



## MISSION

## STATEMENT

*To enable people to create safer and more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur.*

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a private, nonprofit tax-exempt [501(c)(3)] organization whose primary mission is to enable people to create safer and more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur. NCPC publishes books, kits of camera-ready program materials, posters, and informational and policy reports on a variety of crime prevention and community-building subjects. NCPC offers training, technical assistance, and a national focus for crime prevention: it acts as secretariat for the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, more than 360 national, federal, state, and local organizations committed to preventing crime. It hosts a number of websites that offer prevention tips to individuals, describe prevention practices for community building, and help anchor prevention policy into laws and budgets. It operates demonstration programs in schools, neighborhoods, and entire jurisdictions and takes a major leadership role in youth crime prevention and youth service; it also administers the Center for Faith and Service. NCPC manages the McGruff® "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" public service advertising campaign. NCPC is funded through a variety of government agencies, corporate and private foundations, and donations from private individuals. NCPC participates in the Combined Federal Campaign. To donate through this program, select #0840 on your pledge form.



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# Engaging the Power of Prevention

## 10 Action Principles

### About This Document

The Crime Prevention Coalition of America celebrates its 25th anniversary in 2005. By revising the path-breaking *Crime Prevention in America: Call to Action*, the Coalition moves both to affirm the wisdom in that document and to freshen it for the challenges and opportunities of coming decades. For more information on the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, visit [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org).

The Coalition's Executive Committee formed a working group that provided guidance to this process. The Executive Committee also provided helpful insight. These groups are indicated on pages 21–22.

Staff of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) formed a team to manage the development and publication of this document. Kimberly J. Dalferes, director, Crime Prevention Coalition of America; Judy Kirby, director of publications; Katie Gallagher, program manager, Crime Prevention Coalition of America; and Mary Taylor, research and evaluation assistant, helped this document take shape. Jean O'Neil, director of research and evaluation, co-authored the original document and served as the chief writer for this document. Al Lenhardt, president and CEO of the National Crime Prevention Council, supported the efforts of this team and continues to support the efforts of the Coalition.

Domingo Herraiz, director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has long been a key leader in the crime prevention community. His strong support for revising the original *Call to Action* document was a valued inspiration. Hope Janke and Paul Steiner of his staff were most helpful throughout the process.



## Dedication

This document is dedicated to the men, women, and children everywhere who are working to make their neighborhoods and communities safer through crime prevention.

Its purpose is to honor their work by distilling the best principles to support high-quality crime prevention.

Its audience ranges from state troopers to school teachers, from city beat officers to rural sheriff's deputies, from concerned teenagers to octogenarians, from top CEOs to line workers, from social workers to sanitation workers.

Its goal is to enable people across the country to develop and sustain the best in crime prevention, using knowledge of their communities, tested programs (or new ideas that they test), and the experience on which these ten principles are based.

Crime prevention is possible. It takes thoughtfulness, commitment, reasonable resources, and collaboration, but it can be done. Our thanks go to the individuals and groups throughout the nation who are proving this every day.



## Crime Prevention Builds on Experience

Almost two centuries ago, Sir Robert Peel, the father of modern policing, founded London's Metropolitan Police force. Their first duty, he said, was to prevent crime.<sup>1</sup> So in one sense, crime prevention is nearly 200 years old.

Crime prevention as we know it today in the United States—a focused effort by police and community members to eliminate both the risks of crime and the causes of crime—emerged out of responses to the crime wave of the late 1960s and early 1970s.<sup>2</sup> Over the years, various strategies were tried, some more successful than others. Among the successes were demonstration programs that engaged community residents in reducing crime risks to themselves, their families, and their homes. Neighborhood Watch was born during this period. Nevertheless, by 1979, most people still believed that preventing crime was the responsibility of law enforcement. The Crime Prevention Coalition of America and the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign were created to change that perception and to spread the good news about community- and citizen-based crime prevention—crime prevention is everyone's business, and *we can* make a difference!

The 1980s saw the debut of McGruff the Crime Dog®, widespread public education campaigns about crime prevention from local and state police forces, national and local social and fraternal groups, labor unions, and dozens of other kinds of groups. In these years, public service advertising set records in terms of changing Americans' attitudes about preventing crime—and their actions as well. This period saw the emergence of the idea that young people could be participants in crime prevention, not just its target audience. And comprehensive, community-based action planning models began to show promise in bringing whole jurisdictions together through crime prevention.

By 1990, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America had promulgated principles for effective crime prevention and published them in *Call to*

*Action* (to which the present document is the successor). Research in prevention—focused on both drugs and violence—mushroomed in response to soaring rates of both. Internet and other information-age crimes began to show themselves. The myriad school shootings of the decade touched all kinds of communities and made school safety a major priority.

As the new millennium dawned, crime prevention practitioners saw communities that were, in general, safer than any since the early 1970s. But as we move through the first decade of the 21st century, challenges loom ahead. We have recognized that bullying, domestic violence, and ineffective reentry programs often serve as fuel for the cycle of violence. In addition, identity theft, Internet-based fraud, transnational crimes (including frauds and scams as well as more organized crimes), and crimes against older Americans will continue to increase unless prevention comes to the fore.

But the crime prevention community is not without resources. We have built a much wider foundation than law enforcement, as indicated by the membership of the Crime Prevention Coalition of America (see pages 23–27). We have begun to tap technologies, ranging from crime mapping and crime analysis to distance learning, to understand our communities better and to teach crime prevention skills to wider audiences. The communications technologies of the information age can be marshaled to better connect residents with each other, to alert people to problems and needs, and to build a new kind of community.



## A Summons to America

One of the most important public safety developments in the past 25 years has been the birth and growth of community-focused crime prevention as a major element of civic safety. In 1979, Americans said that preventing crime was up to the police. Today, they recognize that they must pitch in and play active roles in community safety.

This call to action focuses on how we can make that happen at the state and local levels in ways that ensure quality results.

We have learned that prevention is the nation's best answer to crime. It is cheaper, safer, and healthier for communities to prevent crime than to have to treat its victims, deal with its perpetrators, and lose civic health and productivity.

We have learned that with the proper approach, prevention can mean more than stopping the problems; prevention can mean starting and sustaining healthier, stronger communities. By the most conservative estimate, crime costs this nation more than \$428 billion a year.<sup>3</sup> Yet only a pittance is spent on prevention.

There is no question that many more people and communities could benefit from effectively executed crime prevention. Meanwhile, crime prevention needs constant renewal as crimes continue to evolve with changes in technology and society.

This report is designed to renew a commitment to prevention that includes educating community members about it, building our capacity to use prevention, and building support for prevention as a key element in the community's safety arsenal.

Prevention needs to be part of our way of doing business at all levels of government and across all elements of society. We need to recognize that prevention takes time but pays high dividends; and we need to understand that prevention requires attention to solving problems, not just to punishing those lawbreakers who get caught and convicted. We need to stand

up for an investment in prevention that makes communities safer and reduces both costs and crime.

The ten action principles in this report describe quality crime prevention efforts. They outline what features these program should have, regardless of topic, audience, setting, or medium. They draw from experience and research to emphasize concepts that run throughout the work of more than three decades.

The principles make it clear that good crime prevention requires broad engagement, good information, collaboration as well as cooperation, focus from policing agencies, and strong leadership. What is the payoff? Children, youth, and adults are safer. Neighborhoods are safer and more vibrant. Communities are stronger and more vital.

These ten principles can help us focus on strategies that meet the crime prevention needs of the 21st century.

# Engaging the Power of Prevention

## 10 Action Principles



### **Preventing crime is everyone's business.**

Crime prevention involves children, youth, and adults; the criminal justice community and the social services community; elected officials and business leaders—all the people and organizations that seek safer and more caring communities or that will benefit from them. Each person has a stake in the prevention of crime, and each person can help. Everyone is needed in the crime prevention effort.



### **Preventing crime is more than security.**

Crime prevention works best when it embraces both the physical and the human environment, when it seeks not just to reduce risk but to reduce the conditions that cause risk. Prevention of crime addresses a broad range of issues that affect the quality of life for the community and all its members. All those advocating prevention need to promote appropriately its varied facets.

**3**

**Preventing crime is a responsibility of all levels and agencies of government.**

Prevention is a sound government investment because safer communities reduce demands on governments. National, state, and local governments need to appropriately promote, facilitate, and execute prevention strategies. Agencies within each level of government—not just the law enforcement community—must recognize and use their opportunities to prevent crime.

**4**

**Preventing crime is linked with solving social problems.**

Crime is caused in part by social problems that permeate all aspects of society. Policing agencies have long recognized this fact. Problem-solving approaches to policing have highlighted the need to address community structural and social issues to restore order, reduce fear, and curb crime. This link needs to be recognized and leveraged.

**5**

**Preventing crime is cost-effective.**

Research has increasingly documented that well-designed, well-managed crime prevention initiatives can more than pay for themselves. Crime is expensive in financial, physical, and psychological costs to the victim; in addition, the costs of crime include policing; the investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing; and the lost productivity of individuals and businesses, not to mention the costs of the social disorder and isolation that often result from crime. Effective prevention is a sound investment, and it needs to be promoted as such.



**6 Preventing crime requires a central role in law enforcement.**

The agencies that enforce laws and investigate crimes have learned that they need both citizen support in their tasks and a command of effective prevention strategies to build safer and stronger communities. Community residents and leaders need to support prevention as a vital element of policing, and they need to ensure that it is fully funded.



**7 Preventing crime requires cooperation and collaboration by all elements of the community.**

Effective crime prevention for the neighborhood or community requires a process of identifying and solving problems, taking immediate steps to improve safety, developing conditions that forestall problems, and determining the future direction the community needs to take. In order to make this process work, cooperation and collaboration must be the dominant work ethic.



**8 Preventing crime requires education.**

Education is at the core of crime prevention. It embraces information, training, and motivation to action at individual, family, home, work, neighborhood, and community levels. It helps children, teens, adults, and older residents of communities make themselves and their homes safer at the same time that it engages them in community-focused prevention. Crime prevention education also informs and engages all government agencies, not just the policing forces, and it must address all levels and branches of government—national, state, and local.

9**Preventing crime requires tailoring to local needs and conditions.**

Many crime prevention strategies and programs that have proved effective, especially those at the local level, can be used by other communities facing similar needs and concerns. But programs need to be transferred with appropriate adjustments and adaptations. No two communities are alike, and successful programs recognize and compensate for these differences.

10**Preventing crime requires continual evaluation and improvement.**

The crime prevention community and public policy leaders must be willing, even eager, to document the effectiveness of crime prevention through sound studies and apply the results across the nation to improve programs and strategies. We need to be alert to local, national, and international trends, and we need to be prepared to meet their challenges and to take advantage of new tools and tactics. We must be willing to measure performance and assess outcomes, then share the news of what does (and does not) work. This task requires commitment and resources from the whole crime prevention community to ensure we provide the most effective prevention possible.

# Applying the Principles

What do these ten action principles look like in practice? There are hundreds, even thousands, of programs throughout the nation that bring the principles to life every day. Their work may encompass several different principles or only one, and they are the richer for it. The examples below offer a glimpse of what each principle might look like in our communities across the land.



## **Preventing crime is everyone's business.**

In Providence, RI, the Mt. Hope Learning Center has become the core of activity that builds community, improves the lives of children and adults, and prevents crime. The center started with a police officer and a local resident working together to change things. That led to the community renovating a building and creating space for classrooms, a community police office, a satellite office for the state attorney general, and programs that range from lectures by the community prosecutor to tutoring for children and cooking classes for teens. Everyone in the community is brought into the Mt. Hope circle and involved in building the present and future of a safer community.<sup>4</sup>



**2 Preventing crime is more than security.**

In Niagara Falls, the Block Club Council participates in all the traditional Neighborhood Watch activities, including National Night Out (in itself a community-building event). But the group goes even further. The Niagara Falls Block Club Council (NFBCC) has helped sponsor workshops on diversity and cultural awareness, which among other benefits increased the number of minority candidates for the police force. It takes an active role in the Community Engagement Program, which involves local citizens in quality-of-life issues, fear reduction, and community preparedness. It hosts public education and safety fairs for all members of the community. By reaching out in a multitude of ways, the NFBCC demonstrates that preventing crime is more than security.<sup>5</sup>



**3 Preventing crime is a responsibility of all levels and agencies of government.**

Domestic violence is a crime that often holds far-reaching consequences. Children brought up in these environments often become either abusers or victims themselves. California's Attorney General has brought together local and state law enforcement agencies, probation officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, victims' advocates, and public health experts to develop strategies to address this threat to family and community health.<sup>6</sup>



**4 Preventing crime is linked with solving social problems.**

Providing elementary school children with training in conflict resolution, character education, and other key life skills through a highly interactive curriculum can help these young people grow up to be less prone to violence. Early Start, an early intervention program in South Florida, offers

this training in addition to strategies to address problems the children might face in middle school. The program involves the children's parents as trained helpers who reinforce the classroom lessons. As a result, Early Start not only strengthens parenting skills and children's social skills, it also improves both current and future school climate. Introduced by Youth Crime Watch of Dade County, FL, Early Start is now being integrated into the curriculum of Miami-Dade County elementary schools.<sup>7</sup>

## 5

### **Preventing crime is cost-effective.**

The Life Skills Training Program for reducing alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use among teens, was cited by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence ([www.colorado.edu/cspv](http://www.colorado.edu/cspv)) as a "Blueprints" program for effectiveness, both short- and long-term, that was proved by rigorous evaluation. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy Study, ([www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/drugcourtMar2003.pdf](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/drugcourtMar2003.pdf), viewed July 21, 2005), found the program to be highly cost effective, generating \$746 in benefits for every \$29 in costs.<sup>8</sup>

## 6

### **Preventing crime requires a central role in law enforcement.**

In Gilbert, AZ, the police department's Lock 'Em Out program helps the community prevent both home burglary and auto theft. Security checklists encourage residents to take such preventive measures as installing door locks, outdoor lights, alarms, GPS systems, and vehicle immobilizers. Free hardware, such as light timers and auxiliary locks for homes and steering-wheel locks for cars, enable residents to follow through inexpensively. A website, [www.lockemout.net](http://www.lockemout.net), provides an extensive inventory of burglary and auto theft prevention measures. Free security inspections help strengthen prevention practice, as does promotion of the Watch Your Car program. When car owners register their cars with the Arizona Automobile Authority, they receive a decal that notifies police that the car is not

usually on the road between 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. The decal authorizes police to stop the vehicle during those hours to make sure it hasn't been stolen. Prevention is central to policing work in Gilbert, AZ.<sup>9</sup>



**Preventing crime requires cooperation and collaboration by all elements of the community.**

Hinds County, MS, has 240 Neighborhood Watches in six towns within its 875 square miles. These groups have woven strong ties throughout this rural community in the name of crime prevention. Neighborhood Watches must meet specific requirements set forth by the Sheriff's Department. Members of the Watch groups cook lunch for inmates of the Hinds County Penal Farm, who participate in a weekly community cleanup day by collecting large items that residents leave at curbside for pickup. Neighborhood Watchers are encouraged to help solve problems. They have reported victims of child abuse and neglect as well as suspicious activities in their communities. They worked with the Sheriff's Department to distribute photos and conduct a horseback patrol that helped break up a major burglary ring. Through the Hinds County Sheriff's Office, the community is forming a Community Emergency Response Team that will provide assistance in the event of a disaster.<sup>10</sup>



**Preventing crime requires education.**

Education about personal and community crime prevention strategies has been the cornerstone of modern crime prevention since its inception. Education occurs on two levels—it provides information to community members and training for practitioners. In Ann Arbor, MI, "Prevention Corner," a weekly television program hosted by crime prevention specialist Ritchie Coleman, educates multiple audiences. The local cable talk-show format, taped before a studio audience, provides a lively interchange

**Pull-out poster**

# Engaging the Power of Prevention

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4

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9

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5

Preventing crime requires continual evaluation and improvement.

10

**Pull-out poster**

among host, guests, and audience. An email database, ePublicSafety Watch, provides an electronic Neighborhood Watch-style system of alerts and updates.<sup>11</sup> Florida's Crime Prevention Training Institute focuses on educating practitioners, equips its students to educate community members, and launches crime prevention programs at the community level. Courses cover a range of subjects, including school resource practitioner training, general crime prevention, and crime prevention through environmental design. The Institute is among the hosts of the National Conference on Preventing Crime in the Black Community each year, which provides focused workshops and motivational speakers focused on prevention.<sup>12</sup>



## **Preventing crime requires tailoring to local needs and conditions.**

The basic concept of Neighborhood Watch—neighbors keeping an eye on each other's property—has proved one of the most adaptable crime prevention strategies. Neighborhood Watch has gone mobile in a number of adaptations. For example, Baltimore County, MD, has more than 115 Citizens on Patrol groups, trained individuals who patrol by car in their neighborhoods and report concerns or crimes to the police. These groups often get funding from local civic and business organizations for equipment and expenses.<sup>13</sup> The San Antonio, TX, Cellular on Patrol Program engages more than 600 trained volunteers, armed with cell phones, who report to police (and testify if needed) about possible crimes.<sup>14</sup> The McGruff Truck Program, in which drivers call for help for children in distress, is still another adaptation of mobilizing the “watch out for each other” concept. Lost children have been returned to their parents; others have been saved from closed and overheated cars or even rescued from abusive situations, thanks to these trained and vetted drivers of more than 16,000 corporate and municipal trucks in 24 states.<sup>15</sup>



## **Preventing crime requires continual evaluation and improvement.**

PATHS (Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies) provides classroom training for elementary school students in emotional literacy, self-control, social competence, and related skills. This program was found by the “Blueprints” initiative to be effective in improving children’s self-control, understanding and recognition of emotions, ability to tolerate frustration, and use of nonviolent conflict resolution skills, costs \$45 per student if the school hires a coordinator and \$15 per student if school resources are redeployed to provide a coordinator (PATHS fact sheet under “Technical Assistance,” [www.colorado.edu/cspv/publications/blueprints/BP-010.html](http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/publications/blueprints/BP-010.html), viewed July 21, 2005).

The Bureau of Justice Assistance has established a web-based Center for Program Evaluation. The site offers both how-to information for conducting evaluations and the latest on programs that have been evaluated. Visit this remarkable resource at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation/index.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation/index.html).



## Putting the Principles To Work

The Ten Action Principles are meant to be much more than statements of belief. They can be the focus for inspiring, organizing, and improving prevention programming in every neighborhood and community.

These principles can be used in at least four different ways at national, state, and local levels: to demonstrate commitment, to promote engagement, to encourage improvement, and to enlist partners.

### **Demonstrating Commitment**

These action principles can form the core of your organization's commitment to preventing crime.

- Frame the principles and post them in a prominent public place in your organization's front office.
- Have the most senior official in your organization sign a commitment to the principles and frame it with the principles.
- Use each principle as a training focus for staff at regular meetings or roll calls.
- Publicly refer to the principles (or to appropriate principles) in announcements, speeches, testimonies, and similar settings.
- Mention the principles where appropriate in recognizing crime prevention practitioners and volunteers.
- Make the principles a central element in all crime prevention training, which in turn promotes the principles themselves.

### **Promoting Engagement**

The principles can help build community engagement with crime prevention. Use appropriate principles as a framework to focus the efforts of groups and people and to demonstrate how each person can contribute.

- Use one or more principles to highlight the range and variety of community members' roles in preventing crime, showing that everyone can be involved.
- Bring one of the principles to life in your community by making it the center of a program celebration, a neighborhood event, or a volunteer recruitment day.
- Recruit students for service-learning projects by using the principles to persuade them and their schools of the important role that young people can play in crime prevention efforts.
- In newsletters and news releases, highlight roles that individuals and small groups have played in prevention activities, citing the relevant action principles.
- Conduct an essay contest for youth on their roles in preventing crime and making the community safer, with a public awards ceremony that includes the principles.
- In key public presentations, feature the principles that support community engagement.

## **Encouraging Improvement**

Crime continues to evolve, and crime prevention must not only evolve with it but anticipate the next trends whenever possible. In today's world of limited resources and tremendous demands, it may be difficult to find opportunities to reflect on improving current programs and anticipating new needs, but doing so will give you an important perspective and help you develop foresight.

- When updating programs or introducing new ones, use the action principles to explain how good crime prevention practice supports the changes.
- As crime prevention issues arise, use the principles to help identify actions that can be taken and people and groups that can be involved. Cite the principles when you explain why the actions are needed.
- Share the principles with the community residents involved in your program. Ask them to help you assess their needs in light of these principles.
- Use the principle that crime prevention requires continual evaluation and improvement to periodically examine the crime prevention needs of your community and identify ways to meet these needs.

## Enlisting Partners

Acquiring partners—organizations that will join you in supporting prevention—is important to the success of your efforts. The Ten Action Principles can help you highlight the many objectives your prevention efforts share with the goals of other groups.

- Use the principles as a checklist to help you think about prospective partners in your community or state.
- Identify principles that your organization and a particular group share. Use these to build common ground.
- Look around your community or state for topical coalitions (for example, healthcare, childcare, victim assistance, domestic violence prevention). Use the principles to seek partnerships or alliances on issues you share.
- Senior officials may find the principles a helpful way to talk about crime prevention and to discuss a public prevention agenda.

## Making the Case for Prevention

Developing support for crime prevention should be linked with the crime issues in the given situation, prevention strategies that address those issues, and the interests of the audience.

These core benefits of crime prevention provide a framework for general presentations. They can be supplemented with stories from experience; data from national, state, or local sources; and successful strategies from other areas.

- **Less crime:** Fewer crimes mean lower costs, fewer victims facing losses, greater confidence in the community, and more money available for other civic needs.
- **Less fear of crime:** When people are less fearful, they are more comfortable going out and about in the neighborhood and the community; they feel satisfied with their neighborhoods; and they take on greater roles in civic life.
- **Safer neighborhoods for all residents:** Safety is one of the qualities that residents most prize about their neighborhoods. Preventing crime means safer and stronger neighborhoods that are more attractive places to live.
- **Better communication between residents and with law enforcement:** When groups work together for a shared goal, communication benefits spill over into other aspects of their relationships. Crime prevention brings residents together in their desire for a safe neighborhood and

brings neighbors together with law enforcement and other community agencies to attain that goal.

- ***A way to address both crime and the causes of crime:*** Crime prevention takes action against both crime and the factors that lead to crime. Its resources range from situational prevention to approaches that address causes of criminality. Its goal is both immediate and longer-term prevention of crime.
- ***Flexibility:*** Crime prevention and its strategies are adaptable across a wide range of problems. Crime prevention offers a method of addressing crime issues, rather than a packaged solution that fits only one problem.
- ***Personal and family skills that build safety and reduce crime risks:*** Personal crime prevention knowledge equips people with the ability to reduce their risks of becoming crime victims. This knowledge benefits them wherever they live and wherever they go.
- ***Costs saved:*** Preventing crime saves money as well as physical and emotional harm. Based on conservative estimates, the average robbery costs the criminal justice system and the community more than \$11,000. The average fatal crime can cost well over a million dollars. These estimates do not include the costs of incarceration. At all times but especially when resources are limited, crime prevention makes good business sense and good public policy.

State and local leaders can promote the leadership of their jurisdictions in crime prevention by pointing out key benefits that are attractive to their audiences. Benefits of state and local support for crime prevention include the following:

- Leveraging of resources both locally and statewide
- Building interjurisdictional collaboration and coordination on problem solving
- Establishing peer networks to share skills and experiences
- Commitment from local leaders to solutions they have helped develop
- Shift toward more strategic and less reactive planning against crime
- Local leaders who are better informed and better educated about the benefits of crime prevention
- Less dependence on state-focused solutions as communities identify and tap their own resources

Use examples (like those on pages 11–16) to help generate real images of how crime prevention can help individuals, neighborhoods, and communities. Remember that the most persuasive presentations blend reason and emotion.



## CPCA Executive Committee

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# Crime Prevention Coalition of America Members

## **National Member Organizations**

The Advertising Council, Inc.  
American Housing Foundation  
American Probation and Parole Association  
ASIS International  
Associated Locksmiths of America  
Boy Scouts of America  
Boys & Girls Clubs of America  
Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs,  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs,  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America  
Corporation for National and Community Service  
The Enterprise Foundation  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
General Federation of Women's Clubs  
General Services Administration  
Girl Scouts of the USA  
The Humane Society of the United States  
International Association of Chiefs of Police  
International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners  
International Union of Police Associations  
Learning for Life  
National Association for Shoplifting Prevention

National Association of Attorneys General  
National Association of Black Narcotics Agents  
National Association of Broadcasters  
National Association of Counties  
National Association of Police Athletic Leagues  
National Association of Town Watch  
National Center for Victims of Crime  
National Crime Prevention Council  
National Criminal Justice Association  
National District Attorneys Association  
National Exchange Club  
National League of Cities  
National Organization for Victim Assistance  
National Partnership for Careers in Public Safety and Security  
National Recreation and Park Association  
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Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs,  
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U.S. Department of the Army  
U.S. Department of the Navy  
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration  
U.S. Forest Service  
U.S. Marine Corps  
U.S. Postal Inspection Service  
U.S. Postal Service  
U.S. Social Security Administration  
YMCA National Safe Place

## **State Member Organizations**

Alabama Crime Prevention Clearinghouse  
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs  
Arizona Crime Prevention Association  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
California Attorney General's Office  
California Crime Prevention Officers' Association  
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs  
California Friday Night Live Partnership  
California Governor's Office, Office of Homeland Security  
California Little Hoover Commission  
California Prevention Institute  
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Connecticut Office of Policy and Management  
Delaware Criminal Justice Council  
District of Columbia Public Safety and Justice  
Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs  
Florida Crime Prevention Association  
Florida Department of Law Enforcement  
Georgia Crime Prevention Association  
Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council  
Georgia Department of Community Affairs  
Hawaii Department of the Attorney General  
Idaho Crime Prevention Association  
Idaho State Police  
Illinois Crime Prevention Association  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

Iowa Department of Education  
Iowa Department of Human Rights, Criminal and  
    Juvenile Justice Planning Division  
Iowa Department of Human Services  
Iowa Department of Public Health  
Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy  
Iowa Workforce Development  
Kansas Office of the Governor, Federal Grants Program  
Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police  
Kentucky Crime Prevention Coalition  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet  
Kentucky Office of the Attorney General  
Kentucky Sheriffs' Association  
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute  
Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention  
Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety  
Crime Prevention Association of Michigan  
Michigan Department of Community Health  
Minnesota Crime Prevention Association  
Minnesota Department of Public Safety  
Mississippi Department of Public Safety  
Missouri Crime Prevention Association  
Missouri Department of Public Safety  
Montana Board of Crime Control  
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
Nebraska Crime Prevention Association  
Nevada Department of Public Safety  
New England Community-Police Partnership  
New Hampshire Department of Justice  
New Jersey Office of the Attorney General  
New Mexico Crime Prevention Association  
New York State Crime Prevention Coalition  
New York State Department of Law, Office of the Attorney General

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services  
North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission  
North Dakota Office of the Attorney General  
Ohio Crime Prevention Association  
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services  
Oklahoma District Attorneys Council  
Crime Prevention Association of Oregon  
Oregon Commission on Children and Families  
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission  
Oregon Department of Education  
Oregon Governor's Office  
Oregon Youth Authority  
Crime Prevention Association of Western Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency  
Rhode Island Justice Commission  
South Carolina Department of Public Safety  
South Carolina State Association of Crime Prevention Officers  
Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration,  
    Office of Criminal Justice Programs  
Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice  
Utah Council for Crime Prevention  
Vermont Department of Public Safety  
Vermont State Police  
Virginia Crime Prevention Association  
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
Washington State Attorney General's Office  
Washington State Crime Prevention Association  
Washington State Department of Community, Trade and  
    Economic Development  
West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services  
Wisconsin Crime Prevention Practitioners Association, Inc.  
Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance  
Wyoming Attorney General's Office

*The CPCA also has more than 200 affiliate members.*



## Endnotes

1. Sir Robert Peel, *Nine Principles of Policing*, 1829; online at [www.newwestpolice.org/peel.html](http://www.newwestpolice.org/peel.html) (viewed 9/1/05).
2. John A. Calhoun and Jean F. O'Neil, "Preventing Crime, Reducing Fear, and Building Community," in *Local Government Police Management* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2003), 136–138.
3. Ted R. Miller, Mark A. Cohen, and Brian Wiersema, *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1996), 9 (updated in 2005 by D. Hill).
4. For more information, contact Petra Kershaw, Mt. Hope Learning Center, 140 Cypress Street, Providence, RI 02906; 401-455-8875; [pkershaw@mthopelearningcenter.org](mailto:pkershaw@mthopelearningcenter.org).
5. For more information, contact Roger Spurbach or Norma Higgs, Niagara Falls Block Club Council, 2502 Niagara Street, Niagara Falls, NY 14301; [rspurblockclub@aol.com](mailto:rspurblockclub@aol.com) or [niahigg@aol.com](mailto:niahigg@aol.com).
6. For more information, contact Nancy Matson, Deputy Director, California Attorney General's Office, Crime and Violence Prevention Center, PO Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244; 916-322-2902; [nancy.matson@doj.ca.gov](mailto:nancy.matson@doj.ca.gov).
7. For more information, contact Carmen Caldwell, Executive Director, Citizens' Crime Watch of Miami-Dade, 1515 Northwest 79th Avenue, Miami, FL 33126; 305-470-1670; [cmcwatch@aol.com](mailto:cmcwatch@aol.com); [www.citizenscrimewatch.com](http://www.citizenscrimewatch.com).
8. Barnowski, Robert, *Washington State's Experience With Research-Based Juvenile Justice Programs* (Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy Study, 2005).
9. For more information, contact Vickie Owen, Crime Prevention Specialist, Gilbert Police Department, 75 East Civic Center Drive, Gilbert, AZ 85296; 480-635-7596; [vickieo@ci.gilbert.az.us](mailto:vickieo@ci.gilbert.az.us).
10. For more information, contact Deputy Susan Craig, Crime Prevention Coordinator, Hinds County Sheriff's Department, 601-857-4844; [sraig@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:sraig@co.hinds.ms.us).
11. For more information, contact Ritchie Coleman, President, Crime Prevention Association of Michigan, 6227 West Michigan Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48108; 734-944-1039; [rccpampres2004@aol.com](mailto:rccpampres2004@aol.com) or [preventioncorner@writeme.com](mailto:preventioncorner@writeme.com).
12. For more information, contact Richard Nuss, Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs, PL01, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050; 850-414-3360; [rick\\_nuss@oag.state.fl.us](mailto:rick_nuss@oag.state.fl.us).

13. For more information, contact Detective Paul Ciepiela, COP Program Coordinator, Maryland Crime Prevention Association, 410-887-5901; [pciepiela@co.ba.md.us](mailto:pciepiela@co.ba.md.us).
14. For more information, contact Officers Lisa Castillo and Eddie Ramirez, San Antonio, TX, Police Department, 210-207-3319 or 210-207-7386; [lisacastillo@sanantonio.gov](mailto:lisacastillo@sanantonio.gov) or [eramirez@sanantonio.gov](mailto:eramirez@sanantonio.gov); [www.sanantonio.gov/sapd/vip.asp](http://www.sanantonio.gov/sapd/vip.asp).
15. For more information, contact Tibby Milne, Executive Director, National McGruff House Network, 66 East Cleveland Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84115-5328; 801-486-8691; [tibbyuccp@aol.com](mailto:tibbyuccp@aol.com).