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FINAL REPORT

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION TEAM

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I. HISTORY OF PROJECT ORIGINATION

History of Project Origination

1. Statement of the Problem

The number of known property crimes in Baltimore County increased dramatically during the ten year period from 1970 to 1980. In fact, larceny increased by 56% while burglary was up 149%. The dollar amount of property loss reported to police registered $18,000,000 during the aforementioned time frame.

Some criminal justice analyst's may be inclined to point the finger of blame for these increases to the movement of the populace to suburbia. This theory, however, does not hold true in the case here addressed. The actual population of Baltimore County increased by only about 5.7% during the period from 1970 to 1980.

It became evident that Baltimore County faced a significant property crime problem. The burden of responsibility for this problem fell, as it should, to the Baltimore County Police Department.

The police department had the responsibility for operating crime prevention programming. A Crime Reduction Division was established within the department in June of 1978. The staff of three permanent officers was, however, too small to deal with the task before it. The crime prevention function was also sub-divided within the department. The Community Relations Division provided minimal public information on crime prevention while, at the same time, each precinct commander sponsored a Police-Community Relations Council.

This division of crime prevention tasks did not lend itself to effective crime prevention programming. A consolidation was needed.

2. Addressing the Problem

The Baltimore County Police Department addressed this increasing property crime problem by enlisting the aid, support and cooperation of a potent resource; the citizenry. This required a medium capable of utilizing the citizenry to its fullest potential. Thus was born the Neighborhood Action Team.

The Neighborhood Action Team (NAT), was designed to marshall citizen action in order to make residential neighborhoods more alert to the criminal element thereby making the neighborhood more secure within its own boundaries. This approach to the crime problem was appropriate because in some instances the public lends itself to the problem by failing to utilize proper home security methods and, more importantly, failing to report suspicious activity to the police.

The Neighborhood Action Team project was a crime prevention effort. Crime prevention is an elegantly simple and direct approach which protects the potential victim from criminal attack. In fact, the working definition of crime prevention states that it is, "the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce that risk." NAT directed itself to this definition. The project team took the responsibility of anticipating,

recognizing and appraising community crime risks while it was incumbent upon the community, either as a whole or on an individual basis, to initiate the required action to remove or reduce the risk.

The establishing of the Neighborhood Action Team consolidated responsibility for community crime prevention programming. The NAT addressed the crime prevention needs of residential neighborhoods by enlisting the aid and cooperation of community organizations. The project team operated an integrated bank of programs including: Neighborhood Block Watch, Operation Identification, and Home Security Surveys. The NAT also took heed of, and utilized, crime prevention endeavors of others divisions with the police department as well as other Baltimore County agencies; such as the Department of Aging, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program and the Safe and Secure Homes Program.

3. Project Goals and Objectives

The Neighborhood Action Team established goal was: to reduce the opportunity and desirability to commit crime as well as to lessen the vulnerability of crime targets.

The project team established the following objectives aimed at realizing the aforemention goal:

- to organize a minimum of six target neighborhoods into cohesive crime prevention operations.

- to produce a decrease in the incidence of burglary and larceny within the targeted communities after program impact.

- to train the sworn members of the Baltimore County Police Department in the basic concepts of crime prevention.

- to establish, coordinate and monitor crime prevention programs at the precinct level.

- to obtain greater community involvement and increase citizen knowledge of crime prevention through the use of instructional programs.

4. Conclusion

The Neighborhood Action Team response to the stated property crime problem in Baltimore County was a valid response indeed. This statement will be borne out by the remainder of this report.

II. INITIAL PLANNING PHASE

1. Project Staff Selection And Training

    Initiation of the project required selection of team personnel from within the ranks of the police department. One sergeant and four police officers were ultimately chosen for the project after a lengthy selection process.

    Upon assignment to the project, the team attended formal crime prevention training from July 9 to July 20, 1979 at the Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas. During the coming months project staff members received other training as well:

    - September 10, 1979, Crime Prevention for Senior Citizens by
      Maryland Crime Watch.
    - September 24 and 25, 1979, Basic Crime Prevention by
      Baltimore County Police Department.
    - October 24, 1979, Rape Prevention Workshop by
      Charles County Sheriffs Department.
    - December 10-14, 1979, Developing and Managing Crime Prevention Programs,
      National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville.
    - February 12, 1980, Commercial Security by
      Maryland Crime Watch.
    - February 14, 1980, Advanced Crime Prevention by
      Baltimore County Police Department.

    These training components received in the first months of project existance illustrate the teams belief and committment as to the importance of formal education in the crime prevention field. As will be later borne out by this report, the team spent much time and effort imparting learned crime prevention techniques and philosophies to the Baltimore County Police Department.

2. Establishment of Implementation Policy

    The project staff formulated the actual implementation process early on. Realizing the importance of guidelines for the staff as well as for the community two separate sets of policies were developed. For ease of comprehension each policy will be described separately.

    a. Staff Guidelines

        In order to effectively operate the program and realize project goals the team determined that a research of local reporting areas was necessary (a reporting area in Baltimore County denotes people; there are about 1,200 reporting areas). After this research it was found that areas with more than ten residential burglaries were in need of the program while those with less than ten burglaries per year exhibited less of a need as the crime seemed to have no pattern and was, in fact, sporadic. Six target areas were selected for initial program impact by the staff based on reporting area research. NOTE: All statistics contained in this report reflect reporting area statistics and may not be specifically target areas. This is due to the fact that all computer data is kept by reporting area number only.

A determination had to be made as to the requirements to be met by the community. Therefore, the staff, after lengthy research, discussion and analyzation decided that communities must participate to the tune of 60% of the total number of homes in the target area.

b. Target Area Guidelines

The target areas themselves had to meet specific criteria:

1. A block captain had to be pre-assigned for each 10-15 homes in the area.
2. A detailed map of the target area had to be supplied by the community to the staff.
3. Sixty percent of the community had to become involved in the overall crime prevention program of Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification and Security Survey.

3. Preparation for Operations

During the period of August 11, 1979 to October 16, 1979, the project staff involved itself in the preparation stages for actual program impact. This involved delineating specific responsibilities to individual staff members, establishing record keeping procedures, securing office space and equipment, researching crime prevention programming methods and designing needed forms, to name a few.

All preparations completed and the battle plan drawn, the staff began actual program impact.

III. OPERATIONAL PHASE

Operational Phase

1. Primary Operational Directions

The project staff took on two primary tasks which it saw as the means to reaching its goal of reducing crime: 1) Organizing cohesive crime prevention target communities and 2) Training.

This section of the final report will deal specifically with these two tasks. An introduction to the target area biographies will illustrate total target area statistics compared to total control area figures. Following the introductory biography will be separate reports on each target area.

The final phase of this section will address training conducted by staff personnel during the grant period.

2. Target Area vs. Control Area

For the purpose of clarification the following terms and definitions are being provided:

    a. Target Area - the area in which the Neighborhood Action Team Program was implemented.

    b. Control Area - an area that is geographic and demographically similiar to the target area, i.e., house type, income.

    c. Reporting Area - that area designated by Statistical Analysis Unit, in which all incidents would be assigned a certain number for that area.

This section of the report deals with statistical data gathered during the course of the grant. In order to verify and simplify the gatherings of that information, NAT utilized the department's reporting system. The systems built in limitations required NAT to utilize reporting area statistics, in most cases, rather than target area statistics.

The targeted crime of breaking and entering was gathered by hand so that NAT could determine impact of the program. Therefore, as you read this section, unless specifically stated, all statistical data referring to target areas and control areas is the statistics of that reporting area in which the control area and target area are located.

With the selection of Amberly as NAT's first target area the program was launched. The Neighborhood Action Team attended the Amberly community meeting and explained the Residential Security Program, the three phases; Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification and Home Security Survey, and that the success or failure of the program was the responsibility of the community.

Briefly:

    Neighborhood Watch: basically encouraging people to get involved and interested in their neighbors welfare and report suspicious circumstances to the police.

    Operation Identification: engraving your valuables with an electric marking pencil with your Maryland drivers license number followed by the letters MD. Valuables that cannot be engraved, i.e., silver, jewlery, should be photographed.

    Home Security Survey: an on-site indepth analysis of a business or home utilizing the three lines of defense; perimeter, building exterior, and building interior.

As in all target areas NAT followed the general community meeting with block meetings that were hosted by volunteers. The block meeting consisted of neighbors on either side of the block captain or directly across the street. At the block meeting NAT personnel explained in detail the Residential Security Program. The residents were also advised that program success hinged on their participation.

With all block meetings completed a maintenance program was instituted if the neighborhood achieved the required 60% participation rate. Maintenance consisted of: 1) follow-up meeting to solicit those who could not make the first block meeting 2) a newsletter advising each neighborhood of crime prevention activity as well as crime statistics 3) lectures to stimulate their interest in

crime prevention including but not limited to Personal Security, Rape Prevention and Robbery Prevention 4) monthly contact with block captains 5) Burglar Beware Signs were erected as a psychological deterrent.

The Neighborhood Action Team received numerous requests from neighborhood associations from around the county to be the next target area. A waiting list was established. NAT entered into and completed twelve (12) target areas as of December, 1981.

As new neighborhoods were enrolled in the Residential Security Program, the completed ones were placed in the Maintenance Program. The twelve target areas totaled 1,733 homes of which 1,230 or 71% participated in Neighborhood Watch, 637 homes enrolled in Operation Identification for 36.8%, while Home Security Surveys reached 812 homes or 46.9%.

The reporting areas that had target areas located within its geographical boundaries revealed the following:

	1979	1981	% Change
Part One Offenses	519	545	+.5
Part Two Offenses	341	368	+.7
Total	860	913	+.6

The reporting areas that had a control area located within its geographical boundaries revealed the following:

	1979	1981	% Change
Part One Offenses	443	505	+13
Part Two Offenses	312	303	-.2
Total	755	808	+.7

Although NAT compared a reporting area which contained a target area with a reporting area containing a control area, a reduction in crime was evident. NAT, however, did compute the targeted crime of breaking and entering in each target area. The following is a breakdown of the breaking and enterings in the target areas:

Total number of breaking & enterings in target areas	27
Number of breaking & enterings of members homes	9
Number of breaking & enterings of homes that followed the security recommendations	1

There were 27 breaking and enterings in the 12 target areas established by Neighborhood Action Team. NAT conducted an investigation to determine if these breaking and enterings could possibly have been prevented. Of the 27 breaking and enterings, 9 were of homes participating in the program. Only one(1) of those nine followed the recommendations of the home security survey. The investigation concluded that out of 1,230 homes NAT involved in the Residential Security Program, that fully participated, only one(1) fell victim to a burglary.

The investigation also revealed that of the 1,733 homes offered the program, 1,230 or 71% took advantage of the program. The remaining 29% of the entire target areas experienced 66.6% of the total number of breaking and enterings in the twelve (12) target areas.

BREAKING AND ENTERINGS

Total Target Areas:

	1979	1981	% Change
Amberly/Nottingham 087	36	27	-25
Anneslie 124	10	6	-40
Barrington/Kingsberry Village 088	18	54	+200
Bellona Gittings 107/114	10	12	+20
Colonial Village 194	26	38	+46
Greenbriar 073/074	17	15	-12
Stoneleigh 117	10	8	-20
Stoneleigh 118	8	6	-25
Stoneleigh 119	5	3	-40
Overbrook 092	2	2	0
TOTAL:	142	171	+20%

These figures represent statistics for all target areas including those areas which did not meet program standards. It is useful to note that those target areas; Barrington/Kingsberry Village and Colonial Village, registered the largest increase in residential breaking and enterings. These figures are for comparison with those designated All Control Areas.

BREAKING AND ENTERINGS

Successful Target Areas:

	1979	1981	% Change
Amberly/Nottingham 087	36	27	-25
Anneslie 124	10	6	-40
Bellona Gittings 107/114	10	12	+20
Greenbriar 073/074	17	15	-12
Stoneleigh 117	10	8	-20
Stoneleigh 118	8	6	-25
Stoneleigh 119	5	3	-40
Overbrook 092	2	2	0
	98	79	-19.3%

These figures represent statistics for those target areas which met program
requirements and were determined a success. These figures are for comparison
with those designated Selected Control Areas.

TARGET AREAS COMBINED

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	2	1	-50
ROBBERY	15	22	+46
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	34	42	+23
BREAKING & ENTERING	142	171	+20
THEFTS	276	255	-.7
AUTO THEFT	44	46	+.4
ARSON	8	7	-12
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	519	545	+.5
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	341	368	+.7
TOTAL CRIME	860	913	+.6

BREAKING AND ENTERINGS

All Control Areas:

	1979	1981	% Change
Pinewood 130	4	5	+25
Riderwood Hills 067	11	11	0
Greenridge 162	17	8	-52
West Towson 066	4	7	+75
Campus Hills 042	8	11	+37
Wellwood 182	11	21	+90
Silvergate 025	17	11	-35
Sommers Heights 031	27	39	+44
Sudbrook Park 192	22	16	-27
Malvern 061	31	37	+19
	152	166	+09%

These figures represent figures for all control areas and are for comparison with the statistics designated Total Target Areas.

BREAKING AND ENTERINGS

Selected Control Areas:

	1979	1981	% Change
Pinewood 130	4	5	+25
Riderwood Hills 067	11	11	0
Greenridge 162	17	8	-52
West Towson 066	4	7	+75
Campus Hills 042	8	11	+37
Wellwood 182	11	21	+90
Sommers Heights 031	27	39	+44
Malvern 061	31	37	+19
	113	139	+23%

These figures represent figures for Selected Control Areas and are for comparison with the statistics designated Successful Target Areas.

CONTROL AREA COMBINED

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	1	2	+100
ROBBERY	12	11	-.8
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	16	21	+100
BREAKING & ENTERING	152	166	+.9
THEFTS	234	254	+.8
AUTO THEFT	25	31	+24
ARSON	3	9	+200
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	443	505	+13
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	312	303	-.2
TOTAL CRIME	755	808	+.7

A. AMBERLY/NOTTINGHAM
VS.
SOMMERS HEIGHTS PARK

AMBERLY VS. SOMMERS HEIGHTS PARK

The Amberly community and Sommers Heights Park are both in the 9th Police Precinct. The Amberly community has 131 townhouses, while Sommers Heights Park has over 170 homes both townhouses and individual homes. Amberly is adjacent to Philadelphia Road and Sommers Heights Park is adjacent to Belair Road, both are major traffic arteries. The communities are both in the middle income bracket.

The Amberly community, chosen as the first target community by the Neighborhood Action Team, showed the following crime figures for 1979; Amberly reported ninety six (96) part one crimes and forty three (43) part two offenses. In 1981 Amberly saw seventy one (71) reported part one crimes, a 26% decrease, and a slight increase in part two crimes, with forty five (45) reported. Breaking and enterings over the same period dropped 25% from thirty six (36) in 1979 to twenty seven (27) in 1981.

The control community of Sommers Heights Park showed increases in all areas. They reported 38% increase in part one from fifty five (55) in 1979 to seventy six (76) in 1981.

Part two crimes reported were up 48% with thirty three (33) reported in 1979 and forty nine (49) reported in 1981. Breaking and enterings increased almost 300% in Sommer Heights Park up from ten (10) reported in 1979 to thirty nine (39) in 1981.

Amberly was successful in reaching high participation rates in the program Neighborhood Watch (69.4%), Operation Identification (56.4%) and Security Surveys (68.7%). This success is reflected in the fact that in the actual targeted homes of the Amberly community only one breaking and entering was reported during the program. Statistics used such as the twenty seven (27) reported breaking and enterings for 1981, are for the Police Department's reporting system which is a much larger area than the target community. However, it is significant to note that even in the larger reporting area used for analysis breaking and enterings were down 25%.

NOTTINGHAM VS. SOMMER HEIGHTS PARK

Nottingham and Sommer Heights Park communities are both in the 9th Police Precinct (Fullerton). Nottingham is a small community of 53 individual homes in the middle income bracket. Sommer Heights Park is a middle income area of 170 townhouses and individual homes. Nottingham is bordered by Philadelphia Road while Sommer Heights Park is near Belair Road, both are major thoroughfares.

The Nottingham community crime statistics will be identical to those in the Amberly target community as both these communities are within the same Police Department reporting area. Those statistics need not be repeated only that significant decrease was reported within the area. Breaking and enterings were down 25% for that police reporting area comparing 1979 to 1981 reported crimes. In the actual target community of Nottingham there have been only three reported breaking and enterings during the period of the program.

Nottingham was successful in achieving high participation rates in Neighborhood Watch 79.2%, Operation Identification 62.2% and 49% in Security Surveys.

TARGET AREA   3087; Amberly / Nottingham

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	-100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	12	+1100
BREAKING & ENTERING	36	27	-25%
THEFTS	51	25	-51%
AUTO THEFT	6	7	+17
ARSON	1	0	-100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	96	71	-26
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	43	45	+5
TOTAL CRIME	139	116	-17

CONTROL AREA   3031; Sommer Heights Park

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	1	+100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	2	4	+100
BREAKING & ENTERING	27	39	+44
THEFTS	39	27	-31
AUTO THEFT	3	5	+40
ARSON	1	0	-100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	72	76	+.05
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	33	49	+48
TOTAL CRIME	105	125	+19
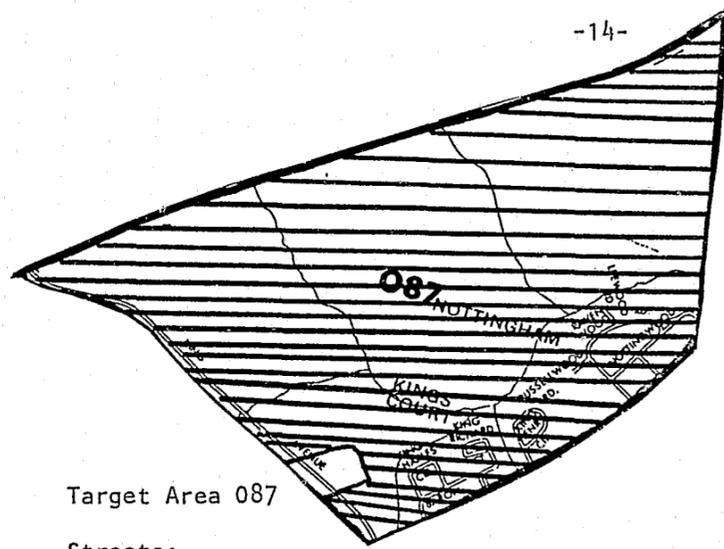
Target Area 087

Streets:
King Arthur Circle
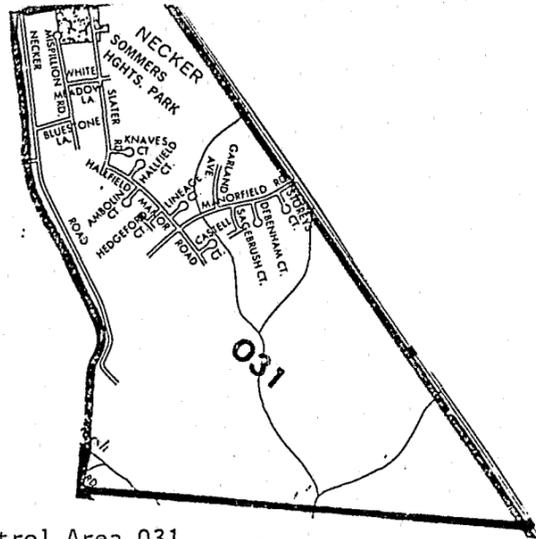Heathcliff Drive
Dutchess Court
Princess Drive

Total amount of homes 131

This area is one block from Philadelphia Road, a main throughfare

No business community within target area

The homes in this target area are in the middle portion of the middle income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 69.4%
Operation Identification 56.4%
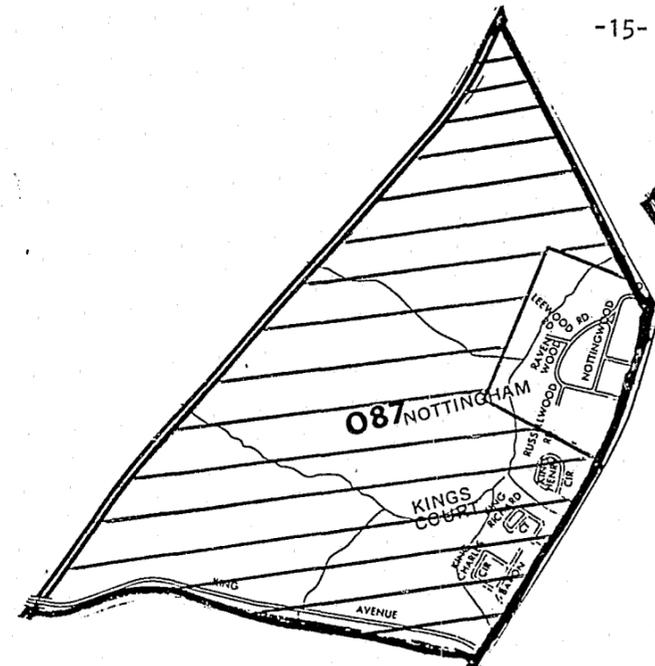Security Survey 68.7%

Control Area 031

Streets:
Slater Road
White Meadow Road
Necker Road
Knaves Court
Halfield Court
Halfield Manor Road
Anbolin Court
Hedgeford Court
Castell Court
Garland Avenue
Manorfield Road
Sagebrush Court
Debenham Court
Stoneys Court

Total amount of homes 170

This area is one block from Belair Road, a main thoroughfare

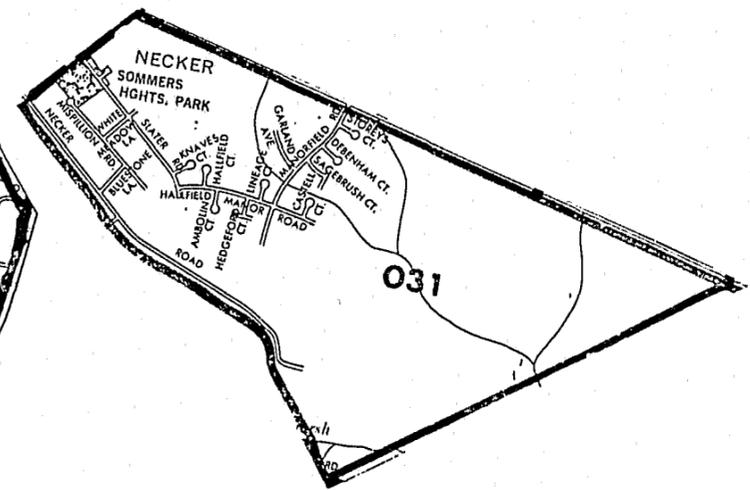The homes in this control area are in the middle income bracket

Target Area 087; Nottingham

Streets:
Nottingwood Road
9900 Boock Philadelphia Road
Ravenwood Road
Spotswood Road

Total amount of homes 53

These homes are in the middle income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 79.2%
Operation Identification 62.2%
Security Survey 49%

Control Area: 031

Streets:
Slater Road
White Meadow Lane
Necker Road
Knaves Court
Halfield Court
Halfield Manor Road
Ambolin Court
Hedgeford Court
Castell Court
Garland Avenue
Manorfield Road
Sagebrush Court
Debenham Court
Stoneys Court

Total amount of homes 170

These homes are in the middle income bracket

ANNESLIE VS. PINEWOOD

Anneslie, a small community located in the 6th Police Precinct (Towson) near York Road, is compared to the Pinewood community. Pinewood is located in the 7th Police Precinct (Cockeysville) just off Timonium Road. Both communities are made up of individual single homes with 100 homes in Anneslie and 150 homes in Pinewood. Both areas are in the middle income bracket.

Crime statistics for Anneslie in 1979 were reported as twenty one (21) part one offenses and twenty one (21) part two offenses. In Pinewood the 1979 reported crimes were fifteen (15) part one offenses and nine (9) part two offenses.

The crimes reported in 1981 for Anneslie were twenty four (24) part one offenses and fifteen (15) part two offenses. The control area of Pinewood reported fifteen (15) part one offenses and ten (10) part two crimes.

However, the target crime of breaking and entering dropped to 40% from 10 in 1979 to 6 in 1981 in Anneslie. The control community of Pinewood had a 25% increase from 4 to 5 reported breaking and enterings.

B. ANNESLIE
VS.
PINEWOOD

TARGET AREA 124; Anneslie

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	2	+200
BREAKING & ENTERING	10	6	-40
THEFTS	9	16	+78
AUTO THEFT	2	0	-100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	21	24	+14
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	26	15	-42
TOTAL CRIME	47	39	-17

CONTROL AREA 130; Pinewood

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	1	0
BREAKING & ENTERING	4	5	+25
THEFTS	9	9	0
AUTO THEFT	1	0	-100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	15	15	0
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	9	10	+11
TOTAL CRIME	24	25	+4

Target Area 124	Control Area 130
Streets: Dunkirk Road Murdock Road York Road Locust Drive Maplewood Road Edgewood Road Holly Lane	Streets: Forest Ridge Road Pressway Road Pine Valley Road Timonium Road Galway Road Quaker Ridge Road Dees Dale Road Old Pine Road Pine Forest Court Gail Ridge Road Jody Way Valley Ridge Court
Total amount of homes 100	Total amount of homes 150
This area links to a main thoroughfare York Road	This area links to a main thoroughfare Timonium Road
Business community of twelve (12) in this target area	No business community in this control area
The homes in this target area are in the middle portion of the middle income bracket	The homes in this control area are in the middle portion of the middle income bracket
Participation rate: Neighborhood Watch 66% Operation Identification 58% Security Survey 44%	

C.BARRINGTON/KINGSBERRY VILLAGE

VS.

SILVERGATE

BARRINGTON VS. SILVERGATE

Barrington and Silvergate communities are both in the 9th Police Precinct (Fullerton). Barrington has 248 individual single family homes while Silvergate has 178 townhouses and individual homes. Both these communities are in the middle income bracket.

The statistics used for the community of Barrington are identical to those used for Kingsberry Village as both communities are within the same reporting area used by the Police Department. In 1979 the Barrington area reported eighty six (86) part one offenses and sixty three (63) part two offenses. The control community of Silvergate has sixty seven (67) part one offenses and sixty five (65) part two offenses. Barrington reported eighteen (18) breaking and enterings in 1979 and Silvergate reported seventeen (17) breaking and enterings in 1979.

The 1981 crime figures for the Barrington community are significantly affected by extraneous sources. The community is in a high growth area of the county where demographics affected by new housing, population and commercial growth changed significantly during the span of the program.

In 1981 crime reports showed one hundred sixty six (166) part one crime and one hundred twenty two (122) part two offenses, an increase of 93% and 94% respectively from 1979. The control community of Silvergate, which is a settled community with no new growth, did not have significant change. Silvergate had sixty six (66) part one offenses and seventy (70) part two offenses.

Breaking and enterings followed the same pattern with Barrington's area having 54 reported in 1981 which was a 200% increase over 1979. The Barrington community was not able to reach the required 60% participation level in the program and lacked active community involvement. The community of Barrington as a target community has had nine (9) actual breakins during the program, because the community did not exist prior to 1979, no actual comparison can be made. Again, the 54 reported breaking and enterings are for a reporting area which is a much larger area than the actual target community of Barrington.

BARRINGTON VS. SILVERGATE (con't)

The lack of success in Barrington can be attributed to the growth of the area and poor community involvement.

KINGSBERRY VILLAGE VS. SILVERGATE

The communities of Kingsberry and Silvergate are located in the 9th Police Precinct (Fullerton). Kingsberry Village is a townhome community while Silvergate has both townhomes and individual homes. Kingsberry Village has no businesses in the target area while Silvergate does have a senior high school within the area. Kingsberry Village has 48 homes, while Silvergate has 178 homes.

Crime statistics for 1979 reflect eighty six (86) part one offenses and sixty three (63) part two offenses for Kingsberry Village. In the control area of Silvergate there were sixty seven (67) part one crimes and sixty five (65) part two crimes in 1979.

The 1981 reported crimes for Kingsberry Village showed significant increases with one hundred sixty six (166) part one crimes and one hundred twenty two (122) part two offenses. The target community of Silvergate had sixty six (66) part one crimes and seventy part two offenses. Breaking and enterings were up 200% in Kingsberry Village, going from 18 in 1979 to 54 in 1981.

The Kingsberry Village community was a very small target group in an extremely fast developing area of Baltimore County. The statistical information gathered for this target area as in others is based on a reporting area used by the Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit, an area much larger than the actual target. This along with the community not being able to reach required participation levels are contributors to the higher crime rate. Also to be considered is that the Kingsberry Village community may have been the victims of displacement of crime for the community of Amberly which was a successful target community of the Neighborhood Action Team.

TARGET AREA 088; Barrington/ Kingsberry Village

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	1	0	-100
ROBBERY	0	2	+200
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	11	17	+55
BREAKING & ENTERING	18	54	+200
THEFTS	42	64	+53
AUTO THEFT	14	22	+57
ARSON	0	7	+700
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	86	166	+93
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	63	122	+94
TOTAL CRIME	149	288	+93

CONTROL AREA 025; Silvergate

|	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE :	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	5	8	+60
BREAKING & ENTERING	17	11	35
THEFTS	42	40	-5
AUTO THEFT	2	5	+150
ARSON	1	2	+100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	67	66	-1%
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	65	70	+8
TOTAL CRIME	132	136	+3%
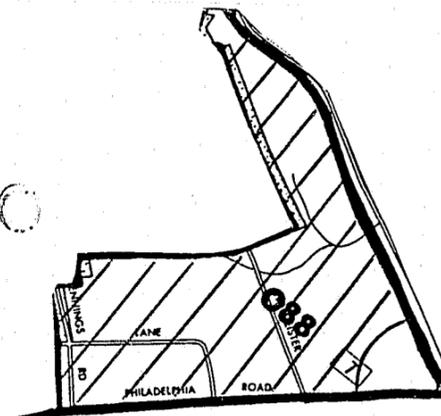
Target Area 088; Kingsberry Village

Streets:
Talister Court

Total number of homes 45

The homes in this area are in the middle income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 57.7%
Operation Identification 1%
Security Survey 45%
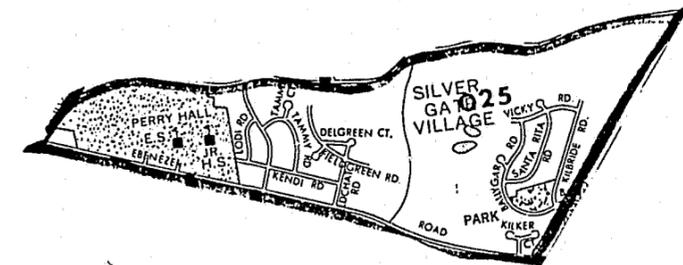
Control Area 025

Streets:
Lodi Road
Tammy Road
Tammy Court
Kendi Road
Delgreen Court
Fieldgreen Road
Ebenezer Road
Kilker Court
Ballygar Road
Vicky Road
Santa Rita
Kilbride Road

Total amount of homes 178

This area is linked by Ebenezer Road

The homes is this area are in the high portion of the middle income bracket

Target Area 088: Barrington

Streets:
Galahad Court
Litany Lane
Barletta Court
Balistan Road
Bandol Court
Banat Court
Armada Way
Lomond Court
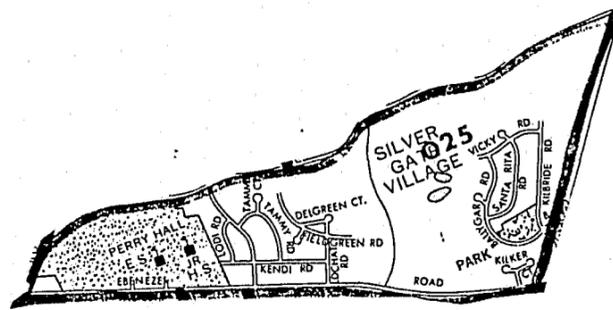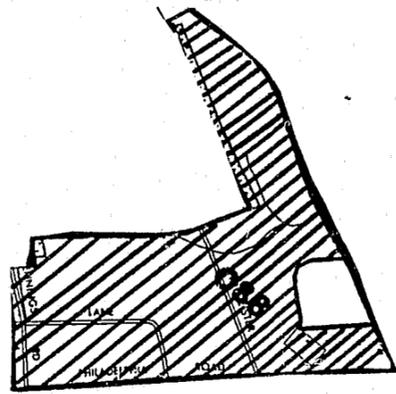Alton Court
Beowolf Circle
Aldeburgh Court

Control Area 025

Streets:
Lodi Road
Tammy Road
Tammy Court
Kendi Road
Delgreen Court
Fieldgreen Road
Ebenezer Road
Kilker Court
Ballygar Road
Vicky Road
Santa Rita
Kilbride Road

Total amount of homes 248

This area links with a thoroughfare
Philadelphia Road

The homes in this target area are in
the high portion of the middle income
bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 49.5%
Operation Identification 40.7%
Security Survey 47.5%

Total amount of homes 178

This area is linked with Ebenezer Road

The homes in this area are in the high
portion of the middle income bracket

D. BELLONA GITTINGS

VS.

MALVERN

BELLONA GITTINGS VS. MALVERN

The communities of Bellona Gittings and Malvern are located in the 6th Police Precinct (Towson) close to two major thoroughfares. The Bellona Gittings community has no businesses while Malvern does have thirteen (13) businesses in the area. Both communities have individual single family homes in the high income bracket. Bellona Gittings has 114 homes while Malvern has 175 homes.

Crime statistics for Bellona Gittings prior to the program show eighteen (18) reported part one crimes and seventeen (17) part two offenses. Malvern had thirty one (31) part one crimes and twenty two (22) part two reports.

1981 reported crimes showed that Bellona Gittings had twenty eight (28) part one crimes and ten (10) part two crimes. The Malvern community showed thirty seven (37) part one and eleven (11) part two offenses.

Breaking and enterings in Bellona Gittings went from ten (10) in 1979, to twelve (12) in 1981. In Malvern the breaking and enterings increased even more significantly from eleven (11) in 1979 to eighteen (18) in 1981.

TARGET AREA 107/114; Bellona-Gittings

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	2	+200
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0
BREAKING & ENTERING	10	12	+20
THEFTS	7	13	+85
AUTO THEFT	1	0	-100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	18	28	+56
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	17	10	-41
TOTAL CRIME	35	38	+9

CONTROL AREA 061; Malvern

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	1	0	-100
ROBBERY	5	1	-80
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	3	+300
BREAKING & ENTERING	31	37	+19
THEFTS	13	12	-8
AUTO THEFT	1	1	0
ARSON	0	2	+200
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	51	56	+9
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	22	11	-50
TOTAL CRIME	73	67	-8
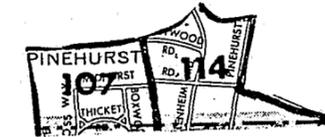
Target Area 107/114

Streets:
Haddon Hall Road
Bellona Avenue
Hopkins Road
Overbrook Road
Pinehurst Road
Schwartz Avenue
Moss Way
Midhurst Road
Thicket Road
Boxwood Road
Blenheim Road
Baywood Road

Total amount of homes 114

This area is one (1) block from two (2) thoroughfare Charles Avenue and York Road

No business community within target area

The homes in this target area are in the middle portion of the high income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 94.7%
Operation Identification 71%
Security Survey 71%

Control Area 061

Streets:
Bellona Avenue
Maywood Avenue
Boyce Avenue
Rolandvue Avenue
Dunlora Road
Malvern Avenue
Ruxton Road
Curving Lane
LaBelle Avenue
Paulding Road
Berwick Avenue
Locust Avenue
Clinton Avenue
Carrollton Avenue
Rider Hill Road
Greenwood Road

Total amount of homes 175

This area links with a thoroughfare Bellona Avenue

Business community of thirteen (13) in control area

The homes in this control area are in the middle portion of the high income bracket

E: COLONIAL VILLAGE
VS.
SUDBROOK PARK

COLONIAL VILLAGE VS. SUDBROOK PARK

Colonial Village and Sudbrook Park communities are located in the 3rd Police Precinct (Garrison). Reisterstown Road is adjacent to both Colonial Village and Sudbrook Park, providing a major traffic artery for both communities. Colonial Village and Sudbrook Park are both middle income areas with individual single family homes. Colonial Village has 285 homes while Sudbrook Park has 257 homes.

Colonial Village reported one hundred forty five (145) part one crimes in 1979 and one hundred thirty three (133) in 1981, an 8% reduction. Part two crimes remained relatively the same with eighty two (82) reported in 1979 and eighty three (83) reported in 1981. Breaking and enterings rose from twenty six (26) in 1979 to thirty eight (38) in 1981, a 46% increase.

The control community of Sudbrook Park showed eighty five (85) part one crimes in 1979 and ninety five (95) in 1981. Part two crimes went down from sixty five (65) im 1979 to forty five (45) in 1981. Breaking and enterings were also down 27% from twenty two (22) in 1979 to sixteen (16) in 1981.

Colonial Village was the most disappointing area during the entire project. Community apathy and low participation rates were addressed several times with civic leaders with little improvement. The community failed to reach required participation levels over a period of one year with only 57% in the Neighborhood Watch, less than 1% in Operation Identification and 21% had security surveys.

TARGET AREA   194; Colonial Village

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	1	1	0
ROBBERY	11	13	+18
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	13	6	-54
BREAKING & ENTERING	26	38	+46
THEFTS	83	62	-25
AUTO THEFT	8	13	+63
ARSON	3	0	-100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	145	133	-8
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	82	83	+.1
TOTAL CRIME	227	216	-5

-7%

CONTROL AREA   192; Sudbrook Park

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	1	+100
ROBBERY	3	4	+33
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	4	3	-25
BREAKING & ENTERING	22	16	-27
THEFTS	51	61	+20
AUTO THEFT	5	7	+40
ARSON	0	3	+300
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	85	95	+12
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	65	45	-31
TOTAL CRIME	150	140	-7%

Target Area 193/194

Streets:
Plymouth Road
Priscilla Lane
Alden Road
Mayflower Court
Colonial Road
Lowell Drive
Millford Mill Drive
Colby Road
Concord Road
Salem Court
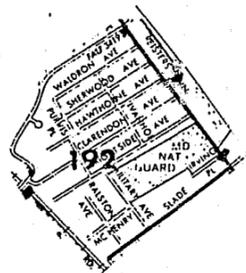Deerfield Road

Total amount of homes   285

This area is one (1) block from a
main thoroughfare Reisterstown Road

No business community within this
target area

The homes in this target areas are in
the middle portion of the middle income

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 57.1%
Operation Identification   .007%
Security Survey 21%

Control Area 192

Streets:
Weldron Road
Sherwood Avenue
Hawthorne Avenue
Clarendon Avenue
Right Side Avenue
Ralston Avenue
McHenry Avenue
Military Avenue
Slade Avenue
Purvis Place

Total amount of homes   257

This are is one (1) block from a main
thoroughfare, Reisterstown Road

The homes in this area are in the middle
income bracket

F. GREENBRIAR
VS.
WELLWOOD

GREENBRIAR VS. WELLWOOD

Greenbriar and Wellwood are individual single family homes of the middle income bracket, both communities being completely free of business. Greenbriar links with a main thoroughfare and Wellwood lies three blocks from Greenspring Avenue, a main thoroughfare. The total number of homes being a difference as control area Wellwood has ninety nine (99), target area Greenbriar has one hundred ninety three (193).

Crime statistics reflect that in 1979, a complete year before program impact, Wellwood had forty eight (48) part one offenses and fifty three (53) part two offenses. The target area, Greenbriar, experienced seventy (70) part one offenses and forty nine (49) part two offenses.

In 1981 Wellwood's part one offenses increased to seventy four (74) or a 54% increase. The part two offenses increased by four (4). Total crime increased 30% in 1981 compared to 1979.

In comparison, Greenbriar, the target area, had a 3% reduction in part one offenses and a 2% increase in part two offenses. The target area experienced a .8% reduction in total crime in 1981 versus 1979.

Breaking and enterings, one of the targeted crime, had the following percentage change; control area, Wellwood, 90% increase, target area, Greenbriar, 12% decrease.

TARGET AREA 073/074; Greenbriar

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	3	+300
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	4	3	-25
BREAKING & ENTERING	17	15	-12
THEFTS	39	44	+13
AUTO THEFT	8	3	-63
ARSON	2	0	-100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	70	68	-3
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	49	50	+2
TOTAL CRIME	119	118	-.8

CONTROL AREA   182; Wellwood

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	3	3	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	3	+200
BREAKING & ENTERING	11	21	+90
THEFTS	26	·37	+42
AUTO THEFT	7	10	+43
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	48	74	+54
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	53	57	.+7
TOTAL CRIME	101	131	+30
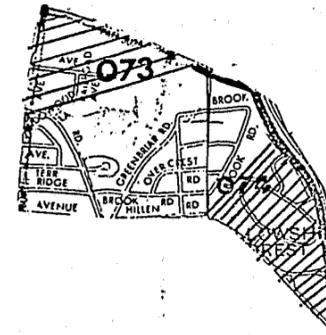
Target Area 073/074

Streets:
Joppa Road
Brook Road
Hillen Road
Fairmont Avenue
Pennsylvania Avenue
Railroad Avenue
Burke Avenue
Overcrest Road
Terrace Ridge Road
Goucher Boulevard
Linden Avenue
Green Brier Road
Holden Road
Stevenson Lane

Total amount of homes 193

This area links with a main
thoroughfare Goucher Boulevard

No business Community in target area

The homes in this target area are in
the middle portion of the middle
income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 64.2%
Operation Identification 18.6%
Security Survey 38.2%

Control Area 182

Streets:
Smith Avenue
Labyrinth Road
Marant Road
Willow Glen Drive
Sanzo Road
Northbrook Road
Hatton Road
Waco Court
Lisbyrne Road
Trotwood Court
Steerforth Court

Total amount of homes 99

This area is three (3) blocks from a main
thoroughfare Greenspring Avenue

No business community in this control area

The homes in this control area are in the
middle portion of the middle income bracket

STONELEIGH 117 VS. RIDERWOOD HILLS

The Stoneleigh community, target area 117, and Riderwood Hills are in the 6th Police Precinct (Towson) close to several major thoroughfares. There is one small business and one small office building in the target area while there are no businesses in the Riderwood Hills control community. Both communities are made up of individual single family homes in the middle income bracket. Stoneleigh has 181 homes while Riderwood Hills has 375 homes.

Crime statistics before program impact show that Stoneleigh 117 has twenty seven (27) part one offenses and eleven (11) part two offenses, while the control area of Riderwood Hills had forty five (45) part one offenses and thirteen (13) part two offenses.

1981 saw Riderwood Hills, the control area, had an increase in both part one and part two offenses. Part one crimes increased to sixty five (65) or 44% while part two crimes increased to fourteen (14) or 8% for a total increase in reported crimes of 36%.

Stoneleigh 117 in 1981 showed decrease in part one crimes, sixteen (16) part one crimes were reported. A slight increase in part two offenses was reported with twelve (12) reports in 1981.

Breaking and enterings decreased from ten (10) in 1979 to eight (8) in 1981, or a 20% decrease in Stoneleigh 117, while in the control area breaking and enterings remained stable with eleven (11) reported in both 1979 and 1981.

G. STONELEIGH 117
VS.
RIDERWOOD HILLS

TARGET AREA 117; Stoneleigh

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	0	-100
BREAKING & ENTERING	10	8	-20
THEFTS	14	8	-43
AUTO THEFT	2	0	-100
ARSON	2	0	-100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	27	16	-41
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	11	12	-9
TOTAL CRIME	38	28	-26

CONTROL AREA 067; Riderwood Hills

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	1	+100
ROBBERY	0	2	+200
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	6	+500
BREAKING & ENTERING	11	11	0
THEFTS	29	42	+45
AUTO THEFT	3	1	-67
ARSON	1	2	+100
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	45	65	+44
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	13	14	+8
TOTAL CRIME	58	79	+36

Target Area 117

Streets:
York Road
Chumleigh Road
Rich Hill Road
Hatherleigh Road
Oxford Road
Stevenson Road
Bristol Road
Seffield Road
Tred Avon Road
Ridgeleigh Road

Control Area 067

Streets:
Charles Street
Joppa Road
Highland
Chesapeake Avenue
Vonnie Hill Road
Horncrest Road
Marwood Road
Burnbrae Road
Woodbine Terrace
Woodbine Avenue
Groom Drive
Locksley Road
North Bend
Alleghany Avenue
Compardy Place
Park Lane
Park Avenue
Debaygh Avenue
Round Oak Road
Barranco Court

Total amount of homes 181

This area links with a main
thoroughfare York Road

One (1) small business and one (1)
small office building in target area

The homes in this target area are in
the high portion of middle income
bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 88.3%
Operation Identification 40.8%
Security Survey 45.8%

Total amount of homes 375

This area is one (1) block from several
main thoroughfare Towsontown Boulevard,
Charles Avenue, York Road

No business community in this control area

The homes in this control area are in the
high portion of the middle income bracket

H.STONELEIGH 118

VS.

GREENRIDGE

STONELEIGH 118 VS GREENRIDGE

Stoneleigh 118 is one of the three Stoneleigh target areas. Consisting of 158 individual single family homes primarily of the upper middle income bracket. The control area Greenridge is very similiar in all the above categories. While both link to a main thoroughfare, Greenridge is larger in total amount of homes. Stoneleigh 118 has six (6) businesses and Greenridge two (2).

Crime statistics reflect that part one offenses in Greenridge totaled thirty four (34) in Stoneleigh 118 they totaled twenty four (24). Part two offenses numbered thirty three (33) in Greenridge and fourteen (14) in Stoneleigh 118.

In 1981 Greenridge experienced a 12% decrease in part one offenses and a 33% decrease in Part two offenses. Overall crime decreased 22% in 1981 compared to 1979.

The target area Stoneleigh 118 decreased part one offenses by 8% but the part two offenses increased 7%, total crime still managed to decrease 3%.

Breaking and enterings, one of the targeted crimes, decreased 53% in the control area and 25% in the target area.

It is important to note that target area Stoneleigh 118 was not fully impacted until July 1, 1981 and there were only two (2) breaking and enterings after impact.

TARGET AREA 118; Stoneleigh

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	2	+100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	3	2	-33
BREAKING & ENTERING	8	6	-25
THEFTS	11	11	0
AUTO THEFT	1	1	0
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	24	22	-8
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	14	15	+7
TOTAL CRIME	38	37	-3

CONTROL AREA 162; Greenridge

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	-100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	2	2	2
BREAKING & ENTERING	17	8	-53
THEFTS	11	19	+72
AUTO THEFT	3	1	-67
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	34	30	-12
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	33	22	-33
TOTAL CRIME	67	52	-22

Target Area 118

Streets:
York Road
Chumleigh Road
Copeleigh Road
Register Road
Petworth Road
Marlbrough Road
Avondale Road
Wardman Road
Wellington Road

Total amount of homes 158

This area links to a main thorough-
fare York Road

Business community of six (6)
businesses in this target area

The homes in this target area are
in the high portion of the middle
income bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 70%
Operation Identification 16.2%
Security Survey 35%

Control Area 162

Streets:
Greenridge Road
Tenbury Road
Seminary Avenue
Charmuth Road
York Road
Meadowvale Road
Rothwall Road
Strathdon Way
Longford Road
Longbrook Road
Weston Way
Weston Court
Felton Road
Hemsley Court
Green Ridge Court
Belmore Road
Belmore Court
Alston Road
Ridgefield Road

Total amount of homes 444

This area links to a main thoroughfare
Seminary Avenue

Business community of two (2) office buildings
in this control area

The homes in this control area are in the
high portion of the middle income bracket

I. STONELEIGH 119
VS.
WEST TOWSON

STONELEIGH 119 VS. WEST TOWSON

Stoneleigh area was divided into three target areas due to the large number of homes. The third area will be referred to as Stoneleigh 119 which is located two blocks from a main thoroughfare as is the control area, West Towson. Both areas have individual single family homes, the control area being larger in number of homes, 263 versus 175 for Stoneleigh. Both areas being in the upper middle income bracket.

Crime statistics show nine (9) part one offenses and nine (9) part two offenses in West Towson the control area and fifteen (15) part one offenses and nine (9) part two offenses.

West Towson in 1981, with no crime prevention program, experienced a 67% increase in part one offenses and 100% increase in part two offenses compared to 1979.

Stoneleigh 119, after impact, showed a 47% reduction in part one offenses and a 22% reduction in part two offenses, giving Stoneleigh 119 a total reduction in crime of 38% in 1981 compared to 1979.

Breaking and enterings, one of the targeted crimes, had the following percentage change; control area, West Towson, 75% increase, target area, Stoneleigh 119, 40% decrease.
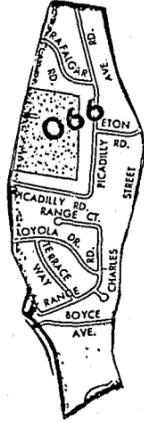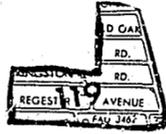
TARGET AREA 119; Stoneleigh

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	-100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0
BREAKING & ENTERING	5	3	-40
THEFTS	8	5	-38
AUTO THEFT	1	0	-100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	15	8	-47
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	9	7	-22
TOTAL CRIME	24	15	-38

CONTROL AREA 066; West Towson

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	2	+200
BREAKING & ENTERING	4	7	+75
THEFTS	5	5	0
AUTO THEFT	0	1	+100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	9	15	+67
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	9	18	+100
TOTAL CRIME	18	33	+83

Target Area 119

Streets:
Greenleigh Road
Pemberton Road
Kenleigh Road
Old Oak Road
Copeleigh Road
Wellington Road
Kingston Road
Register Avenue
Wardman Road

Total amount of homes 175

This area is located two (2) blocks
from a main thoroughfare Route 45

No business community within target
area

The homes in this target area are in
the high portion of the middle income
bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 70.8%
Operation Identification 14.2%
Security Survey 33.1%

Control Area 066

Streets:
Chestnut Road
Joppa Road
Charles Street
Towsontown Boulevard
Boyce Avenue
Range Road
Range Court
Terrace Way
Loyola Drive
Picadilly Drive
Eton Road
Trafalgar Road
Chestnut Glen Garth

Total amount of homes 263

This area is located two (2) blocks from a
mainthoroughfare Route 139

No business community within control area

The homes in this control area are in the
high portion of the middle income bracket

J. OVERBROOK

vs.

CAMPUS HILLS

OVERBROOK VS. CAMPUS HILLS

Overbrook and Campus Hills both lie in the 6th Police Precinct (Towson) close to a major thoroughfares There is one small business in Campus Hills while Overbrook is without. Both communities are made up of individual single family homes in the middle income bracket. The most significant difference being the number of homes. Overbrook forty eight (48) and Campus Hills eighty one (81).

Crime statistics reflect that before program impact, Overbrook had seventeen (17) part one offenses and twenty seven (27) part two offenses, while the control area, Campus Hills, had eleven (11) part one offenses and ten (10) part two offenses.

1981 saw Campus Hills, the control area, reduce crime in both part one and part two offenses. Part one offenses decreased 27% while part two offenses decreased 30% for an overall decrease of 29%.

In comparison, Overbrook in 1981, after program impact, part one offenses and part two offenses dropped to nine (9) and nine (9) respectively, for a 47% decrease in part one offenses and a 67% decrease in part two offenses. Overbrook experienced a 59% reduction in crime for that year compared to 1979.

In 1981 Breaking & Enterings, the targeted crime, increased 200% in Campus Hills, while remaining constant (0% change) in the target area of Overbrook.

TARGET AREA ___092; Overbrook___

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	1	0	-100
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	1	0	-100
BREAKING & ENTERING	2	2	0
THEFTS	12	7	-42
AUTO THEFT	1	0	-100
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	17	9	-47
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	27	9	-67
TOTAL CRIME	44	18	-59

CONTROL AREA   042; Campus Hills

	1979	1981	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0
AGGREVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0
BREAKING & ENTERING	8	11	+37
THEFTS	9	2	-78
AUTO THEFT	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0
TOTAL PART ONE OFFENSES	17	13	-23
TOTAL PART TWO OFFENSES	10	7	-30
TOTAL CRIME	27	20	-25

Target Area 092

Streets:
Worthington Road
Weatherbee Road
Stevenson Lane

Total amount of homes 48

This area is located two (2) blocks
from a main thoroughfare Route 45

No business community within target
area

The homes in this target area are in
the middle portion of the middle income
bracket

Participation rate:
Neighborhood Watch 83.3%
Operation Identification 56.2%
Security Survey 56.2%

Control Area 042

Streets:
Shelly Road
Southwick Drive
Providence Road
Scarlett Drive
Serwora Court
Seth Court
Shaw Court

Total amount of homes 81

This area is located two (2) blocks from a
main thoroughfare Goucher Boulevard

Business community of one (1) small business
in this control area

The homes in this control area are in the
middle portion of the middle income bracket

3. Training Conducted by Project Staff

Crime Prevention training was immediately recognized by the project staff as an integral part of the overall crime prevention objective. For this reason several training programs were conceived, developed and implemented. While many results of training may be intangible some conclusions can be drawn.

The primary programs utilized by staff were:

a) Entrance Level Training--A 12 hour basic crime prevention course which was instituted in the police academy in October, 1979. The purpose of this training program was to introduce the new police officer to the philosophy and techniques of crime prevention while he/she was in the formative stages of the police career. This mode of training was very successful and well received by the recruits and is ongoing to date.

b) In-service Training--A 16 hour basic crime prevention course implemented in the in-service training level in January, 1980. The course was designed to attempt to have the street officer accept crime prevention as a viable law enforcement objective while providing practical application of theory. The entire department (approximately 1,300 personnel up to and including the rank of lieutenant) was trained in this method. The utilization of trained personnel by the department will be discussed in the section of this report devoted to evaluation and recommendations.

c) Advanced Crime Prevention Training--A 16 hour program for volunteer officers from the precinct level. The purpose of the program was to foster interest at the precinct level and allow officers to conduct actual crime prevention programming themselves rather than have all programming be accomplished by a unit removed from the precinct. Approximately 40 officers received this training. In terms of cost effectiveness to the department, the conclusion must be drawn that is was cost effective. Those 40 officers established 78 target areas throughout the county. They enrolled 3,242 homes in Neighborhood Watch, 1,648 homes in Operation Identification and performed 2,301 security surveys. These same officers conducted 123 community association meetings. In toto, 5,904 citizens received crime prevention education who, otherwise, may not have received the information.

d) Forty Hour Basic Course--A 40 hour basic crime prevention course offered to neighboring police agencies for the purpose of training smaller departments, making crime prevention contacts and establishing the breakdown of boundary lines between jurisdictions in regard to crime prevention programming.

e) Special Presentations--The staff personnel developed several programs to meet specific needs of the community. These include, but are not limited to, Personal Security/Rape Prevention, Robbery Prevention, Commercial Security Training Programs, McGruff Presentation, and Home security.

The Neighborhood Action Team staff prided itself on its training programming. To illustrate the staff was individually certified by the Maryland Police Training Commission. All of the above training programs, except in-service, are ongoing and are currently in use.

IV. EVALUATION OF PROJECT

Evaluation Of Project

1. ### Cost Effectiveness

The cost effectiveness of any project must be a prime consideration. However, when we discuss crime and the prevention of it there are tangible and intangible elements of the cost effectiveness.

From the standpoint of tangible elements actual dollar cost is the simplest method of cost analysis and evaluation. Thus:

a. Total project cost - $289,628.00
b. Average loss per residential burglary - $621.00
c. Average cost of enrolling a home in crime prevention program - $8.48

1. formula - October 1979-December 1981 = 116 weeks
2. three days per week (average) devoted to block meetings
3. three hours per day to enroll homes = 1044 hours to enroll homes
4. $10,440 to enroll homes (1044 x $10.00/hour - average salary + vehicle cost, etc.)
5. $10,440 divided by 1230 (number homes enrolled) = $8.48

d. Successful targeted reporting areas showed a decrease in residential burglaries of 19.3%
e. Selected control reporting areas showed an increase in residential burglaries of 23%
f. Based on projections - had the program not been implemented our successful targeted reporting areas would have increased breaking and enterings by 42.3% (19.3% + 23%)
g. Reported breaking and enterings in successful target areas for 1979 was 98. 98 x 42.3 = 42 potential breakins that would have occured if not for the program.
h. 42 potential breaking and enterings x $621.00 average loss per B&E = $26,082 NOT lost in crime
i. 1,230 homes enrolled at $8.48 per home = $10,432 total cost to enroll homes
j. $15,650 net savings ($26,082 - $10,432)
k. $289,628 - $26,082 = $263,546 - net operating cost of project.

These figures represent the tangible savings realized. It should be noted that these figures do not reflect precinct program figures derived from implementation as a direct result of Neighborhood Action Team.

The above stated figures also do not represent the intangible effects of the program. However, the after effect of a crime (and particularly the after effect of a non-crime) must be considered. For example, what physical and psychological differences evidence themselves between two women; one of whom has been raped, the other not raped. More specifically, the targeted crime of breaking and entering can be placed in the same light.

What difference; physical and psychological, exists between a family whose home has been burgled and one whose home has not. Can the victim ever really feel comfortable at home after the sanctity has been violated.

These intangibles are difficult to compare for cost effectiveness. But certainly the after effect of a crime takes a toll though maybe not in dollars. For this reason, the project staff feels that the physical and psychological savings realized by preventing forty two (42) residential breaking and enterings are, while not measurable by statistical data, nonetheless substantial. Not to be overlooked is the remote possibility of crime in addition to the prevented forty two (42) cases, i.e., rape, robbery, homicide, etc.

2. ### Neighborhood Watch

The project staff, quite honestly, did not anticipate the effectiveness and elegant simplicity of Neighborhood Watch at the initiation of the project. Over the project term, however, these traits became apparent.

Neighborhood Watch is the easiest of the three programs for the citizen to become a member of. All that is required is attendance at the block meeting. The fact that 71% of target area residents joined Neighborhood Watch verifies this fact. The project staff based all programming on Neighborhood Watch to the point that sixty percent of the community had to enroll for the program to be considered a success.

From an evaluation standpoint the project staff concludes that Neighborhood Watch is the most effective crime prevention program available. This conclusion derives from the education, expertise and statistical data employed by the staff. Note here that the statement that Neighborhood Watch is the most effective crime prevention program does not preclude the importance of Operation Identification and/or Home Security Survey.

3. ### Operation Identification

Operation Identification is the second in the triad of crime prevention programs utilized by the staff. In the beginning twenty electric engravers were purchased by use of the team. This quickly proved to be an inadequate number.

Operation Identification is designed to reduce property loss and aid in the return of recovered property to the rightful owner. It is useful to note that a full 51% of enrolled Neighborhood Watch members also joined Operation Identification. This is especially important when it is realized that the lack of department loaner engravers is existant.

In order to make Operation Identification a viable and continuing program we suggest and request that the purchase of electric engravers for use by the Crime Reduction Division be made as soon as possible.

4. ### Security Survey

The project team attempted three methods of conducting target area surveys. First the team conducted surveys of each home itself; this soon proved futile due to time constraints. Second the project team trained block captains to conduct the survey of homes within his/her block. This method was acceptable except that some residents did not appreciate giving security

information to a stranger. The third approach involved training each
resident at the block meeting to survey his/her own home. This proved
the most successful and was ultimately combined with the procedure of
utilizing block captains to conduct the surveys. This produced a survey
system whereby every home in a target area was offered a survey.

Of the homes enrolled in Neighborhood Watch, 66% had security surveys.

5. Precinct Crime Prevention Programs

The project team determined early on that the resources of the entire
department must be utilized if crime prevention was to be a viable product.
For this reason precinct crime prevention officers were instituted in order
to coordinate precinct crime prevention programming.

For the most part the officers assigned this duty have performed
admirably. Countless Baltimore County citizens have been reached because
of this program.

The writers suggest, however, that precinct commanders should utilize
these crime prevention officers more for valid crime prevention activity
and less for handling citizen complaints, etc. We feel the exterprise
of these officers is not being used to its fullest potential. This problem
is further addressed in the section, "Recommendations of Project Staff".

V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROJECT STAFF

Recommendations Of Project Staff

The Neighborhood Action Team (NAT) concept was new to Baltimore County. While the idea of soliciting citizen assistance was an on-going department objective, the concept of organizing the citizenry in Baltimore County had no precedent. For this reason the project staff was free of the burden of established guidelines and built flexibility into the program.

Successes and failures are a part of any endeavor. NAT was no exception. While we, the writers, feel that successes outweighed the failures, we must be objective and note both. To accomplish this we respectfully make the following recommendations and suggestions to the Baltimore County Government and, specifically the Baltimore County Police Department. Note that these suggestions and recommendations are by no means frivolous as they culminate from three years of expenditure of manpower, money and dedication of the staff.

In order to conclude on a positive note we first offer noted failures of the crime prevention effort in Baltimore County:

- Inadequate publicity; There is a real need to publicize the programs available to the citizens. Because of a central disposition point (PIO);* we feel needed publicity is thwarted. While it would be easy to say that the PIO should take the time to become aware of available programs we must be honest and report that little effort has been made on our part to rectify this.
Recommendation; Crime Reduction Division should appoint one member as its in-house PIO specifically to establish a working relationship with the department's PIO.

- Support of department command staff; While most department commanders voice a belief and support of our crime prevention effort there seems to be little actual work being done to further the effort. In order for this department to have a positive effect on crime, all personnel must take an active role. Most line officers and supervisors seem to feel that their commanders do not want them "wasting time" on crime prevention. At one point we attempted to solicit command support by hosting a meeting of all precinct commanders. One captain attended and several others sent sergeants.
Recommendation; A four hour seminar for command staff personnel to alert them to exactly what we have accomplished and what we could accomplish with their active support.

- Support of local government officials; The citizens of Baltimore County genuinely appreciate our efforts to make their neighborhoods safer. However, they need to know that elected officials also have a concern for our crime prevention effort.
Recommendation; The Baltimore County Executive should appoint a member of his staff to be a liaison between county government, the police department and the community. This appointee should head a crime prevention liaison committee formed of key citizens, Crime Reduction Division appointee(s) and government officials.

- Lack of authority of Crime Reduction Division in establishing Crime Prevention Policy; The Crime Reduction Division is the department authority on Crime Prevention programming and its application. To date, each command has the flexibility to operate (or not operate) its crime prevention program by its own guidelines. Uniformity in crime prevention is essential if it is to succeed.

*Public Information Office

Recommendation; A Rules and Regulation Manual change request has been submitted by Crime Reduction Division which would unify all Baltimore County Crime Prevention programming. We strongly urge that this proposal be reviewed and instituted as soon as possible.

- Involvement of precinct personnel; As previously stated all department personnel received basic crime prevention training. To date about ten precinct level officers are actively involved in crime prevention. (actively meaning involvement in crime prevention programming involving whole communities). This rate of return for the investment made to conduct the training illustrates that it was not cost effective to train the department.
Recommendation; As previously noted, support of command and first line supervisors will foster crime prevention activity among patrol officers. This support must begin on a department wide basis. The prevention of crime must receive the priority it deserves. The proposed manual change would also require involvement of more precinct personnel.

Every cloud has its silver lining. NAT is no exception. The successes are real and true:

- Citizen involvement; Through the use of target areas NAT was able to foster citizen support and involvement. In actual figures 1,230 homes were enrolled in the crime prevention program. (Note: this does not include homes enrolled by precinct personnel). In those reporting areas wherein lied a target area, residential breaking and enterings (the targeted crime) showed a 19% decrease from 1979 to 1981 as compared with established control areas. The project team credits the overwhelming response of the public as the primary reason for this reduction. The general public opinion is that of appreciation for the police department involving the public in its crime fighting program prior to the crime occurring.
Recommendation; The established procedure for involving communities in crime prevention should be continued and instituted at the patrol level with command support.

- Training programs; The project staff has established itself as a well respected staff of crime prevention instructors. The utilization of training to further the crime prevention goal is unquestionable. Not only must in-house training be conducted but coordinated training programs among area agencies have to occur. This allows the exchange of information so vital to the crime prevention effort.
Recommendation; All existing (as well as future) training programs should be continued and conducted on a more regular basis.

- Leadership role; The project ream, through its efforts and dedication, established itself as a leader in the state of Maryland in the field of crime prevention. This was accomplished largely by conducting training programs, establishing relationships with Maryland Crime Watch, The Maryland Crime Prevention Association and the Maryland State Police. In fact, the project's program has become a role model for programs across the state.
Recommendation; The established leadership role must be maintained through continued staff involvement in activities other than day to day office duties. Relationships with other agencies is a prime necessity for Baltimore County's leadership to continue in crime prevention.

Conclusion

At the outset of this final report it was stated that the Neighborhood Action Team response to crime was a valid response. The writer's feel we have proved this statement by the simple, yet direct, statistic that shows a 19% reduction in breaking and enterings in targeted areas.

Possibly the most important section of this report is the recommendation phase. We urge that consideration be given our suggestions as we feel they have merit.

Reduction of crime in Baltimore County is the responsibility not only of the Crime Reduction Division. It must be a coordinated effort of police, government officials and citizens. A beginning, however meager, has been instituted. We urge Baltimore County to take the ball and run.

END