

Programs Branch User Report

AN EVALUATION OF THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM
IN THUNDER BAY

PETER B. WORRELL

No. 1984-29



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ABSTRACT

AN EVALUATION OF

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

This study examined and evaluated the impact of a Neighbourhood Watch program on reducing the occurrence of residential property crime within a selected residential area in the city of Thunder Bay.

Comparative victim history data was obtained longitudinally from the Test Site and from a Control Site during the evaluation phase of the program in the Test Site.

The results of the study indicated that the program was successful in substantially reducing the occurrence of residential property crime and, in particular, eradicating the occurrence of household yard property theft - formerly the principal property crime problem.

Moreover, the findings suggest that the occurrence of residential property crime is directly related to the level of household and yard physical security which, in turn, was found to be directly related to the availability of applied, crime analysis and the acting upon of this information by the Neighbourhood Watch participants. The dramatic reduction in the victim experience of Test Site respondents suggests that they did indeed act affirmatively in response to the information.

Finally, the results of the study indicated that the willingness of residents to assume an active role in reducing the occurrence of residential property crime was largely dependent upon exposure to the Neighbourhood Watch Program as implemented in the City of Thunder Bay.



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Acknowledgements would not be complete without recognizing the invaluable contributions made by Andrea Richmond, Project Director, for both phases of the study, who actively pursued the obtainment of highly accurate data.

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*

Lastly, I wish to thank the many residents who let the project workers into their homes and empirically demonstrated that working together does prevent crime.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. Ouellette,
CHIEF OF POLICE.

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Research & Planning

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, property related crime or vandalism has received a great deal of community concern throughout North America and a government funded research project is orientated towards reducing the occurrence of such crime.

Unfortunately, very little pressure has existed within the Canadian context to compel recipient so federal crime prevention funding to empirically demonstrate the effectiveness so far given crime prevention strategy. Rather, emphasis has been placed on program implementation, not evaluation. It is not the purpose of this paper to debate the merits of funding practices, but merely to point out that the absence of a program evaluation component makes it very difficult to discern which approaches assist in reducing criminal opportunism - the very virtues of the research in the first place.

Moreover, the absence of a standard document format to communicate the findings of evaluative research compounds the problem of "getting a handle" on effective crime prevention programming within the police community.

To make matters worse, universal measurement tools to evaluate the effectiveness or lack of regarding implemented strategies have not as yet been established; thereby making it difficult to compare, interpret, and grasp the significance of similar studies.

During the winter of 1982, a research proposal designed to test the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch as a crime prevention strategy was submitted to the Solicitor General of Canada for funding.

Unlike previous submissions, this proposal was designed to be longitudinal in nature and include an implementation and evaluation phase. Out of necessity, the 1981 proposal suggested that funding be provided over a two-year period with this approach and received funding for both phases from the Saiccar General of Canada through the Sunner Voucher Incentive Program.

Historically, police agencies have tended to determine effectiveness of interventions by comparing pre and post rates of reported crime, as a result of accumulated experience. Clearly, a comparison of crime rates before and after an intervention is not a reliable measure of success or failure of an intervention; a reduction in the occurrence of crime.

This study took the above into consideration; particularly during the evaluation phase where a random assignment and comparison of the following variables conducted:

- (i) CD rate pre and post vicarious experiences
- (ii) change pre and post rate of reporting crime to the police
- (iii) change pre and post rate at which people phoned neighbours when they observed someone damaging or stealing their neighbour's property;
- (iv) change pre and post rate at which people talked to offenders observed damaging or stealing their neighbour's property;
- (v) change pre and post household security scores;
- (vi) change pre and post year security scores;
- (vii) change pre and post level of social cohesion - i

Neighbourhood Watch programs implemented elsewhere have been attributed with great success from time to time despite the absence of reasonably sophisticated research designs and/or devices to measure program performance. This study, in addition to making the pre and post comparisons noted above, will attempt to explain what variable(s) or mechanical aspects of the Neighbourhood Watch Program, as implemented in Thunder Bay, were paramount to its success or failure as a crime prevention strategy.

Generally, it has been theorized that the level of social cohesiveness increases following the introduction of a Neighbourhood Watch Program.

Natural outcomes of increased social cohesiveness are alleged to include a greater spirit of co-operation and the acceptance of responsibilities orientated toward watching out for both the neighbour and his/her property.

When coupled with a heightened awareness to properly secure the household and yard property, the Neighbourhood Watch Program functions to harden the target physically as well as socially.

In keeping with the above hypothesis were formulated:

1. Residents who have been exposed to a Neighbourhood Watch Program will have a higher level of social cohesiveness than residents who have not been similarly exposed.
2. The victim experience of residential areas previously exposed to Neighbourhood Watch will be lower than residential areas not exposed previously to this program.
3. A residential area exposed to a Neighbourhood Watch Program will subsequently exhibit a lower victim experience.
4. Neighbourhood Watch is an effective program to reduce the occurrence of residential property crime.

5. Neighbourhood Vaccines work so rapidly and effectively as a result of the fact that they are administered to children which occurs following exposure to the same security component of the Neighbourhood Vaccination program.

6. Neighbourhood Vaccines work so rapidly and effectively as a result of the fact that they are administered to children which occurs following exposure to the same security component of the Neighbourhood Vaccination program.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The remainder of the paper will be organized as follows :

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

T

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S

CHAPTER III SUMMARY

, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND **RECOMMENDATIONS**

CHAPTER I I

METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND

Funding was obtained in 1982 and 1983 from the Solicitor General of Canada through the Summer Youth Employment Program to conduct a research project designed to test the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch as a crime prevention strategy. The research project was divided into two phases; the first involved the implementation of the program in a pre-selected residential area whereas the second phase dealt with the evaluation of the program.

For each phase, a Project Director and six interviewers were hired. The same director was used throughout the one year longitudinal study to provide continuity.

THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

The City of Toronto was divided into sixty-eight (68) police patrol and crime reporting areas.

A site consisting of two hundred (200) households in one of the sixty-eight areas exhibiting a relatively high rate of reported crime was selected to test the effectiveness of the Neighbourhood Watch Program. An additional control site was determined and would be examined one year later during the evaluation phase of the study. The Project Director and interviewers were involved in the site selection process.

Following selection of the residential test and control sites, the Director and Project Workers were requested to take part in the construction of a survey questionnaire designed to obtain data relating to victim experience,

physical household property security and a host of other variables.

At the completion of this task, the project workers were directed to make appointments with the residents of each of the two hundred households for the purpose of:

(i) conducting a victim survey

(ii) conducting a home security check

(iii) explaining and introducing the concept of Neighbourhood Watch to each household

(iv) identifying potential block captains

(v) Laying the ground work for implementation of the program in the residential area.

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Following the selection of the block captains, the Crime Prevention Officer invited the appointed block captains to attend at Headquarters to select their section leader. (See Appendix "C").

Throughout the course of the year, between the implementation and evaluation project phases, one meeting was held monthly to accommodate the needs of the block captains and one meeting a month was held to meet the needs of the section members. Block captain meetings were held at Headquarters and Section meetings took place at the local library.

Meeting content involved discussions regarding security programs, methods of responding to criminal behaviour, neighbourhood responsibilities, and criminalistics. The Crime Prevention Officer attended all meetings to provide information and advice.

In the early stages of the program, it was decided that Neighbourhood Watch was not a program that should be police administered. Rather, the need was stressed to develop a sense of program ownership amongst Neighbourhood Watch household members. Therefore, a spirit of independence was fostered through the deliberate involvement of the program members in the decision making with respect to the direction the program should take immediately following its implementation. A natural consequence of this approach was the establishment of a monthly news bulletin by the section leader and directed towards the membership. (See Appendix D)

Finally, Neighbourhood Watch signs were posted in February of 1983 indicating the existence of a neighbourhood involved in a Neighbourhood Watch Program. It was believed that this would help to create a sense of community and assist to sustain the program over time. (See Appendix E).

Evaluation Phase

This part of the research project commenced one year later in the month of May 1983. A project director and six workers were hired and directed to

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3ivariaca an d !*ulcivariac a Cunci^ganc y Table s cō r ch e analysis .

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS

Presentation Format

In the majority of cases the reader will be provided with a set of three data tables. The first of these three tables will contain information relative to the Westfort Test Site prior to the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch Program. The second table will display information regarding the Westfort Test Site following the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch program, while the third table of the set will contain comparative Control Site data.

TABLE 1

WESTFORT TEST SITE HOUSEHOLDS VICTIMIZED PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

VICTIM EXPERIENCE

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
19.1%	80.9%	
(31)	(131)	(162)
		N - 162

TABLE 2

VEST70RT T13 T SIT E HQCJSEHOLJ S 7ICTTMIZI 2 "GLICKIN GTH E IMPLEMENTATIO N O F
THE :fcfGH3CURHO0 D VATC ā PRCCIA M

VICTIM EXPERIENCE

<u>YES</u>	<u>^E0 TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
7.4S 92.6	Z	
(10) (125) (135)
		H - U 5

TABLE 3

~~THE~~ PERCESTACE DISTRIBUTIO N O F HOUSEHOLD S E X TH E CONTRO L SIT E VICTIMIZE D

VICTIM EXPERIENC E

<u>YES ^</u>	<u>0 TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
19.6	30. i	
(40)	L9. 6	C236)
		X - 23 6

VICTIM EXPERIENCE

The data provided in Tables 1 and 2 indicate that victim experience or the actual occurrence of property crime in the Westfort Test Site decreased substantially (67.7%) following the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch Program. This suggests that Neighbourhood Watch is effective.

When we examine Tables 1 and 3 collectively we discover a victim experience rate in the control site which is approximately the same as that previously experienced by the Westfort Test Site respondents prior to the implementation of the program.

TABLE 4

AREA OF THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY VICTIMIZED IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE
PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

AREA VICTIMIZED

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>CAR</u>	<u>YARD</u>	<u>GARAGE</u>	<u>GARDEN</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
22.6%	6.5%	48.4%	12.9%	3.2%	6.5%	
(7)	(2)	(15)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(31)
						N - 31

AREA OF THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY VICTIMIZED: THE VICTIM'S TYPE OF PROPERTY
 FOLLOWING THE COMPLEXITY OF THE MEIGS-CSCSHCO-DVATC-KPROGRAM

-AREA VICTIMIZED

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>OS</u>	<u>GARAGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
40.02	60.00	20.00	
(4)	(4)	(2)	(10)
			N = 10

TABLES

THIS ASSAULT OF THE HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZED IN THE COMMUNITY

AREA VICTIMIZED

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>CAR</u>	<u>TAIL</u>	<u>GARAGE</u>	<u>GARDEN</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
3.5	36.2	42.6	6.4	2.1	4.2	
(4)	(17)	(20)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(47)
						N = 47

AREA OF THE HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZED

Previous research in the area of neighborhood violence has shown that the
 "carga" of the victim is a significant factor in the occurrence of violence
 in the household. The research shows that the victim's type of property
 is a significant factor in the occurrence of violence in the household.

Following the implementation of the program not one occurrence relating to damaged or stolen yard property was reported to the researchers to have occurred. The house proper and the family auto still appear to be victimized although the frequency of occurrence with respect to the household has decreased by 75% as indicated in Tables 4 and 5.

In comparison, the findings presented in Table 6 indicate that the majority of crime occurring in the Control Site relates primarily to the household yard and car with 42.6% and 36.2% of all victims reporting crime to these areas respectively.

TABLE 7

CRIMINAL OFFENSE TYPES RELATING TO WESTFORD TEST SITE HOUSEHOLDS
 VICTIMIZED PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

<u>CRIME TYPE</u>					
<u>THEFT FROM YARD</u>	<u>WILFUL DAMAGE</u>	<u>BREAK & ENTER</u>	<u>THEFT FROM AUTO</u>	<u>VEHICLE THEFT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
54.3%	9.7%	12.9%	3.2%	19.4%	
(17)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(6)	(31)
					N * 31

TABLE 3

CRIMINAL OFFICE TYPES RELATING TO WESTFORD TOWNSHIP SITE KOSKOCLOS
 VICTIMIZED IN THE COMMUNITY WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS

CRIME TYPE

<u>BREAK & ESTER</u>	<u>THEFT FROM AUTO</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
60.02	30.02	10.02	
(5)	(3)	(1)	(10)
			M - L O

TABLE 9

CRIMINAL OFFICE TYPES RELATING TO HOUSEHOLDS
 VICTIMIZED IN THE COMMUNITY

<u>THEFT FROM YARD</u>	<u>WILFUL DAMAGE</u>	<u>BREAK & ENTRANCE</u>	<u>THEFT FROM AUTO</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
40.42	23.42	10.62	21.32	2.12	2.12	
(19)	(U)	(5)	(10)	(1)	(U)	(47)
						M - 47

OFFICE TYPES

As a result of the data in Tables 4, 5, and 6, the following are the types of crimes which occurred in Tables 7, 8, and 9 provide a comparison of the types of crimes which occurred in the community with the following characteristics. The types of property from the yard, while the frequency of occurrence is prior to the implementation of Neighbourhood Watch in the Westford Township, did not occur

following implementation. This offence type, however, appears to have occurred frequently in the Control Site as indicated in Table 9. The same holds for wilful damage and theft from auto in the Control Site.

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE REPORTING A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

<u>REPORTED TO THE POLICE</u>		
<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
64.5%	35.5%	
(20)	(11)	(31)
N - 31		

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE REPORTING A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

<u>REPORTED TO POLICE</u>		
<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
70.0%	30.0%	
(7)	(3)	(10)
N - 10		

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS WITH ENCOUNTERS REPORTING
A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE

REPORTED TO POLICE

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
33.0% (39)	17.0% (3)	50.0% (42)
		n = 47

REPORTING BEHAVIOUR: CRIMES AGAINST TOWN PROPERTY

A comparison of Tables 1 and 2 reveals that a large percentage of victims of street theft: Sicca, riccio, riparazione, crimine, o chajrapare y e o ch e polie e following racha r cha n prio r e a ch a t a p l « » n e a c i o n o c h « > T « i g h b o u r h o o d
Wick Program .

Table 2 indicates that a large percentage of victims of street theft: Sicca, riccio, riparazione, crimine, o chajrapare y e o ch e polie e following racha r cha n prio r e a ch a t a p l « » n e a c i o n o c h « > T « i g h b o u r h o o d
Wick Program . This suggests that the frequency of victims which victims report crime against their property to the police is directly dependent upon exposure to the Neighbourhood Watch Program .

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHEN VICTIMS IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE
 REPORTED A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE
 PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

WHEN REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE

<u>ALMOST IMMEDIATELY</u>	<u>WITHIN 4 HRS</u>	<u>THE NEXT DAY</u>	<u>A FEW DAYS LATER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
45.0%	10.0% [^]	40.0 %	5.0%	
(9)	(2)	(8)	(1)	(20)

N - 20

TABLE 14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHEN VICTIMS IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE
 REPORTED A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE FOLLOWING
 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

WHEN REPORTED CRIME TO POLICE

<u>ALMOST IMMEDIATELY</u>	<u>THE NEXT DAY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
85.7%	¹ 14.3 %	
(6)	(1)	(7)

N - 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHZS VICTIMS IN THE CONTROL SITE P.EPCRTZO
A CRIME AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY TO THE POLICE

WHEN SE2ORTH3 CRIME TO POLICE

ALMOST

IMMEDIATELY WITHI	Ni gH S A	FES. 'PAY S UTS R TOTA	L
71. a/- ZO.	J 7.7	S	
C2S)	(8)	(3)	(39)

SWIFTNES O F ae?oaTIVCT O POLICE N-39

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bourriood Watc h Program . Th e cĩgura s ar a 43.0 1 and 35.7 1 raspeccfuii y,
suggescins cha c ch a progra m ha.d a signizĩcar. s effac e o n ch e raporcia g
behaviour o f ch a "ieacfor c cas t sic a ra3p0ndan.es .

Are%*ia v o c Ch e Conclol * sic a cabl a iadicaca s cha c nearl y 71.3 Z o f all
victims reporte d th e cria a agains t chai r propert y alaos t iasadiatai y co
cha Police .

TABL2 1 6

VESTFORT TzS T StT ĩSES?OMOŁNT SWH O OBSEavE DA^ D RE?ORTE 3 CHCI E UKIC K
OCCURRED U TAZ ::EICH30URE00 D T O TH E POLIC H PRIOR T O TH E ^PLEM^uĀ T ĩON
OF TH E LNZICIH S OURHOO O V AT 3 PROGRA M

OBSERVED car-t E A;; D REPORTE D T O ?OLIC Z

YES Np	^ TOTA	L
50.01 %	50.01%	
(3) (3)) (16)
		N=15

TABLE 17

WESTFORT TEST SITE RESPONDENTS WHO OBSERVED AND REPORTED CRIME WHICH OCCURRED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD TO THE POLICE FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

<u>OBSERVED CRIME AND REPORTED TO POLICE</u>			
<u>YES</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
100.0 %			
(4) (0) (4)
			N=4

TABLE 18

CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS WHO OBSERVED AND REPORTED CRIME WHICH OCCURRED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD TO THE POLICE

<u>D CRIME AND REPORTED TO POLICE</u>			
<u>YES</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
63.6%	36.4	2	
(14)	(8) (22)
			N-22

RESPONSE TO OBSERVED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Prior to the implementation of the program, only 50.1 of chose Westfort test site respondents who observed criminal behaviour reported it to the Police, compared to 100% following the implementation of the program. Granted, the sample size is rather small. Nevertheless, the findings suggest that the Neighbourhood Watch program is effective in causing respondents to phone the Police when criminal behaviour is observed.

In the accompanying Table 18 the data indicates that 63.6% of the Control Site respondents contacted the Police when criminal behaviour was observed. This finding lends support to the idea that reporting

frequency race s ar e deperidar. c upo n ch e prasanc a o f jair. c Police/ ¹ Public
 prever.cion program s dasi.sr.e ċ c a generac s afiir=aciv a action .

FOLLOWS? T O AfTRMATIV S ACTIO N

As a ċoilowu p c a ch e preceding • aerias o£ cable s casoadetic s v«-e asked
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TASLE L 9

AfFI-?UTI^Z ACTIO N ?E5?O>IS?S O T VS3TTOR T TZ3 T 5IT I ?ES?GN-£;T 3 ?a:oR . T Q
 THE MPL2!E3TATTO K O F IK SNECHBOLSHOO DVAIC K P PROGRAM

AfTSWATIV ACTIO N

WOULD TALK TO yOUL OFFENDER POLIC	D PHONE WOUL E HEIGH3QU	D PHONE OTHE 3	R TOTA L
n.iz 34.o (3) (136	z 3-?r) (6	:) (I	i.zz') (162 N-162

TABLE 2 0

ARFISMAUVE ACTIO N RESPONSE S O F WEST7OR T TES T SIT T "£R:-.»:£ENT S FOLLOWING
 THE IMPLEMENTATIO N O F TH E N'EICEBOCRHOO OC/ATC K PROGRAM

AFTISMATI^E ACTIO N

WOULD TAL KT O WOUL OFFENDER POLIC	D PHON E WOUL E MEICK30U	D ?KOSZ R TOTA L
9 .SS 3 6 . T (13) CIT	." 3 . 7) (i	!) (133 M-135)

TABLE 2 1

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RESPONSES OF CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS

<u>AFFIRMATIVE ACTION</u>				
<u>WOULD TALK TO OFFENDER</u>	<u>WOULD PHONE POLICE</u>	<u>WOULD PHONE NEIGHBOUR</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
4.2%	93.2%	1.7%	.8%	
(10)	(220)	(4)	(2)	(236)
				N-236

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Clearly, the purpose of Neighbourhood Watch is to instill, within the minds of the program participants, that they must share in the responsibility of dealing with the social problem of crime. One of the ways the acceptance of the responsibility is acted out is through intervention, direct or indirect, whenever a criminal act is observed. Moreover, it is held by the proponents of the Neighbourhood Watch Program that the heightened awareness and social cohesiveness derived from organized neighbourhoods might function to influence the way in which the intervention is manifested. To determine the impact of Neighbourhood Watch in influencing the way in which program participants would socially intervene, each respondent was asked what course of action they would take if they observe an act of criminality being committed against their neighbour's property.

The findings presented in Tables 14, 20 and 21 indicate that the program had very little impact on which course of social intervention would actually be taken. Phoning the Police was the preferred avenue, with little impact on the selection of either talking to the offender or phoning a neighbour about to be victimized. Similar results were

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOODS WITH RESPONDENTS IN THE WEST FOR THE SITE PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEICHBOCSHOO WATCH PROGRAM

MUMBERS OF NEIGHBOURHOODS

<u>LESS THAN 3</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>7-10</u>	<u>MORE THAN 10</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
7.4%	25.3%	17.9%	49.4%	
(12)	(41)	(29)	(30)	(162)
				N-162

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOODS WITH RESPONDENTS IN THE WEST FOR THE SITES FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

NUMBER OF FAMILIES

<u>LESS THAN 3</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>7-10</u>	<u>MORE THAN 10</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
3.92	17.02	13.52	55.62	
(12)	(23)	(25)	(75)	(135)
				U-U5

TABLE 2 4

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURS KNOWN BY NAME BY RESPONDENTS IN THE CONTROL SITE

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURS KNOWN BY NAME

<u>LESS THAN 3</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>7-10</u>	<u>MORE THAN 10</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
16.2%	29.8%	13.1%	35.3%	
(38)	(70)	(44)	(83)	(236)
				6

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURS KNOWN BY NAME

Table 22 indicates that 67.3% of all respondents in the Westfort Test Site prior to the implementation knew the names of seven (7) or more neighbours compared to 74.1% following the program's implementation, thereby suggesting that Neighbourhood Watch assists in sponsoring social contact.

In the Control Site only 54% of the respondents knew seven (7) or more neighbours by name.

TABLE 2 5

*

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURS VISITED BY RESPONDENT SINCE THE WESTFORT TEST SITE PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

NUMBER OF FAMILIES VISITED

<u>LESS THAN 3</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>7-10</u>	<u>MORE THAN 10</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
68.5%	20.4%	7.4%	3.7%	
(111)	(33)	(12)	(6)	(162)
				N-162

TABLE 26

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOUR S VISITED BY RESPONDENT S IN 73 S VESTHÖRT TEST SITE
FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD VISIT PROGRAM

NUMBER OF FAMILIES VISITED

LESS THAN 3	4-6	7-10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL
64.2X (36)	17.62 (37)	6.02 (3)	2.25 (3)	(134)
				N=134

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOUR S VISITED BY RESPONDENT S IN THE CONTROL SITE

NUMBER OF FAMILIES VISITED

LESS THAN 3	4-6	7-10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL
72.9X (172)	21.22 (50)	3.4* (3)	2.52 (3)	(236)
				tf-236

NUMBER OF NEIGHBOUR S VISITED

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of neighbours visited on a regular basis through the neighbourhood. The results presented in tables 25 and 26 indicate that 31.5% of respondents visited 3-6 households regularly prior to the program's implementation, compared to only 35.3%.

This again suggests that the program assists to a slight degree in fostering social contact.

Comparatively, only 27.1% of respondents in the Control Site indicated that they visit three (3) or more neighbours on a regular basis.

TABLE 2 8

SOCIAL COHESIVENESS OF WESTFORT TEST SITE RESPONDENTS PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

<u>LEVEL OF SOCIAL COHESIVENESS</u>		
<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
53.1%	46.9%	
(86)	(76)	(162)
		N=162

TABLE 2 9

SOCIAL COHESIVENESS OF WESTFORT TEST SITE RESPONDENTS FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

<u>LEVEL OF SOCIAL COHESIVENESS</u>		
<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
60%	40%	
(81)	(54)	(135)
		K-135

TABLE 3 0

SOCIAL COHESIVENESS OF CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS

LEVEL OF SOCIAL COHESIVENESS

HIGH	LOW	WTOTAL	N
40.3%	59.7%	2	
(95)	(141)	(236)	()

SOCIAL COHESION

Social cohesion was assessed by combining two variables: the number of neighbours known, and the number of neighbours visited, for each purpose of the day. The overall level of cohesion is decided above.

It would appear that the programme had a positive effect on the heightening of the level of cohesion as evidenced by the comparative figures in Tables 23 and 29. The findings in the Control Site are contrary to the programme findings, and support the change in the level of cohesion.

TABLE 3 1

THE EFFORTS OF CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS TO WATCH THE EFFECTS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAMME

IS THERE NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT

YES	NO	TOTAL	N
33.0%	67.0%	25.2%	
(36)	(111)	(147)	(62)

N=162

TABLE 3 2

PERCEPTION OF WESTFORT TEST SITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE PRESENCE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

IS THERE NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT

<u>YES</u>	<u>SOMEWHA</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
56.3%	* 34.1	%	9.6	%		
(76)	(46))	(13))	(135))

N-135

TABLE 3 3

PERCEPTION OF CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE PRESENCE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT

IS THERE NEIGHBOURHOOD SPIRIT

<u>YES</u>	<u>SOMEWHA</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TOTA</u>	<u>L</u>
66.9%	11.4f	:	21.6	%		
(158)	(27))	(51)) "	*	(236)

N-236

Neighbourhood Spirit

When asked about the presence of neighbourhood spirit, 74.7% of the Westfort Test Site respondents indicated yes to somewhat of a presence prior to the implementation of the program compared to the post implementation percentage of 90-4%. The Control Site distribution is reminiscent of the pre implementation Test Site data, with 78.3% indicating yes or somewhat with regard to the presence of neighbourhood spirit.

TABLE 3 4

PERCEPTION OF VISITOR TYPES THAT RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE OCCURRENCE OF PROPERTY CRIME IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOODS OVER THE PAST YEAR PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

PROPERTY CRIME INCREASED OVER THE PAST YEAR

<u>INCREASED</u>	<u>REMAINED</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>DECREASED</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
39.55	31	13.3	6.2	*		
(54)	(33)	(5)	(10)	(162)		
		**	N=16			2

TABLE 3 5

PERCEPTION OF VISITOR TYPES THAT RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE OCCURRENCE OF PROPERTY CRIME IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOODS OVER THE PAST YEAR FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

PROPERTY CRIME INCREASED OVER THE PAST YEAR

<u>INCREASED</u>	<u>REMAINED</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>DECREASED</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>N</u>
4.42		15.22	42	13		
(6)		(34)	(57)	(38)	(135)	
						135

TABLE 3 6

PERCEPTION OF CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE OCCURRENCE OF PROPERTY CRIME IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD OVER THE PAST YEAR

PROPERTY CRIME INCREASED OVER THE PAST YEAR

<u>INCREASED</u>	<u>REMAINED SAME</u>	<u>DECREASED</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
31.8%	55.2%	3.0%	10.2%	
(75)	(130)	(7)	(24)	(236)
				M-236

PERCEPTION OF FREQUENCY OF PROPERTY CRIME

Next, program participants were asked whether they felt the occurrence of property crime in their neighbourhood had increased over the past year.

Without question the present data in table 35 suggests that a complete turn around occurred with respect to the respondents' perception of the frequency of property crime in their neighbourhood.

Specifically, 35.1% more respondents indicated that they believed the occurrence of property crime had decreased following the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch program. It is significant to note that the perception of the resident regarding property crime levels correspond to the victim experience data provided in the first table of this chapter.

TABLE 3 7

^KAtJVcSTFOR T TI3 T SITZ RESPONDENT S THOUGH T rITL C V RESIDENT Si/cR E uGI.V C
 TO ASSIS TI N REDUCIN G TH E OPPORTUNIT Y T O COMMI T PROPERT Y CRIM EI NTH E
 AREA PRIO RT O TH E IMPLEMENTATIO N O F TH S NEIGHBOURHOO D WATC H PROGRA M

RESIDENT METHOD S O F REDUCIN G OPPORTUNIT Y T O COMMI T PROPERT Y CRIM E

LOOK AFTS a NEIGH - SECCa 3OUR'S PROPERT Y PROPERT	E TA1 Y OFTiNDER	X T O PHON S NEIGHBOUR	E ?HON S POLIC	E E OTHE	X TOTA L
57.22 (91)	5.7* (9)	1.91 (3)	2.5:: (4)	zS.zZ (40)	7.5S (12) (139)
					N-15 9

TASU 3 8

WHAT KESTTaR X TES T SIT E RESPONDENT S THOUGH T FELLO W RESICcNT S VaS E DOIN G
 TO ASSIS TI N REDUCIN G TH E OPPORTUNIT Y T O COMMI T PROPERT Y CRtM SI NTH E
 AREA FOLLOWIN G TH E IMPLEMENTATIO N O F TH E NEICH 3OURHOO D WATC H PROGRA M

RESI3E2r METHOD S O F REDUCIN G OPPORTL'MIT Y T O COMMI T PROPERT Y CRIM E

LOCK AfTE R NEIGH - SECUR SOUR'S PROPERT Y PROPE2T	E TAL T OF7ENDER	X T O PHON S STEICH3OUR	E PHON S POLIC	E E OTHE	R TOTA L
70.32 13-I (92) (17	S —) (6	4.6	S 4.6) ' • (6) (9	2 6.9	Z) (130)
					N-L30

TABLE 3 9

WHAT CONTROL SITE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT FELLOW RESIDENTS WERE DOING TO ASSIST IN REDUCING THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT PROPERTY CRIME IN THE AREA

RESIDENT METHODS OF REDUCING OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT PROPERTY CRIME

LOOK AFTER NEIGH- BOUR'S PROPERTY	SECUR PROPERT	E TAL Y OFFENDER	K TO PHON S NEIGH - BOURS	E PHON - POLIC E	E OTHE R	TOTA L
75.7%	9.8%	9%	1.3%	11.9%	.4%	(236)
(178)	(23)	(2)	(3)	(28)	(1)	N-236

METHODS PERCEIVED TO BE EMPLOYED at t%i^ i^»>J.DENTS TO REDUCE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT PROPERTY CRIME IN THEIR AREA

When Westfort Test Site respondents were first contacted prior to the implementation of Neighbourhood Watch, they indicated that up to that point neighbours primarily looked after neighbours' property and phoned Che Police to assist in reducing the occurrence of neighbourhood property crime. Following the implementation of the program an even greater percentage - 70.8% - felt that neighbours were looking after their neighbour's property, and another 13.1% of the respondents believed that neighbours wei- ucuj .somewhat more diligent in securing their worldly possessions. I n any event, a shift occurred whereby phoning the Police was noc viewed to be occurring as frequently - suggesting that phoning the Police was no longer proactively viewed as a practical nor effective method of dealing with neighbourhood crime. Mor e significantly, this finding further suggests that a change in the attitude may have taken place regarding the need for the resident to accept as his/her responsibility the taking of affirmative action rather than sitting back and

defining criteria and general aspects falling within the scope of the Police Force .

to some extent, and the direction of the area of the corresponding Coaxial Sica cable support and above, which is the residence indicated in each assessment and the reduction of neighbourhood crime is provided by the residents through the Police . This suggests that a belief exists that the prevention of crime falls within the domain of the Police - and the public . .

Sever^helaas, a significantly greater awareness of residence - 75. 7Z - *a indicator of the Coaxial Sica cable, perceived residence and the assessment of the reduction of neighbourhood crime by looking after their neighbour's property . This figure is also higher than the Westfort Tesc Sica percentage of 70.3 . So far, the data are inconclusive .

THE DEGREE TO WHICH Rf5?OgmEN7 5 7HTSSCAU. Y ScCURE 3 THS: ^HOCISHOLD AND YARD PROPERTY

to which the assessment and survey, and the analysis has focused primarily upon the impact of the Crime Neighbourhood Watch Program has had on shaping the social response of program participants to the occurrence of P.M.W.M crime in their neighbourhood . The evidence will provide the reader with a comparative analysis of the impact of the program on the physical response of respondents to the occurrence of property crime in their neighbourhood .

TABLE 4 0

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH HOUSEHOLDS INCLUSIVE ON THE CORRESPONDING YARD PROPERTY WERE PHYSICALLY SECURED IN THE CONTROL SITE AND IN THE WESTFORT TEST SITE PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

COMPARATIVE AREAS	<u>DEGREE TO WHICH HOUSEHOLDS/PROPERTY PHYSICALLY SECURED</u>			
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
WESTFORT PRIOR TO PROGRAM	47.5% (77)	24.7% (40)	27.8% (45)	(162)
WESTFORT FOLLOWING PROGRAM	30.3% (41)	25.1% (34)	44.6% (60)	(135)
CONTROL SITE	54.5% (129)	22.4% (53)	22.7% (54)	(236)
				N-533

Before we discuss the significance of table 40 , a description of what is meant by "physically secure" is in order. In the methodology chapter it was mentioned that composite variables were constructed to measure social cohesion, varied security, and household security. All the component variables comprising the yard and household security composite variables were added together to create a global security composite variable. Items such as fencing, locking mechanisms, the securing of recreational and yard equipment, household and shed lighting, door types, window types, the presence or absence of trees and shrubs in front of basement windows, and a host of other security items were included in the construction of the global security component variable (See Appendix A).

The data displayed in Table 4.0 suggests very strongly that the Westfort Tasc Sic residents responded positively to the changes in the neighbourhood Watch Program. In fact, the reverse of the expected results was observed. The results suggest that the physical security following the program is much better than expected.

This finding is supported by the Control Sic data which is described in the following table. The program implementation data for the Westfort Tasc Sic is as follows:

TABLE 4.1

PERCEPTION OF WESTFORT TASC SIC RESIDENTS REGARDING THE IMPACT OF MEICK301/RHQCD WATCH AS A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOLLOWING ITS IMPLEMENTATION

IMPACT OF MEICK301/RHQCD WATCH AS A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

VERY MUCH IMPACT	SOMEWHAT IMPACT	TO FAIRLY IMPACT	NO IMPACT AT ALL
40.62	54.9	4.5	3
(54)	(73)	(6)	(133)
N=133			

TABLE 4.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES REGARDING WHETHER WESTFORT TASC SIC RESPONDENTS WOULD RECOMMEND NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AS A CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY FOLLOWING ITS IMPLEMENTATION

WOULD RECOMMEND MEICK301/RHQCD WATCH

YES	NO	TOTAL
98.52	1.5	2
(132)	(2)	(134)
N=134		

THE EVALUATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH PROGRAM BY WESTFORT TEST
SITE RESPONDENTS

To complement the evaluation phase of the study, the Westfort Test Site program participants were asked to indicate the degree to which Neighbourhood Watch assisted in reducing the opportunity to commit crime in their neighbourhood, and whether or not they personally would recommend the program to other citizens. -

As indicated in Tables 41 and 42, well over 95% of the respondents believed the program had very much to somewhat of an impact on reducing the opportunity to commit crime in their neighbourhood. Moreover, the distribution of responses relating to recommending the program indicates that over 98% of the residents believed the program should be recommended as a preventative strategy for other interested neighbourhoods.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

VICTIM EXPERIENCE

The findings presented in this chapter suggest that the way in which the Neighbourhood Watch program was implemented in Thunder Bay was effective in reducing the victim experience of the Westfort Test Site residents. In fact, there was a 67.7% reduction in the occurrence of all property crime. Not one respondent following the implementation of the program reported or indicated a theft of property from the yard had occurred throughout the year. This is a significant finding, given that almost 100% - all related crime prior to the program had involved the theft of property from a yard. Similarly, not one incident of wilful damage was reported or indicated to have occurred following the implementation of the program.

The principal crime related problems in the control site included theft from the yard (40.4%), wilful damage (23.4%), and theft from the household auto (21.3%).

These findings support the concept that Neighbourhood Watch as implemented, was effective in reducing the occurrence of theft from yards and wilful damage.

REPORT ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

A slightly greater percentage of Westforttas c Sic a raspondenc s con -
cactad :h e Polic s e o rapar ta crim e agains t zhei row n propert y cache r
chan ao c raporcia gi c a t ai l cãllow-in g ch e iapiaser.cacio no f ch e pro -
gram. However ; i c woul d appea r cha c :h e progra m wa s affectiv e i n cera s
of causin g person swh o d o repor ta crim a agains c chei r propert y c o d o
so aur a swiftly , vlc h S5.7Z iadicacia g laacdlae a raporcing , csmpars d c o
45Z o f chas * Wescfor x rasldeac swh o reporta da cris e agaixts c thei r p
perry prio r c o th e ispleoancatioe i o f th a program .

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Respondents were asked whether they had observed anyone committing a crime
in their neighbourhood, and whether they had noticed the victim's name
in the police records. Only 50% of those Westforttas c Sic e respondent swh o ha d observe da crim e bein g caaaicca d phone d
Che Police , compara d c o IQQZ at chos e Vestfor t tss t Sic a ras?oadenc 3
who observe da crim a bein g consulcta d followin g ch e iapiamencatio n o f
the program , th e hypothesiz e d impac t i s supporte d b y th e Contro l Si: a
data, with 63.5% of such respondent s rapertin g a n obsar/e d crimina l ac t
co th e ?olica .

As a follow up question , ax l respondent s wer a sica d wha t tha y uoul d d o
if they observe d someon e commie:in g a crim e agains c chai r neighbour' s
property, th e findin g s indicat a cha c cher a va s a o impac t o f ch e progra m
in ters s o f starrin g th a rasponsa . Unde r suc h conditions , rsspandanc s
ia ch e tes t Sic a reporte d equall y befor e an d afca r ch e progra m cha c che y
woul d b y preferenc e phon e ch e ?olica , cal k c o ch a off*nd*r , an d lasci y
phone ch e neighbou r bein g victimised .

SOCIAL COHESION

the number of persons known by name and visited increased significantly
The Westforttas c Sic a followin g ch a iaplarneacacio no f ch a program . Th e

level of interaction similarly increased, indicating that the social cohesiveness was heightened as indicated by the associated comparative tables. A significant impact of the program appears when the data regarding whether a feeling of neighbourhood spirit had developed over time, with over 90% indicating such was the case following the implementation of the program compared to 74.7% of the Test Site respondents prior to program exposure, and 78% of the Control Site respondents.

PERCEPTION OF THE CRIME LEVEL

Again, the findings are significant, with a complete reversal of perceptions occurring in the Westfort Test Site respecting the level of perceived crime following implementation of the program. Forty-two percent (42.2%) of the Test Site residents perceived the level of neighbourhood crime to have decreased, compared to 3.1% of Westfort Test Site respondents prior to the program, and 3% of the Control Site respondents.

PERCEIVED APPROACHES UTILIZED BY FELLOW RESIDENTS TO ASSIST IN REDUCING THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT PROPERTY CRIME

The data displayed in the relevant tables indicate that a greater percentage of Westfort Test Site respondents following the implementation of the program believed neighbours were assisting to reduce the opportunity to commit neighbourhood crime by looking after their neighbour's property, 70.6% compared to 57.2%, and securing one's own property, 13.1% compared to 5.7%. The Control Site respondents perceive neighbours to be assisting to reduce the occurrence of neighbourhood crime primarily by looking after their neighbour's property, 75.7%, and phoning the Police, 11.9%.

The major finding here is the down playing of phoning the Police by Westfort Test Site respondents as a resident method to reducing the opportunity to commit neighbourhood property crime. Prior to the

program, 23.2% of which respondents perceive to be a highly utilised and compared to the pre-program figure of 4.5%.

This signal is a possible change in the attitude of respondents exposed to a Neighbourhood Watch programme as provided under 3ay, whereby residents are perceived to be taking a less passive and more active role in dealing with the issue of crime.

PHYSICAL SECURITY OF HOUSEHOLD/PROPERTY

There is strong evidence to substantiate the claim that the programme has implemented a very significant impact on increasing the level of household and yard security (Table 40) in the Westford Local Area, which may largely explain the dramatic reduction in the occurrence of property-related crime through the Westford Local Area, particularly the yard property, and explain the relative high occurrence of property-related crime in the Conco Local Area.

WESTFORD TEST SITE PROGRAMS: THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Over 95% of the Westford Local Area respondents perceive the programme to have had a somewhat, a very touch, of a significant reduction in neighbourhood property crime. Further, 98.5% of the Westford Local Area respondents indicate that they would recommend the programme to other neighbourhoods as a crime prevention strategy.

DISCUSSION IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISCUSSION

This research project was divided into two phases; the first involved the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch program in a pre-selected residential area, whereas the second phase dealt with the evaluation of the program a year later. An additional control site was determined and similarly examined one year later during the evaluation phase of the study.

Data was extracted from 162 Test Site households during the implementation phase, and 135 Test Site households throughout the evaluation portion of the study. Comparative data was obtained from 236 Control Site households from a residential area located ten (10) miles away from the Test Site.

The data was then analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences to produce bivariate and multivariate contingency tables.

Clearly, the data indicates that the collective victim experience of Westfort Test Site respondents decreased substantially following the implementation of the Neighbourhood Watch program.

The decrease in the victim experience of Westfort Test Site respondents can largely be accounted for by the virtual absence of yard theft - which contributed 54.8% to the total victim experience prior to the program exposure. This suggests that the program was particularly effective in reducing the occurrence of this crime type.

Still, we have yet to determine what aspect of the program was particularly significant with respect to reducing the occurrence of theft from household yards.

The respondents of the Westfort Test Site indicated through their responses that the level of social cohesion was heightened moderately as a result of

cha pro gran , and Ba y i n par ? ax ? Iai n ch e succes o f ch a pro 5 ran . Thi s cheury i s sataawha c supporte d b y ch e Contro l Sic a dat a whic h indicate s chat che y hav e a ralacivel y la w Lave l o f socia l cohesio n and hig h vicci a axaeriena raca . However , ch a chang a i n ch e Lava l o f socia l cohesio n in . che Vestfor t Tas t Sic a wa s co o 3ligh t c a explai n full y ch e nechanica l aspect o f ch e pragras i directl y responsibl e fo r reducin g ch e occurrenc e of propert y criaa , an d i n particular , chef s o f propert y fros t ch a yard .

Ih« answe r i s relativ al / siatpl a - respondent s i n ch a Wastfor t Tes t Sic a oeraiy increaaaa d ch a lave l or yar d and household s«curicy , as indicaca d by sh e jignifican c percentag e differenc e o f ch a discribucio a arasanca d in ta bl a 40 . Thi s become s ave n cor e significan t vhe n v « conside r Tabl e 1 simultaneous!/, vhareb y v « ar a abl a c o dra v a direc t relationshi p bee * uesn ch e lava ! o f physica l sacuric y and victi a axparienca .

Having establishe d ch a above , i t stil l regain s fo r u s c o determin e wha c aspect o f ch e progra m contribute d t o activatin g ch e Vasfor t Tas t Sic a respondents t o "bee fup " ch a lave l o f physica l sacuricy .

A portio n o f ch a intervie w wa s restricte d c c li ~v : fyir ; t« a potentia l vulnerability o f aac h household C o ch a occurranc a o f propert y crime - Mor * ioportant, a praliisinar y anal/s i 3 o f ch e victi m surve y dat a conducte d ia~ iMdiatally aita r th e samplin g o f ch a Wastfor t Tas t Sic a durin g ch e isplesMa - cacion phas e reveala d ch a aajo r propert y crim e problam s raiatin g c o th a Tast Sica . Thi s informatio n wa s convaye d c o ch e Section and 3loci c Captains followin g ch e establishmen t o f chas e positions , whic h i n cur n was the n coionunicata d c o al l Haighbourhoo d Watc h raspondents . Th e aachod s by which , th a informatio n wa s convaye d C o al l Vaacfor t Tas ; Sic a raspoad - ar.es include dCh e repetitio n o f criainaliscic s vi a a neighbourhoo d Uacc h ltews Lacce r and , verbally , t- %/\ Moc k seeeciag s (Se e Appendi x A) .

Specifically, chaf e o f propert y va s cita d a s ch e principa l problaa , an d respondents wer e encourage d c o eu m thei r oucsid a light s o n and sacur e cheir outdoo r racreaciooa l aquir?men t and cools/aachinery .

ic woul d appea r then , tha t ch e applicatio n o f cria e analysi s an d ch a utiliz - ation o f chi s informatio n b y aoa-polic a personne l scryecura d inc o a n

organization such as Neighbourhood Watch can be extremely effective in dealing with specific crime related problems .

Without the Neighbourhood Watch structure , which in essence creates a formal citizen organization within residential areas previously exhibiting informal or loosely knit social ties , the application of crime analysis would in all probability fail . The newly created Neighbourhood Watch organization is endowed with a purpose to prevent the occurrence of neighbourhood crime , and philosophically maintains that all have a responsibility to act in concert in order to realize the organization's purpose .

Undoubtedly such organization's assist to create a greater level of social control within our neighbourhoods by working with a common definition of deviant behaviour and sets of responses to deal with observed acts of criminality, and as such , should be considered when explaining victim experience.

In any event , the findings in addition to indicating that a Neighbourhood Watch Program can effectively reduce the occurrence of property crime , suggest that the program was largely responsible for causing residents to acknowledge and accept the role of assuming a proactive stance in partnership with the Police - giving substance to the expression "Working Together To Prevent Crime. "

DUPLICATIONS

- 1- Neighbourhood Watch Programs can be very effective in reducing the occurrence of residential property crime.
2. To be effective, create analysis based upon vicarious experience data richer than research available and applied, and information sharing with the bureaucracy of the citizen Neighbourhood Watch organization.
3. The utilization of focus groups to communicate specific crime problems based upon vicarious experience data is an effective method for generating an active response of Neighbourhood Watch participants.
- i. The high level of physical security of the Tasmanian household is due to the application of criminalistics, and directly related to the reduction of residential property crime.
5. The introduction of Neighbourhood Watch organization into a neighbourhood assists to heighten the level of social cohesion as measured by frequency of social contact.
6. Neighbourhoods which have not been exposed to a Neighbourhood Watch program will exhibit lower levels of social cohesion, physical security, and higher vicarious experience rates.
7. Exposure to a Neighbourhood Watch program causes citizens to acknowledge their responsibility via activities, and to assume a proactive stance in partnership with the Police.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the study of the impact of the proposed project on the environment and the community be conducted in the cities/towns and the surrounding areas by a team of experts from the relevant government departments and the private sector.
2. That a study be conducted to determine the impact of the proposed project on the environment and the community.
3. That the information provided by the project proponent be used by the relevant government departments and the private sector to develop policies and procedures for the management of the project.
4. That the information provided by the project proponent be used by the relevant government departments and the private sector to develop policies and procedures for the management of the project.
5. That the information provided by the project proponent be used by the relevant government departments and the private sector to develop policies and procedures for the management of the project.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

GROUP 1

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEETING

DATE: Wednesday August 25, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Black Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
 Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)
 Joan Alkenbrack (Project Worker)
 Marcia Bevilacqua " "
 Alda dos Santos ^H "
 JoAnn Raynak " "

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS. PRESENT: 4 (3 guests present)

BLOCK CAPTAIN: 131 Mary Street

ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAIN:



City of Thunder Bay Police Force

125 SAUNDERS STREET, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7E5V1 PH: (507) 23-2711

G- F. Queffelec, Chief of Police

GROUP 1

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEETING

DATE: August 3, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Slack Library

TIME: 7:30 pm.

POLICE PRESENT : Constable Peter Conners (Crime Prevention Officer)

STAFF PRESENT : Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)

Joan Alkenbrack (Project Worker)

Marcia Sevitt (Project Worker)

Suzanne Oesmond (Project Worker)

Aldo Santos (Project Worker)

Rod Etheridge (Project Worker)

JoAnn Raynack (Project Worker)

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT : 6

CHIEF CAPTAIN : 123 E. Christina Street

ASSISTANT CHIEF CAPTAIN : 133 E. Christina Street

Subject: All Neighbourhood Watch
The Chief of Police
Attending: 13
Cut: *** No
Your? * No.

GROUP#3 NEIGHBOURHOOD

D WATCH MEETING

DATE: August 5, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Black Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)
Joan Alkenbrack (Project Worker)
Marcia Bevilacqua " "
Suzanne Desmoulin " "
Alda dos Santos " "
Rod Etheridge " "
JoAnn Rawiak, . " "

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT: 7

BLOCK CAPTAIN: 195 Mary street

ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAIN: 193 Mary Street

GROUP#4

~~aagaaccagcco waye n aggro~~

2ATS: August 9, 1982

?LACZ; y^ry J. L. Slack Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PPESSJT : Constabl e Pats r Connors
Crine Prevesitio n Office r

STAFF PPESEWT: Andrs a aichnnn d (Projec t ~~Leader~~)
 Jean AlJceRbrad c (Projec t Kbrkar)
~~Marcia Bevilacqua~~ " "
 Alca & s Santo s " "
 Jtod Etfceridg e " "
 JcAtm Rayna k " "

NUMBER OF G?CU?MEMBER S PHEszNT : U

3LXK CP?P^MM : U 4 *tasz* Mary Stree t

ASSISTANT 3DBG C?PIMN : 12 0 s^s t :ary Stree t

GROUP#5 NEIGHBOURE

D WVIC H PROGRA M

DATE: August 9, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Black Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richnond (Project Leader)
Joan ADCenbrack (Project Worker)
ftircia Bevilacqua " "
Alda dos Santos " M
Rod Etheridge " "
JoAnn Raynak M "

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT: 10

BLOCK CAPTAIN: 140 East Mary Street

ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAIN: 132 East Mary Street

GKOCJP: S

MGLGHBOaafiOOO WATCH MEETING

DATE: Monday August 23, 1932

PLACE: Mary J.L. 3lacJc Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)
Joan Alkenbracfc (Project Workar)
Marcia Beviiacqua " " "
Suzanne Qesmoulin " " "
Hod Etheridga " " "

~~NUMBER~~ OG C3OCP MEMBERS PRESENT: S

BLOCK CAPTAIN: 14 7 EasS 3rccl< Straec

ASSISTANT 3LCCK CAPTAIN: 17 7 East 3rccic Straet

GROUP: 7

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEETING

DATE: Tuesday August 24, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Black Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)
n Alkenbrack (Project Worker)
Marcia Bevilacqua " "
Suzanne Desmoulin " "
Alda dos Santos " "

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT: 6

X CAPTAIN: 1212 Edward Street

ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAIN: 113 Brock Street

NEIGK3OURH000WATC H.MSSTING

DATE: Monday August 23, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Slack Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT : Constable Peter Connors
Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT : Andre Riciunond (Project Leader)
Joan Alkenbrack (Project worker)
Marcia Bevilacqua " " "
Suzanne Desmoulin " * *
JoAnn Raynal " * *
Rod Etieridge " "

NUMBER OF GZOW9 MEISERS PRESENT : 3

3LQCX CAPTAIN : 1733 Rock Street

ASSISTANT 3LQCX CAPTAIN : 1403 Rock Street

GROUP: 9

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEETING

DATE: Tuesday August 24, 1982

PLACE: Mary J. L. Black Library

TIME: 7:30

POLICE PRESENT: Constable Peter Connors
 Crime Prevention Officer

STAFF PRESENT: Andrea Richmond (Project Leader)
 Joan Alkenbrack (Project Worker)
 Marcia Bevilacqua " "
 Suzanne Desmoulin " "
 Alda dos Santos " "

NUMBER OF GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT: 11

BLOCK CAPTAIN: 199-1 Francis Street

ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAIN: 163 Francis Street

APPENDIX C

POLICE CO-ORDINATOR
CONST. PETE RCONNOR S

SECTION LEADER
JUDITH HUCHK S



GROUP LEADER
WILLIAM HULLO Y

GROUP LEADER
JERRY SALHEI A

GROUP LEADER
TSESSE NI-VS K

GROUP LEADER

BLOCK CAPTAINS
ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAINS

- Lucy
- Aftal'sj
- ni-D
- TLOC K CA?TAIK S
- SSr-K-M
- Vir; Tarquson
- Verna Johnson
- Carmie McLean
- Eric Wolak
- Shirley S. Brown

BLOCK CAPTAINS
ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAINS

- JAMES SAIL
- Dan Mord
- Henry P. Johnson
- Michael Uwlak
- Karl Francis

BLOCK CAPTAINS
AND
ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAINS

(To be assigned as reunitd)
MAY 1965

BLOCK CAPTAINS
AND
ASSISTANT BLOCK CAPTAINS

- David Anarson
- Cordoba C. C. C.
- Raymond Bouctt
- Daphne Caruso
- Linnet C. Lihex

APPENDIX D



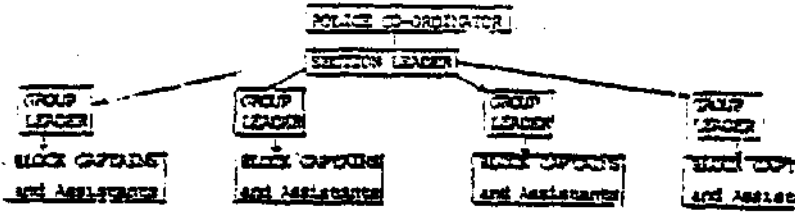
NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH NEWSLETTER
WESTPORT NEIGHBOURHOOD
VOL. II, II
MARCH 4, 1983

To all neighbours in the neighbourhood Watch Program in the Westport
Community, following is a NEWSLETTER which will tell you up to
date on what has been happening in the area since August of 1982.

The Neighbourhood Watch Program is now officially in effect as of
January 29, 1983. This is the day our newly organized Neighbourhood
Captains and Associates met for the first time. All those neighbours
who joined in the formation of the program since the beginning of the
year on our own. What we are able to do, together, is entirely up to us
as a community. Our community of some 200 households plus, has been
sectioned off into 10 (ten) groups. Each group has their own Block
Captain and Assistant Captain. They will meet and discuss their
and assistants at our first meeting on March 16, 1983.

In November of 1982, all Block Captains and Assistants were called
for their first meeting with Constable Connors, our Police Co-ordin-
ator. At this meeting, the positions of Section Leader and Group
Leader were filled. The Mechanics of the Neighbourhood
Watch Program are as follows:

Subject: Area



This is CS... if there is a suspicious
 looklag vehicle driving slowly in
 decide to contact the police. this
 reaction of... unless of course you can provide
 the necessary information yourself
 description of vehicle and perhaps even a description of the driver
 or occupants. H toe. c... dummit, co... art now
 ta fuil apvraeaa. tll sancae: :h> S... LAM... far !M
 above Lofannela fraa ;M lammuaizj, Tim i...tan l... La can
 ... >r srav# I...s, ... to cum cneut ...; neighbour in
 their individual sections.

At this same meeting we were also informed that through the survey
 done on each individual home last August, that 37% of the crime in
 our neighbourhood is outside the home. Fifty-four percent (54%) of
 our ICO ... lw... joer Sack yard security. Before August of last
 year there were:

- 4 sheds broken into
- 1 itcy... scalaf
- J ih... av... 1200
- 3 4*fj araMM Lita

Basically what we need to do is improve our backyard security. We
 ... ue k...d ...ur franc and back lights on surtaq ;Sa nijhe ...4 ...
 our fhaMs laek...4.

"^ *jk ta*e cms* neighbours ;t...c have hedges growing either in
 ;ti... (rone ar 9*ek af cnafr ...>... ?...*) try to keep ... as a
 reasonable falgflf jnff thickness.

Our Block Captains and Associates found it difficult to actually
 hold an individual "home meeting" Those that did found the time
 not good and costly. Therefore, at the Block Captains meeting of

tfescfort Area

February 16, 198], lc «as decided Chat w* would try and hold a COHHCITT MECIWC Thla include* «v«cyea« In that Neighbourhood Vac eh Prograi from Ease Christina to Fraaacia Scrxe. Thia aeceing vill b* a queaclon and anavwr aeceing. tf« will (Maeusa tha content) of ehia Newsletter la detail ac chat claw. Conacabl*. Connors «U: bm chare to anaver any of your nuasdon.

General Neighbourhood Hatch Meeting

March 16, 1993

7:30 p.a.

Kary J. L. Black library

Al though « ar«, ac pitsane, a non-profit program and ra« victwuc a budgte p«r a«, unfareunactlr Chart ia and vill b« txp«nx*a. Unfort- unae«l7, th* Mary J. L. Black Library i* WIF FHEI^. it th«rc ia MM* on* who knova of • plaea vh«ra wa can gather aa a eooaawaity, which ia frva or chaapcr, plaaM advlaa ac th« March t6eh sacclng,

Th« Library la'charginf \$5-00 far th« largt •udieorlu* plus \$3.00 For Ch* J*« of ehctr 100 " - " - — Tha ceff«c la optional. V« will dlaeus* ehl* at ch« March lbth a*«clng. It haa b*m auggaattd that v* donaca SOc p«r neetlnt (aach person) eo co*ar costa of the hall and coffa*. Thia of course 1* mbject Co chang* and will alao b« dlscauaad at th* March I6ch "••ting. Th«« nay b* aow beokkacp- ln(involvad her* and ac tha owceing «* win hav* co find a eraasurtr. If th«rc Is anyon* in eh« coiasuRier Inceraatad IB chia position, pl*aa«- lac ua know ac tha March loth a««ctng.

It you ilk* cha Idaa of a N«wsl*tear, it will b« up to you EO daeldt how of tan ,v «.—u *: k# ona. Eventually we will hav* to pay for eh« copying of th* Mvalateer. Tnla will hav* to ba kept In alnd aa an xpene*.

Soaw of you were contacted ac ch* beginning of February regarding a red and white van ehac waa aeen crutalng the Mary SCR**t area. Although It waa a false al*m, (try* two fallows were delivering for Che owner of th* van and vert given che wrong address), Che system did work. Uichln several hours of concacC with the Section Leader, Ch* police had « description of Che Van. Che CKS fellows driving lc And che Licence plats number.

OB ri(tn*»rr la, IMJ, SIM Use* Cipealna aa4 Autacaats MC far
 GIMir avcod a«««la(. &>aa«aal« Caaosr* Lnfonatf u« »«e la
 Q«*a*r «£ 19«2 et» following «rta* *»» eaaaacsad ui 9ur » u ;
 1 car damaged in t. franela
 1 theft over \$300.00 - I. CitUelM
 1 specialist - S. Marr
 I huk *« bear - S*«wri Sef««c

AS w« iwwral SB—mitcy M«clat La -tarsh, v« ^dy« e» 41aevaa
 possible idaaa *m ss Ao« :s adueaca oursalna igaioac crtu. ^i«
 following art * faw *u«za»tiane and <*m ne^* ia o«*in • !** aor*
 from you <c ifia meeting.

1. Locksmith - daaonaeTaca 'jrioms lacks.
 MV ;a sacura your beacs and
 appears.
2. Alarm Systems - demonstrations.
3. TLLa an "3oaa S«curic" <
4. Film "Lady Beare".
5. Ken Isakhoff - Task Force on Unsublim.
6. Pallet**** uiX ea aur cawna**?* and chld?«ti
 on a more personal basis - how to take care
 - jlk*a - int blerele «v*» «e aiye *«4
 Lack a*.

If you have any further suggestions we would like to hear them at
 the March 1st meeting.

AS TSI saim! stot or nuw::s TTIEIT ts wrt rtr unot,TO •ITH nr«
 ft^MMacK-jneao 'J*Tea PTOC-U«. "» ASX :r n«e iwrni, stag 3f E*»^C;»

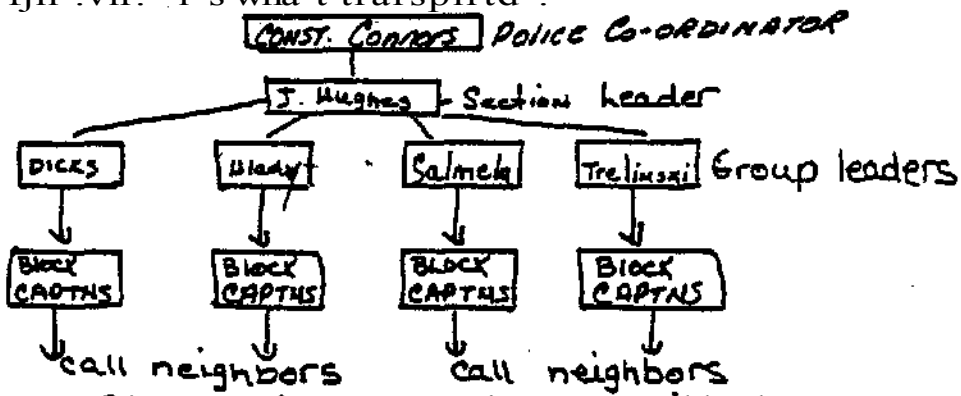
OUR MEETING ON MARCH 14.

139] so rfttr rao CAN :

BECOME PART OF OUR PROGRAM.

Judy Hughes
 Section Leader
 Westfort Area
 Neighbourhood Watch
 Program

On November 24, 1980, Constable Peter [unclear] called the Block Captains and the Assistant Block Captains for a meeting. At this meeting a Section Leader, and four Group Leaders were present. The following is what transpired:



It is something like a neighborhood search, etc. The Section Leader calls the four Group Leaders; the Group Leaders call their designated Block Captains and the Block Captains call the individual homes in their particular group. This saves the police from making a number of phone calls and it saves a lot of precious time. If you see or hear anything suspicious, you are not to hesitate to call the police.

They were informed, through the survey returned for each individual home last August, that 57.2% of the crimes in our neighborhood are outside the home. 5% of our 200 homes have poor back yard security. There have been in the past year:

- 5 she'f s broke n int o
- 5 bicycle s stoks n
- 3 theft s ove r ^CO 0
- 3 car s broke n int o

th2'L 3Irc ew o (a t th e presen t t Lre)h2v &
no f-i-d s available , v/e'woul d al l pa y ,0.; o
per xt- - tiii£ (whic h i d'onc e a month ; jus t
to cove r th e cos t o f th e hall . Coffe e a t
this pcir. t i s optional . Jil l t c discusse d
a g... ..

2\.: r.ir.t -JOTC * represente d agree d t o
:ct'. ^:.-: i a r.or.t;. , a t th e beginnin g o f eac h
north (sj'ojec L t o change) s.i\d th e floc k
a^tai; . a t th e en d o f eac h month . Ou r
next reichborhoc d .. ratch Meetin g will b e
scheduled fo r th e beginnin g o f February .

7c discusse d ho w we wer " roin g t o
educate ourselve s agains t Crime . Th e
group cam e up , wi^h th e followin g suggest -
ions: *

1. Locksmit h - demonstrat e Tariou s
lock techniques
2. :Gen Hoshkoff - Task Force on
Vandalism
- p. ^7.7 . - ' ^ y Bewar e - Const . Connor s
- ^ . Tolicexa n tal k t o ou r childre n -
Const. Connor s - loc k u p tikes , et c .
5. Sel f Defens e seaiina r
- £ Thunde r Ha y .(ap e Centr e - semina r
- ? . Firs t Ai d aroun d th e hom e

basically th e afcov e i s wha t trans -
pired a t ou r firs t meeting . ..' e d o hop e
that perhap s th e nex t meetin g i n Februar y
will attrac t a fe w mor e families .

January 11. 1983

Constable Connors called. Th e signs
will be foinf up on 'January 21, 19^3 •*^ e
invite th e neighborhood watch community to
join us on January 2^i 1983 at 2:00 p.m.
(Saturday) along with th e press, Alderman
let lanę and Lysr.es, Constable Connors,
Ker. Boshkoff, at th e corner of Christina
and Kir.fsway for a group picture. Pleas e
tell your neighbors.

Judy Hughes
Judy Hughes
Action Leader

APPENDIX E

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF THUNOSS

BY-LAW NUMBER J-1 of 1992

A By-law to regulate neighbourhood watch program signing

Whereas Section 210.141 provides that By-laws may be for prohibiting or regulating signs and other advertising devices the posting of notices on buildings or vacant lots within any defined area or areas or on land abutting a defined highway or part of highway;

AND WHEREAS Section 194(S) of The Municipal Act provides that council may pass By-laws providing for the use by the public lands of which the Corporation is the owner and the regulation thereof and the protection of such lands;

AND WHEREAS Section 104 of The Municipal Act provides every council may pass such By-laws and make such regulations for health, safety, morality and welfare of the inhabitants of the municipality in matters not specifically provided for by the said act as may be deemed expedient and are not contrary to law;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF THUNOSS DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. This By-law applies to the whole of the City of Thunoss
2. Signs in the form of the sign shown in Schedule A may be erected with the authority and in accordance with the directions of a member of the Thunoss Bay Police Force as part of a Neighbourhood Watch Program
3. Except as provided in Section 2 hereof, no person shall erect, post, place or use any sign in the form shown in Schedule A hereto or any sign that is likely to cause a person to believe that it is a sign authorized hereunder
4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this by-law shall be subject to a penalty of not more than Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars, exclusive of costs, and all such penalties shall be recoverable under The Provincial Offences Act
5. This By-law shall come into force and take effect upon final passing hereof

Enacted and Passed this 30th day of AUGUST, A.D. 1992, as witnessed by the Seal of the Corporation and the hands of the Chief Officer

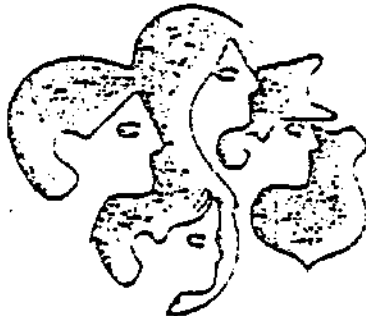
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY [Signature] City Clerk

[Signature] City Clerk

Read a Final time this 30th day of AUGUST, A.D. 1992



NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH COMMUNITY



Working Together
To Prevent Crime

APPENDIX F

THUNDER BAY POLICE FORCE

Street

CO-OPERATION PREVENTS CRIME

Date

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Any information that you provide us with will be kept strictly confidential,
t *

->>

CASE NUMBER 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PART I

HOME SECURITY SURVEY

FIRST, WE WOULD LIKE TO EXAMINE AND ASK A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WAY YOU SECURE YOUR HOUSEHOLD, YOUR BUILDINGS, AND YOUR ORDER TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONS TO DAMAGE OR STEAL YOUR PROPERTY.

(TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER)

PART I

HOME SECURITY SURVEY

1. Are the house numbers

(X) small ?

(2) large ?

2. Are the house numbers

(1) the same colour as the background?

(2) contrast in colour from the background?

3. Are the house numbers

(1) not visible from the street?

(2) visible from the street?

4. Are the shrubs/bushes (under 8 feet) blocking the view of any of the windows or doors?

(1) yes

(2) no

5. Are there trees (over 8 feet) blocking the view of any of the windows or doors?

(1) yes

(2) no

6. Is there an operative front door light?

(1) no

(2) yes

7. If yea, is it a 40 watt covered bulb:

(1) no

(2) yes

8. Is there a window(s) in the front door or immediately beside the door?

(1) yes

(2) no

9. If yes, is the window laminated glass?

(1) no

(2) yes

10. Describe the front door lock.

(1) Mortise lock

(2) Key in the knob

(3) Mortise lock

(4) Rim lock

(5) Dead latch bolt

(6) Jimmey proof

(7) High security rim lock

(8) Dead bolt single cylinder

(9) Dead bolt double cylinder 1

11. (a) Describe the front door hinges

(1) Exterior not pinned

(2) Exterior pinned

(3) Interior -

(b) Is the front door

(1) Solid core

(2) Solid core

12. I s there a door viewer in the front door?

(1) n o

(2) ye s I

13. I s there a patio door on the household?

(1) ye s

(2) no

14. I f yes, is there a lock stick or Charlie Bar?

(1) n o

(2) ye s |

. I f yes to question 13, are there screws in the top track?

(1) n o

) ye s |

16. I s there an operative back/side door light?

(1) n o

(2) ye s |

17. I f yes, is it a 60 watt covered bulb?

(1) n o

(2) ye s j

13. (a) I s there a window in the back/side door or immediately adjacent to it?

(1) ye s

(2) no

(b) I s the back/side door

(1) Hollo w core

(2) Soli d core j

19. Zf yes, is the window laminated glass?

CD r-o

(2) **yes**

20. Describe the back/side dead lock

(1) Model at all

(5) Jiatny proof

(2) Key in eh «taob

(6) High security rick lock

(3) Morzisa d lock

(7) «a d latch bolt

(4) Side lock

(3) Caa d bol e 3in? If t c/I^Ada r

(9) D«a d bol t douole cylinde r

21. Describe the back door hinges

(1) Sxrario r :o c 3inr.e é

(2) Exrario r pinne d

(3) Incario r

22. Is there a door viewer in the back door?

CD n o

(2) **yes**

23. Are there sliding windows on the house?

(D) ye s

(2) n o

24. If yes, have locks or lock sticks been installed in all such windows?

CD **no**

»

(2) **yes**

25. If yes to question 23, have screws been seen in the top tracks

in all such windows?

CD s o

(2) ye s

26. Are there double hung windows on the house?

(1) yes

(2) no ,

If yes , have all such windows been pinned ?

(1) no

(2) yes

28. If yes to question 26, have all of the double hung windows been pinned for ventilation?

(1) no

(2) yes L

Are there casement windows on the house?

(1) yes

(2) no L

30. If yes , have latches or bolts been installed on any of the windows ?

(1) no

(2) yes

31. Are there basement windows?

(1) yes

(2) no J

32. Are there bars on all the basement windows?

(1) no

(2) yes ,

33- I s ther e a si.aair. g are a i n th e basement ?

CD yes

(2) n o ,

34. I s ther e a garag e o n sh e property ?

£1) yes

(2) n o i

25. i s char s a n operativ e outdoo r ligh t o n th e garage ?

(1) n o

(2) yes

36. L* yes, is it a SC watt covered bulb?

(1) no

(2) /as

37. Is tha vehicle door to the garage locked ar bolted from the in-
side?

(1) no

(2) yes

33. Describ e th e pedestria n garag e doo r lock .

(1) M o loc k a c all(S

) (a } Jiamt y aroo i o r

(2) (a) Ke y i n th e kno b o r (b

) 3olts d tau ? wit h

... _ , . ! . , , . backin

g plat s an d padloc

(b) Screwe d o n has ? wit h padloc k

F * r

(3) Dea d latc h bol t(7

) Hig h securit y ri a lac k

(4) Mor-cise d loc k (3

) Dea d bol e Singl e cylinde r

(5) ai a loc k .

(9

) Cea d bol t dcuii a cylinde r

39. Describ e th e pedestria n garag e doo r hinges . 4

(1) £xtaria r hinge s no t pinne d

(2) Exterio r hinge s f+r.ned

(3) Interio r hinge s

40. Does anyone in your household own a bicycle?

(1) yes

(2) no

41. If yes, are all the bicycles licensed?

(1) no

(2) yes

42. If yes to question 40, is it marked for identification (Social Insurance Number) or is the serial number recorded?

4 * (1) no

(2) yes

43. If yes to question 40, are all the household bicycles locked or stored in a locked area?

(1) no

(2) yes

44. Is there a storage shed on the property?

(1) yes

(2) no

45. If yes, is the door

(1) not secured at all

(2) Padlocked - {Hasp not secured}

(3) Hasp secured and padlocked

46. Are all household recreational items and outdoor tools

(1) not secured at all

(2) chained or locked

(3) stored in a locked structure

47. Are the household valuables (stereo, cameras, etc.) identified with an identification number or are the serial numbers recorded?

CD no

(2) yes

48. Is there a rear lane adjacent to the backyard property lane?

CD ~~yes~~

(2) no

49. Is the house number displayed in the back yard and visible from the street?

4± - (1) no

(2) yes

50. Is there a fence around the front yard?

(1) no

(2) yes

51. If yes, is there a fence around the front yard?

(1) Partial

(2) Complete

52. Is there a fence around the back yard?

(1) no

(2) yes

53. If yes, is there a fence

CLB- Partial

(2) Complete

PART II

VICTIM EXPERIENCE

NEXT, WE ARE SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT PROPERTY CRIMES IN THIS AREA. THIS INCLUDES SUCH THINGS AS MARKING UP PROPERTY, STEALING FROM GARDENS, SLASHING TIRES, BREAKING FENCES, ETC. WE ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE PROPERTY CRIMES THAT YOU PERSONALLY KNOW ABOUT AND IF ANY HAVE DIRECTLY HAPPENED TO YOU. (TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER)

54. Has any of your property been stolen or damaged at this house/apartment in the last year?

(1) yes (2) no

55. If yes, state type of crime

- (1) Theft from yard*
- (2) Wilful damage (vandalism)
- (3) Break and Enter
- (4) Theft from auto
- (5) Auto theft
- (6) Other _____

Please specify 5

56. Are a of structure victimized was:

- (1) House (6) Fences
- (2) Car (7) Apartment
- (3) Yard (8) Away from house
- (4) Garage (9) Other
- (5) Garden⁶

57. Did you report it to the police?

(1) yes (2) no

58. If yes, how soon after did you report it to the police?

- (1) Almost immediately
- (2) Within four (4) hours after you noticed it
- (3) The next day
- (4) A few days later

59. I fyc u di d no t rapor ri t t o th e police , pleas e explai n why ?

60. Hav e yo u ave r observe d anyon e ccnani ta ?rscert y Cria e i. i thi s neightbo urhood?

(1) ye sC2) n o

51. I " yes , stat e typ « o f propert y criaa :

- (1) Thef t fro m yar d
- (2) wilful damag e (vandalism)
- (3) 3rsa k an d Sr.ta r* ""
- (4) Thsf t frc n aut a
- (5) Aim s thef t (actua l titef t o f automobile)
- (S) Othe r _____
(?leaf e specify)

52. Di d you report it to the police:

(1) ye s (2) n o

PART III

THE2 RELATIONSHI PAN D IYrTSP-ACTIC NTHA T ?0t IHAV ZWIT H"CC HMEIO HECURS
MAY ZZX TZ.ZZXCZTHE HAT S OF ?SCPE3T Y C3IME I N THIS ARSA .(T O 3 E 3EA 0
3Y IMTE3WIZWES)

63. Ho w raa yo f you r neighbour s o n thi s atrae t woul d yo u kno w b y name ?

- £1) Z,ass tha n 3 (3) betwee n 7 an d 1 0
- (2) 3«cw«e n 4 zn& 5 (4) Mor a tha n 1 0 (

64. How many do you visit in their homes?

- (1) Less than 3 (3) Between 7 and 10
(2) Between 4 and 6 (4) More than 10

65. Do you feel a part of this neighbourhood?

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) Somewhat

66. Do you think that there is any neighbourhood spirit?

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) Somewhat

67. For example: If a stranger was hanging around your house,
would your neighbours do anything about it?

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) I'm not sure
or don't know

68. What do you think your responsibility is when you think some kind
of crime is going on?

- (1) Phone police (2) ~~Phone neighbour~~

69. What would you actually do if you saw someone damaging or stealing
your neighbour's property?
(3) Talk to offender (4) Other (please specify)

Would you: (1) talk to the offender

(2) phone police

(3) phone your neighbour

(4) ignore it and not report it

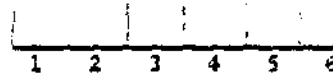
70. Kav e yo u ave r don e an y o f th e afcove ?

(1) ye s (2)) . 1 0

" 1. I f yes, did you:

- f1) Phon e the police
- (2) ?hon e your neighbours
- (3) Tal k =o che offender
- (4) **Ignore** is **and** not report it- 1

72. Hb w stan y peopl e ca n yo u recognis e o n sigh t a s bein g i n **your** neighbourhood; "



- (1) MOn e (S)) U c o 2 0
- (2) 1 or 2 (6)) 2 1 co 5 0
- (3) 3 t a 5 « * (7) Mor e Cha n 5 0
- (4) 6 ; a 10

73. He w man y oi f you r neighbour s d o yo u kno w wal l enoug h "a as k a favour of , L£ yo u neede d something ;

- (1) Non e (5)) I 15 o 2 0
- (2) 1 or 2 (6)) 2 1 to 5 0
- (3) 3 c o 3 (7)) Mor e sfta n S O
- '4> * to L O

74. m general , ho w eas y o r difficul t , i s i t fa ry o u t o cal l a 3trange r c̄rcai someon e -Jñ o live s i n you r neighbourhood :

- (1) ver y **easy**
- {2} eas y
- (j) difficul t
- (4) ver y difficul t
- (5) neve r gav e i s ouc h though t , | _

80. Do you think you have more contact with your neighbours than before the Neighbourhood Watch Program began?

- (1) Yes (2) No

81. If yes, in what way is greater contact occurred:

- (1) by telephone
(2) over the fence or on the street conversations
(3) Neighbourhood Watch Meetings/Activities
(4) Other (Please specify) _____

4 ~

82. Do you think Neighbourhood Watch has had any impact on decreasing the occurrence of crime in your neighbourhood?

- (1) Very much
(2) Somewhat
(3) Not at all

83. Would you recommend Neighbourhood Watch to people living in other neighbourhoods?

- (1) Yes (2) No

1

84. Sex of the respondent;

- (1) female
(2) male

*

85. Status of the respondent:

- (1) owner
(2) renter

83 . How interested would you be in acting as a neighbourhood block captain?

- (1) Very interested
- (2) Somewhat interested (maybe)
- (3) Not interested at all.

84. Sex of the respondent

- (1) female
- (2) male

85. Status of the respondent

- (1) Owner
- (2) Rent