

# Crime Prevention Part I: TCLEOSE Course #2101

Welcome



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## Introductions

- Name
- Department
- Current Assignment
- How many years of law enforcement
- Are you a TCLEOSE Instructor?

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## Course Objectives

To provide you with:

- A basic understanding of **Crime Prevention community-based programs.**
- **Crime Prevention programs and initiatives within your community.**

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## Course Objectives

To provide you with:

A basic understanding of the **Power of Prevention**.



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## Course Objectives

To provide you with:

The basic knowledge to plan, organize, set-up and implement community-based crime prevention programs.



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## Student Manual

- Printed Power Points
- Additional Forms
  - TCLEOSE Roster
  - Agenda
  - Instructor Bios

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **Attendance:** We need your cooperation and punctual attendance at each session to ensure educational environment and integrity of training is maintained.
- This course is conducted under the rules of the **Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education**. To receive credit (certification) you must attend all sessions.

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **Special Course Assignments:** You will have an out-of-class assignment that will require you to do some research and preparation.
- **Residential Security Site Survey**

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **EMERGENCIES:** If you have an **emergency**, notify the course coordinator to determine if you are eligible to complete the course by doing make-up work.
- **CELL PHONES:** Please silence all cell phones and pagers by setting them now to silent and/or vibrate.

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **BREAKS:** Breaks are provided regularly and are timed to accommodate the instructors and their lesson plan objectives.



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## Administrative Guidelines

- **BREAKS:** Your **TCPA** instructors have been in your shoes many light-years ago.
- All instructors will do their best to give you a break upon the hour – however they know where you need to be at any point and time during this course.

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **WEAPONS:** Stay holstered (secured) and **SAFETY** is and will be exercised at all times.



- **TOBACCO:** All tobacco products are prohibited in the classroom.

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **MESSAGES:** **Emergency messages** are delivered immediately – all others during breaks..
- **Students:** If you have any problems or challenges during this course please contact an **TCPA** instructor immediately for assistance.

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## Administrative Guidelines

- **FILL IN THE BLANKS:** Thanks to your previous classes they have been eliminated. Your opinions do count.
- **THANK YOU: FOR YOUR PROFESSIONALISM and COOPERATION.**

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## Administrative Forms

- You must list your TCLEOSE PID# to get credit (No SSN).
- This is a 40-hour course; Crime Prevention Part I, TCLEOSE Course #2101
- Please print legible and complete all required information

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## Administrative Forms

### ▪ **Crime Prevention Part I – Speaker (presenter) evaluation forms:**

- Please evaluate instructor appropriately as to ensure quality instruction.
- Please complete and hand in form prior to the completion of the course.

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## Administrative Forms

- Was the information presented relevant?
- Did the speaker answer your questions?
- Did the speaker hold your attention?
- What was the speakers presentation attitude?
- What was your opinion of the presentation. (please justify any negative comments or areas that can be improved on the reverse side)

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## Administrative Forms

### FINAL COURSE EVALUATION:

- Each student will complete a final Crime Prevention Part I course evaluation form
- Graduation Certificates: Each student meeting all course requirements and scoring 70% or higher will receive a certificate of completion (Diploma)

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### Grading Scheme

- **TEST – 50 questions** from material presented up to test time 2-points for each question
- Crime Prevention Community Awareness Presentation
- You must achieve a combined passing score of 70% to complete the requirements of this course

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### Course Grading Matrix

<b>Written Test =</b>	<b>50 Points</b>
<b>Survey =</b>	<b>30 Points</b>
<b>Presentation =</b>	<b>15 Points</b>
<b>Class Participation =</b>	<b>5 Points</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100 Points</b>

**Participants must complete out-of-class assignments to complete course requirement**

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### Questions



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## Crime Prevention Part 1: History & Principles of Crime Prevention

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies



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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify and explain the history of crime prevention
- The student will be able to identify and explain where the concept of crime prevention originated.
- The student will be able to identify the three elements necessary for a crime to occur.
- The student will be able to define crime prevention.
- The student will be able to identify and explain the advantages of proactive vs. reactive policing.
- The student will be able to identify and explain the 9-principals of policing.
- The student will be able to explain why law enforcement must gain public support to be more effective.

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## Foreword

Criminologist have debated for years why crimes are committed and what causes a person to commit a crime. The focus of these debates has varied from looking at the actual event, the person who commits the crime or the entire environment where the crime occurs.

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## Foreword

Crime Prevention, by definition does not focus on any one theory of criminology but considers elements from many schools of thought to foster a variety of preventive techniques. By taking a combination of steps, based on the various schools of criminology, the potential for success should be increased.

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## Foreword

- A community can employ many techniques that may positively influence the criminal. Three areas of action are recommended:
  - Improving personal and property security
  - Increasing surveillance levels, expanding public involvement
  - Developing new approaches to resist crime.

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## Foreword

Crime Prevention is a form of resistance for individual and group use.

By Taking specific steps, a person may improve security of his environment in a way that a potential attacker will feel is "so formidable that he/she does not believe his/her abilities will enable him/her to reach the single forbidden fruit" or the opportunity of his/her desire.

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## Foreword

Security measures refers to

- Installation and operation of more sophisticated locking devices
- More conscientious utilization of devices that are currently installed
  - Argument: simply using existing locks and latches can reduce burglaries
  - Many times, a perpetrator takes advantage of unlocked doors and windows as a means of entering a building or vehicle. If they are properly secured, the crime may not occur.

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## Foreword

- The most important element in the crime prevention formula is the public.
- Crime is truly a community problem and must be viewed as such if we are to significantly reduce it.
- Community security cannot be achieved unless every individual is convinced that he/she has an important obligation not only to his/her own security but also to the safety and security of others.

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## Foreword - Conclusion

- Developing new approaches to crime prevention, is critical to sustaining interest and maintaining momentum in prevention
- The prevention field is new to the public sector, and we are constantly learning new techniques and approaches.
- Citizens and practitioners alike must continually evaluate their programming and strategies in order to modify or redirect their efforts when necessary.

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What are the 3- Key Elements for a Crime to Happen?

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### 3- Key Elements for a Crime

- Desire
- Ability
- Opportunity

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### Theory of Opportunity Reduction

- Criminal behavior is learned
- Reducing criminal opportunity reduces the opportunity to learn criminal behavior
- Criminal opportunity is lessened by improved security and increased surveillance by the public

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## 4 D's of Crime Prevention

- Deter the criminal attack.
- Detect the attack.
- Delay the attack.
- Deny access to selected targets.

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## Definition of Crime Prevention

- Crime Prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.
  - Source: **National Crime Prevention Institute**

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## Role of Crime Prevention

- Anticipate when crime will occur
  - When risks are high
- Recognize when a high-crime risk exist (Risk Assessment)
- Appraise the seriousness of the particular risk (Risk Analysis)
- Encourage and stimulate action to remove or reduce the risk.

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## Evaluation Demonstrates Effectiveness in 6 Key Areas

- Increasing Knowledge
- Changing Attitudes
- Altering Actions.
- Mobilizing Communities
- Reducing Crime Rates.
- Enhancing Quality of Life

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## History of Crime Prevention

- Earliest responses to crime were left up to the individual and his family (clan)
- The Code of Hammurabi (1900 BC) outlined retribution by the victim.
  - Lex talionis the principle of "An eye for an eye".
- Norman conquest of England 1066 an obligatory form of a vocational citizen policing. (Shire Sheriff's)

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## Oliver Cromwell

- Crime was rampant England and Wales
- Oliver Cromwell establish an organized body of professional police.
- Strongly opposed, by the wealthy
- Cromwell prevailed, England and Wales were divided into 12 police districts.

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## History of Crime Prevention

- Earliest Watch and Ward - rotated responsibility to keep watch over town (hue and cry) or town criers.
- New World – Vigilante movement
- Merchant Police of England and parochial police hired by wealthy. (1692)
- Entrepreneurial policing “Highwayman Act (1729) known as “Thief Takers & Informers”. Introduced by Thomas de Veil

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## Thomas deVeil

- 1729, Thomas deVeil was appointed as the Commissioner of Peace for the County of Middlesex in the city of Westminster
- First important milestone in the history of the British Police & Crime Prevention
- A common feeling at the time was that those who enforced the law had a vested interest in crime prevention

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## Henry Fielding

Is given credit for taking the first positive steps in forming a “responsible” police organization. Specifically, Fielding has been heralded as “The Originator of the change in attitude toward policing generally and the prevention of crime in particular”. He is the “FATHER of CRIME PREVENTION” as we know it today.

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## Henry Fielding

- Birth of Crime Prevention Concept
- Mid-1700's - Henry Fielding took first positive steps to:
  - Stamp out crime
  - Prevent future outbreaks
  - Elicit Public help
  - Remove crime conditions
  - Establish a Strong police force

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## Henry Fielding

- Henry Fielding is give credit for taking first positive steps in forming a "responsible" police organization
- Fielding had three objectives:
  - Development of a strong police force.
  - Organization of active group of citizens.
  - Actions to remove causes of crime and the conditions in which it flourished

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## Sir Robert Peel

- Considered a "father" of law enforcement
- Principles of policing still applicable today



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## Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

1. The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder
2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions

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## Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

3. Police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public
4. The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionally to the necessity of the use of force

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## Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

5. Police seek and preserve public favor not by catering to public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law
6. Police use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the expertise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient

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## Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

7. Police at all time should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition; the police are public and the public are the police. The police being only full-time individuals charged with the duties that are incumbent on all of the citizens

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## Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

8. Police should always direct their actions strictly towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary
9. The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it

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## History of Crime Prevention

- 20th Century formal police forces become the norm. Growth of scientific study of crime and criminal behavior
- One of the prime examples of early crime prevention in America was the advent of the Juvenile Court System

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## Crime Prevention Today

Program focus is to be geared to the local level as crime prevention is a community-based program

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## Crime Prevention Today

- Law enforcement should establish specific policies, goals and objectives by which its commitment can be realized
- All agencies should understand that all officers are responsible for achieving the goals and assisting others in this regard

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## Crime Prevention Today

- Crime prevention takes place at the neighborhood level of every community
- More specifically the block is the natural organizing point

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## Question

What are the advantages of being PROACTIVE versus REACTIVE in regards to Policing?

- Pros
- Cons

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## Question

**Why must we as law enforcement gain public support and trust to be more effective?**

- We will discuss this more in depth in our next lesson.

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Questions?

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## Sources

- Handbook of Loss Prevention and Loss Prevention by Fennelly (Third Edition).
- National Crime Prevention Council
- Crime Prevention Sixth Edition by Steven P. Lab
- Community Policing a contemporary perspective by Robert Trojanowicz and Bonnie Bucqueroux

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Improving Police Community Relations

ICJS Presenter

*Texas School  
Safety Center*  
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Learning Objectives

- Define community policing and its principles
- Describe the benefits and the importance of citizen involvement
- Identify strategies for effective communication
- Identify the six factors for improving police community relations
- Describe the benefits of Neighborhood Watch

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## Crime Prevention as a Bridge

- Crime Prevention efforts
  - Reduce polarization that sometimes exists between police and citizens.
- Community Policing, Neighborhood Watch, Orange Hat Patrols, Weed & Seed, and McGruff programs
  - Build a bridge that enables residents and law enforcement to communicate, collaborate, and work together to build safer, more caring communities.

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## Community Policing

“A policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes of crime, to reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics and community-police partnerships.”

- Community Oriented Policing  
Services Office

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## The 8 “P’s” of Community Service

- Philosophy of full service
- Personalized
- Policing where the same officer
- Patrols and works in the same area on a
- Permanent basis, from a decentralized
- Place
- Working in a Partnership with citizens to identify and solve
- Problems

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## Community Policing

The philosophy rests on the belief that

- Law-abiding citizens in the community have the responsibility to participate in the police process.
- That solutions to today's contemporary community problems demand freeing both community residents and law enforcement to explore creative ways to address neighborhood concerns beyond a narrow focus on individual crimes.

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## Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles of Policing

- Are his principles of policing still applicable today?
- Absolutely!



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## Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles of Policing

- The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder.
- The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions.
- Police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public.

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## Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles of Policing

- The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionally to the necessity of the use of force.
- Police seek and preserve public favor not by catering to public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law.
- Police use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the expertise of persuasion, advice, and warning is found to be insufficient.

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## Sir Robert Peel's Nine Principles of Policing

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- Police should always direct their actions strictly towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary.
- The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it.

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## Normative Sponsorship Theory

- Most people are of good will.
- They will cooperate with others to facilitate
- The building of consensus.
- The more the various groups share common values, beliefs, and goals, the more likely it is that they will agree on common goals.

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## Critical Social Theory

- Enlightenment
  - Give information
- Empowerment
  - Take action to improve conditions
- Emancipation
  - People can achieve through social action

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## Community Relationships Provide

- Worth in social value
  - A more informed citizenry
  - Example to young people and others
- Added value
  - Opportunity to learn about law enforcement while working with law enforcement
  - Learning about citizens' concerns

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**How Do  
People View  
the Police?**



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## Agencies Opening Their Doors to Citizens Through Citizen Police Academies

- Why can it be important?
- Who can it benefit?



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## Philosophy of the Citizen Police Academy

- Agency size and demographics can sometimes create barriers between the police and those they serve.
- Community policing is paramount to the effectiveness of crime reduction.
- Police Image – Many misconceptions to dispel.

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## Philosophy of the Citizen Police Academy

- Who Will Benefits from It?
- Everyone
  - Community
  - Police
  - Business

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## Philosophy of the Citizen Police Academy

### ■ What They Accomplish

- Improved Cooperation
- Less Apathy
- Reduction in Crime
- Reduction in Fear of Crime
- Better Communications
- Improved Police Image
- Clear Understanding

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## Introduction to Volunteers in Police Service

### ■ Foundations of the VIPS Program

- 2002 Presidential initiative
- Department of Justice and IACP responsibilities

### ■ Concept

- Volunteers from the community
- Expanding law enforcement to the community



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## Introduction to Volunteers in Police Service

### ■ Why they are needed

- Ease demands on law enforcement
- Encourage a more informed citizenry
- Provide an example to young people
- Improve cooperation and understanding between the police and their community

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## Considerations of Community Interaction

- How community volunteers can be used within their community
  - Legal issues
  - Safety issues
  - Expertise issues

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## Community/Police Needs and Support

- Filling needs with volunteers
  - Coordinating position
  - Pre-recruitment action required
  - Role of the International Association of Chiefs of Police
  - Match volunteers to the organization's strategic plan
  - Possible volunteer positions (adapt to local needs)

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## Recruiting and Marketing

- Recruitment strategy
  - Who is your target?
  - Develop a plan

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## Recruiting and Marketing

- Recognize important existing networks and tap in to
  - Churches, PTAs, community councils, Kiwanis, Rotarians, etc.
  - Elementary and secondary schools
  - Youth, courts, citizen police academies

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## Recruiting and Marketing

- Develop organizational marketing materials
  - Websites
  - Brochures
  - Fliers/handouts/fact sheets
  - Store window posters
  - Ads in local papers
  - Cable channel access

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## Recruiting and Marketing

- Media assistance
  - Public service announcements
  - News releases
- Pre-recruitment strategy
  - Secure top management buy-in
  - Develop organization marketing materials

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## What does a citizen needs to know before volunteering?

- Position description
- Time commitment
- Defined program activities
- Direct supervisor
- Website access for personal record of service/journal
- How long should volunteers serve?
- Age criteria
- Citizen police academy attendance prior to service

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Just like we train our police officer cadets, we must train our citizens and Establish the “RULES OF ENGAGEMENT”



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## Police Agency Management and Administrative Issues

- Agency mission, objectives, and goals
  - Define the agency's mission, objectives, and goals
  - Volunteer concept and political consideration
  - Volunteer objectives and goals within agency mission
  - Clear and specific department guidelines for volunteers

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## VIPS Management and Administrative Issues

- Develop a pre-recruitment strategy according to the VIPS' goal to help resource-constrained agencies
- Internal management responsibilities
- External management responsibilities
- Who can manage the program
- Training issues
- Liability issues
- Funding issues

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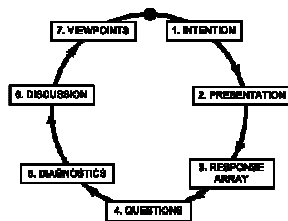
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## Strategies for Effective Communication



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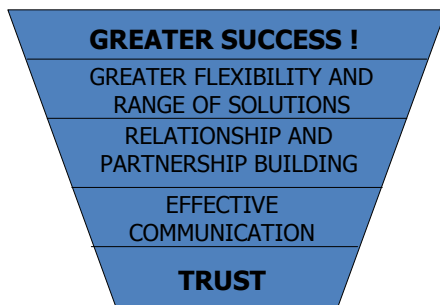
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## Trust Building Model



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## The Communication Process

- Message cues
- Listener supplies meaning
- Content
- Relate to your audience and build a rapport

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## The Communication Process

- One-way or two-way communication
- Verbal/nonverbal cues
- Physical appearance
- Solicit engagement and participation by using open-ended questions and feedback.

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## Nonverbal Communication Considerations

- Facial expression
- Personal space
- Tone of voice
- Territoriality
- Eye contact
- Time
- Touch

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## Building Trust Through Effective Communication

- Effective Listening
- Listen to learn and understand, not to challenge or persuade.
- Take turns and listen for FACTS and FEELINGS. (Both are important.)

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

- Membership
- Environment
- Process/Structure
- Communications
- Purpose
- Resources

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 1. Membership

- Appropriate cross-section of members
- Mutual respect, understanding, and trust
- Members see that collaboration is in their best interest
- Members develop an ability to compromise

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 2. Environment

- Political and social climate are favorable.
- Collaborative group is viewed as a leader in the community.
- There is a history or evidence of collaboration or cooperation in the community.

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 3. Process/Structure

- Members are invested in the process as well as the outcome.
- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Flexibility
- Adaptability
- Equal decision-making authority is held by each member regardless of rank, authority, or place in the hierarchy.

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 4. Communication

- Members learn to listen and allow venting.
- There is open and frequent communication.
- Members disclose self-interest at first meeting.
- Members establish informal and formal means of communication.

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### Communication (cont.)

- If your local media television station will work with you, try and set-up a weekly law enforcement television show.
  - Use **internal resources** such as crime analysis, crime prevention, most wanted and incorporate guest speakers from Crime Stoppers, D.A.R.E. whatever resources you have or can find.
  - Saturday or Sunday afternoon show on public television +combine efforts of all local agencies = Great Public Relations!

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 5. Purpose

- Concrete, attainable goals and objectives
- Shared vision
- Desired results and strategies

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## Six Factors Necessary To Improve Police-Community Relations

### 6. Resources

- A skilled and unbiased convener
- Staff time and volunteer time
- Sufficient funds

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## Crime In Your Neighborhood

A lack of community involvement may lead to some of the most serious and perplexing problems your community faces.

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## Why Is Community Involvement Important?

- When members of a community are involved with each other, they know
  - Their neighbors
  - The daily "goings-on" in the neighborhood
  - When something is wrong

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## Neighborhood Watch

- One great way to perpetuate community involvement is through the Neighborhood Watch program



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## What is Neighborhood Watch?

- Neighborhood Watch
  - Established in 1970
  - To bring residents together to interact and become guardians for the police in their community.



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## Neighborhood Watch Concept

- Crime prevention group organized around a block, defined neighborhood, or business district
- Serves as “eyes and ears” for law enforcement
- Helps establish/reclaim informal control of an area by observation, visibility, and increased social interaction

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## Neighborhood Watch Concept

- Donates time and resources
- Usually no formal budget or funding source
- Success Results
  - Reduction in crime
  - Improved quality of life for neighborhood residents

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## The Benefits of Neighborhood Watch

- Studies show Neighborhood Watch is effective because it
- Brings neighbors together around a common cause – safety and security
- Provides basic skills to all members on preventing crime and reporting suspicious activity or crimes
- Builds a base for action to correct neighborhood problems
- Works well with other civic associations

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## Additional Citizen Actions

- Discuss your community's overall security, including lighting, and contact neighbors or the proper authorities to request necessary improvements.
- Contact your local law enforcement agency and work with it to discuss basic community modifications that may overcome current problems.

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**Q:** Are state crime prevention associations and Neighborhood Watch programs involved in community policing and homeland security?

➤ **Absolutely**

- As citizens, we all share the responsibility for reporting and preventing terrorism in our communities.
- We can be alert and aware of those activities in our neighborhood that may have links to terrorist and criminal behavior.

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## How can citizens be more aware?

- **Be Informed**

- Read the newspaper, listen to or watch local and national news reports, and attend community meetings.

- **Be Alert**

- Be familiar with your environment at home, school, work, church, and social events.

- **Be Prepared**

- Have a prepared family plan for emergencies. Create a family first aid kit, attend crime prevention classes, and get involved with your local law enforcement and crime prevention associations.

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## In Conclusion...

- Community policing is the responsibility of both law enforcement AND community members. BOTH have important roles in community policing.
- There are many ways to involve the community in crime-reduction and problem solving, including community meetings and citizen police academies.
- Police and local citizens are "ALL" members of the community.

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## Questions



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## Sources & Resources

- **Community Policing Consortium**  
[www.communitypolicing.org](http://www.communitypolicing.org)
- **Volunteers in Police Service**  
[www.policevolunteers.org](http://www.policevolunteers.org)
- **Citizen Corps**  
[www.citizencorps.gov](http://www.citizencorps.gov)

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[www.tsssc.tssstate.edu](http://www.tsssc.tssstate.edu)

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## The National Crime Prevention Council

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Thirteenth Floor  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-466-6272  
202-296-1356 fax  
[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

Texas School Safety Center

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Concepts of Security

ICJS Presenter

*Texas School*  
*Safety Center*  
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## Learning Objectives

- Explain basic concepts of security.
- Identify and explain basic security barriers.
- Identify the three lines of defense; Perimeter, Exterior and Interior.
- Write at least three (3) examples of security barriers for each of the three lines of defense.
- Identify weaknesses and make recommendations to improve the security on each line of defense.
- Identify landscaping security requirement.

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## Learning Objectives

- Identify the types of fences and how a fence should be installed.
- Identify, define and explain: risk management, dynamic risk, pure risk, risk reduction, risk elimination, risk spreading and risk acceptance.

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## Concepts of Security

- Anything made by man can be defeated by man.
- Low level: home or small business.
- High level: nuclear power plant, military installations and some prisons.

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## Concepts of Security

### ■ Cost

- Effectiveness is one of the most difficult concepts of security.
- Does the cost of protecting it outweigh its value?

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## Concepts of Security

### ■ Put yourself mentally in the role of the actor (Thief - Perpetrator)!

- Test accessibility and vulnerability
- Draw on your experience and knowledge of local conditions and MO's
- Consider the total environment
- Pay attention to detail

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## Concepts of Security

### ■ Question

- Why is it important for you to put yourself in the mind of a crook?

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## Concepts of Security

### ■ Security Barriers

- Defined as:  
Anything that restrains or obstructs passage.
- Restrain:  
To hold back from action
- Obstruct:  
To make difficult or oppose passage.
- Security measures:  
Taken to reduce losses to criminal acts.

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## Three Lines of Defense

- Dozens of security devices and procedures may be placed to reduce losses caused by crime.
- To discuss these measures systematically, we present them within the context of the three lines of defense.

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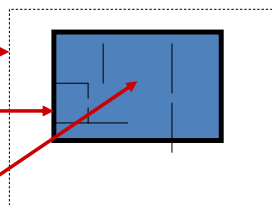
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## Concepts of Security

### ■ Three Lines of Defense

- Perimeter
- Building Exterior
- Building Interior



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## Concepts of Security: Perimeter Barriers

- Perimeter barriers define the outside perimeter of a site and are designed for physical and psychological deterrence.

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## Concepts of Security: Perimeter Barriers

- Barrier Considerations
  - Maintenance is important to any barrier.
  - Channel personnel and vehicles.
  - Must not obstruct visibility.

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## Concepts of Security: Perimeter Barriers - Fences

- Many people think of the traditional chain link fence with barbed wire strands at the top when they think physical perimeter barrier.



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### Concepts of Security: Perimeter Barriers - Fences

- When conducting security surveys most situations call for a recommendations that provide maximum protection at the least cost.
  - Chain Link Fence
    - Most practical and cost effective
    - Security it provides, a chain link fence is a common recommendation.

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## Concepts of Security: Perimeter Barriers - Fences

- Guidelines for use and installation:
- Design the fence as straight as possible.
- Distance between line post should not exceed 8 feet.
- Fill post holes with concrete

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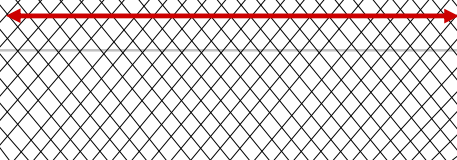
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**Min. # 9 gauge wire with opening 2" or less**

**Eight (8) feet between line post**



**Always fill all holes  
with concrete**




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### Guidelines for Use and Installation

- Terminal post are placed at the corner and brace end of fences and to support gates.
- Brace end, corner and gate post if fabric is over 8', or less than 4' feet and no top rail is used.
- When bracing is required, brace diagonally to the nearest line post.

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### Guidelines For Use and Installation

- Dig post holes a minimum of 24 inches deep for 4-foot fences, plus an additional 3-inches in depth for each added foot in fence height.
- A center rail is required if fabric is over 12 feet in height.
- Use number 11 gauge or heavier fabric (mesh) with opening no larger than two (2) inches.

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### Guidelines For Use and Installation

- Install fabric (mesh) to within two (2) inches of solid ground. Install below ground level in sandy soil.
- Fabric should be twisted and barbed at top and bottom.
- If there is a top rail attach fabric with ties of number 9-gauge wire or clips with pinned bolts.

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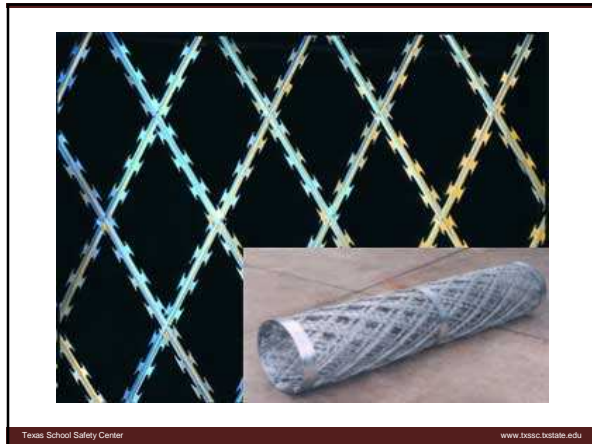
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### Guidelines For Use and Installation

- Extend mesh above top rail.
- If there is no top rail, stretch a metal wire and fasten to top one foot of fabric.
- Install a top guard (over hang) of barbed wire along the top, usually at a 45 degree angle.

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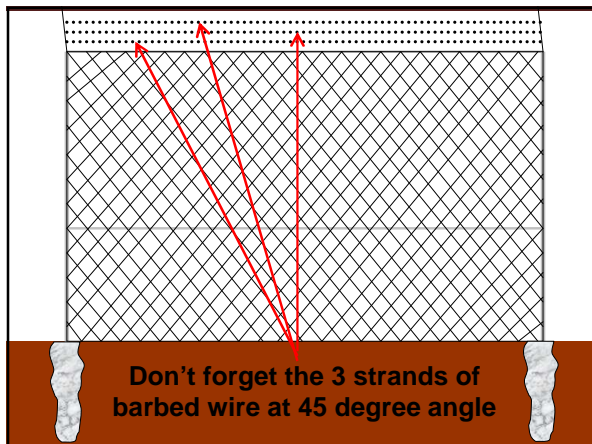
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## Concepts of Security Perimeter Barriers - Landscaping

- Minimal level of security a row of thick thorny hedges.
- Consider how foliage offers intruder concealment.
- Ensure optimum visibility of all entrances and exits.

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## Concepts of Security Perimeter Barriers - Landscaping

- Locate shrubs 18 to 24 inches away from all entrances & exits for optimum visibility.
- Cut shrubs at least 6" below window level or no higher than 18-inches. Prune shrubs to 3 Feet and Trees 7 to feet. Rule 3' X 7'
- Separate hedges to prevent hiding

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## Concepts of Security Perimeter Barriers - Landscaping

- Proper lighting: Most effective perimeter barriers available
- Very effective deterrent
- Used in combination with other barriers

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## Concepts of Security Perimeter Barriers - Landscaping

- A psychological deterrent, which partially restores protection, afforded by daylight.
- Have to be on and functioning properly.
- Protect fixtures, switches & fuse box.

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## Concepts of Security Perimeter Barriers - Alarms

- Guard Dogs offer early warning alarm to intruders approaching a building.
- Other types of alarms as well as more on lighting will be discussed in depth in separate lesson.

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## Concepts of Security Second Line of Defense - Exterior

- The next area of concern in securing a facility is the building exterior. Principal points of entry that need to be inspected. A crime prevention practitioner must consider sides as well as tops.

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## Concepts of Security Second Line of Defense – Exterior

- Other considerations
  - Skylights
  - Air-conditioning ducts – air-conditioning window units
  - Windows – walls themselves
  - Drains – storm sewers
  - Fire escapes
  - Floors – crawl space

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## Building Exterior: Sewers, Storm Drains and Manhole Covers

- Secure these openings that lead directly into a facility with chains, padlocks, bars or grating.



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## Building Exterior - Roof

- Unfortunately many buildings are constructed of lightweight, thin material that is easily cut, chopped, or sawed for easy entry.



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## Concepts of Security Second Line of Defense - Exterior

- Doors
  - Normal entrance & exit in a facility.
  - In addition to the potential open or unlocked doors, other vulnerable features include the door frame, hinges, panels and locks.

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## Concepts of Security Exterior - Doors

- Basic rule of thumb for features
- Construct door frames of solid wood and brace well.
- Hinges located on inside or if they must be outside tamper proof.
- Solid core wood or metal door.

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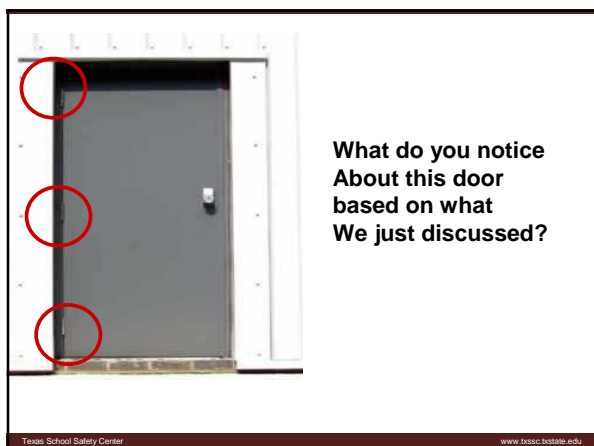
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### Concepts of Security Second Line of Defense - Exterior

- Windows
  - Provide another popular point of entry for intruders.
  - Main vulnerability is breakable glass.  
Perpetrator breaks out or cuts out glass to gain access to interior.
  - Securely lock from the inside and covered with protective grating (1/8th by 2-inches) whenever possible.

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### Concepts of Security Second Line of Defense - Exterior

- Windows
  - May attach window bars at least ½-inch round or ½-inch by ¼-inch flat steel material, spaced not more than 5-inches apart over window.
  - Never assume because a window is high above ground it is secure. Any window 18-feet or more above the ground is less accessible.

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## Types of Glass

### ■ Glass-Clad Polycarbonates

- Five ply laminate with two pieces of glass on both sides of polycarbonate core
- Uses elastic interlayer's that allow for expansion differential of both materials.

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## Types of Glass

### ■ Bullet Resistant Glass-Clad Polycarbonates

- Multi-ply laminate of one-ply polycarbonate of varying thickness, behind several piles of glass
- Elastic interlayer's.
- Relative thin profile and 40% weight reduction over all glass laminates.

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## Concepts of Security Third Line of Defense - Interior

- Areas within a facility that warrant special considerations for internal protection and control include:
  - Cashiers Office – other areas.
  - Laboratories or research areas.
  - Classified materials vital records, business secrets, Etc.

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## Building Interior - Techniques

- Locks, containers or cabinets.
- Room or area with controlled entry and exit.
- Steel bars.

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## Building Interior - Techniques

- Security cages or mesh grating.



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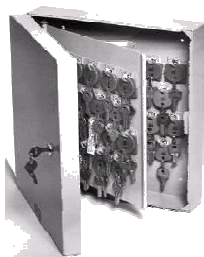
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## Building Interior - Techniques

- Various intrusion detection systems.



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## Building Internal Controls Basic Guidelines

- Flooding a store with light to facilitate interior view – psychological deterrent.



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## Building Internal Controls Basic Guidelines

- Eliminating all obstructions from windows.



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## Building Internal Controls Basic Guidelines

- Removing or safe-keeping all CASH.
- Empty cash register drawers and leave them unlocked and open during non-business hours.



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## Building Interior - Glass

- Glazing material transparent or translucent (frosted) glass or plastic.
- Float glass less distortion, more expensive.
- Flat glass variations clear and tinted, reflective and insulated (double paned).
- Glass for conducting electricity.
- Rough and patterned glass.

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## Building Interior – Glass

- Mirrors and transparent mirror glass plastic glass coating reduce heat, eliminate reflection, screen infrared and ultraviolet.



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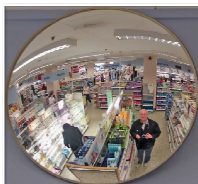
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## Building Interior – Glass

- Security Mirrors



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## Concepts of Security Risks

- **Dynamic Risk**
  - Can produce profit or loss a judgment call on the part of the businessman.
  - Relates directly to business decisions.
- **Pure Risk**
  - No profit or potential for profit just loss.
  - Risk of robbery, burglary, embezzlement, shoplifting, employee theft, etc.

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## Concepts of Security Risks

- **Risk Management**
  - Attempts to reduce the possibilities for cost or loss in order to derive the highest possible net benefit.
- **Risk Transfer**
  - By using comprehensive insurance coverage risk of loss through criminal action is transferred from a business owner to insurance underwriter.
- **Risk Reduction**
  - Involves techniques to reduce potential for criminal confrontation.

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## Concepts of Security Risks

- **Risk Elimination**
  - Involves removing potential targets of dynamic or criminal risk (i.e. removing all cash from premise).
- **Risk Spreading**
  - May involve dividing potential targets into smaller segments thereby making a large loss less likely. (i.e. spread available cash around in several secured locations around premise).
- **Risk Acceptance**
  - Business person assumes personally (see page 8 in your handout).

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## Questions



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## Resources

- *Crime Prevention* Sixth Edition by Steven P. Lab
- *Locks, Safes & Security Handbook for Law Enforcement Personnel* by Marc Weber Tobias
- *Effective Physical Security and Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention* Fourth Edition by Lawrence J. Fennelly

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## Vehicle Crimes Awareness and Prevention

### Instructed By:

Michelle Lanham - C.C.P.S., TCLEOSE Licensed Instructor  
Program Manager, TX Auto Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority RATT  
Office

**800-CAR-WATCH**

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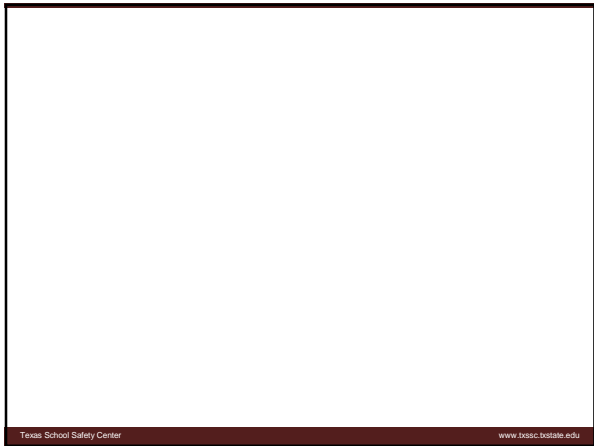
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## COURSE RELEVANCE

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### Auto Theft Impact Assessment

1. Can you afford a new car?
2. Will your insurance pay for a rental car?
3. Do buses run in your area and do you know where to get on?
4. Will you mind asking others for a ride to go anywhere?
5. Can you depend on your friends/family to help you out?
6. Is the time it takes to file a police report in your schedule?
7. Do you look forward to haggling with your insurance company?
8. Do you have time to shop for another car?

#### **The cost of carelessness includes:**

- **Hassles**
- **Inconveniences**
- **Lost Time**
- **Higher Insurance Premiums**
- **Vehicle Replacement**
- **Court Time**

*The benefits of taking time to practice prevention greatly outweigh the consequences if your vehicle is stolen!!*

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## THE FACTS ABOUT AUTO THEFT

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In 2010, 254 million vehicles were registered nationally  
 Of those, over **737K** vehicles were stolen in 2010,  
 resulting in an estimated insurance valuation loss of  
**Over \$4.5 Billion**

In 2010, 21 million vehicles were registered in Texas.  
 Of those, over **68K** vehicles were stolen in 2010,  
 resulting in an estimated insurance valuation loss of  
**Over \$635 Million**

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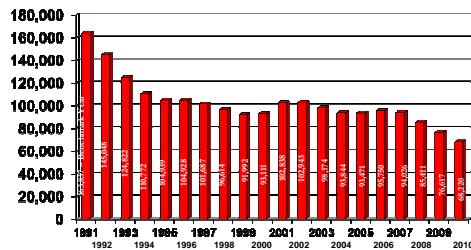
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### Texas Vehicle Thefts 1991 - 2010




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- In 2010, Texas recovered approximately 66% of all motor vehicles stolen.
- The U.S recovery figure was 56%.
- In 2010, Texas cleared 12% of its auto theft cases through arrest.
- Nationally, 12% of all auto theft cases were cleared through arrest.
- In 2010, Texas vehicle theft accounted for 7% of all property crimes, 34% value-wise.
- Nationally, vehicle theft accounted for 8% of all property crimes, 29% value-wise.

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## THE TOP STOLEN VEHICLES

- The top 10 vehicles stolen in Texas in 2011 were:

*Source: Texas Dept. of Public Safety 2008 MVT10 Reports*

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) Ford Pickup      | 8) Honda Accord  |
| 2) Chevrolet Pickup | 7) GMC Pickup    |
| 3) Dodge Pickup     | 6) Toyota Camry  |
| 4) Honda Civic      | 9) Ford Taurus   |
| 5) Chevy Tahoe      | 10) Chevy Impala |

- Nationally, the top 10 vehicles stolen in 2010 were:

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) 1994 Honda Accord     | 6) 2004 Dodge Ram     |
| 2) 1995 Honda Civic      | 7) 2000 Dodge Caravan |
| 3) 1991 Toyota Camry     | 8) 1994 Acura Integra |
| 4) 1999 Chevrolet Pickup | 9) 2002 Ford Explorer |
| 5) 1997 Ford F150        | 10) 1999 Ford Taurus  |

*In 2010, 4,340 motorcycles were stolen in Texas. The top five were:*

- 1) Honda
- 2) Yamaha
- 3) Suzuki
- 4) Kawasaki
- 5) Harley

➤ In 2010, 54% of all motor vehicles reported stolen in Texas were cars; 34% were trucks and buses; and the remaining 12% miscellaneous included motorcycles, golf carts, trailers, construction equipment, etc.

➤ Nationally, 73% were cars, 17% were trucks and buses, and the remaining 10% were miscellaneous.

## THE WHOs OF AUTO THEFT

- 4,721 persons were arrested for vehicle theft in Texas in 2010.  
The breakdown was as follows:

14% juveniles, 86% adults  
11 arrests were made of children 12 and younger  
83% male, 17% female  
37% white, 34% Hispanic, 28% black, 1% all other races/ethnicities

- 71,487 persons were arrested for vehicle theft in the U.S in 2010  
18% juveniles, 82% adults (80,203)  
83% male, 17% female  
60% white (includes Caucasian and Hispanic), 38% black, 2% all other

## TWO TYPES OF THIEVES Both steal older AND newer vehicles

### Opportunist

Motivation: Stolen vehicle serves temporary purpose  
✓ Generally 19 or younger  
✓ Steals with others in a group

### Professional

✓ Motivation: Stolen vehicle serves long-term purpose  
✓ Generally older than 19  
✓ Steals alone or uses others

*According to the FBI, more thefts are committed  
by amateurs than professionals.*

## THE WHYs OF AUTO THEFT

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### AMATEUR/OPPORTUNIST PRACTICES

- ✓Steals vehicle for transportation
- ✓Steals vehicle for joyride
- ✓Steals vehicle for drug money
- ✓Steals vehicle to commit another crime
- ✓Steals vehicle to pass a gang initiation
- ✓Steals vehicle for street racing modifications (amateur or pro)
- ✓Steals vehicle for access to personal information (identity theft)
- ✓Steals vehicle to commit fraud

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### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

- ✓Breaks vehicle down into parts for resale = CHOP SHOP
  - Disguise the theft – parts not as recognizable as vehicle
  - Parts worth two to three times value of whole vehicle
  - Easier to find buyers for parts than entire automobile
- ✓Sells or exports vehicle

### HOW DO THESE TWO TYPES WORK TOGETHER?

**OPPORTUNIST** (Steals the vehicle) + **PROFESSIONAL** (Pays the juvenile)  
**OPPORTUNIST** (Minor punishment) + **PROFESSIONAL** (Avoids jail/fine)  
**OPPORTUNIST** (Gets thrill, cash) + **PROFESSIONAL** (Makes the profit)

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## Minor Penalties – Auto Theft

### Texas Penal Code, Chapter 31, Sec. 31.03 Theft

#### **Theft of \$100,000 < \$200,000 = Sec. 12.33. 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Felony Punishment**

- (a) Imprisonment not more than 20 years or less than 2 years
- (b) Fine not to exceed \$10,000

#### **Theft of \$20,000 < \$100,000 = Sec. 12.34. 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Felony Punishment**

- (a) Imprisonment not more than 10 years or less than 2 years
- (b) Fine not to exceed \$10,000

#### **Theft of \$1,500 < \$20,000 = Sec. 12.35. SJ Felony Punishment**

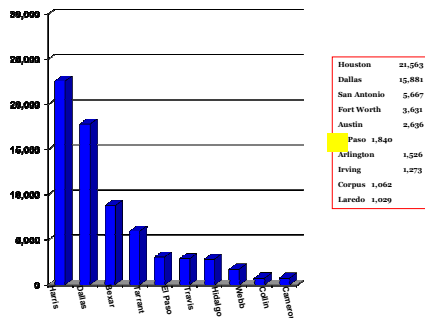
- (a) Confinement in state jail not more than two years or less than 180 days
- (b) Fine not to exceed \$10,000 but
- (c) Individual punished for third degree felony if:
  - (1) a deadly weapon was used or exhibited during or following the offense; or
  - (2) he/she has previously been convicted of any felony

#### **Theft of less than \$1,500 = Class A, B or C Misdemeanor**

- (a) Punishment: Fine not to exceed \$500 (C mis.) on up to fine not to exceed \$4,000 plus confinement in jail up to one year (A mis.)

## THE WHEREs OF AUTO THEFT

2010 Texas Vehicle Thefts by County - Total



## THE WHENs OF AUTO THEFT

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- In Texas, a vehicle was stolen every 8 minutes in 2010.  
*In the U.S., a vehicle was stolen every 43 seconds.*
- In Texas in 2010, the greatest # of vehicles were stolen in August.  
*The U.S. suffered the greatest auto theft losses in August.*
- In Texas, the fewest # of vehicles were stolen in February in 2010.  
*The U.S. also experienced the fewest auto theft losses in February.*
- In Texas and the U.S., approximately 2/3 of all auto thefts occur at night (under the cover of darkness).
- In Texas, the highest concentration of auto thefts, rate-wise, occur between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.

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## THE HOWs OF AUTO THEFT

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- According to the U.S. auto insurance industry, in Texas and the U.S., approximately half of all vehicles were unlocked at the time of theft.
- In Texas and the U.S., 30 – 50% of all vehicles had keys in the ignition at the time of theft, according to major insurance companies.

**\*REMINDER\* - According to Section 545.404 of the Texas Transportation Code, leaving a vehicle running while unattended on public property is a Class C misdemeanor punishable by a \$200 fine!!!!**

➤ Myth or Truth?:  
Cloned Vehicles, Duplicate Keys

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## LARCENY THEFT AND FRAUD

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### LARCENY-THEFT

- 2010 Texas larceny-theft offenses from motor vehicles totaled 191,675 in Texas (\$841 per incident) amounting to **\$161,185,270**.
- 2010 Texas vehicle parts theft: 71,804 (\$809 per incident), amounting to **\$58,089,231**
- **2010 Nationally, from motor vehicles: 1,633,723 offenses (\$704 per incident amounting to \$1,150,140,992**
- **2010 Nationally, vehicle parts theft: 548,245 offenses (\$681 per incident amounting to \$373,354,845**
- **Most common items burglarized inside vehicles: CDs, cell phones, purses/briefcases, small electronics, clothing, shopping packages, and video/DVD units (\$400 - \$2,500).**

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➤ Most common equipment burglarized off vehicles: wheels/hubcaps, stereos, headrests, tailgates, lights, lens covers, mirrors, sunroofs, catalytic converters.

➤ Approximately 75,000 airbags are stolen annually in the U.S., amounting to over \$50 million. An airbag can be sold for up to \$300 on the black market.

➤ Also stolen are ECMs (Electronic Control Modules). ECMs are small, easy to steal, and valuable – ranging from \$300 - \$1,200 retail.

➤ Third row SUV and minivan seats are becoming popular targets.

➤ Many auto thefts begin as larceny-theft with a perpetrator who decides they can successfully make off with the vehicle once they've gained entry.

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## Minor Penalties – Motor Vehicle Burglary

### Texas Penal Code, Chapter 30, Sec. 31.04 Burglary of Vehicles

(a) A person commits an offense if, without the consent of the owner, subject breaks into or enters a vehicle or any part of a vehicle with intent to commit any felony or theft.

(b) Enter means to intrude with any part of the body or any physical object connected to the body

(d) An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor, except that

(1) The offense is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of six months if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has been previously convicted of an offense under this section and

(2) The offense is a state jail felony if

(A) It is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has been previously convicted two or more times of an offense under this section or

(B) The vehicle or part of the vehicle broken into or entered is a rail car

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## AUTO THEFT PREVENTION

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## HOW TO PROTECT OUR VEHICLES The “Layered Approach” to Protection

### Layer #1 – Common Sense

1. Lock your doors
2. Take your keys
3. Park in well-lit areas
4. Keep valuables out of sight
5. Keep windows closed at all times
6. Be aware of your surroundings to avoid carjackers

### Layer #2 – Warning and Barrier Devices

A protective device that can be seen or heard from outside the vehicle to deter the thief from violating the vehicle. In addition, the device may need to be defeated in order to take the vehicle.

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### BAR ENTRY

#### SECURE GLASS

Window glass reinforced with added polycarbonate and urethane.

#### LOCK REINFORCEMENTS

Custom formed steel plate bolts to backside of door handle to prevent thieves from prying into the handle seam and lock rods.

#### STEERING WHEEL LOCKING BARS

Steel or alloy rods can be attached, extended and locked in place on the steering wheel, preventing the wheel from making full rotations.

#### ARMoured COLUMN COLLARS

Permanent or temporary steel “collars” wrap around vehicle columns to prevent invasion and tampering with ignition wiring.

<http://www.steadfastautosecurity.com/>

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#### TRANSMISSION LOCKS

A hardened steel bolt wraps around and locks a vehicle’s gear shift mechanism into place, making transmission gears impossible to move and rendering the vehicle inoperable.

#### BRAKE LOCKS

A steel bar locks the brake pedal against the floorboard or to the steering wheel and prohibits use of those vital components.

#### WHEEL LOCKS

Metal arms lock on the wheel and embrace the tire. The mechanism would have to be removed to prevent serious damage to the vehicle’s undercarriage and frame.

#### VIN WINDOW ETCHING

Sandblasting or acid etching vehicle windows with the VIN - forces thieves to undertake task of removing or replacing the windows to avoid identification. Often available through dealerships and law enforcement.

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### COMPONENT PARTS MARKING

Marking vehicle components (stereos, video, tailgates, wheel rims, etc.) with personal etching equipment or Protect Our Parts (POP) decals. Components can be readily identified and, therefore, difficult to resell. Covert marking can also be done with microdots.

### COMPONENT THEFT PREVENTION DEVICES

Tailgate locks, wheel locks, T-top/sunroof locks, tire deflators, removable stereo faces, etc.

### DETERRENT DECALS, LED LIGHTS

Warning decals or lights indicating a possible security system.

### AUDIBLE ALARMS

Alarm systems that consist of only the audible "noisemaker" may scare off amateurs and first-timers. However, these alarms are often ignored by the general public when activated and have no mechanical means of preventing a thief from stealing the vehicle.

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### Layer #3 – Immobilizing Devices

**A disabling device that inhibits the flow of electricity or fuel and renders vital vehicle functions inoperable until the device is properly activated. This prevents thieves from "hot-wiring" the vehicle. Common Name = KILL SWITCH - the heart of effective alarm systems, beyond the noisemaker.**

A "kill switch" may be spliced into vehicle wiring to inhibit the flow of electricity or fuel and may be active or passive. Until the device is turned from the "off" position to the "on" position, the vehicle can not be started. Disabling device types include:

<i>toggle switches</i>	<i>pressure pads</i>
<i>magnets</i>	<i>combination keypads</i>
<i>secondary key inserts</i>	<i>computer chips</i>
<i>relay switches</i>	

The newest standard in disabling devices is the *transponder key*.

A transponder key shuts down three systems at once via radio wavelengths:

- 1) the starter 2) the fuel 3) the ignition

Problems: See N. American Technology & Forensics Institute Handouts

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### Layer #4 – Law Enforcement Initiatives

#### BAIT CARS

**A vehicle, monitored by the police, that is used to tempt a car thief into stealing it. Typically outfitted with remote engine shut-off devices, video, and tracking systems.**

#### LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION READERS

**Comprised of software installed on patrol vehicle computer and connected to vehicle mounted cameras designed for license plate scanning/recognition.**

**Scanned plates can be compared to listings of "vehicles of interest" associated with any license plate-oriented law enforcement database.**

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## VEHICLE RECOVERY DEVICES

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### **Vehicle Tracking and Recovery Systems**

**A transmitter system installed in a vehicle that silently emits a signal to police or security stations when a vehicle is reported stolen. Signals are transmitted and received via Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) systems and/or cellular phone towers.**

Depending on the system, authorities trace the signal using a compass-type device or a digitized computer map. Popular brands include:

*LoJack*  
*OnGuard (ATX)*  
*Teletrac*  
*OnStar*  
*SOS*

Problems: underground, metal building, concrete building  
antenna manipulation

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### **Help End Auto Theft (HEAT) Program**



✓ **H.E.A.T. Mail Order**  
✓ **Roll Call Bulletin**

### **Texas Recovery and Identification Program (TRIP)**

✓ Farm and commercial equipment owners enter their equipment information into a password-protected DPS database by visiting <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us>.

DPS will contact owners on a regular basis to verify ownership status.

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# CARJACKING PREVENTION

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## **BE AWARE OF AREAS WHERE CRIMINALS MAY BE HIDING**

- Intersections controlled by stop lights or stop signs
- Public garages and parking lots
- Shopping malls, grocery and convenience stores
- Self-service gas stations and car washes
- Automatic teller machines (ATMs)
- Residential driveways, garages, and streets as you enter and exit the auto
- Highway exit/entrance ramps or anyplace where drivers slow down or stop
- Dark, isolated areas

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## **BE AWARE WHEN ENTERING AND DRIVING YOUR VEHICLE**

- Have your key ready and in defense position
- Check around and inside before entering
- Avoid unfamiliar areas
- Know where you're going and how to get there
- Drive with doors locked and windows up
- Make sure guests are safely in their vehicles
- Avoid driving during late night and early morning hours
- Avoid curbside lanes
- Leave space between you and vehicle in front of you for emergency exits
- Do not hurry to stop lights or signs

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**BE *AWARE* WHEN APPROACHING DESTINATION,  
PARKING AND EXITING:**

- Make sure you're not being followed
- Choose well-lit parking near traffic
- Park at ground level; avoid stairs and elevators
- Be cautious when parking next to vans, trucks, dumpsters, etc.
- Never sit in your stopped car eating, sleeping, reading, etc.
- When returning home after dark, have someone turn on outside light
- When exiting, be cautious of surrounding barriers and obstructions

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**BE *AWARE* WHEN CONFRONTED BY STRANGERS  
AND CARJACKERS**

- If approached by a stranger while in your car, drive off or lean on the horn
- If you are uncomfortable with a minor accident, go to the nearest hospital, fire station or police department
- Don't open doors or windows for any stranger
- If a suspicious person is near your vehicle as you approach, move on
- When confronted by a carjacker, reach for nothing
- **DON'T RESIST!!** Especially if the thief has a weapon
- Give up your vehicle and move away quickly

**REMEMBER . . . A LIFE IS WORTH MORE THAN A CAR!!**

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**Crime Prevention Part I:  
Windows & Glass**

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies

*Texas School*  
  
*Safety Center*  
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify and explain why burglars like windows.
- The student will be able to identify and explain what burglar bars are, how they can be used and safety drawbacks associated with them
- The student will be able to identify and explain what window laminates and films are and how they are used to reinforce security of windows.
- The student will be able to identify and explain what window auxiliary locks are and how they can be used to enhance security.
- The student will be able to identify and explain what window latches and clasps are.

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify and explain the different types of windows and how they are installed and secured.
- The student will be able to identify and explain different types of glass used in windows and for security, to include; standard plate glass, tempered glass, wired glass, filmed or laminated glass, acrylic glass, bullet resistant glass, burglar resistant and polycarbonate glass.
- The student will be able to identify and explain what types of glass are found in sliding glass doors.
- The student will be able to identify and explain combined security devices that can be combined to enhance window security.

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## Intro To Windows

- Keeping the bad guys or any other intruder out is not as simple as installing an expensive secure door.
- Windows offer the burglar a terrific alternative for access to your home.

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## Intro to Windows

Window security enhancements are every bit as important to your home and family security as any doorway.

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## Windows

Intruders like windows for several reasons.

- They are made out of glass, they can easily be broken.
  - This gives a burglar free roam of a house.
- Also, older windows are quite easy to jimmy open, or otherwise defeat the simple latch style locks typical in older windows.

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## Windows

- Another contributing factor for burglars joy of windows is the privacy offered.
- Many homes have windows that are somewhat obscured by bushes or shrubs.
- Under the cover of a good solid shrub, an intruder has plenty of time to practice her craft.

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## Window Security Bars

- Security bars - one of the ugliest and most destructive things you can do to your home, neighbors, and neighborhood
- They absolutely will discourage burglars from trying to enter your home.

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## Window Security Bars

- They also add fuel to the proverbial fire by reducing property values
- Discouraging otherwise good upstanding neighbors from moving into your neighborhood.

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## Window Security Bars

- Another drawback would be that it keeps people inside from getting out as well as it keeps people outside from getting in.
- This normally wouldn't be a problem since home owners use the front door obviously.
- However, in case of emergency - like a fire - they would not be able to use the windows to get out.

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## Fire Immediate Egress



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## Window Laminates and Films

- These materials are applied to the glass and serve to improve the overall strength of the glass.
- Eliminate shattering shards of glass in the event of accidental breakage.

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## Window Laminates and Films

These types of films are available from many locations, they can serve multiple purposes such as filtering light in the summer, and they can be cut to fit any sized window you might have.

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## Window Laminates and Films

These protective films are not only a great deterrent for burglars, but they also provide a completely unobstructed view of the great outdoors.

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## Window Laminates and Films

- Films that offer UV protection cause only negligible reduction in light entering your home.
- These film options are readily available from most manufacturers.

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## Window Laminates and Films

When laminate-treated glass is broken, the sheet of security laminate and the anchoring system hold the glass fragments in place, creating an impenetrable barrier.

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## Window Laminates and Films

- This smashed-glass barrier dissipates the force of any further blows, denying the burglar entry.



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## Window Auxiliary Locks

- Aftermarket locks are available to fit any window type or design available.
- They are generally very affordable, do not effect your view and greatly improve the security of your homes windows.

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## Window Auxiliary Locks

- Locks. You should install reliable window locks on your windows.
- If your glass is reinforced or has laminates on them to prevent intrusion by breakage the window needs to be secured to keep burglar from just opening a window to enter.

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## Window Latches & Clasps

- Common latches and clasps don't do well to promote good security.
- Install something that is hard to pick and hard to access
- Unlike hasps and latches that can be manipulated with a simple knife or spatula.

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## Windows

- A home is only as secure as the easiest entry point for an intruder.
- Even in the most minor of intrusion incidents a family is put at risk.
- For only a few dollars, a homeowner can prevent regrets before they happen

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## 3-Reasons Burglars Love Windows

- First they are usually made of glass. And glass can be broken, giving intruders free access to your home.



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## 3-Reasons Burglars Love Windows

- Second, they are generally easy to unclasp and bypass. It doesn't take an expert intruder to work on a latched window.



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### 3-Reasons Burglars Love Windows

- Thirdly, windows are often situated in areas that provide cover against the public view.
- The burglars could use the extra stealth to help them slip in and out of your home unnoticed.
- It even gives them easier access to sensitive parts of your home - for example, your bedroom.

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### Safety & Security

- Keeping a home safe from burglars and other intruders isn't isolated to door security.
- For burglars, windows offer an excellent alternative to gaining access to a home.
- This makes beefing up window security an important step towards ensuring total home security.

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## Combined Protection

Used in conjunction with alarm systems and good locks, window security laminates provide effective protection for your home, business, or industrial facility.



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## Types Of Windows

- Double Hung.
- Casement
- Bay and Bow
- Sliding
- Garden
- Patio Doors

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## Double Hung



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## Casement Windows



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## Bay or Bow Window



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Sliding Window



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Garden Window



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Garden Window



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## Windows

- Do not assume that because a window is high above the ground it is secure.
- A window 18-feet or less above the ground is considered a potential easy access point.

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Windows 18 feet above ground level still offer burglars access.



Windows vents above ground level still offer burglars access.

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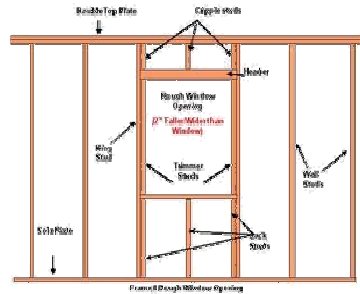
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## Installing Windows

What size  
Screws?



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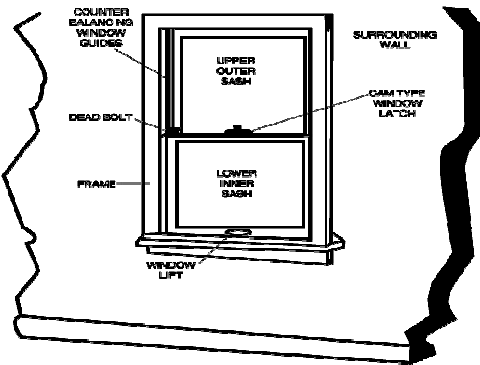
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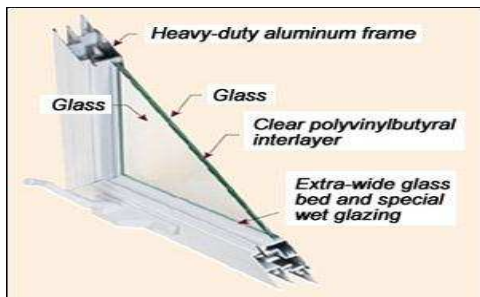
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## Storm Window



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## Storm Window



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## Skylight - Vents

- Sky Lights afford burglars easy access to homes and businesses.
- Attic vents are another often over looked entry point.
- Chimney's and exhaust vents are used to gain access to a home or business, like restaurants.
- AC window units

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## Windows Conclusion

- Securing windows is essential to protection against weak links in over all home security.
- Perform this as an additional precaution while you install other home-wide security devices.
- This act alone could drastically increase the safety of you home and your family.

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## Types of Glass

- Glazing material transparent or translucent (frosted) glass or plastic.
- Float glass less distortion, more expensive.
- Flat glass variations clear and tinted, reflective and insulated (double paned).

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## Types of Glass

- Laminated Safety Glass – two pieces of glass bonded together with a polyvinyl buty1 plastic interlayer (PVB) .015 inches thick.
- Plastics 2-categoris Acrylic 17 times more resistant and Polycarbonates 300-times more resistant to impact.

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## Types of Glass

- Standard Plate, Annealed, Float Glass – standard or basic window pane glass where security is not a factor.
- Tempered Glass – subjected to heating and rapid cooling making it 6 to 7 times more break resistant than standard plate glass. Once fractured at any point, pane shatters completely.

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## Types of Glass

Wired Glass – Wire mesh embedded between 2-layers of standard glass, mesh prevents glass from shattering during intense heat. Used in FIRE doors.



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## Types of Glass

Security Film – Polyester film (4-mils or thicker) applied to inner surface of glass with special adhesives that;

- increase energy dissipation and resiliency;
- increases strength by 300%.

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## Types of Glass

Burglary Resistant Glass – similar to laminated safety glass but with a thicker interlayer designed to often withstand “smash and grab” attacks.



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## Burglar Resistant Glass



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## Types of Glass

- Standard Acrylics – lightweight tempered plastic with impact resistance about 17-times stronger than an equal thickness of glass.
- Bullet Resistant Acrylics – same as above but in thickness 1 ¼ to 1 ¾ inch to provide bullet resistance.

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## Types of Glass

- Polycarbonates – lightweight “tempered” plastic approximately 300-times stronger than acrylics with superior resistance to impact and shattering.
- Somewhat flexible
- requires increased thickness in larger openings to prevent pop-outs where existing sashes won’t allow adequate edge engagement

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## Polycarbonate Glass



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## Types of Glass

- Bullet Resistant Laminated Polycarbonates –composites of polycarbonate sheets of various thickness bonded together with interlayer film.
- Provides level I, II and III bullet resistance, withstand multiple rounds without spalling.

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## Types of Glass

- Bullet Resistant Glass-Clad Polycarbonates – multi-ply laminate of one-ply polycarbonate of varying thickness, behind several piles of glass, using elastic interlayer's.
- Relative thin profile and 40% weight reduction over all glass laminates.

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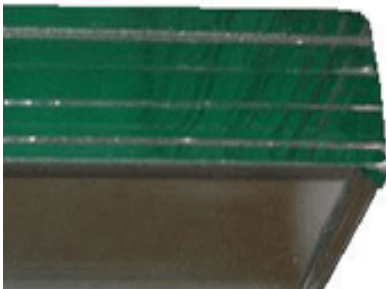
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## Glass-clad Polycarbonates Bullet Resistant Glass



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## Glass Glazing Definitions

- Bullet resistance – bullet does not penetrate or cause spalling, both of which can kill or grossly disfigure.
- Spalling – small fragments breaking off the back side of glazing glass.

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## Spalling Effect



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## Glass Glazing Definitions

- Fire integrity – ability to remain intact in the frame during a fire, thereby denying oxygen to enter and fuel existing combustion.



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## Sliding Glass Doors

- Insulated Glass - A combination of two or more panes of glass with a hermetically sealed air space between them.
- Optional argon gas may be used between panes, further improving thermal performance and energy savings.

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## Insulated Glass



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## Insulated Glass



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## Questions



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## Sources

- Crime Prevention Sixth Edition by Steven P. Lab
- Locks, Safes & Security Handbook for Law Enforcement Personnel by Marc Weber Tobias
- Effective Physical Security and Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention Fourth Edition by Lawrence J. Fennelly
- Upgrading Home Window Security by Dave Marx

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Locks

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify the operational functions of a lock cylinder, to include terms; standard key, master key and grand master key.
- The student will be able to identify the differences between privacy locks and security locks.
- The student will be able to identify a Single Cylinder Deadbolt locking devices and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Double Cylinder Deadbolt locking devices and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Night Latches locking devices and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Push Button Combination Locks locking devices and the level of security it provides.

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify a Commercial Locks locking devices and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a card reader locking devices and the level of security it provides
- The student will be able to identify a thumb print reader locking devices and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify the minimum specifications for a high-security deadbolt.
- The student will be able to identify supporting hardware that adds to the security of an entry; Cylinder Guards and Jimmy Guards

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify a Mortise lock and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Rim-Mounted lock and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Tubular and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Cylindrical lock set and the level of security it provides.
- The student will be able to identify a Unit lock and the level of security it provides

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## Learning Objectives

- Learning Objective: The student will be able to identify the minimum specifications for a good security padlock.
- The student will be able to identify the basic function of a padlock and its application.
- The student will be able to identify hasp, chain, cable and locking bar that are used in conjunction with padlocks:
- The student will be able to identify the types of padlocks and the level of security provided by each.
- The student will be able to identify the minimum specifications for a good security padlock.
- The student will be able to identify the basic function of a padlock and its application.

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify hasp, chain, cable and locking bar that are used in conjunction with padlocks.
- The student will be able to identify auxiliary locking devices for sliding glass doors and windows.

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## Lock History 101

Man's first "lock" may have been nothing more than a large rock rolled against the mouth of his cave to keep out prowling animals.

As civilization developed, however, a variety of means were devised to provide security. One common method was beam fixed across a door and frame to prevent the door from being pushed open

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## Lock History 101

Egyptian pin tumbler locks were probably the first designed to allow doors to be unlocked from the outside. These locks were wooden and utilized wooden keys that operated the primitive tumbler mechanism

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## Lock History 101

The Greeks employed locks that used keys. This system was a lock and bar arrangement where a large bar or bolt was fastened on the inside of the door. To open the door, the Greeks fashioned a key shaped like a "sickle" that was inserted through holes in the door

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## Lock History 101

When turned, the tip of this key device would lift up the bar or bolt. The disadvantage of this system was that the keys were as much as three feet in length and were, therefore, somewhat inconvenient to carry.

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## Lock History 101

It was not until the 18th century that real improvements were made in the technical operation of locks. At that time, lever tumbler locks of basically simple construction were developed. Improvements continued slowly, however, until the 19th century when public demand produced major breakthroughs.

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## Lock History 101 - continued

Linus Yale revolutionized the lock industry at this time when he invented the modern pin tumbler lock. This device had three major advantages over other locking systems:

- It could be mass produced.
- The key mechanism or pin tumbler cylinder was separate from the bolt.
- Long, heavy keys were not needed to reach and manipulate the bolt.

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## Lock History 101

A lock acts to temporarily fasten two separate objects together, such as a door to its frame or a lid to a container. The objects are held together until the position of the internal structure of the lock is altered – for example: by a key – so that the objects are released

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## Patchwork Security

CRIME Prevention has been waiting for the architectural fraternity and the door and door frame manufacturers to provide substantial basis for security hardware.

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## Patchwork Security

- Many sound locks are available, however the security value of these locks are often negated by weak doors or door frames
- Always check with your local safety codes as some locks are prohibited!

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## Patchwork Safety

Law Enforcement can help by:

- Maintaining a close association with locksmiths is highly recommended.
- Documenting the "Modus Operandi" of burglars.
- Encouraging the application of meaningful methods of improving security on existing buildings.

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## Objective

Our objective is to prevent the defeat of locks through force. When force is applied to a door in the form of a human body, pry bar, or jack, something gives. Every mechanical device has its fatigue and breaking point although no one, to our knowledge, properly defines this “point” for doors, locks, and frames in terms of pounds of pressure or force



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## Lock Definition

A lock:

- Is a mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, or electronic device designed to prevent entry to a building, room, container, or hiding place
- Prevents removal of items without the consent of the owner.

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## Lock Definition

A lock:

- Fastens two separate objects together, such as a door to its frame.
- The objects are held together until the position of the internal structure of the lock is altered by a key – so that the objects are released.

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## Key Operated Mechanisms

- Uses arrangement of internal physical barriers (wards, tumblers) to prevent lock from operating unless they are properly aligned.
- Key is device used to align internal barriers – lock operation

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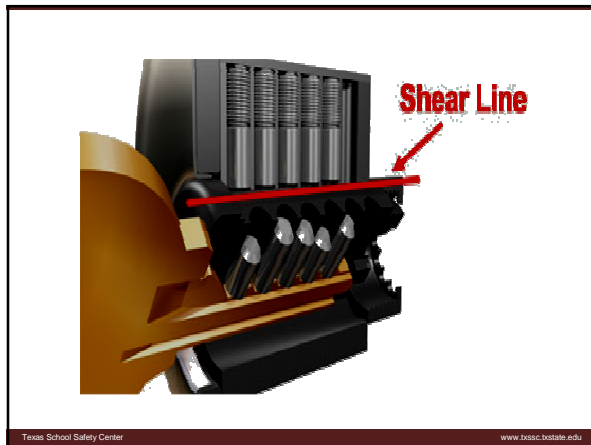
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## 3-Types of Key operated locks

- Disc or wafer tumbler
- Pin tumbler
- Lever

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## Tumbler Mechanisms

- Any lock mechanism having moveable, variable elements (tumblers) which depend on a key to arrange tumblers on straight line permitting lock to open.
- Tumbler lock element - security against improper key manipulation

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## Tumbler Mechanisms

- Tumbler may be a disc, lever or pin is the actual lock barrier
- Key (Change Key) has a particular combination of cuts or bittings which match arrangement of the tumblers in the lock.

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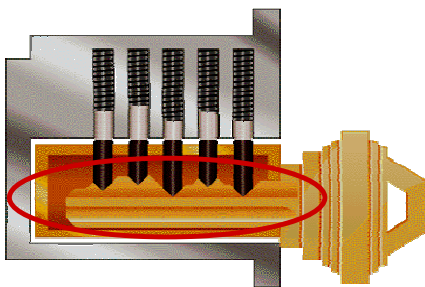
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## Disc or Wafer Tumbler

- Consist of three separate parts:
  - Keys
  - Cylinder Plug
  - Cylinder Shell (Housing)
- Plug contains the tumblers – spring loaded flat plates
- Key slots cut into each tumbler

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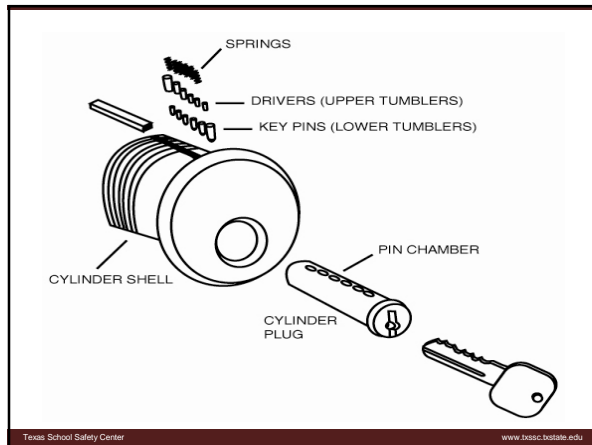
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## Disc or Wafer Tumbler

When no key is inserted or improper key used:

- One or more tumblers will extend through sides of plug into top or bottom locking grooves cut into cylinder shell firmly locking plug to shell.

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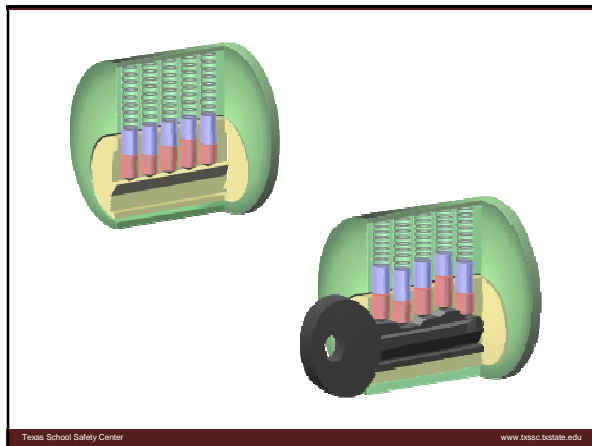
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### Pin Tumbler Mechanism

- Most common type of key-operated mechanism used in door hardware design.
- Operated like disc tumbler mechanism
- Uses pins as interior barrier verses disc.

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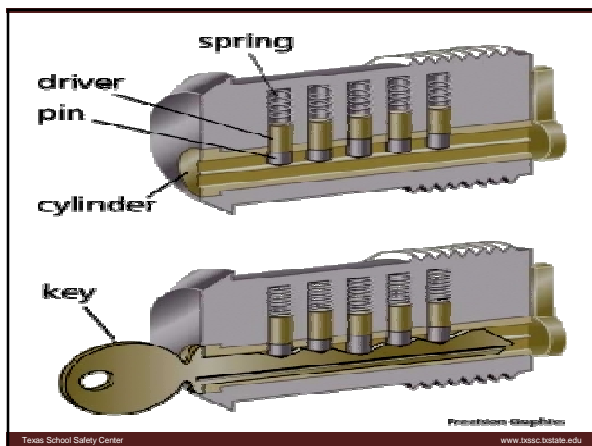
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## Pin Tumbler Mechanism

- Proper key has cuts (bittings) to match length of lower pins.
- Inserted the tops of the key pins align flush with top of cylinder plug at shear line.
- Plug rotated to lock or unlock.

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## Pin Tumbler Mechanism

- When key is withdrawn drivers are pushed by springs into cylinder – pushing key pins ahead of them – seating them at bottom of pin chamber.
- Drivers extending into the plug prevent it from rotating.

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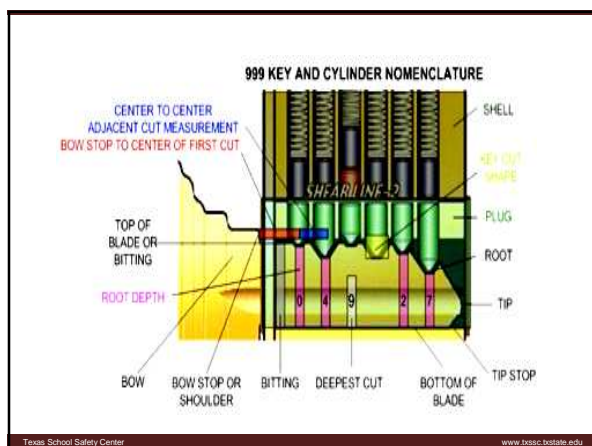
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## Lever Tumbler Mechanisms

- Same principal as pin & disc tumbler it is very different
- Lever lock does not use rotating core or plug
- Bolt integral part – thrown directly by the key.

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## Lever Tumbler Mechanisms

- Each lever is hinged on one or more sides by the post a fixed part of the case.
- Leaf springs attached to levers hold them down in position overlapping bolt notch preventing bolt from moving back

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## Lever Tumbler Mechanisms

- The bolt is prevented from moving back by a “Fence” which is trapped by the front edges (shoulders) of the lever
- Key inserted & slightly rotated the bittings on key engage saddle of lever, raising it to position where fence aligns with slot in the lever (called the gate) bolt retracts.

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## Combination Locks

Works much same way as lever mechanism, when tumblers align, the slots in the tumblers permit a fence to retract, which releases the bolt whereby it can be opened

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## Combination Locks

- Tumblers are called wheels
- Each wheel has a slot milled into its edge – designed to engage the fence when slot is properly aligned.
- Slot is called a “Gate”

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## Combination Locks

- The fence is part of the lever which retracts the bolt.
- Gates are aligned with the fence by numbers or letters on the dial.
- The sequence of numbers/letters that allows lock to operate is known as the "Combination"

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## 5-Types of Locks

- Mortise
- Rim-mounted
- Tubular
- Cylindrical Lockset
- Unit Locks

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## Mortise

Standard door lock common on most standard houses.



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## Rim-Mounted

Installed on surface rim of a door.



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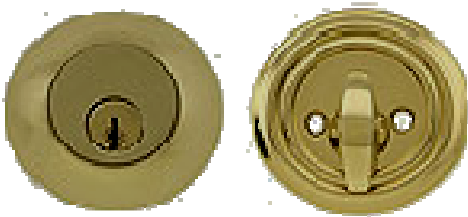
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## Tubular

Sometimes called a bore-in, simply drill a hole into the door to accommodate the cylinder.



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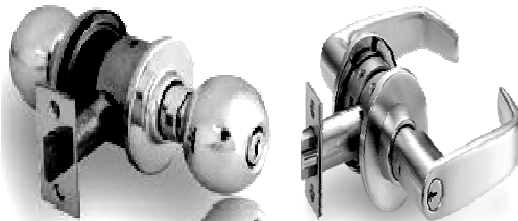
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## Cylindrical Lockset

Uses a locking latch as a sole fastening element.



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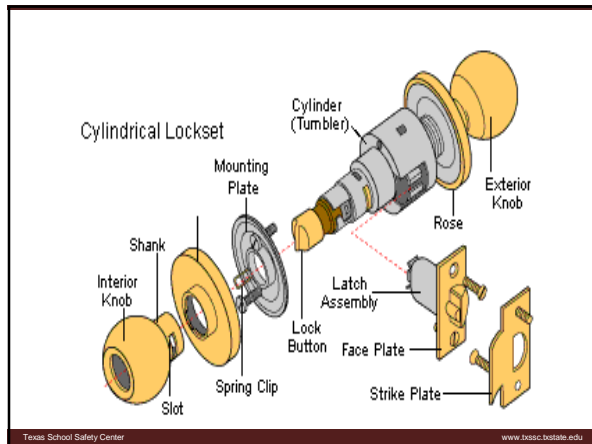
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## Unit Locks

U-shaped cut out on door edge, slipping lock into (over) cut out. No exposed screws and is used in lieu of a mortise lock where door is too narrow.

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## Locking Devices

- Lock cylinders are manufactured in many styles and for many different purposes.
- Some lock cylinders are designed to operate with one key; others require a standard key or a master key; and other are designed to use the standard key, master key, or a grand master key.

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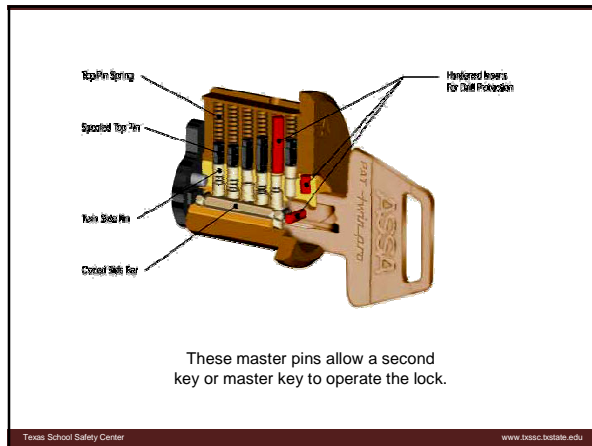
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## Locks

- Some cylinder designs use the three keys already mentioned, and have cores removable with a change key.
- Use lock screws – Auxiliary locking device

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## Locks

An auxiliary locking device must include:

- screws
- wooden dowels
- pinning device
- and key-operated

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## Dead Bolts

A dead bolt lock must lock with a minimum bolt throw of 1" that penetrates a metal strike plate. It locks into place with no spring to extend or retract it.

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Cylinder

Dead Bolt



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## Dead Bolts

If a door secured by a deadbolt lock has breakable glass within 40", the lock must be key-operated from both sides unless prohibited by life safety codes.

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## Deadbolts

- Square face solid bolt, which is not spring loaded and must be turned by hand into either the locked or unlocked position.
- When incorporated into a locking mechanism, result is known as deadlock.
- Long-throw 1-inch or longer bolt provides protection against door jam spreading.

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## Types of Sliding Glass Door Auxiliary Locks



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## Locks

In areas in which life safety codes permit, metal bars or grating, if mounted to prevent easy removal, may be substituted for auxiliary lock.

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## Single Cylinder Deadbolt

The single cylinder deadbolt is locked or unlocked from the outside by a key and from the inside with a thumb turn. The deadbolt automatically deadlocks when it is fully extended the bolt should have a minimum one-inch throw for security.

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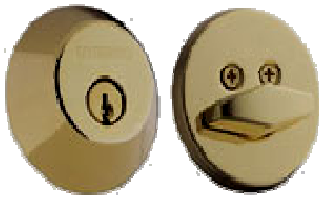
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## Single Cylinder Deadbolt

Automatically deadlocks when it is fully extended.



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## Double Cylinder Deadbolt (Surface Mounted, Vertical Throw)

The double cylinder deadbolt is locked or unlocked by a key from either side. The pressure cast bolts with hardened steel inserts have a vertical movement to resist prying the lock away from the strike. Free wheeling cylinder guard. Key retention: prevents removing key from cylinder unless key is in key way.

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## Key Retention

- Key Retention : prevents removing key from cylinder unless key is in key way.

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## Double Cylinder Deadbolt



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## Surface Mounted Single Cylinder Vertical Deadbolt Rim Deadlock

The surface mounted deadbolt is operated by a key from the outside and by thumb turn on the inside. This deadbolt automatically deadlocks when it is fully extended. The bolt should have a minimum of a one-inch throw.



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## Surface Mounted Deadbolts



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## Entrance Lock

- Entrance lock is locked or unlocked from the outside with a key and from the inside with a thumb turn.
- The bolt is spring operated.



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## Entrance Lock

- This device is not suitable for security and should never be recommended to homeowners or business people.
- It provides a false sense of security.

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## Surface Mounted Single Cylinder Vertical Deadbolt



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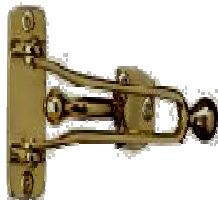
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## Other Devices Used To Improve Lock Security

- This jimmy guard is used to protect the bolt from tampering as well as lock shims.
- Secondary latch



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## New Lock Technology



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## New Lock Technology

- Keypad locks and deadbolts allow you the freedom and the flexibility to add and delete user codes as needed.
- Keypad Deadbolts provide professional grade security with the convenience of keypad access. Ideal for use on all entry doors.
- Innovative Turn Lock feature allows you to lock & leave without a key.

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## New Lock Technology

- Provides the convenience of keyless access; customizable to fit your security needs.
- Ideal for front doors, side & back doors, garage entry doors, etc.
- Easily replace most existing deadbolts with a screwdriver in about 30 minutes.
- No programming required; preset with two user codes so it's ready to use right out of the box.

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## Biometrics Fingerprint Door Lock



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## Biometrics Fingerprint Door Lock

- Keyless electronic lock Heavy duty -- durable State-of-the art design.
- Two ways of unlocking: Either fingerprint or code only.
- Single latch mortise, easy and simple installation and operation.
- Cast-Steel Integrative Structure

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## Biometrics Fingerprint Door Lock

- Uses 4 AA alkaline Batteries (Included) One year battery life under normal use - External contacts for battery-power override.
- Stainless steel tubular dead latch 4 digit keypad
- Adopts optical CMOS fingerprint sensor
- Includes 2-3/8" and 2-3/4" latches, to fit either backset.
- Two high security override keys are provided for emergency entry.

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## Biometrics Fingerprint Door Lock



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## Commercial Electronic Card-Access Proximity Lock.



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## Electronic Card-Access Proximity Lock

- Prox card access plus mechanical key override (SC4 6pin Schlage Keyway) - Set you own master card
- Storeroom function always locked from the outside
- RF-Scanner
- Adjustable backset 2-3/8" and 2-3/4" U.L. certified F latch
- Meets ADA standards (Americans with Disabilities Act).
- Stainless Steel finish - Easy to program user cards
- 500 users - Additional prox cards can be purchased
- Any user card can be turned into a master card
- Weatherproof

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## Padlock Security Devices



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## Padlocks

- Distinguishing feature of padlocks is that they use a shackle rather than a bolt as the device to fasten two or more objects together.
- The shackle is placed through a secured hasp permanently affixed to items to be fastened

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## Padlocks

- A security padlock has a hardened steel body and shackle. The shackle should be at least 3/8 – inch in diameter and lock at the heel and toe.

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## Padlocks

Effectiveness depends on quality of the hasp. Therefore the hasp should be hardened steel and must be mounted correctly with long screws.

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## Two Types of Padlocks

- Key
- Combination

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## Hardened Steel Body and Shackle



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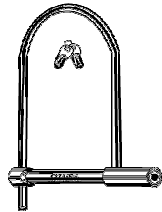
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## Padlocks

Bicycle lock and can be used for garage door as well



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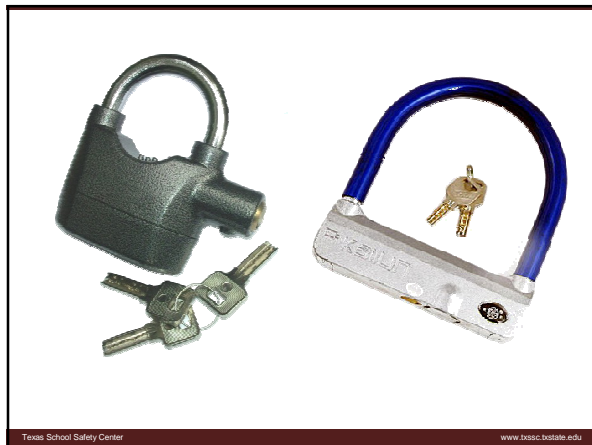
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## Sources

- Crime Prevention Sixth Edition by Steven P. Lab
- Security, Id Systems & Locks by Karen Little
- Locks, Safes & Security Handbook for Law Enforcement Personnel by Marc Weber Tobias
- Effective Physical Security and Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention Fourth Edition by Lawrence J. Fennelly

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Doors & Strike Plates

ICJS Presenter



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### Learning Objectives

- Identify
  - A hollow core door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
  - A pressed wood door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
  - A solid wood door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
  - A wood panel door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
  - A metal door, its construction and the level of security it provides.

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### Learning Objectives

- An aluminum door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
- A glass sliding door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
- A garage door, its construction and the level of security it provides.
- Hinges, shims and viewers, how they are installed and the level of security each provides.
- Different types of strike plates, how they are installed and the level of security each provides

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## Doors

- The modern equivalent to the caveman's rock in front of a cave entrance.
- Door provides a barrier at a point of entry or exit.

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## Criminal *Modus Operandi*

- 20-years ago a burglar carried in his coat sleeve a pry bar in three sections that could make a 4-foot long pry bar.
- Another burglar carried a "Gentlemen's walking cane" that could easily be converted into a door frame spreading jack!

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## Doors

- Objective is to prevent the defeat of doors through force.
- When force is applied to a door in the form of a human body, pry bar, or jack, something gives.

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## Doors

- Every door and door frame has its fatigue and breaking point



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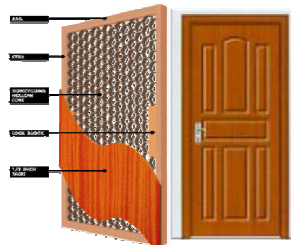
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## Types of Doors

- Hollow-Core Door

- Constructed of thin sheets of wood paneling surrounding a wood frame with cardboard for filler support.



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## Types of Doors

- Pressed Wood Door

- Constructed with thin sheets on the outside, sturdy frame, wood or particleboard in the support



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## Types of Doors

### ■ Solid Wood Door

- Constructed of either a single piece of wood or several pieces placed together.
- Considered to be a very secure door if properly set in a secure frame with deadbolt locks.



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## Types of Doors

### ■ Wood Panel Door

- Door panels may be too thin for security and require extra precautions.



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## Types of Doors

### ■ Security Door

- Allows for clear viewing of the outdoors & visitors with its open structured, sculpted grille.



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## Types of Doors

### ▪ Metal Door

- Constructed of sheet **metal** reinforced on sides, top and bottom
- Supported in the center with cardboard or prefabricated **fire resistant** material.
- Thickness may vary. A secure door if properly set in a secure frame, hinges on inside, no glass and used with deadbolt locks.

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## Types of Doors



What is the drawback for a door like this?

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## Types of Doors

Metal door with a panic bar



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## Types of Doors

- Aluminum Door

- Framed in aluminum with glass inserts



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## Types of Doors

- Mortise lock for aluminum door



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## Types of Doors

- Double Doors

- With glass panel consider door braces, metal bars, fancy flat steel mesh or security glazing.



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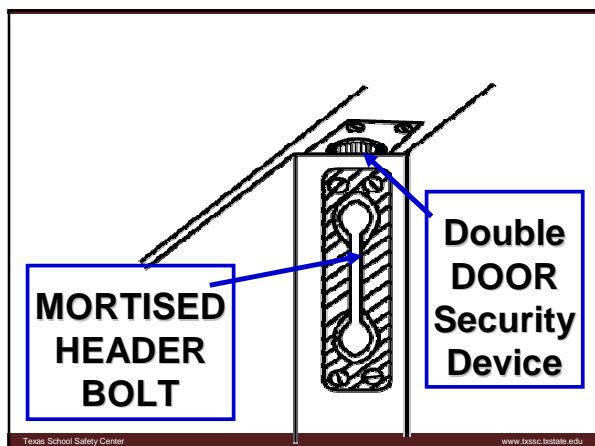
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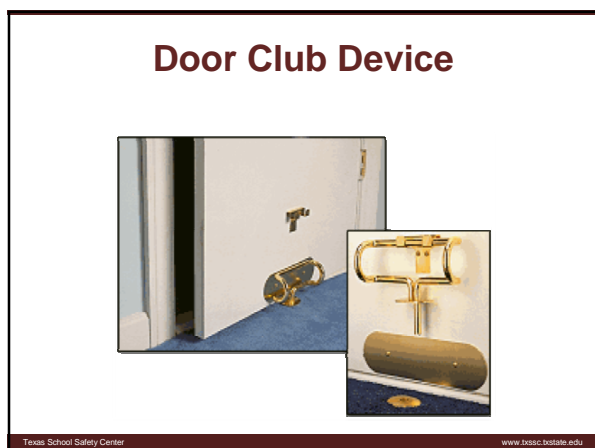
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## Glass Doors

- A serious security problem!



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## Glass Doors

- Glass Sliding Door with glass panes consider door bars.
- A pivotal or pivoting deadbolt is used as it allows bolt to project deeply into the frame at least (minimum of 1-inch).

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## Types of Sliding Glass Door Auxiliary Locks



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## Types of Sliding Glass Door Locks

- Glass door lock with alarm



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## Types of Sliding Glass Door Locks



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## Types of Sliding Glass Doors

- Insulated Glass
  - A combination of two or more panes of glass with a hermetically sealed air space between them.
  - Some patio doors come standard with SunCoat® Low-E coating for added energy efficiency year-round.
  - Optional argon gas may be used between panes, improving thermal performance & energy savings.

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## Sliding Glass Doors

- **Head**
  - The main horizontal member which forms the top of the sliding door frame.
- **Sill**
  - The main horizontal member forming the bottom of the sliding door frame.

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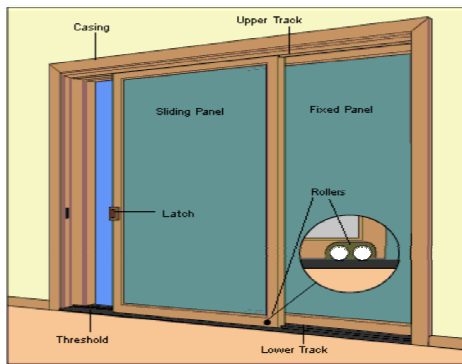
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## Sliding Glass Door

- **Hardware**
  - Elegant finish hardware tested to standards in excess of California's forced-entry codes, which are the toughest in the nation.
- **Jamb**
  - The door frame members forming the top, sides, and bottom of a door frame.

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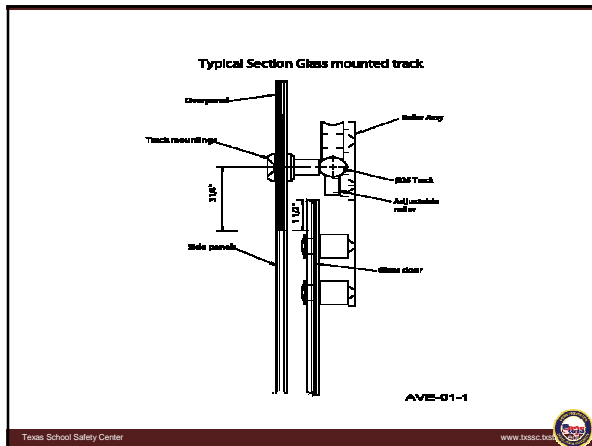
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### Narrow Style Locks

- Commercial
- Deadlocks
- Reinforce around lock itself and strike area due to soft aluminum they are installed in sliding glass door.

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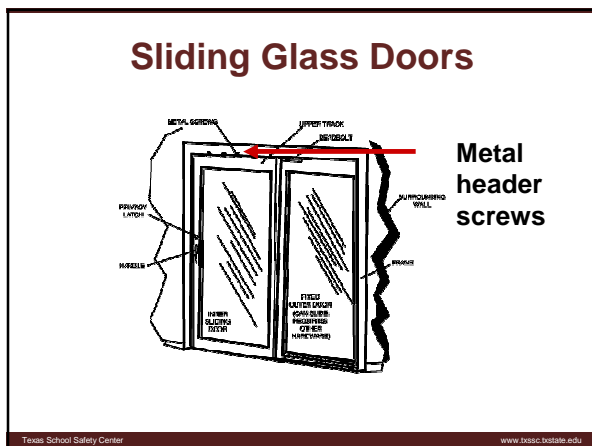
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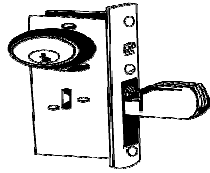
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## Hook Bolt Deadlock

- The hook bolt adds security for sliding glass doors in commercial settings. The hooked shaped bolt resists parting motion of sliding door aid joint.



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**Keyed Lock**

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## Sliding Glass Doors

- Special problem due to glass
- Privacy latch alone will not provide security
- Auxiliary locks, security bar, slim line security hook bolt
- Pinning
- Doors not properly adjusted or not secured by metal screws can be lifted out

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## Sliding Glass Door Locking Bar



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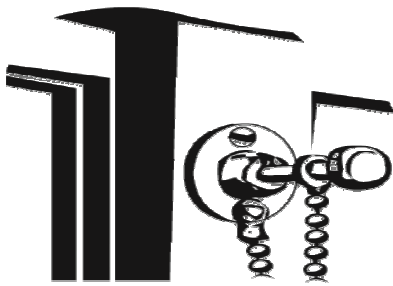
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SECURITY PIN

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## Garage Doors

- Garage door with multiple panels with and without glass.
- Protect overhead - garage rolling doors with steel or cast iron keeper and pin attached to hand chain.

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## Garage Doors

**Best from a security standpoint as there is no glass**



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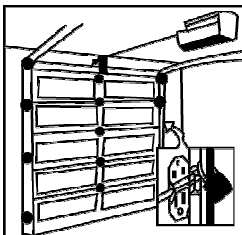
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**Add security with security padlock installed in the track**

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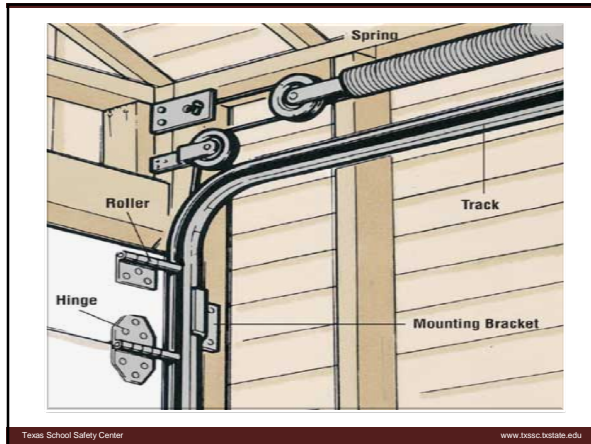
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### Door Frame

- Door frame quality and how the frame of a pre-hung door is attached to the surrounding wall is an important security consideration.
- Most doors do not have enough nails or staples through the door frame to the surrounding studs.

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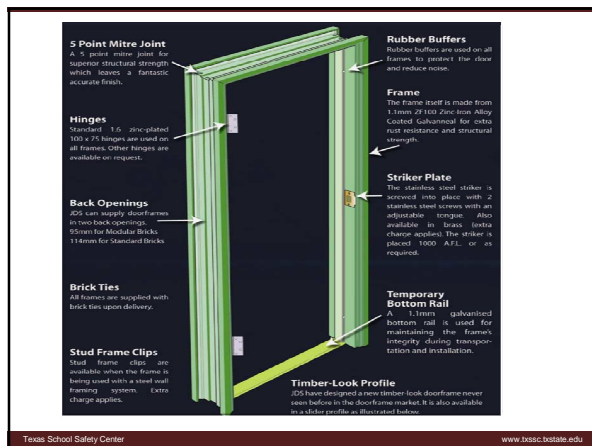
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## Door Frame

- A minimum of eight, three-inch nails or screws should secure the door frame to the studs



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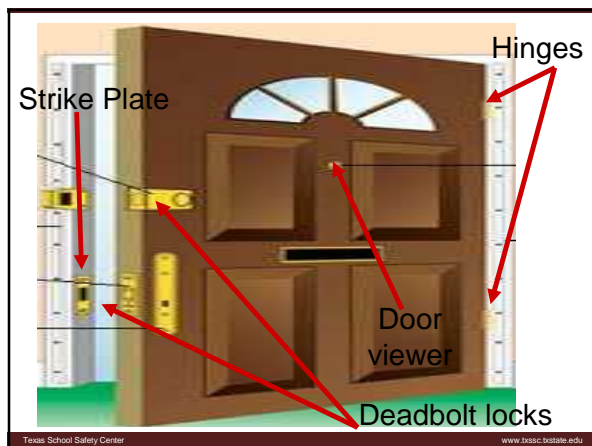
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## Door Frame

- Space between the frame and studs is usually problematic: Too much space allows prying.
- Shims can be utilized to fix this problem on the hinge and lock sides of the door.
  - However, in practicality this can only be dealt with during construction. Convincing a building owner to remove the door molding to address this issue is impractical.

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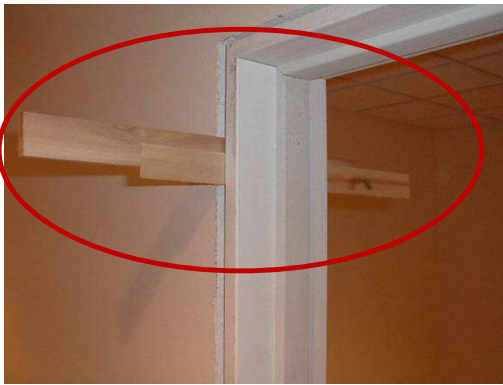
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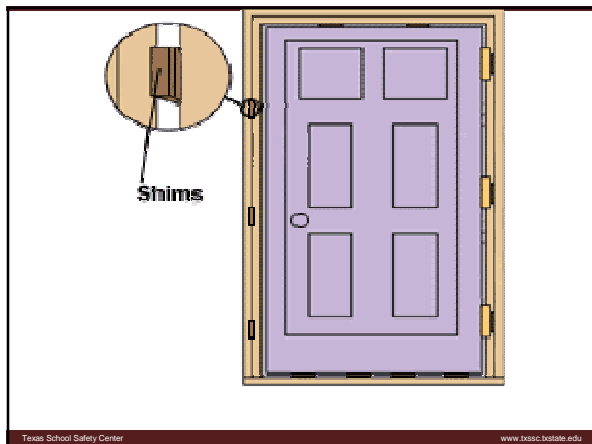
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## Doors

- Hinged doors, solid core or metal designed for external security.
- Solid core door resist forced entry.
- Variety of deadbolts can be installed.
- Door with glass - lock has to be minimum 40-inches from glass

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## Locks should be 40 inches from glass

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▪ **Door viewer**

- Viewer should provide a minimum 180 degree angle vision.



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**Door Viewer**

- No glass no visibility outside
- Viewers provide outside visibility
- Viewer should provide a minimum of 180 degree angle vision



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## Strike Plates

- A deadbolt must engage a solid correctly installed strike plate or its effectiveness is significantly reduced.
- High security strike plates are wider & longer



Strike plates with Jimmy Guard

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## Strike Plates

- A high security strike plate often incorporates a lip which wraps around the door to protect against jimmying or shimming.
- Three or **more** offset wood screws minimum of **3½ inch** long - used to mount strike plate.

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- Secured with at least six (6) three (3 1/2 ") inch hardened steel screws
- Reinforced around lock itself and strike area.

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### Strike Plates

- Screws must extend through the jamb and into the studs of the door frame.
- None of the fasten screws should be aligned as in-line screws tend to split the wood.

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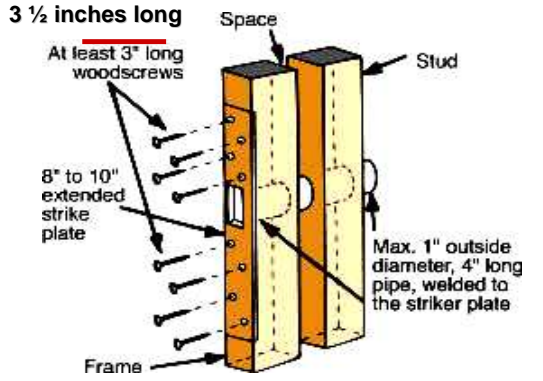
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## Strike Plates

- Most strike plates you encounter will be inadequate because they are not security strike plates or because they are not secured with at least four, 3 ½ inch hardened steel screws.



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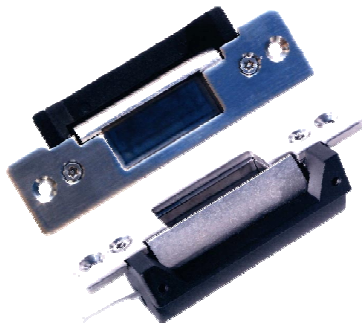
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## Electric Strike Door Release Strike Plate



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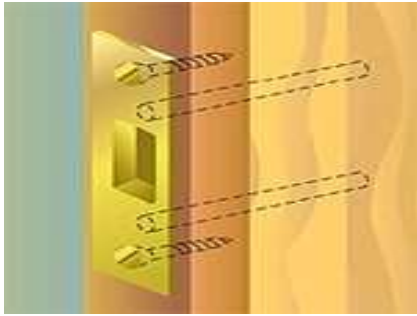
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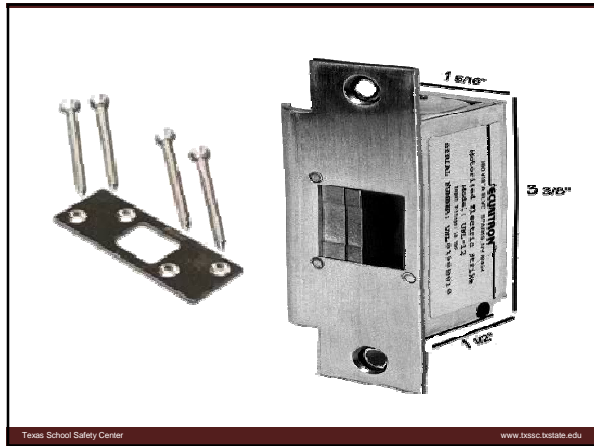
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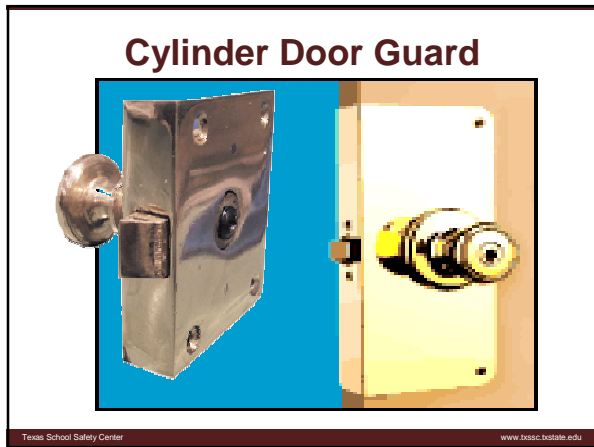
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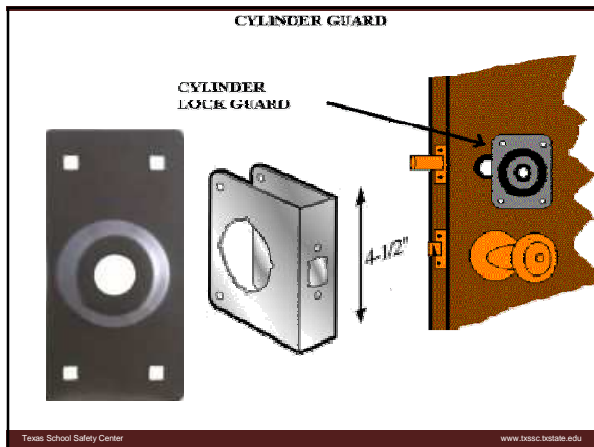
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## Door Hinges

- Hingepins

- Located on outside of an exterior door
- Must be adequately secured to prevent removal
- Hinges can be secured in several ways



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## Securing Door Hinges

- Commercial hinges with non-removable pins.
- Weld pins in place.
- Drill hole through hinge into hinge pin and place a set screw in hole preventing removal.
- Same as above but use nail and drive nail but leave 1-inch portion of nail exposed

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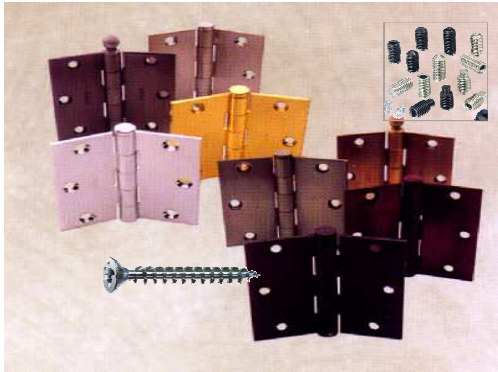
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## Remember

- There are no guarantees in crime prevention and/or security....no matter what you do!
- Anything made by man can be defeated by man!
- Goal is to deny, deter, delay and detect.

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## Questions



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## Crime Prevention Part I: Security Alarms

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies

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Safety Center*  
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Objectives

- The student will be able to identify the three basic components of an alarm system.
- The student will be able to define and describe the proper use of the following alarm sensors; space or motion detectors, microwave, infrared, ultrasonic, magnetic switches, glass breakage and impact
- The student will be able to describe the basic circuitry of an alarm system.
- The student will be able to define local annunciator and remote annunciator.

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## Objectives

- The student will be able to define the following terms: multiplexing, microwave transmission and dialers
- Learning Objective: The student will be able to explain the parts of an alarm control unit.
- The student will be able to define the requirements of an alarm system.
- The student will be able to explain the common problems associated with alarm systems, contributing factors to those problems and recommendation to solve problems identified.

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## Alarm History

- Consider what you are protecting life or \$\$\$\$\$ - value
- Crime prevention geese—390 BC Romans
- 1900's fire alarms—insurance companies had own fire companies respond to their customers only — term fire company

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## Alarm History

### Alarm as a Deterrent

- A physical deterrent by the noise and attention
- A psychological deterrent if a perpetrator knows or beliefs a building has an alarm system

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## Alarm History

### McCullough LOOP

- McCullough Loop basically a single telephone line that is linked from site to site with a transmitter at each site.
- When the alarm is tripped at that site, the transmitter signals a series of signals (similar to a telegraph key).

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## Alarm History

- 80 percent of existing alarms today are still on existing phone lines
- Microwave and satellite—future of business

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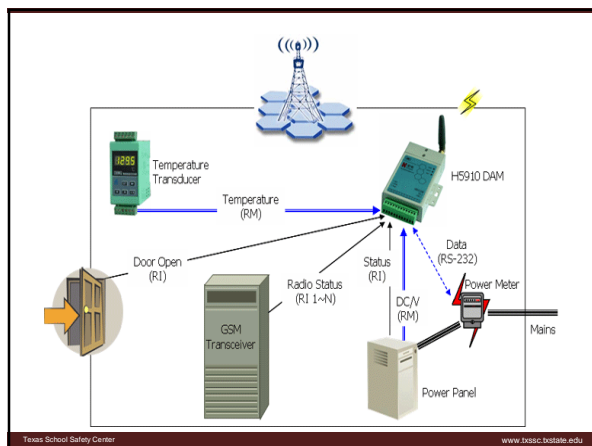
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## Alarm System

Key to reliable alarm system is proper application and use (informed users) of proper equipment

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## Alarm System Components

Three main components of an alarm

- Control or brain
- Annunciation or reporting device — siren, bell or light
- Sensors or detector — see, hear & feel

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## Control Unit

- Receiving, transmitting, interpreting messages
- Links all parts of the system
- Power supply
- Access control
- Sensitivity adjustments

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## Control Unit

- Time delay
- Anti-tamper devices
- Sensor control
- Signal transmission to remote station
- Battery backup

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## Annunciation System

- Local
  - Bell
  - Light
  - Siren
- Remote monitoring station

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## Sensors & Detectors

- Time delay
- Anti-tamper devices
- Sensor control
- Signal transmission to remote station
- Battery backup

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## Sensors & Detectors

- Imitating mechanically, electrically, electronically human senses
- Touch or feel—magnetic switch, spring switch, mercury switch, pressure sensitive mat, foil, wire lacing, trip wire, vibration detection (seismic)

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## Sensors & Detectors

- Imitating Hearing—ultrasonic (Doppler) audio senses
- Sight—photoelectric beams, light intensity changes, microwave, CCTV

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## Doppler Sensor



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## Sensors & Detectors

### ■ Intrusion Sensing Devices

- Hardwire switches
- Magnetic switches
- Plunger switches
- Metal foil switch
- Glass breakage - Vibration
- Mercury switches - tilt windows or overhead doors, screen or grill wires

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## Glass Breakage Sensor



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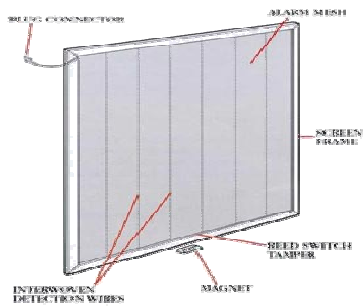
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## Screen Sensor



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## Sensors & Detectors

### Space or Motion detectors

- Photoelectric — invisible beam sender receiver or combination of both bounce or refract off detected objects
- Ultrasonic — Doppler shift —detect motion radar, sonar

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## Sensors & Detectors

### Space or Motion detectors

- Passive Infrared (PIR) —invisible light — detects ambient temperature changes
  - Avoid direct sunlight
  - Used a lot in combination with microwave and ultrasonic best for reducing false alarms
- Microwave — detect motion from interruption of waves

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## Motion Detecting Sensor



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## Sensors & Detectors

Today many sensors are used in tandem to lower potential for false alarms—example impact and glass breakage.

Use motion detectors in conjunction with heat sensing PIR. Both must be activated to set off alarm.

Add heat sensors in attics, etc. They can be set to any temperature and will activate before a fire starts.

Add strobe lights to attract additional attention.

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## Underwriter Laboratories

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## Alarm System: Minimum Requirements

Property is equipped with an electronic burglar alarm that meets the following requirements

- All exterior structure openings are contacted
- The system includes an interior and exterior siren
- All equipment is U.L. approved and is monitored by a U.L. approved central station
- Appropriate alarm permit

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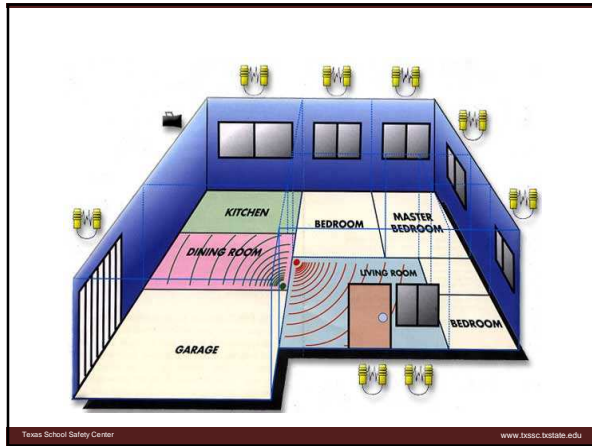
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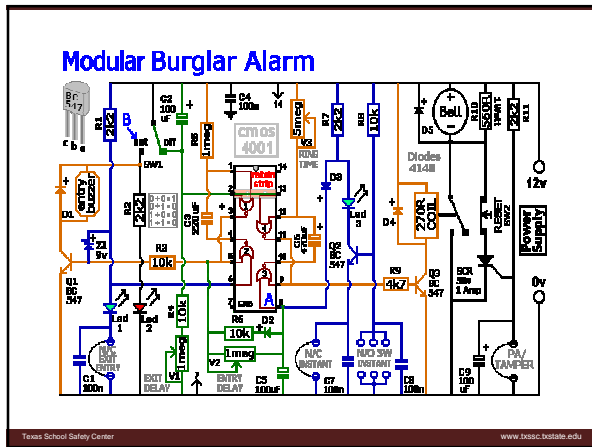
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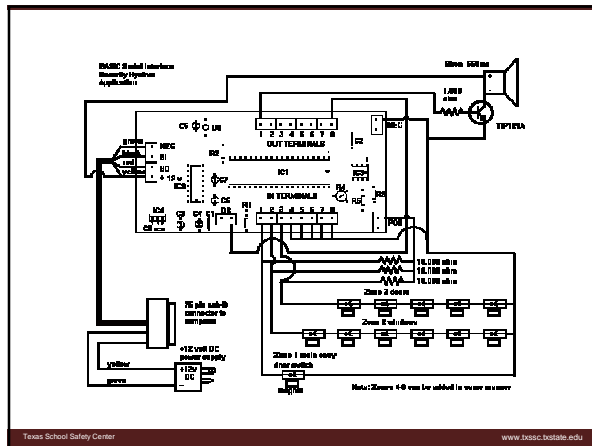
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## Basic Circuitry

In a normally open loop there is not a complete loop from one side of the power source to the other

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## Basic Circuitry

In order for the loop to become a closed loop, the switch (or sensor) needs to be activated and moved to the closed position. When this switch is closed, we have a complete or closed loop

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## Basic Circuitry

When the loop is closed, electronic pulse flows from one side of the control unit through the loop to the other side. With signal now flowing through the loop, the relay is energized and the alarm activates

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## Basic Circuitry

The biggest problem with this type of loop is any part of the loop may be cut without detection. For this reason, a normally open loop is referred to as unsupervised and is not commonly used by itself in alarm systems.

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## Basic Circuitry

This configuration allows pulses to flow in the loop and keeps the relay energized. In this loop, as long as the relay is energized, there is no alarm. However, when the relay is de-energized, by activating the switch, the alarm alerts

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## Basic Circuitry

If additional switches sensors are added to the normally closed protected loop, they must be inserted in such a way that opening any one of them causes an open circuit. To provide this feature the switches are hooked in series to one another (i.e., one right after another).

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## Basic Circuitry

A normally closed loop is referred to as a supervised circuit since cutting any of the wires in the protective circuit activates an alarm condition.

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## Basic Circuitry

A basic weakness in a normally closed system is the switches may be "jumped out" or shorted across without initiating an alarm when that particular switch is activated. This characteristic of the closed loop is used when installing a device known as a shunt lock or shunt switch.

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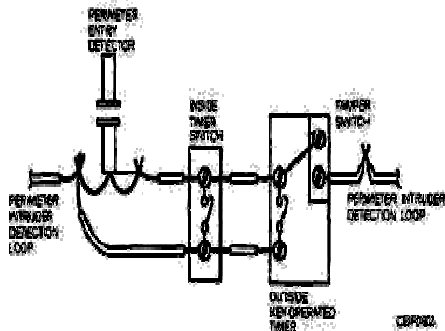
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## Shunt Switch Diagram



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## Basic Circuitry

The shunt switch is used to bypass a selected detector or zone, for instance, on the front door, so the premise is entered by authorized persons without sounding an alarm. By turning the shunt lock to the unlocked position a jumper or shunt is created around the selected detector(s).

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## Basic Circuitry

A normally closed loop is referred to as a supervised circuit since cutting any of the wires in the protective circuit activates an alarm condition.

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## Basic Circuitry

Supervised Loop can be combination of open and closed loops monitored by computer that is constantly checking each individual sensor every few seconds. Cutting or splicing wires will not disarm the supervised loop

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## Basic Circuitry

Remember that a Shunt Switch is used to bypass selected zone or detector for closed alarm system; to allow entry into a zone without setting off the alarm.

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## Transmission Circuits

Remote alarm transmission circuits

- Dialers
- Dedicated line
- Multiplexing—party lines many users instead of dedicated phone line or radio frequency broadcasting of data
- Microwave / cellular connects
  - Newest Technology

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## Transmission Circuits

Dialers must have override capability as (the same as) a priority (911) call to Sheriff's Office or Police Department.

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## Alarm System: False Alarms

- Loose contacts loose or bad wiring
- Building vibration battery replacement
- Lack of consistent Ordinances fees and fines

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## Alarm System: False Alarms

### Common problems

- User error or negligence 60% by far most common cause of false security alarms
- 25 percent poor installation or defective equipment
- Ten percent use for purposes other than for which it was intended

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## Circuitry Problems

### Common Problems

- Broken Foil
- Battery Failure
- Bad Controls
- Loose Wire
- Accessibility

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## Sources

Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention (Fourth Edition) Lawrence J. Fennelly.

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## Questions?

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# Crime Prevention Part I: Security Lighting

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies



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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to identify, define and explain define watt, lumen, and foot-candle.
- The student will be able to identify explain and distinguish the difference between the following types of light sources; Incandescent, Mercury, vapor, Fluorescent and Low and high-pressure sodium vapor.
- The student will be able to identify and define photoelectric cell and timer.
- The student will be able to make cost-effective recommendations for proper security lighting

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## Security Lighting

Provides a level of illumination to clearly identify persons or objects (Large or small)



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## Security Lighting

Creates a psychological deterrent to criminal activity in the area being protected.



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## Areas Include

- Parking lots: five foot-candles to two foot-candles
- Driveways four to five foot-candles
- Sidewalks four foot-candles
- Windows and doorways: four foot-candles

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## Security Lighting History

- Idea that "LIGHT" provides protection is as old as civilization.
- Lighting has evolved from candle and wood power, to gas lights to our modern day electric lights.
- Multitude of lighting tools in existence

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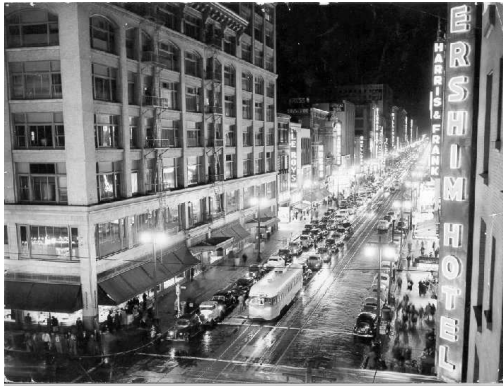
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## Objectives of Lighting

- Ideally “GOOD LIGHTING” system reproduces daylight.
- High visibility – low glare
- Transitional Lighting providing gradual light level change from a brightly lit area to dark area

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- Glare reduces our eyes' ability to see properly at night
- Glare adds excess clutter that contributes to visual confusion
- Well designed lighting does not add glare to the environment
- We see the objects being lit and not the light source itself.

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## Transitional Lighting

- Good Lighting is a cost-efficient deterrent to crime
- What is good lighting?
- The lighting system must furnish high visibility and low glare.
- The evenness (balance) of outdoor light is more important than the absolute level.

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## Transitional Lighting

- Too much lighting can be a hazard.
- If resultant glare or brightness makes visibility difficult, it is hazardous because of the difficulty in seeing clearly in to the surrounding area.

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## Transitional Lighting

When an individual leaves a brightly lit area and walks into a dark area, his/her vision is momentarily reduced and vulnerability increased.

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## Transitional Lighting

- Transitional lighting merely provides a gradual light level change from a brightly lit area to a dark area.
- A lower light level is employed adjacent to the bright area to help provide a safe transition.

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## Can You See The Man In The White T-shirt?



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## Coverage Factor

- The coverage factor is the minimum number of directions from which a point or area should be lit depending upon the use of the area.
- Coverage factor of two is required for parking areas and for protective lighting to reduce the effect of shadows between automobiles, etc.

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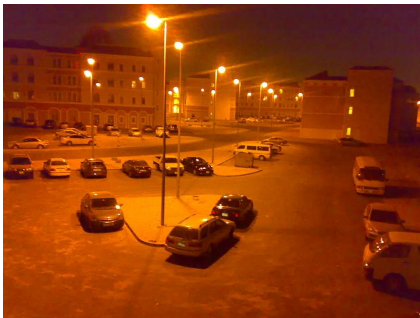
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## Coverage Factor of Lighting



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## Definitions

- Watt – term used to measure the amount of electrical energy consumed.
- Lumen – The lamps (light bulbs) used in lighting equipment are rated in lumens. The lumen is frequently used as a term to express the output of a light source. Lumen is actually an expression of a light's efficiency as measured by lumens per watt.

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## Definitions

- Foot-candle – This is another unit of illumination. It is defined as the illumination on a surface of a square foot in area on which one lumen of lights is uniformly distributed
- Kilowatt: 1000 watts
- LPW – Lumen Per Watt

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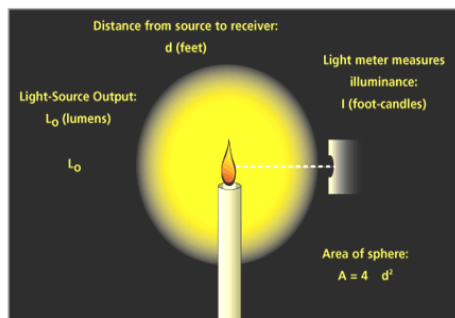
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**Figure 1.** Determining Light-Source Output



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## Definitions

- Reflector – A device used to redirect light by the process of reflection
- Refractor – A glass band, globe, or bowl designed to control the direction of light by using prisms



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## Definitions

- Luminaries – A complete lighting device consisting of a light source, together with its globe, reflector, and housing. The pole, post, or bracket is not considered a part of the luminaries



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## Quality of Lighting

- This term refers to the distribution of brightness and color rendition in a particular area.
- The term is generally used to describe how light can favorably contribute to visual performance, visual comfort, ease, scene, safety, and aesthetics for specific tasks.

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## Quality of Lighting: Poor



A typical modern gas station canopy. Unshielded fixtures with high output cause discomfort for 'competitive visibility' cause blinding glare for drivers & intrusive light trespass to neighboring areas.  
**20 fixtures @ 380 lamp watts each = 8400 watts**

Image © Bob Gresham

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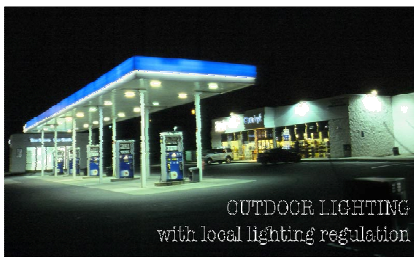
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## Quality of Lighting: Good



A lighting law compliant gas station canopy. Fully shielded (recessed) fixtures with light levels designed to meet lighting engineering standards. No glare for drivers, nor light trespass to neighbors.  
**20 fixtures @ 175 lamp watts each = 3500 watts**

Image © Bob Gresham

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## Visual Factors

- The ease with which objects are seen as largely dependent upon four visual factors.
- These factors play an important part when planning effective security lighting.

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## Visual Factors



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## Visual Factors

- Understanding these visual factors is important for designing new buildings or modifying existing buildings.
- Keep these four factors in mind when recommending security changes even if it is merely the blueprint that is presented to you for suggestions.

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## Four Visual Factors

1. Size – larger objects are more readily seen and reflect a greater amount of light.
2. Brightness – bright or light-colored surfaces reflect more light than dark colored objects. Brightly polished silver surfaces reflect a greater intensity of light than a dark or tarnished reflector surface.

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## Four Visual Factors

3. Contrast – is important in that an object placed against a strongly contrasting background seems to reflect more light to the eye than when the object and the background are alike.
4. Time – is critical because it requires less time to see accurately under good illumination than it does with poor lighting

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## Brightness



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## Contrast



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## Types of Outside Lighting

- Continuous Lighting
- Emergency Lighting
- Moveable Lighting
- Stand-by Lighting

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## Continuous Lighting

- Continuous lighting, the most familiar type of outdoor security lighting
- Designed to provide either of two specific results:
  - greater projection (glare method)
  - controlled lighting.

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## Continuous Lighting



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## Continuous Lighting

- It is described by some security experts as a “barrier of light” and is particularly effective for lighting
- Boundaries around a facility
- Approaches to the site.

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## Continuous Lighting

- Glare method originated in prisons and correctional institutions



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## Continuous Lighting



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## Continuous Lighting

- Used when light glare does not annoy or interfere with neighboring or adjacent properties institutions
- Limits intruders ability to see inside a protected area
- Strong visual and psychological deterrent

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## Interior Continuous Lighting



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## Standby Lighting

- A second type of outside security lighting is stand-by lighting.
- Stand-by lighting systems generally consist of continuous systems, but are designed for reserve or stand-by use or to supplement continuous systems.

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## Standby Lighting

These systems are engaged either automatically or manually when the continuous system is inoperative or when there is a need for additional light.



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## Standby Lighting

- Engaged automatically or manually for system failure or for additional lighting
- Most useful to provide selective light to a particular portion of an area

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## Standby (Auxiliary) Lights



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## Moveable Lighting

- A third system uses moveable lighting hardware.
- This system is manually operated and usually is made up of moveable search or flood lights
- Temporary lighting located in selected places.
- Also know as portable lighting

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## Moveable (Auxiliary) Lighting



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## Moveable Lighting

- Portable lighting hardware (hand-held or can be towed)
- Adjustable search or flood lights that can be focused
- Very useful at construction sites, road-side vehicle search stations or entry process points, such as gates to military installations

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## Moveable (Auxiliary) Lighting



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## Emergency Lighting

- The fourth system is emergency lighting.
- Emergency lights may duplicate any or all of the other three types of lighting.
- Generally, the emergency lighting system is used in time of power failure or other emergencies when other systems are inoperative.

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## Emergency Lighting

The unique feature of the emergency system is that it is based on an alternate power source such as:

- gas-powered generator
- batteries

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## Emergency Lighting



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## Types of Lighting Sources

- Incandescent
- Mercury Vapor
- Metal Halide
- Fluorescent
- High-Pressure Sodium Vapor
- Low-Pressure Sodium Vapor

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High-Intensity Discharge Lighting Type	Efficacy (lumens/watt)	Lifetime (hours)	Color Rendition Index (CRI)	Color Temperature (K)	Indoors/Outdoors
<u>Mercury vapor</u>	25-60	16,000-24,000	50 (poor to fair)	3200-7000 (warm to cold)	Outdoors
<u>Metal halide</u>	70-115	5000-20,000	70 (fair)	3700 (cold)	Indoors/outdoors
<u>High-pressure sodium</u>	50-140	16,000-24,000	25 (poor)	2100 (warm)	Outdoors

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## Incandescent Lighting

- Low initial cost and provide good color rendition.
- Short life- span (500 to 10,000 hours) and are low in AMP efficiency (17 to 23 LPW) as compared to other light sources.
- High end expensive in operating costs. Used in homes and small lighting systems

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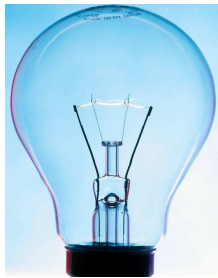
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## Incandescent Lighting



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## Mercury Vapor

- Emits a purplish-white color cause by electric current passing through tube of conducting luminous gas.
- Good lumen maintenance and long life span (24,000 hours) (45-63 LPW).



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## Mercury Vapor Lights



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## Metal Halide

- Similar in appearance to Mercury vapor but provides a light source of higher luminous efficiency and better color rendition.
- Rated hours are short when compared to 24,000 hours plus of mercury lamps. Rated at (80-100 LPW)

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## Metal Halide



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## Metal Halide

Best source of available street lighting for both highway safety and crime prevention



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## Fluorescent Lighting

- Good color rendition and high lamp efficiency (67 to 83 LPW) as well as a long life (12,000 to 20,000 hours).
- Temperature sensitive and low ambient temperatures decrease their efficiency.
- Cannot project light over long distances, commonly used indoors

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## Fluorescent Lighting



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## Fluorescent Lighting



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## High Pressure Sodium Vapor

- Used for exterior lighting such as parking garages used inside for commercial and industrial applications.
- Constructed on same principal as mercury vapor but emits golden white to light pink color (100 to 140 LPW) life expectancy 24,000 hours).

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## High-Pressure Sodium Vapor



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## High-Pressure Sodium Vapor



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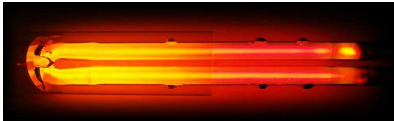
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## Low Pressure Sodium Vapor

Similar in principle to other type vapor lights but provides much brighter LPW ratio (135 to 180) life expectancy 18,000 hours. It distorts or inhibits color rendition.



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## Low Pressure Sodium Vapor



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## Low Pressure Sodium Vapor

Never recommended for all night gas Stations or convenience stores because it distorts color rendition.



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## Automatic Lighting Control

Three methods of automatic light control used to regulate hours of operations are;

1. Timer
2. Photoelectrical cell operates a set of contacts through a pre-set Turn on/off cycle and responds to light level to turn on and off.
3. Motion detector

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## Timer

- A timer is essentially an electric clock which operates a set of contacts through a preset turn on/turn off cycle.
- Some timers multi-programmable turning lights off and on many times within a 24-hour period.
- Timers are versatile and used to operate appliances such as radios and televisions as well as lights.

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## Photoelectric

- With the photocell, the amount of light falling on the cell determines whether the light is off or on.
- The photocell works on current and resistance principles.



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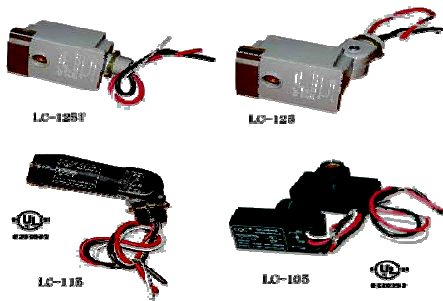
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## Light Sensors



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## Photoelectric

- If there is a low light level hitting the photocell, the resistance of the cell is lowered and current flows to energize the light.
- As the light level increases, the resistance also increases and cuts off the current turning the light off

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## Motion Detector

Flood lights or front door lighting now on the commercial market that have a motion detector built into the luminaries and turn the lights on and off.



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## Guidelines To Recommending A Lighting System

- The location of lights, the direction of beams, and the types of general and backup systems that you recommend depends upon a number of variables.
- When considering these variables remember cost factors verses security and hit a balance

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## Guidelines To Recommending A Lighting System

These variables include:

- the size for the secured area
- the amount of light needed to adequately protect the facility
- the nature of other protective systems that the facility is already using
- the type & nature of the facility protected

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## Guidelines To Recommending A Lighting System

As a rule of thumb, consider the following formula:

- Approximately one to two foot-candles is typical light level for high traffic streets and interchanges
- Level of four foot-candles is typical for residential streets.
- Crime deterrent lighting, by comparison, usually approaches a lighting level of 10 foot-candles.

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## Mounting Heights

- Mounting heights selected for outdoor lighting can have a significant impact on the cost and quality of the illumination provided.
- Higher mounting heights permit use of higher wattage light sources which are more efficient and so less costly to operate.

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## Mounting Heights

- Using higher wattage light sources also means that fewer of them are needed.
- Efficiency cannot be the only factor considered in selecting a mounting height or device.
- The suitability of the techniques must be assessed first.

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## Mounting Heights

- Thus, while taller poles are more expensive, their additional cost may be offset because fewer poles are needed.
- Cost is offset by life-cycle economies resulting from lower lamp operating cost and reduced maintenance requirement

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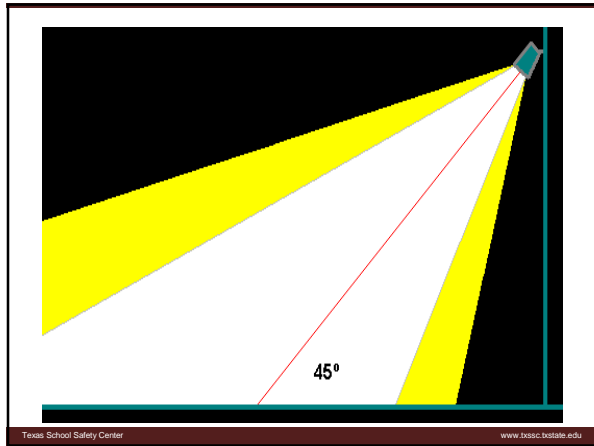
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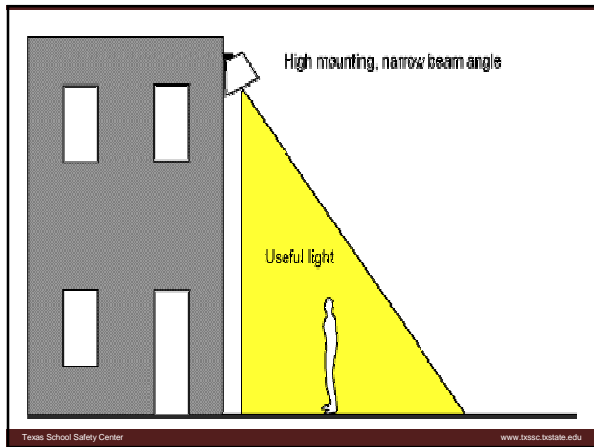
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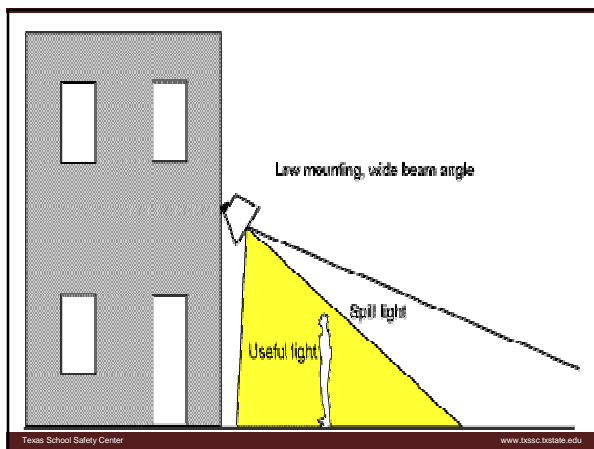
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## Sources

- Fennelly, Lawrence J. Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention. Newton, MA., Butterworth-Heinemann, 251.
- Healy, Richard J. Design for Security. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 176-178, 189-190, 194-199.
- Hemphill, Charles F. Jr. Security for Businesses and Industry. Homewood, Illinois: Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc., 181,-194, 219-221.
- Information Material by "AMSEC". Paramount, California: American Security Products Company.
- Information Material by "Gary". Industry, California: Gary Safe Company.
- Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Building Materials Directory. 301-304.

## Crime Prevention Part I: Home Inspections

Institute for Criminal Justice

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TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

## Learning Objectives

- Each student will demonstrate his/her ability to perform a Home Owners Inspection utilizing the Texas Department of Insurance Form PC317 Rev. 10/04 during an actual practical exercise at a model home site.
- Each student will submit a written objective type home owner security inspection using criteria outlined on the Texas Department of Insurance Form PC317 Rev. 10/04.
- The student will be able to identify and explain all inspection requirements.
- The student will be able to evaluate and determine compliance or non-compliance for each section of the report and mark the appropriate box.

## Foreword

A large percentage of burglars enter by a door or window. In most cases the front, rear, bulkhead, or garage door is unlocked. Front and rear doors often have inadequate locks or are built in such a way that breaking the glass to the side of the door itself allows the burglar to simply reach inside and unlock the door.

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## Foreword

**WINDOWS** on the first floor level are the crook's next choice for entry.

Basement windows are the least desirable because they may require the burglar to get dirty and just like business professionals, criminal professionals are concerned about the appearance.

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## Foreword

Article 5.33A of the Insurance Code was repealed on 6/1/03 by Senate Bill 14. There is no statute requiring a Home Owners Inspection. It is now up to the law enforcement agency to determine whether they want to provide this service or not to their citizens. The Texas Board of Insurance still accepts the form of the home inspection and most insurance companies accept officer inspection reports (it is up to the Insurance Company as to whether they accept or will offer a discount or not).

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## Home Security



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## Home Security

- This is a sample or example checklist of things you as a Crime Prevention Practitioner need to look for when conducting a HOME SECURITY INSPECTION. You have another version listing similar items to check in your binder; similar to what you will see in this presentation.
- Reminder: These are just guides and examples

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## Exterior Doors Checklist

- All doors are locked at night and every time occupant leaves the house
- All doors are solid hardwood or metal clad.
- Front doors has wide angle door viewer at heights everyone can use.

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## Exterior Doors Checklist

- All doors with glass panels are reinforced where they cannot shatter and located 40-inches from lock.
- All entryways have a functioning HS keyed entry lock and deadbolt lock with 1-inch throw installed into the frame of the door.
- All spare house keys are accounted for, not under doormat, etc.

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## Exterior Doors Checklist

- Door leading from attached garage to home is solid wood or metal-clad and protected quality key door lock & deadbolt.
- Overhead garage door as a locking device primary & auxiliary.
- Garage doors are locked upon leaving the house.

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## Exterior Doors Checklist

- Sliding glass door has strong working key lock
- Down, pin, or locking bar is installed to prevent door from being shoved aside or lifted off its rack.
- Sliding door is locked every night and every time occupants leave home.

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## Windows Security Checklist

- Every window in the home has a locking key type lock and/or is secured by other auxiliary locking device.
- Windows have been treated or protected with a laminate film or other protectant to reduce breakage.
- Windows remained locked even when opened for ventilation.

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## Alarm System Checklist

Home has a UL approved alarm system on:

- all exterior doors
- all ground level windows
- motion detectors - one or more
- glass breakage sensors
- external and internal audible sirens
- alarm monitored by reputable company

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## Alarm System Checklist

Home UL approved alarm system:

- that is checked and serviced annually
- home owner has required alarm permit



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## Internal Security Checklist

- Firearms are stored unloaded and locked in storage boxes and all are secured with trigger guard locks
- Valuable items have been marked with homeowners drivers lice number.
- Home owner has up-to-date home inventory list with description, makes, models & serial numbers.

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## Outdoor Security Checklist

- Shrubs and bushes have been trimmed down below windows to reduce concealment (reduce hiding places)
- House had motion detector activated flood lights around exterior of home reducing dark areas for hiding.
- Main entrance way has bright light to illuminate visitors

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## Outdoor Security Checklist

- Gate and shed doors are all secured with functioning secured key lock and/or high security pad lock.
- Gate, shed and garage doors are secured after every use.
- Grill, lawn mower, other valuables secured in garage or shed after each use.

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## Outdoor Security Checklist

- Bicycles are kept secured with U-bar high security padlock.
- Front of home is well illuminated at night.
- House number is clearly visible from street.

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## Preventative Security Checklist

- Homeowner has lights set on timer when out-of-town or away for extended period of time.
- Arrangements coordinated with neighbor to pick-up mail, newspapers when out-of-town.
- Arrangement with neighbor to tend the yard and watch home when away.

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## Preventative Security Checklist

- Homeowner coordinates with local law enforcement for requested patrol by, leaving a contact number when going out-of-town.
- Sub-division has active Neighborhood Watch Program. Signs posted all at entrances and throughout neighborhood.

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## Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

### Home Inspections

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## Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- Exterior doors are solid core doors that are 1 3/8 inches thick and are secured by dead-bolt locks.
- Dead-bolt locks must lock with a minimum bolt lock throw of one inch that penetrates a metal strike plate.

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## Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- If the door secured by the dead-bolt lock has breakable glass within 40-inches of the lock, the lock must be key-operated from both sides unless prohibited by life safety codes.
- Metal doors are secured by dead-bolt locks as described above.

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## Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

Double doors meet specifications for exterior doors as listed above, have inactive door secured by header and threshold bolts that penetrate metal strike plates, and in case of glass located within 40-inches of header and threshold bolts, have the bolts flush-mounted in the edge of the door.

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## Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- Sliding glass doors are secured by secondary locking devices to prevent lifting and prying.
- Dutch doors have concealed flush-bolt locking devices to interlock upper and lower halves and are secured by a dead-bolt lock as described above.

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- Garage doors are equipped with key operated locking device.
- Windows are secured by auxiliary locking devices. An auxiliary locking device required by this section must include; screws, wooden dowels, pinning devices and key-operated locks.

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- In areas in which safety codes permit, metal bars or grating, if mounted to prevent easy removal, may be substituted for auxiliary locking devices.
- Jalousie or louvered windows do not meet the specifications of this section unless they have metal grating mounted as provided for above

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- Property is equipped with an electronic burglar alarm that meets the following requirements:
- All exterior structure openings are contacted; the system includes an interior and exterior siren;

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- All equipment is U.L. approved and is monitored by a U.L. approved central station; and sales, services, installation,
- Monitoring of the system is done in compliance with the Private Investigations and Security Agencies Act (Article 4413 (29bb), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes).

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- The remainder of the Report of Inspector's Findings are self-explanatory:
- Describe Property
- Inspectors Signature (Your Signature & PID#)
- Name of Insured (Home owner)
- Home phone number, address, office phone, City, State, Zip
- Give specific location of property if not identified by a street address (not just rural route box number) and Mailing address

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### Texas Department of Insurance Inspection Form

- Give Homeowner a copy and keep a office/agency file copy.
- Fax form to Texas Department of Insurance

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**REPORT OF INSPECTOR'S FINDINGS**  
**TEXAS INSURANCE CODE**  
**REDUCTION IN HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE PREMIUMS**  
Chapter 5, Texas Insurance Code, amended Article 5.33A

I, an inspector as certified by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standard and Education, have inspected the property as listed below and have found the following:  
(Inspector must check one box on each line under Section 6 (a) (1).)

Article 5.33A, Section 6 (a) (1), Texas Insurance Code

YES	NO	N/A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exterior doors are solid core doors that are 1 3/8 inches thick and are secured by dead-bolt locks. Dead-bolt locks must lock with a minimum bolt throw of one inch that penetrates a metal strike plate. If the door secured by the dead-bolt lock has breakable glass within 40 inches of the lock, the lock must be key-operated from both sides unless prohibited by life safety codes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metal doors are secured by dead-bolt locks as described above.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Double doors meet the specifications for exterior doors as listed above, have the inactive door secured by header and threshold bolts that penetrate metal strike plates, and in case of glass located within 40 inches of header and threshold bolts, have the bolts flush-mounted in the edge of the door.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sliding glass doors are secured by secondary locking devices to prevent lifting and prying.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dutch doors have concealed flush-bolt locking devices to interlock upper and lower halves and are secure by a dead-bolt lock as described above.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garage doors are equipped with key-operated locking devices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows are secured by auxiliary locking devices. An auxiliary locking device required by this section must include screws, wooden dowels, pinning devices, and key-operated locks. In areas in which life safety codes permit, metal bars or grating, if mounted to prevent easy removal, may be substituted for auxiliary locking devices. Jalousie or louvered windows do not meet the specifications of this section unless they have metal grating mounted as provided for above.

The described property (does/does not) qualify for premium reduction under Section 6 (a) (1). (Inspector must circle does or does not).  
Article 5.33A, Section 6 (a) (2), Texas Insurance Code

YES  
☐

NO  
☐

Property is equipped with an electronic burglar alarm that meets the following requirements: all exterior structure openings are contacted, the system includes an interior and exterior siren, all equipment is U.L. approved and is monitored by a U.L. approved central station, and sales, service, installation, and monitoring of the system are done in compliance with the Private Investigations and Private Security Agencies Act (Article 4413 (2586), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes).

The described property (does/does not) qualify for premium reduction under Section 6 (a) (2). (Inspector must circle does or does not).

Description of property below. I certify that the information on this form is correct.

Signature of Inspector \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Print Inspector's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property: (Inspector should fill out description before signing form.)

Name of Insured: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Office Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Texas Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

County that property is located in, if not within city limits: \_\_\_\_\_

Give specific location of property if not identified by a street address (not just rural route box number):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address of insured if different from above:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Home Owner Inspection Liability Statement - Disclaimer

### LIABILITY DISCLAIMER:

The implementation of all or any portion of the recommendations in this Home Security Inspection of the address of property as listed on the Texas Department of Insurance Form PC317 Rev. 10/04, is NO guarantee or assurance that theft will not occur or that the home is crime-proof. The recommendations should, however, reduce the probability of crime if the strategies and recommendations are properly applied and consistently maintained.

## Home Inspection Practicum

You have model homes to inspect:

- Please wipe your feet and be respectful in these homes.
- Use your Texas Department of Insurance form as your report form. Conduct your inspection using this form.
- This is designed to give you some experience and let you see what it will be like without a home owner present. EXPERIENCE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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## Home Inspection Practicum

You will all now proceed to:

- Upon arrival split up into your teams and stay together.
- Work a round-robin circuit within the model home.
- When you have completed your form you done for the day. Inspection Report due first thing in the morning (Friday Morning).

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## Sources

- Handbook of Loss Prevention and Loss Prevention by Fennelly (Third Edition).
- National Crime Prevention Council
- Crime Prevention Sixth Edition by Steven P. Lab
- Community Policing a contemporary perspective by Robert Trojanowicz and Bonnie Bucqueroux

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## Questions



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## Crime Prevention Part I

Public Speaking

*Texas School  
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TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Presenter

- (Name)
- (Number of years in law enforcement)
- (Major – significant law enforcement certifications)
- (Education Level – state degrees achieved)

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## Learning Objectives

### Public Speaking

- To learn speaking skills to enhance their local community-based crime prevention programs.
- To provide you awareness of the skills necessary to do the job.

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## Learning Objectives (cont.)

Crime prevention practitioners spend most of their time talking to be people either one-on-one or to small or large groups.

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## Goals and Objectives

Before leaving this training you will have had the opportunity of organizing and presenting ideas in front of a group of your peers.

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## Public Speaking Is:

- Orally communicating a message to an audience
- Conveying a message to as few as two or as many as 2000 (Plus).

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## Effective communication requires a...

- Speaker
- Message(s)
- Receiver(s)
- Acknowledgment and response

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- In order to sell the concept of crime prevention, you have to be convincing.
- To be convincing you have to have some public speaking skills.

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## Which one will you be?



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- When you complete your speaking assignment you will know if you need a little or a lot of improvement
- ...or maybe you don't need much improvement at all, especially if you do a lot of public speaking.

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## Developing Confidence

In your handout there are a few simple principles that are useful in developing confidence as a public speaker

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## Public Speaking: Four Principles to Overcome

1. Fear of public speaking is listed among American's greatest fears
2. Limited amount of apprehension
3. Many professionals never completely overcome stage fright
4. The chief cause of fear of public speaking is that a speaker is unaccustomed to presenting ideas and thoughts as a focus at a public forum.

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**Most public speaking training emphasizes many do's and don'ts. However...**

- You can do anything you want as long as it adds to and does not detract from your primary objective.

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## Speech Preparation

- Memorization
- Organization
- Rehearsal
  - Prepare-Prepare-Prepare

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## Assure Success

- Lose yourself in your subject
- Don't focus on negative stimuli
- Final preparation

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## Act Confident

- Deep breathing
- Acting confident is key
- Your audience only knows you've messed up when "YOU" tell them you messed-up.
- Don't apologize

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## Elements of the Speaking Situation

- **Speaker**  
Knowledge of subject
  - Practice, practice, practice, practice, practice, practice
- **Environment**
- **Audience as listeners**
  - Speak to individuals

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## Elements of the Speaking Situation (cont.)

### ▪ The Presentation

- Inform
- Stir enthusiasm
- Gain acceptance of ideas
- Stimulate action

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## Elements of the Speaking Situation (cont.)

### ▪ Organization and Development: Prior planning is key

- Research
- Experience
- Stories
- Draw on others and resources

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## Organizing the Presentation

- Use repetition
- Don't use numbers least you forget
- Don't use too many key points
- Focus.

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## Develop an Outline

- Natural sequencing
- Inducing audience reaction
- Direct appeal
- Indirect appeal
- Summary
- Visual aids. (Always check your IT equipment "just BEFORE" you start your presentation)

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## Control Your Body Activity

- Approaching the podium
- Stance
- Using the podium
- Notes (Keep in a binder so if they fall out you are not completely lost)
- Expression
- Directing remarks
- Relaxing hands

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## Control Your Body Activity (cont.)

- Gesturing
- Movement
- Closing

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## Importance of Your Voice

- Annunciate
- Conversational
- Watch rate of speech
- Avoid meaningless vocalization
- Change of pace
- Present yourself favorably

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## Present Yourself Favorably “Positive Image”

- Sharp & crisp appearance
- Straight posture
- No Apologizing
- Liability
- Documentation (Lesson Plan)
- Be prepared
- Get respected others to critique

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## Learn From Your Mistakes

- Study to show thyself approved/improved
- Learn from positive criticism
- Show respect you get respect
- Make learning fun and your audience will learn more from your wisdom

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## Questions



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## Crime Prevention Part I: Neighborhood Watch Part 1- Community Based Programs

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies

*Texas School  
Safety Center*  
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to:
  - Explain the origin, history and background pertaining to Neighborhood Watch community-based program.
  - Explain what constitutes strong healthy neighborhoods.
  - Explain the benefits to having a community-based Neighborhood Watch Program.
  - Explain the basic components for a Neighborhood Watch Program.

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to:
  - Start a Neighborhood Watch Program.
  - Plan & Organize 1st Neighborhood Watch meeting.
  - Identify & Help select leaders for Neighborhood Watch Program.
  - Build participation and sustain a long-term (lasting) Neighborhood Watch Program.

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## Learning Objectives

- The Student will be able to:
  - Explain purpose for & conduct a community assessment.
  - Set-up a Neighborhood Watch training program.
  - Identify & explain how community resources within a Neighborhood Watch Program benefit the community
  - Identify & explain community resources that can help in sustaining & expanding a Neighborhood Watch Program.

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## Foreword

Neighborhood Watch is one of the oldest and most effective crime prevention programs in the country, bringing citizens together with law enforcement to deter crime and make communities safer..

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## Foreword

Launched in 1972, Neighborhood Watch counts on citizens to organize themselves and work with law enforcement to keep a trained eye and ear on their communities, while demonstrating their presence at all times of day and night.

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## Foreword

Neighborhood Watch works because it reduces opportunities for crime to occur; it doesn't rely on altering or changing the criminal's behavior or motivation

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## Origins

Neighborhood Watch can trace its roots back to the days of colonial settlements, when night watchmen patrolled the streets..



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## Origins

The modern version of Neighborhood Watch was developed in response to requests from sheriffs and police chiefs who were looking for a crime prevention program that would involve citizens and address an increasing number of burglaries.

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## History & Background

Since it was founded by the National Sheriff's Association in 1972, thousands of communities all across the United States have established Neighborhood Watch programs and these programs have had a significant impact on reducing crime.

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## History & Background

- Neighborhood Watch is a community-based program founded and supported by the National Sheriffs' Association.
- It is recognized and offered by nine out of ten law enforcement agencies in the U.S.

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## Strong and Healthy Neighborhoods

- We all value a sense of security as a vital feature of the neighborhoods where we live.
- A sizable number of us (about one in four) enjoy building the formal and informal links that strengthen safety.

➤ Source - The Allstate Survey on Safer More Caring Communities

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## Strong and Healthy Neighborhoods

- People are willing to join together to increase neighborhood safety and security.
- 6 of 10 are active in a Neighborhood Watch program where it is available.

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## Strong and Healthy Neighborhoods

Neighborhood unity and neighbors who know and look out for each other; are among the strongest attributes of safer and more secure neighborhoods.

*“Unity in the Community”*

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## Strong and Healthy Neighborhoods

According to Maslow's theory of hierarchy of human needs,

"Safety and security are ranked as two of the most essential psychological human needs".

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[www.nnwi.org](http://www.nnwi.org) to order signs

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## Benefits of a Neighborhood Watch Community-Based Program



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## The Benefits

### Neighborhood Watch

- Unites the community and increases neighborhood cohesion
- Reduces fear of crime in the community
- Improves crime reporting by citizens (They start to "TRUST")

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## The Benefits

### Neighborhood Watch

- Increases **surveillance** in the community "EYE on CRIME"
- Prevents (or deters) and subsequently reduces crime
- Enhances Homeland security

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**What is the psychological impact here?**

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## The Benefits

Studies show a Neighborhood Watch is effective because it;

- Brings neighbors together around a common cause – safety and security.
- It provides basic skills to all members on preventing crime and reporting suspicious activity or crimes.

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## The Benefits

- It builds a foundation for correcting neighborhood problems.
- It can be easily integrated into other civic and crime prevention programs and activities.

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## Neighborhood Watch Works!

- Neighborhood Watch
- Block Watch
- Town Watch
- Campus Watch
- Crime Watch
- School Watch

**STRENGTH in NUMBERS!**

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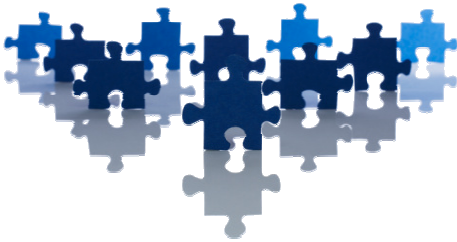
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## Basic Components of Neighborhood Watch



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## Basic Components

- Planning committee, chair or coordinator, block captain
- Communications: email, phone tree, meetings, special outreach, and partnering with other neighborhood groups
- Secretary – Treasurer

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## Basic Components

- Neighborhood Watch signs on the street and in windows
- Partnership with local law enforcement:

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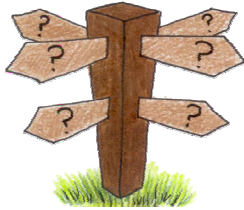
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## How to Start a Neighborhood Watch Program in Your Community



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## How to Start Neighborhood Watch

Every community resident can and should join – young or old, single or married, renter or home owner, business or household.

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## How to Start Neighborhood Watch

Identify different tasks that different residents can take on. There should be defined roles for everyone who wants to help.

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## How to Start Neighborhood Watch

- As the local law enforcement “YOU” develop a plan and present it to some neighborhood potential leaders.
- Arrange a kickoff meeting send out fliers.
- Solicit potential leaders to help you organize.

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## How to Start Neighborhood Watch

- Train residents in Neighborhood Watch basics and in observation and reporting
- Assess neighborhood needs
- Build participation – “Rome was not built in a day”.

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## How to Start Neighborhood Watch

- Maintain energy and synergy
- Define "YOUR" role
- Build a sense of ownership with them, it will be your program I am simply here to help you all organize.

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## Your First Neighborhood Watch Meeting



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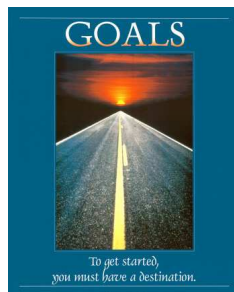
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## Think!

- What are your goals?
- What are your objectives?
- What is your plan?



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## First Meeting

A successful first meeting...

- Advertise the meeting in advance. Post invitations throughout the neighborhood.
- Make it brief (less than two hours).

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## First Meeting

A successful first meeting

- Arrange for a large enough meeting space, one that is accessible to people with disabilities.
- Establish purposes, your role and objective up front.

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## First Meeting

A successful first meeting

- Select a chair/coordinator, at least a temporary one.
- Try and have some type of non-alcoholic refreshments.

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## First Meeting

- Make it a team effort. Share concerns.
- Decide to address one or two important issues to start.
- Ask for volunteers and assign tasks.
- Agree on a meeting schedule.

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## Selecting Neighborhood Watch Leadership



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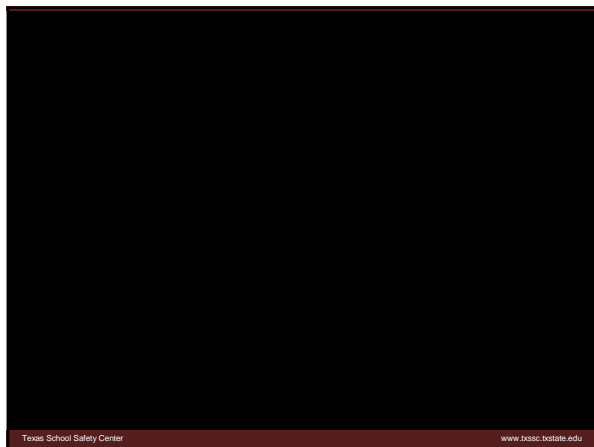
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## Selecting Neighborhood Watch Leadership

- Select leaders:
  - Chair or Coordinator
  - Block captains

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## Selecting Neighborhood Watch Leadership

- Select leadership positions with an eye toward interest, “people skills,” and commitment.
- Elections work well for most groups. You may be asked to appoint a leader to get them started.

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## Neighborhood Watch Leadership: Chair or Coordinator

- Duties of chair or coordinator:
  - sustain and expand program
  - maintains current list of participants
  - arranges training
  - obtains crime prevention materials
  - coordinates with police & partners.

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## Block Captain

- Relays information to members
- Recruits seniors and youth
- Convenes and chairs block meetings
- Recruits newcomers

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## Block Captain

- Coordinates check-ins on shut-in (incapacitated) residents
- Helps identify block problems and arranges attention to them
- Notifies chair/coordinator of changes in resident information

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## Selecting Leadership Tips

Look for people who:

- Will sustain the effort
- Get along well with people, listening constructively
- Use good communication, negotiating skills
- Will delegate tasks

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## Selecting Leadership Tips

Look for people who

- Conduct meetings effectively and efficiently
- Have a long-range vision of neighborhood and community improvement
- See's the position as a civic duty, not a power trip or a chance for personal gain

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## Selecting Leadership Tips

- Leaders should not serve forever, rotate leadership periodically.
- Even the most energetic and dedicated leaders lose stamina
- New leadership needs to be constantly trained to move up

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## Selecting Leadership Tips

- Appreciate and reward leaders. Say thanks publicly.
  - Plaques
  - Certificates
  - People like to get **recognition and awards** in front of their peers.

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## Build Participation

- Every neighborhood resident can help.
- Young children can pick up litter and take part in specialized child safety programs.
- T.E.A.M.
  - Together Everyone Achieves More....

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## Build Participation

- Youth can teach younger children how to stay safe and can organize events for other youth.
- Seniors can observe from their homes and make phone calls.

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## Seek Help From Other Organizations

- Other Neighborhood Watch groups
- Talk with local:
  - PTAs – PTOs
  - Tenants' groups
  - Community service organizations

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## Seek Help From Other Organizations

Talk with local

- Social clubs
- Faith groups
- Public & mental health associations
- Homeowners' associations

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## Tips for Keeping Your Neighborhood Safe

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## Tips for Keeping Your Neighborhood Safe

Teach (Mentor) members how to make their homes more secure, watch out for each other and the neighborhood, and report activities that raise their suspicions to the police or sheriff's office.

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## Tips for Keeping Your Neighborhood Safe

Any geographic unit can be the base:

- street
- block
- apartment club house
- a business district, an office building
- a park or marina
- a school campus etc.

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## Tips for Keeping Your Neighborhood Safe

- Neighborhood Watch groups are not vigilantes.
- They are extra eyes and ears for reporting crime and extra hands for helping neighbors.
- OWNERSHIP – IT IS THEIR PROGRAM!

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## Tips for Keeping Your Neighborhood Safe

- Neighborhood Watch helps Build Pride
- Serve as a springboard to address:
  - community concerns as recreation for youth, child care, and affordable housing.

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Redneck Neighborhood Watch

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## Questions



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## Resources

National Sheriffs' Association  
1450 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-836-7827  
[www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)  
[www.USAonwatch.org](http://www.USAonwatch.org)

Texas School Safety Center

www.tsssc.texasstate.edu

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## Resources

National Association of Town Watch  
PO Box 303  
1 Wynnewood Road  
Wynnewood, PA 19096  
610-649-7055  
[www.nationaltownwatch.org](http://www.nationaltownwatch.org)  
National Night Out - First Tuesday in August

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## Resources

National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
[www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov)  
  
USAonwatch.org  
Neighborhood Watch Program  
[www.usaonwatch.org](http://www.usaonwatch.org)

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## Resources

The National Crime Prevention Council  
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Thirteenth Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-5325  
202-466-6272  
[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Neighborhood Watch Part 2- Community Based Programs

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies



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## Community Assessment: Do Your Homework!



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## Community Assessments

- Define boundaries of your Neighborhood Watch program and to map crime.
- Generate statistics on crime in your targeted community
  - crime mapping
  - crime analysis

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## Community Assessments

Collect crime data from your agency and residents.

- What types of crimes have been reported?
- What details are available about these crimes?
- Do patterns of crime show up?
- Are there specific "hot spots" where many incidents have occurred?

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## Community Assessments

- What have residents noticed about the community?
- What types of activities have residents noticed?
  - Positive
  - Negative
- What can be said about activities of concern? Where, when (what time of day or week)?

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## Community Assessments

Conduct a survey of residents.

- Ask about their observations of the neighborhood.
- Ask about their concerns and things they want to see happen.

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## Community Assessments

- Have responses sent anonymously to one person who compiles the responses.
- Report on the responses at the next meeting.
- Identify those for which solutions are apparent and those that need investigating.

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## Consider a Neighborhood Assessment

- A neighborhood assessment can provide a “road map” used to address problems and community needs.
- A neighborhood assessment can also highlight other organizations – local government, local civic groups, etc. – that might need to be involved.

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- Build it and They Will Come
- Build it Right and They Will Stay

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### A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Are formed due to dramatic crime or increase in crime.
- When the problem subsides or is forgotten, the program loses momentum.

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### A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Aim to:
  - Empower people to prevent crime
  - Forge bonds to build a stronger base for broader community improvement.

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## A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Defined roles of the group.
- Formal association with bylaws and officers.
- Decentralize planning and work.
- Established committees & delegated tasks.
- Keep all members informed, via a mix of personal contact and newsletters.
- Plan for and train new leaders.

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## A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Strike a balance between work and pleasure.  
Address the problems but also have fun as neighbors.
- Involve the entire community.
- Organize meetings that focus on current issues pertaining to children, youth, adults, seniors, and public and private property.

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## A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Organize citizen patrols:
  - Walking
  - Drive around (alert police to crime or suspicious activity).
- If you do implement patrols:
  - Share patrol duties
  - Ensure they communicate with you
  - Train your patrols.

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## A Lasting Neighborhood Watch...

- Hold social events that give neighbors a chance to know each other – a block party, potluck dinner, volleyball or softball game, or a picnic.
- Thank people publicly for their hard work.
- Share data (formal or informal) that show Neighborhood Watch has helped reduce crime and improve safety.

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## Neighborhood Watch Training At Scheduled Meetings

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## Reporting Crime

- You are not a law enforcement officer, your role is to observe and report only!
- Stay calm.
- It is important not to panic even though you might be scared.

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## Reporting Crime

- Call the police immediately! (911)
- On the phone, give the police the most important information first – the location of the crime, the type of crime, whether there are injuries, where the criminal went, etc.

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## Reporting Crime

- Write down what you saw and heard IMMEDIATELY!
- Tell the police what happened, when, where, and who was involved.

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## Reporting Crime

Describe the suspect:

- Sex – race - age
- Height – weight - hair color
- Distinctive characteristics (facial hair, scars, tattoos, accent, etc.).

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## Reporting Crime

Describe any vehicle involved:

- Color – make – model - year
- license plate, and special features:
- Stickers - dents, or decals
- direction of travel from the crime scene.

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## Reporting Crime

- You may be asked to make a complaint or testify in court.
- Remember, if you don't help the police, the criminal might hurt someone else.

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## Reporting Crime

The police may ask you to attend a lineup or look through collections of "mug shots" to try to identify the person you saw commit the crime.

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## Teach Observation Techniques

- Have a meeting to teach residents the best ways to observe and report crime.
- Have as many residents as possible take part in this meeting.

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## Teach Observation Techniques

Neighbors should look and listen for...

- Someone screaming or shouting for help
- Someone looking into windows and parked cars
- Unusual noises

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## Teach Observation Techniques

Neighbors should look and listen for...

- Property being taken from houses where no one is at home or from closed businesses
- Cars, vans, or trucks moving slowly with no apparent destination, or with no lights on

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## Teach Observation Techniques

Neighbors should also look for...

- Anyone being forced into a vehicle
- A stranger sitting in a car or stopping to talk to a child

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## Teach Observation Techniques

Neighbors should also look for...

- Abandoned cars
- Any unusual activity in businesses, alleys, isolated areas, and notorious problem spots in your neighborhood

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**TRAINING  
ACTIVITY  
EXAMPLE**

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## Are You A Good Witness? Practical Exercise

- Role-play Exercise:
  - Help you learn how to know important details that will be helpful when you report a crime.
  - Divide into TEAMS of Three:
    - (2) witnesses and (1) officer per TEAM

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## Are You A Good Witness? Practical Exercise

- Ask the police officers to close eyes or look away while showing crime scene slide.
- Show witnesses crime scene slide for 30 seconds. Obtain as much detail as possible from the scene.

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## Are You A Good Witness? Practical Exercise

- For the next five minutes, conduct your witness/police officer interviews.
- Once everyone is finished, one member (one of the police officers) from each TEAM will share their reports with the class.
- Take a few minutes to talk about how to become a good observer.

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## Are You A Good Witness? Practical Exercise

- Suspicious Person Exercise:
  - Show next slide for 10 seconds
  - From memory only observe as much as you can without writing anything down see what you can remember.

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## Are You A Good Witness? Practical Exercise

- How Did you do?
- Describe the suspect:
  - Sex – race - age
  - Height – weight - hair color
  - Distinctive characteristics (facial hair, scars, tattoos, accent, etc.).
  - Clothing etc....

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## Training Tips

- Tailor your training to needs of community
- Keep your training short; 20 - 30 minutes (Respectful of Time)
- Keep it exciting
- Do your research and practice

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## What Else Can Neighborhood Watch Do?

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## What Else Can Neighborhood Watch Do?

- Adopt a neighborhood park or playground and hold a cleanup. Paint over graffiti in the neighborhood.
- Work with local building code officials to bring sub-par buildings up to code.
- Help neighbors install deadbolt locks, window locks, smoke alarms, and other safety devices in new and existing homes and commercial buildings.

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## What Else Can Neighborhood Watch Do?

- Work with parents' groups to start a "Safe House" or similar block parent program to provide safe places for children to go in emergencies.
- Publish a newsletter with prevention tips, local crime news, recognition of residents' achievements, and news of neighborhood and community events.

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## Resources and Partners

- Ask participants to name a group they would seek assistance from:
- Look to local PTAs, tenants' groups, community service clubs, social clubs, church groups, public and/or mental health associations, taxpayers' or homeowners' associations, etc., for help and ideas.

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## Resources and Partners

- Partners may change depending on the issue.
- They should have the same or similar goals on the issue in common.

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## Resources and Partners

- Make partnership a 2-way street. Share your information, resources, and expertise.
- Consider special partnerships for one-time projects.

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## Use Community Resources

- Many people and groups are willing to help you. Look to:
- Religious institutions for meeting space, copying services and access to volunteers.
- Service clubs and businesses for partnerships in fundraising

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## Use Community Resources

- Government agencies for information, equipment loans, program support
- Libraries for research materials, videos, computers, and meeting space

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## Use Community Resources

- Printing companies for free or discounted services
- Neighborhood restaurants for free or discounted refreshments for work crews

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## Use Community Resources

- Parent groups, volunteer centers, and labor unions for advice on organizing and recruiting
- Local news media for publicity

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## Expanding the Scope

- Neighborhood Watch can serve communities in many ways beyond preventing crime.
- It can provide focus for community preparedness, including Community Emergency Response Team training.
- Strong, organized, cohesive neighborhoods are better equipped to recognize terrorism and handle all sorts of emergency situations.

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## Questions



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## Resources

National Sheriffs' Association  
1450 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-836-7827  
[www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)  
[www.USAonwatch.org](http://www.USAonwatch.org)

Texas School Safety Center

www.tsssc.texasstate.edu

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## Resources

National Association of Town Watch  
PO Box 303  
1 Wynnewood Road  
Wynnewood, PA 19096  
610-649-7055  
[www.nationaltownwatch.org](http://www.nationaltownwatch.org)  
National Night Out - First Tuesday in August

Texas School Safety Center

www.tsssc.texasstate.edu

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## Resources

National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
[www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov)

USAonwatch.org  
Neighborhood Watch Program  
[www.usaonwatch.org](http://www.usaonwatch.org)

Texas School Safety Center

[www.tssc.state.tx.us](http://www.tssc.state.tx.us)

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## Resources

The National Crime Prevention Council  
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Thirteenth Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-5325  
202-466-6272  
[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

Texas School Safety Center

[www.tssc.state.tx.us](http://www.tssc.state.tx.us)

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Operation Identification & National Night Out

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies

*Texas School*  
*Safety Center*  
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS

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## Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to:
  - Explain why we have operation identification.
  - Identify and explain the three stages of Operation ID.
  - Identify and explain the four component parts/segments of Operation ID.
  - Explain purpose of making a list and all aspects of completing and storing a property inventory form.
  - Explain photographing of personal property in respect to Operation ID.

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## Learning Objectives

- Explain history, origin and purpose of National Night Out.
- Identify and explain different events that can be held during National Night Out.
- Understand the Power of Networking and benefits to them as Crime Prevention Practitioners through affiliation with the TCPA.

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## Operation ID



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## Operation Identification

Is a nation-wide program of indelibly marking personal property with a unique identifying number (NOT YOUR SSN#) as a means of discouraging burglary and theft.

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## Operation Identification

Permits positive identification of lost or stolen items. Helps victim recover stolen or lost items. Communities where OPID has been implemented show dynamic reductions in burglary and theft.

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### 3-Stages of Operation ID

- Mark (engrave) Property
- Inventory and Record property
- Report theft immediately

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### Operation Identification

- OPID REQUIRES FOUR THINGS:

1. Make a list of all valuables be as descriptive as possible and keep list in a safe place.

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### Operation Identification

- OPID REQUIRES FOUR THINGS:

2. Engrave drivers license preceded by the prefix – TX on all items that can be reasonably be done. Place engraving where it cannot be removed or altered.

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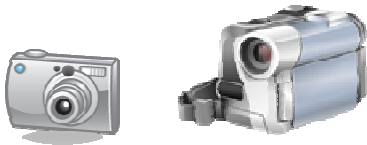
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## Operation Identification

### ■ OPID REQUIRES FOUR THINGS:

3. Photograph all valuables, especially if an item is hard to describe or impossible to engrave.



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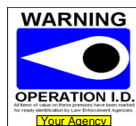
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## Operation Identification

### ■ OPID REQUIRES FOUR THINGS:

4. Post OPERATION IDENTIFICATION stickers prominently visible from exterior of home or business



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## Operation ID Summary

Provide an electric engraver from your law enforcement agency. Have citizen's engrave their driver's license number and two-letter state abbreviation on all their valuables.

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## Operation ID Summary

- Engrave:
  - Televisions
  - Radios
  - Stereos
  - Computers & Printers
  - Golf clubs
  - Bicycles
  - Appliances

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## Operation ID Summary

- Engrave:
  - Tools
  - I-Pods
  - Cell Phones
  - Any portable items that might be stolen

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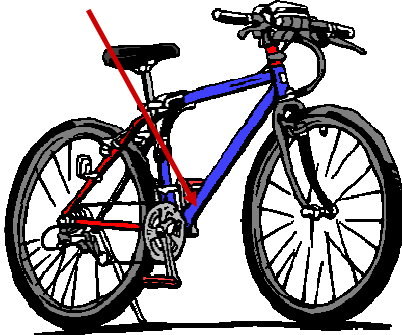
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## Recommendations

- Provide citizen with an "Inventory Record" sheet that they can use to list the serial numbers of their property.
- Remind them to put the inventory list in a safe place.
- If they are burglarized, the list can help them report the crime to you as law enforcement.

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## Inventory List

Make a list of all of valuables. Make several copies and store them in two or more secure locations, such as a fire safe in your home or safe/vault at your local bank and/or at your office.

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## Inventory List

Include on their list a full description of the item including:

- Color
- Make
- Model
- Year of manufacture
- Other identifiers, including any engraving.

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OPERATION IDENTIFICATION INVENTORY FORM

DATE	ITEM	BRAND	MODEL # And Year	SERIAL #	VALUE

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## Questions?

Concerning Operation Identification

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## Foreword

The National Association of Town Watch (NATW) is a nonprofit, crime prevention organization which works in cooperation with thousands of crime watch groups and law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

Since 1981, NATW has been dedicated to the development, growth and maintenance of organized crime and drug prevention programs nationwide.

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## Origins & History

National Night Out, 'America's Night Out Against Crime,' was introduced by the Association in 1984.

Nationally on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday in August.

Texas on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday in October.

The program was the brainchild of NATW Executive Director Matt A Peskin

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## National Night Out

Is a unique crime/drug prevention event sponsored by the National Association of Town Watch (NATW) scheduled one evening each year.



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## National Night Out Design & Purpose:

- heighten crime and drug prevention awareness
- generate support for and participation in local anti-crime programs
- strengthen neighborhood spirit and police community partnerships

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## National Night Out Design & Purpose:

- Send a message to criminals letting them know that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back! It is very effective and inexpensive too do!

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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Traditional display of outdoor/outside lights.



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Front porch or yard vigils



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Block Parties



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Cookouts



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Parades



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Flashlight Walks



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## National Night Out Events

What to do:

- Contests and other youth activities



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## National Night Out

**National Association of Town Watch**

1 Wynnewood Road, Suite 102

PO Box 303

Wynnewood, PA 19096

Phone: 800-NITE-OUT / 610-649-7055

Fax: 610-649-5456

E-mail: [info@natw.org](mailto:info@natw.org)

Texas School Safety Center

www.tsssc.texasstate.edu

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## Crime Prevention Part I: Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Citizens on Patrol

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies



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### Learning Objectives

- The student will be able to:
  - Explain the origins, history and background pertaining to Volunteers In Police Service (VIPS) community-based program.
  - Identify and explain the basic four (4) VIPS goals.
  - Identify and explain how to set-up a VIPS program and role of VIPS volunteers.
  - Identify and explain selection and training programs for VIPS.
  - Identify and explain how VIPS is a "Force Multiplier" for law enforcement.

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Texas School Safety

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## Foreword

The VIPS Program provides support and resources for Law Enforcement Agencies interested in developing or enhancing a volunteer program and for citizens who wish to volunteer their time and skills with a law enforcement agency.

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## Foreword

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) manages the VIPS Program in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice .



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## VIPS - Goals

- Learn about promising practices being used in existing VIPS programs and share this information with law enforcement agencies that want to expand their programs.
- Increase the use of volunteers in existing programs.

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## VIPS - Goals

- Help citizens learn about and become involved in VIPS programs in their communities.
- Help police agencies without volunteer programs to get a local program started.

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## How To Get Involved With VIPS Program

For a law enforcement agency to register as a VIPS program

- volunteers must work directly within the agency through an in-house volunteer program
- or with an organization operating in concert with a law enforcement agency

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## How To Get Involved With VIPS Program

For a law enforcement agency to register as a VIPS program

- such as a citizens' police academy alumni association
- or a Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), to place volunteers...

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## Origins

President George W. Bush created USA Freedom Corps (USAFC) to build on the countless acts of service, sacrifice, and generosity that followed September 11. When he announced USAFC in his 2002 State of the Union address, he called on all Americans to serve a cause greater than themselves.



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## Origins

As a White House office, USAFC is charged with building a culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility in America.



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## Origins

USAFC promotes and expands volunteer service in America by partnering with national service programs, working to strengthen the nonprofit sector, recognizing volunteers, and helping to connect individuals with volunteer opportunities.



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## Origins

Citizen Corps, a vital component of USAFC, was created to help coordinate volunteer activities to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to any emergency situation.



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## Origins

Citizen Corps provides opportunities for people to participate in a range of measures to make their families, their homes, and their communities safer from threats of crime, terrorism, and disasters of all kinds



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## Origins

Citizen Corps partner programs build on the successful efforts in place in many communities around the country to prevent crime and respond to emergencies. Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) is one of five Citizen Corps partner programs.



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## Benefit To Law Enforcement

Incorporating volunteers into a law enforcement environment allows the department to achieve the best possible public safety product, beyond what a department's budget can purchase.

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## VIPS Citizens On Patrol Program



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## Citizen's Police Academy

The purpose of the CPA is to teach citizens about the internal workings of the police department. Through this program they can improve communication and help citizens make more informed judgments about the police.

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## Screening & Selection

- Citizen should receive the same background check as a regular sworn officer.
- No prior felony arrest.
- No drug convictions of any kind.
- NCIC
- Same standards as a sworn officer

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## Citizen Training

- Citizen (Students) are normally instructed in the areas of:
- Police personnel administration;
  - Report Writing
  - Freedom Of Information Act
  - Release of FOUO documents
- Fingerprinting
- Detention (booking & Processing)

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## Citizen Training

Citizen (students) are normally instructed in the areas of patrol field training to include:

- Patrol procedures
- State Laws & local ordinances
- Traffic control
- Arrest, search & seizure
- Use of Force

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## Citizen Training

Patrol field training:

- Crime Scene Processing
- Handling & Processing of Evidence
- Courtroom Testifying
- First Aid
- Cultural Diversity

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## Citizen Training

Citizen (students) can receive additional training in areas of:

- Dispatch & 911
- Unarmed self-defense
- Take-down procedures
- Firearms training

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## Citizen Training

Citizen (students) can receive additional training in areas of:

- Disaster Response
- CERT
- Chemical & Biological decontamination
- Bomb Searches
- Emergency response to School Active Shooters.

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## Citizen Patrols

- Citizens patrols travel the neighborhood, usually in the evening, alerting police to concerns.
- They communicate with local law enforcement via LE communications network through dispatch or by cell phone.

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## Citizen Patrols

Your department or agency needs to have a well defined VIPS Policy & Procedure Manual.

- Uniformity
- Specific do's and don'ts
- Step-by-step operations
- Liabilities

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## Citizen Patrols

- Remember, citizen patrols are not meant to be vigilante groups
- They are not sworn officers
- They are there to become part of the solution and not part of the "Problem"

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## Citizen Patrols

Force Multiplier for Patrol Divisions:

- Citizen patrols can be used to augment your evening and midnight shifts
- Crowd control & security for special community events

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## Citizen Patrols

Force Multiplier for Traffic Divisions:

- Traffic control duties
- Handicap & Fire Zone parking enforcement.
- School crossing guards

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## Citizen Patrols

Force Multiplier for Personnel Divisions:

- Taking walk-in reports
- Processing Background Checks
- Fingerprinting

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## Citizen Patrols

Force Multiplier for Emergency  
Response/Disaster Divisions:

- Rescue & Evacuation
- Transient Processing
- Food Preparation & Service
- NIMS support

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## Community Emergency Response Team

- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Trains people in neighborhoods, the workplace, and schools in basic disaster response skills, such as fire suppression, urban search and rescue, and medical operations, and helps them take a more active role in emergency preparedness.
- <http://training.fema.gov>



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## National Incident Management System

(NIMS)

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## Cost factors

- Full time salaried officer verses non-paid volunteer.
- Free up regular sworn officer from administrative duties
- Additional no-cost manpower to augment patrol shifts, traffic, etc.
- Additional no-cost manpower to support community events

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## Cost Factors

- Training use existing agency sworn officers (Crime Prevention) and/or other subject matter experts from within.
- Vehicles donations from car dealerships or department purchase

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## Cost Factors

- Administrative cost
- Fundraisers and donations from local area businesses.
  - Uniforms
  - Training material binders, printing costs etc.
  - Equipment

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## Recognition

- Recognition & Awards
- These are non-paid volunteers there to help you; recognize their invaluable service.

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## Questions?

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## VIPS Resources

**Volunteers in Police Service** Program /  
International Association of Chiefs of  
Police

**515 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA  
22314 |**

**1-800-THE-IACP**

<http://www.policevolunteers.org>

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Resources

**The National Crime Prevention Council**

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Thirteenth Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-5325  
202-466-6272  
[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

Texas School Safety  
Presentations

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**Crime Prevention Part 1:  
Place Oriented Problem Solving**

Institute for Criminal Justice Studies

Texas School Safety  
Presentations

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Presenter

- Name
- Specialty (What makes you a subject matter expert)
  - Bullet points
- Current or former LE Affiliation
- Contact Info:

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Presentations

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## Learning Objectives

- Participant will be enabled to define What is problem solving?
- Participant will learn and demonstrate Why the approach works and the challenges it presents
- Participant will be enabled to Define the problem: using the problem solving triangle
- Participant will be enabled to understand and explain problem causation
- Participant will be enabled to explore holistic solutions in relation to crime reduction

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## What is Problem Solving?

- The term 'problem-oriented policing' originates from the United States, coined by Herman Goldstein in 1979 who was critical of policing that merely responded to incidents.
- He advocated attention to patterns and causes of problems and efforts to implement preventive responses.
- There has been quite a long history of efforts in Britain to implement problem-oriented policing.
- Core elements of the problem-oriented approach are found in the situational crime prevention work developed by Home Office researchers since the late 1970s.
- The analytic, problem-solving approach is now called for in most community safety funding streams from the Crime Reduction Program and beyond.

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## What is Problem Solving?

- 'Problem-solving' today will be used to describe the adoption of an evidence-based approach to crime reduction and community. In practice, this means:
- making use of data and information to establish the existence and extent of a problem
- to analyze its nature and source
- to plan intervention measures to reduce it
- and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the selected response
- (whether the interventions have worked, whether they have produced their effects in the expected way, and whether there have been any significant (positive or negative) side-effects)

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## Challenges of Multi Agency Problem Solving

- Lack of good data
- Poor information sharing across agencies
- Failure to consider what works
- Failure to stay focussed on the problem
- Too many quick wins – not enough long term solutions
- Poor monitoring and evaluation frameworks

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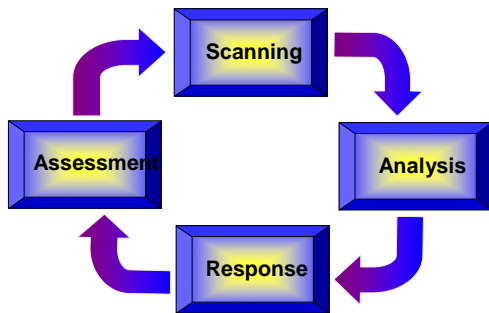
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## SARA Model



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## The Five I's

The steps of the Preventive Process

- Intelligence
- Intervention
- Implementation
- Involvement
- Impact

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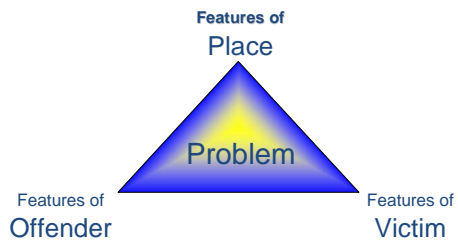
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## Problem Analysis Triangle

To understand a problem we need to know...



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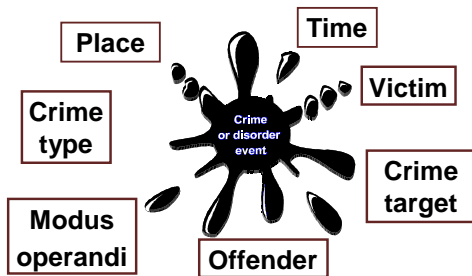
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## Defining Crime and Disorder

- Knowing why certain places, people or situations are more vulnerable to crime will enable you to better target solutions



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## Understanding Causes

- The PAT provides a useful tool for understanding the problem.
- The second stage is to identify the immediate causes that come together to make the criminal events happen

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## Possible Causes: Offender

- Criminality - longer-term, personality based influences predisposing them to crime
- Lack of skills to avoid crime - whether to avoid conflict or to gain a legitimate living
- Readiness to offend - shorter term influences - motives and emotional states (need money, stressed out) as determined by current life circumstances, conflicts, influence of drugs
- Resources for committing crime - skills, courage, knowledge of targets and modus operandi, tools, weapons and networks of collaborators
- Anticipation and perception of risk, effort, reward and attacks of conscience
- Presence in the crime situation

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## Possible Causes: Situational

- Target person, property, service, system or information that is vulnerable, provocative or attractive
- Target enclosure - building, room or container that is vulnerable to penetration and contains suitable targets
- Wider environment that is logistically/tactically favorable for offenders and unfavorable for preventers, and which may attract or motivate the offence
- Absence of crime preventers - people or organizations, formal or informal, who make the crime less likely
- Presence of crime promoters - who make the crime more likely whether unwittingly, carelessly or deliberately - for example by supplying tools, information or other criminal services before or after the crime

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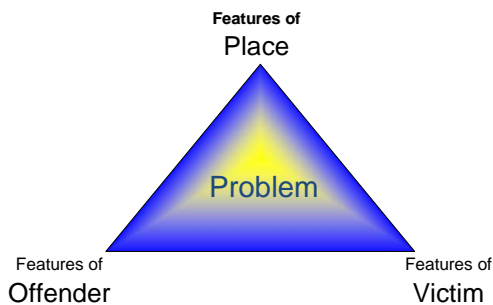
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## Recap



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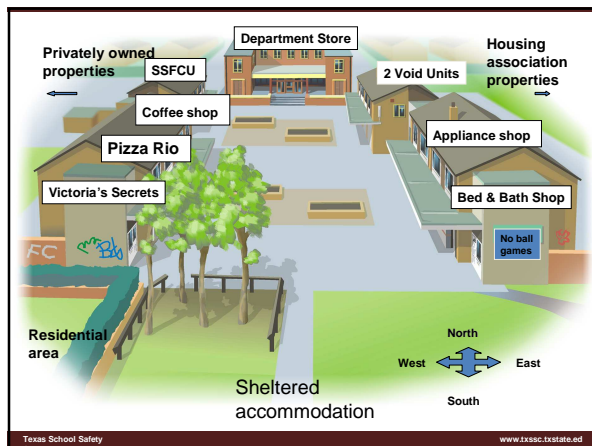
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## Case Study

### The problem

- A rise in the number of offenses of shoplifting in the past four weeks - more offenses are suspected. Increase in litter and graffiti add ASB.
- The Location
- The Victim
- The Offenders

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## Interventions

- Holistic solutions to crime reduction
- Intervention and Prevention Strategies

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## Intervention

- Having diagnosed the crime problem, we now have to choose how and where to intervene.
- An intervention disrupts the opportunity, reduces the risk of criminal events and, if all goes well, reduces the number of such events that actually occur.
- Off the shelf interventions won't do - the interventions must be customized to the specific local problem and context.

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## Ten Principles of Crime Reduction

1. Target hardening
2. Target removal
3. Remove the means to commit crime
4. Reduce the payoff
5. Access control
6. Surveillance/visibility
7. Environmental design
8. Rule setting
9. Increase the risk of being caught
10. Deflect offenders

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## Target Hardening



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## Target Removal

- Keep large Amounts of money or expensive jewelry in bank vault.
- Keep your garage doors locked at all times.
- Remove temptation to steal by keeping valuables secure.



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## Remove Means To Commit A Crime



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## Access Control



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## Surveillance/Visibility

- CCTV
- Police Patrols
- Security Guards
- NW Patrols



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## Environmental Design



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## Rule Setting



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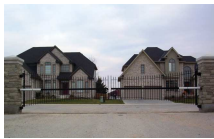
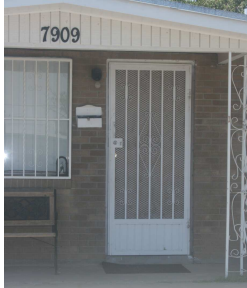
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## Deflect – Deter Offenders



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## Summary

Each of the ten principles falls under one of the following four key methods

- Law enforcement
- Situational prevention
- Criminality prevention
- Preventing repeat victimisation

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## Law Enforcement

- Involves police, courts, prison, probation and other enforcement officers
- Aims to detect crime, deter criminals and work with offenders
- There must be a good chance of being caught, punished and rehabilitated
- Action mainly 'after the event' (Reaction)
- Risk of being caught / punished is fairly low
- Repeat offending rate after custody high
- Costs country over \$10 billion each year
- Over \$25,000 to detain a young offender in TYC for 12 months

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## Situational Measures

- Focus on situations where crime might occur using technology, people, design and management
- Tackles symptoms not causes
- Effects may be short-lived
- Aims to deter/detect by
  - Making crime difficult
  - Increasing risks
  - Reducing rewards
- Potential for displacement
- Housing, planning, transport, wardens, private sector, communities all have a role

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## Criminality Prevention

- Identifies those at most risk of offending
- Youth service, youth offending team, drug action team, education, health, communities all have a role
- Aims to influence their attitude and behavior
- No immediate impact
- Counters 'risk factors' linked to offending
- Long-term commitment required
- Address through work focused on 'early years', school and community work
- Requires accurate targeting

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## Preventing Repeat Victimization

- Crime reduction work must be targeted on those at greatest risk to provide an improved service to victims of crime
- For certain offences, certain groups experience a disproportionate number of incidents – burglary, violence
- Voluntary sector, housing, police, wardens all have a role here
- Action after the event
- Requires accurate targeting
- Requires high reporting levels

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## Workshop: Problems and Solutions

- In your group review the data profiles you have been given
- Using the information available to you, complete the problem grid provided in your packs
- Are there gaps in information?
- How might we fill them?
- Any ideas on solutions?
- Choose someone from your group to provide feedback

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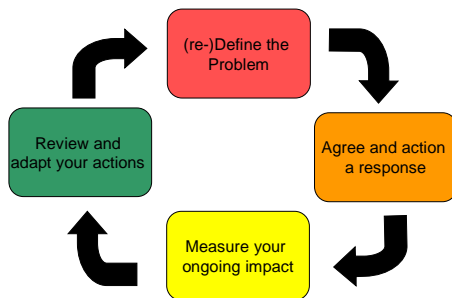
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## Ensure the Process is Continuous



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## Summary

- Explored problem solving approach
- Why the approach works and the challenges it presents
- Defining the problem: the problem solving triangle
- Understanding causation
- Exploring holistic solutions to crime reduction

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## Sources

- Griffin Research Consultants
- Dr Tim Pascoe & Kate Broadhurst Griffinrc
- Email: [Tim.Pascoe@griffinrc.Co.Uk](mailto:Tim.Pascoe@griffinrc.Co.Uk)
- Website: [Www.Griffinrc.Co.Uk](http://Www.Griffinrc.Co.Uk)

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## Questions



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