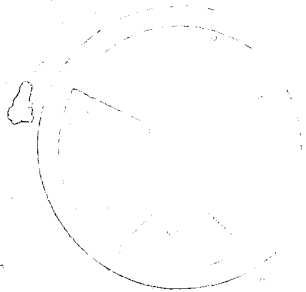


South Texas



62943



Arizona El Paso, Texas 79901 505/662-7810

NCJRS

NOV 21 1979

ACQUISITIONS

SOUTHWEST TRAINING INSTITUTE

COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

LEAA GRANT NO. 79-CA-AX-0032

END OF YEAR REPORT

(September 1, 1978 through August 31, 1979)

Presented to:

U.S. Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Submitted



by

SouthWest Training Institute

801 North Stanton

El Paso, Texas 79902

October, 1979

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT		
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.	
SouthWest Training Institute Inc.	79-CA-AX-0032	10-31-79	1.	
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT			
SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT			
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT			
SouthWest Community Anti-Crime Program	\$126,999.00			
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH			
September 1, 1978	August 31, 1979			
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR			
	Antonio Campa, Jr. Project Director			
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)				
I. Introduction Crime in El Paso, Texas, as in other American cities, has been a problem much to the alarm of its residents. With this in mind, SouthWest Training Institute has completed the first year of operations in a Community Crime Prevention Program. SouthWest has made every attempt to blend a consistency of purpose with a community-involved approach to program assessment, development and implementation. In so doing, SouthWest has developed a highly relevant and effective crime prevention program that can ultimately be utilized as a programmatic model by other communities throughout the country. This model can be implemented in those communities that share similar problems and have an equally strong desire to resolve them. Receptiveness to SouthWest's Community Crime Prevention Program picked up considerably in the community once the program got public visibility. This receptiveness came from not only the family participants, but also community groups and organizations who keyed off our project's services, thereby enhancing their own service delivery. The benefits derived from this "partnership" is the fact that now these groups and organizations will be able to carry on the crime prevention program in select target areas once SouthWest redirects its anti-crime activities to other high crime areas of El Paso during their second and third year of operations.				
NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filled as required by existing law and regulations (FNC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).				
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)				DATE

II. Statement of Need

Prior to selecting the four target areas for the first year of operations, SouthWest conducted an indepth study into the crime statistics using computer data from the El Paso Police Department. This study revealed that the designated areas were indeed among the highest in terms of crime activity.

The following is a breakdown of some of the statistics that led to SouthWest's initiation of the crime prevention program in the 01 year target communities of:

- 1) Hacienda-Randhland;
- 2) Cedar Grove-Thomas Manor;
- 3) East Central; and,
- 4) Northeast.

According to statistics, in their "Annual Report of Offenses Known to the Police - Return B" of 1976, the first two communities listed are those with the highest number of reported crime cases; the other two areas ranked second and third, respectively. In 1976, this same report showed that 86% of all crimes reported involved burglary and/or larceny. In 1977, through the month of November, 76% of the crimes committed were also burglary and/or larceny.

Because of the geographic location of El Paso, other elements had to be taken into consideration in formulizing a crime prevention program for El Paso. These elements included economic, cultural, language, and physical factors. With over 58.1% of its 386,000 residents Spanish Surnamed (1970 Census of Population and Housing) the cultural/language factors became most evident.

Although there are no statistics available to define language preference, the city's proximity to Mexico means that the majority of El Pasoans (can) communicate in Spanish as opposed to English. According to the El Paso Immigration and Naturalization Service (1976-1977 Annual Statistics), 14,000 Mexicans from Juarez, Chihuahua commute the border daily to work in El Paso, while an estimated 98,757 Mexicans cross the border illegally, thereby swelling the city's population. This influx of immigrants drastically affects the city's socio-economic life style. The cultural aspects are very much in existence in El Paso and have to be taken into consideration in the formalization of any community-based service program.

The previously mentioned factors are the exact reasons why, in the first year of operations, SouthWest sought and hired residents of each target area as Community Organizers. As staff the Community Organizers would not only be able to address program aspects, but would also be able to stimulate interest in crime reduction within their respective neighborhoods. In essence, by working within social and cultural restraints, and through the hiring/training of area residents as staff, SouthWest has designed a crime prevention program model that has been accepted by the El Paso community and can be modified to fit the specific needs of any other community, irregardless of social, cultural, language factors.

III. Goals and Objectives

The major focus of the SouthWest Training Institute during the 1978-1979 project period was to implement a model Anti-Crime Program in El Paso, Texas. The following are the goals and objectives of the program for its first years of operations.

Goals:

1. To establish a crime prevention program in four El Paso Communities that are experiencing high crime, and subsequently to develop a community model for replication in other neighborhoods with similar problems.
2. To utilize and develop a resident organization model by integrating human resources with the specific crime prevention services that effectively prevent crime or reduce the fear of crime in these areas of El Paso.
3. To establish linkages that can be used toward crime prevention between the El Paso law enforcement system and each of the four communities through involvement of residents and police officers in neighborhood development projects.
5. To develop in the four communities local funding alternatives to assure the continuation of successful crime prevention efforts upon the conclusion of LEAA funding.

Objectives:

1. To impact the crime prevention programs on 30 percent of the household populations in these four communities.
2. To reassess the high and low crime areas within the four communities, jointly with the El Paso Police Department's Community Relations Unit and the Records and I.D. Unit, Community leaders and residents.
3. To implement a process where a Community Organizer as SouthWest staff utilizes the development, organization and implementation of community clusters and youth groups as the vehicles for crime prevention efforts in the four El Paso communities.

4. To develop community coordinators and youth leaders as the nucleus of community clusters and youth groups, respectively, and as facilitators of activities for their neighborhoods; the community coordinators and youth leaders to be selected from each area.
5. To implement crime prevention services that correspond with the needs of the four communities, e.g. block watch training for the high crime areas; speaking engagements for low crime areas.
6. To establish and expand community cluster and youth group linkages with supportive services that address the social causes of crime.
7. To assess the impact of the crime prevention program in terms of a reduction in crime and a reduction in the fear in the four communities.
8. To develop plans for the continuation of those effective activities and the initiation of new projects recommended by the four communities.

As can be seen through references made in the previous quarterly reports, the goals and objectives have been met for the first year of operations.

IV. Methodology

The methodology of approach that was utilized to carry out the first year of operations for the SouthWest Community Anti-Crime Program is illustrated in detail in the original proposal.

The overall concept remained intact with the exception of two (2) revisions. The main reason for these two changes was due to the fact that because of the large number of low income residents in four target communities, many resident priorities rested on meeting basic economic needs (food, shelter, clothing, utilities, etc.). This, in turn, caused

SouthWest to change from the community coordinator concept to the Block Watch Concept. The community coordinator concept required considerable volunteer time from the coordinator, as he/she was to oversee the community's progress in implementing the crime prevention efforts. The Block Watch Captain concept, however, did not require as much time since the block captain would only be in charge of a block as opposed to an entire community. Also because of the time element and the economic status of many of the target area residents, the community cluster concept was revised with all contacts and organization of block watch groups conducted on a door-to-door basis by the SouthWest Anti-Crime staff.

V. Contact Analysis Summary

The following is a brief narrative of the Contact Analysis Sheet, enclosed in this report. The Contact Analysis depicts the delivery of services and activities conducted by the SouthWest Community Anti-Crime staff during the first year of operations.

Contacts

The first reporting period was for the month of September -- during this month there were no contacts made due to the fact that during this month the entire Anti-Crime staff underwent a month of training.

During October, November, and December there were a total of 959 personal contacts. Service delivery during this period was somewhat impeded due to the holiday season. Also,

there were 79 household recontacts with an additional 288 impersonal contacts being made.

The re-contacts section signifies households that were re-contacted either for use of the engravers, the distribution of Operation I.D. stickers, home security inspections, and the distribution of block watch maps (in cases where the block watch captain was unable to deliver them). The impersonal contacts section signifies the number of households contacted during the initial door bellling stages, but did not attend the block watch meeting. Thus, the Community Organizers returned to those households to leave the crime prevention literature. The impersonal contacts also shows households that were to be re-contacted, but were not home.

During the third reporting period there were 1398 personal contacts with 89 re-contacts and 351 impersonal contacts. Service delivery was slowed down due to one change in staff. The fourth reporting period or the months of April, May, and June accounted for 1080 personal contacts, 307 re-contacts, and 1009 impersonal contacts. Here again, household contacts were down due to two changes in staff. July and August were the months covered during the 5th reporting period. During this time there were 2408 contacts made, with 199 re-contacts and 418 impersonal contacts. In total, for the first year of operations, the SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program staff completed 5845 personal contacts, 674 re-contacts, and 2066 impersonal contacts.

In the following two sections, notice that the number of households signed up for the use of engravers and for home security inspections out numbers the completion rate. The reason for this is that one of the primary goals for this crime prevention program was to bring about better communications between the law enforcement officials and the private citizen. With this in mind, Anti-Crime staff strongly urged the private citizen to solicit these two services from the police department in order that positive dialogue be established between the public sector and private citizen. However, insufficient data exists to determine exactly how many residents within the four target neighborhoods actually followed through with SouthWest's suggestion. For a better insight into these two sections refer to Services and Home Inspections in the Contact Analysis sheet which is enclosed.

Block Watch Meetings

Enclosed in Contact Analysis sheet is an outline of the number of block watch meetings conducted during the first year of operation. This section shows the total number of households served during each of the year's reporting periods.

Area Meetings/Exhibits

During the course of the year, there were 77 area meetings conducted. These meetings were different from the regular Block Watch meetings because they encompassed entire areas within El Paso rather than a particular block. In the area

meetings, SouthWest's main target population were the Senior Citizens, although other population groups were present. There were a total of 1803 participants at these area meetings.

SouthWest Training Institute also set up a crime prevention display at two local exhibits during the year. These exhibits were conducted at both the El Paso Builders Association Home Show and The El Paso Trade Fair.

Activities With Juveniles

The working with the youth of our four primary target areas was a very important part of the project. In working with the youth, SouthWest attempted to bridge the communication gap that exists between both the adults and youth of the community. In the Contact Analysis sheet one can find the different activities in which the youth of the four target areas were involved. In these different activities there were 1907 youth involved.

VI. Spin-off Projects

As a result of the visibility of the SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program, the following projects have been undertaken by our program staff to insure a better and more completed program.

A. Crime Stoppers

SouthWest Training Institute produces the weekly Crime of the Week, which is aired by the three local television stations. These video tape productions are done in conjunction with the El Paso Police Department

CONTACT ANALYSIS

	* 1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	** 5TH	TOTAL
CONTACTS						
PERSONAL	N/A	959	1398	1080	2408	5845
RE-CONTACTS	N/A	79	89	307	199	674
IMPERSONAL	N/A	288	351	1009	418	2066
SERVICES						
NO. OF BLOCKS WITH ENGRAVING	N/A	8	21	38	N/A	67
NO. OF PEOPLE SIGNED UP	N/A	470	305	373	577	1725
NO. OF ENGRAVED PROPERTY	N/A	---	46	109	240	395
HOME INSPECTIONS						
NUMBER REQUESTED	N/A	356	188	343	545	1432
NUMBER COMPLETED	N/A	---	18	275	237	530
BLOCK WATCH MEETINGS						
NO. OF STREETS WHICH HELD MEETINGS	N/A	4	10	18	25	57
NO. OF BLOCK MEETINGS	N/A	50	29	38	39	156
NO. OF ATTENDANCE AT BLOCK WATCH	N/A	156	178	291	233	858
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	N/A	959	1398	1080	2408	5845
AREA MEETINGS/EXHIBITS						
AREA MEETINGS	N/A	37	13	15	12	77
TYPE AUDIENCE	N/A	HOUSEHOLD'S/SENIOR CITIZENS				
NO. IN AUDIENCE	N/A	658	239	594	312	1803
EXHIBITS						
TYPE EXHIBIT	N/A	---	2	---	---	2
EL PASO BUILDERS ASSOCIATION HOME SHOW						
EL PASO TRADE FAIR						

ACTIVITIES WITH JUVENILES

TEAMS ORGANIZED	N/A	2	13	7	12	34
TOURNAMENTS ORGANIZED	N/A	---	---	5	1	6
TOTAL YOUTH INVOLVED IN SPORTS	N/A	166	636	145	240	1187
NO. OF SPECIAL EVENTS	N/A	---	5	4	0	9
TOTAL YOUTH AT SPECIAL EVENTS	N/A	---	54	666	0	720

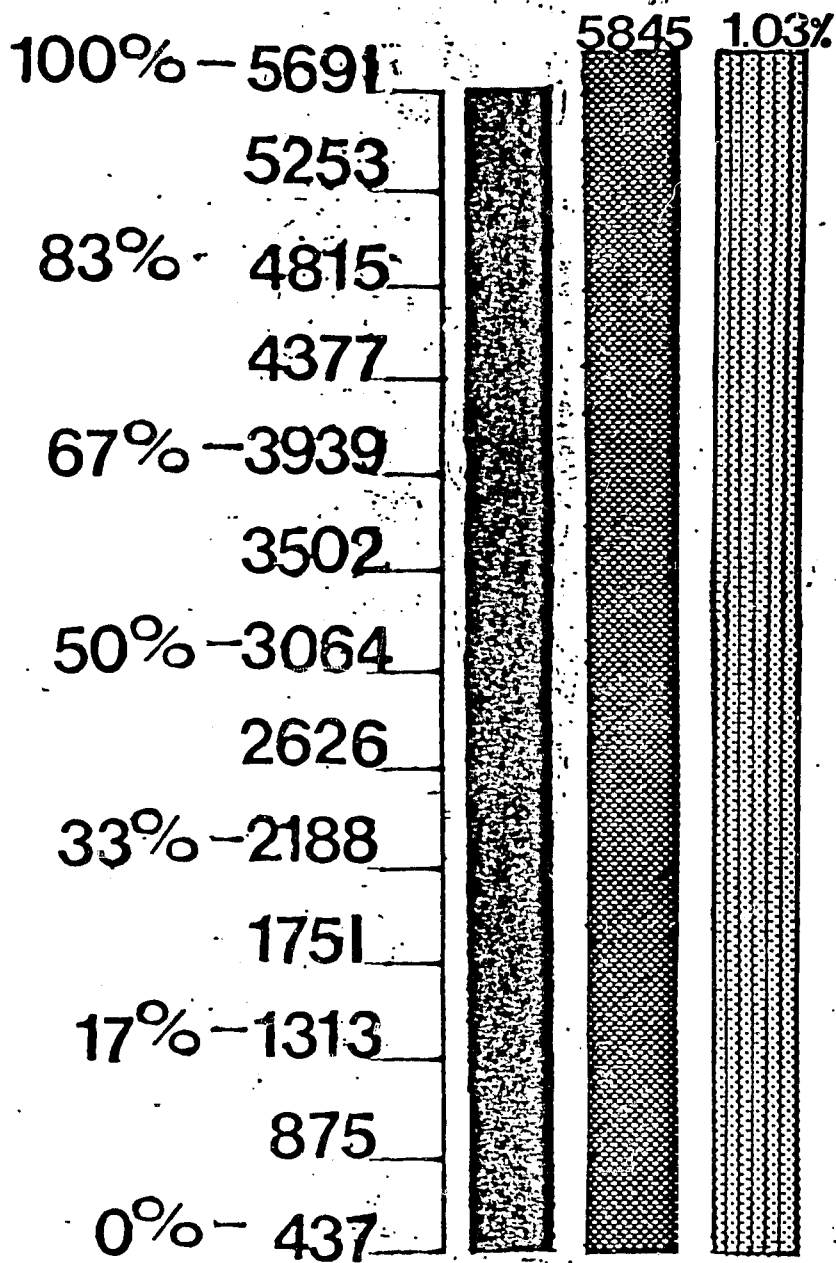
LIST OF EVENTS: SWTI SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT
 AREA YOUTH VIDEO PROJECTS
 CAR WASH
 PLANTED TREES IN BARRIO
 CRIME COMMENTARY
 SURVEY/INTERVIEWS
 SHOWED FILM "SCARED STRAIGHT"
 CLEANED UP NEIGHBORHOOD




* INDICATES MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1978

** INDICATES MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST, 1979

LOW RIDERS DOCUMENTARY
 BLOCK WATCH PRESENTATIONS
 SOUTHWEST TRAINING INSTITUTE BASKETBALL TEAM
 EL PASO PARKS & RECREATION GOLD METAL TOURNAMENT

CONTACT ANALYSIS CHART
 September 1978 thru August 1979



-  ----- PROJECTED CONTACTS
-  ----- ACTUAL CONTACTS
-  ----- % COMPLETED

and feature an unsolved crime. A reward is offered to any citizen that provides information leading to the arrest and indictment of the perpetrator(s).

B. STEP PROGRAM

This program has also been conducted with the El Paso Police Department. It calls for SouthWest to produce a series of Public Service Announcements dealing traffic safety. Further reference is made to this program in our previous quarterly report.

C. CETA Contract

As part of the alternate funding concept developed by SouthWest Training Institute and illustrated in the original proposal, SouthWest entered into a contract with the Department of Human Development (El Paso prime Sponsor). This contract called for SouthWest to train 6 persons in "marketable" skills dealing with community organization, crime prevention, etc. This contract which had a termination date of September 30, 1979 has since been refunded, and work has continued in providing the trainees with the needed skills and insight into the human services field.

D. Crime Printout

Upon the initial start up date of the Community Anti-Crime Program, SouthWest identified a need for a detailed breakdown of crime in the four initial target areas. The reason for this was that although SouthWest

knew the four target areas experienced a high crime rate, there was a need to determine what areas the most crime was being committed. In order to accomplish this, resources from both the El Paso Police Department and the University of Texas at El Paso Computer Center were pooled in developing a crime print-out that showed SouthWest staff exactly what area and street had the most criminal activity. This provided the Anti-Crime staff with the information needed to direct primary and secondary services/activities.

E. Project BRAVO Contract

Project BRAVO is the local CAP agency in El Paso. In June, 1979, Project BRAVO and SouthWest entered into a contract by which Project BRAVO would supply SouthWest with \$2,500.00 to further enhance the already existing maintenance program. These monies however, were to be used strictly within the East Central area of El Paso. The East Central area was one of the four primary target areas for the first year of operations.

F. Youth Development Fund

Although there were monies allocated for youth recreational equipment in the original proposal, it proved not to be enough to cover the needs of the modified youth program that SouthWest staff developed. For this reason, SouthWest established the Youth Development Fund, calling for businessmen of the target communities to

donate monies or materials in order to better solidify the already on-going youth program. This fund met with considerable success, and for that reason will be carried out in the second year of operations.

G. DeBryon and Retting Contract

In May, 1979, SouthWest Training Institute, because of the community visibility of producing our own Public Services Announcements and Crime Stoppers, was approached by the De Bryon and Retting Advertising Agency. After negotiation, SouthWest and De Bryon and Retting would pay SouthWest for taping the feature horse race at the Juarez Race Track in Juarez, Mexico. These tapes were used for newscast airing on all three local television stations during the reporting of sports on the Monday evening news.

H. Spanish Booklets

In carrying out the crime prevention services set forth in the original proposal, SouthWest saw a need for crime prevention literature in Spanish. This need was very real because of the demographic make up of El Paso. In determining the need, SouthWest developed a Spanish Booklet that contained crime prevention techniques currently in use. This booklet has received a very good response, both locally and regionally. The response has been so supportive, that the booklet is presently being rewritten for publication by the

U.S. Government Printing Office at the request of LEAA.

I. Technical Assistance

The Anti-Crime Program has also provided Technical assistance during the first year of operations. This assistance has involved implementing a crime prevention model for community organization and involvement. The recipients of this assistance were, the Texas Migrant Council, an LEAA funded crime prevention program in Laredo, Texas, and a group of concerned citizens in Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, who are presently attempting to start a crime prevention program for Mexico.

J. Rocky Mountain Crime Prevention Association

During the first year of operations the SouthWest Community Anti-Crime staff was invited to become a member of this association. This group is made up of law enforcement agencies from states within the Rocky Mountain Region. The invitation came about as a result of SouthWest's community visibility and community efforts.

VII. Projections for Year 02

The following is a listing of some of the projected changes in SouthWest's Community Anti-Crime Program. These changes will take effect in year 02 of operations.

A. Community Cluster Concept

Because of the demographic make-up of one of the new target areas, the community cluster concept that is

described in the 01 year proposal could very well work. For several reasons district 74 is a more active in community efforts, and the applicability of this concept is feasible. However, SouthWest's revised door-to-door concept will remain as an option for this and the other area.

B. Youth Program

Because of the decrease in funds for the second year of operations, the youth program which was a success during the first year of operations has been eliminated for the 02 funding year. However, SouthWest is anticipating that the Youth Development Fund, which was described earlier, will fill part of the vacuum. SouthWest Community Anti-Crime Program has also submitted a proposal in conjunction with the local CAP agency for funds that could carry on the Youth Program in two of the 01 year target areas.

C. Texas Crime Prevention Institute

As of this writing, because of the type of program SouthWest Training Institute has developed, and because of our visibility both locally and regionally, a tentative meeting date of October 31, 1979 has been set between SouthWest Training Institute and the Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Talks will center on SouthWest conducting some training activities in crime prevention, and also conducting translations of the crime prevention materials

distributed by the Texas Crime Prevention Institute.

E. Conclusion

As a result of the type of program that was implemented during year 01, SouthWest feels that it has raised the level of consciousness regarding crime prevention for both the target area residents and the entire El Paso community.

The crime prevention model has proven its value in the organization of community residents to participate in efforts to prevent crime. While the model has proven its value, so have the staff of the Anti-Crime Program. This is evidenced by not only the level of community interest experienced, but also the spin-off effects which have resulted.

EVALUATION OF SOUTHWEST TRAINING COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM
(El Paso, Texas, October 1979)

The impact evaluation of the Anti-Crime program's affect on reducing burglary of habitation was based on reported crime data. There are various weaknesses that derive from burglary reports that result with other offenses and that only approximately one half of all burglary of habitation is ever reported to the police. No statistics exist at the El Paso Police Department I.D. and Records Unit or the Communications Department concerning the number of burglary-in-progress calls. However, C. Williams, Dispatcher Supervisor at the police department assures us that burglary-in-progress calls have noticeably increased this year from last year; specifically, between the hours of 3 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The El Paso Police Department, I.D. and Records Unit, reports crime per police district, so, in an effort to measure impact in the four target areas which in this case were composed of partial police districts, the Anti-Crime Program utilized a computer based system to obtain the data (refer to 2nd Quarterly Report, II.D.). Four tracks were utilized to conduct the evaluation.

Track I: The Anti-Crime Program ran a computer printout of all the streets serviced in the four target areas from October 1978 through July 1979, and compared it to a computer printout of the same streets from October 1977 through July 1978 (prior to the programs inception).

Outcome: Burglary of habitation decreased in three of the four target areas. Forcible entry, unlawful entry, and attempted

forcible entry were combined for an accurate picture.

Analysis of Combined Codes 0501,0502,0503

	<u>Years</u>		<u>Areas</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	78-79	77-78			
N=	17	20	Northeast	15%	---
N=	47	33	East Central	---	30%
N=	11	12	Thomas Manor/ Cedar Grove	8%	---
N=	8	9	Ranchland/Hacienda	11%	---

The following Impact Analysis Chart presents a breakdown of other crimes.

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF STREET SERVICES
BASED ON A 10-MONTH PERIOD (October 1978-July 1979 vs. October 1977-July 1978)

	Northeast 1978-79 vs. 1977-78		East Central 1978-79 vs. 1977-78		Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove 1978-79 vs. 1977-78		Ranchland/Hacienda 1978-79 vs. 1977-78	
0101 Murder & Non Negligent Manslay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0102 Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0201 Rape by Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0202 Assault to Rape and Attempts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0301 Armed Robbery - Any Weapon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0302 Strong Arm - No Weapon	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0303 Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0304 Other Dangerous Weapons	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
0401 Gun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0402 Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
0403 Other Dangerous Weapons	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
0404 Bats, Flats, Feet ETC., -Ause	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0405 Other Assaults - Not Accrivate	7	12	12	12	10	2	0	1
0411 Assaults - Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0412 Aggravated Assault with Knife	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
0501 Forcible Entry	10	12	20	22	5	5	3	2
0502 Unlawful Entry - No Force	5	2	11	7	2	7	7	3
0503 Attempted Forcible Entry	2	3	7	2	2	0	0	2
0601 Automobile	4	5	22	11	2	4	4	3
0602 Motorcycle (Motorcators Inc)	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
0603 Trucks & Buses	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
0604 Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0701 Under \$2,000 in Value	22	20	10	12	0	2	3	1
1201 Indecent Exposure/Adult	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1317 Indecency with Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1318 Indecent Exposure/Minor	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1320 Child Molester (Attempted)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1825 Vandalism or Criminal Mischief	25	00	05	26	20	17	20	12
1826 Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2121 Premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0704 For Theft \$/200	7	10	15	10	7	1	4	5
0705 For Theft \$/200 U/200	11	10	20	11	10	2	0	1
0706 For Theft \$/200 U/200	0	12	10	12	0	2	2	2
0707 For Theft \$/200 U/10,000	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	117	100	110	122	01	45	00	20

Track II: The Anti-Crime Program serviced 77 area meetings throughout the four target areas to groups including PTA's, Neighborhood Improvement Associations (NIAs), social clubs and organizations, housing projects, senior citizen groups and CAP Agency personnel. An analysis of burglary of habitation of the general target areas was conducted in an effort to measure impact of this effort.

<u>Outcome:</u>		<u>Burglary of Habitation</u>		
<u>Years</u>		<u>Areas</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
78-79	77-78			
N= 310	406	East Central	---	24%
N= 86	92	Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove	---	7%
N= 66	55	Hacienda/Ranchland	17%	---
N= 231	269	Northeast	---	14%

Track III: Final reports were collected during the month of August from participants, police officials, block captains, etc. In addition, the Anti-Crime staff telephoned 75 randomly selected block captains to find out if they felt safer after participating in the program. The community feedback log is attached.

Track IV: According to the El Paso Police Department, all crimes have soared in the city of El Paso but interesting enough Burglary and Auto Theft have decreased 3.3% each. The Anti-Crime Program's main focus is to impact on these two crimes, the highest crimes against property in the city.

The following chart provides statistics of Part I Crimes city wide.

EL PASO POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARISON REPORT

MONTH OF September AND YEAR TO DATE

PART I CRIMES

OFFENSES	September			YEAR TO DATE		
	1978	1979	PERCENT CHANGE	1978	1979	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder	0	5	+ 500.0%	12	22	+ 83.3%
Rape	16	18	+ 12.5%	96	133	+ 38.5%
Robbery	39	72	+ 84.6%	556	614	+ 10.4%
Assaults (All)	245	291	+ 18.8%	1932	2570	+ 33.0%
Burglary	475	554	+ 16.6%	4704	4551	- 3.3%
Larceny/Theft	956	1127	+ 17.9%	9894	11572	+ 17.0%
Auto Theft	163	194	+ 19.0%	1907	1844	- 3.3%
Totals	1894	2261	+ 19.4%	19101	21306	+ 11.5%

INDEX CRIMES

OFFENSES	September			YEAR TO DATE		
	1978	1979	PERCENT CHANGE	1978	1979	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder	0	5	+ 500.0%	12	22	+ 83.3%
Rape	16	18	+ 12.5%	96	133	+ 38.5%
Robbery	39	72	+ 84.6%	556	614	+ 10.4%
Assaults (Agg)	57	129	+ 126.3%	426	762	+ 78.9%
Burglary	475	554	+ 16.6%	4704	4551	- 3.3%
Larceny/Theft	956	1127	+ 17.9%	9894	11572	+ 17.0%
Auto Theft	163	194	+ 19.0%	1907	1844	- 3.3%
Totals	1706	2099	+ 23.0%	17595	19499	+ 10.8%

Please note that the impact study conducted in Track I and Track II includes non-participants.

Community Feedback

Source → • William Rodriguez, Chief of Police, El Paso Police Department- stated;

Comments → "As you know crime affects all of us. -It is not only a policeman's job to deal with criminals and crime, but it is a community problem as well. In the past, police departments have unbearably stayed away from community involvement in crime prevention programs. In the late 60's the police departments found that to have any decrease in crime in their community, they would have to get together with their community and the residents as well because they needed their participation in this effort. Last year crime went down in El Paso for the first time in 7 years. I attribute this to the crime prevention programs that have been instituted in the community as well as in the El Paso Police Department. Crime is down again this year in El Paso for the first 9 months, but this doesn't mean that we can let up on our crime prevention activities. It means it is encouraging that they are working and maybe we can make a dent in the increase of crime in El Paso."

• Crime Prevention Unit, El Paso Police Department
Dets. Bruce Mathis and Robert Harris-

Comments → Mr. Mathis and Mr. Harris were very impressed with the Data System, specifically the computer crime printouts because the system provided crime information for a specific street where provision of services has been implemented rather than by general area as it is reported by the El Paso Police Department I.D. and Records.

Source → • Residents Contacted:

• V.F.W. Nutrition Center-

Comments → 200 senior citizens participated. The people were very receptive to the program and asked many questions. Some persons there requested a presentation at the Washington Park Nutrition Center so those people could benefit from the program as well.

• M.I.A. Meeting in Northeast-

Comments → 17 residents participated and gave very positive feedback and another spin-off presentation resulted at the Eisenhower Apartments.

• Tenants at Eisenhower Apartments-

29 tenants participated-Felt information was valuable. Problems with area youth were aired and they requested the crime prevention staff's assistance to deal with this problem.

• Octagon Club Members (Youths of High School Age)-

The club members were very receptive, they showed more interest because of the three youth workers present. They mentioned that they would relate the information to their parents.

• Mountain View N.I.A.-

8 housewives present. They expressed the need for a recreational facility for their youths. Requested that the program look into opening the local school gym.

• Alamito Tenants of East Central El Paso-

33 participants. One individual stated; "The police are not worth it as far as we are concerned. They hardly come into the projects because they're afraid."

• Project Bravo Center residents-

43 participants. Six persons offered to host a block watch meeting. One man wanted to video tape some complaints about the police so that the program could go show it to them (the police).

• Joe Araki of Northeast stated:

"It's a good idea what they're doing with the tax money."

• Paulino Hernandez of Hacienda/Ranchland-

Requested assistance for program in regards to a light on the dead-end of Prescott Street and Covia, and also a referral with the problem of speeding cars on the block.

• Residents on Second Block of Prescott Street-

Expressed problem of speeding cars on that block and wanted assistance from the program.

• Manny Herrera of East Central, El Paso stated:

"I thought my house was well secure. I'm surprised with some of the tips I learned here today."

• Phil Gableman of Northeast:

Mr. Gableman doesn't mind getting involved because he is a member of a law enforcement association and is a criminal justice student at UTEP. He was very interested in the crime prevention program and will help in any way possible.

• Antonio Rubalcaba of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove, El Paso stated:

"It is a very good idea to have a block watch...it benefits everybody."

• Manuel Astorea of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove stated:

"I hosted the meetin because I knew it would be helpful to all the neighbors."

• Bello Guálderama of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove stated:

"Your presentation was very informative, the only thing is not enough people showed up for Block Watch."

• Isabel Saldana of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove stated:

"I have been living in this neighborhood for a long time and this is the first time I had a chance to exchange impressions with my neighbors. In a way I feel more secure."

• Mr. & Mrs. Alejandro Alvarez of Northeast-

They live in the Hart Apartments and would like a presentation there to make the residents aware of how to better protect themselves. Mrs. Alvarez has been affected by crime because she has been burglarized. She stated: "Police officers did respond but the follow up work by detectives was never done even to this date."

• Cristina Ramirez of Northeast stated:

"The program is very well established. The lady (Mrs. Rendon) gave a very good explanation of the entire program and covered points that the office of Crime Prevention, Celso Ramirez covered briefly."

• Maria Herrera of Northeast stated:

"After the presentation I went out to buy two locks....deadbolts, and had one installed." Do you think this program can help me install the other one?"

• Juan Padron of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove stated:

"I think more people should get involved because it's for our own good."

• Julia Lewis of Hacienda/Ranchland stated:

"I feel so much safer especially with the free door and lock the program gave me. I'm very grateful... I can now sleep at ease. God bless you."

• Marina Nunez of Hacienda/Ranchland stated:

"I didn't think someone cared so much for the people to the extent that you came all the way to my door to show me how to protect my house and myself against crime. It's good to know... I feel safer."

• Catarina Benavidez of East Central stated-

"I feel very grateful. The program is worthwhile, I feel it will work in my neighborhood."

• Jesus Sanchez of East Central-

Felt the program was very good and worthwhile. He marked all the valuables and practically had to force the engraver down the neighbors throats.

• Mr. Villegas of Thomas Manor/Cedar Grove

He was a visitor at the block watch meeting. He lived in another area of town and volunteered to host a meeting for his neighborhood. He felt it was badly needed.

RANDOM TELEPHONE SURVEY

• 75 random telephone calls to Block Captains were made to find out if they felt safer after participating in the program.

Results-

14-NO ANSWER

61-FELT SAFER AND GAVE POSITIVE FEEDBACK