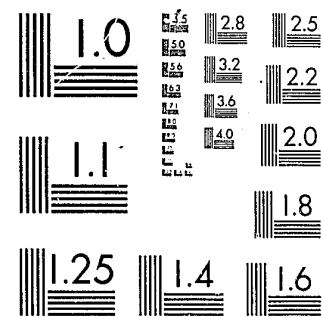


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EVALUATION & FINAL REPORT
BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD
ANTI-CRIME NETWORK PROJECT

GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007

PREPARED BY BLACK FEDERATION
AUGUST 1981

80/22

U.S. Department of Justice
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GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007
BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD
ANTI-CRIME NETWORK PROJECT

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ACQUISITION

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BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK

PROJECT

GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

On February 1, 1980, the Black Federation of San Diego was awarded a \$101,018 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs. The purpose of the grant was to develop a consortium composed of the Federation and three other agencies to effect a minority-focused community anti-crime program. The three plan to involve different communities in programs within San Diego County. The communities involved in this community anti-crime project were: Chollas Park, San Ysidro and Castle Park.

The three major program goals were:

1. To help develop new and existing community organizations, neighborhood groups and individuals into effective groups for participating in activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime and contribute to increased neighborhood unification.
2. To reduce the incidence of community crime through community initiated and supported youth programs.
3. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the success of different types of anti-crime techniques used.

The project was designed to have each program work with existing community leaders and groups to implement anti-crime programs that are unique in addressing the particular needs of each different minority community. The Black Federation served as fiscal agent and central coordinator of the entire project providing overall administration, training and information dissemination.

Each program served as a catalyst for motivating local citizens to join together in community-wide activities to reduce crime and the real of crime. The programs relied on the used of volunteers; involved existing community groups such as PTA's, Chambers of Commerce, and

existing neighborhood block watch groups; provided staff and resources to community groups, and attempted to foster stronger relations between community residents and local law enforcement through joint cooperative programs.

Specific programs included neighborhood watch groups, neighborhood action committees, youth planning councils, and bicycle and property identification programs. All of these activities are designed to organize and develop local neighborhoods utilizing as many teams of volunteers as possible.

Because a high percentage of crime is committed by youth, this project involved youth to act as community organizers and advocates for their peers and the community-at-large. Employing youth in this project had many benefits: it created constructive, meaningful work for neighborhood youth; developed role models for other youth; and developed leadership. All of the aforementioned, could decrease juvenile criminal activities among those youth involved in this project.

The budget for a one year period was \$110,018.00. This included community organizers, part-time youth organizers, a full-time secretary, a part-time bookkeeper and a project director.

The effectiveness of this program will be determined, in part, by the evaluation of various data collected throughout the project. The data will be accomplished through the use of reporting forms common to each program, meetings of program coordinators with the project director, on-site visits and monitoring crime statistics.

Successful models for community anti-crime programs were reported in community newsletters that chose to report their successes. By disseminating this information, it was hoped that the further development of useful community anti-crime techniques would be ensured. The Black Federation and the participating programs used these successes in trying to perpetuate lower crime in local neighborhoods and in trying to locate alternative funding sources to continue community anti-crime programs.

B. CONSORTIUM MODEL

Neighborhoods were selected for community anti-crime programs on the basis of crime rates; minority concentration; need for community development services and agency qualifications. Neighborhoods were also chosen that would represent a cross-section of the diverse minority population in San Diego. Programs were located in the following communities:

CHOLLAS PARK - - - - - SOUTHEAST SAN DIEGO - - - - - BLACK FEDERATION
 CASTLE PARK - - - - - CHULA VISTA - - - - - OUR HOUSE
 VECINOS - - - - - SAN YSIDRO - - - - - CASA FAMILIAR

The Project Director had the overall responsibility for coordination and monitoring of project activities in the following areas:

1. fiscal and contract administration
2. coordination of program activities
3. statistical progress performance reporting
4. information dissemination
5. training/problem solving/technical assistance

Training provided by the T.A. subcontractor, Community Congress helped to establish compatible working relationships among the Project staff. The centralized administrative/fiscal role of the Project Director helped legitimize her oversight authority and increased her ability to coordinate program activities without causing feelings of resentment and mistrust with the subcontractors. The leverage provided by this centralized role ensured a certain degree of cooperation and accountability that would have otherwise been difficult to guarantee. As an example, bimonthly consortium meetings were held to coincide with paydays which helped motivate attendance.

The consortium or multi-agency model was successful in that it:

- provided incentive to collaborative planning and service delivery systems in the different communities
- ensure coordination and sharing of effective neighborhood program strategies
- provided a forum for joint programmatic problem-solving which built a support base and comradery among project staff

-enhanced and facilitated mutual accountability and responsibility between programs.

1. Strengths and Weaknesses of Project:

Strengths

- a. The Project provided crime prevention educational information to thousands of community residents through the use of radio, presentations, trainings and literature distribution.
- b. The Project identified and trained twenty neighborhood leaders which will have ongoing benefits to the community.
- c. Project activities promoted neighborhood unity and a reduction in the fear of crime.
- d. Project resources were provided to several community self-help groups in addressing issues of concern.
- e. The Project identified and trained delinquent and pre-delinquent youth in the crime prevention philosophy while instructing them in valuable personal and technical areas of growth.
- f. The Project produced an anti-crime educational video message as an instructional aide in crime prevention teaching to young persons.
- g. Data collected indicates a reduction in crime as a result of Project's organizing crime prevention efforts.
- h. Project's organizing efforts were benefit to other community groups who were not crime-prevention oriented.
- i. The Project was successful in motivating community residents to participate in anti-crime activities.

Weaknesses

- a. The Project did not enjoy an overall close working relationship with the Police Departments as a whole, although individual

relationships were established and maintained.

b. The Project had a longer start-up period than anticipated. This was the case as it relates to staff producing tangible results toward program scoped activities until last half of grant period.

c. Project staff tended to concentrate more efforts and produced greater results in some areas and did not complete the scope of services in other areas. These areas were common to all the programs. They were in the areas of newspaper coverage, presentations to established groups and presentations in the schools.

d. Due to limitations with evaluation data the project's results are not as conclusive as desired.

C. Purpose of this Report

This report was prepared in accordance with Grant Goal 3 above, and with LEAA-OCACP final report requirements for Grant #80-CA-AX-0007. The report's primary purpose is to evaluate program performance under the grant. Data utilized for this evaluation was collected by all Consortium agencies. Transactional data was collected throughout the grant period, 3/15/80 through 3/31/81. Impact data was collected in May and June 1980 for the pretest, and in August and September 1980 for the post test.

Given the lack of evaluation in resources available to this project (no evaluation funds were requested), we determined not to attempt to evaluate individual project sites (e.g., activities, agencies, procedures, etc.). Rather, we attempted to evaluate all project sites (components) collectively, by attempting to cluster project activity reports into general activity categories which were in a broad sense common to all project sites (components).

It is important to note that the evaluation system was not designed to assess the effects of particular project components on particular dependent measures. Nor was the evaluation system

designed to compare the relative merit of unique service methodologies used by each project site. Rather, the intent of the evaluation was to provide a picture of the overall functioning of the Consortium anti-crime effort.

Therefore, this evaluation represents an attempt to compile and organize information supplied by participating projects, a pre- and post participant survey, and social planning data to supply answers to three basic questions which underlie most of the concerns reflected in the criteria established by the national evaluation group. These three questions are:

1. What were the types and extent of activities implemented by each of the project sites (components) involved in the Community Congress Community Anti-Crime Consortium?
2. What were the reactions of community members/neighborhood residents to their involvement/participation in activities sponsored by participating projects?
3. What, if any, changes in overall conditions occurred in target neighborhoods which may have been caused by or promoted by project efforts during the time period in which project activities were being implemented?

The specific questions addressed by the evaluation, however, were drawn directly from the areas of concern identified by the national evaluation group. There were twelve areas of high concern, based on the evaluators' survey of information valued by national decision-makers. Of these twelve areas, the Community Anti-Crime Consortium has been able to provide evaluative information in eight. There were ten areas of medium concern, of which this evaluation addresses seven.

Of the twelve areas identified as being of "low" concern to national decision-makers, this report addresses only one. This is due to the fact that the area has been identified as a concern of the Comprehensive Planning Organization (local A-95 Review body).

Other areas of low concern were not addressed because of time, funding and data limitations.

D. Evaluation Methodology

Performance of the subcontracted agencies in conducting community anti-crime projects was evaluated to determine the types and extents of activities, reactions of neighborhood residents to participation in activities, and crime rates in neighborhoods in which activities are conducted. This section will discuss (1) types of data which were collected, (2) ways in which data was applied to project management, (3) delegation of evaluation tasks, and (4) comments on the design of the evaluation system.

1. Data Collection

The following three types of data were collected:

a) Monthly performance reports--each subcontracted agency kept daily logs of anti-crime activities performed. Information recorded addressed preparation for activities (e.g., phone calls to solicit participation), the nature and location of activities (e.g., a meeting of community residents at a neighbor's home), contacts made during activities (e.g., twenty neighbors, one Black Federation representative, and two police officers present), and the purpose of activities (e.g., to have police officers instruct residents on methods of crime prevention and to "enroll" volunteers in a block watch group).

Information from daily activity logs were compiled into monthly performance reports. The reports illustrate the numbers of activities (including contacts, hours spent, etc.) actually performed by each agency that month, cumulative figures on activities performed from the start of the grant period, and the numbers of activities that had been scoped for the equivalent time period.

b) Participant surveys. A common theme of the goals of the subcontracted agencies was to promote citizen participation in

community anti-crime activities and to educate the public about crime prevention and avenues of assistance for crime victims. Accordingly, a participant survey was designed and administered to assess degrees of participation, knowledge of crime prevention techniques and victim assistance services, and perceptions of the safety of neighborhoods.

It was anticipated that some survey items will be standard for all projects and other items will pertain to particular activities of specific subcontracted agencies. For example, a standard item might be "Who is responsible for community crime prevention?" An individualized item, in this example for audiences of the dramatic presentation by the Castle Park Anti-Crime Project of Our House, might be, "What did the characters in the presentation do to help crime victims?" By supplementing standard items with individualized items, information was obtained on overall and specific impacts of project participation.

Surveys were administered to participants as they first came into contact with project activities and after they have had a minimum number of three contacts. Although this format makes possible a pre- and post-test comparison, the following factors must be considered. First, different individuals were involved in pre and post-participant surveys. Second, due to the logistics of conducting community anti-crime activities, persons had varying amounts of participation at times when surveys were administered. Because persons were constantly entering and leaving project activities, survey administration was on-going and attempted to "catch" persons near the beginning and termination of participation. However, it is probable that some persons completed a pre-survey and the program before completing a post-survey. Furthermore, a number of persons attended only one community anti-crime activity (e.g., a community education seminar), and therefore, only completed one survey (to be considered a pre-survey if administered prior to the start of the activity). Any conclusions derived from analysis of surveys are related to persons who had not yet participated and persons who had participated. Conclusions were

not made about changes in survey responses of individuals as a function of participation, as in a true pre and post-test comparison.

c) Crime statistics. Two types of crime reports were obtained from the Community Crime Prevention Office of the San Diego Police Department. The first type, Area Crime Evaluations, reported monthly totals for (1) crimes by type vs. beat, (2) crimes by types vs. census tract, (3) crimes by type vs. census tract and watch, (4) crimes reported, offenses unfounded and arrests, and (5) crimes by offense and division (i.e., central, northern, southern). The second type of report, Monthly Crime Bulletins, illustrated trends in crime rates. For each division, three beats which had the highest report rates and four beats which had the greatest increases in report rates for particular crimes were identified. For these beats, crime report rates for the current month, the previous month, a year ago, and percent changes are presented. In addition, crime report rates for each month for the current and past year are shown geographically for all beats combined in each division.

From these reports, a crime profile for each of the neighborhoods involved in the community anti-crime projects has been compiled. These profiles will illustrate crime trends, e.g., are crime rates increasing, decreasing, fluctuating, etc.? What crimes occur at the highest rates in particular neighborhoods?

2. Application of Data to Project Management

Implementation of the evaluation system (i.e., recording data on performance of activities, participant surveys, and crime statistics) will provide multi-faceted profiles of neighborhoods in which community anti-crime activities were conducted. Each evaluation component was utilized in program planning and management.

Collection of monthly performance reports provided information on the activities conducted by the subcontracted agencies. First, consultation of activity data facilitated internal management in that project supervisors used activity data to review and adjust

staff assignments. Second, activity data were used to assess whether monthly activity scopes were being met, not met, or exceeded. Third, these data allowed informal comparisons of different types of activities to be made. By examining records for different types of activities (i.e., amount of preparation, numbers of contacts, hours spent, purpose) preliminary judgments could be made on the relative efficacy of different activities. Activities which were observed to be more efficient and productive were emphasized in subsequent months.

Collection and analysis of participant surveys yielded information on residents' perceptions of crime and other problems in their neighborhoods. Examples of questions which were addressed in survey results are: "Is a neighborhood considered to be unsafe"? What problems are viewed as most serious? What resources for preventing crimes are known to be available? Surveys functioned as an assessment of types of services and information that would be relevant to particular neighborhoods. Community education seminars, literature dissemination, and other activities were planned to respond directly to opinions expressed in participant surveys.

Post-participation surveys were examined for evidence of Community Anti-Crime Project impact on participants. For example, the percentage of participants who cite the subcontracted agency with which they had contact as a crime prevention resource is determined. Thus, subcontracted agencies received feedback on the effectiveness of systems for communicating the goals and services of projects.

Crime statistics were inspected for trends which could determine focuses of community anti-crime activities. Crime statistics may also be consulted to target geographic locations in which community anti-crime activities would be concentrated.

3. Delegation of Evaluation Tasks

Evaluation of the community anti-crime project was a cooperative effort. A description of the responsibilities of Community Congress

Black Federation, and the subcontracted agencies follows. Community Congress designed a monthly performance report form and participant survey forms. Written instructions for preparing monthly reports and administering participant surveys were included. In addition, Community Congress collected from the subcontracted agencies and analyze participant survey results at quarterly intervals.

Community Congress, with consultation from the San Diego Police Department, designed and implemented a system for the collection of crime statistics. This involved obtaining from the Police Department copies of Area Crime Evaluations and Monthly Crime Bulletins and reporting compiled results to Black Federation and the subcontracted agencies at the end of each quarter.

Black Federation ensured that the subcontracted agencies provided monthly performance reports, completed participant surveys, and other data as requested to Community Congress. Black Federation also assisted the subcontracted agencies in the collection and interpretation of evaluation data.

The subcontracted agencies maintain daily activity logs (which were available at all times to Community Congress and Black Federation) completed monthly performance reports, and collected participant surveys from persons entering and terminating contact with community anti-crime activities. In addition, the agencies examined quarterly crime statistics reports prepared by Community Congress and incorporated the information presented in project planning.

4. Design of the Evaluation System

Within the scope of the proposed community anti-crime project, a significant amount of services will be provided to neighborhood residents. Numerous activities will be conducted in multiple census tracts by the three subcontracted agencies. In order to make available data on which to base decision concerning project management, and with which to demonstrate accountability to LEAA,

it was necessary to evaluate to some degree each of the activities of all of the agencies. A decision was made to monitor all project components (i.e., projects, procedures, agencies) collectively by making data collection methods general enough to pertain to all components (with some individualization of the participant surveys). Therefore, a picture of the overall functioning of the project will be obtained.

It should be noted that Community Congress designed and utilized a similar three-component evaluation system for the Community Anti-Crime Consortium (October 1978-79). Therefore, the basic structures for the system have been piloted and, based on experiences in implementation, improved. It was anticipated that improvements which continued to be made throughout the remainder of the current grant period benefited the final design of the evaluation system for the proposed project.

5. Limitations in Interpreting Data

1. Self-Assessment and Performance Reports Limitations

Because self-assessment data include only measures which are directly observed and recorded by project staff during performance of activities, interpretation focuses on events during which staff were present and involved (rather than events occurring without staff in attendance e.g., anti-crime measures taken by persons in their homes). In addition, self-assessment measures were developed gradually during the first several months of the project. Therefore, changes towards clarity and precision which occurred in the collection of self-assessment data must be considered in the interpretation.

2. Participant Survey Data Limitations

Due to citizen reprioritization of issues as a result of the lag between proposal submission and award, significant program implementation activities did not begin until April 1980. Consequently, Community survey pre-tests were administered from April through September. To meet the LEAA timeline with limited staff, on the other hand, work began on the writing of

this evaluation in November 1980; post-test surveys were consequently administered in September and October 1980. The maximum measurement span is therefore 8 months; minimum 5. Measurement of sustained change in crime and related attitudes is only possible, of course, over a period of several years.

3. Limitations of Social Planning Data and Crime Statistics

The issue of whether the first year's Community Anti-Crime activities can be expected to produce decreases in crime rates warrants discussion. Although this evaluation indicates a reduction in crime in target areas, an expectation that the activities of the subcontracted agencies would affect crime rates is unrealistic since the period of time available to the agencies to demonstrate impact on crime rates is quite limited (given start-up time less than one year).

Numerous elements of the societal makeup, many unquantifiable, impact crime rates. These include, for example: unemployment rates, transfer payment policies, housing cost and availability, inflation rates, availability and cost of medical and mental health services, availability and cost of transportation, effectiveness of educational systems in preparing students to participate in the society, transiency rates, effectiveness of bonding units such as the family, and mythologies of positive roles presented through the media.

Other tempering factors include, for example, possible changes in police and criminal justice system policies, procedures, and manpower; changes in legislation; and changes in individuals' crime reporting practices, perceptions of what constitutes a crime, and willingness to report such a crime.

There are a number of limitations pertaining to the use of crime rate statistics as tools for social planning and evaluation. Most of these limitations have to do with the conditions that would be necessary to accurately establish the causes of changes in crime rates. Such conditions would include:

- a. a clear demonstration of sustained changes (incontrast to flucuations).
- b. separate out factors related to crime changes (at the extreme, to holdsome factors constant, e.g., age distribution of a neighborhood, in order to observe effects of active factors).
- c. compare crime rates under different conditions (e.g., effective youth summer employment programs vs. high youth employment during summer).
- d. confidence that crime figures are obtained in exactly the same ways under different conditions (i.e., to determine that changes in crime rates are due to factors other than changes in crime reporting methods).
- e. effects of socio-economic variables such as unemployment, income levels, health services currently collected in differing aggregates:

To a large degree, the above conditions cannot be, or are difficult to satisfy during observation of crime rates. Typically, a myriad of factors (e.g., weather conditions, time of day, time of year, current events, media coverage, school schedules) produce fluctuations that prevent or obscure sustained trends (i.e., increases or decreases) in crime rates whereas factors producing sustained trends in crime rates are difficult to evaluate, evaluation of fluctuating trends is even more difficult.

Furthermore, the above factors tend to occur in an infinite range of combinations. A highly sophisticated evaluation technology and high degree of predicitability or control over community conditions would be necessary to establish the relative impacts of various factors.

Additionally, given the high percentage of unresolved crimes, it is not possible to conclude what percentage of crime is attributable to juveniles as opposed to adults. However, based on children and youth population estimates by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development's Master Plan Summary of Services to Children and Youth (October 1979),

approximately 30% of San Diego County's population is under 18. Given the comparison difficulties of this data, this tends to lead to the conclusion that juveniles are committing crimes approximately at their proportionate representation in the San Diego population as a whole.

However, this presumes that arrest data is proportionate to crimes reported, which may not in fact be the case. For example, it is possible that juveniles are more easy for police to apprehend than adults, and that all of the unresolved crimes, rather than approximately 75%, are committed by adults. In this case, juveniles would account for a lesser percentage of total crime than their proportional representation in the population at large; the converse is also true.

Finally, there are reasons to suspect that methods for reporting crimes are not uniform when neighborhood block watches and other community anti-crime activities are in existence compared to when these programs do not exist. One possible phenomenon is that persons are more likely to report crimes when the neighbors and community service agents have encouraged them to do so.

Alternatively, persons may be less likely to report crimes to the authorities when they are able to get victim assistance from neighbors and community service agents. In any case, changes in crime reporting habits under different community conditions present a major obstacle to the meaningful evaluation of crime rates.

E. Generalized Summary of Findings

1. Experience with this project demonstrated that it was difficult for all participating organizations to shift priorities to immediately incorporate the new program elements of the Community Anti-Crime grant in less than a 3 month period.
2. When there is a significant lag time between submission of a grant proposal and the date of grant start-up, conditions may change substantially in a neighborhood needs assessment at the time of actual project gear-up following receipt of funding.

3. Those neighborhoods in which "block watch" programs were conducted have experienced a decrease in residential burglaries in those neighborhoods since the time projects initiated organizing activities with neighborhood residents.
4. Relatively low budget community development projects, using a small number of staff can effectively involve substantial numbers of citizens to act on their own behalf, thereby combating the disinterest, lack of community concern and apathy so common to many urban minority neighborhoods.
5. Community development programs significantly increase regular communication among neighbors.
6. Neighborhood residents tend to view their own neighborhoods as slightly less safe as a result of their involvement in neighborhood activities.
7. Community residents are generally eager to participate in and support neighborhood anti-crime efforts which they have actively assisted in designing.
8. Neighborhood crime reduction can be enhanced by organizing residents around issues other than crime per se.
9. The employment of youth staff requires a substantial amount of adult staff time, involvement, structure, supervision and emotional support. More staffing is required than with an adult population.
10. Community development/Anti-Crime Projects can have a significant impact in developing self-help groups to combat crime in minority neighborhoods.
11. Persons in minority communities given the necessary support and resources do become motivated to take an active interest in community issues. The issue of crime is an excellent issue in promoting such motivation.
12. Community development/Anti-Crime Activities have a positive impact in improving the relationship between minority communities and local law enforcement agencies.
13. Future funding expectations have significant impact on staff performance and uninterrupted program continuation.
14. Socially fragmented and minority neighborhoods require more time and resources to develop community cohesiveness than

comparable white neighborhoods.

15. A successful community development effort cannot be viewed by residents exclusively as an adjunct to the police department. Joint efforts involving police, neighborhood service agencies and resident citizens appear to be more successful. Data suggest that the deletion of any of the three factors above reduces the likelihood of success.
16. Efforts to address or resolve problem areas identified by several neighborhoods can be enhanced through a collaborative multi-neighborhood policy/advocacy program.
17. Thorough impact evaluation is not possible where public agencies do not coordinate data collection and aggregation and do not maintain systems consistently.

F. Recommendations

1. LEAA-OCACP should revise its RFPs to provide for a minimum three-month start-up period for new projects.
2. When there is significant lag time (six months) between submission of a grant proposal and the date of grant start-up, LEAA-OCACP should anticipate the need for supplementary needs assessments, and provide flexibility for concomitant program modifications.
3. LEAA-OCACP should emphasize the provision of funds to Consortium efforts to address crime-related community programs.
4. Data collected by Community Anti-Crime Programs should describe citizen response in addition to staff effort.
5. LEAA-OCACP RFPs should continue to place high priority on the active participation of community residents in community anti-crime program design.
6. Projects emphasizing community development strategies should receive high priority consideration for funding by LEAA-OCACP.
7. Organizing efforts designed to involve youth should have a higher staff/client ratio than efforts designed to involve adults.
8. In socially fragmented and minority neighborhoods, high levels of citizen participation in anti-crime activities should not be anticipated prior to Month 6 of project operation.
9. The nature of the relationship between police and neighborhood organizations in promoting community anti-crime programs should

- be clarified during the first three months of project activity.
10. An active advocacy program should be included as a necessary element of an effective community anti-crime strategy.
11. Public agencies should collect data in a coordinated and consistent manner, so that evaluative demonstrations of program impact can be undertaken.
12. Projects emphasizing community development strategies in minority communities should be funded at a minimum of 3 years in order to allow enough time to produce results.
13. Community development/Anti-Crime Projects based on the consortium model should be emphasized in minority communities as a means of promoting overall community development.
14. Since crime rates tend to be higher in minority and economically depressed communities the federal government should fund similar projects such as this one as a means of impacting the crime problem.

G. Effectiveness in Obtaining Support To Continue
Anti-Crime Activity After Federal Funding Ceases

The strategy developed to obtain funding after federal dollars terminated involved solicitation of other public and private funding sources. This activity was promoted by both the individual agencies and by the technical assistant subcontractor, Community Congress. It should be noted that at the time the Project was seeking funds to institutionalize these programs, cutbacks were being made in the Federal budget (L.E.A.A.) and on a State and local level (Proposition 13).

Community Congress solicited funding of the Consortium Model in three proposals submitted to 124 potential funding sources identified. Contacts and solicitations were made to the local foundations by Congress as a member of the San Diego Coalition for Responsive Philanthropy. All relevant funding announcements provided by the subcontractor were researched as a potential funding resources. These efforts have all proved to be unsuccessful.

At the time funds were being researched for the Project's continuation, the individual agencies were undergoing a severe funding crisis of their own. The primary funding source for all the participating agencies, the County of San Diego, was in the process of reducing the level of funding to social service agencies by \$5 million as a result of decrease state revenues prompted by Proposition 13. This reduction equated to an average 20% decrease in funding of social service agencies depending upon budget size. This situation meant that most agencies were funded at current or reduced levels and severely impact the possibility of funding any new programs. Therefore, all efforts to acquire funds for the anti-crime consortium were ineffective. All program components have been dismantled at this time.

A. CHOLLAS PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

A. Community Overview

The Black Federation's program, the Chollas Park Anti-Crime Program operated in Southeast San Diego. Southeast San Diego is a community that has severe economic conditions which distinguishes it as an economically depressed area. Thirteen of the sixteen census traits in Southeast are among the highest poverty-rated traits in the County. The community's median income is 20% below the County's median with 16% of the community's 86,000 residents living below the federal poverty level. Southeast San Diego has one of the highest unemployment rates within any subregional area in the County.

In addition to these economic indicators, there is a diverse ethnic population in Southeast. It has the largest proportion of ethnic minorities than any other County subregional area. The 1975 Special Census showed that Blacks were the largest ethnic group composing approximately 36% of the population which represents eight times the County's average of 4.6%. Latinos composed about 20% of Southeast's population. The ethnic group experiencing the fastest growth in Southeast is the Asian population. In 1975 this group constituted 4.4% of the population in SESD or 3,781 Asian-American. It should be noted that San Diego County has received the largest number of Asian refugees for resettlement of any County in the United States. As a result of this, Southeast San Diego has received approximately 2,000 Asian refugees within the last two years.

Southeast has 23% of youth which is higher than the County's average. Persons aged 60 years and older constitute only 7% of the area's population compared to a County average of 13%.

B. Southeast Crime Profile

Southeast San Diego, like other minority communities that are economically depressed, also experiences high rates of crime. Southeast has one of the highest crime rates in the city. The following figures are the crime statistics for the core portion of Southeast San Diego. These figures are for 1980 and are calculated on a crime rate per 1000 persons.

	Southeast	City-wide
Rape	.772	.413
Robbery	8.971	3.588
Burglary	34.93	22.90
Residential		
Commercial		

	Southeast	City-wide
Theft	44.14	41.07
Auto Theft	14.73	9.51
Shoplifting	*1.8	4.1
Malicious Mischief	20.91	14.05

*It should be noted that there are no major food stores or commercial centers in Southeast.

These figures acknowledge the severity of the crime picture in Southeast San Diego. In addition to the prevalence of these major categories of crime the community has a serious drug trafficking and abuse problem centered around neighborhood parks and recreational centers. The drug trafficking problem like other crimes for money would appear to be related to the degree of unemployment in the community. For example, the unemployment rate for Black youth is over 40%.

C. Southeast's Perception of the Crime Problem

The figures cited above serve to verify that Southeast San Diego has a serious crime problem.

However, even with the severity of the community's crime problem, there are other areas of the city such as the downtown and beach communities which have higher crime rates. Yet, there is a pervasive perception of Southeast as the area with the highest crime concentration. This image is based on a serious crime problem which is exaggerated and exploited. This was recently demonstrated at public hearings regarding the location of a proposed Navy hospital in Southeast San Diego. The majority of public testimony opposing the hospital's location in this community was based on the larger community's fear of being victimized by the criminal element in Southeast. These misconceptions about the community's crime rate is also shared by community residents and perpetuated by the media. Misconceptions coupled with real incidents of crime creates an atmosphere which deprives residents of peace of mind, feelings of security and control of their lives.

D. Crime Prevention Strategy

1. Community Education

The first step in the implementation of the program's crime prevention strategy was to develop community awareness of the alternatives to crime victimization. The majority of the community held the view that crime control was the exclusive responsibility of law enforcement agencies. Also community residents supported the belief that based on past and current crime trends the Police Department could not or did not want to control crime in Southeast. These attitudes led residents to feel both afraid and powerless about crime and distrustful and alienated from law enforcement. Staff sought to expose community residents through community meetings, door to door

contact and other forums to the successful models of crime prevention. By providing residents and groups with information and literature concerning successful crime prevention models such as the Neighborhood Block Watch Program staff hoped to dispel feelings of fear and powerlessness. The main vehicle designed to provide community education was through speaking engagements with community and church groups. These presentations included anti-crime literature, visual aids and a lock demonstration. Community education was also provided to neighborhood residents as staff canvassed target areas for survey purposes.

2. Community Organizing

The goal of the program's community organizing strategy was to encourage and induce, in most incidents, apprehensive and isolated individuals into participating in cooperative activities designed to promote crime prevention, reduce the fear of crime and develop neighborhood unity and cohesiveness. The program staff planned to accomplish this goal in the following ways:

- Areas in the community with high crime rates were identified and targeted by staff. This identification process was accomplished with the assistance of the Area Sergeant. Introductory letters were mailed to area residents which explained the purpose of the Chollas Park Community Anti-Crime Program. The letter also advised residents that program staff would be in their neighborhoods on a specific date to discuss the program with them.
- On the specified date staff canvassed door to door with the surveys, program and anti-crime literature. This process afforded staff the opportunity to meet and discuss the program's goals and also issues of concern with the neighborhood residents. As staff identified interested residents follow-up contact was made to maintain and increase such interest.
- At this stage of the process an important aspect of the community organizing strategy was applied to interested persons which emphasized the process of empowerment. Empowerment meant that from the beginning of contact with neighborhood residents staff insisted that they were capable of and that they must start assuming more responsibility for themselves, their homes and their communities. The process of empowerment was at the bases of all Project's efforts impact and begin reversing the affects of long term discrimination and poverty.
- When interested residents expressed a desire to start a Neighborhood Block Watch Group staff provided

- d. technical assistance and leadership training to the residents. The neighborhood meetings were orchestrated by a neighborhood resident with the support of the staff. Staff would make a presentation on the Neighborhood Block Watch Program. If neighborhood residents expressed a commitment to work to establish a N.B.W.G. then such a group was formalized. Procedural matters were decided upon by the group such as designation of a block captain, meeting dates and places.
- e. After the Neighborhood Block Watch Groups were formed and active staff encouraged and provided assistance to neighborhood groups which wanted to expand their concern beyond the area of crime. This strategy was developed as the result of the experiences of other community organizers. Their organizing experiences demonstrated that Neighborhood Block Watch Groups were difficult to sustain without an influx of new community issues. Issues would vary from neighborhood to neighborhood and included such concerns as increased police protection to better street lights.

- E. The activity totals listed below are shown as a supplement to the monthly progress indicators

<u>Chollas Park Anti-Crime Program</u>		
1. Anti Crime Presentations	29	
number of participants	324	
2. Contacts with School Administrators and Teachers	1	
3. Pieces anti-crime literature distributed	1859	
4. Neighborhood Block Watch meetings	14	
number of participants	124	
5. Community meetings	94	
(community issues with community representatives)		
number of participants	650	
6. Outreach contacts	272	
(contacts with community individuals and mail outs)		
7. Special Events	3	
number of participants	690	
8. Hours of training provided to the community	13	
number of participants	37	
9. Radio Interviews on Crime Prevention	1	
estimated audience	100,000	

B. CASTLE PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

A. Community Overview

Grant Amount: \$20,018

The Castle Park Anti-Crime Program served the Castle Park community in the City of Chula Vista. Chula Vista is located seven miles from the Mexican border with a growing population of 80,000. It is the County's second largest city and is considered the major urban center of the County's South Bay area. It has a well developed commercial and industrial complex, and incorporates a large agricultural sector within its economy. It closely resembles the county in its demographic makeup. The age breakdown for Chula Vista's population is similar to the County's averages for youth and senior citizens. The 14,704 youths aged 10 to 19 constitute 18.4% of the area's population, compared to the 18.9% County average and 11,322 adults aged 60 and older constitute 14.2% of the population, a slightly higher proportion than the 13.1% County average.

The median household income of \$10,435 is approximately 5% lower than the County's median income of \$10,982. The ethnic breakdown reveals a Hispanic population of 19.7% which is higher than the County's ratio of 12.8%. A slightly higher Asian population of 2.3% compared to the County's 2% average. The Black population in Chula Vista is only 1/6 of the County's average of 4.6% or 0.7%. The City's unemployment figures are slightly higher than the County's average of 9.2%. A larger segment of the City's youth population is non-student and unemployed which contributes to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

B. Chula Vista's Crime Profile

The most frequently reported major crime in 1978 was grand theft. Chula Vista's crime rate reported per 1000 population was 35.8, seventh highest out of eleven jurisdictions. Burglary arrests accounted for 42.6% of all felony arrests with juveniles representing 57% of the total 343 arrests. Under misdemeanor arrest petty theft was the largest category accounting for 34% of the total arrests and juveniles representing 44% of the 990 arrests. Runaway violations were 56.9% of the total 601's with loitering and curfew arrests the second largest arrest category accounting for 25.4%. The following is an Arrest Summary and the Delinquent Tendency Arrest figures for Chula Vista.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total	% of Total
Felonies	438	367	805	21.4
Misdemeanors	2024	885	2909	77.3
Delinquent Tendencies	N/A	51	51	1.3
*Total Arrests	2462	1303	3765	100.0%

Distribution of Arrest by Type

	Number	% of Total
Incorrigible	8	15.8
Loitering/Curfew	13	25.4
Truancy	0	0
Runaway	29	56.9
All Others	1	1.9
*Total Arrests	51	100.0%

*These figures are from the Crime Analysis and System Description January, 1980 published by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

C. Chula Vista's Perception of the Crime Problem

Chula Vista is typical of the majority of the county. Not only in its demographic makeup but also in its view of crime. Chula Vista citizens like so many in this county and across the country perceive crime with escalating concern. Crimes and particularly burglary is viewed as a menace to one's security, erodes one's personal freedom like the elderly and threatens the material gains of a lifetime. The problem of crime is seen as too enormous for law enforcement agencies to stop or control as illustrated by the following figures. In 1975, Chula Vista was ranked eighth out of eleven jurisdictions with a crime rate of 30.44 per 1000 population. By 1979, Chula Vista was ranked seventh and had a 32% increase in their crime rate.

In both Chula Vista and the county of San Diego the crime of burglary is the most prevalent of the seven major crimes. It is often perceived as a juvenile and or drug-related crime. As a result of this increase in burglary and other major crimes and law agencies' inability to diminish the crime problem residents have reacted in several ways.

The fear of crime has resulted in residents (1) becoming 'prisoners' in their own homes locked in against intruders, (2) increasing protection through home security methods, (3) actively participating in preventive groups such as Neighborhood Block Watch Groups and (4) taking a hard line against criminals and advocating for increased penal sanctions such as longer sentences and more prisons. This last reaction is becoming more wide spread and is especially prevalent in the area of juvenile justice. In Chula Vista there has been increased public pressure for increased juvenile institutionalization, even though California is third in the nation in juvenile commitments. This hardened attitude is partially the result of the recent growth and visibility of youth groups in the Chula Vista community. Gangs are a relatively new phenomenon to Chula Vista and San Diego county as is the serious violence that is associated with them. According to the San Diego Police Department, gang-related homicides in 1979 were

up 133% over 1978, attempted murders were up 114%, rapes increased 200%. As these figures reflect, gang-related crimes are more pronounced in the City of San Diego than other areas but are particularly evident in areas of high minority concentrations such as Chula Vista.

D. Crime Prevention Strategy

The Our House Castle Park Anti-Crime Program activities differed from the two other subcontractors in that this program centered around youth involvement. Juvenile crimes represent 46% of all felony arrest and 30% of all misdemeanor arrests in Chula Vista. Although there has been a reduction in juvenile arrests in 1977 as the result of new laws that prohibit juvenile arrests for status offenses. Concurrently there has been dramatic increases in the number of juvenile arrests for more serious crimes which is partly the result of gang-related violence.

The Castle Park community of Chula Vista where Our House provides services to juveniles is characterized by high unemployment for both adults and youth, high transit population, low income and a higher than average Spanish speaking population. Our House serves the youth by providing counseling, 'drop-in' center and activities designed by the youth. The crime prevention strategy developed by the program was two fold.

1. Issue Committees -

The Castle Park Program developed several youth issue committees which were designed to encourage youth participation around issues of concern to them. Issues of concern were identified and activities developed to address them. Most issues identified were realistically beyond the scope of the committees such as youth unemployment and lack of recreational sites. Where it was feasible, activities such as fund raisers, i.e. car wash, bake sale and recreational activities, i.e. neighborhood baseball games, were held.

These activities and discussions held with the youth involved were aimed to promote positive youth development and increase their understanding of the causes of delinquent behavior. When interest and participation was decreasing in the issue committees the program's emphasis changed to the anti-crime drama presentation which involved the majority of the same youth involved in the issue committee.

2. Anti-Crime Drama Presentation

The second aspect of the program's strategy to involve youth in a crime prevention effort was through a dramatic presentation. This project represented the program's largest amount of time and staff resources. It was viewed as a method which would involve and train youth in crime prevention on a level that they would be able to identify with and receive long lasting benefits. The message of the presentation would be available to non-participating youth and thus have far lasting affects for the community as a whole.

In addition to the two paid youth staff persons a core of approximately twenty youth were involved in its production.

2. Some of the youth involved were pre-delinquent or delinquent referrals from police, probation and Our House counselors. In addition to the technical skills they acquired in producing this play they acquired personal development in the areas of group dynamics, ego building, self-esteem, communication skills and organizational development techniques. The drama rehearsals would enhance their communication and problem solving skills and increase their information and understanding of crime prevention, its effects on their community, their friends and themselves. Youth were involved in the writing, directing, filming and acting of the drama.

The theme of the play was a reenactment of a young man's past which led him to getting arrested. It examined the family, peer and school pressures he was under preceding his delinquent act. Most importantly is an examination by the main character of the choices he made and the consequences of his choices. There was a preview showing of the play for community leaders, school officials and law enforcement agencies.

E. Community Development

Although the Castle Park Program was not scoped to provide community development activities these services were provided because of the need to impact certain issues. There were two main activities in this area. The first involvement in this area was to mediate and assist residents on Oasis Avenue in the Castle Park community with a neighborhood dispute. This dispute had been ongoing for a number of months and involved four families on this street. The conflict was rooted in racial and economic reasons involving Latino and Anglo families. A team composed of the crime prevention staff and counselors from Our House was requested by the City Administration to intervene and try and resolve the conflict. After several months of meeting with the neighborhood residents progress was made in several areas. The number of police calls to the neighborhood were reduced from an average of 2 per week to none. Secondly a committee was formed of neighborhood residents to identify and resolve the concerns precipitated this longstanding dispute. Lastly some residents established professional relationships with Our House counselors in an effort to deal with family problems that related to the neighborhood dispute.

The second issue under community development concerned the subject of bilingual education in the Sweetwater Union High School District. Staff joined a self-help community group called Committee for Quality Education composed of various racial and ethnic groups broadly representing parents, students, attorneys, clergy and social service organizations. The committee was formed in direct response to the School Board's elimination of three categorical positions from the Office of Compensatory Education/Bilingual Education. The committee's contention was that the children were not receiving equal opportunity to the educational programs of the District because of mismanagement and a trend of discriminatory practices. The Program's posture is that these children who are socially passed through school or drop out of school because of the

system's inability to properly educate them will become a burden to the community. The community will eventually have to confront these youths and their problems as they join the ranks of the underemployed and unemployed. The crime rate is the highest among those least able to productively provide for themselves. The Committee for Quality Education, after reaching an impasse with the School Board, filed a suit with the Office of Civil Rights. The case is under investigation at this time by the Office of Civil Rights.

F. Community Education

The education of youth and the community in crime prevention was seen as a critical part of the program's purpose. The crime prevention drama was a method that involved a core of twenty youth. Another method that would encompass a larger number of youth was crime prevention cards. These cards contained crime prevention tips such as "watch your wallet and protect your purse". Suggestions for the format of the cards were solicited from other crime prevention programs around the country. The cards were viewed by the project as "preventive measures" so as not to invite crime by taking the necessary precautions. Other cards contained crime prevention tips for rape and "know your rights if arrested". The cards were published in both Spanish and English. They were distributed by youth in Castle Park junior and senior high schools and also to the juvenile division of the Chula Vista Police Department. Approximately 1000 cards were printed and distributed.

G. The activity totals listed below are shown as a supplement to the monthly progress indicators

Castle Park Anti-Crime Program

1. Training Hours (Youth Assistants)	29
number of contacts	70
2. Community meetings (youth issues)	22
number of participants	330
3. Youth Issue meetings	6
number of participants	36
4. Youth Leadership Development meetings (issue committees and rehearsals)	39
number of contacts	311
5. Community Development Activity Hours	18
number of contacts	44
6. Outreach Activities	10
number of contacts	46
7. School Issue meetings	18
number of contacts	153
8. Contacts with Youth Service Agencies	10
9. Radio Interviews on Crime Prevention	1
estimated audience	100,000

C. VECINOS ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

A. Community Overview Grant Amount: \$20,000

Casa Familiar's anti-crime program, Vecinos Program operated in the community of San Ysidro. This community is located at the Southwestern tip of the county, along the international border between the United States and Mexico. San Ysidro has a population of approximately 15,000 with 79% of its population being Latino. Over half of the population is youth under the age of 18 years. San Ysidro has the highest concentration of Latinos in the entire county of San Diego. In addition to its bi-cultural make-up, there are several socio-economic factors which greatly impact this community.

The community has high indicators of unemployment, sub-standard housing and low educational achievement. The median income level is lower than the County's average. Social security is the largest single source of family income for 15% of San Ysidro's residents.

In addition to these socio-economic factors which affect the crime profile of San Ysidro, there are a number of other unique factors which contribute to the over-all crime problem in San Ysidro.

B. Unique Factors Affecting the Crime Profile of San Ysidro

1. As noted, the community of San Ysidro is located next to the international border between the United States and Mexico. This border crossing is the largest land port of entry in the world. The United States Customs estimates that as many as 38 million persons pass through this port of entry per year. Along with this great volume, there exists a severe smuggling problem. There are two major types of smuggling committed at the border. There is the smuggling of illegal drugs and illegal Mexican Nationals. Both activities are well organized and resist traditional law enforcement efforts to stop or curtail these illegal activities. The United States Border Patrol apprehends approximately 40,000 aliens monthly illegally entering the United States in just one of the ten sectors along the border. This figure represents a dramatic increase over the past two years in the number of illegal Mexican Nationals emigrating into the United States. Previously the trafficking emphasis had been on the smuggling of illegal drugs, such as marijuana and cocaine, but as the Border Patrol made illegal entry into the United States more difficult a market for the smuggling of illegal Mexican Nationals has developed.

* In the period from October 1979 until September 1980, there were 4027 alleged principals (smugglers) arrested for transporting 35,690 illegal aliens into the United States representing 4027 cases and 1952 prosecutions. With the increase of illegal Mexican National smuggling, there has been a rise in violent crimes committed against those persons being smuggled. In a majority of cases, these crimes are being perpetrated by Mexican Nationalists from across the Border. Due to their illegal status, those victimized do not seek protection from traditional law enforcement officials. As a result of the large numbers of murders, robberies and rapes committed against the illegal aliens the San Diego Police Department formed a special unit to combat this serious problem.

2. The second factor affecting the community's perception of crime prevention activities in San Ysidro is the intense fear, distrust and hatred of the law enforcement officials, especially the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the Latino population. This fear and mistrust is especially pronounced in a border community such as San Ysidro, where the INS is highly visible and active. The fear of the INS is based on the agency's historical role as enforcers of the immigration laws. This relationship is further strained by the amount of violence, real or imagined, committed against illegal Mexican Nationals by the U.S. Border Patrol and other law enforcement officials.

Based on this community-wide view of law enforcement in San Ysidro, with the perception of traditional law enforcement as adversaries, a plan for community organizing around the goals of crime prevention and reduction in the fear of crime, had to take into consideration the immigration and border issues. One might relegate these negative attitudes toward law enforcement to just individuals who are engaged in illegal activities. This is not the case. Due to the close proximity of Mexico and the socio-economic conditions of that country, most Latinos are likely to view illegal immigration into this country in economic and moral terms and not from a legal viewpoint. Although it should be noted that most Latino citizens are law abiding, there exists a certain amount of sympathy and support for friends, relatives and compatriots emigrating into the United States for the opportunity to find a better standard of living or to be reunited with their families. If there is not outright support for these emigrating undocumented residents, there is at least a sympathetic understanding of their reasons and motivation.

C. Vecinos Organizing Strategy

San Ysidro is a unique community. Its proximity and ethnic make-up makes it more Mexican in many respects than American. In addition to some factors previously discussed which impact the crime problem there also exists the dynamics of being a minority community. San Ysidro like most minority communities suffer from a lack of economic and political resources with

which to address community issues. San Ysidro is physically separated from the rest of the City of San Diego by two cities, National City and Chula Vista. Separated from City government by geographic boundaries in addition to social and cultural differences the community feels isolated and abandoned. These perceptions of isolation and abandonment as a community result in individual feelings of powerlessness and alienation.

1. The initial strategy of crime prevention developed by program staff was to become involved in community events, attend community meetings and make contact with established community leaders. This process of community involvement was especially important because the person hired as Program Coordinator was relatively new to San Ysidro. This process served two purposes. It afforded the Program Coordinator the opportunity to gradually learn the social and political dynamics of the community and to expose the community to the program's goals and objectives. The first three months of the program were devoted to this process.

This first quarter was also a time for the Program Coordinator to establish herself and the Vecinos Program in the community with neighborhood residents. Although the Program Coordinator was bi-lingual, had lived in Mexico and had a daughter who was Latino she was Anglo and initially considered an outsider. She not only had to dispel feelings of mistrust about the program and its dubious connection with police and law enforcement but about herself. This process of confidence building was done on a day to day basis as surveys were completed and anti-crime literature distributed to neighborhood residents. The surveys afforded staff the opportunity to talk and interact with neighborhood residents. This interaction provided staff with the opportunity to discuss concerns and offer help which in many cases led to additional contacts. The problem with which most persons sought help was for immigration. As immigration violations are one of the most numerous kinds of violations of the law in San Ysidro, program staff used this method to establish rapport and confidence with the community.

2. Concurrently, the Program Coordinator began meeting with law enforcement officials. In order to impact the community in its perception of crime and the fear of crime, it was necessary to understand the unique crime profile of San Ysidro. Contact was made with the local crime prevention unit of the San Diego Police Department (SDPD). This unit of the SDPD is understaffed and over extended in its work load. Consequently, all of their crime prevention efforts are concentrated in neighborhoods which express an interest in crime prevention and are somewhat cohesive. There are exceptions to this procedure but this is the usual method of operation. With these criteria established as indicators of where to allocate crime prevention staff, there was essentially no crime prevention efforts being made by SDPD in San Ysidro. Staff also contacted the Community Relations Officer stationed in San Ysidro to establish a cooperative working relationship between the two officers. The Community Relations Officer was unreceptive and discouraging about the prospects

for success of the Vecino Anti-Crime Program. He believed that the San Ysidro community was unresponsive to crime prevention efforts. This attitude resulted in a strained relationship between the two officers during most of the program's duration. Although contact with the Community Relations Officer was minimum, contacts were developed and maintained with neighborhood beat officers through interaction initiated by a program activity. Such activities would include the community anti-crime forums, crime presentations and special events.

3. In addition to meeting with local law enforcement officers, the Program Coordinator began meeting on a regular basis with a Justice Department Task Force composed of the Border Patrol, Customs, INS and the Drug Enforcement Agency personnel. These linkages were established in order to 1) acquire more information on the crime pattern in San Ysidro; 2) develop better relations between these agencies and the community. Staff decided it was important to establish and maintain continuous contact with all of the law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction in San Ysidro and impact the crime picture. The information provided by these agencies as to where there were high concentrations of incidences of certain types of crime i.e., residential burglary, auto theft, would better enable staff to decide where to concentrate community organizing efforts. This was particularly important with limited staff resources. The second reason for these linkages was to try and develop better relations between the law enforcement agencies and this minority community. In order to organize community residents and groups into effective groups to prevent crime it was also necessary to reduce the fear of crime. As a result of the political, social and cultural factors that were previously discussed many San Ysidro residents' fear of crime is the result of how they saw law enforcement persons. As a result, staff decided it was important to provide community forums to encourage the development of a better relationship through such positive interaction. In order to promote this process program staff hosted a series of Anti-Crime Community Forums. In addition to community residents representatives of the various law enforcement agencies were invited to these forums to address the group and answer questions. Individuals from these various agencies were also available to speak to the Neighborhood Block Watch Groups when requested.

D. Community Organizing

The strategy developed to organize the community into effective groups to participate in anti-crime activities was to empower community residents to become responsible for their lives and neighborhoods. This empowerment process would challenge and motivate residents and groups into being active participating citizenry rather than apathetic and resolved individuals. Empowerment would provide an opportunity for these residents to take action.

- a. Areas in the community with high crime rates were identified and targeted by staff. This identification

process was accomplished with the assistance of the area sergeant. Introductory letters were mailed to area residents which explained the purpose of the Chollas Park Community Anti-Crime Program. The letter also advised residents that program staff would be in their neighborhoods on a specific date to discuss the program with them.

- b. On the specified date, staff canvassed door to door with the surveys, program and anti-crime literature. This process afforded staff the opportunity to meet and discuss the program's goals and also issues of concern with the neighborhood residents. As staff identified interested residents, follow-up contact was made to maintain and increase such interest.
- c. At this stage of the process an important aspect of the community organizing strategy was applied to interested persons which emphasized the process of empowerment. Empowerment meant that from the beginning of contact with neighborhood residents staff insisted that they were capable of and that they must start assuming more responsibility for themselves, their homes and their communities. The process of empowerment was at the basis of all Project's efforts impact and begin reversing the affects of long term discrimination and poverty.
- d. When interested residents expressed a desire to start a Neighborhood Block Watch Group, staff provided technical assistance and leadership training to the residents. The neighborhood meetings were orchestrated by a neighborhood resident with the support of the staff. Staff would make a presentation on the Neighborhood Block Watch Program. If neighborhood residents expressed a commitment to work to establish a NBWG then such a group was formalized. Procedural matters were decided upon by the group such as designation of a block captain, meeting dates and places.
- e. After the Neighborhood Block Watch Groups were formed and active staff encouraged and proved assistance to neighborhood groups which wanted to expand their concern beyond the area of crime. This strategy was developed as the result of the experience of other community organizers. Their organizing experiences demonstrated that Neighborhood Block Watch Groups were difficult to sustain without an influx of new community issues. Issues would vary from neighborhood to neighborhood and included such concerns as increased police protection to better street lights.

- E. The activity totals listed below are shown as a supplement to the monthly progress indicators

Vecinos Anti-Crime Program

1. Pieces of Anti-Crime Literature distributed	1521
2. Presentations on Crime Prevention number of participants	19 529
3. Radio Interviews on Crime Prevention Estimated Audience (per show)	5 40,000
4. Block Watch Meetings number of participants	8 138
5. Contacts with Law Enforcement Agencies	28
6. Meetings with Local School Administrators and Teachers	7
7. Community meetings number of participants	19 953

D. COMMUNITY CONGRESS

1. Project Overview. Community Congress' subcontract was designed to provide technical assistance to the project overall and did not involve direct neighborhood services. The intent was to ensure that the experience and expertise gained by Community Congress through the coordination of two similar community anti-crime consortium projects be made available to the Black Federation on an as-needed basis. Key areas of technical assistance provision included: program staff training, data collection and evaluation, public relations, advocacy, fund-raising and peculiar administrative requirements of the federal funder.

2. Activities engaged in to achieve program results.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY TOTALS FOR CONTRACT PERIOD
	Task I
I. To facilitate activities to prevent crime, and contribute to increased unification in San Diego	A. Conduct 7 advocacy strategy/planning sessions
	B. Develop 6 testimonies
	C. Analyze 2 local spending patterns
	Task II
* To develop increased leadership within existing self-help groups in order to foster a greater sense of community & to plan & implement anti-crime activities	1. Contact & liaison
	2. Monthly meetings
	Task III
II. To reduce the amount of community crime through community initiated and supported youth programs	A. 124 potential funding sources identified
	B. Black Federation & its subcontractors
	C. Potential business sector funding sources identified

chart continued on next page

GOALS & OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY TOTALS FOR CONTRACT PERIOD
	D. Meetings with local foundations
	E. 24 funding announcements for- warded to Black Fed.
III. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the successes of different anti-crime techniques.	Task IV A. Periodically analyze data
A. To carry out evaluation community anti-crime efforts in order that effective strategies may be dup- licated elsewhere.	B. Assist Black Fed. in final tabulation & analysis
B. To disseminate informa- tion regarding success- ful models, relevant issues & problem areas in assisting with community anti-crime efforts.	Task V A. 3 articles for local, state & national distribution
	B. 2 media presentations
	C. 2 press conferences

3. Narrative describing the project's focus, strategy and highlights from start to end. Community Congress sought the development of a Neighborhood Anti-Crime Network in predominantly ethnic minority communities for the following results:

* Need to increase the number of community agencies capable of administering federal funds. Most of the community-based human service agencies in San Diego County receive a substantial portion of funds from the County of San Diego, through a contract system from revenue sharing monies. This contract system was put in place in 1974 through the combined efforts of community-based service providers and the United Way, and was highly successful in creating a broad network of responsive and diverse neighborhood services throughout San Diego County.

By 1977, Community Congress members were becoming concerned at the vulnerability created by overreliance on a single funding source. As a result, when the first Community Anti-Crime Consortium grant (#78-CA-AX-0089) was awarded in 1978, Community Congress set up decentralized fiscal system, to allow the members of that Consortium to develop their capacity for administering federal funds directly. This concern became heightened through the passage of Proposition 13. Foreseeing the constraints Prop. 13 would place on local government spending, and aware of the attractiveness of revenue sharing funds to supplement County general funds, Community Congress sought to increase the number of agencies which might

3. develop this capacity, through the creation of new recipients of federal anti-crime funds. Community Congress was successful in that the Black Federation itself served as administrator of the new grant. Community Congress was not successful to the extent that the new grant was centrally administered.
- * Need to strengthen linkages among the various ethnic communities in San Diego. In the early 1970's, as voices for community advocacy began to emerge, ethnic minority groups in San Diego determined that it was of paramount importance to ensure that the concerns and needs of their constituents not be lost through the creation of a single coalition of all disadvantaged peoples. As a result, five major community coalitions emerged: American Indians for Future Traditions (AIFT), the Black Federation, the Chicano Federation, Community Congress, and the Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC). Although representatives of these groups meet regularly to develop joint strategies, particularly with respect to County policies, Community Congress felt that these ties could be enhanced by a funding collaboration.

Originally, it was the hope of Community Congress that all the major coalitions could be involved in the new anti-crime effort. However, at the time Community Congress was notified of the availability of these federal funds, AIFT and the Chicano Federation were involved in internal reorganizations and could not participate. UPAC originally applied as a Consortium member, but was forced to withdraw when the federal funder reduced the total amount of dollars available for the project from \$200,000 to \$100,000, since their program could not be operated for less than the proposed \$30,000.

With respect to the Black Federation, the joint project has been greatly beneficial to Community Congress and to the Black Federation. The regular communication has opened many new areas of cooperation and collaboration. Common advocacy strategies have been developed in new areas, such as criminal justice policies at the local, state and federal levels, and strategies for expanding private sector funding of community services.

- * Need to increase ethnic minority input into criminal justice policy-making. Ethnic minority individuals are arrested and imprisoned in numbers exceeding their proportion in the general population of San Diego County and of California. The small number of funded staffpersons in ethnic minority coalitions could not focus adequately on this issue due to constraints and requirements of other grants and contracts. It was the hope of Community Congress that funding for a criminal justice project would create needed resources to ensure this much-needed input.

In fact, the Black Federation's Project Director has fulfilled this role. She has organized the ethnic minority community's input into local criminal justice funding priorities from AB90 (county criminal justice), as a spokesperson on the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board and as a member of the Juvenile Services Coordinating Group. Community Congress has greatly benefitted

3. * from her articulate assessments in the formulation of recommended policies.
- * Need to enhance the community development focus of community-based agencies. The primary emphasis of community agencies has traditionally included community development. However, this thrust is mitigated where funders, such as the County of San Diego, emphasize direct services in their contracts. It is rare that funds are made available solely for community development, as was the case with these federal funds.
- Community Congress sought to serve as a catalyst for enhancing the community development focus of anti-crime consortium participants. The experience of its two prior community anti-crime grants had shown that the programs did heighten the ability of participants to integrate community development and direct services. This experience was less true in the new project, since the Black Federation and Casa Familiar were already highly community-development focused. However, in the case of Our House, the resources of the grant did enable the agency to strengthen its community development thrust.
- * Need to expand collaborations of service providers. At a time of shrinking financial resources, Community Congress has been seeking to increase the number of collaborations on common problems, not only due to the cost-effectiveness of such approaches, but also due to the enhanced program effectiveness achieved by regular pooling of ideas, strategies and human resources. Both goals were met in the first two anti-crime grants, with average monthly costs of \$0.64 and \$0.76 respectively, and through the establishment of ongoing forums for programmatic and administrative problem-solving and collaboration.

Similar positive results ensued from the Black Federation's Anti-Crime Network although exact figures are not available. Network participants met together 25 times during the course of the grant period. In fact, program collaboration was even greater in this anti-crime effort than in the first two efforts, primarily due to the greater degree of administrative control established in the Black Federation Network model. Finally, the participants in this project were included in 3 new Consortium proposals, indicating their satisfaction with the model.

- * Need to enhance neighborhood self-help crime prevention groups. The degree of crime reduction found by Community Congress in its first two anti-crime projects through the development of block watch groups was so significant as to warrant replication in as many San Diego neighborhoods as possible. (The first year showed preliminary reductions of 20.8% in residential burglaries, and 30.3% in crime overall; the second year showed preliminary reductions of 58.2% in residential burglaries, and 20.7% in crime overall.)

Similar crime reductions were found for the Black Federation Neighborhood Anti-Crime Network, as noted in Section III.D of

this report. It is hoped that by the public relations effort undertaken through the project, the importance of such efforts will become apparent to policy-makers. Some indicators that this is in fact occurring include: priority on block watch groups in the report of the Mayor's Crime Control Commission and the Regional Criminal Justice priorities for 1981, and newspaper editorials to this effect. (See e.g. San Diego Union, 2-13-81)

- * Need to enhance linkages between community-based agencies and law enforcement. Community agencies play a valuable role in offering prevention and diversion services for juveniles. However, community agencies have traditionally been underutilized by law enforcement for these purposes. It was the hope of Community Congress that, through collaborative efforts on a project of high priority and of demonstrated value to both groups, better working relationships would develop between the two. The close cooperation tends to show that this has been achieved. However, documentation of referral rates from law enforcement to community agencies was not collected.
- * Need to enhance the ability of community-based agencies to demonstrate the value of their programs. In a time of shrinking resources for community programs, Community Congress wished to ensure that adequate impact data could be collected to demonstrate the value of such programs. Based on its experience during two grants with the data requirements of the federal funder, the national evaluator, and local government policy-makers, Community Congress developed and put in place a comprehensive data collection system at the start of the Black Federation Project. Unfortunately, the combined data requirements were so extensive that the reporting forms became too onerous for such small projects. Additionally, staff responsibility for implementing community development programs did not always have the administrative skills necessary for good reporting. Faced with the choice effective program reporting, the former was naturally preferred. Consequently, the scope of this evaluation was reduced. Nevertheless, the evaluation was successful in documenting crime reduction rates in target neighborhoods and changes in crime prevention behaviors by program participants. As with the prior grants, this information is forwarded to the San Diego Police Department, which uses it in its own publicity on block watch effectiveness.
- * Need to expand private sector resources allocated to community-based agencies. The federal funder's emphasis on institutionalization served as a catalyst for exploring private sector funding from foundations. Community Congress and the Black Federation worked together as members of the San Diego Coalition for Responsive Philanthropy and prepared numerous resource materials. Results of these joint efforts are still to be determined.
4. Conclusion: Key accomplishments and key lessons learned
- a. Key accomplishments
- * The Black Federation has established an excellent precedent as an administrator of federal funds.

- * The Black Federation and Community Congress have established a good working collaboration on criminal justice policy issues.
- * The Black Federation has emerged as a leading voice in ethnic minority issues related to criminal justice.
- * The community development focus of Neighborhood Anti-Crime Network participants has been reinforced.
- * A new model of cost-and program-effective collaboration has been successfully established.
- * New block watch groups have been established in high-crime neighborhoods of San Diego, and residential burglaries in these neighborhoods decreased by
- * Broader awareness on the part of policy-makers of the value of self-help crime prevention programs has emerged.
- * Good working relationships have established between grass-roots community groups and law enforcement.
- * Impact of the project on reported crime and on crime prevention behavior patterns of participants was established.
- * Resource materials and strategies were developed for increasing private sector grants to community agencies.

b. Key lessons learned

- * The model of central administration used by the Black Federation for this grant, although it did not provide the enhanced administrative capability for all participants in the Network, did allow for better program coordination and less time spent in administrative technical assistance by the grantee to the participants.
- * Participation in a commonly-funded Consortium serves as an effective impetus for increased collaboration.
- * Grant awards for projects facilitate the involvement of project staff in policy arenas related to the policy focus of the funder.
- * Even for community-based agencies, traditionally responsive to community needs, funds which allow for community development activities can enhance the community development focus of the recipients.
- * Multi-community collaborations with very small budgets can achieve substantial, cost-effective impact.
- * Block watch groups in very different neighborhoods are consistently effective in reducing crime.
- * Community agencies and law enforcement officials can develop good working partnerships in implementing crime prevention programs.
- * Full scale evaluations cannot be accomplished without adequate resources. Funders should provide for such resources in requests for proposals.
- * Expanding private sector allocations to community agencies requires efforts encompassing several years, and involves much research, education, and development of personal contacts.

APPENDIX A
I. Program Progress Reports

FOR CALENDAR QUARTER
FROM 1-1-81
TO 2-15-81

BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK
QUARTERLY REPORT

page 43

GOALS & OBJECTIVES	SCOPES-- CONTRACT PERIOD TOTAL	OUR HOUSE			NARRATIVE WITH STATISTICS
		EXPECTED TO DATE	ACTUALS TO DATE	ACTUALS-QUARTER	
I. To facilitate activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and contribute to increased unification in Castle Park.					
2. To decrease social isolation and to reduce the fear of real or imagined crime.	-2 issues identified (#8)	2	2	0	
3. To provide vehicles for maximizing the coordination of existing community development & anti-crime efforts.	-staff to attend 26 coordinating meetings (#10)	26	25	3	
4. To develop mechanisms to foster greater communication & cooperation among criminal justice agencies & Castle Park residents in anti-crime efforts.	-1 meeting of each issue committee with police (#7) -12 contracts with Chula Vista police youth officers (#11)	12	33	0	Counted drama rehearsals as meeting of an issue committee
		6	4	1	Issues and activities were no police related. Minimum contact necessary
5. To involve neighborhood residents in activities that work to increase unity & pride in Castle Park.	-develop 2 proposals (#12)	2	2	0	Proposals developed and solicited by T.A. subcontract
II. To reduce the amount of community crime through community-initiated & supported youth programs					
1. To divert youth from judicial system.	-outreach to 60 youth, 300 contacts (#3)	60	80	45	
2. To create organized groups that contribute to anti-crime efforts in that community.	-60 youth involved in issue committees (#)	60	53	0	
3. To develop leadership skills among selected youth in order that they may contribute to neighborhood revitalization & stability.	-identify & support 4 youth leaders (#5) -24 trainings for youth leaders (#6)	4	11	0	
		24	20	2	
4. To develop increased community resources for youth.	-5 in kind contributions or donations by community residents (#13)	5	24	24	24 hours of technical assistance in film editing were donated
5. To develop strategies to integrate & develop working relationships among youth & other community residents.	-youth issue coverage in 4 issues of paper circulated to 762,000 (#9)	4	5	2	Crime prevention staff involved in production of agency newsletter
IV. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the success of different types of anti-crime techniques.					
1. To carry out evaluation of community anti-crime efforts in order that effective strategies may be duplicated elsewhere.	-50 youth & 50 community residents complete surveys	100	100	0	
2. To disseminate information regarding successful models, relevant issues & problem areas in assisting with community anti-crime efforts.	-presentation to 12 school classes	12	10	0	Late video completion resulted in incompleteness of school presentations.
	Mtgs with identified community leaders	0	22	0	C.P. staff very involved in youth school issue with community groups.
	Youth Anti-crime video-tape drama	1	1	1	

CB/fm
2-27-80

FOR CALENDAR QUARTER
FROM 1-1-81
TO 2-15-81

BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK
QUARTERLY REPORT

GOALS & OBJECTIVES		CASA FAMILIAR				
		SCOPES -- CONTRACT PERIOD TOTAL	EXPECTED TO DATE	ACTUALS TO DATE	ACTUALS-- QUARTER	NARRATIVE WITH STATISTICS
I. To facilitate activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and contribute to increased unification in San Ysidro.						
1. To develop increased leadership within existing self-help groups in order to foster a greater sense of community and to plan and implement anti-crime activities.		-identify & support 6 neighborhood leaders (#5)	6	10	2	Progress was made on critical issues not enough resources to resolve them.
		-8 meetings with leaders (#6)	8	10	1	
		-7 residents trained (#13)	7	9	1	
2. To decrease social isolation and to reduce the fear of real or imagined crime.		-6 community meetings with 20 participants each (#3)	6	10	2	
		-3 issues identified (#12)	3	3	0	
		-staff to attend 25 coordinating meetings (#8)	25	25	3	
3. To provide vehicles for maximizing the coordination of existing community development and anti-crime efforts.		-resolution of 3 issues coordinated with 3 other community groups (#14)	3	3	0	
4. To develop mechanisms to foster greater communication & cooperation among criminal justice agencies & San Ysidro residents in anti-crime efforts.		-7 police presentations arranged (#7)	7	8	1	
		-12 meetings with police community relations (#11)	12	19	2	
5. To involve neighborhood residents in activities that work to increase unity & pride in San Ysidro.		-community issue coverage in 3 issues circulated to 500 individuals (#10)	3	1	1	
		-support 2 community groups (#15)	2	2	2	2 Radio interviews on Anti-crime presentation
		-develop 2 proposals (#16)	2	2	0	Proposals developed and solicited by T.A. subcontractor
II. To reduce the amount of community crime through community-initiated & supported youth programs.						
To develop leadership skills among selected youth in order that they may contribute to neighborhood revitalization and stability.		-involve 5 youth in activities (#9)	5	3	0	Most program activities required minimum youth participation. Youth assisted in special events and surveys.
III. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the success of different types of anti-crime techniques.						
1. To carry out evaluation of community anti-crime efforts in order that effective strategies may be duplicated elsewhere.		-100 residents complete survey (#1)	100	100	0	Program activities involved working with school officials and organizing parent involvement.
		-3 presentations to high school, junior high or elementary school students (#2)	3	1	0	
2. To disseminate information regarding successful models, relevant issues & problem areas in assisting with community anti-crime efforts.						

FOR CALENDAR QUARTER
FROM 1-1-81
TO 3-31-81

BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK
QUARTERLY REPORT

GOALS & OBJECTIVES		BLACK FED -- CHOLLAS PARK				
		SCOPES-CPT	EXPECTED TO DATE	ACTUALS TO DATE	ACTUALS- QUARTER	NARRATIVE WITH STATISTICS
I. facilitate activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and contribute to increased unification in Chollas Park.						
1. To develop increased leadership within existing self-help groups in order to foster a greater sense of community and to plan and implement anti-crime activities.		-identify & support 10 neighborhood leaders (#4)	10	10	1	Progress was made on community concerns but no resolution possible.
		-10 meetings with neighborhood leaders (#5)	10	22	1	
		-12 residents trained (#11)	12	15	1	
2. To decrease social isolation and to reduce the fear of real or imagined crime.		-20 meetings, with 10 participants each (#2)	20	28	1	
		-3 issues identified	3	3	0	
3. To provide vehicles for maximizing the coordination of existing community development & anti-crime efforts.		-staff to attend 26 coordinating meetings (#7)	26	25	3	Radio interviews were used to compensate for newspaper coverage
		-resolution of 3 issues coordinated with 10 community groups (#14)	3	3	0	
4. To develop mechanisms to foster greater communication & cooperation among criminal justice agencies & Chollas Park residents in anti-crime efforts.		-10 police presentations arranged (#6)	10	15	0	Proposals developed & solicited by T.A. subcontractor.
		-24 meetings with police community relations (#9)	24	33	0	
5. To involve neighborhood residents in activities that work to increase unity & pride in Chollas Park.		-Community issue coverage in 4 issues of paper circulated to 1000 (#3)	4	3	0	
		-2 special events involving 100 individuals (#8)	2	2	0	
		-support 2 community groups (#13)	2	2	0	
		-develop 2 proposals (#15)	2	2	0	
III. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the success of different types of anti-crime techniques.						
1. To carry out evaluation of community anti-crime efforts in order that effective strategies may be duplicated elsewhere.		-200 residents complete surveys. (#1)	200	200	0	Emphasis in other program areas resulted in scope incompleteness.
2. To disseminate information regarding successful models, relevant issues & problem areas in assisting with community anti-crime efforts.		-speak to 15 meetings (#16)	15	11	0	
		-disseminate literature to 2000 community residents (#16)	2000	1675	400	

CB/fm
2/27/80

CB/fm
2/27/80

FOR CALENDAR QUARTER		BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK			Code	
FROM 1-1-81		NETWORK			B- Black Federation	
TO 3-31-81		CONSOLIDATED QUARTERLY REPORT			F- Casa Familiar	
					O- Our House	
					(Followed by SCOPE #)	
GOALS & OBJECTIVES	BLACK FEDERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME NETWORK	SCOPES-- CONTRACT PERIOD TOTAL	EXPECTED TO DATE	ACTUALS TO DATE	ACTUALS-- QUARTER	NARRATIVE WITH STATISTICS
I. To facilitate activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and contribute to increased unification in 3 target neighborhoods.						
1. To develop increased leadership within existing self-help groups in order to foster a greater sense of community and to plan and implement anti-crime activities.	-identify & support 16 neighborhood leaders (B-4, F-5) -18 meetings with leaders (B-5, F-6) -19 residents trained (B-11, F-13)		16	20	3	
2. To decrease social isolation and to reduce the fear of real or imagined crime.	-8 issues identified (B-10, F-12, O-8) -26 community meetings .6 with 20 participants (F-3) .20 with 10 participants (B-2)		8	8	0	
3. To provide vehicles for maximizing the coordination of existing community development and anti-crime efforts.	-3 staff attend 26 coordinating meetings (B-7, F-8, O-10) -Resolution of 6 issues coordinated with 13 other community groups (B-14, F-14)		26	25	3	
4. To develop mechanisms to foster greater communication & cooperation among criminal justice agencies & residents of 3 target neighborhoods in anti-crime efforts.	-48 meetings with police (B-9, F-11, O-11) -17 police presentations arranged (B-6) -2 issue committee meetings with police (O-7)		17	23	1	Due to immensity of identified issues, drugs, education, unemployment, no resolution was possible due to lack of resources.
5. To involve neighborhood residents in activities that work to increase unity & pride in 3 target neighborhoods.	-develop 6 proposals (B-15, F-15, O-12) -community issue coverage in 7 issues of paper circulated to 1500 (B-3, F-10) -support 4 community groups (B-13, F-15) -2 special events involving 100 individuals (B-8)		6	6	0	Issues identified by youth, i.e. lack of employment & recreation were not police related issues.
			11	8	2	Proposals developed & solicited by T.A. subcontractor.
			4	4	0	Radio interviews were used to compensate for underutilization of printed media. Minorities read less and listen to radio more than whites.
			2	2	0	Special events well received by community
II. To reduce the amount of community crime through community-initiated & supported youth programs.						
1. To divert youth from judicial system.	-outreach to 60 youth, 300 contacts (O-3)		60	80	0	
2. To create organized groups that contribute to anti-crime efforts in that community.	-60 youth involved in issue committees (O-4)		60	53	0	Issue committees dissolved and production of Anti-crime drama became mechanism for youth participation and training
3. To develop leadership skills among selected youth in order that they may contribute to neighborhood revitalization & stability.	-5 youth involved in activities (F-9) -Identify & support 4 youth leaders (O-5) -24 trainings for youth leaders (O-6)		5	3	0	
4. To develop increased community resources for youth.	-5 in kind donations or contributions by community residents (O-13)		4	11	0	
5. To develop strategies to integrate & develop working relationships among & other community residents.	-youth issue coverage in 4 issues of paper circulated to 762,000 (O-9)		24	20	2	24 hours of technical assistance in film editing were donated
III. To develop models for successful community anti-crime efforts by analyzing the success of different types of antierime techniques			5	24	24	
1. To carry out evaluation of community anti-crime efforts in order that effective strategies may be duplicated elsewhere.	-youth issue coverage in 4 issues of paper circulated to 762,000 (O-9)		4	5	2	Crime prevention staff involved in production and distribution of agency newsletter
2. To disseminate information regarding successful models, relevant issues & stability.	-400 surveys (350 residents, 50 youth) (B-1; F-1, O-1) -15 school presentations (F-2, O-7) -disseminate literature to 200 residents (B-16) -speak to 15 meetings (B-16)		400	400	0	Video tape production completed too late in grant period to be used in school presentations
			15	11	0	
			2000	1675	400	Emphasis in other areas resulted in scope incomplection
			15	11	0	

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

I. Project Donation List

CHOLLAS PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM
Projected Budget for Holiday Fair's

Donation Breakdown

Association for Advancement of Minority Officers	\$ 100.00
Southcrest Community Recreation Council	\$ 100.00
San Diego Police Officers Association Inc.	\$ 100.00
The California Curl, Ltd.	\$ 100.00
Food A Rama Market	\$ 25.00
Coca-Cola Bottling Company	\$ 400.00(coca-cola)
Pepsi Cola Bottling Company	\$ 175.00(toys)
Jerry's Market	\$ 20.00
Chuck's Liquor	\$ 182.00
Human I Theatre Company	\$ 20.00
Ted Collins	\$ 10.00
Elaine Demon	\$ 5.00
Green Cat Liquor	\$ 50.00
Beverly's Cleaners	\$ 20.00(certificate)
Bob Morgan	\$ 2.00
Huffman's Bar-B-Que	\$ 50.00
Ocean View Liquor	\$ 50.00
Publicity	\$ 200.00*
Falcon's Motor Cycle Club	\$ 200.00(toys)

*Publicity Breakdown

flyers/posters	\$ 100.00
1st mailing	\$ 60.00
2nd mailing	\$ 40.00
TOTAL	\$ 200.00

Total \$1,809.00

Holiday Fair's Breakdown

Holiday Fair's
Participant Breakdown

Community Agencies and Organizations

	No.
Black Federation of San Diego	6
San Diego Police Department	4
Southcrest Community Recreation	1
Community Medical Center	2
Mt. View Park and Recreation	3
Mt. View Task Force	7
Neighborhood House	1
Falcons Motor Cycles Club	100
Park and Recreation Department	5

Community Participants

Children ages from 1-7	138
Children ages from 8-15	250
Seniors	20
Adults	200
Total Participants	737

APPENDIX C

I. Methodology & Findings of Community Surveys

II. Community Surveys

a. Table I & II

III. Community Survey Responses

a. Chart I & II

COMMUNITY SURVEY FINDINGS

Projects which administrated surveys were Chollas Park, Castle Park and Our House

- A. Pre test surveys were administered to persons attending a program activity or meeting for the first time from 3/20/80 to 11/30/80. There were 88 persons responding with the following breakdown by agencies:

Black Federation:	17
Casa Familiar:	30
Our House:	41

Post test surveys were administered to persons who had attended a minimum of three program meetings or activities from 3/20/80 to 11/30/80. The breakdown by agencies:

Black Federation:	7
Casa Familiar:	6
Our House:	2

Surveys were disqualified for various reasons. The primary reasons for disqualification were note date or number of contacts on surveys. There were 157 surveys disqualified.

The following instructions were given for the administration of the pre- and post tests:

1. Administer to any persons whom you contact for the first time from March 20th to November 30, 1980. This is the pre test.
2. If people ask, tell them to use as many blank spaces as they need to complete answers. This includes continuing answers on the backs of pages.
3. If people ask, tell them the purpose of the survey is to help you plan community programs. Avoid saying that the purpose is to assess crime-related conditions, because this will bias the answers.
4. For the post test, administer the same survey to any persons from March 20, 1980, to November 30, 1980, who have had three or more substantial contacts with your Community Anti-Crime Program.

5. The more consistent the agencies are in administering the survey, the more simple to interpret the results will be. If you want to change a survey procedure, please discuss the change with everyone, and, when possible keep procedures uniform across agencies.

B. Survey questions

Consult Table I & II

C. Tabulation of data

Responses for all agencies were aggregated and tabulated as indicated in Charts I & II.

D. Interpretation of data of significant findings

Question 1: Responses indicate significant increase in number of groups/organizations belonged to/attended regularly in post-test. Participation increased by 1.34, from 0.80 to 2.14.

Question 3: There was a slight decrease in negative perceptions of other people in post-test. The decrease amounted to .22 from pre to post test. This may be a trend indication.

Question 5: Participants rated neighborhoods as slightly less safe in post-test. This may have been as a result of residents' increased understanding of crime conditions in neighborhood and inability to effect permanent change.

Question 4: Responses indicate significant increase in neighbor to neighbor contact in post-test from 5.75 to 13.5.

Question 6 (#7 Casa): There is an important increase in post-test respondents' rating of self and of neighbors as responsible for protecting against crime. Data shows a 38% and 78% increase respectfully.

Question 7 (#8 Casa): There was a significant increase in post-test respondents' knowledge of where to go to seek action. Increase was 54%.

Question 8 (#9 Casa): a. There was a large increase of 54% in number of crime prevention behaviors engaged in by post-test responses. b. Chart II indicates important increase in percentage of persons who get to know their neighborhoods and who participate in the community in the post-test. This is an increase of 26% over pre-test responses.

Question 9 (#11 & 12 Casa): Post test respondents had more ideas about how crime could be reduced. Responses ranged from 1.85 to 2.64 for an percentage increase of 42%.

Question 11 (#14 Casa): There was a decrease of 11% in the post test in the importance attached to increased neighborhood involvement as a solution to crime. This may indicate that persons in minority communities believe after involvement with program activities that more is needed to combat crime in their neighborhoods.

Question 12 (#15 Casa): Post test results show a increase in respondents' rating of the need for the kind of services community based organizations provide in their communities. There was a 73% increase over pre-test responses.

Question 13 (#16 Casa): There was a increase of 11% in the numbers of neighborhoods respondents felt they could count on in the post test.

Copies of the two language surveys are included in this appendix. Casa Familiar's surveys were translated into Spanish for greater participation by Spanish-speaking respondents. Consistency in questions was maintained as much as possible.

E. Factors tempering interpretation of results:

1. Persons responding to the surveys were self-selected which may produce responses different from those who chose not to complete a survey;

2. Different persons were involved in the pre- and post-test participant surveys;

3. Persons who participated in the project may have been currently involved in other activities related to neighborhood surveys;

4. Due to logistics of conducting anti-crime activities, persons actually had varying amounts of participation at the time both surveys were administered. A strict no participation vs. specified amount of participation would be difficult to achieve, since persons were always entering and leaving program activities.

5. Surveys and other types of self-reported data must always be considered as several steps removed from direct observation of behavior. The utility of survey data in assessing program outcomes is limited compared to objective measurement of anti-crime behaviors. Therefore, although establishment of a definitive casual relationship between the program and changes in participants' perceptions is not possible, analysis of survey results reveals indicators of how participants may have been affected by participation.

6. The disparity and small number of surveys submitted from the different target communities served by participating agencies heightens the difficulty of pinpointing areas of impact.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Survey # _____ Your age _____ Today's date _____ Approximate # of contacts you have had with Crime Prevention staff _____

Your answers to these questions will help us to plan better community programs. For each question, use some of the blank spaces, all of the blank spaces, or continue your answer on the back of this page.

1. How many community groups or organizations do you belong to or attend regularly? (Fill in a number)

2. List the three things you like best about the neighborhood in which you live.
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
3. List the three things that you like least about the neighborhood in which you live.
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
4. In an average week, you talk to how many neighbors who live within two blocks of your home?
a) _____
5. Which of the following describes how safe you feel in the neighborhood in which you live?
a) very safe _____
b) safe _____
c) unsafe _____
d) very unsafe _____

COMMUNITY SURVEY

PAGE 2

6. Who is responsible for protecting neighborhoods against crime?

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____
f) _____

7. List the places a citizen can go to make suggestions about ways to improve neighborhood safety.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____
f) _____

8. Check the things you do to help protect your property and your neighbors' property.

a) Have strong locks on my doors and windows _____
b) Participate in my neighborhood block watch group _____
c) Keep a dog or a gun _____
d) Mark my valuable property _____
e) Get to know my neighbors _____
f) Report suspicious strangers or activities to the police _____
g) Have a burglar alarm in my house _____
h) Participate in neighborhood or community activities _____

COMMUNITY SURVEY

PAGE 3

9. List other ways in which people in your neighborhood could prevent crimes.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

10. In the past six months, have you been the victim of a crime?

Yes _____ No _____ What crime? _____

11. How important do you think these solutions are to ending crime?
Circle one number next to each solution.

	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	IMPOR- TANT	VERY IMPORTA
a) Increase police patrolling	1	2	3	4	5
b) Increase neighborhood involvement	1	2	3	4	5
c) reduce poverty	1	2	3	4	5
d) better lighted streets	1	2	3	4	5
e) better supervision of youth	1	2	3	4	5
f) improve home security, e.g., burglar alarms.	1	2	3	4	5
g) Increase jobs	1	2	3	4	5
h) community anti-crime programs	1	2	3	4	5
i) focus on fighting drug and alcohol abuse	1	2	3	4	5
j) hire more police	1	2	3	4	5

12. List any other solutions you think are important for ending crime.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

13. How many of your neighbors can you count on for help in an emergency?
(Fill in a number)

-ENCUESTA DE LA COMUNIDAD-

-ENCUESTA DE LA COMUNIDAD-

¿Cuántas veces a usted
estado en contacto con 1
personas de esta oficina

Encuesta # _____ Su Edad _____ Fecha de Hoy _____
SUS RESPUESTAS A ESTAS PREGUNTAS NOS AYUDARAN A PREPARAR MEJORES PROGRAMAS PARA
POR CADA PREGUNTA, UTILISE LOS ESPACIOS QUE NECESITE, SI ES NECESARI
PUEDE USAR EL REVERSO DE LA PAGINA.

1.- A cuantos grupos u organizaciones de la comunidad pertenece usted o asiste
con regularidad? (anote un numero)

2.- Anote tres cosas que le gusted mas de la vecindad donde usted vive.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

3.- Anote tres cosas que le disgusted mas de la vecindad donde usted vive.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

4.- ¿Durante la semana, con cuantos vecinos, a dos cuadras de su casa, habla
usted ?

a) _____

5.- ¿Como describiría que tan seguro se siente usted en su vecindad?

- a) Muy seguro _____
- b) _____
- c) Inseguro _____
- d) Muy Inseguro _____

6.- ¿Estaría usted dispuesto a tomar las medidas necesarias para de una ve. por
todas disminuir o acabar con el crimen?

7.- ¿Quién es responsable de proteger las vecindades contra el crimen?

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____

8.- Anote los lugares a donde cualquier persona puede ir a hacer sugerencias para mejorar la seguridad de los diferentes vecindarios.

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____

9.- Marque las medidas que usted toma para proteger su propiedad y la de los vecinos.

- a) Tengo cerraduras seguras y fuertes en puertas y ventanas _____
 b) Participo en el grupo de guardia de mi vecindario _____
 c) Tengo un perro o una pistola en casa _____
 d) Marco mis artículos de valor _____
 e) Trato de conocer a mis vecinos _____
 f) Reporto a la policía tipos sospechosos o actos sospechosos _____
 g) Tengo alarma contra robo en mi casa _____
 h) Participo en actividades de la vecindad o comunidad _____

10.- Anote usted en que otras formas la gente puede ayudar a prevenir el crimen.

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____

0.- Anote en que otras formas la gente puede ayudar a prevenir el crimen.

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____

11.- Ha sido usted víctima de algún crimen en los últimos 6 meses

Si _____ No _____ Que clase de crimen? _____

12.- Que tan importantes cree usted que sean estas soluciones para acabar con el crimen?

	No es impor- tante	No es muy im- portante	Es algo impor- tante	Impor- tante	Muy importante
a) Aumentar la vigilancia policiaca	1	2	3	4	5
b) Aumentar la participacion en la vecindad	1	2	3	4	5
c) Reducir la pobreza	1	2	3	4	5
d) Mejor alumbrado en las calles	1	2	3	4	5
e) Mejor supervicion de la juventud	1	2	3	4	5
f) Mejorar la seguridad de las casas, por ejemplo, con alarmas	1	2	3	4	5
g) Aumentar los empleos	1	2	3	4	5
h) Programas contra el crimen	1	2	3	4	5
i) Dedicarse a combatir el abuso de las drogas y el alcohol	1	2	3	4	5
j) Emplear mas policias	1	2	3	4	5

13.- Con cuántos vecinos puede usted contar para ayudarle en caso de emergencia?

(Anote un numero) _____

14.- Sabia usted que si hubiera una emergencia, puede hablar por telefono a la policia en espanol?

CHART 1				COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME SURVEYS (2/81)				POST TEST:				TOTAL AVE			
Disqualified Surveys				PRE TEST:				ENGLISH SURVEYS: 11				SPANISH SURVEYS: 4			
Black Fed 37				ENGLISH SURVEYS 63											
Casa Fam 64				SPANISH SURVEYS 25											
Our House 56															
TOTAL 157															
PRE TEST															
Question #	# Surveys	Black Fed 17	Casa Fam 30	Our House 41	Total Pre 88	Ave. Pre	Black Fed 7	Casa Fam 6	Our House 2	TOTAL Post 15	Ave Post	Change Pre to Post	% Change Pre to Post		
1	# Groups	22/16	16/29	31/41	69/86	0.08	25/7	5/5	0/2	30/14	2.14	+ 1.34	+167.5%		
4	# Talked to (neighbs.)	99/16	35/29	254.5/40	488.5/85	5.75	145/6	38/6	6/2	189/14	13.5	+ 7.75	+134.78		
5	Rate Safety	42/17	81.5/30	135/41	258.5/88	2.94	14/5	16/6	6/2	36/13	2.77	- 0.17	- 5.78		
8, 9	# Things done for crime prevention	62/16	91/30	157/40	310/86	3.60	29/7	25/6	3/1	57/14	4.07	+ 0.47	+13.06		
13, 16	# Neighbs Can Count on	66.5/14	128/28	199.5/39	394/81	4.86	30.5/5	29/6	N/A	59.5/11	5.41	+ 0.55	+11.32		
6, 7	Responsible for neighbs.														
	Police	12/14	27/29	38/41	77/84	0.92	7/7	5/6	1/1	13/14	0.93	+ 0.01	+1.09		
	Self	6/14	12/29	24/41	42/84	0.50	7/7	2/6	0	9/13	0.69	+ 0.19	+38.0		
	Neighbs.	11/14	12/29	24/41	47/84	0.56	7/7	6/6	0	13/13	100.0	+ 0.44	+78.57		
	Other	6/14	29/29	18/41	53/84	0.63	8/7	5/6	0	13/13	100.0	+ 0.37	+58.73		
7, 8	# Places to make suggestions	23/17	79/30	70/39	172/86	2.0	22/6	18/6	0/1	40/13	3.08	+ 1.08	+54.0		
9-11	# Things done to prevent crime	23/17	91/30	47/40	161/87	1.85	12/7	25/6	0/1	37/14	2.64	+ 0.79	+42.7		
11, 14	How important for crime prevention														
	(increase police involvement) a	63/16	44/30	156/41	363/87	4.17	21/6	28/6	5/1	54/13	4.15	- 0.02	- 0.48		
	(increase neighb. involvement) b	71/16	38/30	152/41	361/87	4.15	26/6	30/6	4/1	60/13	4.62	+ 0.47	+11.33		
	(reduce poverty) c	61/15	132/30	143/40	336/85	3.95	22/6	24/6	4/1	50/13	3.85	- 0.10	- 2.53		
	(better lighted streets) d	70/16	140/30	162/41	372/87	4.28	21.5/6	30/6	5/1	56.5/13	4.35	+ 0.07	+1.64		
	(better youth supervision) e	70/15	129/27	158/41	357/83	4.3	20/5	30/6	3/1	53/12	4.42	+ 0.12	+ 2.79		
	(improve home security) f	58/15	34/28	47/39	339/82	4.13	19/6	21/6	3/1	51/13	3.92	- 0.21	-5.08		
	(increase jobs) g	74/16	44/30	163/41	381/87	4.38	23/6	30/6	4/1	57/13	4.38	0	0		
	(community anti-crime programs) h	64/16	139/28	152/41	355/85	4.18	25/6	28/6	3/1	56/13	4.31	+ 0.13	+3.11		
	(fight drug/alcohol abuse) i	69/16	148/30	152/41	369/87	4.24	19/6	30/6	3/1	52/13	4.0	- 0.24	-5.66		
	(hire more police) j	50/16	132/29	145/40	327/85	3.85	18/6	28/6	5/1	51/13	3.92	+ 0.07	+1.82		
12, 15	Other Cp suggestions														
	CBO Services	4/17	28/30	11/41	43/88	0.49	3/7	8/6	0	11/13	0.85	+ 0.36	+73.47		
	CJ charges	3/17	2/30	8/41	13/88	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	+ 0.15	+100.0		
	Other	4/17	8/30	7/41	19/88	0.22	4/7	1/6	0	5/13	0.38	+ 0.16	+73.0		
2	Like best in neighb.	Hum. Contact	12/17	4/30	31/41	57/88	0.65	3/7	2/6	0	5/13	0.38	- 0.27	-41.54	
3	Like least in neighb.	People	9/17	7/30	22/41	18/88	0.55	2/7	2/6	1/2	5/15	0.33	- 0.22	-40.0	
		Crime	5/17	7/30	12/41	34/88	0.39	1/7	0	0	9/13	0.69	+ 0.30	+76.92	
		Other	28/17	31/30	40/41	99/88	1.13	11/7	5/6	0	16/13	1.23	+ 0.10	+ 8.85	
6	Spanish Only														
10	Willing to fight crime - Yes		25/25		25/25	100.0		4/4		4/4	100.0	0	0		
10	Wt block watch make you safer -Yes		21/25		21/25	84.0		4/4		4/4	100.0	0.16	+19.05		
17	Did you know cd call police in Spanish		16/24		16/24	66.7		3/4		3/4	75.0	+ 0.08	+11.94		
	Yes have you - Yes		4/24		4/24	16.7		2/4		2/4	50.0	+ 0.33	+194.12		

CHART II COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME SURVEYS (2/81)
PRE TESTS

		Black Fed 17	Casa Fam 30	Our House 41	TOTAL PRE 88	%Pre	Black Fed 7	Casa Fam 6	Our House 2	Total POST 15	% POST	% Change PRE-POST
1.)	RESPONDENT DATA											
	<u>Age</u>											
	Under 18	1/17	0	31/41	32/88	36%	0	0	1/2	1/15	7%	
	18-25	3/17	5/30	10/41	18/88	20%	2/7	0	1/2	3/15	20%	
	26-30	6/17	9/30	0	15/88	17%	1/7	0	0	1/15	7%	
	36-45	3/17	4/30	0	7/88	8%	2/7	2/6	0	4/15	27%	
	46-65	1/17	3/30	0	4/88	5%	0	2/6	0	2/15	13%	
	Over 65	0	9/30	0	9/88	10%	0	2/6	0	2/15	13%	
	None Given	2/17	0	0	2/88	2%	2/7	0	0	2/15	13%	
	<u>Victim of Crime</u>											
	Yes	3/16	5/29	7/41	15/86	17%	1/6	1/6	0	2/13	15%	
	No	13/16	24/29	34/41	71/86	83%	5/6	5/6	1/1	11/13	85%	
	Crime v Person	3/16	0	0	3/86	3%	0	0	0	0	0	
	Crime v Property	1/16	3/29	7/41	11/86	13%	1/6	1/6	0	2/15	13%	
	No Response	0	2/29	0	2/86	2%	0	0	0	0	0	
	<u>Other</u>											
	Types of things done for crime prev.											
	Strong locks a	10/16	17/30	31/40	58/86	67%	4/7	4/6	1/1	9/14	64%	-3%
	Block Watch b	6/16	5/30	15/40	26/86	30%	1/7	4/6	0	5/14	36%	+6%
	Dog or Gun c	8/16	7/30	27/40	42/86	49%	4/7	1/6	0	5/14	36%	-13%
	Mark property d	4/16	7/30	14/40	25/86	29%	2/7	0	0	2/14	14%	-15%
	Know neighbors e	13/16	23/30	28/40	64/86	74%	7/7	6/6	1/1	14/14	100%	+26%
	Report to police f	10/16	18/30	21/40	49/86	57%	3/7	5/6	0	8/14	57%	0
	Burglar alarms g	3/16	1/30	10/40	14/86	16%	2/7	0	0	2/14	14%	-2%
	Participate in community h	8/16	13/30	11/40	32/86	37%	6/7	5/6	1/1	12/14	86%	+49%

APPENDIX D

I. Methodology for Assessing Effect of
Project on Reported Crime in
Target Neighborhoods with
Block Watch Groups

a. Charts 1 thur 9

GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007

APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING EFFECT OF PROJECT ON REPORTED CRIME IN
TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS WITH BLOCK WATCH GROUPS

- 1) Target areas. The Black Federation, in Southeast San Diego, and Case Familiar, in San Ysidro, were the two projects which utilized block watch organizing strategies, and which have provided the data included in this analysis.
- 2) Data. The San Diego Police Department computer provided run-offs of all crimes by 100-blocks for an equal period before and after the formation of the block watch groups, through 2/23/81. These are the pre and post-test periods. The tables following this narrative show:
 - the number of groups providing data, and from which neighborhoods;
 - the number of crimes, by penal code violation, in the pre and post-test periods, and the percent changes, for all groups providing data;
 - the months included in the pre and post-test studies;
 - the length of the pre- and post-test studies (range: 2 months to 6 months);
 - comparative graphs of 1980 crime rates by month for residential burglary and for crime overall, in the City of San Diego and in the target neighborhoods. (Data provided by SDPD.)
- 3) Limitations. Because the grant was effective only 2/80 through 2/81, the crime study could not encompass a full 12 months before and after the formation of a block group. Consequently, SDPD computer data on target neighborhood crimes was also utilized to compare the post-test period findings with the same months in the prior year, to compensate for potential seasonal variations which might inflate reported crimes in the pre-test period, and make crime rate decreases thereby appear more significant.

In this respect, it is important to note that: 1) February 1981 was heavily counted in the post-test period (13 times), whereas February 1980 was not heavily counted in the pre-test period. Yet in the target neighborhoods, February appears to be the month with the highest incidence of residential burglaries. Consequently, the reduction in residential burglaries effectuated during the grant period may be even more significant than indicated by the attached table. 2) April 1981 could not be counted in the post-test period due to the grant expiration date for the evaluation component on 1/31/81. Yet in the target neighborhoods, April is the month with the highest incidence of crime overall. In the pre-test period, April 1980 was counted three times. Consequently, the reduction in crime overall effectuated during the grant period may be less significant than indicated by the attached table.

3) Similar caveats apply to all crime counts. Since there was no full twelve month pre- and post-test crime rate analysis, and since there appears to be significant seasonal variations in reported crime in the target neighborhoods, some discount factor must be applied to the findings. Unfortunately, no precise mathematical formula is available. 4) The comparative data for the post-test period and for the same months in the prior year does not take into account projected crime rate increases over a year. For example, city-wide rates of residential burglaries increase by 3.02% from 1979 to 1980, and crime overall decreased by 0.88%. Consequently, a crime decrease in residential burglaries in the target neighborhoods might be even more significant if compared to this projected increase. However, the variations between city-wide reported crimes and target neighborhood reported crimes are significant, as indicated in the final table appearing in this appendix.

CHART 1

PENAL CODE VIOLATION	TOTAL PRE	TOTAL POST	TOTAL CHANGE PRE - POST	% CHANGE PRE - POST	TOTAL POST	Total, same period as post, one yr. prior	Total change in post test months, one yr. later	% change in post test months, one yr. later		
211 Robbery	4	3	-1	-25%	3	4	-	-25%		
242 Battery	1	2	+1		2	3	-			
243 Assault on Officer	1	0	-1		0	0	0			
245, 245A Assault w/Ddly Weapon	1	1	0	-50%	1	2	-1	-50%		
288 Sex Crime	1	0	-1		0	0	0			
417 Displaying a Fire Arm	0	1	+1		1	0	+1			
459-05A Residential Burglary	20	11	-9	-45%	11	24	-13	-54.17%		
487 Grand Theft	0	3	+3		3	1	+2			
488 Petty Theft	8	5	-3	-37.5%	5	3	+2	+66.67%		
594A,B,C Vandalism Malicious Mischief	12	8	-4	-33.33%	8	6	+2	+25%		
653m Obscene Phone Call	0	1	+1		1	0	+1			
10851 Auto Theft	17	3	-14	-82.35%	3	5	-2	-40%		
10852 Joy Riding	3	1	-2		1	0	+1			#Groups in Southeast providing Data 8
11357 Narcotics	3	3	0		3	1	+2			
13 A,B,C,D										
16 A										
18 A										
19 A	3	0	-3		0	0	0			#Groups in San Ysidro providing Data 5
20 A										
21 B										
25 A										
647 F	1	3	+2		3	0	+3			Total # Groups providing Data 13
487.1	0	1	+1		1	0	+1			
11359	2	0	-2		0	0	0			
219	1	0	-1		0	0	0			
459	0	1	+1		1	0	+1			
11550	1	3	+2		3	1	+2			
11350	1	1	0		1	0	+1			
TOTALS	80	51	-29	-36.25%	51	50	+1	+2.0%		

Chart 2

GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007 - BLOCK WATCH DATA - METHODOLOGY

1. Months
Counted

MONTH	# TIMES COUNTED IN PRE TEST	# TIMES COUNTED IN POST TEST	# TIMES FORMATION MONTH
February 1981	0	13	0
January 1981	0	13	0
December 1980	0	12	1
November 1980	1	9	3
October 1980	4	3	6
September 1980	9	2	1
August 1980	10	0	2
July 1980	9	0	0
June 1980	9	0	0
May 1980	3	0	0
April 1980	3	0	0
March 1980	2	0	0
February 1980	2	0	0

Chart 2-A

2. Length of Pre/Post Test Study

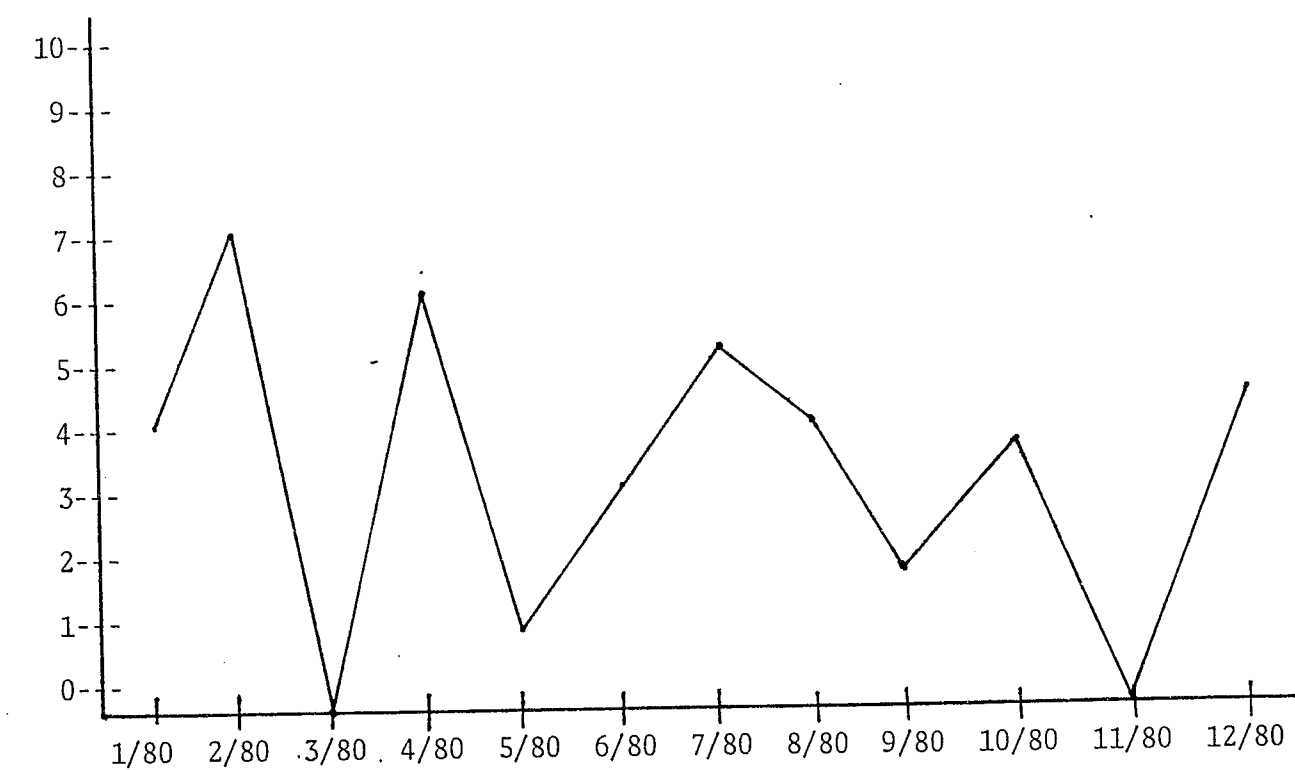
MONTHS PRE/POST	TOTAL #. GROUPS PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN SOUTHEAST SAN DIEGO PROVIDING DATA	# GROUPS IN SAN YSIDRO PROVIDING DATA
6 months	2	0	2
5 months	1	1	0
4 months	6	4	2
3 months	3	3	0
2 months	1	0	1

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

BLACK FEDERATION GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES IN TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS, 1980



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES IN SAN DIEGO CITY, 1980

Chart 4

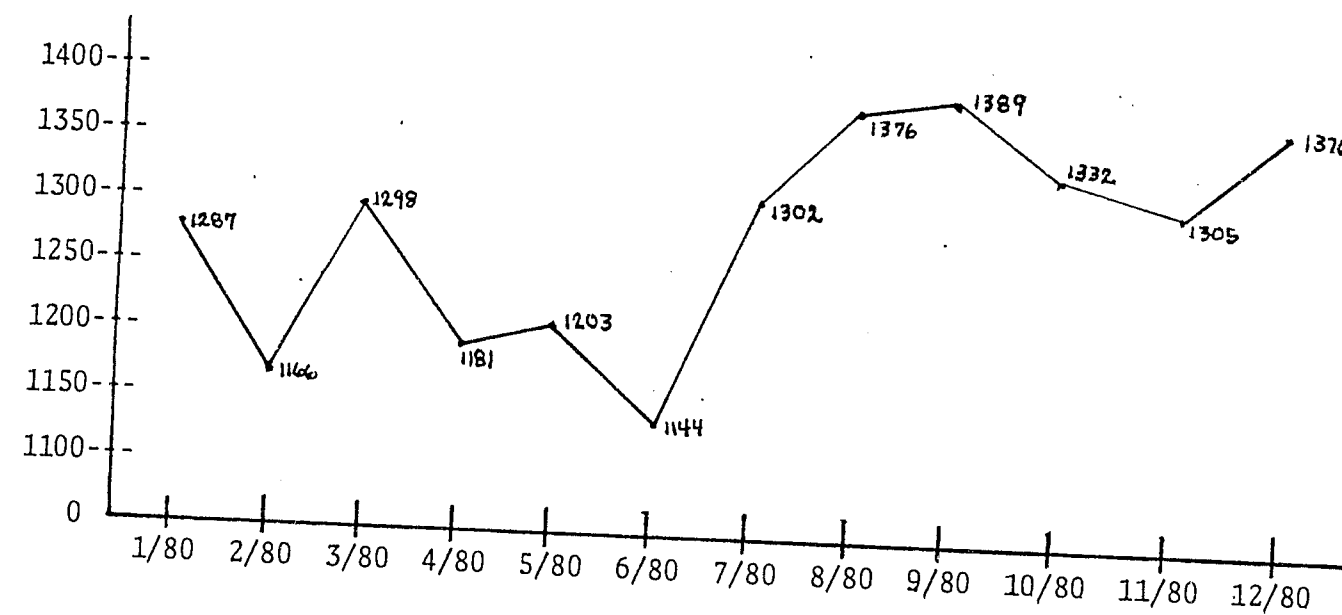


Chart 5

MONTHS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF CRIME RATE FOR
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY, TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS

1. February
2. April
3. July, December
4. January, August, October
5. June
6. September
7. May
8. March, November

MONTHS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF CRIME RATE FOR
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY, CITY OF SAN DIEGO

1. September
2. August, December
3. October
4. November
5. July
6. March
7. January
8. May
9. April
10. February
11. June

Chart 6

BLACK FEDERATION GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007
ALL REPORTED CRIMES IN TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS, 1980

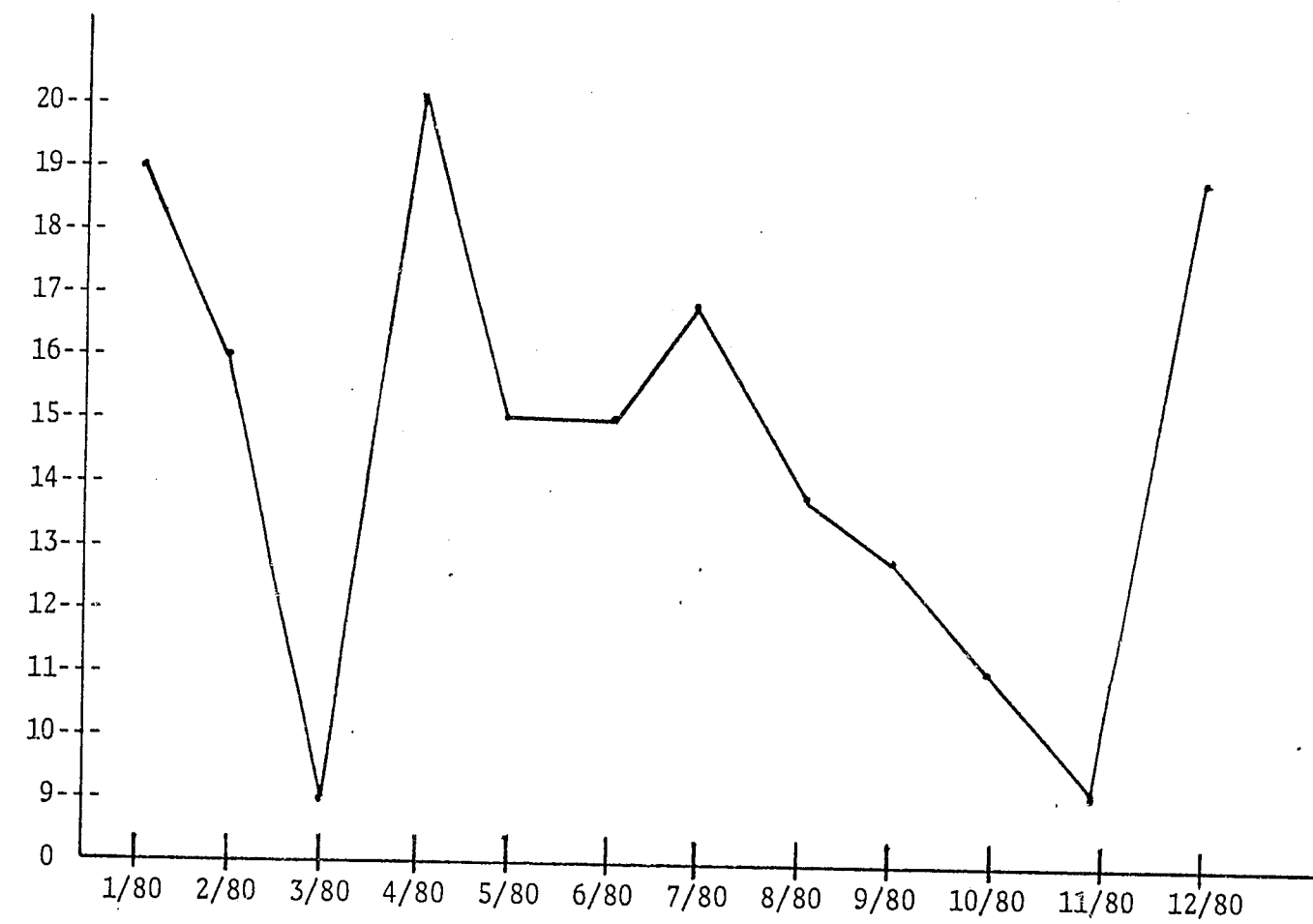


Chart 7

ALL REPORTED CRIMES IN CITY OF SAN DIEGO, 1980

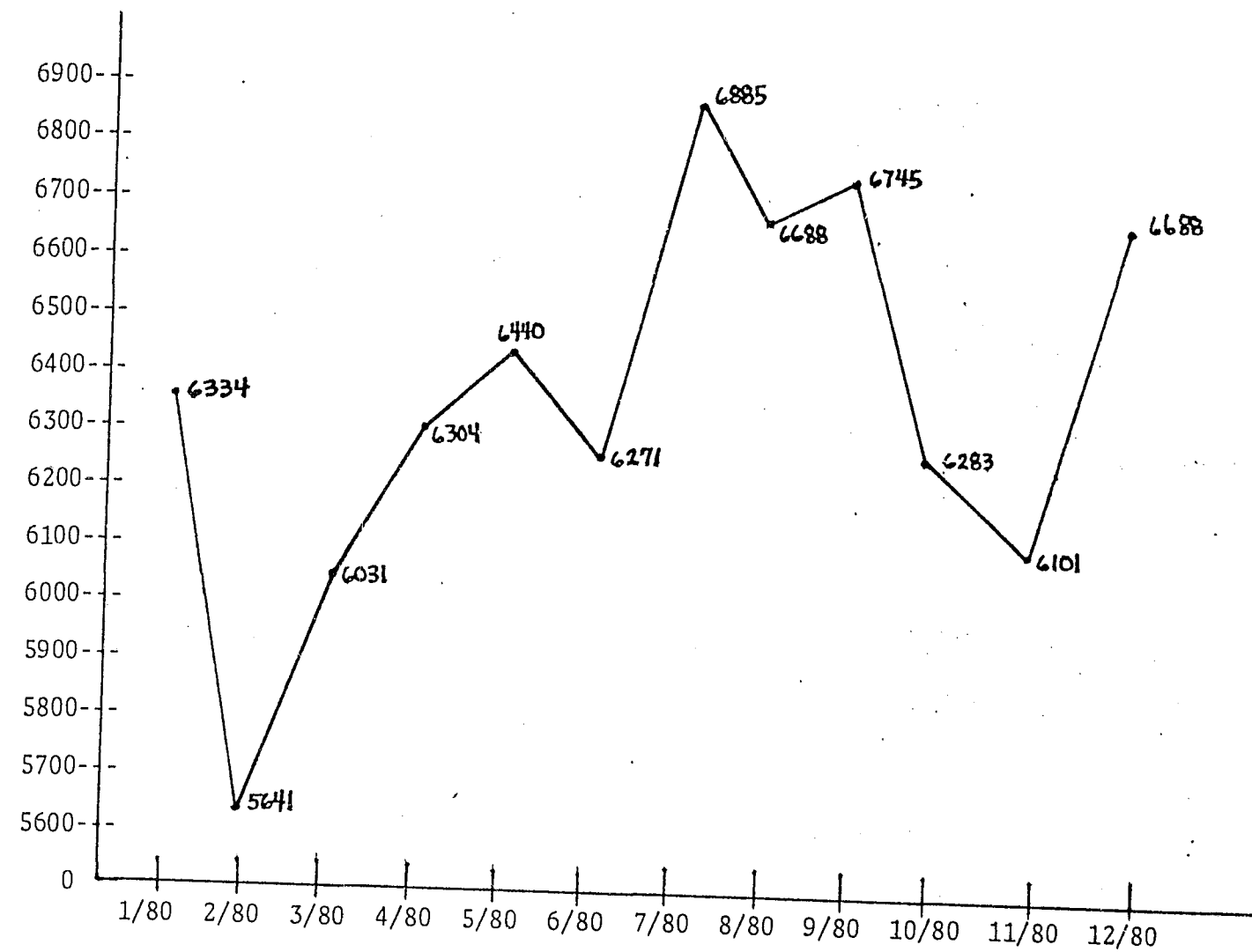


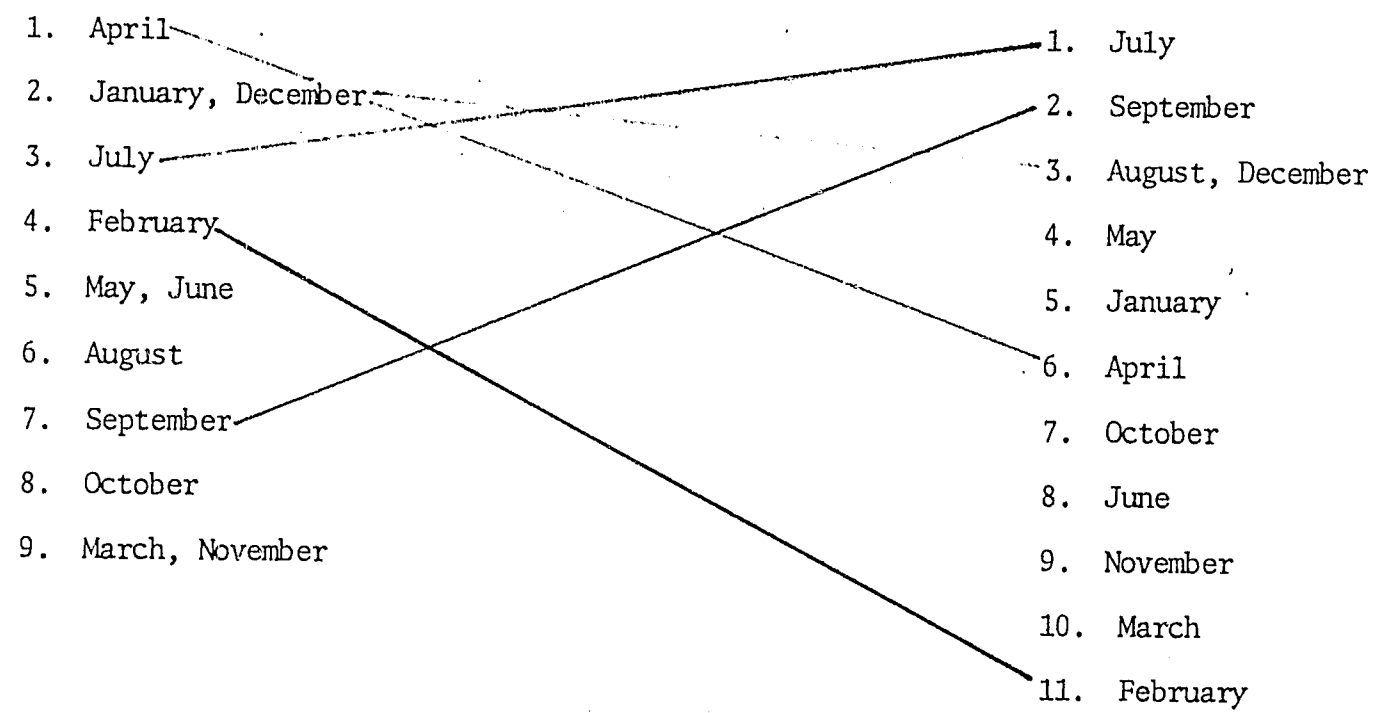
Chart 8

MONTHS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF CRIME RATE
OVERALL, TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS

1. April
2. January, December
3. July
4. February
5. May, June
6. August
7. September
8. October
9. March, November

MONTHS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF CRIME RATE
OVERALL, CITY OF SAN DIEGO

1. July
2. September
3. August, December
4. May
5. January
6. April
7. October
8. June
9. November
10. March
11. February



GRANT #80-CA-AX-0007
COMPARATIVE CRIME DATA: TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS & CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Chart 9

CRIME	TARGET NEIGHBORHOODS- TOTAL CRIMES IN THIS CATEGORY IN 1980	% OF ALL TARGET NEIGHBORHOOD CRIMES IN 1980 IN THIS CATEGORY	CITY OF SAN DIEGO -TOTAL CRIMES IN THIS CATEGORY IN 1980	% OF ALL SAN DIEGO CITY CRIMES IN THIS CATEGORY IN 1980
Robbery	8*	4.52%	1928	2.52%
Residential Burglary	41*	23.16%	1251	1.64%
Grand Theft	4	2.26%	11,161	14.61%
Petty Theft	22*	12.43%	25,208	32.99%
Auto Theft	28*	15.82%	8382	10.97%
Assault	5*	2.82%	6351	8.31%
Total Crimes	177	100%	76419	100%

*Categories of crime decreased during grant period per pre- to post-test data

END