activity, the type of activity and the amount of time consumed by activity. The study began in October of 1976, and was thereafter institutionalized. A detailed analysis of the data was presented in a formalized document which later received national recognition through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

During the course of the year, the unit developed and produced Daily Crime Information Bulletins, weekly information summaries, beat bulletins, and special information bulletins. These are informative bulletins supplied to all personnel.

Files, such as a Known Burglar File, Suspect Vehicle File, Alias or Nickname Files, and a Stolen Property File, were developed. These files are used by the analyst in his daily activities and are also available to the officers and investigators. Several of these files are computerized for faster searching capability.

The department has made use of the microprocessor purchased as a result of this project. The microprocessor is used to store, sort, and analyze the workload data and traffic analysis information. This computer is also used for the Stolen, Lost and Found Property file.

The analyst has developed a great deal of personal contact with the officers and investigators. Much of the information that passes between the analyst and the users of his information is through direct one-to-one contact.

The analysis unit did not establish a Method of Operation file during this project period. With this exception, all of the objectives the analysis unit set out to complete were accomplished. The M.O. file is under development at this time.

TRAINING: Extensive training was provided to all project personnel. As stated above, those persons involved in crime prevention attended the California Crime Prevention Institute. The Crime Analyst attended State University of New York Crime Analysis Institute.

All departmental personnel received specific ICAP training during the department's annual training program. The training consisted of crime prevention and crime analysis functions and purpose. It is felt that even more training is needed in this area.

CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY: The most comprehensive examination of the effects of this project was through a Citizen Attitude Survey conducted prior to the project beginning and after eight months of operation. This was research conducted by an outside evaluator. The following are his findings, which we believe support the success of this program:

CRIME SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- The Post-Test Target occurrence of residential burglary decreased 3% in comparison with Pre-Test Target occurrence. This decrease is noteworthy since the self-reported occurrence of burglary increased in the Control area during the same time period.
- The self-reported burglary ratio of respondents to incidents for burglary doubled in the Control area between February and November 1977. (From 1:14.2 to 1:7)
- Daytime burglary decreased in both Target and Control areas.
- The number of Post-Test Target residences vacant 24 hours or longer when last burglarized has increased.
- Burglars appear to have become more selective in choosing a victim in the Target area.
- Fewer Post-Test Target burglary victims lost money in comparison to Pre-Test Target victims. However, those who did lose money, lost larger amounts.
- Post-Test Target respondents lost larger, more costly property than did Pre-Test Target respondents.
- Burglars may be increasing in sophistication in the Target area.
- Physical evidence of forced entry has dropped dramatically for Post-Test Target burglary victims.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION

- Letters (pamphlets) and newspaper articles have provided the single largest source of crime prevention information. Of the two, letters (pamphlets) have provided the most number of informed persons in the Post-Target area.

- Knowledge of crime prevention increased two-fold in the Target area between February and November 1977.
- More than 1 of every two Post-Test Target respondents has heard of crime prevention.
- There is an inverse relationship between burglary victimization and having a home inspection. Post-Test Target respondents reporting a home inspection also reported fewer burglaries than did Post-Test Target respondents having no home inspection.
- Relatively few home inspections (compared to the number of residents) have been conducted between February and November 1977.
- NAB efforts to date have made a significant impact on burglary, crime prevention awareness and use of crime prevention information in the Target area.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

- Home security inspections improve public attitudes about police effectiveness.
- Personal contact between the police and public positively affects public perception of police effectiveness.
- Home security inspections improve public attitudes about the police regardless of whether or not a respondent has been burglarized.
- The public does not hold the police responsible for burglary prevention.
- The criminal justice system and the individual citizen are held accountable by the public for crime prevention.
- NAB has improved Target respondents' perception of the police.
- Burglary is seen as the most serious crime in Simi Valley by all respondents.
- Vandalism is seen as the second most serious crime problem by all respondents.
- The community saturation level for completing various questionnaires seems to have been reached.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTITUDE SURVEY: A survey of all sworn personnel's perceptions was conducted prior to project activities beginning and after one year of operation. Although the first survey indicated that most were highly favorable towards both crime analysis and crime prevention, after one year attitudes improved even more. On a scale of one to five, crime analysis attitudes improved from a rating of 3.68 to 3.86, and crime prevention from 3.68 to 4.07. Many of our officers are active in promoting our program to the citizens.

OBJECTIVES ACCOMPLISHED: There were a total of fourteen specific objectives listed in the original project proposal. These objectives covered quite a large range of tasks. The following

synopsis highlights those that were successfully completed.

The first three objectives were achieved through the accomplishment of the Patrol Workload Study embarked upon in October of 1976. This study provided us with the ability to place manpower in locations where the greatest demand for service was occurring. This management tool assisted in formulating a day-to-day crime reduction strategy, including allocation/deployment decisions. Additionally, this study served to increase the quality of decisions made regarding the appropriate allocation of department resources.

During the course of the year we were able to involve Neighborhood Councils in crime reduction activities. This was a preview of the events planned for the second year involving the training of Council people in conducting security surveys and neighborhood meetings.

One of the project objectives was to reduce burglary by 10% against the burglary trend-line (1972-1975), projections by the end of 1977. The projections indicated that by 1977 we would have experienced approximately 1750 burglaries. The actual number was 1424, a trendline reduction of 18.6 percent. During this same period of time the number of housing units increased by 1,011. When considering the increase in possible targets, the burglary rate was actually reduced 20.3 percent; a notable accomplishment.

Much like the objective to reduce burglary, we also wanted to increase burglary convictions by 18 percent. Analysis revealed that the convictions increased by 48 percent. The reader should keep in mind that the sample size is quite small, thus an appearance of a large increase in convictions.

Juvenile crime plagued Simi Valley, particularly in burglary. One objective was to reduce this crime by 10% against trendline projections. At the end of 1977 the reduction from these projections was 46%.

The objectives not met in this first year project, such as the development of an M.O. file and the training of Neighborhood Councils in crime prevention techniques are goals listed in our second year project. We do not anticipate having any difficulties in achieving these goals in this coming year.

SUMMARY: The agency was able to achieve nine of the fourteen objectives listed in the original project proposal. Three of the five objectives that were not achieved were predicated on a countywide project that did not materialize. L.E.A.A. was notified of this in September of 1977.

The project set out to accomplish a large number of things in the first year. There was a tendency to want to do everything right away. In retrospect it would probably have been more advantageous to move more slowly in developing our program, as most of the objectives were really designed to be the end result of several year's work.

The success of this program, we feel, speaks for itself and is well documented by the kinds of activities being performed by both the Crime Prevention and the Crime Analysis Unit. The project has definitely enhanced the department's capabilities of delivering a service to the community. The result has been greater efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In May of 1976, the Simi Valley Police Department, through the assistance of the Ventura Region Criminal Justice Planning Board, drafted and submitted a project proposal requesting funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The project proposal was for discretionary grant funding to implement a multi-faceted patrol emphasis program involving the development of a refined crime analysis operation augmented by an intensive citizen participation crime prevention activity.

On its own initiative, without outside funding, the Police Department launched the Neighbors Against Burglary Project and had developed cartoons and other techniques for communicating community crime prevention information to residents. This program was coordinated through the Planning, Training, and Research Section of the Administrative Services Division. Likewise, the crime analysis functions being performed at that time were limited to simple statistical gathering usually utilized in conjunction with other budgetary preparations.

The delivery of law enforcement services in Simi Valley is provided by the Community Safety Agency, an integrated organizational unit comprised of Police and Human Resources departments. The Agency represents the formal melding of these two departments, one staffed primarily with sworn peace officers, the other by non-sworn administrative professionals. At the time of application, the Police Department was providing law enforcement services to a community of 73,000 people residing within 22 square miles. The department was operating with fifty four (54) sworn personnel, or 0.7 officers per thousand citizens.

In many ways, Simi Valley is typical of middle income suburbia, rapid unplanned initial development, fast growing youth crime rate, a majority of residents who commute to their jobs and a tremendous growth potential. The tremendously rapid growth rate can be exemplified in that as recently as 1960, only 8,000 resided here; projections of ultimate population and land area are in excess of 190,000 and 140 square miles.

Burglary has been by far the most serious crime facing Simi Valley. During 1975, burglary represented 63% of the total felonies (excluding insufficient funds check cases) reported to the Simi Valley Police Department. Of the total number of burglaries, 64% were attacks on homes. Comparison of neighboring communities and Ventura County as a whole, reveals that the ratio residential burglary incidents to burglary targets was 1:20 for the City of Simi Valley. During this same time period in the neighboring community of Thousand Oaks, the ratio of homes to burglary was 1:44.

It was the belief of the Police Department at this time that the burglary problem in Simi Valley was for the most part juvenile related. This belief was supported by the fact that over three fourths of all burglary arrests in Simi Valley for the years 1973, 1974, and 1975, involved children under eighteen years of age.

The Police Department believed that the marriage of L.E.A.A. and local resources would enable the department to establish a crime analysis and crime prevention unit to assist the patrol division in dealing with the burglary problem. The crime analysis role would be to provide current data for manpower deployment and burglary solvability. This would be accompanied by an intense crime prevention campaign oriented toward eliciting citizen cooperation and participation. (NAB Program)

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the effectiveness of that Program. The role of the evaluation is in a broad framework, which will attempt to make the process more salient to all of those involved in project activity, thus attempting to overcome some of the major problems which plague evaluations in similar projects. Evaluations generally contribute very little to the operation of projects and do not have much impact on project decision making. This is because results usually become available after the project has ended or after projects are so advanced that preliminary results are not relevant to the present operation of projects.

The project has stated objectives which require analysis at three different levels: the community, the criminal justice system and the departmental.

The analysis of project NAB's impact upon the community was accomplished through two victimization surveys; one conducted prior to NAB activities beginning and the other at the end of the first year program. The questionnaire attempted to measure the degree of victimization, the degree of reporting and unreporting which takes place among residents, security precautions taken by residents, demographic characteristics of residents and attitudes toward police effectiveness in the apprehension of burglars.

The evaluation will assess the impact of project NAB on other components of the criminal justice system. The original proposal expressed two concerns that will be addressed in this evaluation. The first concern was the interrelation between burglary prevention and crime scene investigation. It was originally proposed that the effectiveness of NAB could be measured by a county planned crime Specific Project. This project never materialized, thus this evaluation tool never materialized.

A second criminal justice concern is the issue of technological transference to other agencies. The transference of community organizational techniques and the knowledge gained from this interaction of target hardening will be of interest to this evaluation.

The impact of the project upon the Simi Valley Police Department must be assessed. The department administered an attitudinal survey prior to the start of the project and reissued the same survey at the end of the grant period. The comparison of the two surveys should provide feedback as to the impact of the project upon the department.

The reader must be cognizant of the methodology employed in determining how this first year effort was carried out. The basis of this year was to establish the N.A.B. program. In developing a program, many approaches are experimental. In order to better assess our efforts, we chose to concentrate in a particular section of town experiencing an acute residential burglary problem. This area was termed the "Target area". Another neighborhood similar in demography was chosen as a comparison. This section was termed the "Control" area.

Although citizens were not denied our services, there were no outward attempts made to solicit their participation. The program has now been expanded to include the entire city. An officer is assigned to each of the Neighborhood Councils that divide the city. They are responsible for development of Neighbors Against Burglary programs in each Council District. The successful programs developed in the first year are now being applied to all neighborhoods.



ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

In the original project proposal, specific objectives were listed. These objectives are measureable. They will be addressed in detail throughout this evaluation. The following is a listing of each objective accompanied with a brief analysis of how that objective was achieved.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: To increase police agency capability to place manpower in a more effective position to prevent criminal attack and/or effect apprehension of criminals.

ANALYSIS: This objective was met through the successful completion of the Patrol Manpower Allocation Study. The department now deploys its manpower according to workload needs. The Workload Study received national acclaim when it was placed into the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Approximately three hundred agencies throughout the world have received copies of this study. This technology transfer extended to the State level when the department participated in a Technology Fair put on by both L.E.A.A. and the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. See Appendix A.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: To orchestrate the efforts of the crime analysis and crime prevention units to assist the patrol force in formulating day-to-day crime reduction strategy, including allocation/deployment decisions.

ANALYSIS: Once again the reader is referred to the Patrol Manpower allocation Study in fulfilling this objective. Printouts generated from this study provide information by hour, day, week and month. See Appendix A.

OBJECTIVE 1.3: To increase the quality of decisions made regarding the appropriate allocation of department resources, particularly as they impact on patrol practices.

ANALYSIS: This objective is also met through the Patrol Manpower Allocation Study.

OBJECTIVE 1.4: To demonstrate the efficiency of involving neighborhood councils in crime reduction activities.

ANALYSIS: The full impact of this stated objective was not realized in this first year. Steps were taken to raise the level of awareness on the part of the neighborhood councils. Presentations were made to these bodies, informing them of our desire to involve them in this project. Their assistance was sought and obtained in several incidents. One notable project in which they did lend their support was in a mass literature handout to residents of a high burglary neighborhood.

OBJECTIVE 1.5: To train members of neighborhood councils and of the Simi Valley Police Department in crime prevention techniques.

ANALYSIS: Members of the Police Department all received training in crime prevention with those assigned specifically to Crime Prevention receiving intense training. (See section on training). The first portion of this objective, however, was not met. Members of the Neighborhood Councils did not receive training this year. This was an ambitious project for the first year and although it was not achieved, chances of success in the upcoming year appear very strong.

OBJECTIVE 1.6: To initiate, serve as a catalyst to, and maintain community attempts to reduce burglary by 10% against the burglary trend-line (1972-1975), projections by the end of 1977.

ANALYSIS: Statistically, this objective is clear cut. Had the burglary trend continued at the 1975 rate, by 1977 we would have experienced approximately 1750 burglaries. The actual number of burglaries for 1977 was 1424, a trendline reduction of 18.6 percent. During this same period of time, the number of housing units increased by 1,011. When considering the increase in possible targets, the burglary rate was actually reduced 20.3 percent.

OBJECTIVE 1.7: To reduce departmental, juvenile court and adult court prosecutor rejection of burglary cases by 20 percent using 1975 data as baseline.

ANALYSIS: This objective was dependent upon a countywide project which never materialized. In a letter to Mr. Robert Heck, dated September 7, 1977, this, and two other objectives were deleted from the program. This will be attempted in this upcoming year as part of the County Career Criminal Program.

OBJECTIVE 1.8: To increase the conviction rate of Simi Valley burglary cases by 18 percent by the end of 1977.

ANALYSIS: The Simi Valley Police Department filed thirteen burglary cases in 1975. In 1977, with fewer actual burglaries, the District Attorney accepted and filed twenty five burglary cases. Of the twenty five cases filed, twenty one convictions were obtained. In the baseline year, eleven convictions obtained of the thirteen filings. Percentage wise, there was a forty eight percent increase in the cases filed over that of the baseline year. Additionally, there was a forty eight percent increase in the number of convictions. Although this number of burglary convictions appear nominal, the reader must bear in mind that over 80% of Simi Valley burglaries are juvenile related.

OBJECTIVE 1.9: To integrate the burglary prevention-arrest-prosecution services of this portion of Ventura Region as a demonstration project.

ANALYSIS: This objective was predicated on the Ventura County Crime Specific Project, which never materialized. Refer to letter of 9-7-77 displayed in Appendix J.

OBJECTIVE 1.10: To build capacity in-house for: program evaluations, interpretation of crime analysis and evaluation results, transmitting crime prevention techniques to the community.

ANALYSIS: In the early stages of project development Dr. Glen Fry, the Director of the Model Evaluation Project funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, provided technical assistance in developing our evaluation model. This evaluation covers the areas of crime prevention and crime analysis. This objective will have been met at the time this evaluation is accepted.

OBJECTIVE 1.11: To increase the burglary clearance rate by 5 percent by implementing the Rand Study recommendations with respect to the collection and use of physical and fingerprint evidence.

ANALYSIS: This objective was tied to the County Crime Specific Project which never materialized. Refer to letter of 9-7-77 display in Appendix J.

OBJECTIVE 1.12: To reduce the incidents of involvement of youth in the crime of burglary by 10 percent against the trend-line projections.

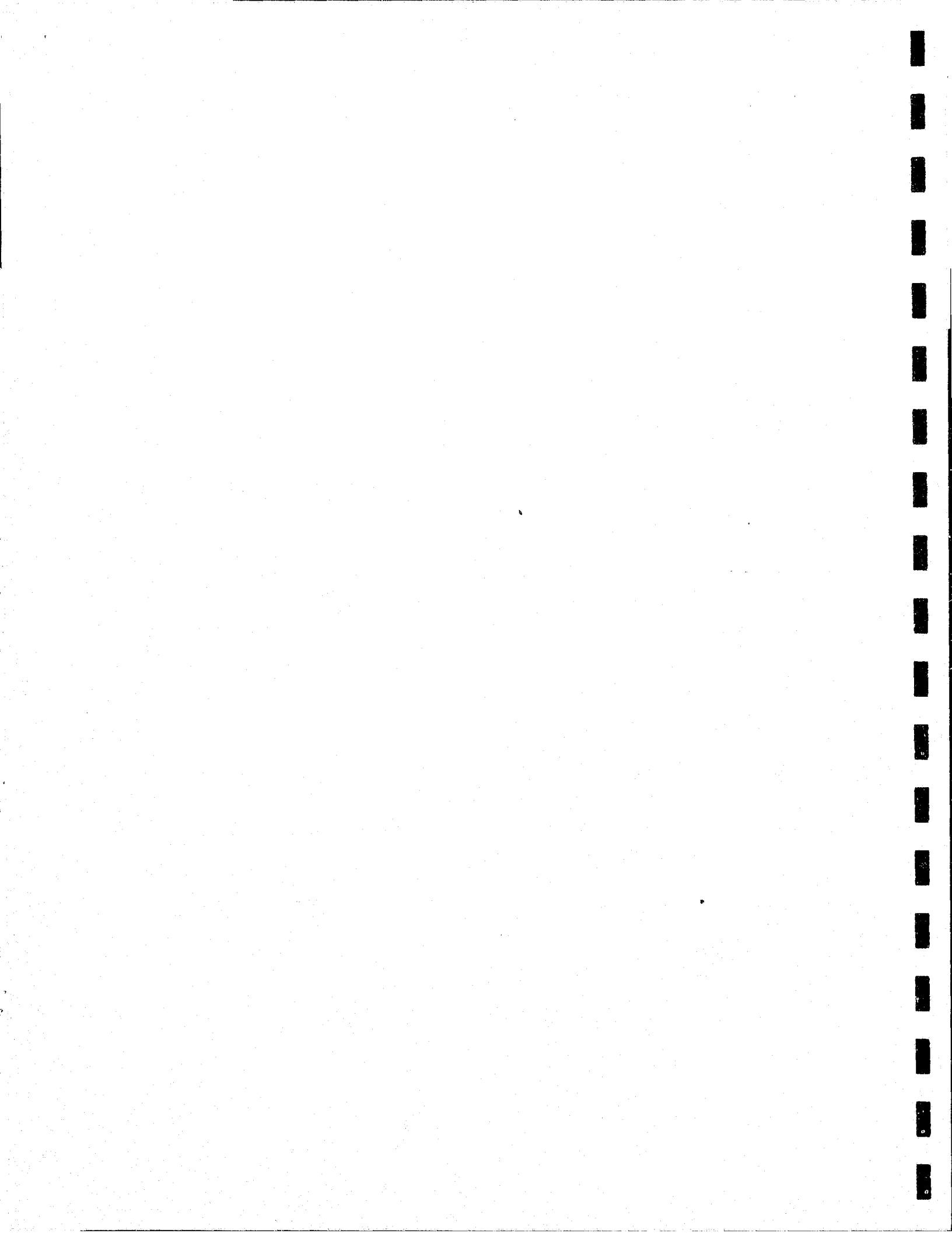
ANALYSIS: Baseline data indicated that 381 juveniles were arrested for burglary. In 1977, 207 juveniles were arrested for burglary. This was a reduction of 46% in the number of juveniles involved in burglary. This does not take in to account the increase in population which definitely has an effect.

OBJECTIVE 1.13: To enhance the interface between Youth Services and Burglary Investigators and the generalist patrol officer.

ANALYSIS: This objective was achieved through the efforts of our Crime Analysis Unit. The Analysis Unit collected data from both patrol and investigations. That information was collated, analyzed and disseminated back to the different users in the form of information bulletins. These bulletins are displayed elsewhere in this document. This completed an information feedback loop from patrol and investigations back to patrol and investigations.

OBJECTIVE 1.14: To decrease the rate of unreported burglary.

ANALYSIS: This objective is covered quite thoroughly in the victimization surveys conducted twice during the project. The report was generated by an independent researcher and is displayed in the Community Awareness section of this report. As is evident in that report, this objective was successfully met.



CRIME ANALYSIS

It was felt by project staff that in order to accomplish the objectives listed in the original grant application, the crime analysis unit would, in the course of the project, have to accomplish the following tasks:

- A. Provide the link between heightened citizen awareness and participation as developed during the NAB crime prevention unit activities, the ongoing generalist law enforcement and patrol function conducted by our Field Operation Division, the ongoing specialized investigative function conducted by our Field Support Division, and the ongoing data collection and research functions conducted by our Administrative Services Division.
- B. Provide the Simi Valley Police Department with the crime-oriented planning capability identified by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in it's Criminal Justice System volume by adopting Standard 1.1.
- C. Increase the number of cases cleared by arrest by correlating the M.O. of arrested suspects to other current offenses.
- D. Provide investigative leads for generalist field officers.
- E. Provide current crime information, thus providing a better linkage between both field officers and investigators as well as various work shifts of field officers (as recommended by the Rand report on detective services).
- F. Maintain alphabetical and suspect description files cross referencing M.O.'s of arrested suspects with other offenses.
- G. Provide crime pattern bulletins for the generalist field officer, thereby increasing their awareness and increasing the potential for earlier arrests.
- H. Provide adequate information in order to identify, thus allow better patrol response as well as specialized citizen awareness activity by the Crime Prevention Unit to localized "hot spots".
- I. Aid in the coordination and establishment of special crime suppression task forces.
- J. Provide periodic reports of special nature which will identify crimes, locations and suspects susceptible to selective enforcement task force methods.
- K. Identify and suggest elements of special training needs for appropriate development and implementation by our training unit.
- L. Provide crime reports which will enhance local management decision-making.

The philosophical belief of the management of this agency is that the Crime Analysis Unit is a focal point for the collection and dissemination of information. This is based on a systems approach in that all crime information can have an impact and can be impacted by any or all units within a police organization. An analogy which best describes the relationship of the Crime Analysis Unit to the rest of the department is that of a wheel with the hub being the Crime Analysis and the spokes being the tie-lines to the other factions of the department.

With these considerations in mind, the Crime Analysis Unit was placed in the Administrative Services Division. It was felt that the unit would be neutral in that division. It would also have easy access to already existing files. All crime reports are processed through that division, thus data collection could be accomplished with little adverse effect on the total system. The information collated and analyzed is then disseminated back to those persons most in need of the information.

This system has proven to be very effective in accomplishing its goals. The remainder of this chapter will exemplify how this was achieved.

Standard 1.1 of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Criminal Justice System Volume, calls out the need for crime analysis to include management information for Crime-oriented planning. The Simi Valley Police Department Patrol Workload Analysis project instituted in October of 1976 fulfills all of these standards and is the basis of departmental crime oriented planning. The Workload Analysis Program provides workload activity by time of day, location of crime, and the amount of time consumed by each call for service. This information is then correlated to the type of officer generated activity which provides management with the ability to deploy manpower into those areas most in need of police services.

Appendix A of this report portrays the Workload Study as implemented in Simi Valley. This report has been listed with the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as well as the Association of Police Planners and Research Officers Project Index. Technical assistance has been provided to numerous agencies within the State of California as well as agencies throughout the United States, Canada and other parts of the world who were interested in establishing similar programs. Over 300 copies of this project have been sent to agencies throughout the world. This has been made possible through the ICAP program.

Due to a myriad of other functions considered more pressing in this first year, the M.O. file was not completely established. Efforts did begin to meet this objective during the last two months of the project. The Department anticipates having a functional automated

M.O. file by late Spring or early Summer of 1978. It is anticipated that this file will be an integrated system providing known suspect information according to M.O. as well as sex registrant and known narcotic user information. Programming is currently underway at this time.

Through programs developed by the Crime Analysis Unit, each division is made aware of criminal activity in a much more efficient and formalized manner. This translates into dissemination of timely crime data information. The Crime Analysis Unit, through the assistance of the other divisions within the organization, have identified three areas of major concern to both investigators and patrol officers. Burglary, traffic problems and other major felonies that correspond, but are not limited to, the seven major offenses identified by the FBI are the targeted crimes. Burglary is the incident the Crime Analyst concerns himself with most.

The first process performed by the Crime Analysis Unit is the collection of data. This is accomplished by the Analysis Unit receiving every report generated within the department. This includes the primary source documents such as crime reports, arrest reports, and supplemental reports, in addition to secondary source documents such as miscellaneous reports, field interviews and traffic citation information. A copy of each of these reports is displayed in Appendix B. These reports are received on a daily basis and are used in the remaining analysis processes.

After the collection of the data, the analyst collates the data by extracting information and placing it in certain files and plotting their geographical locations for further analysis. One of the tools used in the collation process is the plot or pin maps. The analyst or his clerical assistant plots the crimes on three specific maps. One map depicts burglary, the other traffic, and on miscellaneous felonies. The focus of the analyst is on burglary and more specifically residential burglary. These maps are updated daily.

The system used to maintain these maps is very simple and contain two months worth of data. Acetate is placed over the maps and small adhesive dots are used to locate the crime. The dots are color coded as to the time of day the crime is committed, in the case of burglary, and by type of crime, in the case of traffic problems, and miscellaneous felonies. Each map has two pieces of acetate; one to depict current month data, the other to depict the previous months occurrences.

These maps provide visual reference of crime locations for the field officers and investigators as well as the uses applicable to the analysis process. The maps are located in the briefing room of the Police Department. These maps provide easy identification of possible "hot spots" relating to geographical locations. especially clusters of similar offenses.

The analysis unit has developed a "Known Burglar File." This file contains all suspects having been arrested for burglary in the past. They are listed by geographical reporting districts and in alphabetical order. The file is available to all personnel through our normal records checkout process. See Appendix C.

A "Suspect Vehicle File" has also been developed. This file contains suspect information by vehicle type and color or other distinguishing characteristics. This file, like the Burglar file is available to all department personnel. See Appendix C.

A third file developed during the past year is our "Nickname File". This file is maintained in the Alpha Card Index, which like the previous files, in addition to being accessible to the crime analyst, it is also available to all departmental personnel.

Once the data is extracted from all available data sources and collated into the various files, the information is then analyzed. The analyst attempts to provide leads and identify possible suspects. This is primarily a manual process. The analyst reads all reports and attempts to correlate suspects to crimes. The identification of both similar offense patterns and geographical offense patterns or clusters is a part of the overall process as well as searching the various files to identify perpetrators.

After the patterns have been identified, time and day frequency distributions are prepared. These frequency distributions provide information to the analyst which can narrow the time span when particular crimes are occurring as well as the day on which they are taking place.

Through the use of the various files the analyst attempts to correlate the crimes with possible suspects. It is at this point that the files established by the analyst become very important. The collection and collation of data is reviewed and brought together to formulate specific statements or predictions about crime patterns, trends and special problems.

Once this information has been obtained and the analysis process completed, the information must be disseminated to those areas or persons within the department who are most capable of effecting the problem. There are numerous methods of dissemination; the following are those employed by this agency.

DAILY ACTIVITY RECAP - This is a one page document produced on a daily basis. It is a synopsis of the activity having occurred in the past twenty-four hours. This recap contains information on burglary, traffic, miscellaneous events, arrests, field interviews, and special information that might be necessary for a patrol officer to know. This information is cross referenced by beat, reporting district, time, DR#, type of incident, location, and any pertinent comments pertaining to that event. The daily recap is published by noon each day. See Appendix D. This information is used by all members of the department.

WEEKLY RECAP SUMMARY - This document is formatted in the same manner as the Daily Recap, however, in addition to being divided by type of crime, the information is broken down by beat. All divisions are provided this information. See Appendix D.

BEAT BULLETINS - This bulletin is also formatted in the same fashion as the Daily Activity Recap, however, the information contained is for specific geographical locations or beats. This bulletin contains a spot map indicating where the activity is taking place. These bulletins are maintained in a beat folder which contains additional information about specific beats. This document is published weekly. See Appendix D. The Beat Bulletin is used almost exclusively by the patrol officers.

FIELD INTERVIEW SUMMARY - The Field Interview Summary is formatted by beat and by reporting district, day of the week, time of day, location, subjects name, age, reason for field interview, and the officer who conducted the field interview. The primary users of this information are the investigators. This is produced on a weekly basis. See Appendix D.

ARREST SUMMARY - The Arrest Summary is formatted like the Weekly Activity Summary. This information is used primarily by the investigators and was generated at their request. See Appendix D.

SPECIAL INFORMATION BULLETINS - These are memorandums generated on an as needed basis. Their primary purpose is to call specific attention to a particular problem or problem area. These bulletins may be given to a particular officer, group of officers, or to all personnel. They are generated on an as needed basis. See Appendix D. This is used to identify "hot spots" and other similar problems.

The analysis unit has assisted in the coordination of several special task forces created to combat specific crime problems. For example, each year the department fields a Christmas Burglary Task Force to combat the large increase in residential burglaries which occurs around that time of the year. Special task forces were established throughout the year which targeted specific problems. One such task force dealt with a robbery problem experienced for a short period of time. Another task force was launched in an attempt to curtail commercial roof top burglaries. During the operation of these special task forces, the problems previously being experienced were substantially reduced or eliminated.

The analysis unit has developed several computer programs to assist in the analysis process. In addition to the workload analysis project, the department's traffic activity has been computerized, which provides management information regarding traffic accidents and traffic citations. The unit also operates and maintains a computerized stolen property file. This file contains all stolen property regardless if it has an

identification number or not. The by-products produced vary and provide information to many areas within the department. The areas best served by these printouts are the Administrative Services Division by producing information needed for the Uniform Crime Reports, Investigations receive printouts listing the property taken and can query the computer to find out if a particular piece of property was taken. Patrol has these same programs available to them. See Appendix E.

The Crime Analysis Unit did not establish an M.O. file during this first year, however, steps have been taken to move in that direction. It is the Program Managers goal to have an M.O. file established and operational by July of 1978. Work has begun in this area and the July date is not unrealistic.

In summary, the Crime Analysis Unit has spent most of this first year is establishing itself both operationally, and organizationally. The unit is now providing information to all areas of the department on a regularly scheduled basis. A free flow of communications has been established with both patrol officers and investigators. The Crime Analysis Unit is respected by both, and the analyst is often sought by these officers to assist them in problems they may encounter.

During the upcoming year, the analysis unit will be adding an M.O. file, which should begin to provide some depth to the analysis process. Many of the manual files discussed above will also be computerized. The major objective is to eventually maintain a semi-automated system.

CRIME PREVENTION

The basic thrust of the crime prevention program has been in the Neighbors Against Burglary (NAB) campaign. The emphasis of this undertaking is three fold: 1. Target hardening, 2. A public awareness, 3. Property identification. A key element for the success of this program is the extent to which citizens involve themselves in crime prevention activities. The vehicle chosen to deliver this program was the already existent Neighborhood Councils.

The City of Simi Valley is divided into five Neighborhood Councils. Every citizen is a member of one of these councils. The Councils provide a forum for citizen input and participation in community decisions. Neighborhood Councils routinely hold public meetings on both public ballot and day to day community issues. Each Neighborhood Council makes recommendations to the Planning Commission and City Council on all proposed developments from both the public safety and environmental aspects.

Neighbors Against Burglary proposed that members from each of the Neighborhood Councils be trained in crime prevention techniques. Once the program is fully initiated, each of these citizens will act as the nucleus for perpetuating the program. Ideally, they will have the expertise to identify the problems in their specific council area. The eventual desired outcome will be the citizens themselves becoming the instruments for program perpetuation and growth. The citizens not only become program recipients, but they are also the implementors.

The remainder of this chapter will concentrate on the development and implementation of the Crime Prevention Unit as it relates to the emphasis placed on the three areas of crime prevention listed above.

The three areas of target hardening, public awareness and property identification interrelate to the degree that it becomes difficult to determine where one ends, and the other begins. For purposes of gaining a broad prospective of the crime prevention activities, each of these areas will be discussed jointly or individually, depending on their relationship to one another.

The security efforts of the Crime Prevention Unit was to be designed to achieve eight specific objectives. The first objective was to interface with the Crime Analysis Unit in order to determine the major security weaknesses that contribute most to burglaries. This same information should flow to the field officers so that they can better understand the security weaknesses in their beats.

The interchange between the crime prevention officers and the crime analyst is basically informal. The analyst shares the same office as the crime prevention officers and information is exchanged verbally rather than through a formal process. The crime prevention officers utilize the information available through the crime analyst

for a host of tasks that they must perform. The information is heavily used when talking to citizens regarding the burglary problem being experienced in their neighborhood as well as choosing the neighborhood to concentrate the work efforts.

It is not possible to quantify the effects this interchange has had on the project at this time. The fact that this interchange does occur is significant. From this one can only assume that the information being shared is beneficial to the program efforts. Although this is a generalization, the good rapport between crime prevention and crime analysis would tend to substantiate this assumption.

The second objective in the security effort was to conduct security inspections. This was viewed as a means of advising the public of how to make specific security improvements. A form was designed to provide a standard to be followed by the officers doing the inspections as well as a way to make security recommendations. See Appendix F.

During the course of the year the unit conducted over two hundred and fifty security inspections. These inspections were conducted by officers. Although it was the intent of this project to train citizens to perform these inspections, that was not realized during this first year. During the last two months of the project the unit was able to begin to establish a training program which would lead to the accomplishment of this goal.

The security checks conducted consisted of persons solicited through several means. The unit contacted every burglary victim and offered to conduct a security survey so that they could better secure their homes. Officers went door to door attempting to solicit security inspections and to inform citizens about project NAB. Patrol officers would leave each victim with self-addressed, postage paid post cards (See Appendix F) that they could mail in to request a survey.

Of all the security checks conducted only two percent complied with all recommendations made. The vast majority partially complied with 30 percent not complying at all. For those persons who fully complied they were issued NAB burglar warning stickers to place on their windows. Stickers were not given to anyone else, thus providing credibility to their warning.

The overall effectiveness of the security check portion of this project is discussed in detail at a later point in this report.

The third and fourth area of security was to establish security standards and guidelines to encourage the individual owners and users of facilities in the security of existing and planned facilities. In addition support was to be solicited and secured from building departments, fire departments, building contractors, insurance underwriters, and from the manufacturers of security devices in establishing these standards and guidelines.

This was accomplished through interfacing with the various groups involved. The police department was successful in establishing a Minimum Building Security Ordinance. This ordinance requires builders to meet security standards not required in the Uniform Building code. See Appendix G.

In addition to the enactment of the Minimum Security Building Ordinance there is a crime prevention officer who interacts with the Community Planning Department and actually sets criteria that builders must follow. This officer also attends Planning Commission Meetings and holds as much weight as any other Planner.

The training course for citizens to be trained in security inspections was not developed during this first year. Consequently, individual citizens and citizen groups were not trained in this area. It was realized that once into this program, it would be first necessary to introduce the citizens to crime prevention and demonstrate its worth prior to illiciting their services. This required more time than originally anticipated. It was also looked upon as a more long-range goal to be accomplished in following year's projects. At the end of this first year, the training program was in its developmental stages.

The inspection program is a key element of the crime prevention effort. To solicit inspections from the public the following techniques were used:

- a. Conduct door-to-door visits to explain the program and sign up residents for later inspections. This campaign resulted in 10,764 residents receiving crime prevention packets. These packets contained a variety of literature on the program. See Appendix H.
- b. Included in the crime prevention packets mentioned above, were postage paid post cards that were left with the resident which he could use to request an inspection or express his willingness or desire to hold a NAB meeting in his home.
- c. Neighborhood NAB meetings were held throughout the program. Over thirty five meetings were conducted in the targeted area.
- d. A victim follow-up program was begun with eight hundred and thirty nine victims receiving crime prevention information.
- e. Area meetings were conducted. These are public meetings held usually at a neighborhood school. Seven such meetings were conducted, each with varying degrees of success.
- f. "Operation Lights On" was initiated when the Peace Officers Association purchased timers and donated them to the Crime Prevention Unit. Over fifty residents borrowed these timers since the unit received them in July of 1977.

Public education really has its roots in all of the programs discussed above. The key to a successful Security Awareness program is through the Public Education. In addition to the programs discussed above, an extensive newspaper campaign was conducted. This consisted of articles released to the local papers on a weekly basis. These articles were informational as well as announcing planned activities. This, combined with the Security Awareness campaign, comprised most of the Public Education program.

The Crime Prevention Unit also conducted several special projects to educate the public in crime prevention. A "Consumer Fair" was held during the year which officers from the unit participated in. Over five hundred people received information on crime prevention during the two day event. This well received event prompted the unit to set up educational crime prevention booths in local shopping centers. The unit set up these booths on Saturdays, rotating through the various shopping centers weekly. This project lasted for two months.

Public education was also an integral part of Property Identification. The identification of stolen property is the key to abatement efforts directed at reducing the receiver market and improving property recovery ratio.

Operation Identification, as it exists in Simi Valley Police Department, encompasses a variety of approaches to encourage the individual identification of valuable property. These approaches include:

- a. Recording serial numbers of valuable items.
- b. Inscribing California driver's license numbers on items.
- c. Photographing jewelry, art objects and other items that cannot be readily inscribed.
- d. Labeling furs.
- e. Maintaining current property inventory lists, including credit cards.

The local Kiwanis Club donated one hundred electric engravers for Operation Identification. These are loaned out to citizens wishing to mark their valuables. Citizens are also provided with literature and instructions on how to mark their property. See Attachment H.

The Crime Prevention Unit has accomplished all of its objectives except the training of citizens in inspection techniques. As stated earlier, this is viewed as a longer range goal to be accomplished in this upcoming year.

TRAINING

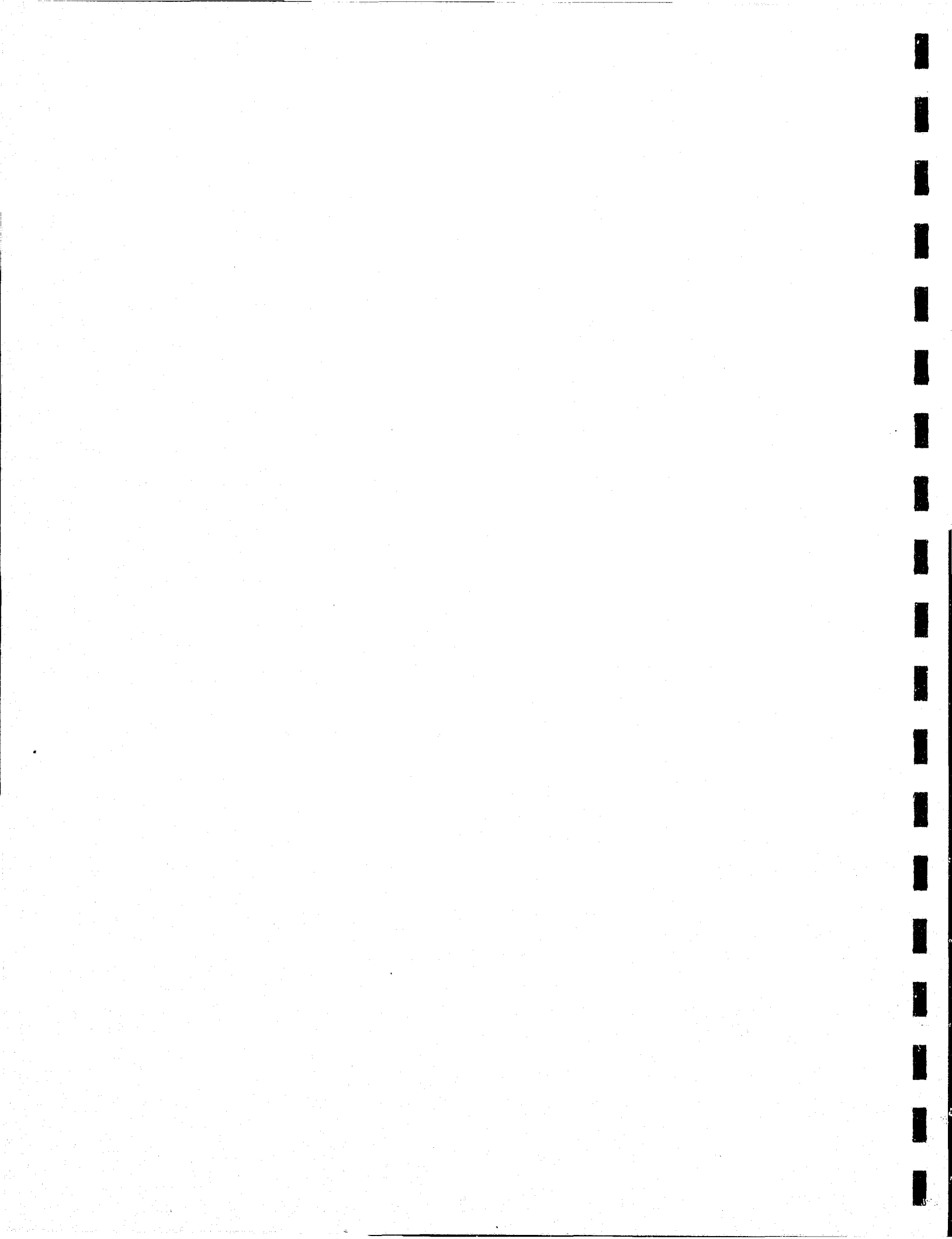
The training that was directed toward the project was basically twofold. Extensive training was provided to project staff members. Training through the department's annual training program was given to all personnel. The department holds training in the highest regard. It has been proactive in the regional training programs sponsoring numerous courses throughout the county. The agency also has an advanced In-Service training program. The In-Service program includes video tape training during briefings, weekly training bulletins and monthly training bulletins. The monthly bulletins usually cover more detailed topics. The weekly bulletins are less detailed, usually on the order of the latest case law.

In the area of crime prevention, each member of the unit attended the California Crime Prevention Institute and received eighty hours of classroom instruction. Once they returned from the institute, the Sergeant in charge of the unit provided them with additional reading material and on-the-job training. Each person was viewed personally by the unit supervisor while they were conducting security checks and conducting neighborhood meetings. Once the Sergeant had viewed each individual, constructive criticism was offered by means of critiqueing the event. Suggestions for improvement were offered as well as encouraging exceptional techniques. Group meetings were held with all the officers exchanging methods and procedures. Once this training was complete, the officers were given the liberty of establishing their own programs.

The Crime Analyst, when the program began, was a Sergeant. He received forty hours of training by attending the State University of New York Crime Analysis Course. During the year he also attended the L.E.A.A. Crime Analysis Cluster Meeting held in Springfield, Missouri. At this meeting, the Crime Analysis Systems Manual was presented and reviewed. The manual provided additional training, which allowed for the final development of the analysis unit.

During the department's annual training program, all personnel were provided training in both crime analysis and crime prevention. The training was conducted by the respective unit personnel. Two hours of training dealt specifically with crime prevention, one hour was given to crime analysis. The outlines used for this training are displayed in Appendix I.

There appears to be a definite need to perform additional training at the patrol level. The Officer Attitude Survey displayed elsewhere in this report indicates that attitudes towards the usefulness of the program increased only slightly at the patrol level from what they were at the beginning of the project. As a result, there will be more intensified training this coming year.



COMPUTER ASSISTANCE

The Simi Valley Police Department's Crime Analysis operations are primarily a manual operation, with support provided through a programmable calculator. The Department purchased a Hewlett Packard 9830A microprocessor. L.E.A.A. provided assistance in upgrading this computer through funds for computer components. These components allowed the agency to tie in with the City's computer.

The programming of this hardware was accomplished through in-house sources. The City Engineer assisted by the Crime Analyst developed and implemented the below listed programs. These programs have supplied support data for workload analysis, traffic analysis and property information.

The following is a listing of each of the programs generated through the computer.

- I. WORKLOAD ANALYSIS
 - a. Activity by time of day and by reporting districts.
 - b. Activity by time of day, by reporting district for each day of the week.
 - c. Activity by reporting district, and by day of week.
 - d. Activity by type of incident, for dispatched calls and for officer generated activity.
- II. TRAFFIC ANALYSIS
 - a. Traffic Citation court printouts.
 - b. Traffic Citations by Officer Badge Number.
 - c. Traffic Citations by Reporting District and time of day.
 - d. Traffic Citations by Age and Sex.
 - e. Traffic Citations by day of week and hour of day.
 - f. Traffic Accidents by day of week and hour of day.
 - g. Traffic Accidents by primary collision factor.
 - h. Traffic Accidents by time of day and reporting district.
- III. PROPERTY INFORMATION
 - a. Stolen Property by type.
 - b. Stolen Property by location.

The above printouts are displayed in Appendix E. These printouts are provided to the Patrol Commander, Traffic Supervisor and Investigations. The Crime Analyst reviews these printouts with each of these groups individually. Tactical deployment of personnel is determined with the assistance of these printouts.

Future programs that will be computerized are our existing "Known Burglar File", "Suspect Vehicle File", and a Method of Operation file. The first two are existing manual files that will be computerized for faster access. These files will also be made available twenty four hours a day.

CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY

In beginning the efforts of this program, the Simi Valley Police Department was desirous of knowing the effects this project would have on its citizens. To accomplish this a survey was designed and administered before work efforts began and again at the end of nine months.

All residences in the geographic area of Simi Valley designated as the Neighborhood Council Area where the experimental crime prevention efforts were concentrated constituted the population of residences hereafter called Target. From the population of residences in Target, a systematic sample utilizing a random start was employed to select 300 residences for Survey 1 (hereafter referred to as "Pre-Test Target") and 280 residences for Survey 2 (hereafter referred to as Post-Test Target). For purposes of comparison of reported characteristics and change, a second geographic area within Simi Valley was identified and surveyed. The second area, hereafter referred to as Control, was chosen because of the similarity with Target in rates of reported burglary. As explained above for Target, Survey 1 of Control is hereafter referred to as Pre-Test Control and Survey 2 of Control is hereafter referred to as Post-Test Control. From the population of residences in Control, 100 were selected for inclusion in Pre-Test and 120 were selected for Post-Test. Again the selection was accomplished utilizing a systematic selection process with a random start.

For both Pre-Test and Post-Test surveys, all residences in Control and Target populations were included in the sampling frame. A reverse telephone directory was used initially to identify the populations but inclusion of a residence in the population was not contingent upon possession of a telephone or response to the inquiries of the telephone company. Non-residences were screened from the population and alternate residences were identified to substitute for non-existent residences. The advantage of the sampling procedure was the ability to provide each interviewer with the street address of the residences selected for inclusion in the sample.

Questionnaire Development and Pre-Testing

An identical questionnaire was utilized in all NAB surveys and was developed based on the basic format of an earlier victimization study conducted in Simi Valley. The thrust of the questionnaire used in the NAB surveys sought the specific data needed for the evaluative efforts of NAB. A draft of the questionnaire was pre-tested on a sample of 50 residences in Simi Valley prior to the initiation of Pre-Test Control and Target. On the basis of the

early testing, a number of questions were revised to obtain greater clarity. Additionally, several questions were deleted and some questions added. The proposed procedure for processing the questionnaires was evaluated and modified.

The final questionnaire consisted of 30 questions, some having a sub-question or a number of sub-questions. The 30 questions covered four categories: socio-economic and demographic data; self-reported burglary information; attitudes toward the police and crime; and information concerning self-reported crime prevention action. The questionnaire included a cover letter from the City Manager encouraging participation in the survey.

Interviewer Training

The interviewers were students at California Lutheran College. Training was provided by Michael Doyle with assistance from Tom Hamilton. The field supervision was provided by Michael Doyle.

The training consisted of 9 hours of classroom discussion covering the survey purpose, interviewer responsibilities, familiarization with the questionnaire, techniques of interviewing and evaluation of experience gained during previous surveys and pre-testing of the questionnaire.

Included are instructions for conducting the interview, history sheets for recording responses and non-responses, and instructions for interviewer coding of the questionnaire.

Survey Administration

The questionnaires were administered to the samples during February and November 1977, in Simi Valley, by the interviewers. In some cases the questionnaires were left with the eligible respondent overnight. Each interviewer checked his completed questionnaire for accuracy and completeness prior to submitting the questionnaire to the coder. The coder also checked the questionnaire for completeness and accuracy while coding. The coded questionnaires were then reviewed by Michael Doyle and Larry David prior to entering the data on computer cards.

Data Preparation and Quality Control

Again, the information reported in this section is similar to that provided in the March 1977 report. In a preliminary step, all questionnaires were edge coded for ease of keystroking. This step

provides a complete review of each questionnaire by the coder. Once the coding was completed, a questionnaire by questionnaire check was made to quality check the coding. A few minor coding errors were discovered and corrected during this process.

The data was keystroked into an intelligent terminal which had been preprogrammed to edit the incoming data, thus ensuring that only legal values would be entered.

As a quality control check on the data entry step, the "card" files were sorted by card type, listed and manually checked for consistency of the values in the card columns. Random questionnaires were selected and checked in detail to ascertain that the questionnaire was accurately represented on the cards. Again, during these processes a few punching errors were discovered and corrected. All in all, the error rate was very low.

Statistical Processing

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), was selected for generating the statistics for the surveys. The various parameters and control cards were coded, tested and debugged. The data base was loaded into the computer and statistical runs were made to generate descriptive and non-descriptive statistics for all samples. Cross-tabulations were generated from comparisons between the various samples for selected variable of interest.

Limitations of the Survey

Every effort has been made to insure the accuracy of data presented in the report. There are however, limitations the reader should be aware of. The questionnaire was completed by the eligible respondent and only a cursory accuracy check of the completed questionnaire by the interviewer was possible. There was no way of insuring the respondent filled out the questionnaire accurately, i.e., truthfully. There is also the possibility the questionnaire was "suggestive" with regard to the attitudinal questions since the questionnaire focused on burglary. Additionally, respondents completing the questionnaire may have responded favorably to some of the attitudinal statements. Eligible respondents with unfavorable attitudes toward the police department and the city government may be more represented by respondents who refused to complete the questionnaire. Verbal exchanges between interviewers and eligible respondents tend to support this. However, over all the data reported in the following pages can be safely interpreted as representative of the population. Part II provides discussion of representativeness of the samples.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

CRIME SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- . The Post-Test Target occurrence of residential burglary decreased 3% in comparison with Pre-Test Target occurrence. This decrease is noteworthy since the self-reported occurrence of burglary increased in the Control area during the same time period.
- . The self-reported burglary ratio of respondents to incidents for burglary doubled in the Control area between February and November 1977. (From 1:14.2 to 1:7)
- . Daytime burglary decreased in both Target and Control areas.
- . The number of Post-Test Target residences vacant 24 hours or longer when last burglarized has increased.
- . Burglars appear to have become more selective in choosing a victim in the Target area.
- . Fewer Post-Test Target burglary victims lost money in comparison to Pre-Test Target victims. However, those who did lose money, lost larger amounts.
- . Post-Test Target respondents lost larger, more costly property than did Pre-Test Target respondents.
- . Burglars may be increasing in sophistication in the Target area.
- . Physical evidence of forced entry has dropped dramatically for Post-Test Target burglary victims.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION

- . Letters (pamphlets) and newspaper articles have provided the single largest source of crime prevention information. Of the two, letters (pamphlets) have provided the most number of informed persons in the Post-Target area.
- . Knowledge of crime prevention increased two-fold in the Target area between February and November 1977.
- . More than 1 of every 2 Post-Test Target respondents has heard of crime prevention.

- . There is an inverse relationship between burglary victimization and having a home inspection. Post-Test Target respondents reporting a home inspection also reported fewer burglaries than did Post-Test Target respondents having no home inspection.
- . Relatively few home inspections (compared to the number of residents) have been conducted between February and November 1977.
- . NAB efforts to date have made a significant impact on burglary, crime prevention awareness and use of crime prevention information in the Target area.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

- . Home security inspections improve public attitudes about police effectiveness.
- . Personal contact between the police and public positively affects public perception of police effectiveness.
- . Home security inspections improve public attitudes about the police regardless of whether or not a respondent has been burglarized.
- . The public does not hold the police responsible for burglary prevention.
- . The criminal justice system and the individual citizen are held accountable by the public for crime prevention.
- . NAB has improved Target respondents perception of the police.
- . Burglary is seen as the most serious crime in Simi Valley by all respondents.
- . Vandalism is seen as the second most serious crime problem by all respondents.
- . The community saturation level for completing various questionnaires seems to have been reached.

This entire report can be found in Exhibit I.



OFFICER ATTITUDE SURVEY

In beginning the efforts of this program, the Simi Valley Police Department was desirous of knowing the effects this project would have in the officers and other sworn personnel. Often times projects of this nature are perceived as depleting the patrol division, which cause hard feelings and resistance towards the program. Without patrol officers support, failure is almost eminent. To avoid problems of this nature, officers attitudes were surveyed at two points; preproject implementation, and after one year of operation.

The first survey of departmental attitude was conducted by Dr. Lincoln J. Fry of the Ventura Region Criminal Justice Planning Board. Dr. Fry designed the questionnaire to sample officer attitudes. This instrument was used in both pre and post surveys.

The data for the first report was generated six weeks prior to the time the project became operational. This data was used as base-line information to be compared with data to be gathered after one year.

Respondents were classified in terms of their work assignments and then asked to rate a series of items which dealt with crime analysis, crime prevention and burglary investigation. They were also asked to provide some general assessment of the way they felt NAB would effect the department.

Nine months after the first survey was conducted the identical instrument was used to reassess officer attitudes. The same methodology discussed above was also employed in the execution of this survey. The survey, however, was conducted by the Planning and Research section of the agency.

REPORT FINDINGS

CRIME ANALYSIS: The first survey revealed that personnel were generally favorable to crime analysis and its related activities. This was based on the limited knowledge that they possessed on this topic at that point in time. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest rating possible, officers rated the usefulness of crime analysis information at 3.81 which fell into the "Of Value" category. The range on all items was from a high of 4.07 for "To identify Hot Spots" item to a low of 3.24 on the "Provide investigative leads for generalist officers" items.

In the second assessment, officers attitudes improved even more towards crime analysis activities. The usefulness of crime analysis information overall was rated at 4.34 on a scale of 5, which is in the "Of Value" category. The range on all items was from a high of 4.46 for

"To Identify Hot Spots" to a low of 3.23 on "Provide investigative leads" for the Generalist Officer. The overall increase in officer attitudes toward crime analysis was .53 percent.

CRIME PREVENTION: Personnel assigned ratings to crime prevention activities, which were quite similar to those assigned to crime analysis. The mean ratings assigned to crime analysis activities were identical during the first rating period (overall rating of 3.86).

In the second assessment, personnel assigned a mean rating of 4.40 to crime prevention overall usefulness. This resulted in a .54 percent increase in officers perceptions of crime prevention. This is very similar to that increase realized by crime analysis.

BURGLARY REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIVE LEADS: In the first survey respondents assigned a mean value of 3.91 to the worthwhileness of burglary reports. In terms of investigative leads, there was a wide range in the way some of the items were evaluated. The range was from a high of 4.76 for "Identity of Suspect Unknown" to a low of 2.71 for "Fingerprints at the scene".

In the second assessment, respondents assigned a mean value of 4.04 to the worthwhileness of burglary reports. This is an increase in officers perception of .13 percent. The range on investigative leads items was from a high of 4.91 for "Identity of Suspect Known" item to a low of 3.13 on the "Fingerprints at the Scene" item. These items realized increases ranging from .15 percent to .42 percent.

THE IMPACT OF NAB: The first survey revealed that respondents perception of the Neighbors Against Burglary Project were generally favorable. Fifty percent of department members perceived NAB as being of "Some Value", 33.7 percent saw it as being "Of Value", and 16.7 percent of "Great Value".

The second assessment revealed that 23.9 percent of department members perceived NAB of "Great Value", 47.8 percent perceive it to be "Of Value", 26.1 percent of "Some Value", and 2.2 percent see it as being of "Little Value".

The interesting facts about this category, is that the classification of "Great Value" increased 7.20 percent over the last survey. However, in the first survey, no one perceived NAB as being of "No Value" and this latest questionnaire reveals that 2.2 percent hold this attitude. The other categories remained relatively constant.

SUMMARY: Overall departmental support of this program is favorable. Detailed breakdowns of each category are provided in the original report displayed in exhibit 2.

Improvements in attitudes will be sought at the patrol level in the upcoming year. The department is reemphasizing the generalist concept of law enforcement, which should encourage and generate interest in the area of crime analysis. This second year will also bring greater delivery capability, in that programs developed in this first year will be fully operational and will provide more information to patrol.

We are very pleased with the response our department has given to this project. With this type of continued support we are certain of future success.

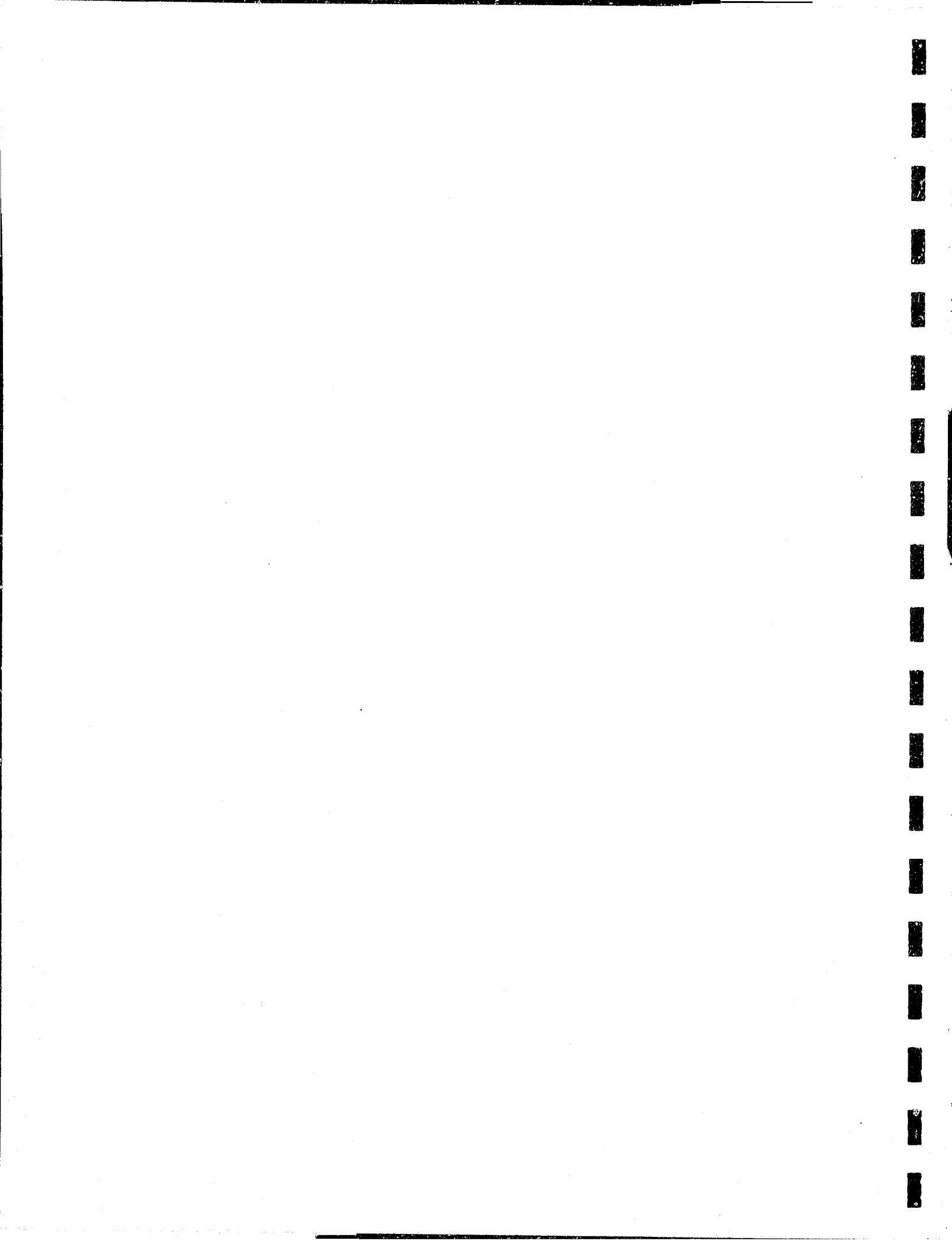


EXHIBIT ONE

"COMPLETE CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY"



NEIGHBORS AGAINST BURGLARY
A SUCCESSFUL CRIME PREVENTION AND BURGLARY REDUCTION PROGRAM
IN SIMI VALLEY

By
MICHAEL A. DOYLE

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA LUTHERAN COLLEGE
IN COOPERATION WITH
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

February 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
Part I - Methodology	2
Sample Design	3
Survey Instrument	4
Interviewer Training	4
Survey Administration	5
Data Preparation	5
Statistical Processing	6
Limitation of the Survey.....	7
Response Rate	8
Part II - Characteristics of Simi Valley	12
Adults in Simi Valley	13
Income of Respondents	14
Home Ownership	15
Years of Residence in Homes	16
Racial and Ethnic Identification	17
Summary of Part II	18
Part III - Burglary and Crime Prevention	19
Impact of NAB	19
Self-Reported Burglaries	20
Property Lost to Burglars	21
Crime Prevention Knowledge and Burglary	26
Security Inspections and Burglary	30
Part IV - Attitudes and Perceptions	33
Police Effectiveness Attitudes	33
Police Performance Attitudes	37
Public Assignment of Crime Prevention Responsibility	40
Serious Crime in Simi Valley	42
Part V - Summary	46
Crime Specific Information	46
Public Awareness of Crime Prevention	47
Public Attitudes	47

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued...

Appendix A -

- I. Letter of Introduction
- II. Survey Instrument
- III. Simi Valley News Release
- IV. Pamphlet Delivered to Target Residents

Appendix B -

- I. Interviewers Manual
- II. Interviewers Letter of Introduction
- III. Interviewers History Sheets

Appendix C - Pre-Test Control Area

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

Appendix D - Post-Test Control Area

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables

Appendix E - Pre-Test Target Area

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

Appendix F - Post-Test Target Area

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report, like the earlier data concerning baseline information about burglary and attitudes in Simi Valley, is the result of assistance and cooperation from many persons. The types of contributions vary depending on the specific tasks, but all were significant in creating the final result.

The residents of Simi Valley in the Control and Target areas took time to complete the survey instrument upon which this report is based. Through such an expression of their concern for crime and their community they have contributed to police ability to better serve the community. All those residents are to be commended for their display of willingness to be involved in their community and government.

Interviewers during the Post-Test were Patty Wegener, Carolyn Wilbur, Judy Putnam, Marty Rouse, John Thompson, Gordon Lempke, Margaret Fradella, Martin Schwarz and Jennifer Besser. Obviously without the dedicated effort by the interviewers who administered the questionnaire and spent the hours necessary to gather the data, no report would have been possible.

Appreciation is also extended to Sal Sandoval for his able assistance in coding the completed questionnaires.

As in the first survey, the Simi Valley Police Department was exemplary in provision of support and cooperation for the efforts of all involved. Particularly, Lt. Ralph Ioimo and Tom Hamilton are to be commended for their contributions to planning and administrative assistance throughout the study.

Finally, Larry David, President, Management Information Systems deserves a major note of appreciation for all of his invaluable assistance in data analysis, data interpretation and computer programming. Without the close cooperation and assistance provided by Larry, it is highly doubtful that the study could have been accomplished.

Again, I extend my appreciation and gratitude to everyone who contributed to the study and thus to the contents of the following report. None of the persons who made such significant contributions have seen the final report and in this respect I accept full responsibility for the contents, including any limitations or shortcomings.

Michael A. Doyle

February 1978
Thousand Oaks, California

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1976 and continuing through the present time, the Simi Valley Police Department was and continues to be heavily involved in efforts to reduce residential burglary. With funding assistance from L.E.A.A. the department has implemented an intensive crime prevention effort entitled Neighbors Against Burglars (NAB). As part of the crime prevention efforts of the department, two victimization and attitudinal surveys have been conducted in selected areas of the city. The first survey was conducted during February 1977 and the second survey was administered during November 1977. This report addresses the changes and impact of the departmental efforts on residential burglary, knowledge and utilization of crime prevention knowledge by the public, attitudes toward the police and criminal justice system and public perception of the severity of crime in two distinct geographic areas of Simi Valley.

Survey 1 (February 1977) provided the data base for measuring change in residential burglary and Survey 2 (November 1977) provides the data against which Survey 1 is compared. During the nine month period between the surveys, the Simi Valley Police Department has been actively engaged in raising public awareness of crime prevention techniques and assisting residents of the community to make their homes more secure and more difficult for burglars committing a crime of opportunity. Thus, changes in the data between Survey 1 and Survey 2 are likely to be attributable to the efforts of the department.

The report is presented in five parts. Part I describes the methodology of the surveys. Part II is a brief discussion and description of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the samples used in the surveys. Part III addresses burglary and relationships between burglary victims, knowledge of crime prevention, utilization of home inspection services. Part IV deals primarily with attitudes and attitudinal change among the persons responding via the survey instrument and addresses police efficiency, performance and perceptions of crime in Simi Valley. Part V provides a summary of noteworthy findings from the report.

PART I - METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The methodology employed in sample selection was similar for both surveys and thoroughly reported in "Base Line Data for the Neighbors Against Burglars Program", a report submitted in March 1977 to the Simi Valley Police Department. For the benefit of the reader who is unfamiliar with that document, the sample design is reiterated.

All residences in the geographic area of Simi Valley designated as the Neighborhood Council Area where the experimental crime prevention efforts were concentrated constituted the population of residences hereafter called Target. From the population of residences in Target, a systematic sample utilizing a random start was employed to select 300 residences for Survey 1 (hereafter referred to as "Pre-Test Target") and 280 residences for Survey 2 (hereafter referred to as Post-Test Target). For purposes of comparison of reported characteristics and change, a second geographic area within Simi Valley was identified and surveyed. The second area, hereafter referred to as Control, was chosen because of the similarity with Target in rates of reported burglary. As explained above for Target, Survey 1 of Control is hereafter referred to as Pre-Test Control and Survey 2 of Control is hereafter referred to as Post-Test Control. From the population of residences in Control, 100 were selected for inclusion in Pre-Test and 120 were selected for Post-Test. Again the selection was accomplished utilizing a systematic selection process with a random start.

For both Pre-Test and Post-Test surveys, all residences in Control and Target populations were included in the sampling frame. A reverse telephone directory was used initially to identify the populations but inclusion of a residence in the population was not contingent upon possession of a telephone

or response to the inquiries of the telephone company. Non-residences were screened from the population and alternate residences were identified to substitute for non-existent residences. The advantage of the sampling procedure was the ability to provide each interviewer with the street address of the residences selected for inclusion in the sample.

Questionnaire Development and Pre-Testing

An identical questionnaire was utilized in all NAB surveys and was developed based on the basic format of an earlier victimization study conducted in Simi Valley. The thrust of the questionnaire used in the NAB surveys sought the specific data needed for the evaluative efforts of NAB. A draft of the questionnaire was pre-tested on a sample of 50 residences in Simi Valley prior to the initiation of Pre-Test Control and Target. On the basis of the early testing, a number of questions were revised to obtain greater clarity. Additionally, several questions were deleted and some questions added. The proposed procedure for processing the questionnaires was evaluated and modified.

The final questionnaire consisted of 30 questions, some having a sub-question or a number of sub-questions. The 30 questions covered four categories: socio-economic and demographic data; self-reported burglary information; attitudes toward the police and crime; and information concerning self-reported crime prevention action. The questionnaire included a cover letter from the City Manager encouraging participation in the survey. (See Appendix A for the letter and questionnaire).

Interviewer Training

The interviewers were students at California Lutheran College. Training was provided by Michael Doyle with assistance from Tom Hamilton.

The field supervision was provided by Michael Doyle.

The training consisted of 9 hours of classroom discussion covering the survey purpose, interviewer responsibilities, familiarization with the questionnaire, techniques of interviewing and evaluation of experience gained during previous surveys and pre-testing of the questionnaire.

Appendix B contains all the material provided to each interviewer. Included are instructions for conducting the interview, history sheets for recording responses and non-responses, and instructions for interviewer coding of the questionnaire. Included in the appendix is an example of the letter of introduction provided for each interviewer.

Survey Administration

The questionnaires were administered to the samples during February and November 1977, in Simi Valley, by the interviewers. In some cases the questionnaires were left with the eligible respondent overnight. Each interviewer checked his completed questionnaire for accuracy and completeness prior to submitting the questionnaire to the coder. The coder also checked the questionnaire for completeness and accuracy while coding the coded questionnaires were then reviewed by Michael Doyle and Larry David prior to entering the data on computer cards.

Data Preparation and Quality Control

Again, the information reported in this section is similar to that provided in the March 1977 report. In a preliminary step, all questionnaires were edge coded for ease of keystroking. This step provides a complete review of each questionnaire by the coder. Once the coding

was completed, a questionnaire by questionnaire check was made to quality check the coding. A few minor coding errors were discovered and corrected during this process.

The data was keystroked into an intelligent terminal which had been preprogrammed to edit the incoming data, thus ensuring that only legal values would be entered.

As a quality control check on the data entry step, the "card" files were sorted by card type, listed and manually checked for consistency of the values in the card columns. Random questionnaires were selected and checked in detail to ascertain that the questionnaire was accurately represented on the cards. Again, during these processes a few punching errors were discovered and corrected. All in all, the error rate was very low.

A card file was punched containing the corrected data. The card file was delivered with this report.

Statistical Processing

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), was selected for generating the statistics for the surveys. The various parameters and control cards were coded, tested and debugged. The data base was loaded into the computer and statistical runs were made to generate descriptive and non-descriptive statistics for all samples. Cross-tabulations were generated from comparisons between the various samples for selected variable of interest.

Limitations of the Survey

Every effort has been made to insure the accuracy of data presented in this report. There are however, limitations the reader should be aware of. The questionnaire was completed by the eligible respondent and only a cursory accuracy check of the completed questionnaire by the interviewer was possible. There was no way of insuring the respondent filled out the questionnaire accurately, i.e., truthfully. There is also the possibility the questionnaire was "suggestive" with regard to the attitudinal questions since the questionnaire focused on burglary. Additionally, respondents completing the questionnaire may have responded favorably to some of the attitudinal statements. Eligible respondents with unfavorable attitudes toward the police department and the city government may be more represented by respondents who refused to complete the questionnaire. Verbal exchanges between interviewers and eligible respondents tend to support this. However, over all the data reported in the following pages can be safely interpreted as representative of the population. Part II provides discussion of representativeness of the samples.

Orientation to the Reader

The reader is encouraged to review the general format and specific items on the questionnaire (Appendix A), to facilitate the type and format of data obtained from the respondents. The report is both descriptive and analytical. Although a criticism may be made that statistical significance

is seldom achieved, the reader should recall the fairly short time period between surveys, financial limitations precluding surveying the entire population's and the ratio of self-reported burglary (contained in Part III).

Percentages reported in the following tables may not total 100 in all cases because of rounding.

Questionnaire Responses

Table 1.1, presented below indicates that both Post-Test samples completed the questionnaire less frequently than did Pre-Test samples. Although the Target samples are very similar in completion rates for both the Pre-Test and Post-Test, the Post-Test Control sample completions decreased by 12 per cent when compared to the Pre-Test Control completion rate.

Table 1.1
Responses to Surveys

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Refused</u>	<u>No Contact</u>
Pre-Test Control	71%	22%	7%
Post-Test Control	59%	20%	21%
Pre-Test Target	64%	31%	4%
Post-Test Target	62%	23%	15%

Refusal to complete the questionnaire was fairly consistent for both Control samples and actually declined for the Target samples when comparing Pre-Test to Post-Test completion rates. The noteworthy difference between

Pre-Test and Post-Test responses for both Control and Target samples is the increase in numbers of eligible respondents who could not be contacted by the interviewers during the Post-Test surveys. Inability to contact an eligible respondent by an interviewer could occur in one of two ways. First, if the interviewer attempted contact at the residence three times without finding an eligible respondent at home, the residence was listed as no contact and no further attempts were made to obtain a response from the residence. Secondly, a no contact could occur if the interviewer found the residence visibly vacant. In this second case the interviewer was trained to look for evidence of habitation, i.e., furniture and curtains, etc., and in the absence of evidence of habitation to list the residence as vacant. No further attempt would be made to obtain a response from that residence. A review of the interviewer's History Sheets indicates that both situations occurred more frequently during the Post-Tests than during the Pre-Tests. Two observations are offered to explain this. First, the housing market has changed dramatically in the past six to eight months. During the early winter months of 1977 there was an apparent shortage of housing in the Thousand Oaks-Simi Valley area. That is not true as the end of 1977 approaches and greater numbers of new homes have been completed and occupied. Movement from older, existing homes to newly built houses is likely to increase the vacancy rate of rental houses in the community. Table 1.2 supports this observation.

Table 1.2

Home Ownership and Rental

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
Own Residence	90%	95%	86%	92%
Rent Residence	10%	5%	14%	8%

Secondly, finding no one at home during three separate visits to a residence lends credence to earlier evidence that a disproportionate number of households have both adults employed outside the home. When this is true, it is unlikely that an eligible respondent (over 18 years of age) can be found at home during work hours.

Refusals by eligible respondents continued to be indicative of dissatisfaction with government in general and with surveys in particular. The verbal exchanges between respondents and interviewers, reported by the interviewers, supported this during both the Pre-Tests and Post-Tests. Typical comments made by respondents to interviewers included, "Why should I bother, nothing will change", "I've filled out ten other surveys and I'm tired of wasting my time", "Why doesn't the city do something besides asking questions". It should be noted that numerous surveys have been conducted by various city agencies in the past several years and some respondents indicate a perception of over-saturation via survey instruments and contact with interviewers.

However, when comparing the overall response rates and the data reported by the eligible respondents with earlier surveys conducted in the community, the results of these surveys are consistent with earlier studies and are likely to be representative of the population.

PART II - CHARACTERISTICS OF SIMI VALLEY

Prior surveys have generated voluminous data describing the residents of Simi Valley. This section of the report will provide a review of the characteristics of the samples drawn to meet the evaluative needs of NAB. Included in the section are comments and tables explaining the anomalies noted between Pre-Test and Post-Test respondents. In general, the samples drawn for the NAB surveys are representative of the entire community as reported by the 1975 Special Census and earlier victimization studies. Those instances of difference between the NAB surveys and earlier data are most likely attributable to the relatively small populations addressed by the NAB surveys.

Simi Valley is best described as a predominately white, middle-class community populated by married persons who, for the most part, own their own homes. The community is inhabited by relatively young people (the median ages of respondents in all NAB surveys ranged from approximately 34 years to 36 years) who report completing one year of college. The majority of residences in Simi Valley are single family dwellings and have been occupied by the present residents for less than 5 years. This is not particularly surprising, considering Simi Valley is a relatively new community and has experienced spectacular population growth in recent years. Over 70% of respondents to the NAB survey instrument report an annual family income of \$10,000.00 to \$25,000.00. Table 2.1 depicts the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of NAB samples.

Table 2.1

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLES

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
Married (%)	95.8	76.1	82.9	86.8
Median Age	33.8	36.3	35	36.0
Median Yrs. Education	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.6
\$10,000.00 - \$25,000.00 Income	73.7	70.3	70.4	76.4
Owned Home (%)	90.1	94.4	86.5	92
Median Yrs. in home	4.8	8.5	4.5	4.6
Single Family Home	100.	100.	96.4	97
White Anglo (%)	95.8	90.1	89.6	90.8
Male (%)	40.8	42.3	54.4	46.6
	n=71	n=71	n=193	n=174

Adults Residing in Simi Valley

A demographic factor that appears to have changed in the population surveyed during NAB is the number of adults residing in the control area. Table 2.2 provides a comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test responses for both Control and Target respondents.

Table 2.2

ADULTS RESIDING IN HOMES

<u>Number of Adults</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
1	1	6	5	6
2	82	68	73	70
3	9	18	13	19
4	9	4	7	2
5 or more	--	--	2	2

The responses indicate that the number of residences occupied by one adult increased from 1% to 6% during the six months between the surveys. Target respondents did not report a similar change. However, as Table 2.1 indicates, the number of married respondents decreased during the same period. The Pre-Test Post-Test difference is not significant. The most plausible explanation for the increase of single adult residences is the relatively small sample size. Note that fully 94% of both Post-Test Control and Target respondents report 2 or more adults residing in the home.

Income of Respondents

As discussed previously, the majority of NAB respondents reported an income of between \$10,000.00 and \$25,000.00 annually. There was some disparity between Pre-Test and Post-Test respondents in the lowest and highest income categories. Approximately one-third more Post-Test Control respondents reported an annual income under \$10,000

than were reported by Pre-Test Control respondents. This however, is consistent with the increased number of Post-Test respondents reporting a residence containing one adult. A likely explanation is that households occupied by two or more adults are also likely to have two or more adults employed outside the home and thus generating more family income. Table 2.3 represents the upper and lower income distribution for the NAB surveys.

Table 2.3

HIGH AND LOW INCOME RESPONSES

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
\$10,000.00 or less	8	11	12	13.5
\$25,000.00 or more	18	19	21	12

The other disparity between Pre-Test and Post-Test income responses contained in Table 2.3 is the decline of Post-Test Target respondents in the highest income categories. The decrease here probably accounts for the increase in middle income levels reported earlier in Table 2.1.

Home Ownership

The self-reported rate of home ownership increased by approximately 5% in both the Control and Target populations during 1977. Table 1.2 (provided in Part I) displays the uniformity of movement of respondents in both Target and Control populations from rental to ownership.

The observations made in Part I concerning the changing housing market in the eastern portion of Ventura County probably explain the increase of Post-Test respondents reporting ownership of homes.

Years of Residence in Home

The median years of residence in the home of the respondents appeared to change dramatically for Post-Test Control respondents. (See Table 2.1). Upon closer inspection of all NAB respondents, the disparity can likely be attributed to sample size. Table 2.4 provides a comparison of NAB responses to Questionnaire Item # 9 "How long have you or your family lived in this house?"

Table 2.4

YEARS RESIDING IN SAME HOUSE

<u>Number of Years</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
1-5	58	39	60	57
6-10	24	16	20	18
11-15	18	38	27	23
16-20	--	6	4	3
21-25	--	--	2	--

Inspection of the data in Table 2.4 reveals that Post-Test Control responses were nearly bi-modal. Approximately 39% of those respondents report having lived in the same house for 2 years and approximately 38% report having lived in the same house for 14 years. This anomaly does not seem to have affected the responses to other questionnaire items and again,

probably reflects the small sample size. It is worth noting that with the exception of the Post-Test Control respondents, the majority of residences have been occupied by the same family for 5 years or less.

Racial and Ethnic Identification

The last demographic characteristic requiring comment is the apparent decrease in the number of Post-Test Control respondents identifying themselves as White or Anglo. Table 2.1 indicated the Post-Test sample contained approximately 5% fewer Anglos than the Pre-Test Control sample. Closer analysis of the data reveals that Anglos were probably over-represented in the Pre-Test Control sample. In that same sample, Hispanics were underrepresented when comparing the racial/ethnic composition of the sample with the 1975 Special Census. Nearly 4% of the Simi Valley population identified themselves as Hispanic during the census. Table 2.5 contains a breakdown of all NAB respondents by racial/ethnic identification.

Table 2.5

RACE-ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF SAMPLES

<u>Group</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
Anglo	96	90	90	91
Black	1.5	1.5	3.	2.
Hispanic	1.5	4.	4.	4.
Asian	---	1.	0.5	1.
Other	1.	3.	3.	2.

Summary

The comparisons reported in Table 2.1 and an examination of seeming disparity in that table indicate that as a whole, the surveys conducted in February and November 1977 had similar populations. Additionally, the general characteristics of the sample populations are consistent with previously reported data concerning the composition of the City of Simi Valley.

PART III - BURGLARY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Residential burglary is the most frequently reported felony in Simi Valley and that fact has been responsible for the NAB efforts of the police department. This section contains a discussion and analysis of the extent of self-reported residential burglary; information relevant to frequency and time of occurrence; stolen property; the relationship of NAB to burglary reduction; and the techniques for dissemination of crime prevention information to the public.

Impact of NAB on Burglary

Of obvious importance in the evaluation of NAB is the question "Has NAB affected residential burglary?" The answer appears to be "yes" Table 3.1 clearly demonstrates that the Post-Test Target respondents reported a decrease in frequency of victimization.

Table 3.1

SELF REPORTED BURGLARY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
Yes	6%	13%	14%	11%
No	94%	87%	86%	89%

While Control respondents reported a 100% increase of burglary between February and November 1977, Post-Test Target respondents fared much better. Although the decrease in self-reported burglary by Post-Test Target victims may not appear particularly large the fact that the rate did not increase but decreased is important. Remember also the relatively short time between the

the Pre-Test and Post-Test and thus the limited opportunity for the police department to reach large numbers of residents. Considering the actual reported decrease and the time constraints, it appears safe to conclude the NAB efforts have had a positive impact on residential burglary in the Target area.

For another view of self-reported residential burglary, Table 3.2 depicts the ratio of burglary to respondents for all NAB samples.

Table 3.2

SELF-REPORTED BURGLARY RATIO'S INCLUDING MULTIPLE INCIDENTS

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
Number of Incidents	5	10	33	20
Ratio of Burglary to Respondents	1:14.2	1:7	1:5.8	1:8.7

This is a more accurate picture of self-reported residential burglary as Table 3.2 includes all multiple incidents of burglary reported by the respondents. Thus, not only did the responses providing data about the most recent burglary decline but the total number of incidents reported by Post-Target respondents declined. As the table indicates the ratio of incidence of burglary to residences in the respective samples increased for Control respondents (from 1:14.2 in the Pre-Test to 1:7 in the Post-Test) and declined for Target respondents (from 1:5.8 to 1:8.7 in the Post-Test). Even when controlling for differences in number of respondents, (the ratio would have been 1:8.2) the Post-Test Target respondents report a sharp decline in incidence of burglary per residence. As the major crime prevention

efforts of the Department were concentrated in the Target area the improved burglary/respondent ratio suggests NAB has had the desired effect on residential burglary.

Overview of Self-Reported Burglaries

The following table (Table 3.3) contains a comparison of selected questionnaire responses concerning self-reported burglary. The composite characteristics of all samples generates interesting speculation concerning the possibly changing M.O.'s of burglars now operating in the Target area.

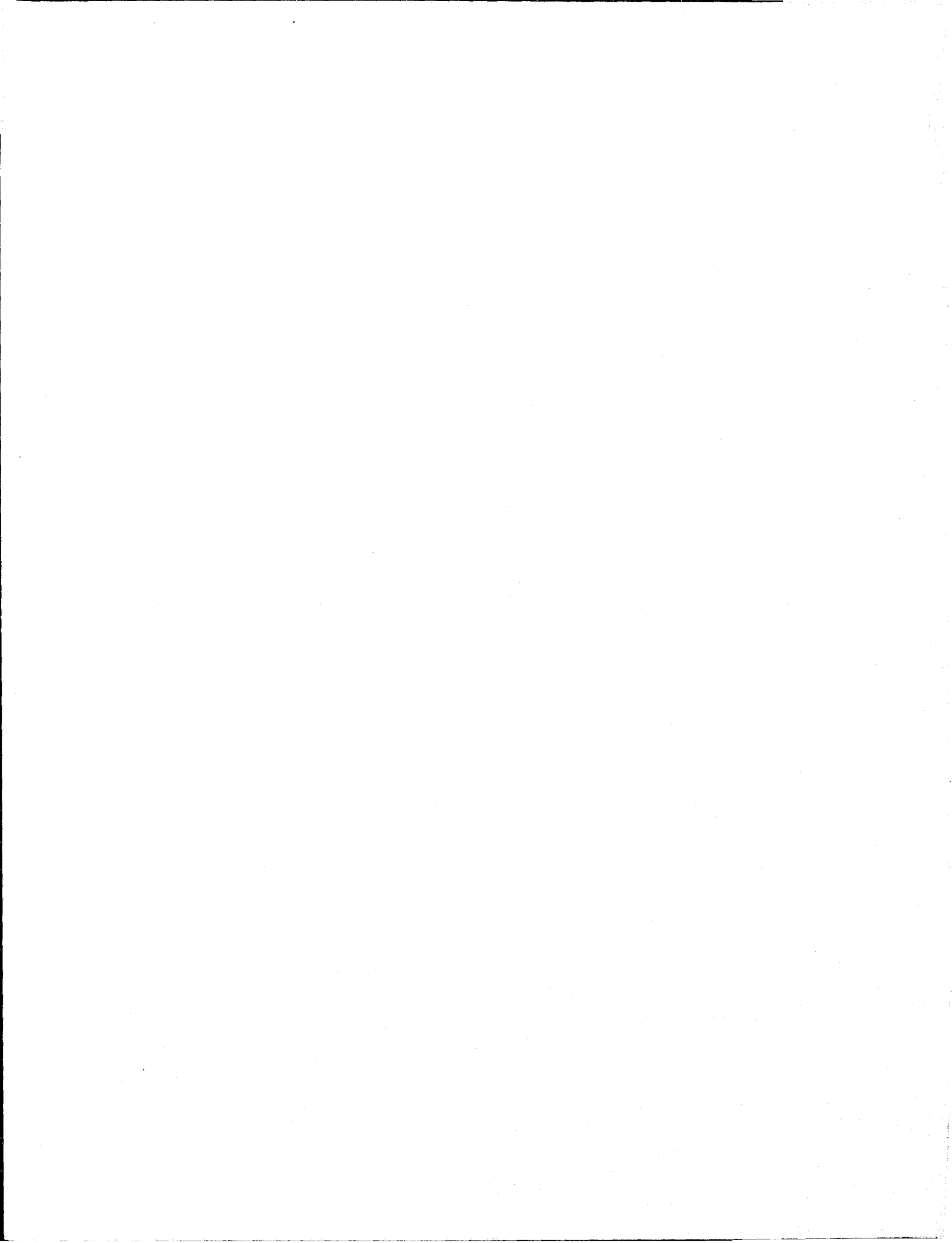


Table 3.3

Burglary Profile

<u>Comparison Items for Respondents Reporting a Burglary</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
1. Incidence of Burglary	5	12	38	20
2.*Evidence of Forced Entry	2 (50%)	5 (55%)	18 (66%)	7 (36%)
3. Time of Day:				
a) 6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	3 (75%)	2 (22%)	15 (55%)	7 (36%)
b) 6 p.m. - midnight	--	1 (11%)	7 (25%)	4 (21%)
c) midnight - 6 a.m.	--	2 (22%)	3 (11%)	3 (15%)
d) unknown	1 (25%)	4 (44%)	2 (7%)	5 (26%)
4. Property Taken:				
a) money	4 (100%)	2 (22%)	12 (44%)	6 (32%)
b) other	3 (75%)	5 (55%)	16 (59%)	13 (68%)
5. Had a Security Inspection	0 n=4	0 n=9	1 (3%) n=27	3 (15%) n=19

* Items 2 through 5 are based on most recent burglary within the past 12 months.

The decline in evidence of forced entry for Post-Test Target respondents is notable and has an important implication. Burglars may be increasing in sophistication and are thus better able to enter the victims residence using non-forceful means (i.e., lock jimmying, lock picking, etc.). Considering that Pre-Test and Post-Test Control respondents report the presence of signs of forced entry to be about the same, fewer "opportunistic" burglars may be operating in the Target area as a result of NAB target hardening efforts.

This suggests NAB has impacted on the type of perpetrator responsible for burglaries prior to NAB. The data is support for such a hypothesis in an analysis of the types of property taken before and after NAB. Pre-Test Target respondents reported losing smaller, less valuable items (consumables and items that might be used personally by the perpetrator) while Post-Test Target respondents report losing larger more costly property (assumedly taken for monetary gain through re-sale of the stolen property).

Daytime burglaries decreased for both Control and Target respondents in the Post-Test. The apparently large decrease for Post-Test Control respondents probably results from the relatively few incidences of reported burglary. For Target respondents, the decrease in daytime burglary reported in the Post-Test is accompanied by an increase in "unknown" times of victimization. Analysis of data reported by all respondents indicates that both Post-Test Control and Targets respondents more frequently reported their residence vacant for 24 hours or longer when the most recent burglary was discovered. However, increase of "vacant 24 hours or more"

may support the changing M.O. hypothesis for Target perpetrators. NAB may have made the perpetrators more selective and less opportunistic in choosing victims. Unfortunately the small number of incidences reported by burglary victims makes significant statistical analysis impossible.

Fewer Post-Test Target respondents reported having money stolen during a burglary but those respondents who did lose money lost larger amounts than reported during the Pre-Test. The average amount of cash taken from Target respondents increased for \$40.00 to \$156.00. Apparently some residents did not follow police suggestions to avoid keeping large amounts of cash in the home. There may also be a tendency for burglary victims to "overreport" the amount of cash taken. Such "overreporting" could be justified by the respondent as an attempt to increase police interest in a "minor" burglary by making the burglary appear "major" in terms of dollar values of property taken.

Property lost to burglars, other than money, was fairly consistent between Pre-Test and Post-Test responses for both Control and Target respondents. Overall, about 7% of the respondents indicated that other property was taken. This represents a 1% reduction for Post-Test Target respondents and a 3% increase for Post-Test Control respondents. (However, the absolute frequencies are too small for the Control percentages to be meaningful, i.e., Pre-Test Control = 3, Post-Test Control = 5). For all practical purposes, there was no change in the frequency of other property taken between Pre-Test and Post-Test respondents. The types of property taken are summarized in the following table:

Table 3.4

SUMMARY OF OTHER PROPERTY TAKEN

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
	%	%	%	%
Jewels	25.	33.3	25.	21.
Clothes	0	0	0	5
Office Equipment	12.5	0	0	5
Radio/T.V.	12.5	16.7	10.7	21.
Guns	12.5	16.7	7.1	0
Household Goods	0	16.7	7.1	5.0
Food	0	0	17.9	10.5
Livestock	0	0	0	0
Drugs	12.5	0	3.6	0
Tools	25.0	0	3.6	10.5
Cameras	0	0	7.1	0
Other	0	(1) 16.7	(6) 21.4	(4) 21.0
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Number of Items	(6)	(8)	(28)	(18)

The most common non-money items taken during all burglaries were jewels, radios and TV's, guns, tools and household goods. Jewelry and Radio/TV's taken doubled, percentage-wise, for Post-Test Target respondents. At the same time the number of drugs, guns and cameras taken dropped to zero in

the Target area. Among Control respondents, both guns and radio/TV's were reported lost. Control respondents also reported tools, drugs and office equipment losses dropped to zero. (Once again, the numbers upon which the percentages are based are quite small i.e., Pre-Test Control = 8, Post-Test Control = 6, thus making conclusions very tenuous.) The most consistent trend in the responses for both Post-Test Control and Post-Test Target areas is the increase in the incidence of Radio/T.V.'s taken during the 8 month period. As suggested earlier, this could represent a change in the preference of burglars as demonstrated by the corresponding drop to zero for guns, drugs, tools, cameras and a decrease in the incidence of household goods, food and other items taken from Post-Test Target respondents.

Crime Prevention Knowledge and Burglary

One objective of NAB was to increase public awareness of crime prevention and hopefully to generate public transformation of the knowledge into specific action. To evaluate change in public awareness, the survey instrument contained an item requesting the respondents' current awareness of crime prevention or NAB. Table 3.5 contains a summary of all responses to that item.

Table 3.5

KNOWLEDGE OF CRIME PREVENTION

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>	<u>Post-Test Control</u>	<u>Pre-Test Target</u>	<u>Post-Test Target</u>
No	75 %	73 %	75 %	44 %
Yes	25 %	27 %	25 %	56 %

As can be observed from the table, Post-Test Target respondents report a much higher level of awareness of crime prevention than do Pre-Test

Target answers. As should be predicted, there was little change between Pre-Test and Post-Test Control responses since the majority of publicity efforts were confined to the Target area. It also appears quite obvious that public awareness of crime prevention can be improved via concerted use of the various media.

An issue raised in the early contemplation of the NAB project was identification of the best vehicles for transmitting crime prevention information to the public. The survey instrument addressed that issue and Table 3.6 is a compilation of the sources of information about NAB ordered by Post-Test Target frequency.



Table 3.6

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT NAB

(Rank Ordered By Post-Test Target Frequency)

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>		<u>Post-Test Control</u>		<u>Pre-Test Target</u>		<u>Post-Test Target</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Order</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Order</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Order</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Order</u>
Letter (Pamphlet)	22.2	(4)	15.8	(6)	8.3	(8)	56.3	(1)
Newspaper Article	61.1	(2)	68.4	(1)	47.9	(2)	56.3	(2)
TV News	77.7	(1)	47.4	(2)	58.3	(1)	32.3	(3)
Personal Contact	11.1	(10)	31.6	(3)	8.3	(9)	32.3	(4)
TV AD	22.2	(5)	26.3	(4)	20.8	(4)	19.8	(5)
Newspaper Ad	22.2	(6)	15.8	(7)	12.5	(6)	17.7	(6)
Radio	27.7	(3)	26.3	(5)	33.3	(3)	11.4	(7)
Speech	16.7	(8)	15.8	(8)	18.8	(5)	11.4	(8)
Neighbor	11.7	(9)	10.5	(9)	10.4	(7)	10.4	(9)
Phone Call	0	(12)	10.5	(10)	0	(12)	4.2	(10)
Police	22.2	(7)	10.5	(11)	4.2	(10)	3.0	(11)
Other	5.5		15.8		12.5		2.0	
Shopping Center	5.5		0	(12)	4.2	(11)	1.0	(12)
Number Responding	(18)		(19)		(48)		(96)	

Over 50% of the Post-Test Target respondents received their information from a letter (pamphlet) or newspaper article while the Post-Test Control respondents reported over 50% gaining NAB information from only a newspaper article. The most significant change indicated by the data is between Pre-Test and Post-Test Target respondents who received a letter (pamphlet) advising them of NAB. Pre-Test Target respondents claimed to have received a letter (pamphlet) (although none was sent until completion of the Pre-Test) but fully 56% of Post-Test Target respondents gained their crime prevention information via letter (pamphlet). The Control respondents reported a decrease in letter (pamphlet) communication however, no letter (pamphlet) was provided to them by the Simi Valley Police Department during the experiment. A slightly sour note on the improved public information about crime prevention via letter (pamphlet) is that the 56% acknowledgement is somewhat disappointing considering that 100% of the Post-Test Target respondents received such a letter (pamphlet). One explanation is that the crime prevention letter (pamphlet) may have been viewed as "junk mail" which is the bulk of most incoming mail to a residence. It could also be indicative of poor communication in the respondents' home where one spouse (adult) read the crime prevention letter (pamphlet) but did not communicate the information to the other spouse (adult). If the other spouse (adult) completed the survey instrument no response to the letter (pamphlet) source of NAB was reported.

The number of respondents who heard of NAB or crime prevention via personal contact also increased between Pre-Test and Post-Test (about fourfold in the Target area and threefold in the Control area). This

tends to indicate that people in the community were talking about NAB and crime prevention.

The fact that fewer people reported receiving information from the police in the Post-Test for both Target and Control areas is somewhat puzzling. One would expect the police to be advertising their program in day-to-day contacts with the public. The study of departmental attitudes toward NAB (conducted separately from this study) may be informative on this point.

Summarizing the best vehicles for transmitting crime prevention information to Post-Test Target respondents, letters (pamphlets) and newspapers were reported most frequently, followed by TV news and personal contact. It seems advisable to utilize a multi-media approach when the NAB effort is expanded to the entire city.

Security Inspection and Burglary

As suggested earlier, creating public awareness is, in itself, not particularly productive. What does produce change, in this case reduction of residential burglary, is public utilization of the new knowledge. In other words, the behavior of the public should be, and in fact was, favorably altered by the NAB since residential burglary in the Target area has declined. The medium for public actualization of crime prevention was requesting home security inspection. Data analysis reveals that home security inspection and the incidence of burglary are positively related for Post-Test Target respondents. At least 8% of those respondents experiencing a burglary did not have a security inspection. Conversely, at least 3% of the Post-Test Target

respondents reporting having had a security inspection did not experience a burglary. Table 3.7 summarizes the relationship between security inspections and burglary.

Table 3.7

Comparison of Security Inspections and Burglaries

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
No Inspection and No Burglary	93	84	84	85
No Inspection and Yes Burglary	6	13	1	9
Yes Inspection and No Burglary	1	3	1	4
Yes Inspection and Yes Burglary	--	--	14	2

Clearly, the majority of all respondents have had no burglary and no inspection. Also, there were more security inspections conducted in the Target area than in the Control area (Control respondents did report receiving security inspections during the test period, however, the primary focus of NAB efforts were in the Target area). A point to remember when considering the apparently small positive effect of the inspection program on residential burglary was that the inspection effort did not begin until late March and relatively few inspections were conducted until fairly late in the experimental period. Also reporting of inspections by Pre-Test Target respondents (prior to initiation of the home inspection program) somewhat obfuscates the results of the program.

Probably the most positive finding here is that of all Post-Test Target respondents reporting a home inspection, twice as many reported no burglary as reported a burglary. Home inspections did seem to reduce the incidence of residential burglary.

PART IV - ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Knowledgeable observers of the crime phenomena in our society have frequently acknowledged multiple causation for existence and change in reported crime. Crime rates appear to be influenced by employment (or the lack of it), education levels of the population, economic factors, sex (in some cases), geography and physiological - psychological composition of some offenders. Also recognized by informed police administrators is the inability of any single law enforcement or administration of justice agency to single-handedly eliminate crime. Multiple causation of crime, lack of police control over crime producing factors and responsibility for a large number of tasks and duties creates a dilemma for the police. The question posited by the dilemma is "which tasks should the police engage in, recognizing only limited resources are available and only limited ability to impact on crime causation exists?" In this context, the following analysis of data reported by Control and Target respondents provides some direction for meeting public expectations of effectiveness and performance.

Police Effectiveness Attitudes

The survey instrument contains several attitudinal questions utilizing a Likert scale intended to elicit respondent attitudes concerning police effectiveness and performance. The effectiveness scale used in this analysis consists of Questions 24a, 24c, and 24e and are phrased as follows:

- 24a. The police are likely to catch a burglar.
- 24c. The police usually arrive quickly when notified of a burglary.
- 24e. The police recover most property taken during a burglary.

Analyzing the three questions as a group provides some interesting information about public attitudes concerning police effectiveness. Responses to Question 24a are depicted in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Agree Police Likely to Catch a Burglar</u>			
	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
	<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	1.5	1.8	0	2.7
No	47.7	34.1	31.9	32.0
	<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	0	0	0	11.1
No	0	22.2	11.1	27.8

Merely having had a security inspection improved public belief that the police are likely to catch a burglar. Also, both Post-Test Control and Post-Test Target respondents who were burglarized but had not had a security inspection tended to agree more frequently. Security inspections seemed to improve Post-Target respondents belief in police effectiveness regardless of whether the respondents were victims of a burglary. The common thread in this admittedly faint pattern is the Post-Test improvement in attitude resulting from increased personal contact between the police department and the respondents. Thus, respondents seem to indicate that improved belief in police effectiveness is not so much a matter of reality (i.e., the police did in fact catch more burglars) but results from attitudes formed during police-public encounters.

The second effectiveness item, Question 24c adds additional support to the personal contact hypothesis. Table 4.2 provides a summary of responses to that item.

Table 4.2

Agree The Police Arrive Promptly

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	0	3.6	.7	3.6
No	71.9	49.1	45.1	48.2
<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	0	0	3.7	11.1
No	33.3	14.3	44.4	35.5

Note that the Post-Test Control respondents who had no security inspection declined in agreement with the question regardless of whether or not they were burglarized. Conversely, Post-Test Target respondents increased in agreement with the statement regardless of having had either a burglary or a security inspection. This indicates a "Hawthorne effect"* in the Target area produced by improved police involvement in the area. Again, personal contact between the police and public seems to improve public attitudes toward police effectiveness.

The third item in the effectiveness scale, summarized in Table 4.3 is consistent with the tendency indicated by the two previous questions.

* As used in the context, the Hawthorne effect is improved perception of the police by the public regardless of the substantive nature and purpose of police efforts in the community.

Table 4.3

Agree The Police Recover Property

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
	<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	0	0	0	5.6
No	0	14.3	4.	22.1
	<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	0	1.9	0	2.9
No	13.8	13.4	14.8	12.5

The number of Post-Test Target respondents who received security inspection agreed more frequently with the question regardless of having been a burglary victim or not. Post-Test Control respondents tended to agree more frequently if they experienced no inspection and no burglary or if they had a security inspection and a burglary. Again there is evidence that respondents in the Post-Test samples believe the police are doing "something" which contributes to perceived police effectiveness merely when the frequency of police-public contact increases.

To summarize the effectiveness attitudes, it is more interesting to note that in cases where inspections occurred, the percentage of respondents agreeing with the questionnaire statement increased or remained the same. Even though the number of inspections was quite small, it appears to have a positive effect on the attitudes of the public. This is true regardless of whether those inspected were burglarized or not.

Police Performance Attitudes

The survey instrument items relating to police performance were:

- 24b. The police are usually sympathetic to persons who have been burglarized.
- 24d. The police always search for evidence (fingerprints, etc.), when a burglary has been reported.
- 24f. The job of preventing burglaries belongs to the police.

As previously, the three questions are analyzed as a group and contain interesting information about public attitudes concerning police performance. Responses to the first item are contained in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Agree Police Sympathetic to Burglary Victims

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
	<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	1.5	3.6	1.2	4.3
No	84.6	76.4	64.6	68.7
	<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>			
Yes	0	0	3.7	11.2
No	50.	71.4	55.5	72.3

Approximately 70% of the respondents generally agreed with the statement. Both Post-Test Control and Target respondents indicated an increased agreement regardless of having had a security inspection or

experiencing a burglary. (The exception to this trend is the decline in attitude among Post-Test Control respondents who had neither a security inspection or burglary). Interestingly, the number of Target respondents who agreed was 10% higher for those who were burglarized (and thus, had an official contact with the police) than for those who were not burglarized. Obviously, respondents who have been burglarized have first-hand knowledge of the extent of police sympathy for victims. Also worthy of note is the improved attitudes of the public in the Post-Test responses, particularly for Target respondents who experienced a decline in burglary (and a decline in contacts with the police via a burglary investigation). NAB seems to have improved responses to this item.

Question 24b addresses attitudes about police searches for evidence at a burglary scene. Table 4.5 discloses continuing support of NAB as a successful strategy for changing attitudes.

Table 4.5

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Agree Police Search for Evidence</u>			
	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	1.6	3.8	.6	4.4
No	57.9	42.6	41.3	51.4
<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	0	0	4.0	11.1
No	33.3	14.3	12.0	27.8

Post-Test Target respondents who were burglarized reported a two-fold increase in the percent of people agreeing with the statement. All Post-Test Target respondents have increased in extent of agreement which is quite interesting since the incidence of burglary declined. Thus the basis for the improved attitude is not greater experience as a burglary victim. This becomes another indication that NAB positively impacts on public perception of the police.

The final performance question Table (4.6) considers police accountability for burglary prevention and assumedly the existence and incidence of burglary.

Table 4.6

<u>HAD A SECURITY INSPECTION</u>	<u>Agree Police Task is Burglary Prevention</u>			
	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
<u>(Respondents Not Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	0	1.7	.6	2.1
No	29.1	20.7	19.4	16.0
<u>(Respondents Were Burglarized)</u>				
Yes	0	0	0	11.8
No	(3) 100	37.5	23.1	29.4

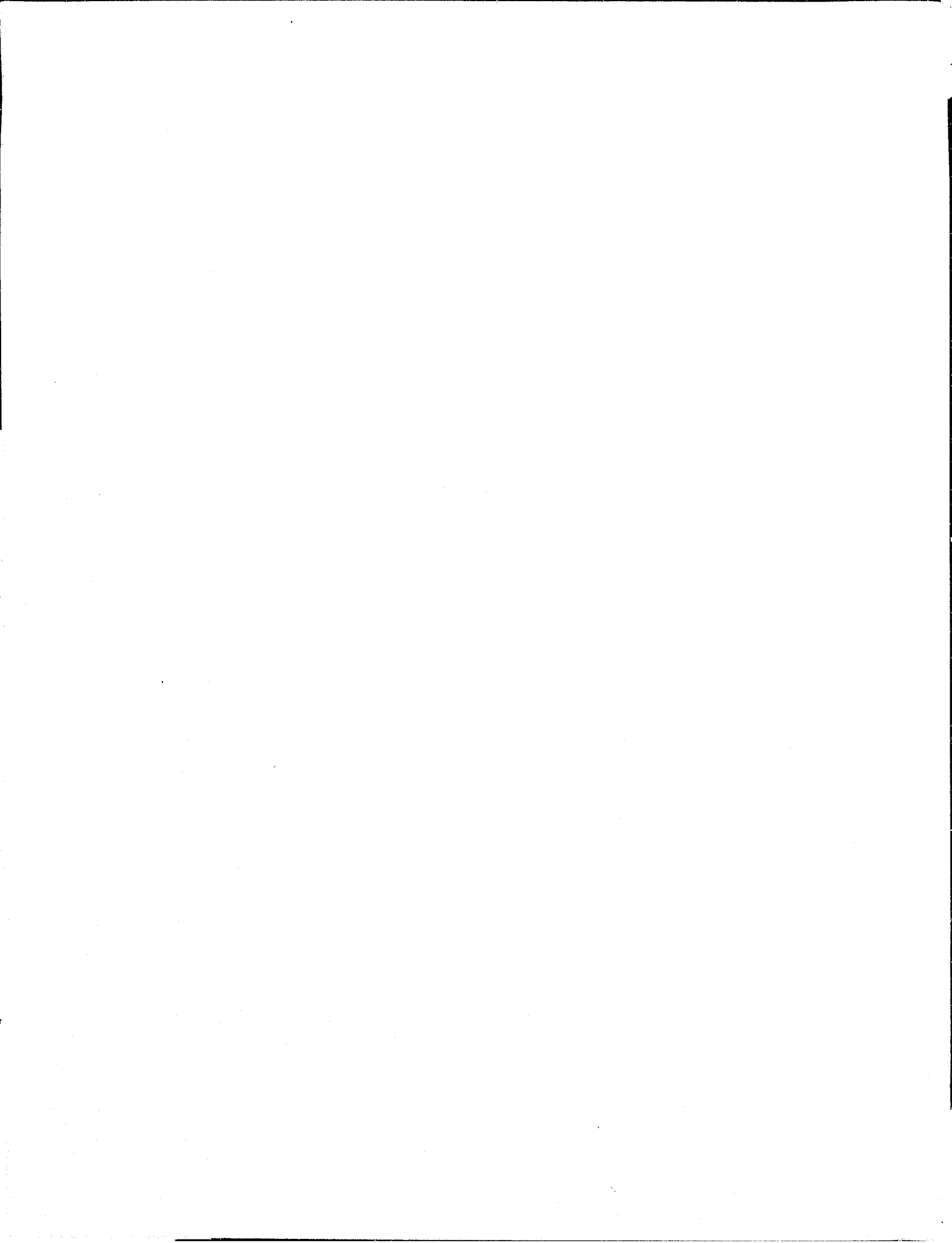
Generally, fewer than 30% of all respondents indicated agreement with the statement. Again, the respondents having had a security inspection tended to agree more frequently. In this case, increased agreement may indicate public assignment of burglary prevention responsibility to police as a result of apparent police assumption of that responsibility via the NAB home inspection efforts.

Remember too, that fully 70% of all respondents to the question disagreed that the police were responsible for burglary prevention. This seems somewhat anomolous since the majority of burglary victims see only the police during a burglary incident and consistently the police are the most visable agency in criminal justice activities. Responses to this item are however, supported by later data in this report.

Overall, the number of favorable responses to the three scale items increased during the Post-Test from 2 to 7 times when compared to the Pre-Test in both Control and Target respondents who had a security inspection irregardless of being a burglary victim. Security inspections, again, seem to bring the police in contact with the public and improve public attitudes about police performance.

Public Assignment of Responsibility for Crime Prevention

As previously noted, the public seems reluctant to assign responsibility for crime prevention to the police. Who, then, is deemed to have the lion's share of crime prevention accountability? The overwhelming response of all respondents in all NAB surveys was the Criminal Justice System and the individual citizen. Table 4.7 summarizes the allocation of crime prevention responsibility, rank ordered by Post-Test Target respondents.



CONTINUED

1 OF 4

Table 4.7

Responsibility for Crime Prevention

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u> %	<u>Post-Test Control</u> %	<u>Pre-Test Target</u> %	<u>Post-Test Target</u> %
Criminal Justice System	87.3	87.3	79.6	81.0
Individual Citizen	84.5	77.5	74.1	74.1
The Family	59.2	63.4	56.	53.4
City and State Government	59.2	63.4	56.	53.4
Federal Government	40.8	40.8	41.4	33.9
Corrections	9.9	14.1	19.2	15.5
Courts	8.5	12.7	12.9	14.9
Police	11.3	9.9	12.4	14.4

Approximately 80% of all respondents hold the Criminal Justice System responsible. Interestingly, however, the components of the system (i.e., the police, courts and corrections) are held accountable by only 10 to 20 percent of the respondents. This demonstrates a tendency to "blame the system in general" without blaming any specific components in particular. It is also interesting to note that both Post-Test Control and Target respondents assign the least responsibility to the police.

The Post-Test Target responses demonstrate an interesting shift from the Pre-Test attitude in that the individual and the family reversed positions by the same percentages. Since the responses are only 4 percentage points apart however, they should be considered equal. The

shift is most likely a function of sampling rather than in impact of NAB.

Subsequent investigation of assignment of responsibility for crime prevention after extensive NAB efforts might produce one of two results. First, the public may continue to see the police as having only minimal responsibility for crime prevention but meeting it very adequately. Secondly, the public may develop an increased expectation of the police because of their assumption of a pro-active stance via NAB. From an attitudinal standpoint, the latter result would produce a "less effective attitude toward the police" in spite of positive gains by the police against the actual crime (burglary) rate.

Serious Crime in Simi Valley

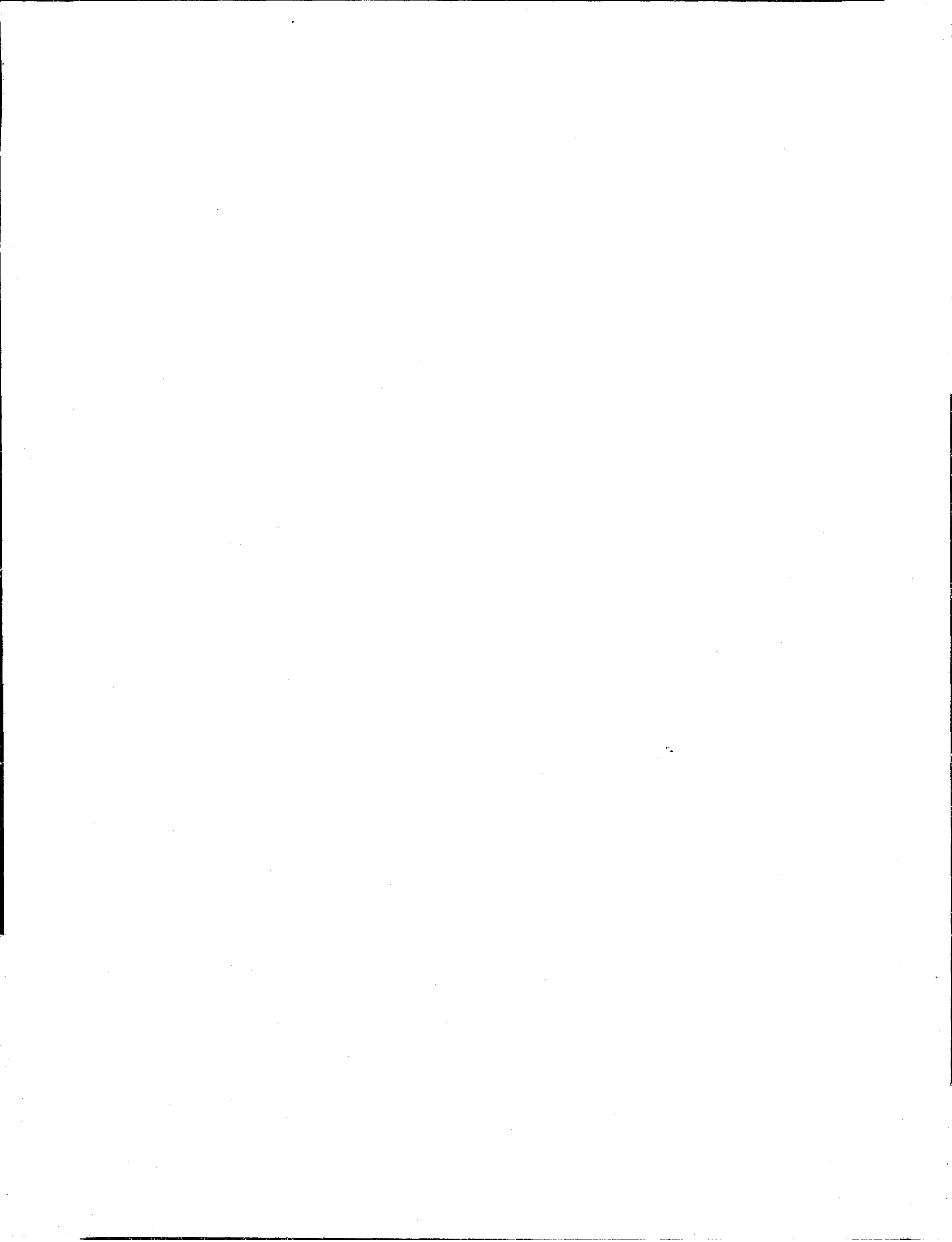
The final issue addressed by this section of the report is public perception of the severity of crime in Simi Valley. Table 4.8 provides a comparative report of the respondents in all surveys.

Table 4.8

Crimes Considered Serious In Simi Valley

	<u>Pre-Test Control</u>		<u>Post-Test Control</u>		<u>Pre-Test Target</u>		<u>Post-Test Target</u>	
	%	Rank Order	%	Rank Order	%	Rank Order	%	Rank Order
Larceny	0		0		.6	(9)	1.2	(10)
Rape	4.4	(5)	9.1	(5)	5.1	(5)	9.6	(5)
Vandalism	13.2	(3)	16.7	(3)	20.8	(3)	16.3	(2)
Homocide	10.3	(4)	10.6	(4)	15.7	(4)	10.8	(4)
Auto Theft	4.4	(6)	0		2.2	(6)	2.4	(9)
Assault	0		0		1.1	(8)	3.6	(8)
Sale of Narcotics	19.1	(2)	25.8	(2)	24.1	(2)	13.9	(3)
Burglary	47.1	(1)	33.3	(1)	27.5	(1)	31.9	(1)
Robbery	1.4	(7)	3.0	(6)	2.2	(7)	5.4	(6)
Other	0		1.5	(7)	.6	(10)	4.8	(7)
n=	(68)		(66)		(178)		(166)	

(43)



Burglary emerges as the most serious crime problem in all Control and Target samples. The claim that the content of the questionnaire suggests such a finding is discounted by the fact that residential burglary is the most frequently reported felony in the City of Simi Valley. Also there were far fewer respondents in all surveys reporting burglary victimization than respondents who had not experienced a burglary.

There is an increase in the Post-Test Target respondents choosing burglary as the most serious crime when compared to Pre-Test Target responses. For the same time period the Post-Test Control respondents selecting burglary as the most serious problem decreased by 14%. Although this disparity between populations may have resulted from the suggestiveness of NAB, the actual reported rate of residential burglary justifies such a suggestion. The Target area had experienced a very high incidence of burglary (prior to the Pre-Test period) and NAB has created an improved public awareness of the very real problem facing those respondents. Thus, an increased severity indicator is consistent with the reality of the problem and the NAB efforts aimed at reducing burglary.

Vandalism was selected as the most serious crime by about 16% of the respondents in Post-Test Control and Target samples however, the relative rankings indicated the severity of vandalism to be second for Post-Test Target respondents and third for Post-Test Control respondents.

Sale of narcotics remained ranked as the second most serious crime by all Control respondents with approximately 25% of

respondents selecting it. Narcotics was reported to be third most serious for Target respondents as demonstrated by 14% of Target respondents choosing that crime.

Homocide was chosen by all respondents only about 10% of the time and rape was selected about 9% of the time.

The "other" category reported in Table 4.8 includes drunk driving, child molestation, bad city government and juvenile use of drugs, among others. There was no consistent pattern to the "other" responses.

All in all, there is congruence between public perception of the crime problem in Simi Valley and what is demonstrated via reported crime figures. This fact is helpful in avoiding undue and unnecessary criticism of the police department's allocation of resources and prioritization of tasks.

PART V - SUMMARY

Crime Specific Information

- . The Post-Test Target occurrence of residential burglary decreased 3% in comparison with Pre-Test Target occurrence. This decrease is noteworthy since the self-reported occurrence of burglary increased in the Control area during the same time period.
- . The self-reported burglary ratio of respondents to incidents for burglary doubled in the Control area between February and November 1977. (From 1:14.2 to 1:7)
- . Daytime burglary decreased in both Target and Control areas.
- . The number of Post-Test Target residences vacant 24 hours or longer when last burglarized has increased.
- . Burglars appear to have become more selective in choosing a victim in the Target area.
- . Fewer Post-Test Target burglary victims lost money in comparison to Pre-Test Target victims. However, those who did lose money, lost larger amounts.
- . Post-Test Target respondents lost larger, more costly property than did Pre-Test Target respondents.
- . Burglars may be increasing in sophistication in the Target area.
- . Physical evidence of forced entry has dropped dramatically for Post-Test Target burglary victims.

Public Awareness of Crime Prevention

- . Letters (pamphlets) and newspaper articles have provided the single largest source of crime prevention information. Of the two, letters (pamphlets) have provided the most number of informed persons in the Post-Target area.
- . Knowledge of crime prevention increased two-fold in the Target area between February and November 1977.
- . More than 1 of every two Post-Test Target respondents has heard of crime prevention.
- . There is an inverse relationship between burglary victimization and having a home inspection. Post-Test Target respondents reporting a home inspection also reported fewer burglaries than did Post-Test Target respondents having no home inspection.
- . Relatively few home inspections (compared to the number of residents) have been conducted between February and November 1977.
- . NAB efforts to date have made a significant impact on burglary, crime prevention awareness and use of crime prevention information in the Target area.

Public Attitudes

- . Home security inspections improve public attitudes about police effectiveness.
- . Personal contact between the police and public positively affects public perception of police effectiveness.

- . Home security inspections improve public attitudes about the police regardless of whether or not a respondent has been burglarized.
- . The public does not hold the police responsible for burglary prevention.
- . The criminal justice system and the individual citizen are held accountable by the public for crime prevention.
- . NAB has improved Target respondents perception of the police.
- . Burglary is seen as the most serious crime in Simi Valley by all respondents.
- . Vandalism is seen as the second most serious crime problem by all respondents.
- . The community saturation level for completing various questionnaires seems to have been reached.



APPENDIX A

- I. Letter of Introduction
- II. Questionnaire
- III. News Release
- IV. Pamphlet delivered to all Target residents by the
Simi Valley Police Department.





CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

3200 COCHRAN STREET
SIMI VALLEY, CALIF. 93065
(805) 522-1333

WILLIAM T CARPENTER MAYOR • DAVID REES MAYOR PRO TEM • GINGER GHERARDI COUNCILWOMAN • HOWARD G MAROHN COUNCILMAN • JAMES SMITH COUNCILMAN

October, 1977

Dear Simi Valley Resident:

This letter is to inform you that the graduate students in the Administration of Justice Department at California Lutheran College will be conducting a survey in your neighborhood. The City of Simi Valley, in cooperation with the college, is interested in learning more accurate information regarding burglary and the relationship between reported and unreported crime.

Any information you give us will be strictly confidential. Your answers, along with those of other Simi Valley residents, will assist us in determining the actual amount of crime in our community and how we can best refine and improve the Neighbors Against Burglary project.

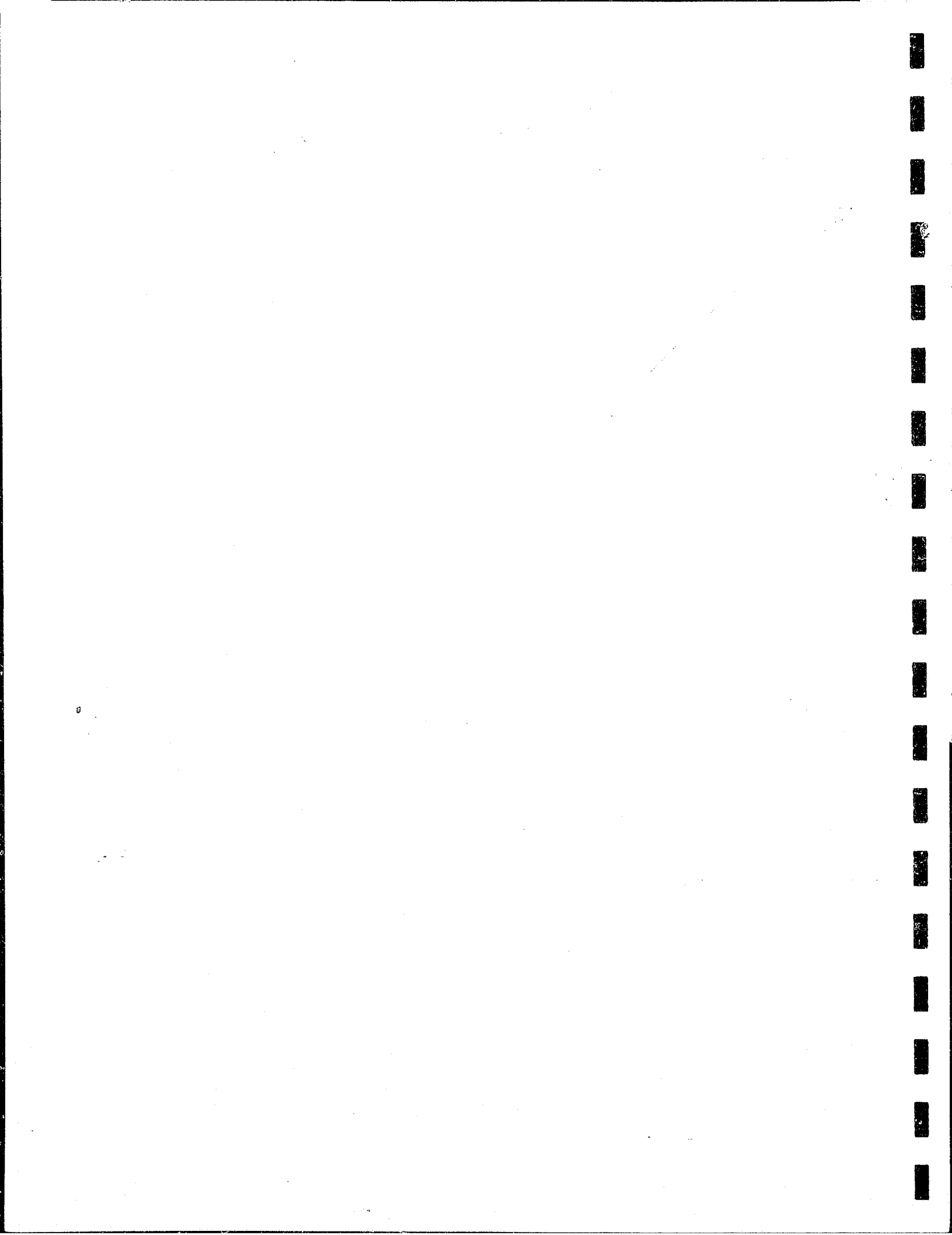
I firmly support this survey. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 522-1175, extension 235. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Richard Malcolm
City Manager

RM/1p

Attachment



TEST

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
CRIME PREVENTION SURVEY

PLEASE HAVE A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY, WHO IS 18 OR OLDER, FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR SPOUSE COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE IF THEY ARE HOME.

I.D.# _ _ _ _

1. What is your relationship to the head of the household?

1/1 _

- 1. () head of household
- 2. () spouse of head
- 3. () child of head
- 4. () other relative
- 5. () non-relative

2. How old were you on your last birthday? _____ years.

1/2-3 _ _

3. With what racial or ethnic group do you identify?

1/4 _

- 1. () Anglo (White or Caucasian)
- 2. () Black (Negro)
- 3. () Mexican-American/Hispanic
- 4. () Asian-American
- 5. () Other _____ (please specify)

4. What is the marital status of the head of the household?

1/5 _

- 1. () married
- 2. () divorced
- 3. () widowed
- 4. () single
- 5. () other _____ (please specify)

5. What is your sex?

1/6 _

- 1. () male
- 2. () female

6. Circle the highest grade the head of the household has completed:

1/7-8 _ _

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17/or more

primary school high school college graduate school

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

7. What is your yearly family income (for the last year)?

1/9 _

1. () under \$5,000.00
2. () \$5,000.00 to \$9,999.00
3. () \$10,000.00 to \$14,999.00
4. () \$15,000.00 to \$19,999.00
5. () \$20,000.00 to \$24,999.00
6. () \$25,000.00 to \$29,999.00
7. () \$30,000.00 or more.

8. Do you own or rent this home?

1/10 _

1. () own
2. () rent

9. How long have you or your family lived in this home? (Please specify to the nearest whole year).

1/11-12 _ _

_____ years

10. What type of housing would you call this home?

1/13 _

1. () single house
2. () duplex (two families)
3. () mobile home
4. () apartment
5. () condominium
6. () other (please specify) _____

10a. If apartment or condominium, how many living units are in your building?

1/14 _

- a. () three or four
- b. () five or six
- c. () seven or eight
- d. () nine or more

11. During the last 12 months did anyone break in or illegally enter your home?

1/15 _

1. () no
2. () yes _____ (number of times)

11a. If you answered "yes", please go on to the next question, #12.

11b. If you answered "no" please go to question #22.

1/16 _

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

12. During what month did the last (or only) incident take place?

1/17-18 _ _

_____ (please specify)

13. During what period of time did the LAST or only incident take place?

1/19 _

1. 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
2. 6 p.m. to midnight
3. midnight to 6 a.m.
4. don't know

14. Was your house vacant for 24 hours or longer when the LAST incident took place?

1/20 _

1. no
2. yes

14a. If yes, please indicate where the wage earners were when the last incident occurred.

1/21 _

- a. work
- b. vacation
- c. running errands
- d. other _____ (please specify)

1/22-31 _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _

15. Did the person actually get in or just try to get in?

1/32 _

1. actually got in
2. just tried to get in
3. don't know

16. Was there evidence, such as a broken lock, pry marks or broken window which led you to believe the burglar used force to get in?

1/33 _

1. no
2. yes

17. Where did the burglar enter your home?

1/34 _

1. front door
2. other door
3. front window
4. other window
5. through the garage
6. other _____ (please specify)
7. unknown

1/35-44 _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

18. Did the burglar take money?

1. no

2. yes \$ _____ (please specify amount)

1/45

1/46-49

19. Did the burglar take anything other than money?

1. no

2. yes

1/50

19a. If yes, please check all categories that apply.

a. jewelry or precious metals

b. clothing and furs

c. office equipment

d. televisions, radios, stereos

e. firearms

f. household goods (e.g. furniture)

g. consumable goods (e.g. food, liquor)

h. livestock

i. drugs

j. other _____ (please specify)

1/51

1/52

1/53

1/54

1/55

1/56

1/57

1/58

1/59

1/60

1/61-70

19b. If yes to question 19, please indicate the dollar amount of the replacement cost for the property taken.

\$ _____.

1/71-74

20. How much was the cost, if any, of repairing the damage done to your home when the burglar entered?

\$ _____ (please specify amount)

2/1-4

21. Was any of your loss, including repair to your home, recovered by insurance?

1. no

2. yes \$ _____ (please specify amount)

2/5

2/6-9

22. How many adults reside in the home? _____ (please specify)

22a. How many of these adults are employed outside the home?

_____ (please specify amount)

2/10-11

2/12-13

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

23. Does your insurance company require that the police be notified of a burglary before they will accept or process your claim for a burglary loss?

2/14

- 1. () no
- 2. () yes
- 3. () don't know

24. Beside each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD):

	$\frac{SA}{1}$	$\frac{A}{2}$	$\frac{D}{3}$	$\frac{SD}{4}$	
a. The police are likely to catch a burglar.....	()	()	()	()	2/15
b. The police are usually sympathetic to persons who have been burglarized.....	()	()	()	()	2/16
c. The police usually arrive very quickly when notified of a burglary.....	()	()	()	()	2/17
d. The police always search for evidence (fingerprints, etc.), when a burglary has been reported.....	()	()	()	()	2/18
e. The police recover most property taken during a burglary.....	()	()	()	()	2/19
f. The job of preventing burglaries belongs to the police.....	()	()	()	()	2/20
g. The police usually keep a burglary victim informed of any progress made during the investigation.....	()	()	()	()	2/21
h. Most burglaries are the result of police inefficiency.....	()	()	()	()	2/22
i. There is little point in reporting a burglary since the police are not likely to arrest the burglar.....	()	()	()	()	2/23

25. Who is responsible for crime prevention? (Check as many as you feel are applicable).

1. () the criminal justice system (police, courts, corrections)	2/24
2. () the police only	2/25
3. () the courts only	2/26
4. () corrections only (prisons, probation, parole, etc.)	2/27
5. () the family	2/28
6. () the individual citizen	2/29
7. () city and state government	2/30
8. () the federal government	2/31

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

THE FOLLOWING 3 QUESTIONS WILL ASSIST THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN DETERMINING THE BEST METHOD TO PUBLICIZE THE "NEIGHBORS AGAINST BURGLARY" PROGRAM IN THE CITY.

26. Have you learned of crime prevention for homeowners, and/or neighbors against burglars, and/or a home inspection program?

2/32

1. no (go to question #27)

2. yes

26a. Beside each of the following sources of information, check the space provided if you learned or heard from that source.

- a. personal contact at your home.....()
- b. a letter or announcement left at your home.....()
- c. telephone contact at your home.....()
- d. a speech to an organization you are a member of (e.g. church, PTA, business assoc., etc.).....()
- e. contact by a neighbor.....()
- f. read a newspaper article.....()
- g. saw a newspaper advertisement.....()
- h. heard on the radio.....()
- i. saw a television news program.....()
- j. saw a television advertisement.....()
- k. informed at a security booth in a shopping ctr.....()
- l. heard from another source (other than listed above) please specify: _____.....()

2/33

2/34

2/35

2/36

2/37

2/38

2/39

2/40

2/41

2/42

2/43

2/44

2/45-54

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

27. Have you had a security inspection made of your home by someone (the police or another), involved in the Neighbors Against Burglary Program?

2/55

1. no (please go to question 28)
2. yes

27a. If yes, have you done all the things recommended by the inspector?

2/56

1. yes (please go to question 28)
2. no

27b. If no, please check as many of the following reasons as are applicable to you.

1. too expensive
2. not sure of what to do
3. haven't had time yet
4. don't feel it is necessary
5. don't think it will help to prevent my home from being burglarized.
6. doubt that the person conducting the inspection knew what he/she was talking about.
7. I have done some of the things that were recommended.
8. Other _____

2/57

2/58

2/59

2/60

2/61

2/62

2/63

2/64

2/65-74

28. Please indicate which of the following amounts of money you are willing to spend (or did spend), to make your home more difficult for burglars to enter.

2/75

1. \$15.00 or less
2. \$15.01 to \$30.00
3. \$30.01 to \$45.00
4. \$45.01 to \$60.00
5. \$60.01 to \$75.00
6. \$75.01 to \$90.00
7. \$90.01 or more

DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE

29. Listed below are some statements people have made regarding the burglary problem in Simi Valley. Beside each, please indicate whether you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD):

	<u>SA</u> 1	<u>A</u> 2	<u>D</u> 3	<u>SD</u> 4		
a. The courts are too lenient with criminals..()	()	()	()	()	3/1	-
b. People today are simply too busy to be involved in community affairs.....()	()	()	()	()	3/2	-
c. Juvenile burglars (under 18) should not be prosecuted if arrested.....()	()	()	()	()	3/3	-
d. Young people today don't have enough parental supervision to stay out of trouble.....()	()	()	()	()	3/4	-
e. The police do an excellent job in spite of being hampered by some of the laws.....()	()	()	()	()	3/5	-
f. Most people are very concerned about their neighbors' welfare.....()	()	()	()	()	3/6	-
g. Most burglars are adults (over 18).....()	()	()	()	()	3/7	-
h. Most burglars are dangerous and hardened criminals.....()	()	()	()	()	3/8	-
i. The crime of burglary is the most serious crime problem in Simi Valley.....()	()	()	()	()	3/9	-
j. Most burglars are juveniles (under 18).....()	()	()	()	()	3/10	-

30. Listed below are a number of crimes which have occurred in Simi Valley. Please indicate which three you feel are the most serious problems in this community. Place a number 1 in the space provided for your choice as the most serious, a number 2 for the next most serious and a number 3 for the third most serious.

1. () larceny	3/11	-
2. () rape	3/12	-
3. () vandalism	3/13	-
4. () homicide	3/14	-
5. () auto theft	3/15	-
6. () assault	3/16	-
7. () sale of narcotics	3/17	-
8. () burglary	3/18	-
9. () robbery	3/19	-
10. () other _____ (please specify)	3/20	-
	3/21-30	-
	-----	-
	-----	-

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE

FALL 1977

A door-to-door, city-sponsored victimization survey of 400 Simi Valley homes will get underway November 7, 1977. Survey results will help rate the effectiveness of the city's crime prevention programs.

Selected persons from offices at California Lutheran College, working in conjunction with the city, will conduct the poll. Each will carry identification which will be presented upon request to residents contacted.

The 400 homes to be surveyed are in two specific areas of town. Polling will be conducted during daytime and evening hours and possibly on weekends in order to complete the survey by a December 5, 1977 information-gathering deadline.

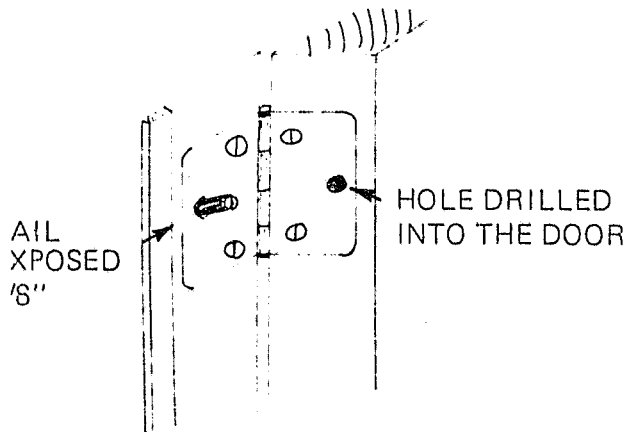
The city periodically conducts these victimization surveys as a means to evaluate programs which have been instituted. The most recent survey was conducted in late 1976.

Your cooperation is necessary in order to insure the efficient allocation of your tax dollar.

Burglary is a problem in our city, and the Simi Valley Police Department would like your help in reducing it. Burglaries occur several times each day in our community, but by following these recommendations, your chances of becoming a burglary victim will be reduced.

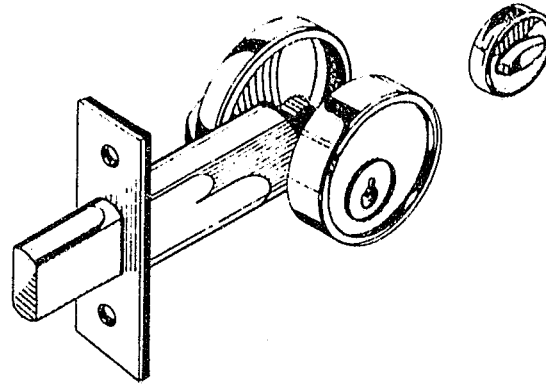
DOORS

All exterior doors should be solid core construction. If the hinges are located on the outside of the door, non-removable hinge pins are recommended. A simple way to prevent removal of the door, if the burglar removes the hinge pins, is shown below.



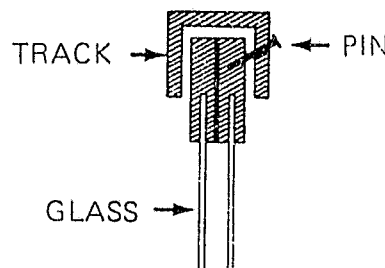
Do this to both the top and bottom hinges.

Exterior doors should also be secured with an auxiliary dead bolt lock having at least a one inch throw.



WINDOWS

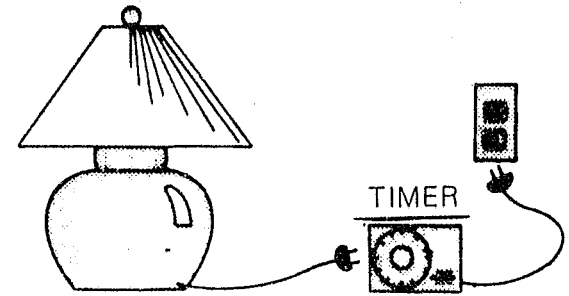
Sliding glass windows can best be secured by a simple pin. Drill a slanted hole through the aluminum frame into the frame on the moving half of the window while the window is closed. Inserting a pin bolt in the hole will keep the window from being pried or lifted out.



Sliding glass doors may also be secured in this manner. Louvered windows should be replaced with a single piece of glass, as they are easily opened and difficult to secure.

LIGHTING

Outdoor and indoor lighting at night is important in discouraging prowlers and burglars. These lights can be controlled by either a timer or a photo cell device which turns the lights on at dusk and off at dawn.



OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

Burglary and theft can be discouraged by marking valuables, and notifying potential burglars that this has been done. This is done by engraving your driver's license number on items of value and recording the marked property. Property marked with a driver's license number can be traced to its owner in a matter of minutes by the police department. Using a social security number is discouraged as it is difficult to trace. Electric etching tools can be purchased at your local hardware store or borrowed from the Simi Valley Police Department, on a first come basis.

For further information regarding crime prevention, contact the Simi Valley Police Department Crime Prevention Unit.





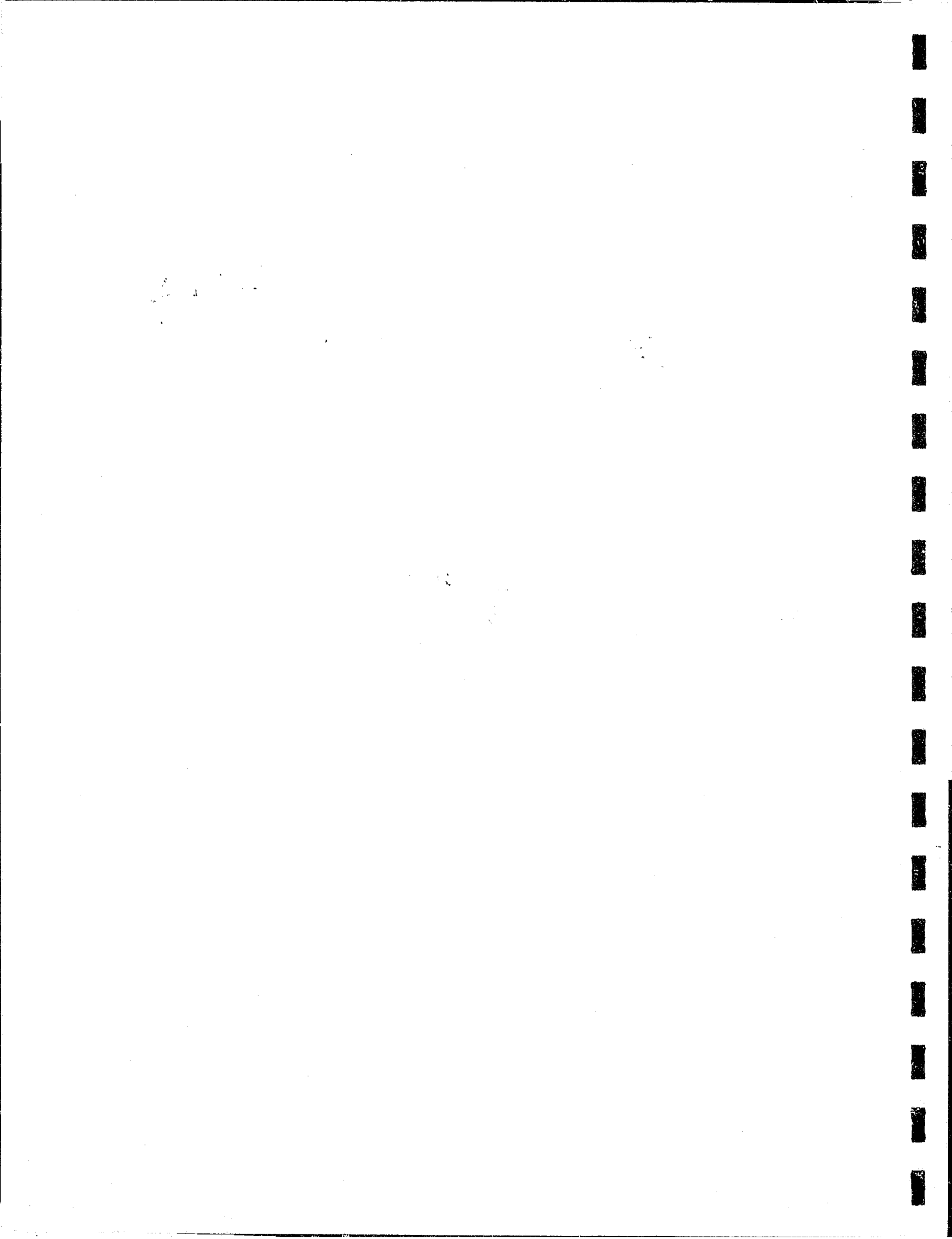
Protect your home and property through effective security

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
 SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
 3200 Cochran Street, Simi Valley, CA
 522-1175

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

MAKE	MODEL	ITEM DESCRIPTION	SERIAL NO.	VALUE

Our driver's license number _____
 Color photographs should be taken of property which can not be engraved.



APPENDIX B

- I. Interviewer Manual
- II. History Sheets
- III. Letter of Introduction



YOUR JOB AS AN INTERVIEWER

Your primary responsibility is to go to the house identified by your respective lists, deliver the questionnaire, after answering any questions, and pick up the completed questionnaire the following day. Upon picking up the questionnaire, it will be necessary for you to check the questionnaire for accuracy and completeness. If the respondent wishes to complete the questionnaire at the time it is delivered, you should take the time to remain at his/her residence to comply with his/her request. In addition to accuracy, every attempt must be made to solicit completion of every questionnaire. Anything that you, the interviewer, can do to facilitate the eligible respondent's completion of the questionnaire should be done.

It is extremely important that you make every effort to obtain accurate, and complete responses from the right houses. Incomplete responses or ineligible respondents will destroy the value of the survey.

PRODUCTION STANDARDS FOR INTERVIEWERS

Each interviewer will be provided with a survey sample list of the residences to be surveyed by that individual. The number of residences on your survey sample list is dependent on your individual involvement in the survey. Your job is to deliver and pick up questionnaires from all residences on your survey sample list.

Each interviewer will receive a packet which will include (a) survey sample lists, (b) History of the Packet worksheets and, (c) street maps of Simi Valley.

The survey concludes on December 5, 1977, and all questionnaires are due in the Administration of Justice Office by 12:00 noon on December 6, 1977.

NAB SURVEY INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

This is the manual for interviewers who will be delivering, administering and collecting the questionnaires used in the NAB survey. Each interviewer should thoroughly understand all the material in this manual prior to beginning the survey.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The primary purpose of the NAB Survey is to provide a partial evaluation of the NAB project and related efforts of the Simi Valley Police Department. The Survey is attempting to measure the following:

- 1) Crime - specific information concerning burglary, i.e., who, what, where, when and why
- 2) The extent of public awareness of crime prevention techniques
- 3) The best method of transmitting crime prevention information to the public
- 4) The extent of public participation in crime prevention, particularly residential burglary
- 5) The degree of public understanding and use of crime prevention techniques
- 6) The extent of community involvement by residents of Simi Valley
- 7) Public attitudes toward the police, the community, government & crime

These and a number of other questions can be answered by our Survey.

RECORDING OF THE HISTORY OF THE PACKET

The houses should be listed on the History sheet in the same order that they appear on your Survey Sample List. The first house on your Survey Sample List is recorded in the House column of the History sheet and in the #1 space on the questionnaire as 01, the second house as 02, the third house as 03, etc. Thus, the last house on your list is recorded as 80. Insure your House # entry corresponds to the position that residence occupies on your Survey Sample List.

The second column on the History sheet should be checked when the questionnaire has been completed. The third column is checked when the questionnaire is refused. There are two ways a refusal can occur: 1) you contact an eligible respondent in the home and he/she refuses to participate, or 2) you make three call-backs at the house and find no one at home.

Column four of the History Sheet should be filled in when the completed questionnaire is picked up. Ask for the phone number and enter it in column four. Do not record the phone number on the questionnaire. The phone number will assist us in verifying information on the questionnaire and spot-checking to insure you are sampling the correct house.

Column five and column six are to assist you in recording attempted contacts and in arranging call-backs. For example, you may find no one over 18 years of age at home, or no one answering the door. In the first instance (no one over 18), ask whomever answers the door for a time when an adult (18 or older) will be home and record the information in column six. In the second instance (no one answers), check with a neighbor for an idea of an approximate call-back time and enter the information in column six. Insure that the date/time is entered for EACH attempted call-back in column five.

It is extremely important that the History Sheet is correctly used as it is the explanatory vehicle for the researcher in the event of missing questionnaires or non-respondents among eligible persons. Incorrectly completing the History Sheet necessitates personal contact with the interviewer each and every time questions arise concerning the conduct of the survey.

MISSING ADDRESSES

Because of the sampling frame utilized to select the sample for this Study, it is possible that an address listed on your Survey Sample List does not exist. At least a residence may not exist. Should you encounter this situation, (unable to conduct the interview because the residence does not exist), you should use the first address on the Alternate Survey Sample List to replace the missing residence. For example, you discover the 35th residence on your Survey Sample List is non-existent, then address number 1 on the Alternate Survey Sample List is utilized. Follow the same procedure with each succeeding address found to be non-existent until you have completed 80 questionnaires. When recording Alternate Survey Sample List residences on your History Sheet and when filling in the Interviewer Identification number on the actual questionnaire, use the following procedure:

EXAMPLE: Address 35 on your Survey Sample List is a vacant lot (normally address 35 should be given ID number 35). You utilize address #1 of the Alternate Survey Sample List to replace 35 and record the ID number as 90. Thus, on the History Sheet the House # column would read...34, 90, 36...etc. The same procedure applies to utilization of additional addresses on the Alternate Survey Sample List. The second house is recorded as 91, etc.

GUIDE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is designed to be self-administered but your help may be necessary. For this reason it is extremely important that you are very familiar with the questionnaire. In the upper righthand corner of the questionnaire is the space for the identification number (includes both the interviewer and the residence number), which you must enter on each questionnaire. Each interviewer will be assigned a two-digit number (between 60 and 79) which is the interviewer identification number. That number is always the first number entered in the identification space on page one of the questionnaire. The next two digits to be entered in the identification space of the questionnaire are the numbers indicating the position of that residence on your Survey Sample List. (It is the same number you entered on your History Sheet) For example, address #1 on your Survey Sample List becomes 01, address #2 is 02; the last address is 20 or 40 or 60 or 80. Thus, if you are designated interviewer #60 and are completing the identification space of the questionnaire that has been completed or refused by the resident at the tenth address on your Survey Sample List, the correct entry would be 6010. Again, accuracy is essential. This is the only information you, (the interviewer), will enter on the questionnaire unless the respondent refuses to participate. In the event of a refusal write the word REFUSED on the top of the first page of the questionnaire, in addition to completing the identification number.

LEAVING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire should be left with an eligible respondent (at least 18 years of age and appearing competent to complete the questionnaire), and may be any member of the household. If there is not an eligible respondent present when you make contact, arrange to come back at a later time when an eligible respondent is expected to be at home.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESPONDENT

You will be provided a letter of introduction by the City Manager of Simi Valley. That letter and your California Lutheran College identification card should be shown to the person answering the door. Simultaneously you should verbally introduce yourself and the purpose of your visit. Use your own words and attempt to establish rapport with the eligible respondent. If the respondent is in doubt as to the authenticity of your credentials or purpose he/she may call either the City Manager's Office 522-1133, or the Police Department 522-1175 for verification. Verbally explain what you are requesting (i.e., the completion of the questionnaire), the confidentiality of all responses and the best time for you to pick up the completed questionnaire.

PICKING UP THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Some persons may do a poor job of filling out the questionnaire. Your task is to rapidly review the questionnaire for completeness and solicit responses to any questions the respondent was eligible to answer but did not. This will often necessitate your use of tact and persuasion. Don't threaten or "brow beat" the respondent. However, try to obtain answers to all questions the respondent is eligible to answer.

CHECKING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) Check rapidly through questions 1-11 for completeness. Verify accuracy by checking the age, question 2; against years of education, question 6; against years lived in this home, question 9. For example, an 18 year old should not have 17 years of education and have lived in the same house 19 years.

Checking the Questionnaire continued...

- 2) Item #11 - if no was checked the respondent should not have answered items #12 through #22. If yes was checked, the respondent should have completed #13 through #21.
- 3) Item #13 - #21 - These items refer to only the last burglary that took place within the past 12 months.
- 4) Item #24 - Only one answer should be checked for each statement.
- 5) Item #25 - Respondent should have checked as many as he/she felt were applicable.
- 6) Item #26 - An answer should be provided for every statement. Either the respondent did (yes) or did not (no) hear of crime prevention from each source.
- 7) Item #27 - A no answer should not have completed items #27a and #27b.
- 8) Item #28 - Only one category should be checked.
- 9) Item #28 - One answer for each statement.
- 10) Item #30 - Respondent should rank-order the three crimes he/she feels are most serious in Simi Valley.
- 11) Now request the phone number and place it in the appropriate box of the History Sheet. Be sure the identification number has been entered on the questionnaire.





CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

3200 COCHRAN STREET
SIMI VALLEY, CALIF. 93065
(805) 522-1333

WILLIAM T. CARPENTER MAYOR • GINGER GHERARDI MAYOR PRO TEM • DAVID REES COUNCILMAN • HOWARD G. MAROHN COUNCILMAN • JAMES SMITH COUNCILMAN

Dear Simi Valley Resident:

This letter is to introduce _____ as a graduate student in the Administration of Justice Department at California Lutheran College. The City of Simi Valley, in cooperation with the college, is interested in learning more accurate information regarding burglary and the relationship between reported and unreported crime. The surveyor presenting this letter has a questionnaire which we hope you will be interested in filling out.

Any information you give us will be STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Your answers, along with those of other Simi Valley residents, will assist us in determining the actual amount of crime in our community and how we can best refine and improve the Neighbors Against Burglary project.

I firmly support the efforts of this survey and would like to thank you in advance for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 522-1175, extension 203.

Sincerely,

Richard Malcolm
City Manager

RM:cr

APPENDIX C

PRE-TEST CONTROL AREA

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

APPENDIX D

POST-TEST CONTROL AREA

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

APPENDIX E

PRE-TEST TARGET AREA

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross-tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

APPENDIX F

POST-TEST TARGET AREA

- I. Frequency of Responses
- II. Cross tabulation of Selected Variables
(located in separate volume)

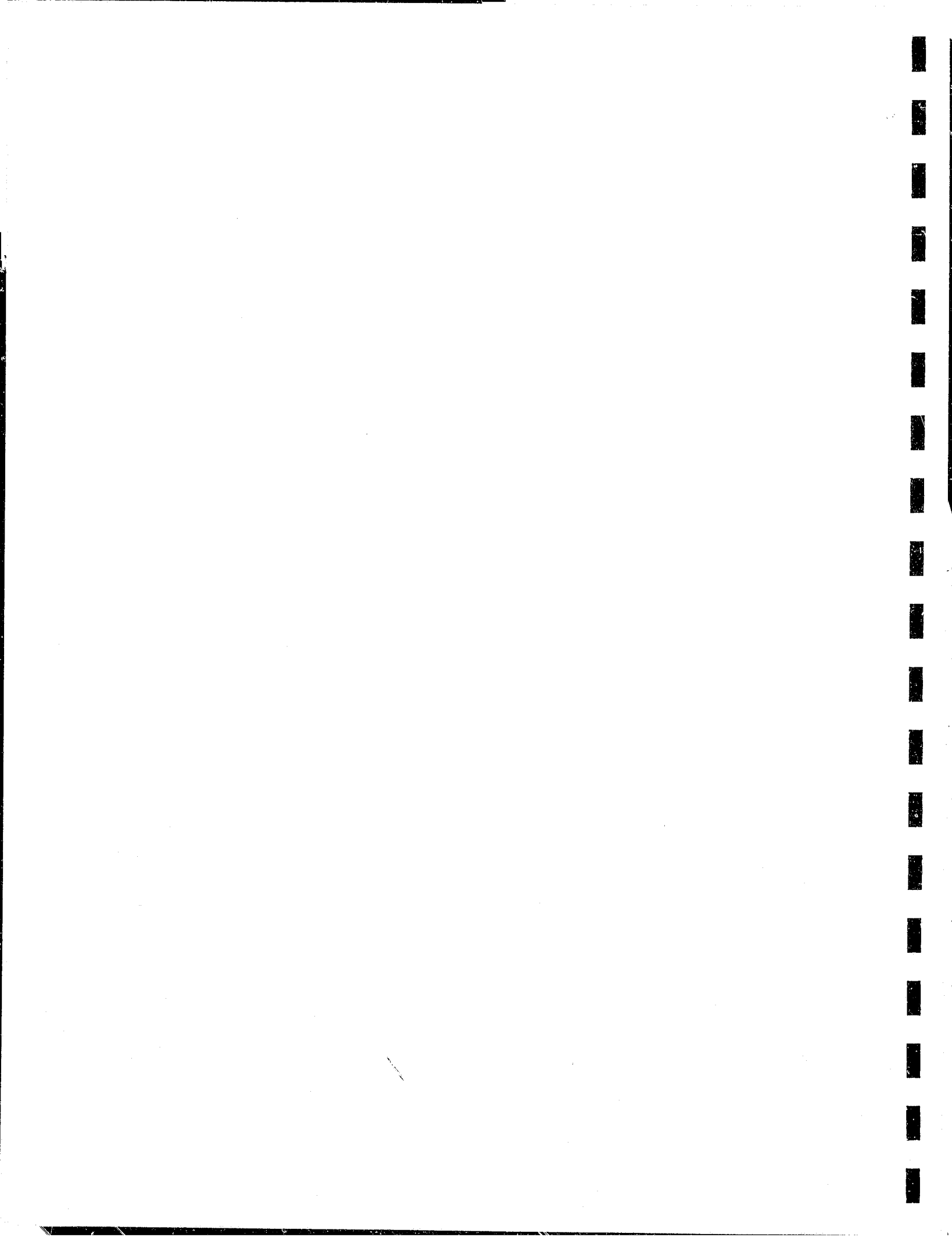


EXHIBIT TWO

"COMPLETE OFFICER ATTITUDE SURVEY"



ONE YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE NAB PROJECT
AMONG SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

OFFICER MARK E. LAYHEW
SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
PLANNING, TRAINING & RESEARCH



INTRODUCTION: The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has funded the NAB project (Neighbors Against Burglary) in the city of Simi Valley for one year. This report summarizes the perceptions of Simi Valley Police Department personnel regarding the NAB project after one year of operation. These perceptions and attitudes were also compared to the preliminary assessment of the NAB project among Simi Valley Police Department Personnel. The report is descriptive as opposed to analytical and concentrates on attitudes toward three components of the NAB project; Crime Analysis, Crime Prevention and Burglary Investigation.

PROCEDURES: The data for this report was generated by a questionnaire one year after the project became operational. (The instrument is included in the Appendix). Of 65 individuals who could have completed the questionnaire, 47 did so. A response rate of 72.3 percent. Respondents were classified in terms of their work assignments and then asked to rate a series of items which dealt with Crime Analysis, Crime Prevention, and Burglary Investigation. They were also asked to provide some general assessment of the way they felt NAB would affect the department. Personnel were asked to use their personal identification number which would allow them to be surveyed again to provide a pre and post indicator of change.

Due to numerous personnel changes, a pre and post indicator of change was not conducted by identification number, but was compared on a department wide basis.

- FINDINGS -

CRIME ANALYSIS: Respondents were asked to rate the usefulness of crime analysis as well as various crime analysis activities. Table 1 displays the results of these questions broken down by respondent's work assignments.

- - - - -
TABLE 1
- - - - -

Table 1 indicates that personnel are generally favorable to crime analysis and its related activities. They rated the usefulness of crime analysis information at 4.34, on a scale of 5, which is in the "Of Value" category. The range on all items was from a high of 4.46 for "To identify hot spots" item, to a low of 3.23 on the "Provide investigative leads for generalist officers" item. Differences between categories of personnel must be approached with caution because of the small number of respondents in certain categories. However, generally administrators, investigators, and support personnel collectively were more favorable to crime analysis than supervisors and field personnel. There were areas where the effect of the NAB project could result in improvement; For instance, items 4, 5, 12, and 13 represent questions where over 45 percent of the responses fell in the "Some", "Little" or "No value" categories, with "Some" value the most common response on items 4, 12, and 13 in Table 1.

1. The results displayed are broken down as far as possible. However, the most useful way to begin to understand differences between personnel

is to lump management and supervisorial personnel into one category (N = 15), treat field operations as another (N = 19) and then include investigation and support functions in the other (N = 13). The Tables are organized in such a manner that this is easily done. (Please note that all of the Tables are percentaged down the columns as opposed to the conventional across the rows).



RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATIONS		INVESTIGATIONS		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
VALUE RATING	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
1. How useful is crime analysis information to departmental goals?												
5 - GREAT	8	(88.9)	1	(16.7)	6	(31.5)	4	(57.1)	4	(66.7)	23	(48.9)
4 - OF VALUE	0	(0.0)	5	(83.3)	7	(37.0)	3	(42.9)	2	(33.3)	17	(36.2)
3 - SOME	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	6	(31.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(14.9)
2 - LITTLE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
1 - NONE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
TOTAL	9		6		19		7		6		47	
DEPT. MEAN = 4.34												
2. Provide link between citizen awareness & participation												
5 - GREAT	3	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	5	(26.3)	2	(28.6)	2	(33.3)	13	(27.7)
4 - OF VALUE	5	(55.6)	3	(50.0)	8	(42.1)	3	(42.8)	2	(33.3)	21	(44.7)
3 - SOME	1	(11.1)	2	(33.3)	3	(15.8)	1	(14.3)	1	(16.7)	8	(17.0)
2 - LITTLE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(15.8)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(8.5)
1 - NONE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	1	(2.1)
TOTAL	9		6		19		7		6		47	
DEPT. MEAN = 3.87												
3. Provide crime oriented planning capability												
5 - GREAT	7	(77.8)	2	(33.3)	2	(10.5)	2	(28.6)	5	(83.3)	18	(38.3)
4 - OF VALUE	1	(11.1)	2	(33.3)	10	(52.6)	5	(71.4)	1	(16.7)	19	(40.4)
3 - SOME	1	(11.1)	1	(16.7)	7	(36.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(19.2)
2 - LITTLE	0	(0.0)	1	(16.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.1)
1 - NONE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
TOTAL	9		6		19		7		6		47	
DEPT. MEAN = 4.14												
4. Correlating M.O. of arrested suspects with other current offenses												
5 - GREAT	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(10.5)	1	(14.3)	2	(33.3)	7	(15.2)
4 - OF VALUE	3	(37.5)	1	(16.7)	7	(36.8)	2	(28.6)	3	(50.0)	16	(34.8)
3 - SOME	1	(12.5)	3	(50.0)	6	(31.6)	3	(42.8)	1	(16.7)	14	(30.4)
2 - LITTLE	2	(25.0)	2	(33.3)	4	(21.1)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	9	(19.6)
1 - NONE	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
TOTAL	8		6		19		7		6		46	
DEPT. MEAN = 3.45												
MISSING OBS. = 1 1												

TABLE 1

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

	MANAGEMENT	SUPERVISORY	FIELD OPERATIONS	INVESTIGATIONS	OTHER SUPPORT	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT
VALUE RATING	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
5. Provide investigative leads for generalist officers						
5 - GREAT	3 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (5.4)	1 (14.3)	3 (50.0)	9 (19.2)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	5 (26.3)	2 (28.5)	1 (16.7)	12 (25.5)
3 - SOME	1 (11.2)	1 (16.6)	4 (21.0)	3 (42.5)	2 (33.3)	11 (23.4)
2 - LITTLE	2 (22.2)	3 (50.0)	5 (26.3)	1 (14.5)	0 (0.0)	11 (23.4)
1 - NONE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (21.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (8.5)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.23						
6. Provide current crime information						
5 - GREAT	4 (44.5)	0 (0.0)	6 (31.6)	1 (14.3)	2 (33.3)	13 (27.7)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	4 (21.0)	5 (71.4)	4 (66.7)	17 (36.1)
3 - SOME	3 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (31.6)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	10 (21.3)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	3 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (14.9)
1 - NONE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.76						
7. Maintain alphabetical and suspect description files						
5 - GREAT	5 (62.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (50.0)	10 (21.8)
4 - OF VALUE	1 (12.5)	4 (66.7)	11 (57.9)	7 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	25 (54.3)
3 - SOME	1 (12.5)	1 (16.6)	5 (26.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (15.2)
2 - LITTLE	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.5)
1 - NONE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (2.2)
TOTAL	8	6	19	7	6	46
DEPT.MEAN = 3.87						
MISSING OBS. = 1						1
8. Provide crime pattern bulletins						
5 - GREAT	5 (62.5)	1 (20.0)	5 (2.3)	2 (28.6)	4 (66.7)	17 (37.8)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (25.0)	2 (40.0)	10 (52.6)	4 (57.1)	1 (16.6)	19 (42.2)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (13.3)
2 - LITTLE	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.5)
1 - NONE	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)
TOTAL	8	5	19	7	6	45
DEPT.MEAN = 4.08						
MISSING OBS = 2	1	1				2

TABLE 1
(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

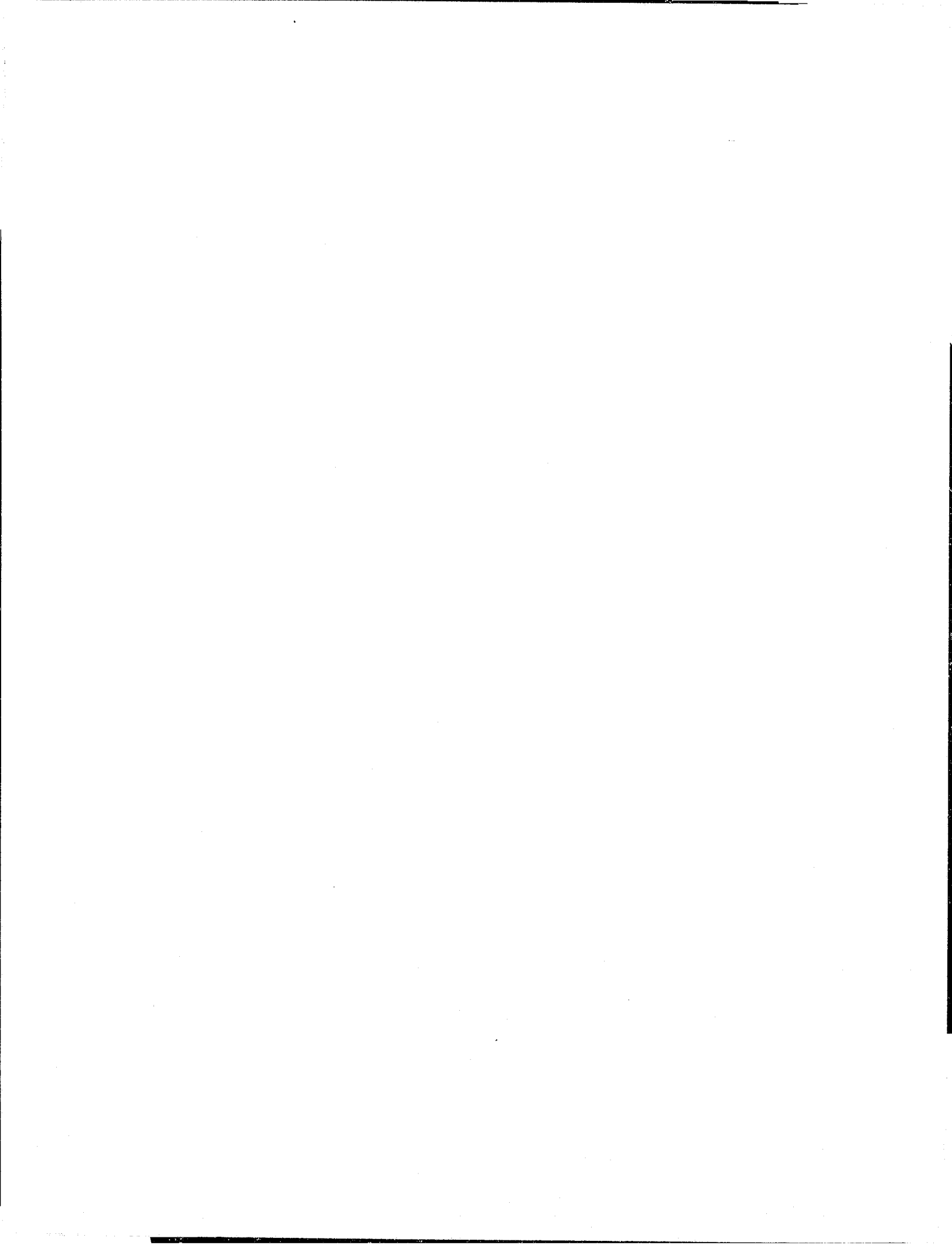
	MANAGEMENT	SUPERVISORY	FIELD OPERATIONS	INVESTIGATIONS	OTHER SUPPORT	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT
VALUE RATING	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
9. Identify "hot spots"						
5 - GREAT	7 (87.5)	0 (0.0)	10 (52.1)	4 (57.1)	5 (83.3)	26 (57.8)
4 - OF VALUE	1 (12.5)	4 (80.0)	7 (36.9)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	14 (31.1)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	2 (10.5)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	5 (11.1)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	8	5	19	7	6	45
DEPT. MEAN =	4.46					
MISSING OBS. =	2 1	1				2
10. Coordination and establishment of special crime suppression task forces						
5 - GREAT	4 (44.4)	1 (16.7)	8 (42.1)	5 (71.4)	4 (66.7)	22 (46.9)
4 - OF VALUE	4 (44.4)	2 (33.3)	7 (36.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.6)	15 (31.9)
3 - SOME	1 (11.2)	3 (50.0)	2 (10.5)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	8 (17.0)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT. MEAN =	4.19					
11. Reports which identify crime, locations and suspects						
5 - GREAT	3 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	4 (21.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	10 (22.2)
4 - OF VALUE	5 (62.5)	2 (33.3)	8 (42.1)	5 (83.3)	2 (33.3)	22 (48.9)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	6 (31.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	11 (24.4)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (4.5)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	8	6	19	6	6	45
DEPT. MEAN =	3.88					
MISSING OBS. =	2 1			1		2
12. Identify and suggest special training needs						
5 - GREAT	4 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (10.5)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	8 (17.8)
4 - OF VALUE	0 (0.0)	2 (33.3)	6 (31.6)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	12 (26.7)
3 - SOME	3 (37.5)	2 (33.3)	8 (42.1)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	17 (37.8)
2 - LITTLE	1 (12.5)	2 (33.4)	3 (15.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (13.3)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	2 (4.4)
TOTAL	8	6	19	6	6	45
DEPT. MEAN =	3.40					
MISSING OBS. =	2 1			1		2

TABLE 1
(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATIONS		INVESTIGATIONS		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
VALUE RATING	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
13. Provide crime reports which enhance decision making												
5 - GREAT	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(15.8)	1	(16.7)	1	(16.6)	8	(17.8)
4 - OF VALUE	3	(37.5)	2	(33.3)	6	(31.6)	2	(33.3)	3	(50.0)	16	(35.5)
3 - SOME	2	(25.0)	2	(33.3)	5	(26.3)	2	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	12	(26.7)
2 - LITTLE	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	4	(21.0)	1	(16.7)	1	(16.7)	7	(15.6)
1 - NO VALUE	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.4)
TOTAL	8		6		19		6		6		45	
DEPT. MEAN =	3.46											
MISSING OBS. =	2	1					1				2	

TABLE 1



CRIME PREVENTION: Table 2 displays the ratings Simi personnel assigned to crime prevention and its related activities.

- - - -
TABLE 2
- - - -

Personnel assigned ratings to crime prevention activities which were slightly higher than those assigned to crime analysis. The mean rating assigned to crime prevention activities was 4.07 and the mean rating assigned to crime analysis was 3.86. It should be noted that respondents viewed crime prevention (Panel 6, Table 2) at about the same value to department goals, mean = 4.40, as crime analysis, mean = 4.34 (Panel 1, Table 1).

As was the case with crime analysis, Administrative, Supervisory, Investigative and Support personnel generally rate crime prevention higher than do field personnel. There are two areas where the effect of crime prevention could result in improvement. The first being item #5, "Public education to warn against buying without proof of ownership" where over 40 percent of the responses fell in the "Some", "Little" or "No value" category. A similar response occurred with item #8, "How effective Neighborhood Councils can be in the prevention of burglary".

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT N (%)	SUPERVISORY N (%)	FIELD OPERATIONS N (%)	INVESTIGATIONS N (%)	OTHER SUPPORT N (%)	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT N (%)
1. Conducting security inspections to establish standards and guidelines						
5 - GREAT	5 (55.6)	1 (66.7)	10 (52.6)	4 (57.1)	3 (50.0)	26 (55.3)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	6 (31.6)	3 (42.9)	2 (33.3)	14 (29.8)
3 - SOME	1 (11.1)	2 (33.3)	2 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	6 (12.8)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEANS = 4-38						
2. Developing security and inspection programs						
5 - GREAT	5 (55.6)	4 (66.7)	6 (31.6)	4 (57.1)	2 (33.3)	21 (44.7)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	8 (42.1)	2 (28.6)	2 (33.3)	15 (31.9)
3 - SOME	1 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	4 (21.0)	1 (14.3)	2 (33.4)	9 (19.1)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	1 (16.6)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.3)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEANS = 4.17						
3. Motivate public to use existing security capabilities						
5 - GREAT	5 (55.6)	3 (50.0)	7 (36.8)	3 (42.9)	3 (50.0)	21 (44.7)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	1 (16.6)	8 (42.1)	3 (42.9)	1 (16.7)	15 (31.9)
3 - SOME	1 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.2)	2 (33.3)	8 (17.0)
2 - LITTLE	1 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	1 (5.3)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.4)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.15						
4. Mobilize public to work to increase burglary reporting						
5 - GREAT	5 (62.5)	2 (33.3)	5 (26.3)	2 (28.6)	2 (33.3)	16 (34.8)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (37.5)	2 (33.3)	8 (42.1)	4 (57.1)	4 (66.7)	21 (45.7)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	3 (15.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (8.7)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (10.8)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	8	6	19	7	6	46
DEPT.MEAN = 4.04						
MISSING OBS. = 1	1					1

TABLE 2

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

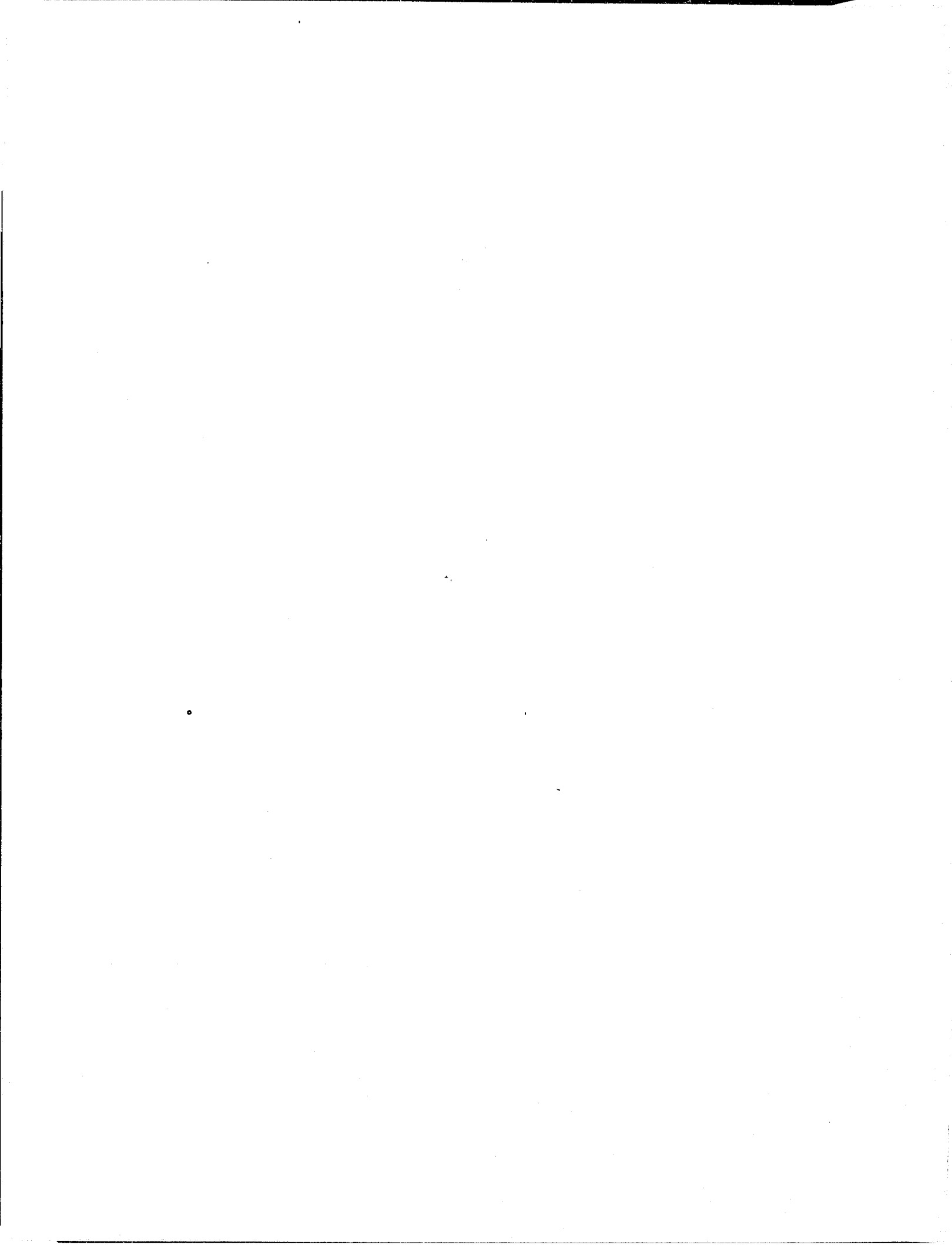
VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT N (%)	SUPERVISORY N (%)	FIELD OPERATIONS N (%)	INVESTIGATIONS N (%)	OTHER SUPPORT N (%)	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT N (%)
5. Public education to warn against buying without proof of ownership						
5 - GREAT	5 (55.6)	2 (33.3)	3 (15.8)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	13 (28.3)
4 - OF VALUE	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	8 (42.1)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	13 (28.3)
3 - SOME	3 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	3 (15.8)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	10 (21.7)
2 - LITTLE	1 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	4 (21.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	7 (15.2)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	1 (16.6)	1 (5.3)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.5)
TOTAL	9	6	19	6	6	46
DEPT.MEAN = 3.56						
MISSING OBS.= 1				1		1
6. Encourage property identification programs						
5 - GREAT	7 (77.8)	3 (50.0)	8 (42.1)	2 (28.6)	2 (33.3)	22 (46.8)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	8 (42.1)	4 (57.1)	3 (50.0)	19 (40.4)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (10.5)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	5 (10.7)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.31						
7. How useful is crime prevention to the department goals						
5 - GREAT	6 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	7 (36.8)	4 (57.1)	4 (66.7)	23 (48.9)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	9 (47.4)	2 (28.6)	2 (33.3)	20 (42.6)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (8.5)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.40						
8. How effective neighborhood councils can be in the prevention of burglary						
5 - GREAT	3 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	2 (10.5)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	9 (19.1)
4 - O VALUE	3 (33.4)	1 (16.7)	4 (21.1)	3 (42.9)	3 (50.0)	14 (29.8)
3 - SOME	1 (11.1)	2 (33.3)	10 (52.6)	2 (28.6)	3 (50.0)	18 (38.3)
2 - LITTLE	2 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	6 (12.8)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.55						

TABLE 2

BURGLARY REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIVE LEADS: The ratings assigned to burglary reports and certain investigative leads appear in Table 3.

- - - -
TABLE 3
- - - -

Respondents assigned a mean value of 4.04 to the worthwhileness of burglary reports, which is in the "Of value" category. The range on all items was from a high of 4.91 for "Identity of suspect known" item, to a low of 3.13 on the "Fingerprints at the scene" item. Once again Administrative, Supervisory, Investigative and other support tended to rate items higher than field personnel. The two areas which could result in improvement are item #5, "Fingerprints at the scene" and item #8, "M.O.", where over 50 percent of the responses fell in the "Some", "Little" or "No value" category. Generally, the burglary investigative lead items were rated slightly higher than crime analysis and somewhat lower than crime prevention, with an average score of 3.88 for all the investigative items.



RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO BURGLARY REPORTS & TO CERTAIN
INVESTIGATIVE LEADS IN SOLVING BURGLARY CASES.

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT N (%)	SUPERVISORY N (%)	FIELD OPERATIONS N (%)	INVESTIGATIONS N (%)	OTHER SUPPORT N (%)	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT N (%)
1. How worthwhile burglary reports are in eventually clearing the crime						
5 - GREAT	5 (55.6)	3 (50.0)	5 (26.3)	1 (14.3)	2 (33.3)	16 (34.0)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	8 (42.1)	5 (71.4)	3 (50.0)	20 (42.6)
3 - SOME	1 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	4 (21.1)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	8 (17.0)
2 - LITTLE	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.4)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.04						
2. Identity of suspect known						
5 - GREAT	9 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (94.7)	6 (85.7)	6 (100.0)	45 (95.7)
4 - OF VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
3 - SOME	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.3)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.91						
3. Description of suspects						
5 - GREAT	3 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	2 (10.5)	2 (28.6)	2 (33.3)	12 (25.6)
4 - OF VALUE	4 (44.4)	1 (16.7)	6 (31.6)	4 (57.1)	4 (66.7)	19 (40.0)
3 - SOME	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	10 (52.6)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	15 (31.9)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.89						
4. Witnesses to the crime						
5 - GREAT	4 (44.5)	3 (50.0)	5 (26.3)	2 (28.6)	3 (50.0)	17 (36.2)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	3 (50.0)	8 (42.1)	4 (57.1)	3 (50.0)	20 (42.6)
3 - SOME	2 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (26.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	8 (17.0)
2 - LITTLE	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.2)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 4.11						

TABLE 3

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO BURGLARY REPORTS AND TO CERTAIN
INVESTIGATIVE LEADS IN SOLVING BURGLARY CASES.

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT N (%)	SUPERVISORY N (%)	FIELD OPERATIONS N (%)	INVESTIGATIONS N (%)	OTHER SUPPORT N (%)	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT N (%)
5. Fingerprints at the scene						
5 - GREAT	3 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (10.6)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (26.3)	4 (57.1)	1 (16.6)	12 (25.5)
3 - SOME	3 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	5 (26.3)	1 (14.3)	4 (66.7)	16 (34.0)
2 - LITTLE	1 (11.2)	1 (16.7)	8 (42.1)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	12 (25.6)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.2)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.13						
6. Other physical evidence						
5 - GREAT	2 (22.2)	1 (16.7)	5 (26.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (17.0)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	10 (52.6)	3 (42.9)	2 (33.3)	19 (40.4)
3 - SOME	3 (33.4)	3 (50.0)	4 (21.1)	4 (57.1)	4 (66.7)	18 (38.3)
2 - LITTLE	2 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.3)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.70						
7. Possible suspects						
5 - GREAT	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	3 (15.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	9 (19.1)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (31.6)	5 (71.4)	5 (83.3)	20 (42.6)
3 - SOME	4 (44.5)	3 (50.0)	10 (52.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (36.2)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	19	7	6	47
DEPT.MEAN = 3.77						
8. M.O.						
5 - GREAT	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)	2 (10.5)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.6)	6 (13.0)
4 - OF VALUE	3 (37.5)	2 (33.3)	5 (26.3)	2 (28.6)	4 (66.7)	16 (34.8)
3 - SOME	2 (25.0)	3 (50.0)	10 (52.6)	3 (42.9)	1 (16.7)	19 (41.3)
2 - LITTLE	2 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (10.6)	1 (14.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (10.9)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	8	6	19	7	6	46
DEPT.MEAN = 3.50						
missing obs. = 1	1					1

TABLE 3



THE IMPACT OF NAB: Finally, three questions were included which asked respondents to rate the NAB project and comment on how it would affect the department workload, investigative procedures and clearance rate. The tabulations of the responses to those questions appear in Table 4

- - - -
TABLE 4
- - - -

In terms of how NAB was perceived, 23.9 percent of the members of the department see it of "Great" value, 47.8 percent "Of value", 26.1 percent "Some value" and 2.2 percent of "Little" value.

As far as NAB's affect on the departmental workload is concerned 9.1 percent of the members of the department view it of "Great" value, 31.8 percent "Of value", 47.7 percent "Some value, 9.1 percent of "Little" value and 2.3 percent "No value".

Regarding NAB's affect on investigative procedures and clearance rates, 13.6 percent of the members of the department see it of "Great" value, 29.5 percent "Of value", 34.1 percent "Some" value, 18.2 of "Little" value and 4.6 percent "No value".

PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF NAB ON THE SIMI VALLEY P.D.

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT N (%)	SUPERVISORY N (%)	FIELD OPERATIONS N (%)	INVESTIGATIONS N (%)	OTHER SUPPORT N (%)	ENTIRE DEPARTMENT N (%)
1. How do you perceive the NAB project?						
5 - GREAT	3 (33.3)	1 (16.6)	2 (11.1)	3 (42.8)	2 (33.3)	11 (23.9)
4 - OF VALUE	4 (44.5)	4 (66.7)	8 (44.4)	2 (28.6)	4 (66.7)	22 (47.8)
3 - SOME	2 (22.2)	1 (16.7)	7 (38.9)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	12 (26.1)
2 - LITTLE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TOTAL	9	6	18	7	6	46
DEPT. MEAN = 3.93						
MISSING OBS = 1			1			1
2. How will NAB affect departmental workload?						
5 - GREAT	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	1 (14.3)	1 (16.7)	4 (9.1)
4 - OF VALUE	2 (25.0)	4 (66.7)	4 (23.5)	1 (14.3)	3 (50.0)	14 (31.8)
3 - SOME	4 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	9 (52.9)	5 (71.4)	2 (33.3)	21 (47.7)
2 - LITTLE	1 (12.5)	1 (16.6)	2 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (9.1)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)
TOTAL	8	6	17	7	6	44
DEPT. MEAN = 3.36						
MISSING OBS = 3	1		2			3
3. How will NAB affect investigative procedure and clearance rate?						
5 - GREAT	2 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (33.3)	6 (13.6)
4 - OF VALUE	4 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	1 (5.9)	3 (42.9)	3 (50.0)	13 (29.5)
3 - SOME	1 (12.5)	3 (50.0)	7 (41.1)	3 (42.0)	1 (16.7)	15 (34.1)
2 - LITTLE	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)	5 (29.4)	1 (14.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (18.2)
1 - NO VALUE	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.5)
TOTAL	8	6	17	7	6	44
DEPT. MEAN = 3.29						
MISSING OBS. = 3	1		2			3

TABLE 4



COMPARISON OF THE PRELIMINARY AND ONE YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE NAB PROJECT: The mean rating assigned to crime prevention and crime analysis activities were identical, 3.68, in the preliminary assessment of the NAB project. After one year of operation, Simi Police personnel assigned a mean rating of 4.07 to crime prevention and 3.86 to crime analysis. This represents about a 7 percent more favorable perception of crime prevention and crime analysis activities by Simi Police Personnel after one year of the projects operation.


The mean rating assigned to burglary reports and investigative leads was 3.45 for all investigative items in the preliminary assessment. After one year of operation, the mean rating assigned to this area was 3.88. This is about 11.1 percent more favorable view of burglary reports and investigative leads.

The mean rating assigned to the perceptions of the impact of NAB on the Simi Police Department were very close, 3.50 for the preliminary assessment, and 3.53 for the one year assessment of the project.

SUMMARY: This report has summarized the responses of Simi Valley Police Department personnel to a series of questions which deal with various aspects of the NAB project after one year of operation. The purpose was to provide some indication of the attitude of Simi Police personnel towards various components of the project after one year of operation to assess the way the project has affected them. The data was broken down as far as possible in order to display the responses of personnel to each question included in the questionnaire. There does appear to be room for improvement in terms of how personnel perceive the project and the way they evaluate the importance of some of the components of NAB. Generally, the impact of the NAB project on the members of the Simi Police Department was more favorable after one year of operation than prior to its inception.

APPENDIX



TO: All Sworn Personnel
FROM: Donald E. Rush, Community Safety Agency Director 
DATE: December 8, 1977
SUBJECT: NAB Departmental Questionnaire

Attached for completion is a short questionnaire developed to sample your understanding of and attitude toward the activities which have been conducted under the grant.

This is not a test to prove who knows the most or least. It is a survey of your attitude at this point in time. The information from this survey will be compared to the information obtained from this same survey one year ago.

This is a confidential survey. Please be candid in your responses.

Thank you for your cooperation.

DER/cr

N.A.B. DEPARTMENTAL ATTITUDE SURVEY

The following set of questions is a survey designed to measure attitudes toward crime prevention and crime analysis. This survey of attitudes is extremely important. It is, therefore, guaranteed that the information you supply through this survey will be held in the strictest of confidence. It is extremely important that you be as honest as you possibly can when responding to these questions.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Please enter the last four digits of your Drivers License (this allows for matching responses if another survey is conducted at a later time).

1. What is your current work assignment?
(check appropriate box)
 - A. _____ Management
 - B. _____ Supervision
 - C. Officer assigned to:
 1. _____ Field Operations (patrol)
 2. _____ Investigations (MIU)
 3. _____ Other Support

2. How many years have you been a police officer? _____

3. How many years have you been with the Simi Valley Police Department?
 - A. _____ less than one year
 - B. _____ one to two years
 - C. _____ two to three years
 - D. _____ three to four years
 - E. _____ four to five years
 - F. _____ over five years

4. Please rate the importance of the following crime analysis activities using the following codes.
 1. It is of no value
 2. It is of little value
 3. It is of some value
 4. It is of value
 5. It is of great value

- _____ Provides the link between heightened citizen awareness and participation as developed during the NAB crime prevention unit activities.
- _____ Provides the Simi Valley Police Department with the crime oriented planning capability.
- _____ Increase the number of cases cleared by arrest by correlating the M.O. of arrested suspects to other current offenses.
- _____ Provides investigative leads for generalist field officers.
- _____ Provides current crime information, thus providing a better linkage between field officers and investigator and various work shifts of field officers.
- _____ Maintain alphabetical and suspect description files, cross referencing M.O.'s of arrested suspects with other offenses.
- _____ Provides crime pattern bulletins.

- _____ Provides adequate information in order to identify "hot spots."
- _____ Aid in the coordination and establishment of special crime suppression task force.
- _____ Provides periodic reports which identify crimes, locations, and suspects susceptible to selective enforcement task force methods.
- _____ Identify and suggest elements of special training needs for appropriate development and implementation by our training unit.
- _____ Provide crime reports which will enhance local management decision-making.

5. Please rate the importance of the following crime prevention activities using the following codes.
1. It is of no value
 2. It is of little value
 3. It is of some value
 4. It is of value
 5. It is of great value

- _____ Security in terms of conducting security inspections establishing standards and guidelines for homeowners and businesses to secure existing and planned facilities.
- _____ Developing security and inspection programs.
- _____ Motivate the public to make maximum use of existing residential and commercial security capabilities.
- _____ Mobilize the public to work together and with law enforcement agencies within the community to increase burglary reporting.
- _____ Public education in terms of cautioning people against buying property where seller cannot prove ownership.
- _____ Encourage property identification programs.

6. Regardless of how it affects your own work, how useful do you believe information provided by crime analysis is to the goals of the department?
1. _____ It is of no value.
 2. _____ It is of little value.
 3. _____ It is of some value.
 4. _____ It is of value.
 5. _____ It is of great value.

7. Regardless of how it affects your own work, how useful to you believe crime prevention is to the goals of this department?
1. _____ It is of no value.
 2. _____ It is of little value.
 3. _____ It is of some value.
 4. _____ It is of value.
 5. _____ It is of great value.

8. At the present time, what percentage best reflects the amount of time you spend on burglary activities? _____ %

9. How worthwhile do you believe burglary reports are in terms of eventually clearing the crime?

1. _____ They are of no value.
2. _____ They are of little value.
3. _____ They are of some value.
4. _____ They are of value.
5. _____ They are of great value.

10. Please rate the importances of the following investigative leads in solving burglary cases using the following codes.

1. It is of no value.
2. It is of little value.
3. It is of some value.
4. It is of value.
5. It is of great value.

_____ Identity of suspect known

_____ Description of suspects

_____ Witnesses to the crime

_____ Fingerprints at scene

_____ Other physical evidence

_____ Possible suspects

_____ M.O.

_____ List other and rate

11. How effective do you feel neighborhood councils can be in the prevention of burglary?

- A. _____ It is of no value.
- B. _____ It is of little value.
- C. _____ It is of some value.
- D. _____ It is of value.
- E. _____ It is of great value.

12. How do you perceive the NAB project?

- A. _____ It is of no value.
- B. _____ It is of little value.
- C. _____ It is of some value.
- D. _____ It is of value.
- E. _____ It is of great value.

13. How will the NAB program affect the operation of this department in terms of workload?

- A. It is of no value.
- B. It is of little value.
- C. It is of some value.
- D. It is of value.
- E. It is of great value.

14. How will the NAB project affect the operation of this department in terms of investigative procedure and clearance rate?

- A. It is of no value.
- B. It is of little value.
- C. It is of some value.
- D. It is of value.
- E. It is of great value.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE NAB PROJECT AMONG SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

LINCOLN J. FRY

VENTURA REGION CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE NAB PROJECT AMONG SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration recently announced funding for the NAB Project (Neighbors Against Burglary) in the city of Simi Valley. This report summarizes the perceptions of Simi Valley Police Department personnel regarding Nab. The purpose here is to establish some baseline information which will make it possible to evaluate at a later date the way the project affected departmental personnel. The report is descriptive as opposed to analytical and concentrates on attitudes toward three components of the NAB Project; crime analysis, crime prevention and burglary investigation.

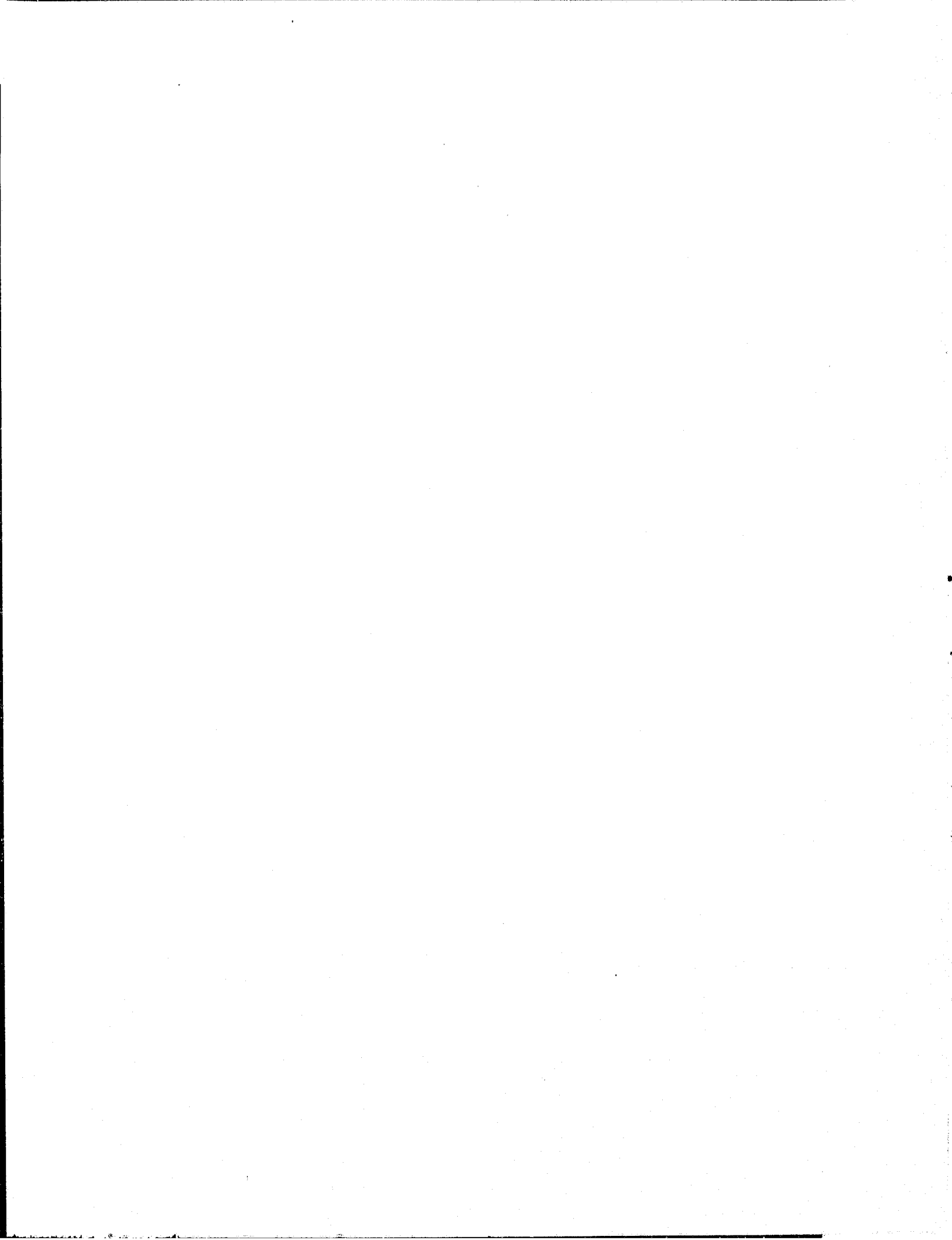
Procedures

The data for this report were generated by a questionnaire administered six weeks prior to the time the Project became operational. (The instrument is included in the appendix.) Of 48 individuals who could have completed the questionnaire, 42 did so, a response rate of 87.5 percent. Respondents were classified in terms of the work assignments and then asked to rate a series of items which dealt with crime analysis, crime prevention and burglary investigation. They were also asked to provide some general assessment of the way they felt NAB would affect the department. Personnel were asked to use their personal identification number which will allow them to be surveyed again to provide a pre and post indicator of change.

FINDINGS

Crime Analysis Respondents were asked to rate the usefulness of crime analysis as well as various crime analysis activities. Table 1 displays the results of these questions broken down by the respondent's work assignments.

TABLE 1



TABL

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT			
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)		
1. HOW USEFUL IS CRIME ANALYSIS INFORMATION TO DEPARTMENTAL GOALS?												
5-Great	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(16.7)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	4	(80.0)	12	(48.0)	2	(40.0)	3	(100.0)	22	(52.4)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(40.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(28.6)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.81												
2. PROVIDE LINK BETWEEN CITIZEN AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(16.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	6	(14.3)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	3	(60.0)	6	(24.0)	3	(60.0)	1	(33.3)	14	(33.3)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	14	(56.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	19	(45.2)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.1)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.55												
3. PROVIDE CRIME ORIENTED PLANNING CAPABILITY												
5-Great	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	5	(20.0)	4	(80.0)	1	(33.3)	13	(31.0)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(36.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(66.7)	14	(33.3)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	10	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(31.0)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.91												
4. CORRELATING M.O. OF ARRESTED SUSPECTS WITH OTHER CURRENT OFFENSES												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(29.2)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(29.3)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.8)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	9	(22.0)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	10	(41.7)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	16	(39.0)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.71												
Missing observation = 1												

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

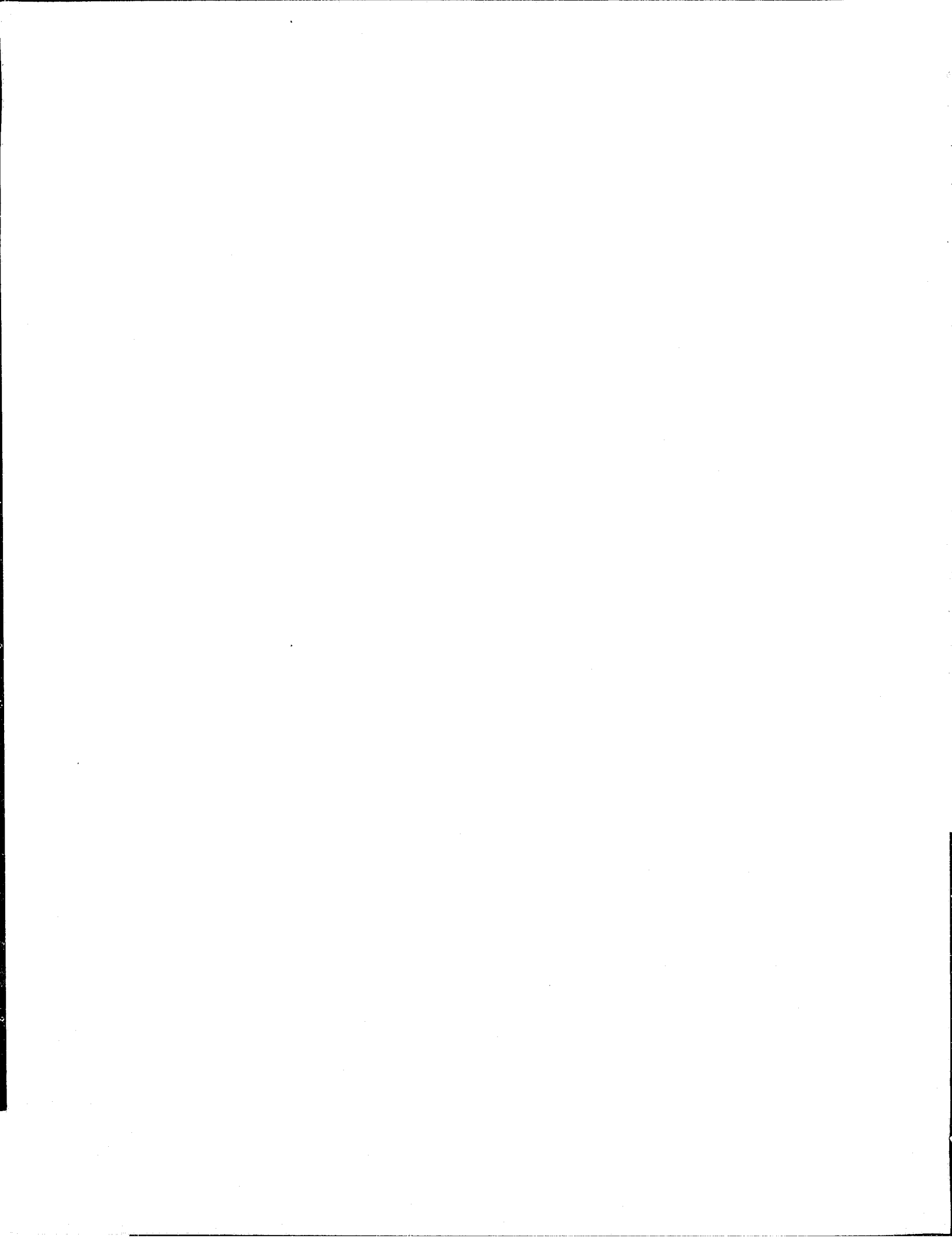
RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPT.	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
5. PROVIDE INVESTIGATIVE LEADS FOR GENERALIST FIELD OFFICERS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(8.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	7	(16.7)
4-Of Value	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(24.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	10	(23.8)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(36.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	13	(31.0)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(28.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(23.8)
1-No Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.24												
6. PROVIDE CURRENT CRIME INFORMATION												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	5	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	12	(28.6)
4-Of Value	3	(75.0)	1	(20.0)	5	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	12	(28.6)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(36.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(23.8)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(16.7)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.64												
7. MAINTAIN ALPHABETICAL AND SUSPECT DESCRIPTION FILES												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	5	(20.8)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	11	(26.8)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	11	(45.8)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	17	(41.5)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	6	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	8	(19.5)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(4.2)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)
1-No Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.78												
Missing observation = 1												
8. PROVIDE CRIME PATTERN BULLETINS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	5	(20.8)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	9	(22.0)
4-Of Value	3	(75.0)	2	(40.0)	9	(37.5)	1	(20.0)	2	(66.7)	17	(41.5)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	7	(29.2)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(26.8)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.71												
Missing observation = 1												

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
9. IDENTIFY "HOT SPOTS"												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	6	(25.0)	4	(80.0)	3	(100.0)	16	(39.0)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	11	(45.8)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	15	(36.6)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	5	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(19.5)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 4.07												
Missing observation = 1												
10. COORDINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL CRIME SUPPRESSION TASK FORCES												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	4	(17.4)	3	(60.0)	2	(66.7)	11	(27.5)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	12	(52.2)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	18	(45.0)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(30.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(25.0)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.5)
Total	4		5		23		5		3		40	
Dept. mean = 3.98												
Missing observations = 2												
11. REPORTS WHICH IDENTIFY CRIMES, LOCATIONS AND SUSPECTS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	4	(16.7)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(19.5)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	14	(34.1)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	10	(41.7)	3	(60.0)	1	(33.3)	18	(43.9)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.68												
Missing observations = 1												
12. IDENTIFY AND SUGGEST SPECIAL TRAINING NEEDS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	4	(16.7)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(17.1)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	6	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	13	(31.7)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	10	(41.7)	1	(20.0)	2	(66.7)	15	(36.6)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.8)
1-No Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.46												
Missing observation = 1												

(CONTINUED)



CONTINUED

2 OF 4

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
13. PROVIDE CRIME REPORTS WHICH ENHANCE DECISION MAKING												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.3)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	7	(17.1)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.8)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(22.0)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	3	(60.0)	13	(54.2)	1	(20.0)	2	(66.7)	20	(48.8)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)
Total	4		5		24		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.39												
Missing observation = 1												

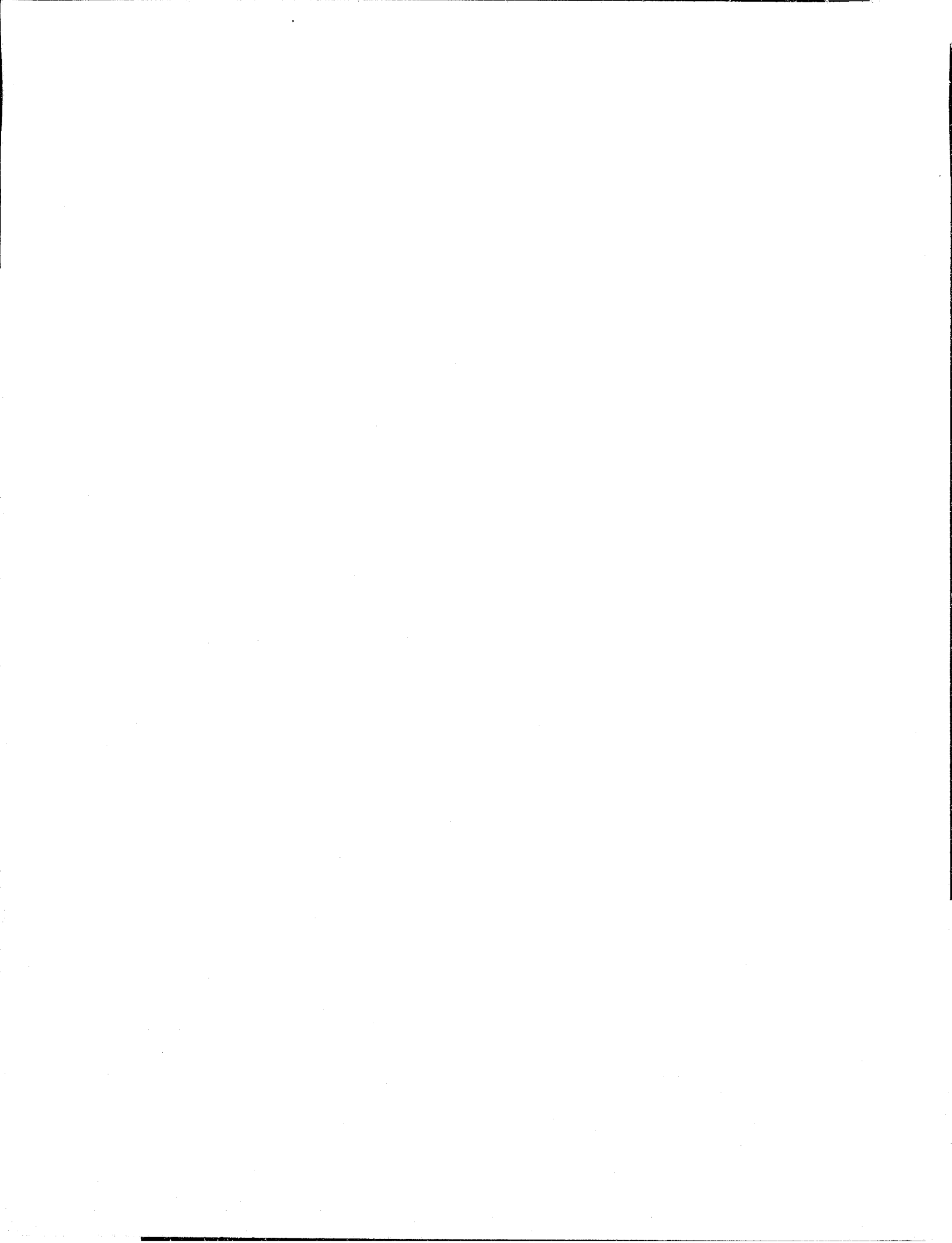


Table 1 indicates that personnel generally are favorable to crime analysis and its related activities. They rated the usefulness of crime analysis information at 3.81 on a scale of 5, fairly close to "Of value". The range on all the items was from a high of 4.07 for "To identify hot spots" item to a low of 3.24 on the "Provide investigative leads for generalist officers" item. Differences between categories of personnel must be approached with caution because of the small number of respondents in certain categories.¹ However, generally administrators and supervisors and investigators and support personnel collectively were more favorable to crime analysis than were field personnel. There were areas where the effect of the NAB Project could result in improvement; for instance, items 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 represent questions where over 40 percent of the responses fell in the "Some", "Little" or "No value" categories, with "Some" value the most common response on items 2, 4, 5, 11, 12 and 13 in Table 1.

Crime Prevention Table 2 displays the rating Simi personnel assigned to crime prevention and its related activities.

- - - - -
TABLE 2
- - - - -

Personnel assigned ratings to crime prevention activities which were quite similar to those assigned to crime analysis. In fact, the mean ratings assigned to crime prevention and crime analysis activities were identical, 3.68. It should be noted that respondents did see crime prevention (Panel 7, Table 2) as of more value to departmental goals, Mean = 4.05, than they did crime analysis, Mean = 3.81 (Panel 1, Table 1.).

As was the case with crime analysis, administrative-supervisory and in-

¹. The results are displayed here broken down as far as possible. However, the most useful way to begin to understand differences between personnel is to lump management and supervisory personnel into one category (N=9), treat field operation as another (N=25), and then include investigation and support functions in the other (N=8). The Tables are organized in such a manner that this is easily done. (Please note that all of the tables are percentage down the columns as opposed to the conventional across the rows.)

TABLE

RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
1. CONDUCTING SECURITY INSPECTIONS TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES												
5-Great	3	(75.0)	1	(20.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(100.0)	14	(33.3)
4-Of Value	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	8	(32.0)	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(33.3)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	9	(36.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(28.6)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.95												
2. DEVELOPING SECURITY AND INSPECTION PROGRAMS												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	8	(19.5)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	8	(32.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	15	(36.6)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	2	(50.0)	11	(40.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(41.5)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		4		25		5		3		41	
Dept. mean = 3.73												
Missing observations = 1												
3. MOTIVATE PUBLIC TO USE EXISTING SECURITY CAPABILITIES												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	5	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	10	(23.8)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	3	(60.0)	5	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	12	(28.6)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(52.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	16	(38.1)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.5)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.67												
4. MOBILIZE PUBLIC TO WORK TO INCREASE BURGLARY REPORTING												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	4	(16.0)	4	(80.0)	2	(66.7)	12	(28.6)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(36.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(28.6)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	3	(60.0)	8	(32.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	14	(33.3)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.1)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.74												

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RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS CRIME PREVENTION ACITVTILS

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
5. PUBLIC EDUCATION TO WARN AGAINST BUYING WITHOUT PROOF OF OWNERSHIP												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(16.0)	3	(60.0)	2	(66.7)	9	(21.4)
4-Of Value	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(28.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(21.4)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	6	(24.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	11	(26.2)
2-Little	3	(75.0)	1	(20.0)	6	(24.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(23.8)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.1)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean =	3.26											
6. ENCOURAGE PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMS												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	3	(60.0)	8	(32.0)	3	(60.0)	2	(66.7)	17	(40.5)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(32.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	12	(28.6)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	8	(32.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(28.6)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean =	4.07											
7. HOW USEFUL IS CRIME PREVENTION TO THE DEPARTMENT GOALS												
5-Great	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	4	(16.0)	3	(60.0)	1	(33.3)	12	(28.6)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	12	(48.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(67.7)	20	(47.6)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	9	(36.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(23.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean =	4.05											
8. HOW EFFECTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS CAN BE IN THE PREVENTION OF BURGLARY												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(66.7)	5	(11.9)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	9	(36.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(31.0)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	11	(44.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	17	(40.5)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(11.9)
1-No Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean =	3.33											

investigative-support personnel rate crime prevention higher than do field personnel; however, the pattern is not as pronounced and there are differences. Investigator-support personnel do generally rate crime prevention activities higher than administrative-supervisory personnel; however there are instances where the administrative component gives the lowest ratings. For instance, of seven individuals who rate neighborhood councils as little or no value, three of them are administrators or supervisors. The same kind of pattern appears in Panel 5 where seven of nine (77.7%) members of the administrative component rate public education to warn against buying without proof of ownership as of some, little, or no value.

Burglary Reports and Investigation Leads

The ratings assigned to burg-

lary reports and certain investigative leads appear in Table 3.

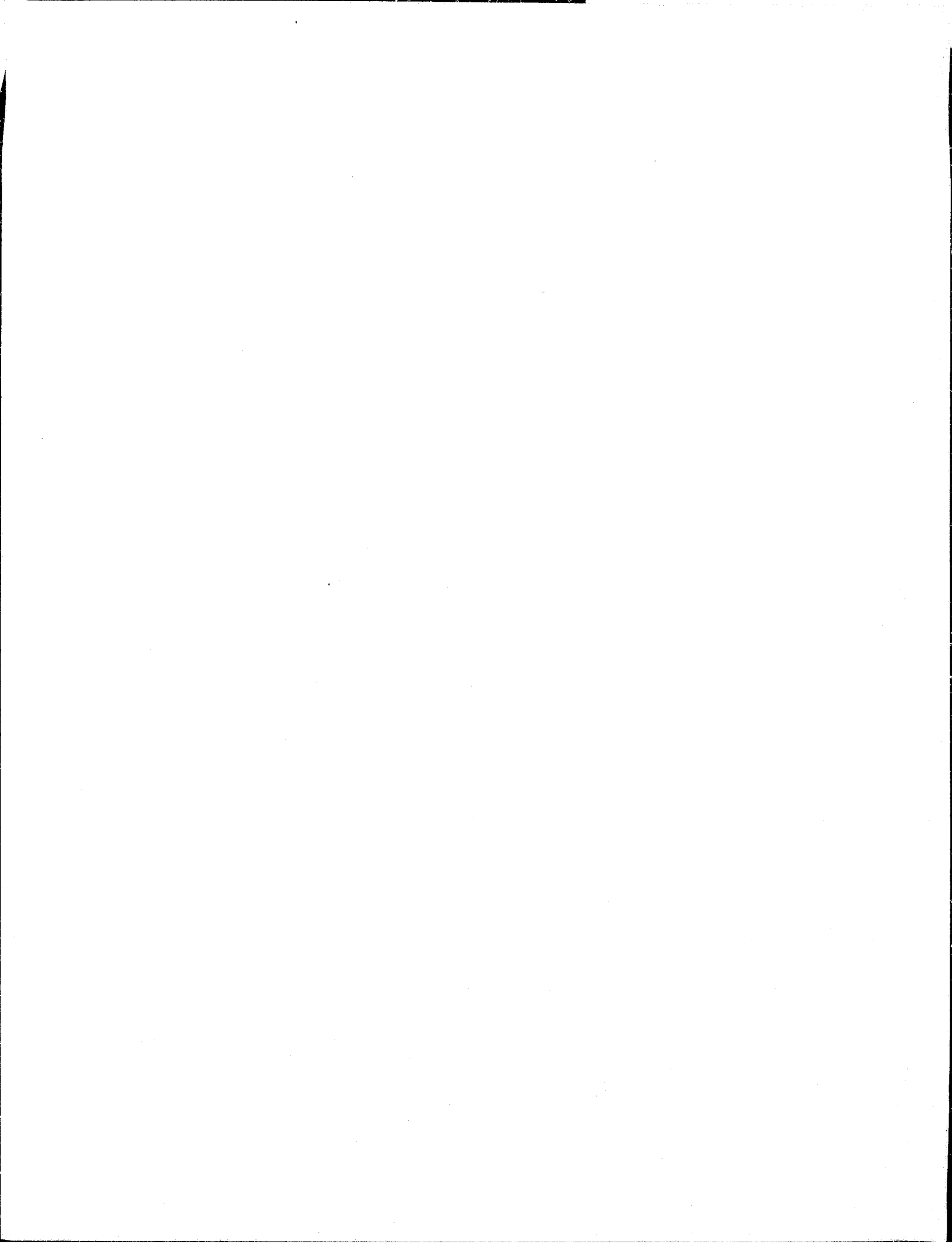
TABLE 3

Respondents assigned a mean value of 3.91 to the worthwhileness of burglary reports, close to "Of value". As would be expected from the nature of the items included as investigative leads, there was a wider range in terms of the way some of the items were evaluated. The range was from a high of 4.76 for "Identity of suspect unknown" to a low of 2.71 for "Fingerprints at the scene". (The "Other physical evidence" item rated at a similar level, a mean of 2.79). Administrative-supervisory and investigative-other support personnel tended to rate the items higher than field personnel; yet there was the lack of a clear pattern. Generally, the burglary investigation lead items were rated somewhat lower than either the crime prevention or crime analysis items, an average score of 3.45 for all the investigative items.

The Impact of NAB

Finally, three questions were included which asked

respondents to rate the NAB Project and comment on how it would affect the departments' workload, investigative procedures and clearance rate. The tabulations



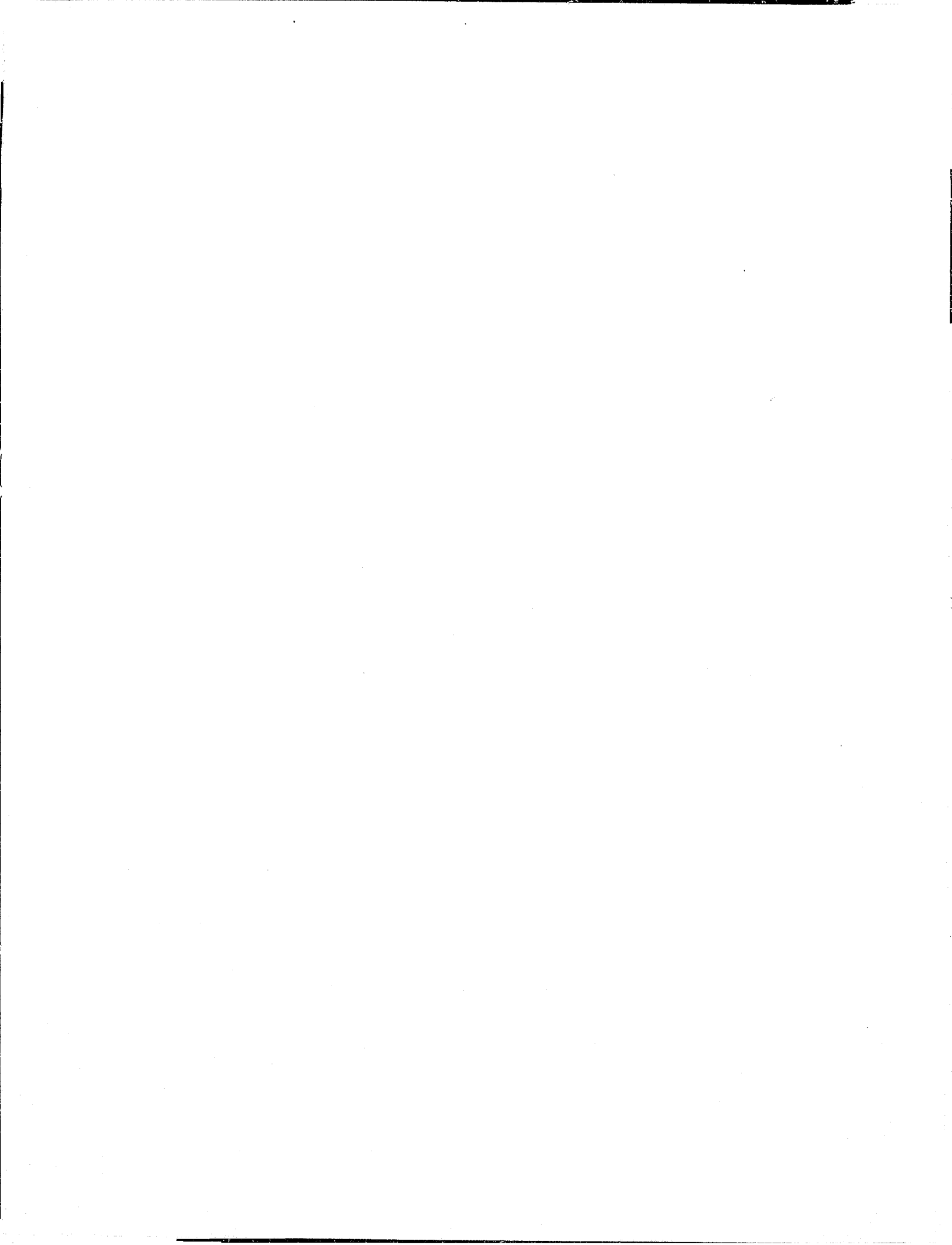
RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO BURGLARY REPORTS & TO CERTAIN INVESTIGATIVE LEADS IN SOLVING BURGLARY CASES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
1. HOW WORTHWHILE BURGLARY REPORTS ARE IN EVENTUALLY CLEARING THE CRIME												
5-Great	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	4	(16.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	11	(26.2)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	3	(60.0)	12	(48.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	18	(42.9)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	7	(28.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	11	(26.2)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.91												
2. IDENTITY OF SUSPECT KNOWN												
5-Great	4	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	20	(80.0)	4	(80.0)	3	(100.0)	36	(85.7)
4-Of Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.8)
3-Some	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(16.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.5)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 4.76												
3. DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.1)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	8	(32.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	14	(33.3)
3-Some	3	(75.0)	3	(60.0)	11	(44.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	21	(50.0)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(16.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.5)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.38												
4. WITNESSES TO THE CRIME												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	5	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(23.8)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(28.0)	3	(60.0)	2	(66.7)	16	(38.1)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(26.2)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	5	(11.9)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.74												

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RATINGS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO BURGLARY REPORTS & TO OBTAIN INVESTIGATIVE LEADS IN SOLVING BURGLARY CASES

VALUE RATING	MANAGEMENT		SUPERVISORY		FIELD OPERATION		INVESTIGATION		OTHER SUPPORT		ENTIRE DEPARTMENT	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
5. FINGERPRINTS AT THE SCENE												
5-Great	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(12.2)
4-Of Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(14.6)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(50.0)	6	(14.6)
2-Little	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	13	(52.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(50.0)	20	(48.8)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.8)
Total	4		5		25		5		2		41	
Dept. mean = 2.71												
Missing observation = 1												
6. OTHER PHYSICAL EVIDENCE												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.1)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.8)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(21.4)
3-Some	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(32.0)	3	(60.0)	1	(33.3)	13	(31.0)
2-Little	2	(50.0)	3	(60.0)	8	(32.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	14	(33.3)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)	4	(9.5)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 2.79												
7. POSSIBLE SUSPECTS												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)
4-Of Value	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	7	(28.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(100.0)	15	(36.6)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	11	(44.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(39.0)
2-Little	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	5	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(14.6)
1-No Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Total	4		5		25		5		2		41	
Dept. mean = 3.32												
Missing observations = 1												
8. M.O.												
5-Great	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
4-Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	12	(48.0)	3	(60.0)	2	(66.7)	20	(47.6)
3-Some	2	(50.0)	2	(40.0)	10	(40.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	17	(40.5)
2-Little	1	(25.0)	1	(25.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.5)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean = 3.43												



of the responses to those questions appear in Table 4.

TABLE 4

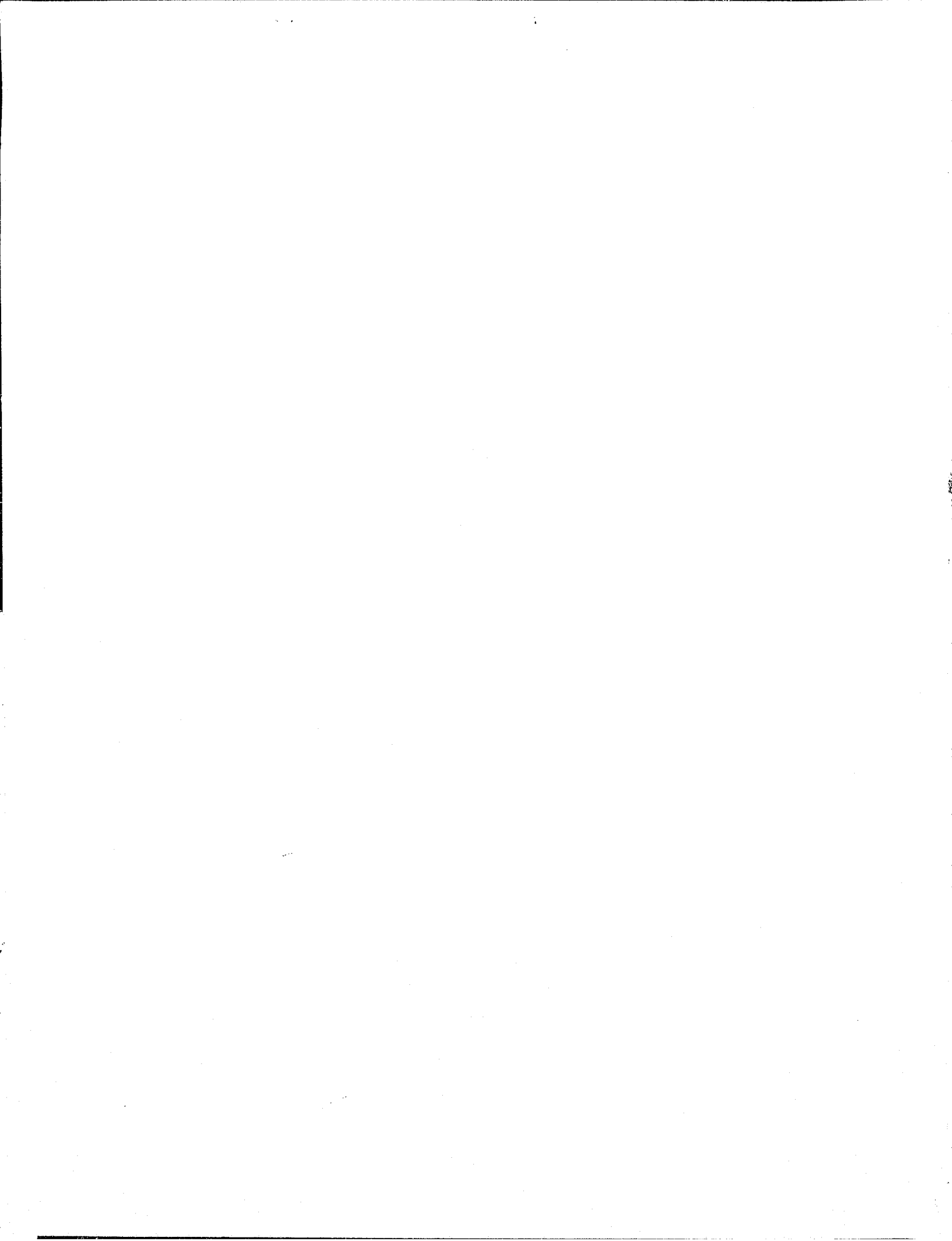
There are some problems in terms of understanding how the responses to questions 2 and 3 in Table 4 should be interpreted. At the same time, there is an interesting pattern that rises through the three questions included in this table. In terms of how NAB was perceived, fifty percent of the members of the department see it of "Some" value, 33.7 percent "Of value", and the final 16.7 percent of "Great" value. Note that six of nine (66.7%) of the administrative component, three managers and three supervisors, perceived the Project as on only "Some value", the least favorable rating among the various work assignments. It is not clear how value relates to workload in Question 2, or to investigative procedure and clearance rate in Question 3. However, the same kind of pattern appears, the management component sees the least favorable effect on workload, investigative procedure and clearance rate.

SUMMARY

This report has summarized the responses of Simi Valley Police personnel to a series of questions which deal with various aspects of the recently funded NAB Project. The purpose was to provide some indication of the attitude of participants towards various components of the Project in order to make it possible to assess the way the Project affected them at a later date. The data were broken down as far as possible in order to display the responses of personnel to each question included in the questionnaire. There does appear to be room for improvement in terms of how personnel perceive the Project and the way they evaluate the importance of some of the components of NAB. What this means is that it should be possible to evaluate the impact of the Project on the members of the Simi Department.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF NAB ON THE SIMI DEPARTMENT

RATING	Management		Supervisory		Field Operation		Investigation		Other Support		Entire Department	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
1. HOW DO YOU PERCEIVE THE NAB PROJECT?												
5. Great Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(12.4)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	7	(16.7)
4. Of Value	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	10	(40.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(33.3)	14	(33.3)
3. Some Value	3	(75.0)	3	(60.0)	12	(48.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	21	(50.0)
Total	4		5		25		5		3		42	
Dept. mean= 3.67												
2. HOW WILL NAB AFFECT DEPARTMENTAL WORKLOAD?												
5. Great Value	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.3)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.1)
4. Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	9	(39.1)	2	(40.0)	2	(6.6)	16	(41.0)
3. Some Value	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	11	(47.8)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	17	(43.6)
2. Little Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.7)
1. No Value	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.6)
Total	4		4		23		5		3		39	
Dept. mean= 3.39												
Missing observations= 3												
3. HOW WILL NAB AFFECT INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURE AND CLEARANCE RATE?												
5. Great Value	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(8.7)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(10.0)
4. Of Value	1	(25.0)	2	(40.0)	6	(26.1)	2	(40.0)	1	(33.3)	12	(30.0)
3. Some Value	2	(50.0)	1	(20.0)	14	(60.9)	2	(40.0)	2	(66.7)	21	(52.5)
2. Little Value	1	(25.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.5)
Total	4		5		23		5		3		40	
Dept. mean= 3.43												
Missing observations= 2												



N.A.B. DEPARTMENTAL ATTITUDE SURVEY

The following set of questions is a survey designed to measure attitudes toward crime prevention and crime analysis. This survey of attitudes is extremely important. It is, therefore, guaranteed that the information you supply through this survey will be held in the strictest of confidence. It is extremely important that you be as honest as you possibly can when responding to these questions.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Please enter the last four digits of your Drivers License (this allows for matching responses if another survey is conducted at a later time).

1. What is your current work assignment?
(check appropriate box)
 - A. _____ Management
 - B. _____ Supervision
 - C. Officer assigned to:
 1. _____ Field Operations (patrol)
 2. _____ Investigations (MIU)
 3. _____ Other Support


2. How many years have you been a police officer? _____

3. How many years have you been with the Simi Valley Police Department?
 - A. _____ less than one year
 - B. _____ one to two years
 - C. _____ two to three years
 - D. _____ three to four years
 - E. _____ four to five years
 - F. _____ over five years

4. Please rate the importance of the following crime analysis activities using the following codes.
 1. It is of no value
 2. It is of little value
 3. It is of some value
 4. It is of value
 5. It is of great value

- _____ Provides the link between heightened citizen awareness and participation as developed during the NAB crime prevention unit activities.
- _____ Provides the Simi Valley Police Department with the crime oriented planning capability.
- _____ Increase the number of cases cleared by arrest by correlating the M.O. of arrested suspects to other current offenses.
- _____ Provides investigative leads for generalist field officers.
- _____ Provides current crime information, thus providing a better linkage between field officers and investigator and various work shifts of field officers.
- _____ Maintain alphabetical and suspect description files, cross referencing M.O.'s of arrested suspects with other offenses.
- _____ Provides crime pattern bulletins.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Sworn Personnel
FROM: Donald E. Rush, Community Safety Agency Director 
DATE: December 15, 1976
SUBJECT: NAB Departmental Questionnaire

Attached for your completion is a short questionnaire developed to sample your understanding of and attitude toward the activities which will be conducted under the grant.

This is not a test to prove who knows the most or least. It is a survey of your attitude at this point in time. After things begin to happen we anticipate changes in our later survey.

This is a confidential survey. Please be honest in your completion.

Thank you for your cooperation.

DER/kh

- _____ Provides adequate information in order to identify "hot spots."
- _____ Aid in the coordination and establishment of special crime suppression task force.
- _____ Provides periodic reports which identify crimes, locations, and suspects susceptible to selective enforcement task force methods.
- _____ Identify and suggest elements of special training needs for appropriate development and implementation by our training unit.
- _____ Provide crime reports which will enhance local management decision-making.

5. Please rate the importance of the following crime prevention activities using the following codes.

1. It is of no value
2. It is of little value
3. It is of some value
4. It is of value
5. It is of great value

- _____ Security in terms of conducting security inspections establishing standards and guidelines for homeowners and businesses to secure existing and planned facilities.
- _____ Developing security and inspection programs.
- _____ Motivate the public to make maximum use of existing residential and commercial security capabilities.
- _____ Mobilize the public to work together and with law enforcement agencies within the community to increase burglary reporting.
- _____ Public education in terms of cautioning people against buying property where seller cannot prove ownership.
- _____ Encourage property identification programs.

6. Regardless of how it affects your own work, how useful do you believe information provided by crime analysis is to the goals of the department?

1. _____ It is of no value.
2. _____ It is of little value.
3. _____ It is of some value.
4. _____ It is of value.
5. _____ It is of great value.

7. Regardless of how it affects your own work, how useful to you believe crime prevention is to the goals of this department?

1. _____ It is of no value.
2. _____ It is of little value.
3. _____ It is of some value.
4. _____ It is of value.
5. _____ It is of great value.

8. At the present time, what percentage best reflects the amount of time you spend on burglary activities? _____%

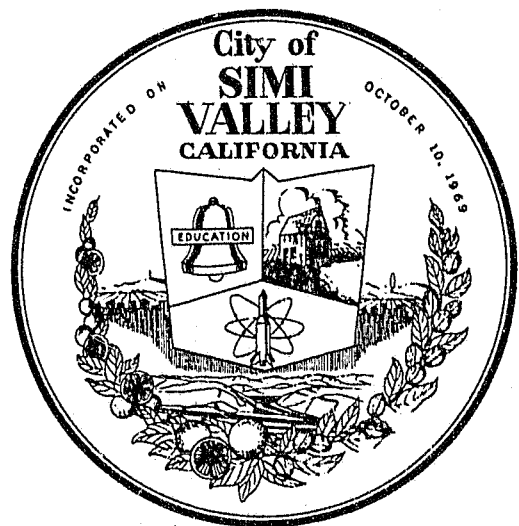
9. How worthwhile do you believe burglary reports are in terms of eventually clearing the crime?
1. _____ They are of no value.
 2. _____ They are of little value.
 3. _____ They are of some value.
 4. _____ They are of value.
 5. _____ They are of great value.
10. Please rate the importances of the following investigative leads in solving burglary cases using the following codes.
1. It is of no value.
 2. It is of little value.
 3. It is of some value.
 4. It is of value.
 5. It is of great value.
- _____ Identity of suspect known
 _____ Description of suspects
 _____ Witnesses to the crime
 _____ Fingerprints at scene
 _____ Other physical evidence
 _____ Possible suspects
 _____ M.O.
 _____ List other and rate
11. How effective do you feel neighborhood councils can be in the prevention of burglary?
- A. _____ It is of no value.
 - B. _____ It is of little value.
 - C. _____ It is of some value.
 - D. _____ It is of value.
 - E. _____ It is of great value.
12. How do you perceive the NAB project?
- A. _____ It is of no value.
 - B. _____ It is of little value.
 - C. _____ It is of some value.
 - D. _____ It is of value.
 - E. _____ It is of great value.
13. How will the NAB program affect the operation of this department in terms of workload?
- A. It is of no value.
 - B. It is of little value.
 - C. It is of some value.
 - D. It is of value.
 - E. It is of great value.
14. How will the NAB project affect the operation of this department in terms of investigative procedure and clearance rate?
- A. It is of no value.
 - B. It is of little value.
 - C. It is of some value.
 - D. It is of value.
 - E. It is of great value.

APPENDIX A



Simi Valley
Police Department
**PATROL WORKLOAD
STUDY**

Community Safety Agency
Director, Donald E. Rush
Chief of Police
Robert J. Sojka



July 1, 1977



SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY

Designed in Cooperation with
The California
Commission on Peace Officer
Standards and Training

by
Ralph E. Ioimo, Sergeant
Administrative Services Division
Crime Analysis Section

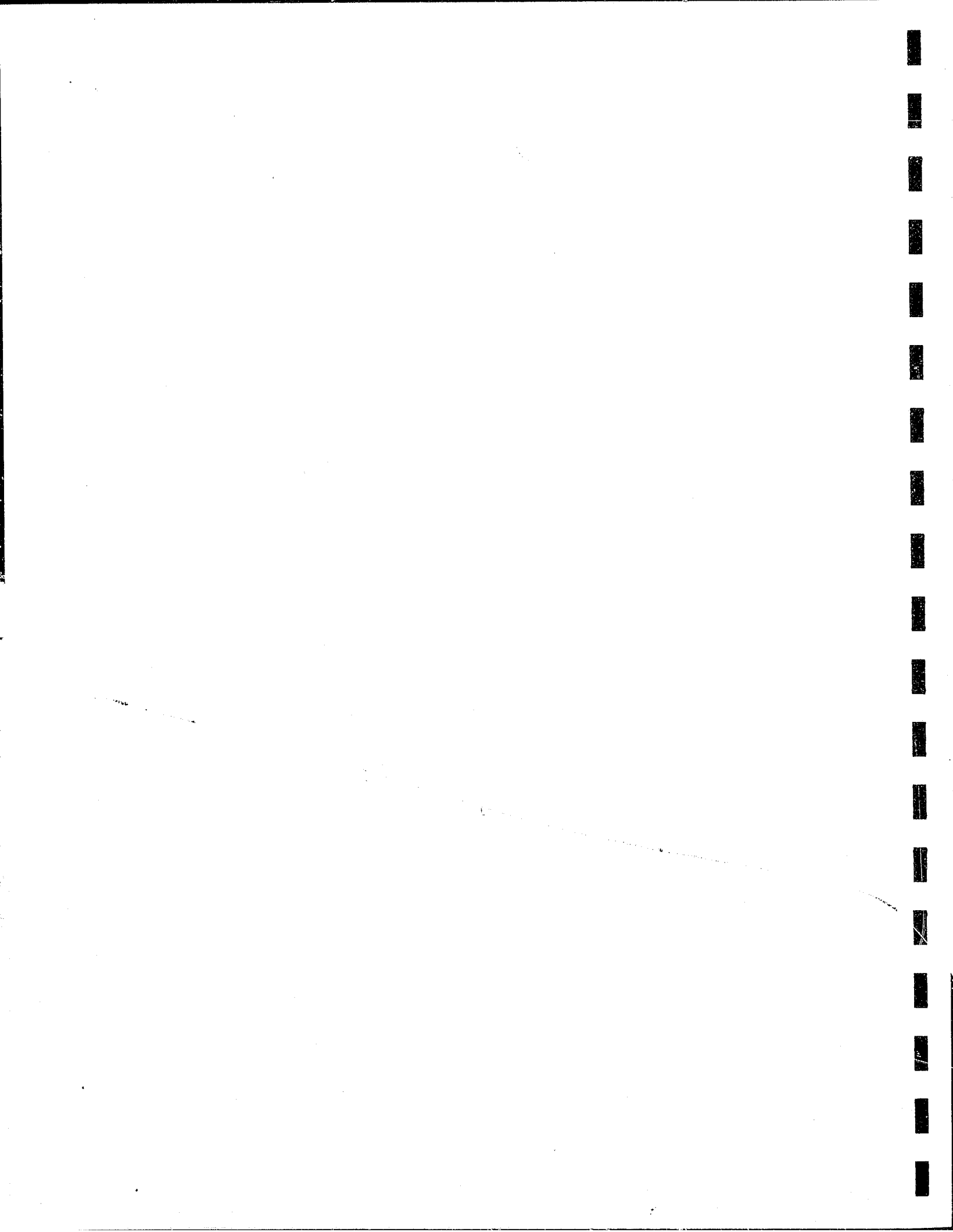


TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. PRE-STUDY CONSIDERATIONS
 - A. The P.O.S.T. Designed Patrol Workload Study
 - B. Visitation of Agencies Having Conducted Patrol Workload Studies
 - C. Analysis of Simi Valley Police Department Dispatch/Complaint and Records System
- III. THE SIMI VALLEY PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY
 - A. Simi Valley Study Design
 - B. Training
 - C. Workload Study Financial Expenditures
- IV. WORKLOAD STUDY ANALYSIS
- V. APPENDIX A
- VI. APPENDIX B
- VII. APPENDIX C
- VIII. APPENDIX D



I. INTRODUCTION

The proper use of resources is one of the most important aspects of sound police administration problems faced by law enforcement agencies today. The allocation of these resources, specifically patrol resources, is crucial for three main reasons -- economy, effectiveness and productivity.¹

The greatest expense in most law enforcement agencies' budget is for personnel salaries. Since the patrol function usually constitutes the largest division within a department, the most economic use of patrol personnel is of paramount importance.

The Simi Valley Police Department, at the time of implementation of the Patrol Workload Study, was operating with fifty-four (54) sworn personnel. The City of Simi Valley has a population of approximately 73,000 residing within twenty-five (25) square miles. This represents a ratio of 0.7 officers per thousand citizens. This ratio of officer to population is the lowest in the nation as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 1975 publication of "Crime in the United States." Due to economic conditions being experienced by the City of Simi Valley as with other cities, it became apparent to the Administration of the police department that an increase in manpower was not likely to occur within the near future.

This problem is greatly compounded by the fact that the City of Simi Valley is continuing to experience a tremendously rapid growth rate. With growth, increased workloads can be anticipated. To counteract this workload increase, it is absolutely necessary to ensure the most efficient allocation of the department's resources.

Enhancing the patrol manpower resource allocation/deployment decision-making capacity within the department is also a major functional element in our current Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant. The crime analysis unit's ability to assist the patrol force in formulating day-to-day crime reduction strategies has to be based upon the certainty that the existing resource allocation is appropriate. This study provides that basis.

¹"Allocation and Distribution of Police Patrol Manpower," Police Administration, McLaren and Wilson

II. PRE-STUDY CONSIDERATIONS

A. THE P.O.S.T. DESIGNED PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY

There are a variety of designs and methods for measuring patrol workloads. They range from highly complex statistical computations to simple comparisons with other jurisdictions. Most methods fall short of obtaining the optimum. The Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) workload study recommends that patrol manpower needs to be determined through analysis of the actual work requirements in the local jurisdiction by a "consumed time" patrol workload study.

Prior to initiating this patrol workload analysis we identified a number of areas of concern. Probably the foremost concern in a study of this nature is determining precisely what percentage of a patrol officer's time should be devoted to unobligated patrol. This raises the concept of preventative patrol, something which has been challenged by the Kansas City, Missouri Study. The debate over the results of the Kansas City Study quickly carries over to workload analysis functions. This must be dealt with at the outset.

A second concern identified by our agency is the relationship of a workload study to a generalist law enforcement concept. Under the generalist concept, an officer is responsible for the investigation of all cases he initially handles. The investigation of these cases usually takes place while the officer is on duty. A basic determination, therefore, must be made as to whether this information will be captured as officer-initiated activity or calls for service activity.

A third and final concern with this study is if the allocation of patrol manpower based on actual time expended will result in a "snowball effect." For instance, additional personnel generate more work, creating the need for yet more personnel. If this snowball effect does occur, how significantly does it affect allocation? It is apparent that consideration must be given to the nature and quality of activities being generated by patrol officers. To base additional manpower needs on the measurement of questionable officer initiated activities is not a sound approach. To overcome this problem, the police administrator must analyze officer

generated activities, as he does citizen demands for service, to determine by category what work is generated, in what volume, and quality.

With these concerns in mind, we can turn to the workload study design. According to P.O.S.T., the purpose of a patrol workload study is to provide the administration with sound information to support decision-making in the following areas:

1. The proper level of manpower required to adequately handle the present workload.
2. The proper distribution of manpower by area and time throughout the jurisdiction.
3. The proper shift hours required to meet workload demands.
4. The proper size and configurations of patrol beats.

As mentioned earlier, there are numerous methods of calculating patrol workload, but the most accurate and direct approach is to determine the actual time expended on all activity by members of the patrol division. The primary factor is the amount of time expended, not the number of events or incidents.

"Experience shows that using the number of calls for service and the number of arrests without regard for time expended, is of little or no value in determining workload. For example, the same number of service calls and arrests may occur on two different shifts. All the activities on one shift, however, may take twice as long as on the other shift. Therefore, using only the number of incidents would indicate falsely that the workload was the same on both."²

To accomplish a patrol workload study, time expended by patrol officers need only be divided into three main categories of activity:

1. Calls for Service: Those activities assigned to patrol officers by the department (citizen calls for service).
2. Personal and Administrative: Any time spent on personal activities during the work shift, such as meals, coffee breaks, personal hygiene. Administrative activities such as roll-call, training, servicing equipment, range training and court time.
3. Patrol Activities: Those activities, initiated by the officer, which are directly related to the patrol function (arrests, investigations, F.I.'s, citations, etc.)

²National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Task Force on Police, Police, Chapter 9, Patrol, Standard 8.3, "Deployment of Patrol Officers," p. 201

These categories facilitate the analysis of all time expended on either dispatched or officer-initiated activity by category.

One of the first activities required to complete the P.O.S.T. workload study is a geographical division of the city or jurisdiction. The City of Simi Valley was already divided according to census tract boundaries. The police department's beat structure is divided according to these boundaries. This allowed for ease in the development of a street index file.

Once the city is geographically divided, there must be a method of documenting the data. Data on all time expended by patrol officers must be recorded by location (reporting district), day of the week, and time of day. For purposes of this study, it was recommended that patrol workload data be captured at the dispatch center, using dispatch record information concerning events reported by the general public to which an officer is dispatched. An officer initiated activity card is also used to record information concerning events observed and reported by patrol officers as well as their administrative/personal activities.

There are also the following data elements that must be captured:

1. Type of event or activity - the event or activity the patrol unit is dispatched to or engaged in
2. Location of event/activity - the address (street, house or block number) and reporting district
3. Time of event - The date and time the event was reported, time the unit is dispatched, time the unit arrives on the scene and the time the unit clears or completes the event. In the case of officer-initiated, only two times are necessary -- the time the unit checks out on the activity and the time the unit clears.

P.O.S.T. recommends that, initially, workload data should be collected for a period of approximately thirteen (13) weeks. This period of time will provide an adequate sample (data base) of patrol activity for workload determination. Longer sample periods may be used as long as an equal number of each day of the week is included in the sample.

The volume of data generated during the thirteen-week collection period and any subsequent collection periods is considerable and the methods of sorting, tabulating and extracting necessary data must be considered. There are two methods offered in the P.O.S.T. design for

processing this information. One is an automated process, the other is a manual process. It is suggested that agencies use the automated process if possible due to the volume of information to be analyzed. We were fortunate in that our L.E.A.A. grant provided us our own mini-computer capability, thus the only processing method considered was the automated. Once the data is gathered, P.O.S.T. suggests nine separate printouts be obtained for analysis purposes. Attached in Appendix A are copies reflective of the suggested printout formats.

B. VISITATION OF AGENCIES HAVING CONDUCTED PATROL WORKLOAD STUDIES

Upon reviewing the P.O.S.T. workload study design, many questions were raised as to the most effective means of implementing the study. Specifically, we were concerned with the following areas:

1. Added workload on dispatchers
2. Officer acceptance
3. Development of cards to capture officer activity
4. Overall worth of the workload study

To alleviate these concerns, P.O.S.T. recommended that we visit several agencies that had already conducted the patrol workload study. The agencies identified to us were:

1. San Mateo Police Department (San Mateo, California)
2. Richmond Police Department (Richmond, California)
3. Fontana Police Department (Fontana, California)

While at the San Mateo Police Department, we were able to observe the operation of several important components of the patrol workload study in actual operation. Lieutenant Robert Brooks, who was in charge of the workload study for that agency, explained to us the problems and benefits he encountered. For example, in San Mateo the study created a substantial increase in dispatcher workload. Prior to the study, the only information the dispatchers were required to capture were calls for service and officer initiated activity. As designed by P.O.S.T., a separate card would have to be filled out and time stamped for each activity an officer engaged in. The San Mateo Police Department redesigned this card in such a fashion that allowed for the capture of more than one officer-initiated activity per card. San Mateo numerically coded the most common officer-initiated activity. Instead of time stamping one card per incident, they would

stamp one card several times and the codes would allow for identification of the activity. Located at the top of this card was the officer identification information. Below the officer information is a comments section. Directly below the comments section is the space provided for time stamping and coding. Two lines were provided for stamping -- one for the time the officer checks out and one for when the officer clears. Directly to the left of these two times is the area provided for the reporting district in which the activity took place and the code which corresponds to the activity. This format continues down the length of the card.

The San Mateo format was instrumental in the development of our own Officer Activity Cards. Our card provided us with a viable solution to the capturing of officer activity data as it minimized a portion of the increased workload on the dispatchers.

While visiting San Mateo Police Department, we were also able to obtain information on computer output that can be produced from the data captured from this study. In addition to those printouts required for the workload study, it was learned that printouts could be obtained which provided response time data and a listing of activity by incident. At the time the study was implemented, our response times and miscellaneous calls for service were calculated by hand. It was soon realized that this process could be taken over by the computer, thus freeing a great deal of clerical time normally consumed by this process.

The second agency visited was Richmond Police Department. While visiting Richmond, we were hosted by Sergeant J. Parrick, who was in charge of the workload study for that agency. Much of the information imparted to us by the San Mateo Police Department was reiterated by the Richmond Police Department. We did gain the benefit of open discussion on problems encountered during the workload study. The two primary areas of concern identified to us were cooperation of the patrol officers and dispatchers. According to Sergeant Parrick, the best method of achieving cooperation from both officers and dispatchers is by making them a part of the decision-making process, keeping them aware of the study's progress and initial training and retraining.

The most effective way of carrying out these tasks, as suggested by Sergeant Parrick, is through briefing training for officers and special intensive training for the dispatchers. In addition to train-

ing periods, progress reports were prepared and the information disseminated to the officers at briefing time. This appeared to be a viable way of disseminating information and was incorporated into our system.

Sergeant Parrick also discussed the increased workload on the dispatchers. Since there is little that can be done to alleviate this situation, it is important that the dispatchers understand the reasons for conducting such a study. Quality control through monitoring the dispatch function was one method suggested to us for ensuring a successful study.

Fontana Police Department was also visited. Chief Joseph L. Uhalley hosted us while at that location. Basically, the information gained was the same as that obtained from the other agencies. We were able to gain a perspective of how the workload study could be used as the basis of a crime analysis unit. In addition to the information required to conduct the workload analysis, Fontana Police Department provides their officers with information on the time of day that burglaries are occurring and the locations of occurrences. Our agency also had a strong interest in this area as part of our crime analysis operation.

Each department visited felt the study was a worthwhile function. There were some technical disagreements between Richmond Police Department and P.O.S.T. regarding appropriate shift times. These differences can be resolved, however, all agencies contacted agreed that as a result of the workload study, they were able to:

1. Realign their beat structure to allow for a more equitable distribution of workload.
2. Alter shifts to meet workload demands.
3. Reduce response times.

These technology transfer site visitations proved to be very beneficial in that they allowed us to answer many questions pertaining to the implementation of the study. After completion of these site visitations, it was felt that enough knowledge had been gained that we could design and implement this study at our agency.

C. ANALYSIS OF SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT/COMPLAINT AND RECORDS SYSTEM

In any type of study that has a major impact on the everyday functions of a working unit, it becomes necessary to fully understand how that unit operates. It is hoped that any research project will disrupt that function as little as possible. A patrol workload study is no different than any other descriptive research project. Descriptive research requires data gathering, that when analyzed, "paints a picture" of some particular situation rather than ferreting out so-called "cause and effect" relationships. In order to accomplish this, an analysis of the current system must be accomplished.

The most direct and effective way to gain the necessary knowledge of the dispatching function was to directly observe the process. A great deal of time was spent observing the dispatchers and discussing with them how the system worked. In addition to learning the processes associated with dispatching, this observation time allowed for discussions with dispatchers about the workload study, which provided the opportunity to obtain their input. Through these discussion and observation sessions, it was determined that the simplest way of capturing the necessary data was by the use of two cards -- one for dispatched calls and one for officer activity data. Since calls for service were already being captured, it was necessary to develop a method of capturing officer activity.

The most efficient method of capturing this data would be through the use of a card which could be coded as to activity and reporting district. Upon the decision to switch to the progressive stamping time clocks, the current record for capturing calls for service was changed from a DR slip to a dispatch card. The dispatch card contained the same information as the old DR slips, with several exceptions. The new cards were smaller in size and now contained a box for an activity code. This required developing a list of those activities that most commonly occurred and numerically coding them. These codes would be used for both dispatch and officer activity. The officer activity cards were designed on a similar format, however, one card was assigned to an officer and each activity recorded on the cards.

The next area of concern was the patrol personnel. After a systematic review, it was determined that this area would be least impacted by the study. The most important consideration was in the proper use of the vehicle radio. It was discovered that often times officers would not notify dispatch of all activity. It was important to stress the need for notifying dispatch of all such activity. It was determined that this would be accomplished through training sessions prior to the implementation of the study.

The final area examined that would be impacted by the workload study was the departmental Records Section. The DR slips, which represented each call for service, are listed and filed in numerical order. This generated a substantial amount of paperwork which, if interrupted, could greatly reduce records processing efficiency. Under the old system, a call was given a DR slip with a number. If a report was taken, it was stamped, "Report." At the end of the day, those stamped "Report" were placed in the Watch Commander's office so that he could match the report with the DR slip. Those not stamped "Report" went into the files.

After numerous discussions with the Records Supervisor, the most efficient method of processing the paperwork was resolved. It was determined that the dispatchers would copy those dispatch cards stamped "Report;" place the copies and all the other cards in a special tray. The cards stamped "Report" went into the Watch Commander's office for processing as they would normally. After all the data was inputted, the remaining dispatch cards would be filed and the officer activity cards were returned to Planning, Training and Research for filing. The process would be followed daily.

After analyzing all three areas impacted by the workload study, the entire function was mapped. The mapping of the system provided visual reference as to the functions of the system. Figure 1 shows how the system functioned prior to the study. Figure 2 shows how the revised system functions.

INTEGRATED DISPATCH AND RECORDS PROCESS PRIOR TO STUDY

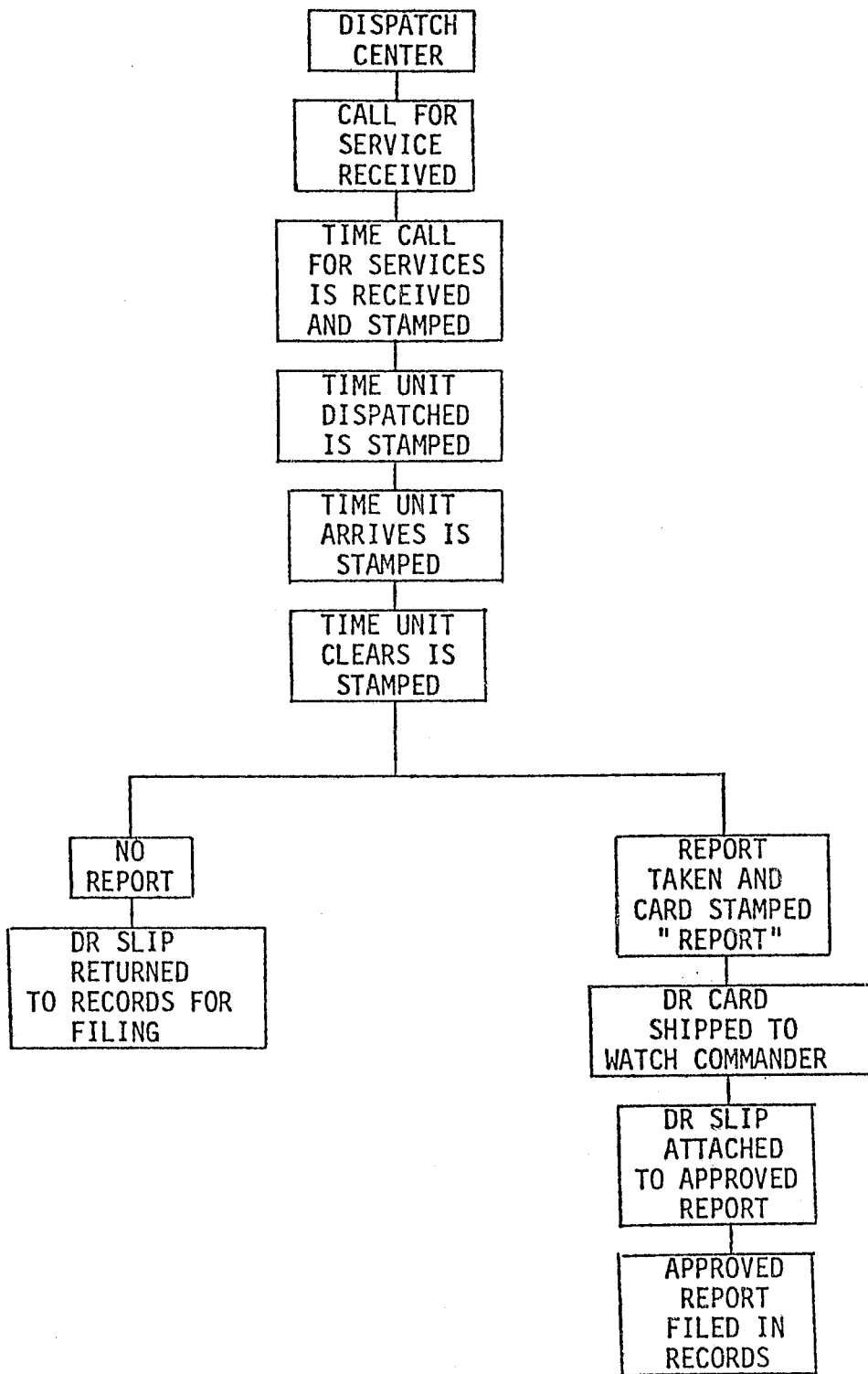


Figure #1

INTEGRATED DISPATCH
AND
RECORD SYSTEM

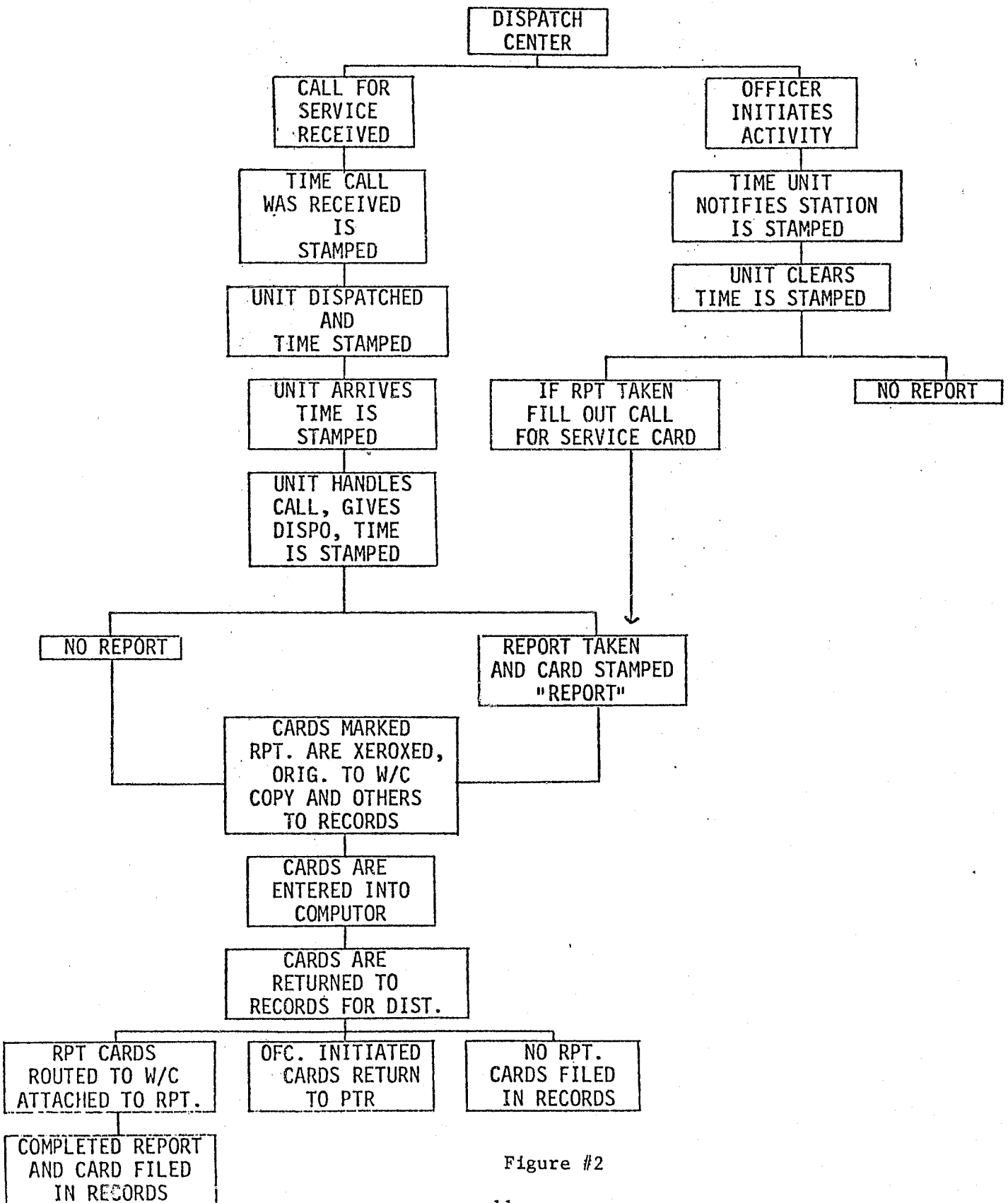


Figure #2

III. THE SIMI VALLEY PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY

A. SIMI VALLEY STUDY DESIGN

After completing the preliminary review of the study and evaluating our system as it functioned at that time, we were then prepared to design the study as it would be conducted by our agency. In reality our concern was not in redesigning the P.O.S.T. model but rather modifying our system to obtain the information necessary for the study. This was accomplished through various methods, therefore, it is important to describe the study as it was finally implemented.

Under the newly designed system when a call for service is received, the dispatcher fills out a Dispatch Card. It contains several bits of information pertaining to the call, such as the nature of the event by numerical code, the location of the event, the beat, the reporting district and a place for times. The times necessary are:

1. The time the call was received.
2. The time the call was dispatched.
3. The time the unit arrives.
4. The time the unit clears.

The back of the dispatch card provides writing space and a place to stamp other important times to be noted. Essentially, this card and its use did not change from the old DR slip design. The cards, however, were now designed for compatibility with the new time-stamping clocks. A copy of the Dispatch Card can be viewed in Figure 3.

The final design for the officer activity card was based on the need to be able to capture the location of each activity, the type of activity, the time the officer initiates the activity and the time he clears from each activity. As each officer comes on duty, an officer activity card is started for him. The officer's name is placed at the top of the card as well as his badge number, the beat to which he is assigned and the date. The dispatcher time stamps the card and indicates, by means of a numerical code, the activity which corresponds to the specific activity the officer is engaged in. The dispatcher also places the appropriate reporting district number next to the time. When the officer clears from the activity, the clearing time is stamped.

DISPATCH CARD

DR	I.D. No.		
	I.D. No.		
	Nature of Event		Code
	Location		
	Beat	R.D.	Code 2 3

Informant _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Officer Assigned _____

Comments _____

Received

Dispatched

Arrived

Cleared

Additional Comments

- Fire
- Ambulance
- Tow
- Coroner
- Prisoner Trans.
- Female Trans.

Time Notified _____

Time Arrived _____

The aforementioned process is repeated down the entire length of the card for each call initiated by that officer. When one side of the card is filled, the card is turned over and the process repeated until it is filled. If there is more space needed after both sides of the card are filled, a second card is started in the same fashion as the first.

The problem of capturing the back-up time had to be addressed. After careful consideration, it was determined that back-up data concerning an officer dispatched to assist another unit or initiated by himself was best captured on the officer activity card. This was also in conformance with the study design and recommended by P.O.S.T. A copy of the Officer Activity Card can be viewed in Figure #4.

Once the new cards were developed, it was necessary to codify for eventual computer input processing as many activities as possible. A list of events and officer activities was generated. Each of the events were assigned a numerical code. Assigning numbers to the activities allowed for increases in the types of events. Figure #5 is a list of all the coded events. By assigning a number to the type of event, a dispatcher need only refer to the list of events; find the event that most nearly describes the activity she is concerned with and place the numerical code corresponding to that event on either the Dispatch Card or the Officer Activity Card. This eliminates having to write out each of the events. It saves time, space and is compatible with most computer programs.

After the procedure for capturing the data was established, a procedure for inputting this information into the computer was developed. This required writing the programs for both input and output requirements, as well as identifying and training the clerk who would be responsible for inputting the information on a daily basis.

The City of Simi Valley purchased a Hewlett Packard 9830A programmable calculator, commonly termed a mini-computer through its L.E.A.A. grant. This computer operates through BASIC language. The computer input system was designed for this computer in such a fashion as to allow the dispatched activity to be separated from the officer-initiated activity.

An explicit set of instructions on how to operate the computer, for input purposes, was drafted. The instructions were designed in such a fashion that anyone would be able to read these instructions and operate

OFFICER ACTIVITY CARD

Officer(s)	Badges
Seat	Date
Comments	
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	PJ
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Additional Comments:	

01	Alarms	51	Immoral Sex Offenses
02	Ambulance Follow-Up	52	Investigation
03	Animals	53	Loitering
04	Applicant	54	Malicious mischief (report)
05	Arrest	55	Malicious mischief (log entry)
06	Assault/Battery or fight	56	Narcotics
07	Assault with a deadly weapon	57	Office Detail
08	Assist with Other Agency	58	Open Doors or Windows
09	Auto - Stolen	59	Person - Found
00	Auto - Recovered	60	Person - Missing
01	Auto - Repossessed	61	Property - Found
02	Auto - Lost	62	Property - Lost
03	Auto - Impounded	63	Property - RSP (possession of stolen prop)
04	Auto - Embezzled	64	Prowlers
05	Auto - Abandoned	65	Public Assist
06	Auto - Stored	66	Personal (Code 7, Code X-Ray, etc.)
07	ABC Violation	67	Rape
08	Back-up	68	Robbery
09	Bicycle	69	Report Writing
10	Burglary - Now	70	Runaway
11	Burglary - Alarm	71	Security Check
12	Burglary - Residential	72	Special detail
13	Burglary - Commercial	73	Suicide Attempt
14	Burglary - Vehicle	74	Suspicious - Incident
15	Collision - Non-injury (10-48)	75	Suspicious - Person/s
16	Collision - Injury (10-49)	76	Suspicious - Vehicle
17	Collision - Hit and Run	77	Theft - Petty
18	Complaint	78	Theft - Grand
19	Dead Body (Non-criminal)	79	Traffic detail
20	Disturbance - 5150 (lodging only)	80	Traffic stop
21	Disturbance - Civil	81	Training
22	Disturbance - Family	82	Unfounded call
23	Disturbance - Mental	83	Warrant
24	Disturbance - Juvenile	84	W.I.C.
25	Disturbance - Motorcycle	85	Misc. (any other type calls)
26	Disturbance - Neighbor	86	Briefing
27	Disturbance - Party or Loud music	87	Court
28	Disturbance - Vehicles	88	Transport
29	Drunk in public	89	Weapons - 12020, etc.
30	Drunk driver	90	Liquor - B&P violations
31	Equipment maintenance	91	Disturbance - Other (subjects)
32	Errands	92	Stake-out Code 5
33	Fires	93	Kidnap
34	Fraud	94	
35	Forgery	95	
36	Checks	96	
37	Field Interrogations (F.I.)	97	
38	Follow-Up	98	
39	Hazardous condition	99	
40	Homicide	100	

Figure #5

the computer. This allowed for other clerks to take over this function in the absence of the clerk normally charged with that responsibility.

The input system was designed in the following manner:

1. When inputting the dispatch data, the following input format and procedure had to be followed:
 - a. Input type of activity by code
 - b. Input location of occurrence
 - c. Input the beat
 - d. Input the reporting district
 - e. Input the date and time the call was received, the time a unit was dispatched, the time the unit arrived, and the time the unit cleared
2. When inputting the activity data, the following format and procedure had to be followed:
 - a. Input officer's badge number
 - b. Input the beat the officer is assigned to
 - c. Input the reporting district where each activity takes place
 - d. Input the activity code
 - e. Input the date and time the activity was initiated and the time the officer cleared that activity

In the development of most computer systems, the desired output usually dictates how and what information is inputted. The workload study was no different. P.O.S.T. required the following nine (9) output formats:

1. One printout listing the amount of time spent in each reporting district by time of day. This is an overall printout showing both officer activity and dispatched calls for all days in the study.
2. The second required output entailed seven (7) printouts, one for each day of the week. This printout is similar to the one described above in that it shows the amount of time spent on calls in each reporting district and by time of day for each day of the week. This allows for the determination of the workload on an average Monday, Tuesday and so on.
3. The third printout is a listing of all activities for both officer initiated activity and calls for service. This allows for a complete workload breakdown by activity. It lists the number of calls and the amount of time spent on the activity.

There were two additional printouts generated which further analyze both workload and crime activity:

1. Hours spent on calls dispatched. This printout lists the amount of time spent by reporting districts and by time of day for dispatched calls only. This printout allows for detailed analysis of the calls for service.
2. Hours spent on calls dispatched by day of week. This printout depicts the amount of time spent in each reporting district by day of week. This provides further analysis of dispatch activity for each day of the week.

The study began on September 27, 1976, at 0730 hours. The first week of the study was dedicated to working the "bugs" out of the system. The time captured during this period was not used in computing the total workload. The actual study period began October 5, 1976, and ended January 3, 1977.

B. TRAINING

A study of this nature required that all persons involved be thoroughly trained as to their part in the study in order to obtain accurate recording of all data. It is for this reason that once the study design was completed, it was necessary to conduct the following four distinct training programs:

1. Staff training which encompassed all lieutenants and sergeants
2. Officer training which encompassed all patrol officers
3. Dispatcher training. This training encompassed all dispatchers and those officers who most often relieved the dispatchers and any other officer who might be interested
4. Records clerk training

The intent of the staff training was not to teach the staff how to conduct the study but rather to inform them of the study purpose, how the study would be conducted and what information the study would generate.

Each staff member was provided with a detailed written explanation of the workload study. Questions pertaining to the study were entertained and answered. There were open discussions on problem areas which might effect the study outcome.

All of the concerns raised in this meeting were investigated. In some areas, the design was improved. The staff presentation provided a viable interchange of information and proved very beneficial for smooth transition into the study.

The officers' training was conducted next. Several briefing sessions for each watch were conducted. All the officers were provided with a written explanation of the workload study. Questions were asked about the study and answers were provided. One of the major concerns raised by the officers at the time of the study's implementation was the "Big Brother" syndrome. The officers were assured that potential disciplinary action was not the basis for the study.

Although the officers' participation in the study is limited to following proper radio procedures, their cooperation is greatly needed. It is well known that in projects of this nature, without the cooperation of the patrol officers, success is remote. Therefore, the emphasis of this training was geared to gaining officer cooperation.

The dispatcher training was obviously the most comprehensive training of all. All the dispatchers were required to attend the training sessions. An invitation to all interested officers was extended and seven officers participated in the training also.

For this portion of the training, a written procedure was drafted and supplied to each dispatcher and all other persons in attendance. This procedure explicitly described the entire study design and how the system operated. The dispatchers were explained in full detail how to capture the call for service information and the officer activity information. The routing of these cards was also fully explained.

Since new time clocks were purchased for the study, the dispatchers had to become familiar with how they functioned. Each dispatcher was given the opportunity to operate the clocks and told where to obtain service for these clocks when they were in need of repair.

Providing a training session such as this is important. However, practical experience is obviously the best teacher in this type of learning mode. At the time the study was instituted, a one week training period was established. This one week period allowed for mistakes, as this data would not be included in the final study outcome. It was during this week that each dispatcher received individual instruction.

Their performances were monitored and they were tutored as how to effectively handle situations not anticipated prior to the implementation of the study. When this period ended, it was felt that all the dispatchers ha sufficient knowledge to carry out the requirements of the workload study.

A copy of the training pamphlet for the dispatcher training can be reviewed in Appendix C.

In terms of records clerk training for inputting this information into the computer, there was no formal presentation made. After the instructions were written, they were handed to the clerk who was responsible for inputting the data. Without any further verbal instructions the clerk was able to input the data from the written instructions.

Only one clerk was originally trained; however, as the study progressed, several clerks inputted data. Each of them did so by following the written instructions. A copy of these instructions can be found in Appendix D.

C. WORKLOAD STUDY FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES

The following is a breakdown of all costs incurred as a result of the workload study. The costs are broken down primarily into pre-study costs and in-progress costs.

The pre-study costs include travel expenses for the technology transfer site visitations and equipment costs for the equipment necessary to conduct the study. The in-progress study costs were incurred by equipment maintenance and material and printing costs of the dispatch and officer activity cards.

1. Pre-Study Cost Expenditures:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Travel for two persons on technology transfer site visitations | \$ 214.00 |
| b. Purchase of two Simplex, Model 8400 progressive time stamping clocks (price includes trade-in of two Simplex manual clocks) | \$ 275.00 |
| | \$ 489.00 |

2. In-Progress Study Costs:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Material and printing of Dispatch and Officer Activity cards | |
|---|--|

21,000 officer activity cards	\$ 293.70
21,000 dispatch cards	<u>\$ 354.30</u>
Total material costs	\$ 648.00
b. Cost of maintenance due to torn card in one clock	<u>\$ 21.50</u>
Total in-progress study costs	\$ 669.50
 TOTAL WORKLOAD STUDY EXPENDITURES	 \$1,158.50

IV. WORKLOAD STUDY ANALYSIS

A. LOCAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data generated through the study was analyzed twice -- once by the department and again by the P.O.S.T. technical staff. The conclusions reached by both the author and P.O.S.T. were synonymous. The following provides a comprehensive breakdown of the patrol workload as analyzed by the author.

The following is a breakdown of workload by each shift as they existed during the study period:

TABLE 1.1

<u>TIME</u>	<u>TOTAL TIME EXPENDED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	2,676 hours	27%
0700-1459	3,251 hours	32%
1500-2259	4,104 hours	41%

This data becomes even more significant when viewed by beat for each of the three shifts. The following is a listing of each beat, showing the percentage of time expended in each beat by the three shifts.

TABLE 1.2

<u>BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL TIME EXPENDED ON MORN- ING WATCH</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL TIME EXPENDED ON DAY WATCH</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL TIME EXPENDED ON NIGHT WATCH</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
One	5%	4%	6%	15%
Two	2%	4%	4%	10%
Three	3%	4%	6%	12%
Four	2%	3%	4%	10%
	12%	13%	15%	20%
Five	<u>3%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>13%</u>
TOTALS	27%	32%	41%	100%

Beat four creates a problem when trying to compute the workload for that area. Located within Beat Four is the police station, therefore, Beat Four is represented by two percentages for each watch. The top number represents an estimated percentage of workload actually being generated in that beat. The bottom figures represent the workload being created by the station.

The following pertinent information can also be obtained from this printout:

1. Total activity appears to sharply decrease at approximately 0200 hours and activity remains quite low until approximately 0700 hours.
2. Activity sharply increases for the first hour of each of the shift changes. This appears to represent activity being held over from the previous shift.
3. The total activity shows a large increase in workload from 1500 hours through 2300 hours. Calls for service, however, show a larger increase from 1400 hours through 2200 hours. It is important to compare this data with that of dispatched calls. The printout for dispatched calls is read exactly as the one for combined data. In reviewing the calls for service data, we can see that calls for service drop radically between the hours of 0200 hours through 0600 hours. This conforms to the information provided in the combined data matrix. By comparing the two matrixes, it can be seen that not only calls for service drop off but so does officer activity. The five hours prior to 0200 hours accounts for twenty-one percent (21%) of the total calls for service. Between the hours of 0200 through 0659 hours accounts for six percent (6%) of total calls for service and the next five hours, from 0700 through 1159 hours, accounts for seventeen percent (17%) of the calls for service.

When viewing only officer-initiated activity, we note that five hours prior to 0200 hours accounts for thirty-one percent (31%) of all officer-initiated activity. From 0200 hours through 0659 hours accounts for eighteen percent (18%) of all officer-initiated activity; and the next five hours accounts for twenty-nine percent (29%) of all officer-initiated activity. The following displays this information in tabular form.

TABLE 1.3

<u>TIME SPAN</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS FOR SERVICE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL OF THE OFFICER-INITIATED ACTIVITY</u>
2100-0159	21%	31%
0200-0659	6%	18%
0700-1159	17%	29%

When comparing calls for service by our existing shifts, we note the following:

TABLE 2.1

<u>TIME</u>	<u>HOURS EXPENDED</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL TIME CALLS FOR SERVICE</u>
2300-0700	506 hours	17% of all calls for service
0700-1500	917 hours	31% of all calls for service
1500-2300	1,494 hours	52% of all calls for service

A minor manipulation of time periods reveals a very important factor. In taking an eight-hour period from 1500 hours through 2259 hours, we note that fifty-two percent (52%) of all calls for service occur between those times. However, by backing up one hour and using an eight-hour period from 1400 hours through 2159 hours, we note that fifty-seven percent (57%) of all calls for service occur between those hours. This phenomenon does not occur when analyzing the combined officer-initiated activity and calls for service. Those percentages as stated above remain fairly constant regardless of hour manipulation. This would suggest that the greatest percentage of calls for service are occurring from 1400 hours through 2159 hours. This information could be useful in determining proper shift times or the use of midwatch cars. Both matrices show the peak activity time to be from 1500 hours through 1859 hours.

The percentages of calls for service by beat and by watch conform closely to that of the total workload. The following chart graphically displays this information.

TABLE 2.2

<u>BEAT</u>	<u>% OF CALLS FOR SERVICE -- MORNING WATCH</u>		<u>% OF TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE -- DAY WATCH</u>		<u>% OF TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE -- NIGHT WATCH</u>	
	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD PER BEAT</u>
One	3%	15%	7%	33%	11%	53%
Two	3%	17%	6%	33%	9%	52%
Three	4%	19%	5%	31%	11%	55%
Four	3%	19%	5%	30%	9%	54%
Five	4%	16%	8%	35%	11%	48%

Of the total calls for service, the following is a breakdown by percentage of the calls for service for each beat:

BEAT ONE: 22% of all calls for service
 BEAT TWO: 18% of all calls for service
 BEAT THREE: 20% of all calls for service
 BEAT FOUR: 17% of all calls for service
 BEAT FIVE: 23% of all calls for service

In terms of calls for service the following is a listing of each beat from the busiest to the least busy:

1. BEAT FIVE 23% of all calls for service
2. BEAT ONE 22% of all calls for service
3. BEAT THREE 20% of all calls for service
4. BEAT TWO 18% of all calls for service
5. BEAT FOUR 17% of all calls for service

Both the combined data printout and the dispatch activity printout depict descriptive information regarding reporting districts. In looking at the calls for service matrix, we note several RD's that are significantly higher in terms of calls for service than other RD's. For example:

TABLE 2.3

<u>RD</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF TIME EXPENDED</u>
20	136 hours
30	101 hours
32	125 hours
34	113 hours
40	168 hours
37	114 hours
60	130 hours
67	114 hours

In comparing this data to the matrix depicting combined dispatch and officer activity data, it was discovered that these same reporting districts indicated large amounts of time expended within their bounds. In addition to these RD's, the combined data matrix indicated high activity in RD's 37, 44 and 52. Examination of these reporting districts provides an explanation as to the reason for this high activity. In reporting district 37 there are several shopping centers and restaurants which are frequented by patrol officers for dinner breaks, etc. Reporting district 44 is where the police station is located. At first

glance at RD 52, it could not be logically explained as to why there was an unusually high amount of activity expended. Detailed examination revealed that this area had been the scene of numerous cat burglaries. It appears that officers being aware of the problem were spending more time in the area, as the officer-initiated activity accounted for the increased time.

Both matrixes depict the amount of time spent outside of the city limits. In terms of calls for service for the entire study period, only ten (10) hours were spent on calls dispatched outside of the city. When we observe the combined matrix, we note that 188 hours were expended outside the city limits. Some of the common reasons for activity outside of our jurisdiction would be court appearances in Oxnard or Ventura, follow-up investigations, assisting other agencies, prisoner transportation to jail, and time spent at local hospitals for various police activities.

A different examination of this data is possible by viewing each day of the week. This is accomplished by the construction of a matrix showing the average Monday, Tuesday and so on for each day of the week.

In reviewing each of the printouts, we noted that patterns depicted on the previously discussed matrixes also held constant for each day of the week. The reporting districts that consumed a great deal of time on the larger matrix, also consumed a great deal of time each day of the week. The busiest period of any given day is generally from 1500 hours through 1600 hours. This information can be generalized for each day of the week.

The workload for each day of the week varies to some degree. The busiest day of the week is Saturday. Most of the time expended on Saturday is from 1500 hours to 2300 hours. The remainder of the day is fairly normal in terms of workload, as compared to the other days of the week. The total time consumed for all the Saturdays in the study period was 1,599 hours.

The least busy day of the week is Tuesday. Tuesdays show a decrease in all activity for each of the shifts. Total time consumed for each of the Tuesdays within the study period is 1,348 hours.

The following is a rank order from the busiest to the least busy day of the week depicting total hours spent on all days during the study period:

1. Saturday 1,599 hours
2. Thursday 1,520 hours
3. Friday 1,481 hours
4. Sunday 1,417 hours
5. Wednesday 1,400 hours
6. Monday 1,372 hours
7. Tuesday 1,348 hours

The two least busy days of the week are Monday and Tuesday. This information may be useful in determining days off and shift scheduling.

The printouts for each day of the week allow for a detailed analysis by shift. Below is a breakdown of the workload by time of day for each day of the week. The breakdown includes percentage of total workload for that particular day of the week, the percentage of total workload by time of day and the number of hours expended by shift. Thus, it can be observed that there is not much fluctuation from day to day in the amount of workload handled by each shift. That is, morning watch on Monday handles approximately twenty-three percent (23%) of the workload for that day. Morning watch will handle about the same percentage of work each day of the week. This is also true for night watch and day watch. This can best be seen by examining each day of the week individually.

MONDAY

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL MONDAY WORKLOAD</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	309	23%	3%
0700-1459	475	35%	4%
1500-2259	590	42%	5%
	1,374	100%	12%

Monday is a fairly normal day. All other data is comparable to the larger matrix which depicts the total combined data.

TUESDAY

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL TUESDAY WORKLOAD</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	322	24%	3%
0700-1459	449	33%	4%
1500-2259	577	43%	5%
	1,348	100%	12%

Those comments describing the Monday activity are also valid for Tuesday data. The exception being that Tuesday is the least busy day of the week. This is also reflected for each shift.

WEDNESDAY

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WEDNESDAY WORKLOAD</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	350	25%	3%
0700-1459	460	33%	4%
1500-2259	590	42%	5%
	1,400	100%	12%

Wednesday is a typical day in terms of workload. No unusual activity is noted.

THURSDAY

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL THURSDAY WORKLOAD.</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	371	25%	3%
0700-1459	493	33%	4%
1500-2259	656	42%	6%
	1,520	100%	13%

Thursday is the second busiest day of the week. It appears that the evening watch generates the largest portion of workload for this day. Reporting District 68 is exceptionally busy on Thursday between the hours of 0700-1500 hours. Located within this RD are several parks, schools and a condominium complex which generates a great deal of activity between these hours.

FRIDAY

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL FRIDAY WORKLOAD</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD</u>
2300-0659	422	26%	4%
0700-1459	492	31%	5%
1500-2259	685	43%	6%
	1,599	100%	15%

Friday is somewhat busier than the other days of the week. The evening watch shows the largest amount of time expended. No other peculiarities are noted for Fridays.

TIME OF DAY	TOTAL HOURS	SATURDAY	
		% OF TOTAL SATURDAY WORKLOAD	% OF TOTAL WORKLOAD
2300-0659	422	26%	4%
0700-1469	492	31%	5%
1500-2259	685	43%	6%
	1,599	100%	15%

Saturday is the busiest day of the week. There is a marked increase in activity on both day watch and night watch for this day.

On the busier days of the week, it can be noted that the evening watches account for the majority of the increased work activity.

The final printout to be analyzed is the printout depicting the amount of time expended on each activity. This printout shows each activity, the number of times each activity occurred, the average response time to each activity, if it was a dispatched call, and the hours spent on the activity. This printout most accurately depicts total time expended on all calls for service, officer-initiated activity and administrative functions. From this printout, we can breakout approximately ninety-three (93) various activities. We list the number of times each activity occurred and the total amount of time spent on that activity throughout the duration of the study period.

Table 3.1 is a breakdown of all activities. It shows the number of incidents and the amount of time expended on these activities.

The table is broken down into five categories:

1. Crimes
2. Miscellaneous activities
3. Traffic
4. Patrol activity
5. Administrative

Reviewing each of these activities, we note that time expended on Part I and Part II crimes totalled 1,018.3 hours to handle 1,001 calls for this nature. This amounts to nine percent (9%) of the total time expended on all activities. Miscellaneous activities accounted for 1,749.2 hours or sixteen percent (16%) of total activity. There were 3,464 incidents in this category. In terms of traffic, we expected 1,385.5 hours or thirteen percent (13%) of the total time spent on all activities. This time comprised 5,898 calls or incidents. Patrol

activities amounted to 7,299 incidents totalling 3,775.5 hours or thirty-four percent (34%) of all activities. Administrative duties amounted to 3,045.8 hours to complete 6,868 incidents and accounted for twenty-eight percent (28%) of all activity.

It should be clear that many of these activities may have overlapped on each other from time to time. This breakdown also does not necessarily reflect the number of times these incidents actually occurred but rather the number of times and the amount of time spent on responses to this type of call. Often times what may appear to be a certain type of call to a dispatcher may alter turn out to be something quite different. Thus, the data represents the number of times a unit responded to these particular incidents.

From the Police Activity chart we note that patrol activities account for the largest percentage of our time expenditure and Part I and Part II crimes account for the least amount of time. Patrol activities account for thirty-four percent (34%) of our time and Part I and Part II crimes account for nine percent (9%) of our time. It is very important that the reader thoroughly understand that patrol activity does not reflect unobligated patrol time. Patrol activities are often a result of activity generated from other areas. This is also true of the crimes category. Many of the crimes generate activity at a latter point in time which may be reflected in other areas such as follow-up, report writing, investigations and court appearances. This melding overlapping of activities is unavoidable. The chart does allow for a fairly accurate overview of all police activities.

This printout is also important in that it provides us with the most accurate time figures. In review of the time figures, we note that the total amount of time expended on both calls for service and officer-initiated activity amounts to 10,952.7 hours. This time is consumed by a total of 24,408 incidents. Given the total manpower available during the study of 12,544 hours, we can begin to equate percentages. In calculating the total workload and the percentage of the total man-hours available, we note that eighty-seven percent (87%) of the total patrol manpower expended during the survey period was taken up on calls for service, administrative activity and officer-initiated activity. The remaining thirteen percent (13%) appears to be dedicated to unobligated patrol.

The activity data printout allows for an even more detailed breakdown of the patrol division activity. For instance, the officer-initiated events accounted for 7,775.6 hours and was consumed by 19,800 incidents. This time expended was seventy-one percent (71%) of the total time consumed. In terms of calls for service, 3,177.1 hours was expended during the study period. This accounts for twenty-nine percent (29%) of the total time consumed. Of the total number of dispatched calls, 131 were considered emergency responses and 4,477 were normal responses to calls. On these same lines, the response times for emergency calls was six (6) minutes and seventeen (17) minutes for non-emergency calls.

TABLE 3.1

POLICE ACTIVITY BREAKDOWN

CRIMES	#	HOURS	%	MISC ACTIVITIES	#	HOURS	%
Assault/Battery	71	51.1		Auto-Embezzled	2	0.2	
ADW	9	6.6		Auto-Abandoned	12	7.3	
Stolen Vehicle	48	42.9		Auto-Stored	10	3.6	
ABC Violations	9	1.5		Bicycle	4	2.3	
Burglary Now	15	7.9		Burglary Now	15	7.9	
Burglary Residence	267	373.1		Dead Body	7	9.5	
Burglary Comm	61	82.6		Disturbance 5150	5	10.6	
Burglary Veh	57	63.1		Disturbance Civil	72	49.9	
Drunk Driver	21	12.9		Disturbance Family	205	110.2	
Drunk in Public	18	11.8		Disturbance Mental	4	5.5	
Fraud	52	30.3		Disturbance Juvenile	491	273.5	
Forgery	6	5.3		Disturbance M/C	141	76.5	
Checks	2	1.1		Disturbance Neigh	80	80.8	
Homicide	4	1.9		Disturbance Patry	123	67.0	
Sex Offenses	19	19.7		Disturbance Vehicle	50	19.6	
Mal Misc Report	98	82.3		Fire	52	30.3	
Narcotic Viol	18	13.5		Loitering	1	1.8	
Rape	5	11.0		Mal Misc(No rept)	44	22.2	
Robbery	15	14.5		Person Found	25	11.8	
Petty Theft	134	117.3		Person Missing	44	29.9	
Grand Theft	38	44.8		Property Found	41	24.2	
Weapons Viol	14	12.9		Property Lost	17	12.8	
Liquor Viol B&P	19	7.9		Prowlers	55	19.1	
Kidnap	1	2.3		Runaway	34	20.8	
TOTALS	1,001	1,018.3	9%	Suicide Attempt	10	13.4	
<u>Misc Activities</u>				Susp Incident	265	106.3	
Alarms	409	123.4		Susp Person(s)	232	74.2	
Ambulance call	196	65.4		Susp Vehicle	124	48.6	
Animal Complaint	45	17.8		W.I.C.	11	9.9	
Auto Recovered	16	18.9		Misc	228	167.0	
Auto Repossessed	7	1.8		Disturbance Other	118	57.2	
Auto Lost	6	0.7		Unfounded Call	251	132.3	
Auto Impounded	2	1.4		Complaint	11	13.6	
				TOTAL	3,464	1,749.2	16%

POLICE ACTIVITY BREAKDOWN

TRAFFIC	#	HOURS	%
Collision/Non injury	203	147.5	
Collision/Injury	102	84.4	
Collision/Hit & Run	81	77.4	
Traffic Stop	5,091	925.9	
Traffic Detail	421	150.3	
TOTAL	5,898	1,385.5	13%

PATROL ACTIVITY	#	HOURS	%
Arrests	316	464.9	
Assist Other Agency	30	12.4	
Back-up	2,601	746.7	
Field Inter. (F.I.)	59	11.8	
Follow-up	1,667	757.7	
Hazardous Condition	35	10.6	
Investigations	402	114.4	
Open Door/Windows	27	14.8	
Public Assist	41	6.7	
Report Writing	1,526	1,523.2	
Security Check	460	76.4	
Stake-out	35	35.9	
TOTAL	7,299	3,775.5	34%

ADMINISTRATIVE	#	HOURS	%
Equipment Maintenance	2,267	531.6	
Errands	13	6.5	
Office Detail	641	373.8	
Personal (Code 7)	1,630	954.4	
Special Details	241	103.0	
Training	21	40.3	
Warrant Service	51	48.3	
Briefing	1,598	799.7	
Court	28	56.4	
Transportation	378	131.8	
TOTAL	5,868	3,045.8	28%



V. APPENDIX A

AVERAGE TOTAL WORKLOAD

Reporting areas		Hours of the day																							Total	%		
RA		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
	Total																										Grand Total	
	%																											

Total consumed time for workload in hours

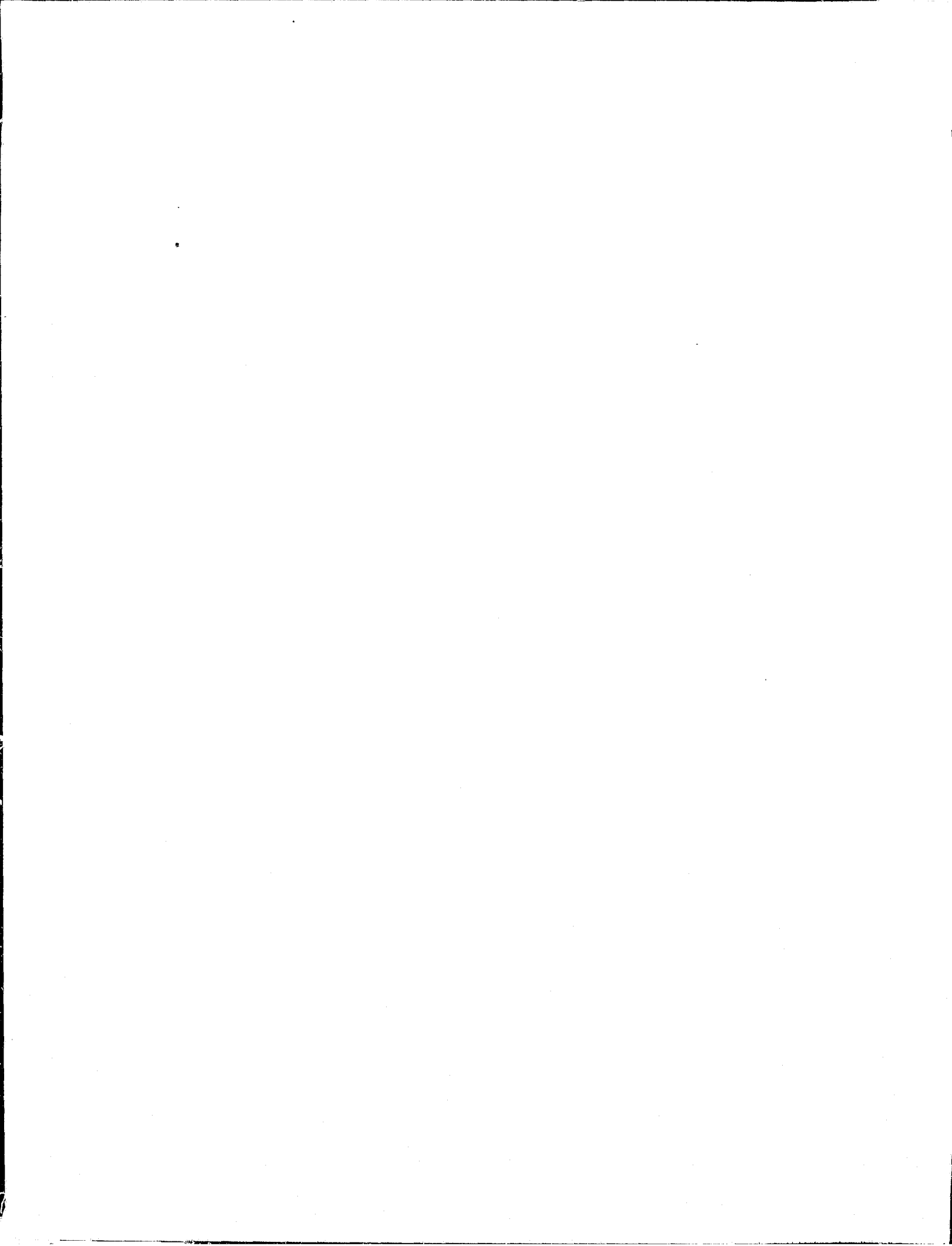
Total workload by reporting area

Percent each reporting area is of the total workload

Total workload

Total workload by hour of the day

Percent each hour of the day is of the total workload



PATROL WORKLOAD SUMMARY

BY CATEGORY

Services	#	Hrs	%	Patrol Activities	#	Hrs	%	Special Activities	#	Hrs	%
Crimes				ARREST				PERSONAL			
HOMICIDE				CRIME INVESTIGATION				COURT			
FORCIBLE RAPE				FOLLOW-UP				TRAINING			
ROBBERY				CITATION				BRIEFING			
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				SUSP PERSON/VEH				DUTY PREPARATION			
COMMERCIAL BURGLARY				FIELD INTERROGATION				EQUIP MAINTENANCE			
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY				COVER				STATION			
EMERGENCY				TRAFFIC ACCIDENT				ASSIST OTHER AGENCY			
ADULT TRAFFIC				RECOVERED VEHICLE				ERRAND			
CLASS II CRIMES				PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				OTHER SPECIAL ACTIV			
OTHER ASSAULTS				PUBLIC RELATIONS							
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING				HAZARDOUS CONDITION							
FRAUD/EMBEZZLEMENT				SECURITY CHECK							
SINGLE PROPERTY				REPORT WRITING							
WEAPONS				OTHER PATROL ACTIV							
PROSTITUTION											
SEX OFFENSES											
NAUCOTICS											
GAMBLING											
OFF AGREST FAN/CHILDREN											
LIQUOR LAWS											
DRUNKENNESS											
DISORDERLY CONDUCT											
ALL OTHER OFFENSES											
				Patrol Time							
Traffic											
DRIVING UNDER INFLU											
ACCIDENTS-VEHICLES											
TRAFFIC ASSISTANCE											
TRAFFIC ASSIGNMENT											
CITATIONS											
Misc. Activities											
MISSING PERSONS											
ALARM SOUNDING											
SUSP PERSON/VEH											
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE											
HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS											
SECURITY CHECKS											
FAMILY DISTURBANCES											
OTHER DISTURBANCES											
DETOX CUSTODY											
VIOLATION CITY ORD											
TOWED/IMPAIRED VEH											
ANIMAL COMPLAINTS											
ASSIST OTHER AGENCY											
3RD. CALLS/CHECK FOR											
SCOFFERS											
Possible Protests											
OTHER SERVICE CALLS											
Total				Total				Total			



VI. APPENDIX B



CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

3200 COCHRAN STREET
SIMI VALLEY, CALIF. 93065
(805) 522-1333

WILLIAM T. CARPENTER MAYOR • GINGER GHERARDI MAYOR PRO TEM • DAVID REES COUNCILMAN • HOWARD G. MAROHN COUNCILMAN • JAMES SMITH COUNCILMAN

June 25, 1976

Mr. Gene S. Muehleisen, Executive Director
Commission on Peace Officer Standards &
Training
7100 Bowling Drive, Suite 250
Sacramento, California 95823

Dear Mr. Muehleisen:

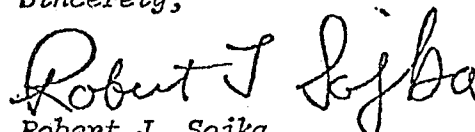
I am requesting P.O.S.T. staff assistance in the form of field management training for the following members of my department:

James C. Gilley, Administrative Service Division Commander
Ralph E. Ioimo, Planning, Training & Research

The purpose of this request is to allow the aforementioned personnel to visit two agencies that have already successfully completed a P.O.S.T. patrol workload study. It is hoped that from this visit they will be able to answer numerous questions pertaining to this study. It will be extremely helpful for them to observe the actual operation of this. The departments to be visited are: San Mateo Police Department and Richmond Police Department. The proposed dates of travel are July 1st and 2nd, 1976.

It is understood that reimbursement is provided under Plan IV of Commission procedures E-1 of the P.O.S.T. Administrative Manual, and that a report to P.O.S.T. on the effectiveness of the training prior to reimbursement being made must be submitted.

Sincerely,


Robert J. Sojka
Acting Chief of Police

RJS:llp

VII. APPENDIX C



DISPATCH TRAINING

FOR

P.O.S.T. PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY

VII. APPENDIX C

DISPATCH TRAINING

FOR

P.O.S.T. PATROL WORKLOAD STUDY

INTRODUCTION TO THE P.O.S.T. WORKLOAD STUDY

As everyone is well aware of the City of Simi Valley is increasing in population and size. Along with this phenomina crime is increasing. As all of this is taking place the size of our department has remained fairly constant. Thus in order to handle the workloads this situation produces it is necessary to evaluate our resources so that they may be allocated in the most efficient manner. It is hoped that this will help to reduce workloads on the officers and dispatchers.

The purpose of the Patrol Workload Study is to provide the Administration with sound information to support decision making in the following areas:

1. The proper level of manpower required to adequately handle the present workload.
2. The proper distribution of manpower by area and time throughout the jurisdiction.
3. The proper shift hours required to meet workload demands.
4. The proper size and configurations of patrol beats.

There are other methods of calculating patrol workload, but, the most accurate and indirect approach is to determine the actual time expended on all activity by members of the patrol division. The primary factor is the amount of time expended not the number of events or incidents.

To accomplish the patrol workload study three main categories of activity are necessary:

1. Services: Those activities assigned to patrol officers by the department based on citizen calls for service. (radio calls).
2. Personal and Administrative: This is to include any time spent on personal activities such as:
 - a. Meals, coffee breaks, personal hygieneAdministrative activities such as:
 - a. roll call training, servicing equipment, range training and court time.
3. Patrol Activities: Are those activities initiated by the officers which are directly related to the patrol function (arrests, investigations, F.I.'s, citations, etc.)

This information must be accurately recorded. The most efficient method of obtaining this data is through the dispatch center. This is going to entail a little extra work on the part of the dispatchers. We are all well aware of the extreme workloads already placed on all of the dispatchers, however, the study will be for a total of 16 weeks. It is hoped that the results of the study will allow for better allocation of manpower. This in turn will reduce extreme workloads in the future.

Currently, all calls for service that are dispatched are placed on a Master DR slip and receive a DR number. The time the call is received is the time stamped, the time dispatched is stamped, the time the officer arrives is stamped, and the time the officer clears is stamped. There will be no change in this procedure. The change that will occur is in the DR slip. The DR slip currently used will be replaced with a smaller dispatch card as shown in Figure #1:

This card is especially designed for compatibility with the new progressive stamp time clocks. This card will be used for all calls for service, including back-ups. The progressive stamp time clock will be a faster and more accurate method of capturing times. Because of this, a new dispatch card has been designed. Refer to Figure #1 for the following explanation.

Position #1: This space is provided for the DR Number. Self explanatory.

Position #2: ID No. - This will be used for I and J numbers.

Position #3: Nature of event - type of call.

Position #4: Code. This will be used to indicate the type of event. This will be determined by the officer's disposition.

Example: Officer dispatched to a 459 residential burglary. Upon completion of the call, it is Dispo'd. as a 484 petty theft. At this point the dispatcher will refer to the Code. (Fig. 3) List, look up 484 P.C. and place the corresponding number in that box. This is a very important code and must be on each card.

Position #5: Location, this is the location of the event.

- Position #6: Beat - This is the beat in which the call originated.
- Position #7: RD - This is for the reporting district.
- Position #8: Code - This is to be circled for Code 2 or Code 3 calls.
- Position #9: Informant - The informant's name is placed in this box.
- Position #10: Address - This is the informant's address.
- Position #11: Phone - Informant's telephone number.
- Position #12: Officer Assigned - The officer assigned to the call. Only one name should be in this spot.
- Position #13: Comments - Self explanatory.
- Position #14: Time call was received will be stamped.
- Position #15: Time unit dispatched will be stamped.
- Position #16: Time unit arrives will be stamped.
- Position #17: Time unit clears will be stamped.
- Position #18: To be used for any additional information.
- Positions #19-24 - Place an X in the appropriate box.
- Position #25: Time one of the agencies from Box 20-24 was notified.
- Position #26: Time the particular agency from Box 20-24 arrives.

The most important information to be obtained from these cards, for purposes of the workload study, is:

1. The nature of the event by Code (Box #3 on Dispatch Card).
2. The location of the event (Box #4).
3. The reporting district (Box #6)
4. All times (Boxes 15 through 18).

If a report is taken, the card will be stamped REPORT.

The major addition to the Dispatch workload is that all officer-initiated activity and the time spent on that activity must be captured and accurately recorded. This includes special activities and patrol activities. Figure #3 is a list of all coded events. It is obvious that it is not possible to encompass all possible events. Events that occur which are not listed on the Code List should be classified as miscellaneous. This list will be used for both Dispatch Cards and officer-initiated cards. The following is a description of how the officer initiated card will work. As each officer comes on duty an Officer Activity Card is started.

- Position #1: Place the officer's name in this location.
- Position #2: Officer's badge number(s)
- Position #3: Beat to which officer(s) is assigned.
- Position #4: Date - self explanatory.
- Position #5: Blank area to be used for comments, notes, etc.
- Position #6: This area is used for times officer checks out and time he clears. This process will be automatically done by dropping the card into the clock. This will progressively move downward automatically, as times are stamped.
- Position #7: This will be used for the RD and must be included.
- Position #8: This is where the code for the type of activity the officer checked out on is placed.

This card must contain every activity the officer is involved in that he initiates.

At the end of a shift, the Dispatcher will copy all those cards which are stamped REPORT. The original card will go to the Watch Commander's box. The copy, as well as all those cards not marked REPORT, will be placed in a special box that will be located in the Records Section.

Remember, for purposes of the Patrol Workload Study, each Dispatch Card or Officer Activity Card must contain:

- A. Type of event or activity the unit is dispatched to or engaged in.
- B. The location of the event or activity to include the street, house or block number, and reporting area. The Officer Activity Card need only indicate RD number.
- C. Time of Event. The date and time the event was reported, time the unit is dispatched, time the unit arrives on the scene, and the unit clears. The exception to these times is officer initiated events - only two times are required: time initiated and time cleared.

A question arises regarding back-up units and how this time is to be captured. All time expended on back-ups must be captured. If the officer is dispatched as a back-up, or backs a unit on his own, use the Officer Activity Card to show the back-up. The only times concerned are the times the unit arrives and time he clears.

The data obtained from all of these slips will be compiled daily without hindering the records process. The data contained from all of these slips will be compiled daily and placed into a computer. The material will be analyzed and from the computer print-outs, beat sizes will be determined,

beat configurations will be organized and the proper number of officers assigned to a shift. The number of officers assigned to a shift will be determined by amount of workload. For instance, if 30% of all calls for services occur between 1900 hrs. and 0300 hrs., then 30% of the available patrol force will be assigned to that shift. Beat configurations may also be changed so that the workload is more evenly distributed and the officer in beat three isn't handling six report calls while the officer in beat five isn't handling any. The intent of the study is to produce a more equitable workload for patrol officers resulting in fewer calls being stacked, better service to the public and a more cost effective means of delivering our services.

Figure #4 is a graphic illustration of what will occur with a call from the time it is received until it is filed in records.

I.D. No.		
I.D. No.		
Nature of Event		Code
Location		
Beat	R.D.	Code
		2 3
Incident		
Address		
Phone		
Officer Assigned		
Remarks		
Received		
Dispatched		
Arrived		
Cleared		

Additional Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ambulance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tow
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prisoner Trans.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female Trans.
Time Notified	
Time Arrived	

Officer(s)	Badges
Beat	Date
Comments	
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Notified	RD
Cleared	Code
Additional Comments:	

VIII. APPENDIX D



COMPUTER INPUT STEP PROCESS

Inputting computer information for the Patrol Workload Study will require certain procedures to be followed. In order to ensure the proper operation of equipment and data input, the following procedures shall be followed:

PHASE I

1. Officer activity and dispatch cards will be located in a tray on top of the filing cabinets in the administration area. Obtain all these cards each morning and go down to Mr. Johnson's office (computer area) to input data.
2. Review all the cards. Make sure all the information on the cards is readable and in its proper place.
3. All cards handled by aides should be removed at that time and not counted or inputted.
4. Disregard those cards that only have one time stamped. This usually means that as a result of an activity initiated by an officer or aide resulted in a report or log entry. In either case, do not input data from these cards. The time spent on this activity for officers will be captured on officer-initiated activity cards. The time an aide spends is not applicable to this study.

PHASE II

After you have completed Phase I you are now ready to proceed into the next phase. Phase II are those processes necessary to begin computer input.

1. Obtain cassette titled, "Dispatch Analysis."
2. Turn on machine by flipping two switches to the "on" position.
Switches are located on the right side of the machine. Switch #1 is in the upper right hand corner above the light bar. Switch #2 is in the lower right hand edge of the machine.
3. Open the cassette input door by depressing lever on keyboard that says "open."
4. Insert tape marked "Dispatch Analysis Ø" (the title "Dispatch Analysis Ø" must be facing the operator). Close the tape in the machine.
When the tape has been inserted, the light bar will have this symbol in the left hand corner | — .

5. Depress the "Load" key, then the "Execute" key located in the keyboard. The tape will start moving. Wait until the tape stops before moving on to next step.
6. After completion of step five, you should again observe the symbol. At this time, depress the "Run" key, then the "Execute" key.
7. Upon completion of step six, the light bar should read "Insert Data." At this point, remove the Dispatch Analysis Ø tape. Now move to Phase III.

PHASE III

1. Insert data tpe. The tape should have a number on it. Insert the data tape with number facing operator.
2. Once data tape is in place, depress "Cont" button, then "Execute" button.
3. Upon completion of this process, the light bar should read "File?". Input the file number or the last file used from the day before.
Example: Yesterday the last data entry was entered in file number eight. Enter eight for today, then press "Execute."
4. After step three, the light bar should be reading "Routine?". At this time, depress the Dispatch Data Input button in the upper left hand corner of the keyboard. This key is marked "f5."
5. The light bar should read "Dispatch Data?". At this point, you will input the data from the dispatch cards in the following manner:
 - Code
 - Address (numbers-space-street name)
 - Beat
 - RD (.3 should be added if "Code 3" call; .3A for "Adam Unit" responding to "Code 3" call; A is call dispatched to "Adam Unit")
 - Date and time received
 - Time Dispatched
 - Time Arrived
 - Time Cleared

After the data is inputted, press the "Execute" button. Leading zeros are not necessary unless it occurs on the day portion of the date and time for first date entry. There must be a space between street number and street name. There must be a comma after each entry. If

there are no street numbers, use a zero then space, then street name.

If two cross streets are given, enter both streets as follows:

0 space SYCAMORE/COCHRAN. Never use the shift key to type info.

The following is an example of how the input should appear in the light bar:

Example 1: 69,3200 COCHRAN,4,44,1008760900,915,920,925 (date not necessary if same as last entry)

Example 2: (Code 3 calls) 69,3200 COCHRAN,4,44.3,1008760900,915,920,925

Example 3: (Code 3 call for an "Adam" Unit) 69,3200 COCHRAN, 4,44.31,1008760900,915,920,925

Example 4: (Normal call for "Adam" Unit) 69,3200 COCHRAN,44.1,1008760900,915,920,925

All street names beginning with the letter "E" must be inputted in the following manner:

Example 5: 25,1099(the letters OE) ERRINGER,3,32,0900,0915,920,925

PHASE IV

1. To input activity date, press f6 on keyboard. Upon completion of this process, the computer light bar should read "Activity Data?".
2. Begin inputting activity data:

Badge # or Badge#/Badge#

Beat

RD

Code

Time notified

Time cleared

After inputting this data, press the "Execute" button. A slash (/) is required between badge numbers. The badge number and beat may be omitted if they are the same as the previous entry; however, there must be a leading comma.

Example 1: 101,4,44,69,1001760900,915 (data not necessary if same as last entry)

Example 2: ,44,69,1000,1030

Example 3: 101/113,4,44,69,1010760830,845

PHASE V

1. All the data has been entered, push the "store" button.

CORRECTION ROUTINE

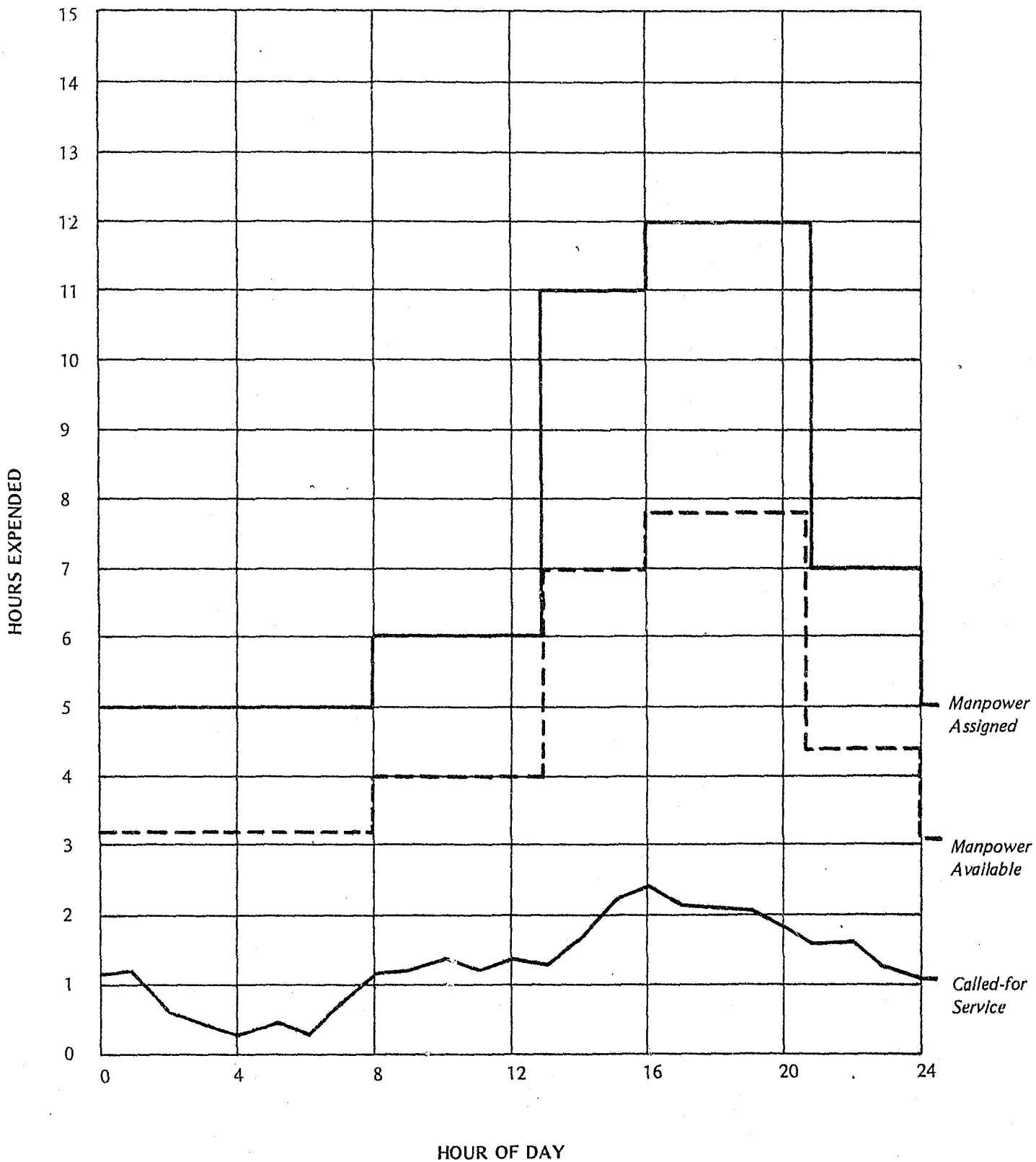
To make corrections in the data input, the following procedures should be followed:

Example 1: You are inputting data and as you are typing, the street name you realize that you have misspelled the street name. At that point, you press the "back" button in the upper center of the keyboard. As you press the button, the previous letter or number inputted will slash. Press the "back" button until the first character you want to remove is flashing. From that point you simply retype the new data and continue on with your inputting.

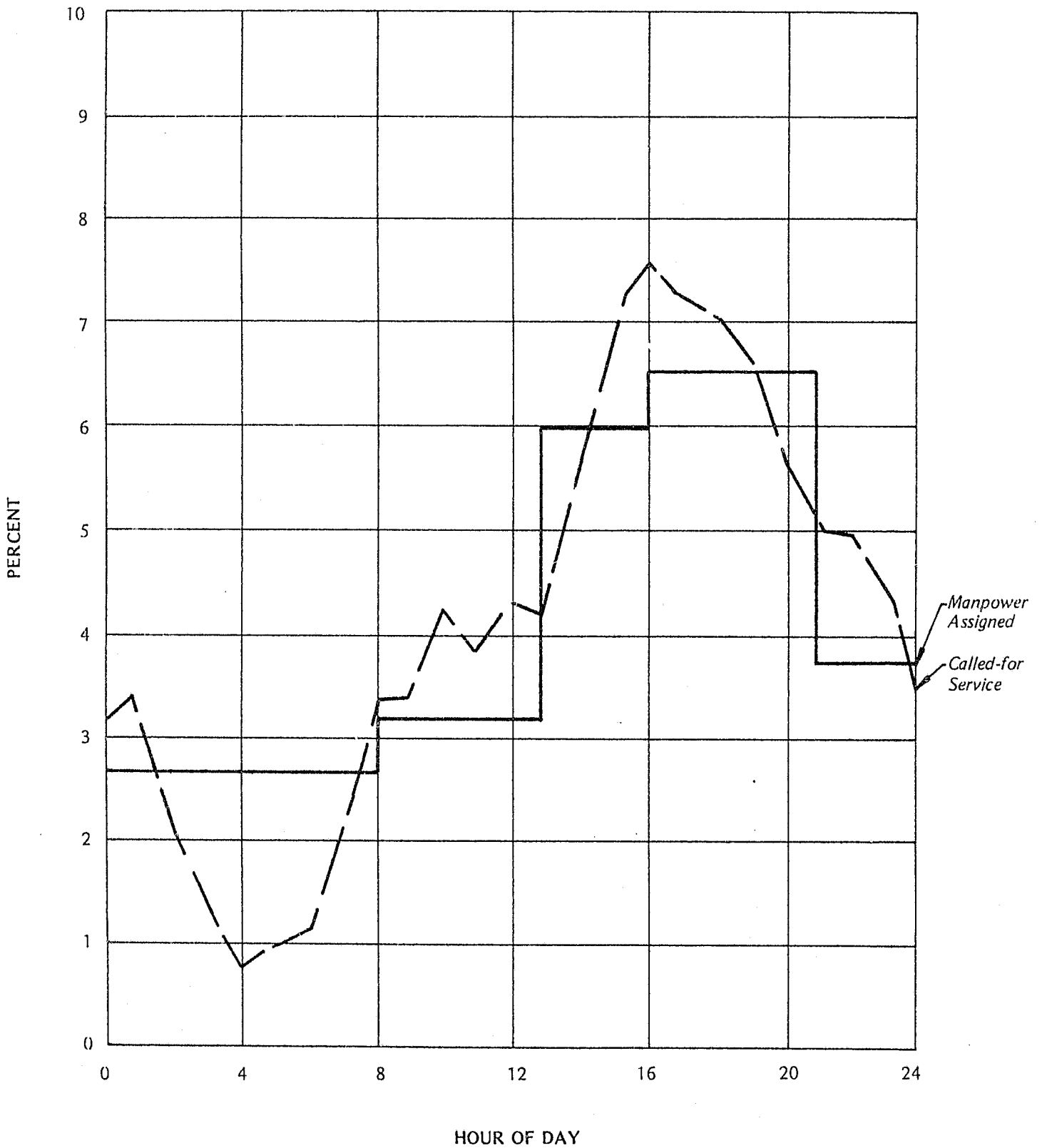
Example 2: You have just inputted a complete line of data and have depressed the "Execute" button and you realize after completing this process there is a mistake in the data inputted. To correct the mistake, depress the shift button on the keyboard at the same time depress f5 or f6. f5 if data being inputted is dispatch; f6 if data being inputted is activity data.

Upon completion of this, you will observe the statement "Correction of Item# ?" in the light bar display. At that point, you should indicate the item number you wish to correct, then press "Execute". The line you wish to correct should appear in the display (number only). Make the corrections by typing the correct data as you would normally.

GRAPH I - HOURS EXPENDED



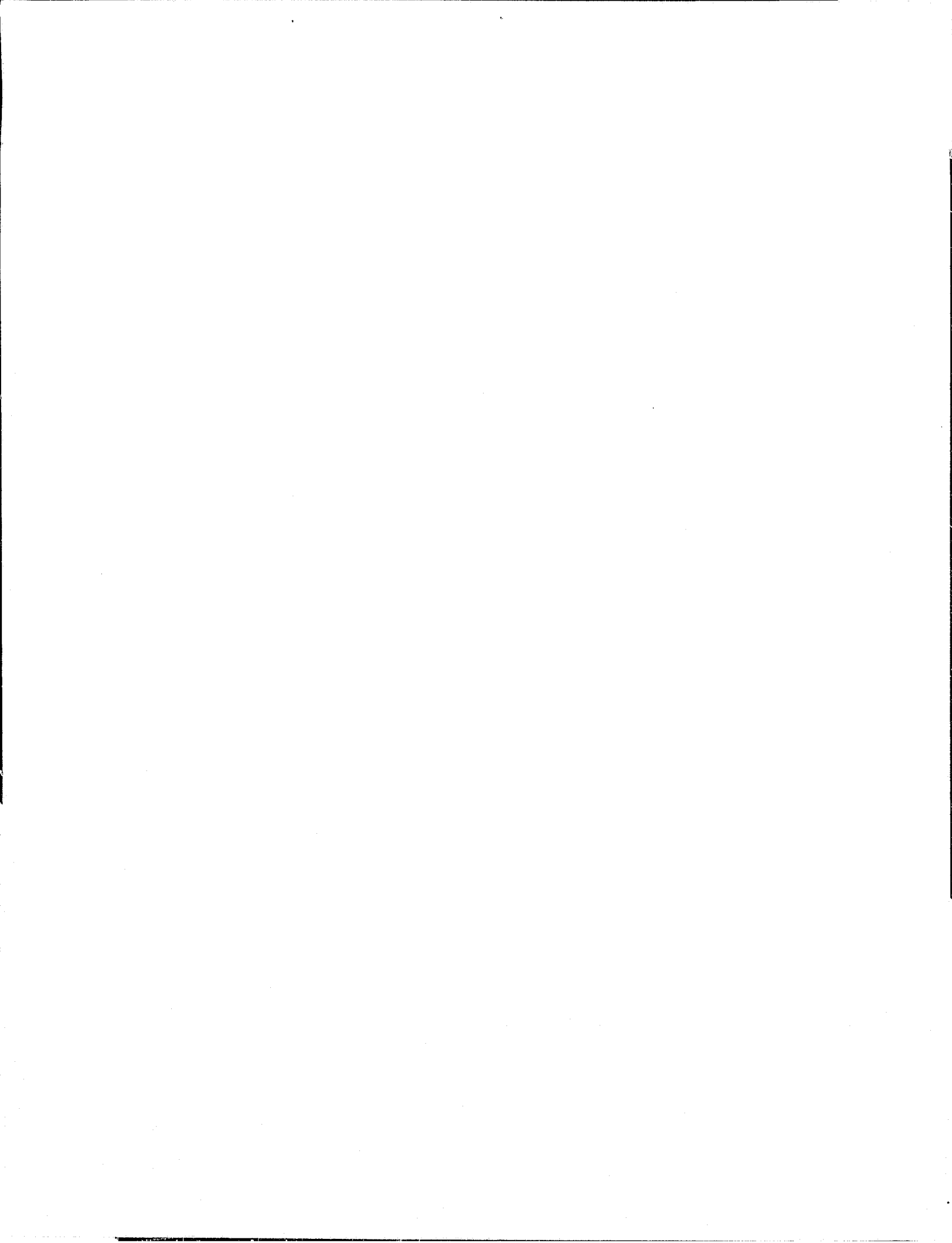
GRAPH II - SUGGESTED MANPOWER ALLOCATION



ALLOCATION MATRIX

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	MAN DAYS AVAILABLE	MEN ASSIGNED
WATCH I 12M - 8A.M.	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	21	5
WATCH II 8A.M. - 4P.M.	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	25	6
OVERLAP 2A.M. - 10P.M.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	5
WATCH III 4P.M. - 12M	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	30	7
MAN DAYS AVAILABLE	14	12	13	14	14	14	16	97	23

TOTAL



CONTINUED

3 OF 4

APPENDIX B

Citizen Arrest: Yes No
 Adult Juvenile - WIC 602
 Beat _____ R.D. _____

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Arrest Report/Booking

849b Release: Yes No
 Local Arrest Number: _____
 DR Number: _____

Arrestee's Name (Last, First, Middle) _____ Charge (Section No., Code and Definition) _____ 1. Misd. 2. Fel. 3. 853.6 PC

X Race Age DOB Height Weight Hair Eyes TT, Marks, Scars, Deformities (Evidence of Narcotic Use)

Place of Birth _____ Residence Address/Phone Number _____ City _____ Employed By _____

KA _____ Clothing Worn _____ Occupation _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____

Driver's License No. State Type Location Crime Committed _____ Complaints or Evid. of Ill. of Inj. _____ By Whom Treated _____

Name of Friend or Nearest Relative _____ Address, City, Phone Number _____

Vehicle of Arrestee (Color, Year, Make, License) _____ Disposition of Arrestee's Vehicle _____ Evidence Booked Yes No

VCSO Booking No. Location of Arrest _____ Other ID Nos. (specify) _____ Date and Time Arrested _____

Date of Offense _____ Date and Time Booked _____ Citizenship _____ List Connecting Reports by Type and Identifying No. _____ Prints Yes No
 Photos Yes No

WARRANT INFO. Chg. _____ Court _____ Bail _____
 Judge _____ Issue Date _____ Misd. Fel. Wnt. No. _____ Originating Agency Notified by: _____

NARCOTICS INFO. How Used (Circle) Oral Inhale Hypo _____ Drug Involved Opiate Marihuana Barbituate Amphetamine Other (Describe) _____ Price _____
 Marks Rt. Arm _____ Marks Lft. Arm _____ Other Areas _____

ARRESTED WITH _____

PROPERTY RECORD AND RECEIPT (Signatures Required)

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

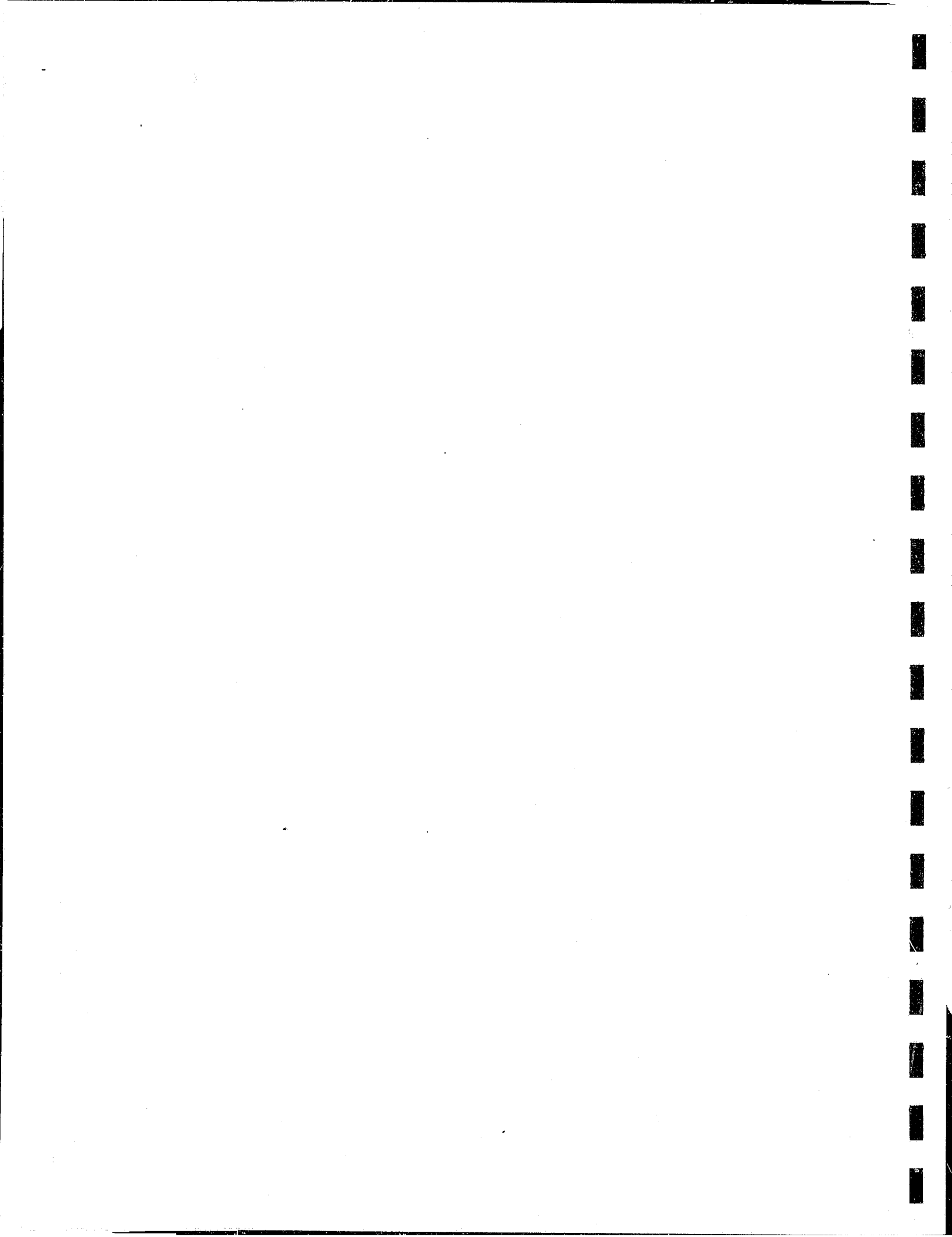
Received From: _____ Received by Officer: _____ Change & Currency Totals \$ _____

Releasing Officer: _____ Received by: _____

Arrestee Disposition: _____ Date and Time _____ Where Transported: EVSO Juvenile Hall
 Ventura (Female) Other _____

Where Cited: _____ Cite No. _____

Reporting Officers _____ Shift (Circle One) 1 2 3 _____ Typed by _____ Date and Time _____ Routed by _____
 Given Arrest X Parent-Guardian Notification: P = Parent G = Guardian
 M.I.U. Juvenile Prob. CII _____ Name _____ Phone _____
 V.S. Court Officer Admin. _____ Address _____ Date and Time _____
 Narc. Briefing Other _____
 VCSO Intell. Other _____ By: _____



0. NOTIFICATION
Gov. Code 13959

PENDING

NOTIFIED

Date (if notified)

N/A

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Crime Report

NCIC/CII CA 05609

Page _____ of _____

1. DR No.

1a. Cross Reference DR

None

2. Code Section		3. Crime			4. Classification: Felony <input type="checkbox"/> Misd. <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Against Property <input type="checkbox"/> Person <input type="checkbox"/>		5. Beat/RD	
6. Date and Time Occurred - Day			7. Date and Time Reported		8. Location of Occurrence			
9. Victim's Name: Last, First, Middle (Firm, if business)					10. Residence Address		11. Residence Phone	
12. Occupation		13. Race-Sex	14. Age	15. DOB	16. Business Address (School, if Juvenile)		17. Business Phone	
CODES FOR BOXES 20 AND 30 V = Victim W = Witness P = Parent RP = Reporting Party DC = Discovered Crime								
19. Name - Last, First, Middle				20. Code	21. Residence Address		22. Residence Phone	
23. Occupation		24. Race-Sex	25. Age	26. DOB	27. Business Address (School, if Juvenile)		28. Business Phone	
29. Name - Last, First, Middle				30. Code	31. Residence Address		32. Residence Phone	
33. Occupation		34. Race-Sex	35. Age	36. DOB	37. Business Address (School, if Juvenile)		38. Business Phone	

MODUS OPERANDI (See Instructions)

39. Describe characteristics of premises and area where offense occurred.

40. Describe briefly how offense was committed (Specific code elements of crime, and/or probable cause).

41. Describe weapon, instrument, equipment, trick, device or force used.

42. Motive - Type of property taken or other reason for offense - Possible motive.

43. Estimated loss value and/or extent of injuries - Minor, major.

44. What did suspect(s) say - Note peculiarities.

45. Victim's activity just prior to and/or during offense.

46. Trademark - Other distinctive action of suspect(s).

47. Vehicle Used - License No. - ID No. - Year - Make - Model - Colors (other identifying characteristics)

48. Suspect No. 1 (Last, First, Middle)				49. Race-Sex	50. Age	51. Hgt.	52. Wgt.	53. Hair	54. Eyes	55. ID No. or DOB	56. Arrested Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
57. Address, Clothing and other identifying marks or characteristics											
58. Suspect No. 2 (Last, First, Middle)				59. Race-Sex	60. Age	61. Hgt.	62. Wgt.	63. Hair	64. Eyes	65. ID No. or DOB	66. Arrested Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
67. Address, Clothing and other identifying marks or characteristics										68. Check if more names in Continuation <input type="checkbox"/>	

REPORTING OFFICERS			Shift (Circle One) 1 2 3	Typed By	Date and Time		Routed By
<input type="checkbox"/> M.I.U	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Prob.	<input type="checkbox"/> CII	CASE STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive				
<input type="checkbox"/> Y.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> Court Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Admin.	REVIEWED BY:				DATE:
<input type="checkbox"/> Narc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Briefing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> VCSO	<input type="checkbox"/> Intell.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					

CHECK REVERSE SIDE

CONT.

Page _____ of _____

TYPE ORIGINAL REPORT

Case No. _____

Arrest _____ Crime _____ Misc. _____
Other _____

Code *Label appropriate section with code letter and list required information:*

A List all additional victims, witnesses, and suspects: Complete information required on Page 1, e.g., phone numbers, addresses, physical description, etc.

B Itemize recovered or stolen property: Description, brand name, serial numbers, size, color, and value. Total value to complete list.

C Use this section to inactivate a case where no further investigative leads exist. Information must include neighborhood checks, and preliminary investigation, reason for inactivation.

Reporting Officers

Reviewed By

Typed By

Date/Time

Routed By

Check One:

Page _____ Of _____

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Multiple Report

NCIC/CA 05609

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Supplemental
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Miscellaneous
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Continuation
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Confidential

5. Case No.	
6. Date	Day
7. Time	
8. Rept. Dist.	Beat
11. Offense Date	

9. Offense or Incident		10. Description	
12. Persons Reporting: Last Name First		13. Address	14. Phone
		<input type="checkbox"/> Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Business

15. ABC - (Cont.), D - Evidence List, E - Investigation, F - Statements, G - Summary, H - Scene/Traffic Collision Sketch Explanation

Reporting Officers			Shift (Circle One)	Typed By	Date and Time	Routed By
			1 2 3			
<input type="checkbox"/> M.I.U.	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Prob.	<input type="checkbox"/> CII	Case Status		(Check Reverse Side)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Y.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> Court Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Admin.	<input type="checkbox"/> Open			
<input type="checkbox"/> Narcotics	<input type="checkbox"/> Briefing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Closed			
<input type="checkbox"/> VC SO	<input type="checkbox"/> Intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Inactive			
			Reviewed By		Date	

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Juvenile Report

NCIC/CII CA 05609

Page _____ of _____

1. Type of Contact (Section No., Code & Definition)				2. R.D. / Beat				3. DR NO.							
4. Check one <input type="checkbox"/> Run Away <input type="checkbox"/> Detention				<input type="checkbox"/> Contact Only <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Custody				5. Location of Occurrence				6. Date and Time			
7. Local Arrest Number				8. Name: Last, First, Middle								9. Printed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Photo? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
10. Home Address				11. Phone				12. School or Business Address / Phone Number							
13. Age		14. DOB		15. Sex	16. Race	17. Hgt.	18. Wgt.	19. Hair	20. Eyes	21. Marks, Scars, T.T., Evid. of Narcotic Use					
22. AKA				23. Occupation or Grade				24. Social Sec. No.		25. Driver's License No.		26. State			
27. Birthplace (City and State)								28. Complaints of Evid. of Ill. or Inj. - By Whom Treated							
29. List Connecting Reports BY Type & Ident. Numbers								30. Clothing Worn							
31. CODE: P--Parent G--Guradian L--Person with whom subject lives V--Victim R/P - Reporting Person W--Witness															
32. Name Last, First, Middle				Code	Residence Address				City		Res. Phone		Bus. Phone		
33. Parents Notified By				34. Time		35. Disposition of Minor				36. Cite No. - Date and Time					
37. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CONTACT: (1) Background information: Complaint, radio call, etc. (2) Narrative story of circumstances and statements pertinent to the contact. (3) List co-subjects.															

38. REPORTING OFFICERS				39. Shift 1 2 3		40. Typed By		41. Date and Time		42. Routed By			
<input type="checkbox"/> M.I.U	43. <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Prob.	<input type="checkbox"/> CII	<input type="checkbox"/> Y.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> Court Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Admin.	44. CASE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive		45. REVIEWED BY:				47. DATE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Narc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Briefing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> VCSO	<input type="checkbox"/> Intell.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	46. Value of Property <input type="checkbox"/> N/A \$							

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Incident Report

NCIC/CII CA 05609

1. How Reported:
 In person Telephone Desk
 2. 484 P.C. Lost
 594 P.C. Found

3. DR Number:
 4. Beat 5. RD

6. Date and Time Occurred, Day of Week 7. Location of Occurrence 8. Date and Time Reported

CODE: V = Victim R = Reporting Person D = Person Discovering

9. Name (Firm if Business): Last Name First	10. Residence Phone	11. Business Phone	
12. Address	13. City	14. Occupation	15. Race-Sex-Age
16. Name: Last Name First	17. Residence Phone		18. Business Phone
19. Address	20. City	21. Occupation	22. Race-Sex-Age

Use When: 1) No suspect information; 2) Petty theft under \$50; 3) Malicious mischief under \$300; 4) Lost or found property; 5) When brief narrative will suffice.
 Does not apply to found, recovered, lost, or stolen bicycles.

23.

<input type="checkbox"/> M.I.U <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Prob. <input type="checkbox"/> CII <input type="checkbox"/> Y.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Court Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Narc. <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> VCSO <input type="checkbox"/> Intelligence <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	REPORTING OFFICERS I.D. Number CASE STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive Value \$ REVIEWED BY: _____ Date	Shift (Circle One) 1 2 3
--	---	---------------------------------------

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Page _____ Of _____

Case Cleared Report

NCIC/CII CA 05609

Date of Clearance

DR No.

Crime Where Committed (Address, City, State)

How Cleared: Arrest (see below) Unfounded Exceptional Clearance (explain in Narrative)

Persons Arrested: (Indicate Sex, Race, Age)

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.
	7.

DR Numbers Cleared:

Victim Notified of Clearance: In person Telephone Mail Station Appt. Date Notified Property Returned? Yes No

Amount Reported Stolen	Actual Amount Stolen	Amount Recovered	TT and/or APB Cancelled <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Other Notices Cancelled <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Case Filed with DA <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
------------------------	----------------------	------------------	---	---	--

Investigation Progress and Status. If all or no property recovered, so state. If partial recovery made, list property recovered, describe and use value as on original report. List the disposition of property recovered. Other remarks.

Investigating Officer	Date of Report	Approved By	Date
-----------------------	----------------	-------------	------

TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT

SPECIAL CONDITIONS	NO. INJ.	H & R FELONY <input type="checkbox"/>	CITY	JUDICIAL DISTRICT	No.
	NO. KILLED	H & R MISD <input type="checkbox"/>	COUNTY	REPORTING DISTRICT	BEAT


LOCATION	COLLISION OCCURRED ON			MO.	DAY	YR.	TIME(2400)	CII NO.	OFFICER I.O.
	<input type="checkbox"/> AT INTERSECTION WITH <input type="checkbox"/> OR: _____ FEET/MILES _____ OF							INJURY, FATAL OR TOW AWAY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	STATE HWY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

PARTY 1	NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST)						STREET ADDRESS			
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER	DRIVER'S LICENSE NO.		STATE	BIRTHDATE MO. DAY YR.	SEX	RACE	CITY	STATE	PHONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN	VEHICLE YR.	MAKE	LICENSE NO.	STATE			OWNER'S NAME <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS DRIVER			
<input type="checkbox"/> PARKED VEH.	DIRECTION OF TRAVEL		ON/ACROSS (STREET OR HIGHWAY)				OWNER'S ADDRESS <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS DRIVER			
<input type="checkbox"/> BI-CYCLIST	SPEED LIMIT	DISPOSITION OF VEHICLE		<input type="checkbox"/> BY DRIVER	ON ORDERS OF		VEHICLE DAMAGE EXTENT		VIOLATION CHARGED	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							<input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MOD. LOCATION <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL		1 _____ 2 _____	

PARTY 2	NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST)						STREET ADDRESS			
<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER	DRIVER'S LICENSE NO.		STATE	BIRTHDATE MO. DAY YR.	SEX	RACE	CITY	STATE	PHONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN	VEHICLE YR.	MAKE	LICENSE NO.	STATE			OWNER'S NAME <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS DRIVER			
<input type="checkbox"/> PARKED VEH.	DIRECTION OF TRAVEL		ON/ACROSS (STREET OR HIGHWAY)				OWNER'S ADDRESS <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS DRIVER			
<input type="checkbox"/> BI-CYCLIST	SPEED LIMIT	DISPOSITION OF VEHICLE		<input type="checkbox"/> BY DRIVER	ON ORDERS OF		VEHICLE DAMAGE EXTENT		VIOLATION CHARGED	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							<input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MOD. LOCATION <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL		1 _____ 2 _____	

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE									
	OWNER'S NAME						ADDRESS			NOTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

INJURED/WITNESS	WITNESS ONLY	AGE	SEX	EXTENT OF INJURY				INJURED WAS (check one)					IN VEH. NUMBER	
				FATAL INJURY	SEVERE WOUND DISTORTED MEMBER	OTHER VISIBLE INJURIES	COMPLAINT OF PAIN	DRIVER	PASS.	PED.	BI-CYCLIST	OTHER		
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NAME											PHONE		
	ADDRESS												TAKEN TO (INJURED ONLY)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NAME											PHONE		
	ADDRESS												TAKEN TO (INJURED ONLY)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NAME											PHONE		
	ADDRESS												TAKEN TO (INJURED ONLY)	

SKETCH <div style="text-align:center;">  INDICATE NORTH </div>	MISCELLANEOUS
---	---

COLLISION NARRATIVE

PRIMARY COLLISION FACTOR		RIGHT OF WAY CONTROL		1	2	3	4	TYPE OF VEHICLE				1	2	3	4	MOVEMENT PRECEDING COLLISION
A VC SECTION VIOLATION	B OTHER IMPROPER DRIVING*	A CONTROLS FUNCTIONING	B CONTROLS NOT FUNCTIONING					A PASSENGER CAR (INCLUDES STATION WAGON)							A STOPPED	
C OTHER THAN DRIVER*	D UNKNOWN*	C CONTROLS OBSCURED	D NO CONTROLS PRESENT					B PASSENGER CAR W/TRAILER							B PROCEEDING STRAIGHT	
WEATHER		TYPE OF COLLISION						C MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER							C RAN OFF ROAD	
A CLEAR	B CLOUDY	A HEAD-ON	B SIDESWIPE					D PICKUP OR PANEL TRUCK							D MAKING RIGHT TURN	
C RAINING	D SNOWING	C REAR END	D BROADSIDE					E PICKUP OR PANEL TRUCK W/TRAILER							E MAKING LEFT TURN	
E FOG	F OTHER	E HIT OBJECT	F OVERTURNED					F TRUCK OR TRUCK TRACTOR							F MAKING U TURN	
LIGHTING		MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVED WITH						G TRUCK OR TRUCK TRACTOR W/TRAILER(S)							G BACKING	
A DAYLIGHT	B DUSK - DAWN	A NON-COLLISION	B PEDESTRIAN					H SCHOOL BUS							H SLOWING - STOPPING	
C DARK - STREET LIGHTS	D DARK - NO STREET LIGHTS	C OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE	D MOTOR VEHICLE ON OTHER ROADWAY					I OTHER BUS							I PASSING OTHER VEHICLE	
E DARK - STREET LIGHTS NOT FUNCTIONING	ROADWAY SURFACE		E PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE					J EMERGENCY VEHICLE							J CHANGING LANES	
A DRY	B WET	A HOLES, DEEP RUTS	F TRAIN					K HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT							K PARKING MANEUVER	
C SNOWY - ICY	D SLIPPERY (MUDDY, OILY, ETC.)	B LOOSE MATERIAL ON ROADWAY	G BICYCLE					L BICYCLE							L ENTERING TRAFFIC FROM SHOULDER, MEDIAN, PARKING STRIP OR PRIVATE DRIVE	
ROADWAY CONDITIONS (MARK ONE TO THREE ITEMS)		C OBSTRUCTION ON ROADWAY	H ANIMAL					M OTHER							M OTHER UNSAFE TURNING	
A HOLES, DEEP RUTS	B LOOSE MATERIAL ON ROADWAY	D CONSTRUCTION-REPAIR ZONE	I FIXED OBJECT					OTHER ASSOCIATED FACTOR (MARK ONE TO THREE ITEMS)							N CROSSED INTO OPPOSITE LANE	
C OBSTRUCTION ON ROADWAY	D CONSTRUCTION-REPAIR ZONE	E REDUCED ROADWAY WIDTH	J OTHER OBJECT					A VC SECTION VIOLATION							O PARKED	
E REDUCED ROADWAY WIDTH	F FLOODED	G OTHER	K OTHER					B VC SECTION VIOLATION							P MERGING	
H NO UNUSUAL CONDITIONS	PEDESTRIAN'S ACTION								C VC SECTION VIOLATION						Q TRAVELING WRONG WAY	
A NO PEDESTRIAN INVOLVED	B CROSSING IN CROSSWALK AT INTERSECTION	C CROSSING IN CROSSWALK - NOT AT INTERSECTION							D VC SECTION VIOLATION						R OTHER	
D CROSSING - NOT IN CROSSWALK	E IN ROAD - INCLUDES SHOULDER	F NOT IN ROAD							E VISION OBSCUREMENTS							
G APPROACHING/LEAVING SCHOOL BUS									F INATTENTION							
INVESTIGATED BY		I.D. NUMBER		INVESTIGATED BY				I.D. NUMBER				REVIEWED BY				
*EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE																

SUPPLEMENTAL/NARRATIVE

(Check one)

- NARRATIVE CONTINUATION TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT (CHP 555 OR 555-01)
- SUPPLEMENTAL TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT (CHP 555 OR 555-01)
- OTHER:

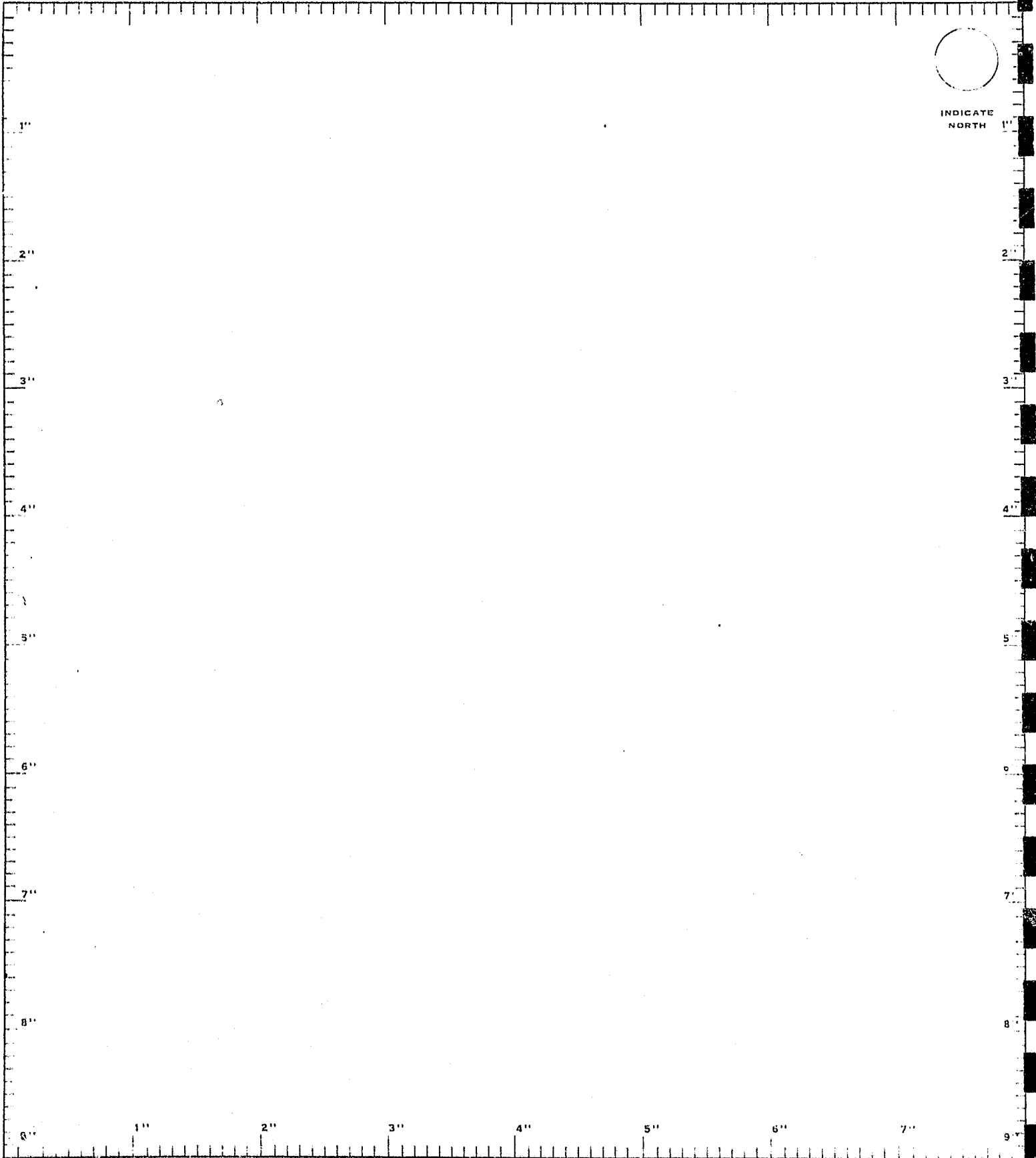
DATE OF ORIGINAL INCIDENT	TIME (2400)	NCIC NUMBER	OFFICER I.D.	NUMBER	PAGE
MO. DAY YR.	LOCATION/SUBJECT			CITATION NUMBER	
				BEAT	
CITY/COUNTY				REPORTING DISTRICT	

PREPARED BY	I.D. NUMBER	PREPARED	REVIEWED - APPROVED BY	I.D. NUMBER	APPROVED
NAME/RANK		MO. DAY YR.	NAME/RANK		MO. DAY YR.

FACTUAL DIAGRAM – NARRATIVE CONTINUATION

DATE OF COLLISION			TIME (2400)	NCIC NUMBER	OFFICER I.D. NUMBER	PAGE
MO.	DAY	YR.				

ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE AND NOT TO SCALE UNLESS STATED (SCALE =)



DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
 USE REVERSE FOR REPORTING EMBEZZLED/
 STOLEN VEHICLES AND PLATES

ABANDONED, IMPOUNDED, RECOVERED, STORED OR RELEASED VEHICLE REPORT

REPORTING DEPARTMENT/ AREA	DIVISION	DATE	FILE NUMBER
----------------------------	----------	------	-------------

TYPE OF REPORT (CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> ABANDONED <input type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STORED <input type="checkbox"/> ABATED <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> RELEASED	IF A RECOVERED STOLEN VEHICLE, HAS NEIGHBORHOOD OR AREA BEEN CHECKED FOR LEADS OR CLUES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (LIST LEADS OR CLUES IN REMARKS OR ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET)
---	---

PERSON REPORTING OCCURRENCE	ADDRESS	PHONE	TIME AND DATE REPORTED
-----------------------------	---------	-------	------------------------

DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	BODY TYPE	LICENSE NUMBER(S)	YEAR	STATE	COLOR (COMBINATION)
------	------	-------	-----------	-------------------	------	-------	---------------------

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)	DOES VIN COMPARE WITH REG. CARD? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	DOES VIN APPEAR ALTERED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	IS VIN CLEAR IN SVS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	LIC. NUMBER(S) CLEAR IN SVS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	ENGINE NUMBER (EN)
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--------------------

IF STOLEN, NAME, DATE AND CASE NUMBER OF REPORTING AGENCY	WAS VEH RETURNED TO OWNER? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	STORAGE AUTHORITY
---	--	-------------------

LOCATION TOWED FROM	TIME AND DATE TOWED
---------------------	---------------------

NAME OF GARAGE	ADDRESS	PHONE
----------------	---------	-------

REGISTERED OWNER	ADDRESS	PHONE
------------------	---------	-------

LEGAL OWNER	ADDRESS	PHONE
-------------	---------	-------

CONDITION AND INVENTORY

ODOMETER READING	DRIVEABLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	WRECKED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	STRIPPED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	HAVE YOU ENTERED MISSING, IDENTIFIABLE PARTS IN SVS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
------------------	---	--	---	--

ITEMS		YES	NO	ITEMS		YES	NO	ITEMS		YES	NO	ITEMS		CONDITION
SEAT(S) - BUCKET				CLOCK				ENGINE				TRANSMISSION		TIRES/WHEELS
SEAT (FRONT)				IGNITION KEY				CARBURETOR(S)				AUTOMATIC()		LEFT FRONT
SEAT (REAR)				REGISTRATION				ALTERNATOR				3 SPEED ()		RIGHT FRONT
RADIO				DR. LIGHTS(#)				GENERATOR				4 SPEED ()		LEFT REAR
TAPE DECK				S. MIRROR(S)(#)				BATTERY				HUB CAPS (#)		RIGHT REAR
TAPES (#)				GRILL				AIR CONDITIONER				MAG WHEELS		SPARE

LIST PROPERTY, TOOLS, AND DESCRIBE VEHICLE DAMAGE IN REMARKS SPACE.

REMARKS (IF ARREST MADE, INDICATE FULL NAMES, CHARGES, AND WHERE DETAINED)(USE ADDITIONAL BLANK SHEETS, IF REQUIRED)

OFFICER ORDERING VEHICLE STORED (SIGNATURE) X	I.D. NUMBER	GARAGE PRINCIPAL OR AGENT STORING VEH (SIGNATURE) X	TIME AND DATE
--	-------------	--	---------------

(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY) APPRAISAL, RELEASE, DISPOSITION

RECOVERY TELETYPE (DATE AND NUMBER)	REQUIRED NOTICES SENT TO REGISTERED & LEGAL OWNERS & GARAGE (SEC. 22852 VC) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	IF NO IS CHECKED, INDICATE REASON <input type="checkbox"/> AVA PROGRAM	
APPRAISED VALUE	TIME AND DATE OF APPRAISAL	APPRAISING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE (SEC. 22704 VC)	I.D. NUMBER

TO (STORAGE AUTHORITY/CONCERN)	DATE
--------------------------------	------

RELEASE VEHICLE TO	ADDRESS
SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZING RELEASE	CERTIFICATION: I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM LEGALLY AUTHORIZED AND ENTITLED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ABOVE DESCRIBED VEHICLE.

NOTE: CHP 180 IS FURNISHED ALL PEACE OFFICERS BY THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	SIGNATURE OF PERSON TAKING POSSESSION
--	---------------------------------------

VIN

APPENDIX C

B*

1969 OLDSMOBILE 310 DFP GOLD/RED

IOIMO, RALPH
3200 COCHRAN
SIMI VALLEY, CALIF.

DOB 3/9/59 W/M 5'11" 140 lbs BRN/BRN CDL-DI84396

DR#77-08671 4/18/77 459 EVSO BREWER

HOGANS , JAMES WILLIAM 10-30-60

RD 34

826 France, Simi

J76-00078

AKA: Jamie

w/m 5'10" 150lbs. Brown Brown

ARREST: 10851/459 2 counts Dr#7800024 1-21-78

FRIENDS:

Hopkins, Joe Mike 8-9-54

Armstrong, Mary Jane 3-5-55

BOOMBA (AKA)

179-00436

DOB 9-12-79

SEE: BRAZELTON, ROGER JOE

CARD

APPENDIX D

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: 0700 MONDAY, MAY 8, 1978
 TO: 0700 TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1978

DAILY ACTIVITY RECAP
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

BEAT	RD	TIME	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS		
BURGLARY								
1	30	Night	11381	Res	2319 Callahan	Entered open garage & removed bicycle.		
1	30	Unk	11376	Sch	Parkview Elem.	Used key, took tape recorder and projector.		
2	26	Day	10600	Sch	Sinaloa Jr. High	Subject councelled & released.		
3	42	Day	11400	Res	2107 Stinson	Cut screen, popped latch. Loss unknown at this time.		
4	44		11468	Comm	Standard Station, 2568 Sycamore	Report unavailable		
4	54		11068	Sch	Valley View Jr. High	One juvenile cited to YS.		
4	61	Night	11377	Res	5366 Barnard	Cut chain link fence, took a variety of tools.		
TRAFFIC								
1	20	1614	11417	10-48	First/Easy	PCF 21453a		
1	38	1656	11421	20002a	Simi High	PCF Other improper driving		
1	39	2001	11441	20002a	2071 Madrone	LIC# 535FGB		
3	40	1546	11411	10-49	Heywood/Erringer	PCF 22350		
3	42	1800	11432	10-49	Appleton/Fitzgerald	PCF 22107		
3	47	1620	11419	10-48	Sequoia/LA	PCF 22350		
3	47	1600	11412	10-49	LA/Church	PCF 21801a		
4	52	1247	11397	10-49	Sequoia Jr. High	PCF 22350		
5	66	2206	11450	23102a	Bloomfield/Stow	ARRESTED: CORSON, Eugene		
5	67	1610	11416	23103	Yosemite/LA	Warrant pending		
MISCELLANEOUS								
1	29	0006	11457	242	Howard Johnson's	Female victim. Misc. report.		
1	31	1058	11389	470	1307 LA	Report unavailable		
1	36	1503	11405	484	2744 Belbrook	LIC Plates stolen.		
2	32	1528	11409	484	Dairy, 1869 Royal	One male juvenile councelled and released. No report.		
2	32	1139	11390	484	Dr's Hospital	Report in processing		
3	42	1738	11428	314.1	1105 Cavalier	Report unavailable		
3	47	1508	11407-8	470	2705 LA	Report in processing		
5	58	1200	11391	484	Holiday Hardware	Report unavailable		
5	69	1048	11384-5	602.5/ Att 459	6090 LA	Refer to DR#78-11068 for details.		
ARRESTS								
3	49	1328	11399	2800.1	ZUKER, Mark	I78-00281	Hale	Vent.Loma
5	66	2206	11450	23102a	CORSON, Eugene	I78-00282	Meffan	EVS0
5	69	1715	11068	459	MASSARO, Peter		Wallace	Cited
5	69	1300	11068	459	EARLY, Troy		Wallace	Cited
5	69	1400	11068	459	CALLAHAN, Marc		Wallace	Cited
5	69	1630	11068	459	FARRIS, Chris		Wallace	Cited
FIELD INTERVIEWS								
2	26	0130	Ashland/Ventura	TREADWAY, Charles	18	Susp. subject	Smalling	
3	42	0115	972 Vallejo	STEPHENSON, Danny	17	Susp. in 459 veh. Unf.	Brewer	
3	42	0115	972 Vallejo	PARKER, Robert	17	Susp. in 459 veh. Unf.	Brewer	
3	42	0115	972 Vallejo	ROSE, Lin	17	Susp. in 459 veh. Unf.	Brewer	
5	58	0515	4329 Valley Fair	SILVERSTEIN, Larry	37	Asleep in veh.	Lompart	

JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURT DATE: THURSDAY June 15 0900-1100/1300-15
 ADULT TRAFFIC COURT DATE: WED FRI June 14 0800

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978

TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978

TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

FIELD INTERVIEW SUMMARY
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

RD	TIME	DAY	LOCATION	NAME	AGE	REASON	OFFICER
BEAT 1							
30	1000	Mon	1400 Blk Alexander	EATON, Richard	20	Susp. person	Wallace
36	1210	Mon	Atherwood/Kentfield	NESS, David K	17	Susp. person	Wallace
36	1210	Mon	Atherwood/Kentfield	WALLACE, James M	17	Susp. person	Wallace
BEAT 2							
32	2225	Sat	Royal Plaza	ZIELKE, August	20	Parked in closed gas station.	Sadler
BEAT 3							
40	2040	Mon	Ralph's	WELCH, David R	21	Loitering	Freeman
40	1100	Thurs	2012 Heywood	SHAMUS, Karen	21	Att. to enter res.	Ellis
41	2030	Tues	2400 Blk Royal	REAL, Raymond	18	Fight	Freeman
41	2030	Tues	2400 Blk Royal	FLORES, John A	33	Fight	Shanahan
41		Sat	2777 Elizondo	ELWELL, Norman	24	Illegal dumping	Findley
47	0030	Sun	1463 Glazier	STUFFLEDEAM, Glen	17	Susp. Subject	B. James
47	0034	Sun	1436 Glazier	STILWELL, David	19	Susp. vehicle	Coronado
48	2025	Wed	2779 Royal	WILSON, Curtis	23	Susp. subject	McCarthy
BEAT 4							
46	0950	Fri	3200 Copley	CUMMINGS, Craig	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0950	Fri	3200 Copley	GUTHRIE, Kenneth	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0945	Fri	3200 Copley	PALMER, Wilbert	23	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0930	Fri	Medina/Copley	RATHBORN, James	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0920	Fri	Copley/Wash	BUCHER, Terrence	17	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0915	Fri	Copley/Medina	SMITH, Kevin E	16	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0915	Fri	Copley/Medina	STAFFORD, Brian	15	Loitering at school	Wallace
51	0310	Wed	Sequoia/Cochran	OLIVER, Dennis	21	Sleeping in vehicle	Thorse
51	0945	Sun	Parkdale/Woodrow	GNEROW, Michael	14	Loitering	Lompart
51	0945	Sun	Parkdale/Woodrow	CARPENTER, Charles	15	Loitering	Lompart
60	0200	Thur	Texas/Walnut	HOWSER, Josh	17	Loitering	Thorse
60	0200	Thur	Texas/Walnut	FAWCETT, David	17	Loitering	Thorse
BEAT 5							
62	0520	Fri	4568 Industrial	STANLEY, Elvy	15	Employee at 459	Bauer
67	0950	Fri	Timberlane/Pittman	LAFONTAINE, Greg	16	Attitude Problem	Ellis
67	0950	Fri	Timberlane/Pittman	RAGER, Glen	15	Attitude Problem	Ellis
67	1200	Wed	Stow/Fearing	LASCALA, Michael	15	In 459 area	McCarthy
67	1200	Wed	Stow/Fearing	DODES, Robert	15	In 459 area	McCarthy
67	1200	Thur	2278 Emmett	WHITE, Jim	15	Susp. subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278 Emmett	COREY, Brad	18	Susp. subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278 Emmett	SHRODE, David	19	Susp. subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278 Emmett	GROVES, Kenny	15	Susp. subject	Wallace
68	2335	Fri	Alscot/LA	BOOMHOWER, Robert	19	Susp. subject	Bauer

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
 TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

WEEKLY ARREST SUMMARY
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	NAME	ID#	OFFICER	DISPO
BEAT 1								
		Thurs	10857	10851	AGUILAR, Keith		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	BIULEY, Robert		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, John		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, Michael		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, David		Delameter	Cited
20	0121	Sun	10591	23102a	TOBIS, Lawrence	I78-00244	Meffan	EVSO
29	0041	Sun	10589	23102a	GILBERT, Richard	I78-00243	Dibsie	EVSO
30	2050	Tues	10140	23102a	RAMIREZ, Tommy	I78-00218	Dibsie	EVSO
30	0023	Tues	10149	647f	KNUDSEN, Sharon	I78-00219	Bauer	Ventura
30	1607	Thurs	10280	242	ALLEN, Steven M		Smalling	YS
30	2130	Fri	10298	459	EGLAN, Robin E	J78-00058	Smalling	J. Hall
30	2000	Fri	10298	459	JACOBSON, Becky S	J78-00059	Findley	J. Hall
31	0249	Fri	10425	23102a	SAWYER, Jack L	I72-00122	Jones	EVSO
31	0154	Fri	10422	23102a	LURBEY, Charles	I78-00236	Dibsie	EVSO
36	0149	Mon	10066	23102a	MARSHALL, Clarence	I78-00217	Dibsie	849b1
37	0150	Tues	10151	23102a	HERNANDEZ, Joseph		Dibsie	EVSO
37	1600	Sat	10352	459/836	BARILLA, Stephen	J78-00108	Shultz	Released
38	0221	Wed	10240	23102a	HARRIS, Pamela J	I78-00226	Cooper	Ventura
39	0135	Wed	10238	23102a	GIAN, Michael Jr.		Meffan	EVSO
BEAT 2								
01	1430	Wed	01434	211	VANDERMARK, Dale	J78-00052	Brewer	849b1
26	0203	Fri	10423	23102a	ATHERTON, Mike	I78-00235	Cooper	EVSO
26	2242	Fri	10402	647f	MATTES, Dennis J	I78-00234	Shanahan	EVSO
26	2232	Fri	10400	647f	ABBEY, William	I78-00233	Ball	EVSO
32	1725	Fri	10361	23103	PETRICCA, Devin R		Cowgill	Cited/Rel
32	2248	Mon	10060	23102a	COMPTON, Harry Jr.	I78-00217	Dibsie	EVSO
32	1347	Tues	10098	211/War.	MYHER, Patrick	I77-00426	Curtis	EVSO
32	0306	Thurs	10328	23102a	KINDRED, Myrna	I78-00231	Cooper	Ventura
32	0135	Sat	10509	23102a	TORRES, Irene	I78-00240	Cooper	Ventura
32	0135	Tues	19159	23102a	BRYAN, William	I75-00607	Meffan	EVSO
33	1630	Tues	10111	415.3	PARENTI, Michael		Shultz	YS
33	1630	Tues	10111	415.3	THOMAS, Jeffrey	J77-00092	Shultz	YS
BEAT 3								
40	0218	Wed	10239	23102a	BURKEHART, Randall	I78-10239	Jones	EVSO
40	0945	Wed	09683	459	RASTA, Theodore	J73-00540	Harper	YS
40	1015	Wed	09683	459/10851	ZINGELEWICZ, Ed	J76-00130	Harper	Prob.
40	0031	Thurs	10322	23102a	MARZOLA, Ronald	I78-00230	Jones	EVSO
40	2251	Sat	10496	23102a	BODNAR, Pamela	I78-00239	Cooper	Ventura
40	0150	Sat	10511	23102a	PERKINS, Randy	I75-00230	Jones	EVSO
40	1630	Sun	10384	484	MERTEN, Mark		Frecman	Cited
40	1630	Sun	10384	496	PADCHAM, Van		Freeman	Cited
40	1630	Sun	10384	496	DEZOTELL, Dean	J78-00061	Freeman	Cited
40	2206	Fri	10396	647f	COMI, Richard	I77-00444	Cowgill	EVSO
41	2359	Fri	10411	23102a	ENGLE, Gerald	I76-00528	Jones	EVSO
42	1600	Sat	07912	459	SMITH, Dean M	J78-00044	Shultz	Ventura
42	2100	Sat	07912	459	GONZALEZ, Erica		Frueh	Cited/Rel
47	1515	Mon	10015	11357b	JOHNSON, Michael		Camacho	Prob.
47	2359	Wed	10236	23102a	ROSE, John H	I78-00224	Cooper	EVSO
47	0159	Sat	10513	23102a	MARCUM, John H	I78-00241	Dibsie	EVSO

BEATS 4 & 5 ON BACK!!

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	NAME	ID#	OFFICER	DISPO
BEAT 4								
Co	1444	Thurs	05844	459	HOORN, Ronald	I78-00227	Brazelton	OX.P.D.
44	0217	Tues	10152	23102a	FAJARDO, Frederick	I78-00220	Sadler	EVSO
44	2010	Fri	10377	496	GONZALEZ, Erik		Findley	YS
45	0900	Fri	10244	10851	ELLIS, Joe Henry	J78-00049	Harper	J. Hall
46	2207	Mon	10057	23102a	ADCOCK, Andrew	I78-00215	Meffan	EVSO
50	1454	Fri	10345	Warrant	STURZENACKER, Pat		Wallace	EVSO
51	0325	Wed	10243	Warrant	OLIVER, Dennis			
56	1950	Wed	09761	23109a	SCHOLER, Steven	I78-00222	Camacho	EVSO
56	1950	Wed	09761	11358	SCHOLER, Caryn	I78-00223	Floriano	Ventur
56	2312	Sun	10584	23102a	PARKER, Robert	I78-00243	Dibsie	EVSO
60	1600	Fri	10348	484	HOAG, Angela		Ball	Cited/YS
60	1600	Fri	10348	484	ARREY, Cori		Ball	YS
BEAT 5								
59	2056	hurs	10310	647f	REID, Albert	I78-00229	Cowgill	EVSO
59	0145	Thurs	10326	23102a	SPRINGER, Glenn	I76-00442	Meffan	EVSO
62	0312	Sat	10514	23102a	FLORES, Rafael V	I78-00189	Mills	EVSO
62	2214	Wed	10228	23102a	SMITH, H.C.	I78-00225	Jones	EVSO
65	2250	Wed	10231	23103	SUEREZ, Mark A	I78-00061	McCarthy	Cited
65	2230	Wed	10229	23109	SIMPSON, Timothy		McCarthy	Cited

TODAY'S DATE

TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BURGLARY
WEEKLY RECAP SUMMARY
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BEAT 1						
20	Unk	Mon	10001	Veh	Wm Morris Chev.	Pried windwing, took stereo, CB and tackometer.
20	Night	Tues	10145	Comm	Simi Schwinn	Susp(s) broke window and removed two 10-speed bikes.
30		Thurs	10298	Res	1664 Ballard	POE-rear window. Took coins, candy bars, keys and paper money.
30		Fri	10349	Res	1726 Alviso	Report in processing
37		Fri	10354	Res	2559 E. Marie	Susp(s) cut screen on bathroom window, took guns only.
BEAT 2						
21	Night	Wed	10161	Church	Our Redemer Luthern	Entered thur unsecured window, took money, & fire extinguisher.
22	Unk	Tues	10103	Res	10 Taxco	UNK POE. Took jewelry, coins, rifle, calculator, & am-fm radio.
33	Night	Sat	10491	Sch	Royal High	Smashed rear window of building, personal gain unknown.
34	Unk	Mon	09999	Res	1586 Sutter	Pried garage door open, removed lawnmower.
34	Unk	Tues	10135	Res	1577 Wallace	UNK POE. Took fishing equipment.
34	Day	Tues	10108	Res	780 Wishard	Broke window, took cash & Arabic money.
BEAT 3						
42	Day	Tues	10121	Res	2136 Cutler	Broke window in rear door, loss unknown
43	Day	Mon	10034	Res	985 Crosby	Susp(s) enter thru sliding glass door, removed change.
48	Day	Wed	10219	Res	1362 Sycamore	Susp(s) enter thru unlocked garage door, took cash, camera, headphones, and jewelry.
49	Day	Fri	10385	Res	2934 Rosette	UNK POE Theft of speakers & stereo.
BEAT 5 (NO BEAT 4)						
58	Night	Sat	10453	Comm	Fred & Noras/Tapo	Broke glass in back door, took beer.
62	Unk	Sun	10523	Res	2268 Tapo	Broke glass in front door, took cash and checks.
65	Night	Wed	10207	Sch	Simi High	Picked lock on victim's locker, took \$
65	Night	Wed	10210	Sch	Simi High	Picked lock on victim's locker, took credit cards.
65	Night	Wed	10221	Sch	Simi High	Took victim's clothes from locker.
66	Night	Wed	10167	Sch	Katherine Elem.	Susp(s) removed TV & stand from unlocked storage room.
66	Day	Wed	10202	Res	1780 Yosemite	Susp(s) kicked open front door, removed stereo, rifle & gun.
67	Day	Mon	10026	Res	5604 Fearing	Broke side window, removed stereo speakers, tools, jewelry & clothes.
69		Thurs	10272	Res	1531 Yosemite	Forced garage-kitchen door lock, and removed stereo, & cash. Suspect drivir '64 Chev. El Camino, black, LIC# P7300

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978
TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

TRAFFIC
WEEKLY RECAP SUMMARY
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BEAT 1						
20	1250	Tues	10094	10-48	First/LA	PCF 22350
20	2203	Wed	10227	10-48	Sinaloa/LA	PCF 21801a
20	1942	Thurs	10303	20002a	Simi Ford	Buick LIC# NNL413
20	0121	Sun	10591	23102a	Sinaloa/LA	ARRESTED: TOBIS, Lawrence
20	2328	Fri	10406	10-48	Socrates/LA	PCF 21802a
20	1703	Fri	10359	10-48	Sinaloa/LA	PCF 21804
29	0041	Sun	10589	23102a	Erringer/Cochran	ARRESTED: GILBERT, Richard
30	2050	Tues	10140	23102a	Larch/Erringer	ARRESTED: RAMIREZ, Tommy
30	1355	Thurs	10277	10-49	Cordero/Alexander	PCF 21801a
31	0249	Fri	10425	23102a	Erringer/LA	ARRESTED: SAWYER, Jack
31	0154	Fri	10422	23102a	1300 Blk LA	ARRESTED: LURBREY, Charles
37	0150	Tues	10151	23102a	Hawk/Justin	ARRESTED: HERNANDEZ, Joseph
37	1952	Wed	10211	10-48	Cochran/Justin	PCF 21801a
38	0221	Wed	10240	23102a	Erringer/Larch	ARRESTED: HARRIS, Pamela J
38	1531	Fri	10350	10-49	Winchells/LA	PCF 21804
39	2352	Fri	10410	23122	2073 Sycamore	Report in processing
39	1035	Wed	10238	23102a	Lupin/Larch	ARRESTED: GIAN, Michael
BEAT 2						
24	1041	Mon	10008	10-49	Madera/Royal	PCF 21453a/35551a
24	2350	Sun	10586	20002a	2041 Sequoia	PCF UNK
26	1330	Sun	10539	10-49	Bob's Big Boy/LA	PCF 22350/21703
26	1439	Mon	10020	10-48	Fourth/Royal	PCF 22106
26	0203	Fri	10423	23102a	Sinaloa/LA	ARRESTED: ATHERTON, Mike
26	1504	Fri	10347	10-49	Fourth/LA	PCF 21658a
26	2039	Fri	10381	23102a	Hubbard/LA	ARRESTED: FORSYTHE, Gilbert
32	1725	Fri	10361	23103	Wash/E of 1st	Juvenile cited & released.
32	1838	Fri	10370	10-49	First/Arcane	PCF 22350/22450
32	0135	Tues	10150	23102a	Erringer/Royal	ARRESTED: BRYAN, William
32	1554	Wed	10189	10-49	Erringer/Kearney	PCF 22350
32	0042	Thurs	10324	23109	Erringer/LA	Subject cited to juvenile court.
32	1401	Sat	10458	10-48	Erringer/Royal	PCF 21801a
32	0135	Sat	10509	23102a	Patricia/LA	ARRESTED: TORRES, Irene
32	1547	Sun	10546	10-49	Galt/LA	PCF 22350/21461
33	1308	Mon	10016	Attempt 10851	1106 Borden	Report in processing
BEAT 3						
40	0218	Wed	10239	23102a	Erringer/Heywood	ARRESTED: BURKEHART, Randall
40	2307	Thurs	10317	23109	Sycamore/LA	Subject cited by Officer Jones.
40	0031	Thurs	10322	23102a	Erringer/LA	ARRESTED: MARZOLA, Ronald
40	2251	Sat	10496	23102a	Patricia/LA	ARRESTED: BODNAR, Pamela
40	0150	Sat	10511	23102a	Sycamore/LA	ARRESTED: PERKINS, Randy
41	2359	Fri	10411	23102a	1379 Cherry	ARRESTED: ENGLE, Gerald
42	0919	Sun	10521	20002a	2805 Royal	PCF UNK
47	0255	Tues	10154	10851	3529 King	Report in processing
47	2359	Wed	10236	23102a	Barnes/LA	ARRESTED: ROSE, John
47	1248	Sat	10456	10-48	Sequoia/LA	PCF 21801a
47	0159	Sat	10513	23102a	Sequoia/Royal	ARRESTED: MARCUM, John

BEATS 4 & 5 ON BACK!!

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BEAT 4						
44	9217	Tues	10152	23102a	Sycamore/118	ARRESTED: FAJARDO, Frederick
44	1956	Wed	10213	484	Mervyn's	Report in processing
45	0329	Wed	10244	10851	2249 Ravenna	'67 Dodge Dart, Tan, 4 dr, LIC# 406N2P
46	2207	Mon	10057	23102a	Copley/Sequoia	ARRESTED: ADCOCK, Andrew J
52	2334	Sat	10502	23122	2335 N. Corlson	PCF 22107
56	2312	Sun	10584	23102a	Alamo/Tapo Cyn	ARREST: PARKER, Robert
60	0836	Tues	10078	10-49	Walnut/Auston	PCF 21801a/21703
61	0737	Tues	10072	10-49	Stearns/Bernard	PCF 21801a

BEAT 5						
57	0824	Tues	10076	10-49	Tapo/Apricot	PCF 21802a
59	1330	Tues	10095	10-48	Tapo/LA	PCF 22350
62	2214	Wed	10228	23102a	Tapo/LA	ARRESTED: SMITH, H.C.
62	0312	Sat	10514	23102a	Ralston/LA	ARRESTED: FLORES, Rafael
65	1418	Mon	10019	10851	Simi High	Report in processing
65	2236	Wed	10229	23103	Stearns/LA	Report in processing
65	2249	Wed	10231	10851	Stow/LA	Report in processing
69	1538	Wed	10187	10-49	Katherine/Christine	PCF 21650
69	1017	Tues	10082	10-48	Kuehner/Katherine	PCF Unk

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978
TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

MISCELLANEOUS
WEEKLY RECAP SUMMARY
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BEAT 1						
30	0023	Tues	10149	647f	1448 Graham	One subject arrested.
30	1630	Thurs	10285	487	Marc C. Bloom	Susp. entered rear parking lot, remove brake shoe cores.
30	1449	Thurs	10280	242	1578 Cochran	One juvenile cited to YS.
37	2114	Mon	10054	Att 211/ 242	Lumber City	Report in processing
39	0350	Tues	10153	Susp.Cir.7-11/Sycamore		Report in processing
BEAT 2						
01	1554	Wed	01434	211	Rancho Simi Park	One juvenile arrested & released
26	0936	Mon	10004	Overdose	Sinaloa Jr. High	Juvenile transported to Adventist.
26	1122	Tues	10087	487	Simi Bowl	Susp(s) entered unlocked vehicle and removed stereo from dash.
32	1347	Tues	10098	211/War.	Galt/LA	ARRESTED: MYHER, Patrick
33	1601	Tues	10111	415	1190 Sutter	Two male juveniles cited to YS.
34	1955	Thurs	10305	23123	Royal/Carson	Report in processing
BEAT 3						
40	1625	Mon	10030	487	2267 Morley	Report in processing
40	1047	Mon	10009	Att. Extor	Ralph's	Report in processing
40	1308	Wed	10179	484	Ralph's	Subject cited & released.
41	1620	Mon	10029	470	1269 Sycamore	Report in processing
49	1112	Sun	10529	594	405 Talbert	Report in processing
49	2111	Fri	10385	487	2934 Rosette	Report in processing
BEAT 4						
44	1615	Mon	10028	484	Mervyn's	One juvenile counselled & released.
44	1616	Tues	10114	484	Mervyn's	Juvenile counselled & released.
52	1446	Mon	10021	487	1307 Dinsmore	Susp. fraudulently rents home to multiple victims.
52	1406	Mon	10018	487	5275 Mildred 10118 3839 Merrill	Susp. fraudulently rents home to multiple victims.
52	1009	Fri	10337	487	989 Stanford	Report in processing
56	1950	Wed	09761	Narc.War.	4230 Adam	ARRESTED: SCHOLER, Steven SCHOLER, Caryn
BEAT 5						
58	0809	Mon	09997	Embez.	Union 76	Susp(s) says he wants to test drive car and fails to return it.
59	1432	Tues	10102	594	Simi Airport	Report in processing
59	2056	Thurs	10310	647f	1925 Tapo	ARRESTED: LOWRY Albert
62	0819	Tues	10074	Att Suic.	2274 Workman	Subject transported to Adventist.
67	2236	Tues	10144	Lost/or stolen LIC plates	1640 Yosemite	Report in processing
67	1131	Sun	10531	594	2068 Vista Del Monte	Report in processing
67	2033	Mon	10051	23123	1518 Stow	One cited

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
 TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BEAT BULLETIN
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

BEAT 1

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BURGLARY						
20	Unk	Mon	10001	Veh	Wm Morris Chev.	Pried windwing, took stereo, CB and tackometer.
20	Night	Tues	10145	Comm	Simi Schwinn	Susp(s) broke window and removed two 10-speed bikes.
30		Thurs	10298	Res	1664 Ballard	POE-rear window. Took coins, candy bars, keys and paper money.
30		Fri	10349	Res	1726 Alviso	Report in processing
37		Fri	10354	Res	2559 E. Marie	Susp(s) cut screen on bathroom window, took guns only.

TRAFFIC

20	1250	Tues	10094	10-48	First/LA.	PCF 22350
20	2203	Wed	10227	10-48	Sinaloa/LA	PCF 21801a
20	1942	Thurs	10303	20002a	Simi Ford	Buick LIC# NNL413
20	0121	Sun	10591	23102a	Sinaloa/LA	ARRESTED: TOBIS, Lawrence
20	2328	Fri	10406	10-48	Socrates/LA	PCF 21802a
20	1703	Fri	10359	10-48	Sinaloa/LA	PCF 21804
29	0041	Sun	10589	23102a	Erringer/Cochran	ARRESTED: GILBERT, Richard
30	2050	Tues	10140	23102a	Larch/Erringer	ARRESTED: RAMIREZ, Tommy
30	1355	Thurs	10277	10-49	Cordero/Alexander	PCF 21801a
31	0249	Fri	10425	23102a	Erringer/LA	ARRESTED: SAWYER, Jack
31	0154	Fri	10422	23102a	1300 Blk LA	ARRESTED: LURBREY, Charles
37	0150	Tues	10151	23102a	Hawk/Justin	ARRESTED: HERNANDEZ, Joseph
37	1952	Wed	10211	10-48	Cochran/Justin	PCF 21801a
38	0221	Wed	10240	23102a	Erringer/Larch	ARRESTED: HARRIS, Pamela J
38	1531	Fri	10350	10-49	Winchells/LA	PCF 21804
39	2352	Fri	10410	23122	2073 Sycamore	Report in processing
39	1035	Wed	10238	23102a	Lupin/Larch	ARRESTED: GIAN, Michael

MISCELLANEOUS

30	0023	Tues	10149	647f	1448 Graham	One subject arrested.
30	1630	Thurs	10285	487	Marc C. Bloom	Susp. entered rear parking lot, removed brake shoe cores.
30	1449	Thurs	10280	242	1578 Cochran	One juvenile cited to YS.
37	2114	Mon	10054	Att 211/ 242	Lumber City	Report in processing
39	0350	Tues	10153	Susp.Cir.7-11/Sycamore		Report in processing

FIELD INTERVIEWS

30	1000	Mon	1400 Blk Alexander	EATON, Richard	20	Susp. person	Wallace
36	1210	Mon	Atherwood/Kentfield	NESS, David K	17	Susp. person	Wallace
36	1210	Mon	Atherwood/Kentfield	WALLACE, James M	17	Susp. person	Wallace

ARRESTS ON BACK!!

ARRESTS

		Thurs	10857	10851	AGUILAR, Keith		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	BIULEY, Robert		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, John		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, Michael		Delameter	Cited
		Thurs	10857	10851	HARLAN, David		Delameter	Cited
20	0121	Sun	10591	23102a	TOBIS, Lawrence	I78-00244	Meffan	EVSO
29	0041	Sun	10589	23102a	GILBERT, Richard	I78-00243	Dibsie	EVSO
30	2050	Tues	10140	23102a	RAMIREZ, Tommy	I78-00218	Dibsie	EVSO
30	0023	Tues	10149	647f	KNUDSEN, Sharon	I78-00219	Bauer	Ventura
30	1607	Thurs	10280	242	ALLEN, Steven M		Smalling	YS
30	2130	Fri	10298	459	EGLAN, Robin E	J78-00058	Smalling	J. Hall
30	2000	Fri	10298	459	JACOBSON, Becky S	J78-00059	Findley	J. Hall
31	0249	Fri	10425	23102a	SAWYER, Jack L	I72-00122	Jones	EVSO
31	0154	Fri	10422	23102a	LURBEY, Charles	I78-00236	Dibsie	EVSO
36	0149	Mon	10066	23102a	MARSHALL, Clarence	I78-00217	Dibsie	849b1
37	0150	Tues	10151	23102a	HERNANDEZ, Joseph		Dibsie	EVSO
37	1600	Sat	10352	459/836	BARILLA, Stephen	J78-00108	Shultz	Released
38	0221	Wed	10240	23102a	HARRIS, Pamela J	I78-00226	Cooper	Ventura
39	0135	Wed	10238	23102a	GIAN, Michael Jr.		Meffan	EVSO

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978
TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BEAT BULLETIN
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
BEAT 2

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BURGLARY						
21	Night	Wed	10161	Church	Our Redemer Luthern	Entered thur unsecured window, took money, & fire extinguisher.
22	Unk	Tues	10103	Res	10 Taxco	UNK POE. Took jewelry, coins, rifle, calculator, & am-fm radio.
33	Night	Sat	10491	Sch	Royal High	Smashed rear window of building, personal gain unknown.
34	Unk	Mon	09999	Res	1586 Sutter	Pried garage door open, removed lawnmower.
34	Unk	Tues	10135	Res	1577 Wallace	UNK POE. Took fishing equipment.
34	Day	Tues	10108	Res	780 Wishard	Broke window, took cash & Arabic money
TRAFFIC						
24	1041	Mon	10008	10-49	Madera/Royal	PCF 21453a/35551a
24	2350	Sun	10586	20002a	2041 Sequoia	PCF UNK
26	1330	Sun	10539	10-49	Bob's Big Boy/LA	PCF 22350/21703
26	1439	Mon	10020	10-48	Fourth/Royal	PCF 22106
26	0203	Fri	10423	23102a	Sinaloa/LA	ARRESTED: ATHERTON, Mike
26	1504	Fri	10347	10-49	Fourth/LA	PCF 21658a
26	2039	Fri	10381	23102a	Hubbard/LA	ARRESTED: FORSYTHE, Gilbert
32	1725	Fri	10361	23103	Wash/E of 1st	Juvenile cited & released.
32	1838	Fri	10370	10-49	First/Arcane	PCF 22350/22450
32	0135	Tues	10150	23102a	Erringer/Royal	ARRESTED: BRYAN, William
32	1554	Wed	10189	10-49	Erringer/Kearney	PCF 22350
32	0042	Thurs	10324	23109	Erringer/LA	Subject cited to juvenile court.
32	1401	Sat	10458	10-48	Erringer/Royal	PCF 21801a
32	0135	Sat	10509	23102a	Patricia/LA	ARRESTED: TORRES, Irene
32	1547	Sun	10546	10-49	Galt/LA	PCF 22350/21461
33	1308	Mon	10016	Attempt 10851	1106 Borden	Report in processing
MISCELLANEOUS						
01	1554	Wed	01434	211	Rancho Simi Park	One juvenile arrested & released
26	0936	Mon	10004	Overdose	Sinaloa Jr. High	Juvenile transported to Adventist.
26	1122	Tues	10087	487	Simi Bowl	Susp(s) entered unlocked vehicle and removed stereo from dash.
32	1347	Tues	10098	211/War.	Galt/LA	ARRESTED: MYHER, Patrick
33	1601	Tues	10111	415	1190 Sutter	Two male juveniles cited to YS.
34	1955	Thurs	10305	23123	Royal/Carson	Report in processing
FIELD INTERVIEWS						
32	2225	Sat	Royal Plaza	ZIELKE, August	20	Parked in closed gas station. Sadler

ARRESTS ON BACK!!

ARRESTS

01	1430	Wed	01434	211	VANDERMARK, Dale	J78-00052	Brewer	849b1
26	0203	Fri	10423	23102a	ATHERTON, Mike	I78-00235	Cooper	EVSO
26	2242	Fri	10402	647f	MATTES, Dennis J	I78-00234	Shanahan	EVSO
26	2232	Fri	10400	647f	ABBEY, William	I78-00233	Ball	EVSO
32	1725	Fri	10361	23103	PETRICCA, Devin R		Cowgill	Cited/Rel
32	2248	Mon	10060	23102a	COMPTON, Harry Jr.	I78-00217	Dibsie	EVSO
32	1347	Tues	10098	211/War.	MYHER, Patrick	I77-00426	Curtis	EVSO
32	0306	Thurs	10328	23102a	KINDRED, Myrna	I78-00231	Cooper	Ventura
32	0135	Sat	10509	23102a	TORRES, Irene	I78-00240	Cooper	Ventura
32	0135	Tues	19159	23102a	BRYAN, William	I75-00607	Meffan	EVSO
33	1630	Tues	10111	415.3	PARENTI, Michael		Shultz	YS
33	1630	Tues	10111	415.3	THOMAS, Jeffrey	J77-00092	Shultz	YS

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
 TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BEAT BULLETIN
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

BEAT 3

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BURGLARY						
42	Day	Tues	10121	Res	2136 Cutler	Broke window in rear door, loss unknown
43	Day	Mon	10034	Res	985 Crosby	Susp(s) enter thru sliding glass door, removed change.
48	Day	Wed	10219	Res	1362 Sycamore	Susp(s) enter thru unlocked garage door, took cash, camera, headphones, and jewelry.
49	Day	Fri	10385	Res	2934 Rosette	UNK POE Theft of speakers & stereo.

TRAFFIC

40	0218	Wed	10239	23102a	Erringer/Heywood	ARRESTED: BURKEHART, Randall
40	2307	Thurs	10317	23109	Sycamore/LA	Subject cited by Officer Jones.
40	0031	Thurs	10322	23102a	Erringer/LA	ARRESTED: MARZOLA, Ronald
40	2251	Sat	10496	23102a	Patricia/LA	ARRESTED: BODNAR, Pamela
40	0150	Sat	10511	23102a	Sycamore/LA	ARRESTED: PERKINS, Randy
41	2359	Fri	10411	23102a	1379 Cherry	ARRESTED: ENGLE, Gerald
42	0919	Sun	10521	20002a	2805 Royal	PCF UNK
47	0255	Tues	10154	10851	3529 King	Report in processing
47	2359	Wed	10236	23102a	Barnes/LA	ARRESTED: ROSE, John
47	1248	Sat	10456	10-48	Sequoia/LA	PCF 21801a
47	0159	Sat	10513	23102a	Sequoia/Royal	ARRESTED: MARCUM, John

MISCELLANEOUS

40	1625	Mon	10030	487	2267 Morley	Report in processing
40	1047	Mon	10009	Att. Extor	Ralph's	Report in processing
40	1308	Wed	10179	484	Ralph's	Subject cited & released.
41	1620	Mon	10029	470	1269 Sycamore	Report in processing
49	1112	Sun	10529	594	405 Talbert	Report in processing
49	2111	Fri	10385	487	2934 Rosette	Report in processing

FIELD INTERVIEWS

40	2040	Mon	Ralph's	WELCH, David R	21	Loitering	Freeman
40	1100	Thurs	2012 Heywood	SHAMUS, Karen	21	Att. to enter res.	Ellis
41	2030	Tues	2400 Blk Royal	REAL, Raymond	18	Fight	Freeman
41	2030	Tues	2400 Blk Royal	FLORES, John A	33	Fight	Shanahan
41		Sat	2777 Elizondo	ELWELL, Norman	24	Illegal dumping	Findley
47	0030	Sun	1463 Glazier	STUFFLEDEAM, Glen	17	Susp. Subject	B. James
47	0034	Sun	1436 Glazier	STILWELL, David	19	Susp. vehicle	Coronado
48	2025	Wed	2779 Royal	WILSON, Curtis	23	Susp. subject	McCarthy

ARRESTS ON BACK!!

ARRESTS

40	0218	Wed	10239	23102a	BURKEHART, Randall	I78-10239	Jones	EVS0
40	0945	Wed	09683	459	RASTA, Theodore	J73-00540	Harper	YS
40	1015	Wed	09683	459/10851	ZINGELEWICZ, Ed	J76-00130	Harper	Prob.
40	0031	Thurs	10322	23102a	MARZOLA, Ronald	I78-00230	Jones	EVS0
40	2251	Sat	10496	23102a	BODNAR, Pamela	I78-00239	Cooper	Ventura
40	0150	Sat	10511	23102a	PERKINS, Randy	I75-00230	Jones	EVS0
40	1630	Sun	10384	484	MERTEN, Mark		Freeman	Cited
40	1630	Sun	10384	496	PADCHAM, Van		Freeman	Cited
40	1630	Sun	10384	496	DEZOTELL, Dean	J78-00061	Freeman	Cited
40	2206	Fri	10396	647f	COMI, Richard	I77-00444	Cowgill	EVS0
41	2359	Fri	10411	23102a	ENGLE, Gerald	I76-00528	Jones	EVS0
42	1600	Sat	07912	459	SMITH, Dean M	J78-00044	Shultz	Ventura
42	2100	Sat	07912	459	GONZALEZ, Erica		Frueh	Cited/Rel
47	1515	Mon	10015	11357b	JOHNSON, Michael		Camacho	Prob.
47	2359	Wed	10236	23102a	ROSE, John H	I78-00224	Cooper	EVS0
47	0159	Sat	10513	23102a	MARCUM, John H	I78-00241	Dibsie	EVS0

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
 TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BEAT BULLETIN
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

BEAT 4

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
TRAFFIC (NO BURGLARY)						
44	9217	Tues	10152	23102a	Sycamore/118	ARRESTED: FAJARDO, Frederick
44	1956	Wed	10213	484	Mervyn's	Report in processing
45	0329	Wed	10244	10851	2249 Ravenna	'67 Dodge Dart, Tan, 4 dr, LIC# 4051ZP
46	2207	Mon	10057	23102a	Copley/Sequoia	ARRESTED: ADCOCK, Andrew J
52	2334	Sat	10502	23122	2335 N. Corlson	PCF 22107
56	2312	Sun	10584	23102a	Alamo/Tapo Cyn	ARREST: PARKER, Robert
60	0836	Tues	10078	10-49	Walnut/Auston	PCF 21801a/21703
61	0737	Tues	10072	10-49	Stearns/Bernard	PCF 21801a

MISCELLANEOUS

44	1615	Mon	10028	484	Mervyn's	One juvenile counselled & released.
44	1616	Tues	10114	484	Mervyn's	Juvenile counselled & released.
52	1446	Mon	10021	487	1307 Dinsmore	Susp. fraudulently rents home to multiple victims.
52	1406	Mon	10018	487	5275 Mildred	Susp. fraudulently rents home to multiple victims.
			10118		3839 Merrill	
52	1009	Fri	10337	487	989 Stanford	Report in processing.
56	1950	Wed	09761	Narc.War.	4230 Adam	ARRESTED: SCHOLER, Steven SCHOLER, Carvn

FIELD INTERVIEWS

46	0950	Fri	3200	Copley	CUMMINGS, Craig	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0950	Fri	3200	Copley	GUTHRIE, Kenneth	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0945	Fri	3200	Copley	PALMER, Wilbert	23	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0930	Fri	Medina	Copley	RATHBORN, James	18	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0920	Fri	Copley	Wash	BUCHER, Terrence	17	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0915	Fri	Copley	Medina	SMITH, Kevin E	16	Loitering at school	Wallace
46	0915	Fri	Copley	Medina	STAFFORD, Brian	15	Loitering at school	Wallace
51	0310	Wed	Sequoia	Cochran	OLIVER, Dennis	21	Sleeping in vehicle	Thorsen
51	0945	Sun	Parkdale	Woodrow	GNEROW, Michael	14	Loitering	Lompart
51	0945	Sun	Parkdale	Woodrow	CARPENTER, Charles	15	Loitering	Lompart
60	0200	Thur	Texas	Walnut	HOWSER, Josh	17	Loitering	Thorsen
60	0200	Thur	Texas	Walnut	FAWCETT, David	17	Loitering	Thorsen

ARRESTS

Co	1444	Thurs	05844	459	HOORN, Ronald	178-00227	Brazelton	OX.P.D.
44	0217	Tues	10152	23102a	FAJARDO, Frederick	178-00220	Sadler	EVSO
44	2010	Fri	10377	496	GONZALEZ, Erik		Findley	YS
45	0900	Fri	10244	10851	ELLIS, Joe Henry	J78-00049	Harper	J. Hall
46	2207	Mon	10057	23102a	ADCOCK, Andrew	178-00215	Meffan	EVSO
50	1454	Fri	10345	Warrant	STURZENACKER, Pat		Wallace	EVSO
51	0325	Wed	10243	Warrant	OLIVER, Dennis			
56	1950	Wed	09761	23109a	SCHOLER, Steven	178-00222	Camacho	EVSO
56	1950	Wed	09761	11358	SCHOLER, Caryn	178-00223	Floriano	Ventura
56	2312	Sun	10584	23102a	PARKER, Robert	178-00243	Dibsie	EVSO
60	1600	Fri	10348	484	HOAG, Angela		Ball	Cited/YS
60	1600	Fri	10348	484	ARREY, Cori		Ball	YS

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978
 TODAY'S DATE

FROM: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978
 TO: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1978

BEAT BULLETIN
 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
 BEAT 5

RD	TIME	DAY	DR#	TYPE	LOCATION	COMMENTS
BURGLARY						
58	Night	Sat	10453	Comm	Fred & Noras/Tapo	Broke glass in back door, took beer.
62	Unk	Sun	10523	Res	2268 Tapo	Broke glass in front door, took cash and checks.
65	Night	Wed	10207	Sch	Simi High	Picked lock on victim's locker, took \$3
65	Night	Wed	10210	Sch	Simi High	Picked lock on victim's locker, took credit cards.
65	Night	Wed	10221	Sch	Simi High	Took victim's clothes from locker.
66	Night	Wed	10167	Sch	Katherine Elem.	Susp(s) removed TV & stand from unlocked storage room.
66	Day	Wed	10202	Res	1780 Yosemite	Susp(s) kicked open front door, removed stereo, rifle & gun.
67	Day	Mon	10026	Res	5604 Fearing	Broke side window, removed stereo speakers, tools, jewelry & clothes.
69		Thurs	10272	Res	1531 Yosemite	Forced garage-kitchen door lock, and removed stereo, & cash. Suspect driving '64 Chev. El Camino, black, LIC# P7303

TRAFFIC

57	0824	Tues	10076	10-49	Tapo/Apricot	PCF 21302a
59	1330	Tues	10095	10-48	Tapo/LA	PCF 22350
62	2214	Wed	10228	23102a	Tapo/LA	ARRESTED: SMITH, H.C.
62	0312	Sat	10514	23102a	Ralston/LA	ARRESTED: FLORES, Rafael
65	1418	Mon	10019	10851	Simi High	Report in processing
65	2236	Wed	10229	23103	Stearns/LA	Report in processing
65	2249	Wed	10231	10851	Stow/LA	Report in processing
69	1538	Wed	10187	10-49	Katherine/Christine	PCF 21650
69	1017	Tues	10082	10-48	Kuehner/Katherine	PCF Unk

MISCELLANEOUS

58	0809	Mon	09997	Embez.	Union 76	Susp(s) says he wants to test drive and fails to return it.
59	1432	Tues	10102	594	Simi Airport	Report in processing
59	2056	Thurs	10310	647f	1925 Tapo	ARRESTED: LOWRY Albert
62	0819	Tues	10074	Att Suic.	2274 Workman	Subject transported to Adventist.
67	2236	Tues	10144	Lost/or	1640 Yosemite	Report in processing
67	1131	Sun	10531	594	2068 Vista Del Monte	Report in processing
67	2033	Mon	10051	23123	1518 Stow	One cited

FIELD INTERVIEWS

62	0520	Fri	4568	Industrial	STANLEY, Elvy	15	Employee at 459	Bauer
67	0950	Fri		Timberlane/Pittman	LAFONTAINE, Greg	16	Attitude Problem	Ellis
67	0950	Fri		Timberlane/Pittman	RAGER, Glen	15	Attitude Problem	Ellis
67	1200	Wed		Stow/Fearing	LASCALA, Michael	15	In 459 area	McCarthy
67	1200	Wed		Stow/Fearing	DODES, Robert	15	In 459 area	McCarthy
67	1200	Thur	2278	Emmett	WHITE, Jim	15	Susp.subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278	Emmett	COREY, Brad	18	Susp.subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278	Emmett	SMARDE, David	18	Susp.subject	Wallace
67	1200	Thur	2278	Emmett	GROVES, Kenny	15	Susp.subject	Wallace
68	2335	Fri		Alscot/LA	BOOMHOWER, Robert	19	Susp.subject	Bauer

ARRESTS ON BACK!!

ARRESTS

59	2056	Thurs	10310	647f	REID, Albert	I78-00229	Cowgill	EVSO
59	0145	Thurs	10326	23102a	SPRINGER, Glenn	I76-00442	Meffan	EVSO
62	0312	Sat	10514	23102a	FLORES, Rafael V	I78-00189	Mills	EVSO
62	2214	Wed ;	10228	23102a	SMITH, H.C.	I78-00225	Jones	EVSO
65	2250	Wed	10231	23103	SUEREZ, Mark A	I78-00061	McCarthy	Cited
65	2230	Wed	10229	23109	SIMPSON, Timothy		McCarthy	Cited



APPENDIX E

Simi Valley Police Department
 Stolen Property by PC Violation 10178 -43078

Item	Code	Description	Value	PP#	PC	T	F	R	PL	Between	and	P	P	DAY/WK
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1350	28	CRAIG POCKET CALCULATOR	40	7804760	459	R	N	3	42	215781830	221782200	N	N	Wed-Tue
1351	28	JIMMY THE GREEN CALCUL	40											
1352	80	METAL TRFASURF CHEST	10											
1353	24	FM WEDDING RING SET	250											
1354	24	MANS RING W/DIAMONDS	350											
1355	24	FM PEARL NECKLACE	40											
1356	24	PEARL EARRINGS	20											
1357	24	FM PEARL RING	50											
1358	24	FM JADE RING	100											
1359	24	FM CORAL & TURQ NECKLACE	40											
1360	24	FM CORAL & TURQ RING	35											
1361	24	FM CORAL & TURQ BRACELET	25											
1362	24	FM TURQ SPACLET	12											
1363	24	ROSE ZIRCON STONE	50											
1364	24	3 PEARLS 6 1/2MM FA	30											
1365	24	FM TEAR DROP NECKLACE	10											
1366	24	TEAR DROP EARRING	8											
1431	34	2 38 CAL REVOLVERS	100	7805041	459	R	N	3	42	224780115	224781400	N	N	Fri-Fri
1432	80	3 FARLEY DAVIDSON SLIPS	0											
1433	24	MIKAEL DIAMOND NECKLACE	500											
1434	24	MAN GOLD RING W/3DIAMOND	200											
1435	24	MAN LION HEAD RING	700											
1436	24	MAN RING W/ DIAMONDS	1700											
1437	24	MAN GOLD POCKET WATCH	200											
2304	52	CRAFTSMAN TOOLBOX&TOOLS	400	7801413	459	R	N	3	42	116780005	116780515	N	N	Mon-Mon
2305	51	BLACK&DECKER SKILL SAW	40											
2306	51	BLACK&DECKER SANDEP	10											
2307	52	WOODEN TOOLBOX W/TOOLS	100											
2308	52	CRAFTSMAN TOOLBOX&TOOLS	60											
2916	32	PANASONIC AM/FM RECEIVER	200	7806431	459	R	F	3	42	312781400	312782000	N	N	Sun-Sun
2917	32	GIRARD TURNTABLE W/COVER	200											
2918	32	PANASONIC SPEAKERS	50											
2919	20	HAPPY-FACE BANK W/MONEY	30											
2920	20	METAL LOCK BOX W/DOLLARS	200											
3025	24	BLK SAPPHIRE/DIAMOND RING	150	7805846	459	R	F	3	42	307780830	307782030	N	N	Tue-Tue
3360	44	KIA SPORT CIGLS ORANGE	69	7806991	459	R	N	3	42	319781800	320781030	N	N	Sun-Mon
3906	32	SBE2 CB 23CHANNEL	25	7807912	459	R	F	3	42	330780815	330781350	N	N	Thu-Thu
3907	32	CB LINAF AMP 50WATT	150											
3908	20	MISC COINS	2											
4225	44	ALTERBERGER 10 SPEED PED	275	7809338	459	R	N	3	42	415781900	415781930	N	N	Sat-Sat
4524	81	UNK	0	7810121	459	R	F	3	42	425780825	425781500	N	L	Tue-Tue
Total Value for PC 459: \$			6471											

Police Activity Data, 40178 -43078, by Activity Code

Dispatched										Officer Init. Total					
Emergency						Other									
Response Time, Min.						Response Time, Min.				Time Spent, Hours		Time Spent, Hours			
Code	No.	Ave.	%<=5	%<15	%<31	No.	Ave.	%<=5	%<15	%<31	Hours	No.	Hours	No.	Hours
1	0	0	0	0	0	175	4	78	99	100	42.4	75	21.5	250	63.9
2	6	4	100	100	100	55	6	67	96	98	18.5	2	1.0	63	19.5
3	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	36	60	84	12.4	0	4.2	34	16.6
4	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	100	100	100	1.2	0	0.0	17	1.2
5	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	83	96	96	32.6	55	66.3	72	98.9
6	0	0	0	0	0	32	8	63	88	94	16.8	9	5.2	41	22.0
7	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	29	57	86	5.2	1	0.7	8	5.8
8	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	50	50	90	4.4	11	9.0	21	13.4
9	0	0	0	0	0	29	46	17	41	76	35.3	6	2.8	35	38.0
10	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	50	75	75	2.5	0	0.0	4	2.5
11	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	88	88	100	1.3	0	0.0	8	1.3
15	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	44	56	75	10.0	2	0.2	18	10.1
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	100	100	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	251	100.2	251	100.2
20	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	80	100	100	2.4	0	2.1	19	4.5
21	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	50	100	100	1.7	0	0.0	6	1.7
22	0	0	0	0	0	81	29	14	43	67	101.1	5	4.0	86	105.1
23	0	0	0	0	0	20	16	40	65	80	17.0	3	0.4	23	17.3
24	0	0	0	0	0	13	20	15	54	77	11.2	0	0.0	13	11.2
25	3	3	100	100	100	88	10	43	81	93	46.7	14	8.9	105	55.6
26	23	4	87	100	100	18	14	44	78	89	33.4	5	1.3	46	34.6
27	0	0	0	0	0	19	18	15	63	84	16.8	0	0.0	19	16.8
29	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	100	100	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
30	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	75	100	100	2.6	4	5.2	8	7.8
31	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	30	60	85	14.7	4	2.3	24	17.0
32	1	9	0	100	100	43	10	42	86	95	25.8	9	11.0	53	36.8
33	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	50	50	50	1.2	1	0.8	3	2.0
34	0	0	0	0	0	202	20	27	63	86	105.7	21	15.1	223	120.8
35	0	0	0	0	0	80	21	16	59	80	35.7	5	0.7	85	36.4
36	0	0	0	0	0	37	17	16	57	89	20.4	6	3.2	43	23.5
37	0	0	0	0	0	58	17	33	62	81	26.1	18	5.2	76	31.3
38	0	0	0	0	0	65	17	26	63	77	24.3	7	1.1	72	25.4
39	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	79	100	100	7.5	2	0.8	16	8.4
40	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	92	92	97	29.4	6	7.1	42	36.4
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	268	88.8	268	98.8
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	2.2	3	2.2
43	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	100	100	100	0.6	4	0.9	8	1.5
44	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	67	100	1.5	8	3.0	11	4.5
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	7	1.9	7	1.9
48	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	50	100	100	2.4	420	243.0	422	245.4
49	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	0	50	100	1.6	3	0.4	7	2.0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
51	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	100	100	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	84	85.2	84	85.2
53	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
54	0	0	0	0	0	50	27	30	54	72	46.3	2	2.3	53	48.7
55	0	0	0	0	0	12	21	0	50	75	7.3	1	0.3	13	7.6
56	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	78	78	100	5.2	1	0.4	10	5.6
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	110	91.5	110	91.5
58	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	100	100	100	2.5	2	0.6	9	3.0

59	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	33	100	100	2.3	1	0.2	7	2.5
60	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	29	67	78	16.2	5	3.4	23	19.6
61	0	0	0	0	0	13	38	46	54	54	11.6	1	8.4	14	20.0
62	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	33	100	100	2.9	1	0.5	7	3.5
64	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	45	91	100	6.7	8	2.5	30	9.2
65	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	17	93	100	1.8	21	5.1	27	7.2
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	272	184.7	272	184.8
67	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	50	50	100	0.8	6	2.1	8	3.0
68	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	67	100	100	2.1	5	3.7	8	5.8
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	83	85.8	83	85.8
70	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	70	70	70	4.3	3	2.1	13	6.3
71	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	100	100	0.4	27	7.2	29	8.3
72	0	0	0	0	0	17	23	24	41	53	8.3	28	21.0	45	29.3
73	1	4	100	100	100	3	3	67	100	100	2.0	2	3.0	6	8.0
74	0	0	0	0	0	53	12	42	81	92	24.1	4	1.0	57	25.1
75	0	0	0	0	0	34	18	44	88	94	17.2	21	5.2	55	22.4
76	0	0	0	0	0	44	40	23	75	89	35.2	9	3.9	53	39.1
77	0	0	0	0	0	62	27	13	50	71	61.3	7	6.9	69	68.2
78	0	0	0	0	0	26	17	39	65	81	18.8	2	1.4	28	20.2
79	0	0	0	0	0	86	14	35	62	90	37.6	36	10.7	122	48.3
80	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	50	100	100	0.5	842	196.7	844	197.2
82	2	3	100	100	100	114	15	36	69	85	55.8	0	0.0	116	55.8
83	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	92	100	100	12.6	3	0.2	15	12.8
84	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	60	80	100	5.9	0	0.0	5	5.9
85	2	13	50	50	100	173	13	43	73	87	113.3	14	7.3	189	120.7
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	539	373.9	539	373.9
87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	100	100	0.0	1	2.2	2	2.2
88	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	20	60	80	5.1	31	12.3	30	17.4
89	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	75	100	100	1.7	3	4.1	7	5.9
90	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	67	67	100	1.8	0	0.0	3	1.8
91	0	0	0	0	0	56	10	45	82	95	23.6	8	1.9	64	25.4
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.4
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
<hr/>															
	38	4	87	97	100	2102	15	41	72	87	1249.7	3443	1763.3	5583	3013.0

RD	Time:																							Total		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	
0				0							1		1			1		0	0				0		3	
1															1	0	0								0	2
2																	0									0
5																							0			0
20	2	5	1	1		2	2	3	5	2	3	1	7	2	9	1	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	69
21			0					1	1	0				1	0				2	0	5					12
22	0						2	1				1	1	1	1							1				8
23	5		1			1	0	0	1		2	2		1	0		0	1	1	3		0			0	17
24	1	1					1				3								1			0			1	7
25							1	2	0									1								4
26	0	0	1	0		1	5	1	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	38
27	0		0	0		1		3	2		2	2	3		0	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	26
28				1										1				0							0	2
29				0			0		4		0		1	1					1			1			1	9
30	2	0			2		1	3	1	1	2		0	3	5	4	7	6	2	3	3	6	4	4	4	55
31	3	0		0		0		1			1	3	1	1	0	3	3		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
32	0	3	0			1	1	0	2	2	1		4	9	4	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	45
33	1				2		0	3	4	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	31
34	4				1	0	1		4	3	1	1	2	0	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	36
35	0	0											1		1				0	0	1	0				4
36		12				0		0		3	1		0	0	2		0	1	0	1			1		1	21
37	0	3			1			0	0	0	1	2	1	0	22	1	1	4	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	51
38	5		2				1	3	1	2	0		1	1	4	3	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	33
39	1	4	0					0			0	3	1			1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
40	0	2	21	1	0		0	0	3	1	1		3	3	3	11	4	3	5	6	1	4	2	6	6	82
41				0	0		0		1	2	1	3		1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	22
42	1	0	1	0	1		0		1	6		5	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	0			2	36

43	1		1								0	1		1	1				1	2	0		0														9			
44	0		1		0							1	2	3	0	1	1	1	2		6	8	4	1	0	0													31	
45		0		1							0					1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0																6	
46	1		2		1			1	1					1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1														17	
47	0			3	0	1	1	0	1	0			3	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3													35	
48	0	2													1	1		3	1	1		3	0	0															12	
49	1	1						0	4	0	2		1	0	0	3	1	1	3	5	1		3	3	1														32	
50	1		0	0							4		2		2	1	1	0	0	2																				15
51	1		2	2							1				1	0		0	0			1	1	0															10	
52		0		1	1	0			0			1	2	4	0	2	2	5	4	5	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	2											40	
53																		1																						2
54	0							1		0			2		1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0																10
55							0		1				1	0		0	0		0		2	1	0	0	0														7	
56		0																2	0	2	2																			7
57				0	0					1		1				11	1	1	0	0		0																		16
58	1	1	1	0			1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	4	0	1																29
59		2	0						2		1	2	1		2	2	0		0	0		2	1	0																17
60	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	7	2	6	7		2	3	2	0																55
61	1		1		0			1		0				1	0	1	1	1	2	0		0	0	3																13
62	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1		3	0	1	3	1	0	1		2	3	0																30
64	2		3					0	1		1	1	1	0	2																									12
65		1	2		0			0	0	2	2		0	2	0	0	1	0		1	2		3	0																16
66	1	0					0	0		0	1	1	4	4	0	5	2	4	3	1		1	4	4																34
67	1		1					2	2	4	0	3	3	1	3	8	10	2	3	0	1	1	1	1																46
68	1	2		0				0		0	1		0	2	4	2	3	1	1		1	3	0	0																22
69	2	3	1			0	1	4	2	0	1	1	2	1	4	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	0	0																40
70	0	0	1	3		0		2	2	2	1	0	2		0	1	1	3	3	2	4	2	6	2																35

45 47 43 14 10 5 13 36 58 56 36 53 51 65 73 115 80 73 87 69 59 61 53 45 1249

7216 Hours Spent on Calls Dispatched, 40378 -43078
 by Reporting District

RD	Day of Week:							Total
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
0	0	1	1	1		1	0	3
1	0			0			1	2
2			0					0
5		0						0
20	5	16	9	7	9	5	6	57
21	2	2	1		3	2	2	12
22	1	2			1	3	0	7
23	4	2	0	3	2	0		11
24	0	1	2	0	3			7
25	1	1		0	1			3
26	6	2	4	2	8	8	4	35
27	2	3	3	1	2	5	7	23
28			1		0	0	1	2
29	5	1	1	0		1	1	8
30	8	9	10	2	4	4	11	49
31	1	6	1	2	2	5	4	21
32	7	7	4	3	7	2	9	40
33	1	2	2	0	4	10	11	30
34	4	5	2	2	4	10	8	34
35		0	1	0	0	2	1	4
36	13	0	1	2	0	0	4	21
37	10	4	19	1	7	4	7	51
38	6	7	3	3	4	2	5	29
39	7	0	1	1	1	0	1	12
40	17	9	3	6	23	8	9	76
41	2	2	6	4	2	1	3	20
42	4	7	6	4	6	5	2	34
43	2		0	1	3	1	1	8
44	5	5	1	3	5	5	8	31
45	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	6
46	1	1	4	3	3	3	2	15
47	5	3	2	3	6	6	7	31
48	2	1	4	2			3	12
49	3	8	6	2	3	2	4	29
50	0	3	1	1	3	0	6	14
51	2	2	3		1	0	1	10
52	5	3	7	4	5	6	5	37
53				0	2			2
54	1	1	0	1	1		4	9
55	1			4	0	0	2	7
56		1	0	1	3		2	7
57	0	0	0	1	1	12	1	16
58	4	4	6	2	2	5	6	29
59	4	2	2	1	3	1	4	16
60	8	8	4	14	6	6	7	54
61	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	12
62	5	2	3	3	4	6	4	27
64	3		3	0	3		1	10
65	3		2	0	1	3	6	16
66	10	2	6	3	3	3	5	31
67	7	3	7	4	6	16	3	46
68	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	18
69	7	3	5	2	7	5	8	37
70	8	1	2	3	7	8	3	33
	200	143	154	110	180	174	195	1156

Traffic Citations, 40178 -43078
 AGE AND SEX

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
11	1			1
12	2	2		4
13	3			3
14	8	1		9
15	26	1		27
16	70	5		75
17	97	20		117
18	109	13		122
19	59	16		75
20	50	5		55
21	31	4		35
22	33	3		36
23	18	6		24
24	19	2		21
25	10	4		14
26	17	8		25
27	9	8		17
28	10	4		14
29	8	10		18
30	8	3		11
31	17	6		23
32	1	4		5
33	6	3		9
34	7	3		10
35	2	3		5
36	3	3		6
37	5	1		6
38	6	3		9
39	2	3		5
40	9	4		13
41	5	2		7
42	3	4		7
43	1	1		2
44	5	1		6
45	1	2		3
46	2			2
47	2	2		4
48		3		3
49	1	1		2
50	3	1		4
51	3	1		4
52	1	2		3
53	4	1		5
54	3			3
55		1		1
56	1			1
57		2		2
58	2	1		3
59	2			2
61	2			2
63	2			2
65	1			1
74	1			1
75	1			1
	692	173	0	865

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPT.
 TRAFFIC CITATION ACTIVITY 40178 -43078

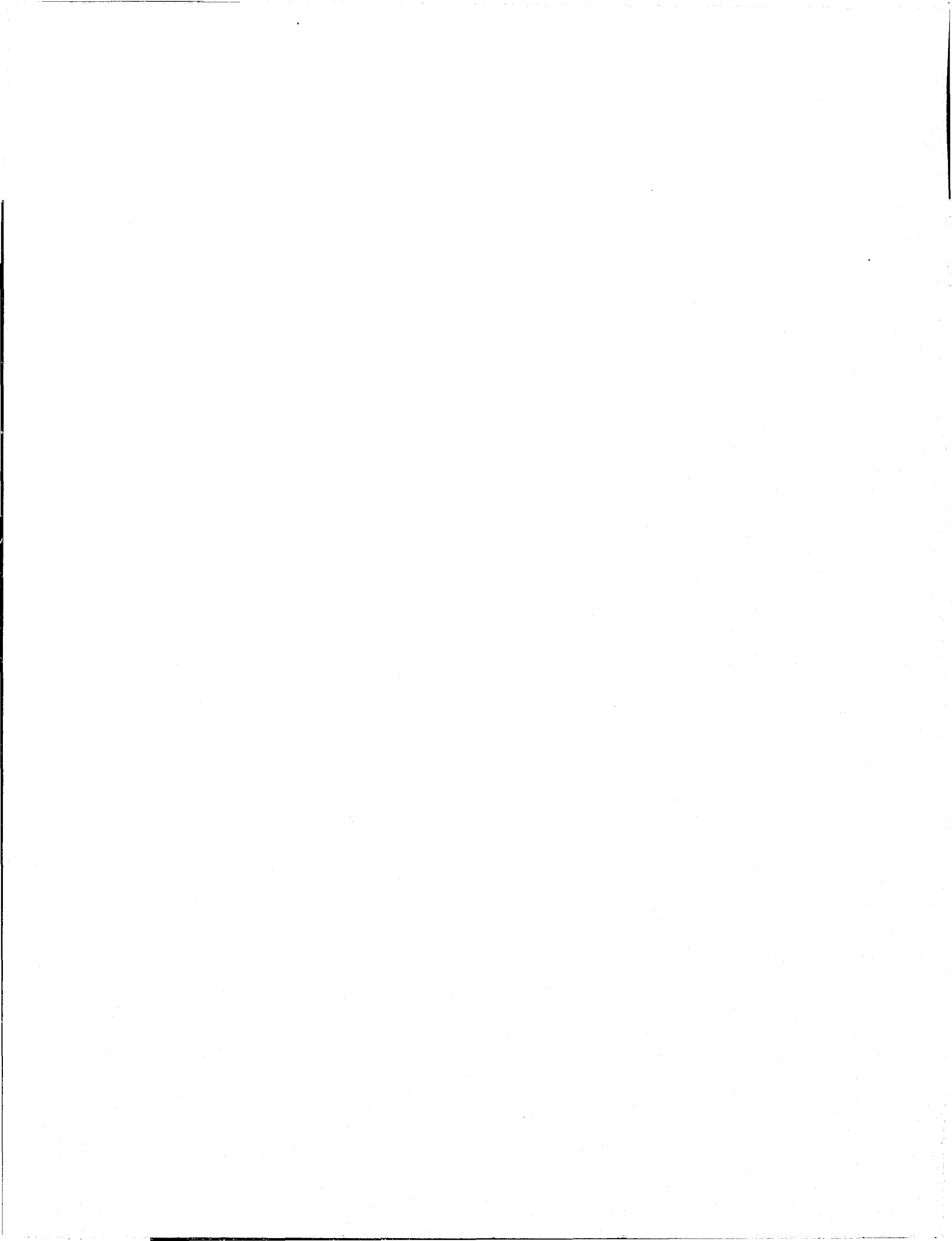
BADGE NUMBER	Parking CITATIONS	Enforcement CITATIONS
-----	-----	-----
1	0	42
33	0	1
40	0	1
50	0	2
75	0	2
80	0	5
82	0	2
84	2	73
86	19	111
92	0	68
104	0	20
105	0	10
106	1	32
107	0	14
110	0	14
111	2	17
112	0	19
113	22	44
114	0	24
115	1	73
118	0	18
119	1	10
120	0	12
122	24	6
123	3	9
125	0	12
126	2	11
127	0	23
128	0	23
129	23	7
130	3	35
131	5	9
133	0	12
134	0	33
135	0	5
136	0	3
137	1	18
138	0	6
139	0	15
140	0	14
507	0	5
515	1	3
516	0	2
521	1	0
	-----	-----
	111	865

Traffic Citations, 40378 -43078
by Time of Day

TIME	Day of Week:							Total
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
0	1	2	6	7	1	3	4	24
1	7	3	7	5	4	1	6	33
2	2		3	2	2	3	6	18
3		3	2	4	3	1	5	18
4			1	4	2		2	9
5	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	19
6		2	2	1		6	1	12
7	1	2	2		2		4	11
8	8	1	3		6	7	9	34
9	7	5	11	6	11	4	8	52
10	10	4	7	4	14	6	2	47
11	6	8	8	9	10	7	6	54
12	5	8	10	8	7	3	3	44
13	6	2	11	15	7	9	6	56
14	8	2	7	4	9	4	2	36
15	6	3	8	5	10	1	4	37
16	11	11	3	10	7	5	5	52
17	14	17	3	5	3	5	7	54
18	9	10	1	2	3	2	4	31
19	5	11	14	5	1	3	4	43
20	5	22	13	2	4	6	4	56
21	10	20	14	12	5	8	8	77
22	5	10	11	13	4	8	8	59
23	6	9	9	2	1	8	5	40
	135	159	159	127	120	102	114	916

Traffic Accidents, 40378 -43078
by Time Of Day

Time	Day of Week:							Total
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
0			2		2	2		6
1								0
2			1	2	1		1	5
3								0
4								0
5								0
6			1			1		2
7					2		1	4
8	1					2		3
9	1							1
10	1			2				3
11	1	1			1			3
12		1	1		1	2		5
13	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
14	1		3		3	3		10
15	2	2	1	3		2	3	13
16		1	1	1	3	1	1	8
17	1	1	1	3		1	2	9
18	1	1		2			1	5
19	2	1			1		1	5
20	1	1	2	1		1		6
21	1					2		3
22					1		2	3
23	1	3	1	2		1		8
	16	18	15	17	15	18	12	111



Traffic Accidents, 40178 -73078, by Reporting District

RD	Time:																							Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23
0	1																								1
20	1									1	1	1		1	3					1				1	10
23	1									1			1											1	3
24																								1	1
25		1																						1	1
26														1	1	1		1	1					1	6
27													2												2
29																						1	1		2
30														1	1					1	1				4
31							1						1				2	1		1	1			1	6
32								1	1			1	1	2	2				1	1			1		11
33												1													1
34						1																			1
35																					1	1			2
37			1																	1				1	3
39																					1				1
40														3		1						1			1
41											1					2		1				1			4
42	1											1					1		1						5
44			1														1								2
46			1																						1
47																									1
48												1		1				1	1		1				5
50																		1							1
51			2														1							1	3
52												1								1				2	4
55							1																		1
57								1							1	1									3
59													1												1
60												1			1	1			1	1					6
61													1		1										2
62	1							1							1										2
64			1				1								1		1			1		2	1		8
65																	1								1
66																									1
67								1								2	1	1						1	5
69	2														2			2							6
70							1										1								2
	7	1	6	0	0	0	2	4	3	1	3	4	5	10	10	15	8	9	5	6	6	3	3	8	119

Traffic Accidents, 40178 -43078

Primary Collision Factor	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total Number	Total \$	Hit & Run
22350		12	14	26	21.8	
21801		6	7	13	10.9	
22107		2	8	10	8.4	3
21804		3	4	7	5.9	1
22106			6	6	5.0	3
21802		1	4	5	4.2	
21650		3		3	2.5	
22103		1	2	3	2.5	
23101		2		2	1.7	
22100		1	1	2	1.7	
21658		2		2	1.7	
21460			2	2	1.7	2
23102		1	1	2	1.7	1
21755			2	2	1.7	
22450		1		1	0.8	
21453			1	1	0.8	
22102		1		1	0.8	
21954		1		1	0.8	
21754			1	1	0.8	
OTHER		2	8	10	8.4	2
NOT DRIV.		4	3	7	5.9	
UNKNOWN			12	12	10.1	4
	0	43	76	119	100.0	16

APPENDIX F

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
3200 Cochran Street
Simi Valley, California 93065

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 209
SIMI VALLEY, CA

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Crime Prevention Unit
3200 Cochran Street
Simi Valley, California 93065

LEAVE BLANK

DR. no. _____

BEAT no. _____

N/C no. _____

RD. no. _____

Date _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

I would like to have a home security check. _____

I would like a crime prevention information packet _____

I would be willing to attend a home security meeting. _____

I would be willing to sponsor a Neighbors Against Burglary meeting. _____

APPENDIX G

Simi Valley
Police Department
**Minimum Building Code
Security Provisions**

City of Simi Valley Ordinance No. 219
Adopted July 14, 1975



SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Minimum Building Code Security Provisions

City of Simi Valley Ordinance No. 219

Adopted July 14, 1975

"UBC 5500 – PURPOSE – To provide specifications that will enhance building security, provide resistance to unlawful entry into buildings which will help prevent financial loss to members of this community and establish crime prevention through building security, pursuant to §14051 of the California Penal Code.

"UBC 5501 – RULES – The Building Official may require the owner, at his own expense, to cause such tests as required by these regulations, be performed to show proof of compliance with these regulations.

Enforcement of these regulations shall be with the full cooperation and assistance, as necessary, of the Police Chief and Fire Chief.

"UBC 5502 – EXCEPTIONS – No portion of these regulations shall supersede any local, state or Federal laws, regulations or codes relating to life safety.

"UBC 5503 – DEFINITIONS – For the purpose of this Chapter, certain terms are defined, as follows:

- (a) 'BUILDING OFFICIAL' means the Building Inspector of the City;
- (b) 'CYLINDER GUARD' is a hardened ring surrounding the exposed portion of the lock cylinder or other device which is so fastened as to protect the cylinder from wrenching, prying, cutting or pulling by attack tools.
- (c) 'DEADLATCH' is a latch in which the latch bolt is positively held in the projected position by guard-bolt, plunger or auxiliary mechanism.
- (d) 'INSERT' is a hardened steel roller inside unhardened bolts to prevent bolt cutting or sawing with common tools.
- (e) 'DEADBOLT' is a bolt which has no automatic spring action and operates by a key cylinder, thumb-turn or lever.
- (f) 'COMMERCIAL BUILDING' is any building used by any person for the purpose of conducting, managing or carrying on any business. Storage of any merchandise, household goods or products shall be included as a business."

"UBC 5504 – ALL OCCUPANCIES -- DOORS AND OPENINGS

(a) Door jambs for all exterior doors and doors opening directly from garage to house shall be installed in a manner that no voids exist between jambs and opening framing for a vertical distance of twenty-four (24) inches each side of door lock.

There shall be solid blocking at door lock height for a minimum of three (3) stud spaces each side of opening. Trimmers shall be full length from the header to the floor with solid backing against sole plates. Inswinging doors shall require rabbeted door jambs.

(b) Wood screws for fastening striker plates shall be of sufficient length to penetrate a minimum of one (1) inch into solid backing beyond door jambs.

(c) All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner so the performance of the locking devices will meet the intended anti-burglary requirements.

(d) All exterior sliding glass doors and windows shall be equipped with an auxiliary PIN TYPE locking device which will keep the sliding panel of the door or window from being opened from the outside until the removal of the pin from its secured position from the interior of the building."

"UBC 5505 – COMMERCIAL BUILDING SECURITY PROVISIONS

(a) MINIMUM STANDARDS:

(1) All exterior doors shall be secured as follows:

a. A single door shall be secured with either a double cylinder deadbolt or a single cylinder deadbolt without a turnpiece with a minimum throw of one (1) inch. A hook or expanding bolt may have a throw of three-fourths (¾) inch. Any deadbolt must contain an insert of hardened material to repel attempts at cutting through the bolt and must have a minimum of 50,000 possible key changes or locking combinations.*

* Exception: Nothing in the following section (a) shall supersede Sections 3315d., 3316a. (Calif. Adm. Code Title 19), 3317j, 3318f, of the Uniform Building Code.

b. All exterior doors shall be numbered with the establishment's address, using numbers not less than two (2) inches high on a contrasting background.

c. All swinging required exit doors shall be capable of being secured by a mechanism equal in strength to automatic flush bolts (at the top and bottom of the door panel), when the bolt has a 5/8" throw protruding into the holding device receiving the projected bolt. Any alternate locking device shall meet the approval of the city building official, fire and police chiefs.

d. On pairs of doors, not required exits by this code, the active leaf shall be secured with the type of lock required for single doors in "a" above. The inactive leaf shall be equipped with flush bolts, protected by hardened material with a minimum throw of 5/8" at head and foot. Multiple point locks, cylinder activated from the active leaf and which satisfy (1) a. and b. above may be used in lieu of flush bolts.

e. Cylinders shall be so designed or protected that they cannot be gripped by pliers or other wrenching devices.

f. Exterior sliding commercial entrances shall be secured as in (a., b. and d.) above with special attention given to safety regulations.

g. Rolling overhead doors, solid overhead swinging, sliding or accordion garage-type doors shall be secured with a cylinder lock or a padlock on the inside when not otherwise controlled or locked by electric power operation. If a padlock is used, it shall be of hardened steel shackle, with a minimum of five pin tumbler operation with nonremovable key when it is in an unlocked position.

h. Metal accordion grate or grill type doors shall be equipped with metal glide track, top and bottom, and a cylinder lock and/or padlock with hardened steel shackle and minimum five pin tumbler operation with nonremovable key when in an unlocked position.

i. Outside hinges on all exterior doors shall be provided with nonremovable pins or hinges of the interlocking stud type when using pin-type hinges.

j. Doors with glass panels and doors that have glass panels adjacent to the door frame shall be secured as follows:

1. Rated burglary-resistant glass or glass-like material, or
2. The glass shall be covered with iron bars of at least one-half (1/2) inch round or one inch by one-fourth (1" x 1/4") flat steel material mortized, spaced not more than five (5) inches apart, secured on the inside of the glazing, or
3. Iron or steel grills of at least one-eighth (1/8) inch material of two (2) inch mesh secured on the inside of the glazing.

k. Inswinging doors shall have rabbetted jambs.

l. Wood doors, not of solid core construction, or with panels therein, less than one and three-eighths (1-3/8) inch thick, shall be covered on the inside with at least sixteen (16) gauge sheet steel or its equivalent attached with screws on minimum six (6) inch centers.

m. Jambs for all doors shall be so constructed or protected so as to prevent violation of the function of the strike.

n. All exterior doors shall have a minimum of 60 watt bulb over the outside of the door. Such bulb shall be protected with a vapour cover or cover of equal breaking resistant material.

(2) Alternatives: Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit the use of alternate materials, devices or measures when such alternate provisions are deemed by the Building Official as providing equivalent security.

(b) GLASS WINDOWS:

(1) Accessible rear and side windows not viewable from the street shall consist of rated burglary resistant glass or glass-like material.*

* Exception: Window openings required by the Building Code for access by the Fire Department shall be protected by a material approved by the Fire Department. Protection of these window openings should be by glass which may be broken without unnecessary delay and the use of specialized equipment.

(2) If the accessible side or rear window is of the openable type, it shall be secured on the inside with a locking device capable of withstanding a force of three hundred pounds.

(c) ACCESSIBLE TRANSOMS:

All exterior transoms exceeding eight (8) inches by twelve (12) inches on the side and rear of any building or premises used for business purposes shall be protected by one of the following:

- (1) Rated burglary-resistant glass or glass-like material, or
- (2) Outside iron bars of at least one-half (1/2) inch round or one inch by one-fourth (1 x 1/4) inch flat steel material, spaced no more than five (5) inches apart, or

inch mesh. (3) Outside iron or steel grilles of at least one-eighth (1/8) inch material but not more than two

(4) The window barrier shall be secured with rounded head flush bolts on the outside.

(d) ROOF OPENINGS.

(1) All glass skylights on the roof of any building or premises used for business purposes shall be provided with:

a. Rated burglary resistant glass or glass-like material meeting building code requirements, or
b. Iron bars of at least one-half (1/2) inch round or one inch by one-fourth inch (1" x 1/4") flat steel material under the skylight and securely fastened, or
c. A steel grill of at least one-eighth (1/8) inch material of two (2) inch mesh under the skylight and securely fastened.

(2) All hatchway openings on the roof of any building or premises used for business purposes shall be secured as follows:

a. If the hatchway is of wooden material; it shall be covered on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel or its equivalent attached with screws.
b. The hatchway to be secured from the inside with a slide bar or slide bolts. The use of crossbar or padlock must be approved by the Fire Marshall.
c. Outside hinges on all hatchway openings shall be provided with non-removable pins when using pin-type hinges.

(3) All air duct or air vent openings exceeding eight (8) inches by twelve (12) inches on the roof or exterior walls of any building or premises used for business purposes shall be secured by covering the same with either of the following:

a. Iron bars of at least one-half (1/2) inch round or one by one-fourth (1 x 1/4) inch flat steel material, spaced no more than five (5) inches apart and securely fastened, or
b. A steel grill of at least one-eighth (1/8) inch material of two (2) inch mesh and securely fastened.
c. If the barrier is on the outside, it shall be secured with rounded head flush bolts on the outside.

(4) Ladders. Any ladder excluding fire escapes, located on the exterior of any building which could provide access to the roof shall be protected from such access by a continuous piece of wood or metal covering the rungs. The wood or metal shall be locked with a padlock and hasp. The padlock shall have a minimum of five (5) pin tumblers, be of casehardened steel, and lock at heel and toe. The folding portion of the hasp when in the locked position shall cover exposed screws, or be of the nonremovable type. Hinges used on the covering shall be of a nonremovable type. The wood or metal barrier shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet continuous covering of not less than one-half (1/2) inch thickness and located four (4) feet from ground level or be secured in a manner approved by the Building Official.

(5) Perimeter walls, fences, trash storage areas, etc., shall be built as not to give access to the roof, i.e. height, and nearness to building.

(e) SPECIAL SECURITY MEASURES

(1) Safes. Commercial establishments having one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, in cash, on the premises after closing hours shall lock the money in a Class "E" safe after closing hours.

(2) Office Buildings (Multiple Occupancy). All entrance doors to individual office suites shall have a deadbolt lock with a minimum one (1) inch throw bolt which can be opened from the inside.

(f) INTRUSION DETECTION DEVICES.

(1) If it is determined by the enforcing authority of this Chapter that the security measures and locking devices described in this Chapter do not adequately secure the building, he may require the installation and maintenance of an intrusion detection device (Burglar Alarm System).

(2) Establishment: having specific type inventories shall be protected by the following type alarm service:

- a. Silent Alarm - Central Station - Supervised Service.
1. Jewelry store - Manufacturing, wholesale and retail.
 2. Guns and ammunition.
 3. Wholesale liquor.
 4. Wholesale tobacco.
 5. Wholesale drugs.
 6. Fur stores

- b. Silent Alarm.
 - 1. Liquor stores.
 - 2. Pawn shops.
 - 3. Electronic equipment, including musical instrument stores.
 - 4. Wig stores.
 - 5. Clothing (new).
 - 6. Coins and stamps.
 - 7. Industrial tool supply houses.
 - 8. Camera stores.
 - 9. Precious metal storage facility.
 - 10. Drug stores.
- c. Local Alarm (Bell outside premises).
 - 1. Antique dealers.
 - 2. Art galleries.
 - 3. Service stations.

(g) Establishments which are separate building units and are not part of a major complex or inter-connecting building shall be protected with exterior perimeter lighting.

(1) Buildings used for public purposes shall have parking lots sufficiently lighted for easy observation of parked vehicles from main passage ways when such public use is during dark hours.

(2) Buildings including those used for public purposes shall utilize lighting which will provide sufficient light for observation at any area where the building can be attacked and entry made (exterior doors, etc.).

(3) Lighting methods and locations shall be so designed to accommodate building esthetics.

"UBC 5506 – RESIDENTIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS:

(a) PURPOSE: The purpose of this section is to set forth minimum standards of construction for resistance to unlawful entry to residential structures.

(b) ALTERNATIVES: Nothing contained in these specifications shall be deemed to prohibit the use of alternate materials, devices or measures when such alternate provisions are deemed by the Building Official as providing equivalent security.

(c) Tests:

(1) Sliding glass doors. Panels shall be closed and locked.

Tests shall be performed in the following order:

a. TEST A. With the panels in the normal position, a concentrated load of three hundred (300) pounds shall be applied separately to each verticle pull stile incorporating a locking device at a point on the stile within six (6) inches of the locking device, in the direction parallel to the plane of glass that would tend to open the door.

b. TEST B. Repeat Test A while simultaneously adding a concentrated load of one hundred and fifty (150) pounds to the same area of the same stile in a direction perpendicular to the plane of glass toward the interior side of the door.

c. TEST C. Repeat Test B with one hundred and fifty (150) pound force in the reversed direction towards the exterior side of the door.

d. TEST D, E AND F. Repeat Tests A, B and C with the movable panel lifted upwards to its full limit within the confines of the door frame.

(2) Sliding glass windows. Sash shall be closed and locked.

Test shall be performed in the following order:

a. TEST A. With the sliding sash in the normal position, a concentrated load of one hundred and fifty (150) pounds shall be applied separately to each sash members within six (6) inches of the locking device, in the direction parallel to the plane of glass that would tend to open the window.

b. TEST B. Repeat Test A while simultaneously adding a concentrated load of seventy-five (75) pounds to the same area of the sash member in the direction perpendicular to the plane of glass toward the interior side of the window.

c. TEST C. Repeat Test B with the seventy-five (75) pound force in the reversed direction towards the exterior side of the window.

d. TEST D, E AND F. Repeat Tests A, B and C with the movable sash lifted upwards to its full limit within the confines of the window frame.

(3) Testing Agency. All tests shall be performed by an approved independent testing agency. Written reports shall be submitted to the Building Official.

(d) Doors – General:

(1) All dwelling unit entrance doors shall also be equipped with a viewing device located so as to enable a person on the inside of the entrance door to view a person immediately. A door forming a part of the enclosure of

a dwelling unit shall be of solid core construction installed and secured as set forth in paragraphs (e), (f), and (g), when such door is accessible from a street, highway, yard, court, passageway, corridor, balcony, patio, breezeway, private garage, portion of the building which is available for use by the public or other tenants, or similar area. A door enclosing a private garage with an interior opening leading directly to a dwelling unit shall also comply with said paragraphs (e), (f), and (g).

(e) DOORS - SWING DOORS:

(1) A single swing door, the active leaf of a pair of doors and the bottom leaf of dutch doors shall be equipped with a deadbolt with a minimum throw of one (1) inch and a deadlocking latch. Deadbolts shall contain hardened inserts, or equivalent, so as to repel cutting tool attack. The lock or locks shall be key operated from the exterior side of the door and engaged or disengaged from the interior side of the door by a device not requiring a key or special knowledge or effort, with at least 25,000 key changes or locking combinations.

(2) Flushbolts with a minimum throw of five-eighths (5/8) inch shall be provided at the head and foot (floor and ceiling) of the inactive leaf of double doors and at the top and bottom of the upper leaf of dutch doors.

(3) Door stops on wooden jambs for in-swing doors shall be of one (1) piece construction with the jamb or joined by a rabbet.

(4) Nonremovable pins or interlocking stud type hinges shall be used in pin-type hinges which are accessible from the outside when the door is closed.

(5) Cylinder guards shall be installed on all mortise or rim-type cylinder locks installed whenever the cylinder projects beyond the face of the door or is otherwise accessible to gripping tools.

(f) DOORS - SLIDING GLASS:

(1) Sliding glass doors shall be equipped with locking devices and shall be so installed that, when subject to tests specified in paragraph (c), they remain intact and engaged. Movable panels shall not be rendered easily openable or removable from the frame during or after the tests.

(2) Cylinder guards shall be installed on all mortise or rim-type cylinder locks which project beyond the face of the door or is otherwise accessible to gripping tools.

(g) DOORS - OVERHEAD AND SLIDING:

(1) Metal or wooden overhead and sliding doors shall be secured with a cylinder lock, padlock with a hardened steel shackle, metal slide bar, bolt or equivalent on the inside when not otherwise locked by electric power operation. In the event that this type door provides the only entrance to a garage, the cylinder lock or padlock may be on the outside.

(2) Cylinder guards shall be installed on all mortise or rim-type cylinder locks which project beyond the face of the door or is otherwise accessible to gripping tools.

(h) WINDOWS - GENERAL:

A window, skylight or other light forming a part of the enclosure of a dwelling unit shall be constructed, installed and secured as set forth in paragraphs (i) and (j), when such window, skylight or light is not more than twelve (12) feet above the grade of a street, highway, yard, court, patio, breezeway, private garage, portion of the building which is available for use by the public or other tenants, or similar area. A window enclosing a private garage with an interior opening leading directly to a dwelling unit shall also comply with said paragraphs (i) and (j).

(i) WINDOWS - LOCKING DEVICES:

(1) Sliding glass windows shall be provided with substantial locking devices that, when subjected to the tests specified in Paragraph (c) remain intact and engaged.

(2) Movable panels shall not be rendered easily openable or removable from the frame during or after the tests.

(3) Other openable windows shall be provided with substantial locking devices which the Building Official finds render the building as secure as the devices required by this section.

(4) Louvered windows, shall not be permitted.

(5) Open parking lots (including lots having carports) providing more than ten (10) parking spaces shall be provided with a maintained minimum of three (3) foot candles of light on the parking surface during hours of darkness.

(j) NEW TENANCY.

The owner of a multiple dwelling unit or a rental single family dwelling unit, shall change the unit's door lock to have at least 25,000 possible key changes or locking combinations whenever there is a change in tenancy.

APPENDIX H

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT - CRIME PREVENTION

HOME SECURITY CHECK-LIST

NAME _____

STREET _____ PHONE _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ R.D. _____

S - Satisfactory U - Unsatisfactory Circle the appropriate condition below.

BUILDING TYPE: Residence _____ Apartment _____ Other _____

DOORS				RECOMMENDATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> MAIN ENTRANCE	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> SIDE DOOR	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> BACK DOOR	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> BASEMENT DOOR	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER DOOR (_____)	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER DOOR (_____)	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> SLIDING DOOR (INSIDE)	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> SLIDING DOOR (OUTSIDE)	S	U		
<u>WINDOWS</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> DOUBLE HUNG	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> SLIDING	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> CASEMENT	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> LOUVER	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (_____)	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> LIGHTING	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> SHRUBBERY	S	U		
<input type="checkbox"/> ALARM SYSTEM	YES	NO		
<input type="checkbox"/> VALUABLE PROPERTY RECORD LIST COMPLETED	YES	NO		
MISC. OPENING (_____)				
MISC. OPENING (_____)				

REMARKS: _____

INSPECTED BY _____ DATE _____ N/C _____ PD _____

APPENDIX I

HISTORY OF CRIME PREVENTION

I GREAT BRITIAN AND THE ORIGINS OF CURRENT LAW ENFORCEMENT

- A. In 1655 Oliver Cromwell attempted to organize a body of Professional Police. After being met by strong opposition from the citizenry he had to abandon the idea.
- B. King Charles II in the early 1700's introduced a system of 1000 Watchmen called "Charlies" who were payed a maximum of one shilling a night.
 - 1. Low pay encouraged the hiring of those least able to perform the duties of the job.
 - 2. Usefullness was limited to crying out the hour.
- C. Thomas de Veils' organized his "Thief Takers" and "Informers" in 1729.
 - 1. The purpose of these two groups was to prevent crimes from occurring and to detect the criminal after the fact.
 - 2. The "Thief Taker" was paid only upon conviction of the offender.
 - a. Often the thief taker would plant evidence in order to supplement his income.
 - b. They tended to ignore organized criminals out of fear of reprisals.
- D. Henry Fielding is recognized as having the greatest influence in the current trent toward crime prevention.
 - 1. Fielding was appointed as a magistrate at Bow Street, London in 1748.
 - a. He immediately identified two goals.
 - 1. Stamp out existing crime.
 - 2. Prevent the outbreak of crime in the future.
 - b. To attain these goals he worked to achieve the following objectives.
 - 1. The development of a strong police force.
 - 2. The organization of an active group of citizens.
 - 3. The initiation of action which would serve to remove some of the causes of crime and the conditions in which it flourished.
- C. These three objectives remain as the basic principles of Crime Prevention.
 - 1. In 1750 Fielding chose six constables of good character and proven ability who became known as the "Bow Street Runners".

2. In 1751 Fielding published "The Public Advertiser" for Crime Prevention Publicity. Included was a list of stolen property so that it might be recovered.
 3. In that same year Fielding responded to an increasing crime rate by putting his Bow Street Runners on twenty-four hour call to investigate crime and to prevent frauds and felonies.
- E. During 1829 the English Parliament passed the "Metropolitan Police Act" which has served as the foundation of modern police work.
1. The importance of Crime Prevention even then is shown by this quote from an Officers Instruction Manual:

"It should be understood, at the outset, that the principle objective to be achieved is the prevention of crime. To this great end, every effort of the Police is to be directed to the security of person and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and all of the other objectives of a police establishment, will thus be better affected by the detection and punishment of the offender after he has succeeded in committing the crime. . ."
- F. With the funding from insurance companies Crime Prevention was introduced nationally by the British National Campaign of 1950.
1. Formalized Crime Prevention training began in Britain in 1963.
- G. From the British experience we have adopted the following simple definition of Crime Prevention:
- "The anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.
1. Current Crime Prevention trends in Simi Valley.
 - a. City of Simi Valley ordinance No. 219 (Simi Valley Police Department - minimum building code security provisions).
 - b. Environmental Design.
 1. An Officer meets with the Development Advisory Board to make security recommendations to builders.
 2. An Officer also meets with the Planning Commission to make recommendations to prevent crimes and to reduce calls for service.
 - c. Neighbors Against Burglary.
 1. LEAA funded patrol emphasis program.

SIMI VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIME PREVENTION GRANT

I. PROBLEM

- A. Officer/citizen ratio .7/1000
- B. Male population (15-20 years) up 25% during 1975-1977
- C. Burglary ratio - victim/non-victim in 1975
 - 1. Simi - 1:20
 - 2. Thousand Oaks - 1:44
- D. Burglary arrests - 75+% under 18 years
- E. Burglary requires:
 - 1. Desire
 - 2. Ability
 - 3. Opportunity
 - a. Juvenile burglaries usually by opportunity rather than professionally planned
 - b. Cutdown opportunity by improving security
- F. Increase in patrol not economical (for reducing burglaries 45%)

II. PURPOSE OF GRANT

- A. Reduce residential burglaries
 - (1.1) 1. Increase capability to place manpower in more effective position to prevent burglaries and/or make arrests
 - a. By implementing Crime Analysis Unit
 - b. Reduce response time
 - (1.2) 2. Coordinate efforts of Crime Prevention Unit and Crime Analysis Unit to assist patrol force
 - a. (Refer Table 6)
 - (1.3) 3. Increase quality of decisions made regarding allocation of department resources, especially regarding patrol
 - (1.4) 4. Community must accept crime as a community problem and make and implement plans for a solution
 - a. Via Neighborhood Councils

- (1.5) 5. Train Neighborhood Council members and Simi Valley Police Officers in crime prevention techniques
- a. Crime Prevention Officers to attend Crime Prevention Institute and then train others in Simi Valley Police Department and in Neighborhood Council Program.
- (1.6) 6. Reduce burglaries by 10% against the burglary trend-line for 1972-1975 (Refer table 4) projections by the end of 1977
- a. Via community support, since we have a .7/1000 Officer/citizen ratio. To be accomplished through public information, support from Mayor, Councilmen, and City Manager.
- (1.7) 7. To reduce departmental, juvenile court, and adult court prosecutor rejection of burglary cases by 20% using 1975 data as baseline
- a. Increase quality of arrests, and reduce tension between Police and the Prosecutor's Office. Simi Valley Police Department will begin a review of burglary cases before they are presented to the Prosecutor's Office. This is to be developed jointly by the Administration and NAB Project staff, and the Deputy D.A. assigned to Simi Valley Police Department by the Crime Specific Project. Also, roll-call training assistance will be sought from Dr. Peter Greenwood, Director of the Rand Study of Detective Services.
- (1.8) 8. Increase conviction rate of burglary cases, by 18%, by the end of 1977
- a. Partially due to #7 above. Also, the Crime Prevention Sergeant will act as liaison with the D.A.'s Office and the courts. The Sergeant will attend the prosecution of burglary cases, observe Officers' testimony in burglary cases, and report his observations to the Administration. His observations will affect training, procedures, and policy.
- (1.12) 9. To reduce the incidence of involvement of youth in burglary by 10% against the trend-line projections
- a. 82% of burglary arrests in Simi involved juveniles, who for the most part, took advantage of easy opportunities to commit burglary. Motivation and opportunity need to be reduced. Crime Prevention Officers to meet with Youth Council and other juveniles regarding methods of reducing burglary. Also resident involvement and target hardening will help.

(1.13) 10. Improve interface between Youth Services and burglary investigators and the generalist patrol officer.

a. Crime analysis information developed by patrol personnel will become immediately available to investigators. The reverse information flow will also be maintained.

(1.14) 11. Decrease unreported burglary

a. By Public Awareness Campaign, indicating our desire to receive all burglary reports.

HOME SECURITY SURVEY

I BENEFITS OF THE HOME SECURITY SURVEY ARE TWO FOLD

A Hardening of the Burglars' Target

1. Reduces the number of Burglary Reports taken by the Patrol Officer.
 - a. Provides time for added follow up on Reports that are taken.
2. Indicates to the Burglary Victim that the Officer as well as the Department are concerned.
 - a. Victimization Study of Household Burglaries in the City of Simi Valley.
 1. Degree of Victim Satisfaction with the Police Effort:

VERY SATISFIED	18.6%
SATISFIED	46.5%
DISSATISFIED	27.9%
VERY DISSATISFIED	7.0%
 2. Included in the Reasons for the Victims Satisfaction with the Police Effort were that the Officers were thorough, considerate, and sympathetic.
 3. Those Victims who were dissatisfied gave reasons such as a lack of follow up, a lack of concern or the delay in showing up.
 4. Satisfaction or dissatisfaction hinged on the Personal Relationship the officer established at the time, rather than whether he/she was successful in catching the burglar.

II TWO AREAS OF CONCERN IN THE HOME SECURITY SURVEY

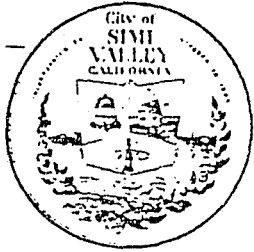
A Exterior

1. The Security Survey should begin at the front door and move clockwise around the house.
 - a. Shrubbery which would allow a Burglar to remain hidden while he attacks a door or window should be trimmed back.
 1. There should be no shrubbery higher than 3 feet, or no trees with foliage below 4 feet.
 - b. Exterior lighting is recommended.
 - c. Overhead garage doors should be secured with a hasp at each side.
 1. The padlocks used should consist of a five pin tumbler and a 3/8" case hardened steel shackle that locks heel and toe.
 - d. Exterior pedestrian garage doors should be of a solid core construction.
 1. A dead bolt with a 1" throw should be mounted on the door.

B Interior

1. Again the Security Survey should begin at the front door and move clockwise.
 - a. The front door as well as any doors that lead into the backyard or garage should be of a solid core construction.
 1. The doors should be secured with an auxillary single cylinder dead bolt lock having a 1" throw.
 - b. Sliding glass windows should be secured by drilling a hole through the aluminum frame into the frame of the moving half of the window while it is closed. A nail or bolt placed in the hole will prevent the window from being lifted from its track or opened.
 - c. Louvered windows are difficult to secure and easily opened.
 1. They should be replaced with a solid piece of glass.
 - d. Interior lights should be left on at night when no one is home.
 1. Lights and radios attached to timers should be used while the family is on vacation.

APPENDIX J



CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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Community Safety Agency Director

WILLIAM T. CARPENTER MAYOR • GINGER GHERARDI MAYOR PRO TEM • DAVID REES COUNCILMAN • HOWARD G. MAROHN COUNCILMAN • JAMES SMITH COUNCILMAN

September 7, 1977

Mr. Robert O. Heck
National Program Manager
Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, North West
Room 1159
Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Mr. Heck:

The following is the Simi Valley Police Department's request for a revision of its LEAA/ICAP Crime Prevention-Crime Analysis grant, Project #76-DF-09-0053. There are three areas of concern:

1. Extension of the current program from the expiration date of 9/30/77 to 11/30/77.
2. The deletion of objectives we will not be able to meet due to the cancellation of a county project upon which these objectives were dependant and related.
3. The necessary budget revisions that must accommodate the extension of our program.

As you are aware from previous conversations with Jim Gilley there were several factors which caused a delay in the start of our program. We received notification of the grant award in mid-October. During this period our agency was experiencing a major manpower shortage. It was our belief that rather than jeopardize the success of the grant by depleting the already lean patrol division, that it would be better to delay the start of the program until such time that the patrol division could sustain the manpower loss. Once the manpower shortage was alleviated the program began. Unfortunately this did not occur until the first part of January 1977.

James

Mr. Robert O. Heck
September 7, 1977

Realizing we would not be able to utilize this manpower until a later date, this time was used to set up the necessary office space and to accomplish several technology transfer site visitations by the grant staff.

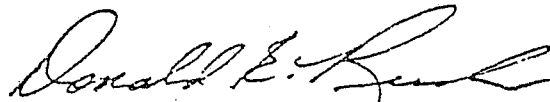
..Secondly there are several objectives listed in the original grant application which were predicated upon a Crime Specific program that was to be operated by Ventura County. This program never materialized, thus the following objectives could not be achieved.

1. OBJECTIVE 1.9: To integrate the burglary prevention-arrest-prosecution services in the Ventura Region as a demonstration project.
2. OBJECTIVE 1.11: To increase the burglary clearance rate by 5% by implementing the Rand Study recommendations with respect to the collection and use of physical and fingerprint evidence.
3. OBJECTIVE 1.7: To reduce departmental, juvenile court, and adult court prosecutor rejection of burglary cases by 20% using 1975 as a baseline.

The last area of concern is the budgetary revision necessary to complete the extension of our first year grant period. Attached is the revised budget. If you will note all costs attendant to office space (trailer and allied services) have been transferred to the Operating Supplies Category, since our State Planning Agency has expressed a desire that we track such expenses this way.

If there are any questions regarding any of the information contained above, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely yours,



Donald E. Rush, Director
Community Safety Agency

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END