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# COLLEGE CRIME WATCH

Your Guide to A Successful Student-led Safety Initiative

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>College Crime Watch of America</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction</li><li>Mission</li><li>Goals</li><li>Benefits of CCW</li><li>Priorities</li><li>Involvement</li></ul>
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Protecting Yourself and Your Property- Tips for Every Student</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction</li><li>Basic Safety in Your Dorm or Residence Hall</li><li>Basic Safety in the Office</li><li>Basic Safety in Campus Buildings</li><li>Basic Street Safety</li><li>Basic Safety for Joggers and Walkers</li><li>Basic Safety on Public Transportation</li><li>Basic Safety in Your Car</li></ul>
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Safety in Relationships - Date Rape- Tips for Every Student</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction</li><li>Important Tips for Women - Ways to Avoid Date Rape</li><li>Important Tips for Men</li></ul>
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Campus Policy Statements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction</li><li>Academic Honesty</li><li>Respecting Differences</li><li>Alcoholic Beverages</li><li>Drugs</li><li>Computer Use and Misuse</li><li>Disruptive or Disorderly Conduct</li><li>Sexual Misconduct</li><li>Stalking</li><li>Theft</li></ul>
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>College Crime Watch Key Components</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction</li><li>Campus watch</li><li>Safety escort services and campus patrols</li><li>Self defense training</li><li>Lifesaving</li><li>Property protection</li><li>Safe crime reporting</li></ul>

Peer mediation and counseling  
Hate crime prevention  
Action projects  
Drug and alcohol abuse prevention

**Chapter 6 Resources**

# CHAPTER 1

## COLLEGE CRIME WATCH OF AMERICA

### Introduction

The College Crime Watch (CCW) program is an outgrowth of the Youth Crime Watch of America (YCWA). YCWA was created in 1979 in Miami-Dade County, Florida and is a youth-driven movement that involves youth in crime prevention, crime reporting, mentoring, and action project activities. It has resulted in a dramatic reduction in drugs, weapons, gangs, and other forms of crime and violence committed by and targeting youths.

This institution of higher learning is a member of the College Crime Watch of America Network. College Crime Watch focuses on reducing crime, violence, alcohol and other drug abuse, disorder and fear on campus and increasing the safety of the campus community on college and university campuses throughout the United States. CCW works to support any existing crime prevention programs or activities that already exist on campus. However, while campus staff generally runs existing programs, CCW is a student-led program that empowers students, encourages them to take ownership and responsibility for safety and crime prevention on their campus, and provides a catalyst for the entire student body to become involved in crime prevention.

The CCW program works closely with the campus police department in an effort to reduce crime on campus effectively and efficiently. The programs serve as a link between students, faculty, and campus police in dealing with crime and disorder problems.

### Mission

To mobilize and equip a student-led movement in colleges and universities in partnership with public and private institutions to create a safer environment free of crime, violence, and illicit drugs in order to foster good citizenship throughout the world.

### Goals

1. Providing a crime-free and drug-free campus environment that allows for safe learning and living.
2. Instilling positive values, fostering good citizenship, and building self-confidence among college and university students.
3. Enabling college and university students to become resources for preventing drug abuse and other criminal activity both on campus and in the community.

### Benefits of CCW

1. Reducing the incidence of crime, drugs, violence, and disorder.
2. Developing student leadership - students organize and run the CCW and take responsibility for the program, helping to strengthen leadership development
3. Producing cost-effective crime prevention by taking advantage of the best crime prevention tools available and using student volunteers to implement crime prevention programs.

4. Developing student organizational skills and motivation while fostering responsibility, accountability, and self-esteem among CCW members.
5. Developing effective student partnerships with campus officials and organizations by providing opportunities for students to work together with them toward common goals.
6. Developing effective crime reporting by promoting trust among students on campus.
7. Providing positive reinforcement for students by demonstrating the positive influence and changes they are having on the campus and the community.
8. Providing a safer and more positive involvement for faculty, administration, and staff as well as students.

Ultimately, all of these benefits work together to dramatically reduce campus crime, drug abuse, violence and victimization; to improve safety, health, and peacefulness on campus; and to create a campus atmosphere that is conducive to learning and living.

## **Priorities**

CCW strives to provide an atmosphere free of crime, drugs, and violence, thus minimizing the fear related to these problems. Taking into account the setting of the institution and the needs of students, CCW helps to establish a particular priority to focus on specific issues that affect each institution. Some examples include:

- Hate crimes on campus;
- Safety and protection of property;
- Safety of individuals on campus;
- Drug and alcohol use and abuse; and
- The problem of sexual assault and date rape among college and university students.

Essentially, CCW programs strive to allow students to express ideas freely within a safe campus community structure.

## **Involvement**

CCW is based on the belief that the safety and security of the campus community is the responsibility of everyone, and that everyone on campus needs to “Watch Out and Help Out” to achieve that security. The fact that everyone can do something does not mean that everyone does the same thing. CCW takes advantage of the diversity that exists among students to encourage each to participate in a way that allows for his or her natural talents to be best expressed.

CCW requires the participation not only of students, but also of campus faculty, staff, and administration. Students play the most vital role in the creation, organization, and ongoing maintenance of a CCW program. A Core Group of students will be responsible for:

- Beginning the CCW program
- Determining what problems or issues will be the initial focus of the program
- Determining the best methods to take advantage of opportunities or to deal with current problems
- Developing initial Action Projects

- Keeping the program active and effectively promoting and publicizing the CCW to enlarge the program, expand the core group, and work toward involving the entire campus community.

Other members of the campus community must also be involved in the CCW program. Many of the key components of the CCW require the participation not only of students but also of permanent campus organizations and agencies such as campus police, victim advocacy, judicial affairs, campus health services, and residential advisor programs. Because the student population is constantly in flux, these campus agencies also provide consistency and continuity to the CCW program.

In addition, CCW encourages the participation of private and public businesses or organizations. The college or university campus is part of a larger community, one with which students constantly interact. CCW can work with local businesses to promote a clean and safe environment for students and members of the community. Local newspapers and television stations can assist in publicizing CCW activities that are preventing crime on campus and in the local community. Businesses also may act as a source of funding to assist CCW members with projects and activities, providing necessary supplies and equipment for a variety of programs. Local businesses may also provide job opportunities and internships for CCW members who have shown leadership and other qualities that are of value to the company.

## CHAPTER 2

# PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR PROPERTY TIPS FOR EVERY STUDENT

### Introduction

A college or university campus is often seen as a “safe place” but crime can and does happen here, just as anywhere else. Everyone on campus should take basic precautions when moving around campus - going from class to class, going to and from your car, using public transportation, or even just going for a walk or a jog. In addition, because many students mentally classify campus as “safe”, they become careless with their personal belongings. As a result, theft is one of the biggest problems on most college and university campuses. This chapter includes some basic hints on how to protect yourself (on campus, in your car, when using public transportation) and your property.

### Basic Safety in Your Dorm or Residence Hall

Because your dorm is your home on campus, many students relax their alertness when they arrive at their residence hall. However, there are some basic tips that can increase your personal safety while you are in your dorm or residence hall, and also reduce the likelihood that your property will be stolen from your dorm room.

- Always keep your doors and windows locked. Never leave the door to your room unlocked, even if you are just going down the hall for a minute or two. It can take a thief less than ten seconds to enter your unlocked room, take your valuables, and leave.
- Never let a stranger into the lobby of your residence hall. Do not hold the door for someone else when you enter, even if it is the “polite” thing to do, unless you know the individual. Never prop open any doors to the residence hall or tamper with the locks. These doors are kept locked to protect you.
- When on an elevator or in a stairwell with someone you do not know, stay near the alarm button if they make you feel uncomfortable
- Never invite a stranger or a new acquaintance (for example, someone you have met on the street, off of the internet, in a bar, or in some other public place) back to your room.
- Never open your door to a stranger or let a stranger into your room.
- If you return to your dorm room and find the door open or ajar, do not enter your room. Leave and contact the campus police immediately.
- Be careful with your keys. Never lend them to anyone - they may lose or misplace them. Never leave your keys out in view in a public place where they might be stolen.
- If you receive obscene or threatening telephone calls, hang up immediately and report the incident to the campus police.
- Always keep your window curtains drawn when you are changing clothes or going to bed.
- If you are going away for even a short period of time, ask a friend to keep an eye on your room while you are gone. Ask him or her to remove any notes placed on your door or items placed in front of it - these are clues to a thief that you are away for an extended period of time. Also, make sure that your windows and

door are locked. Let your friend know where you are going, where you can be reached, and when you will be returning.

- Never leave a note on your door indicating that you are away - it is an invitation to a thief.
- Above all else, use your common sense as your best guide.

## **Basic Safety in the Office**

Faculty members often think of their office as a second home (as do students who have on-campus offices or study carrels). The feeling of comfort you may have in your office may lead you to relax your alertness and make you more vulnerable to property crimes. Some basic tips can help you protect your property in your office.

- Always lock your office door when you leave, even if you are only leaving for a few minutes (to go to the restroom, speak to a secretary, etc.) A thief only needs a few moments to enter your office, steal your property, and quickly depart.
- Do not leave strangers alone in your office, even for a short time.
- Lock computers and other office equipment to the desk to prevent theft.
- If possible, do not keep money in your office. If you must keep cash in your office, keep it locked up.
- Avoid keeping valuable or irreplaceable personal items in your office if possible.
- Never lend your office key to a stranger.
- Report a lost or stolen key immediately and ask for your lock to be changed.
- Always get identification and authorization from anyone (e.g., a repairman) who wants to remove office equipment for any reason.

## **Basic Safety in Campus Buildings**

You also need to take basic safety precautions while indoors on campus - in the library, in the student union, in the dining hall, etc. Probably the most important safety tip is: never leave your property unattended at any time.

- The campus libraries are prime targets for thieves. Students frequently leave their belongings on a desk or table when making photocopies, getting books or journals from the stacks, or just going to the lavatory. Don't lose your laptop or textbook to a thief!
- Similarly, be careful of your property in classrooms and the dining hall. Don't leave your backpack on a chair to hold your place while you go get your dinner - it may not be there when you return.

Do not fall asleep in the library or an empty classroom - you risk both theft of your property and personal victimization.

- Avoid being alone on elevators or in stairwells with a stranger. If you do find yourself on the elevator with a stranger, stay near the alarm button and stay alert - don't focus on your textbook, focus on your surroundings.

## Basic Street Safety

When you are walking around campus - going to class, the dorm, the dining hall, the library, the student union, or wherever - take some basic safety precautions. Keep these tips in mind when you are off campus as well!

- When walking from place to place, on campus or off, always stay alert - notice your surroundings and be aware of people who are near you. Limit distractions while walking (headphones, cell phones, reading.)
- Trust your “gut instincts” - if you feel nervous or uncomfortable about a particular person or place, leave and go directly to a well-lighted public place (a store, restaurant, etc.)
- Be familiar with your campus - know where the emergency telephones are and what buildings are open late and well-populated.
- Know the surrounding neighborhood - know what stores and restaurants are open late, where to find public telephones, and where the police station is.
- Body language is important - when walking from place to place, walk confidently, appear comfortable and in control, and firmly grip your possessions.
- Do not take shortcuts through deserted parking lots, alleys, or unlighted areas - stay on well-lighted and well-traveled pathways and sidewalks, especially after dark.
- Whenever possible, go places with friends - groups are less of a target than one person.
- If someone in a car or on the street stops you to ask for money or directions, be careful - do not get too close .
- If you have to work or study late at night, try not to be alone in the building. If possible, either use the safety escort system or find someone to walk with you to your dorm, car, or public transportation stop.
- Have your car or door keys in your hand before approaching your destination - do not stand outside your car or door searching for your keys.
- Always carry a cell phone or change so you can make a telephone call.
- Keep valuables and cash hidden - do not walk around with large amounts of cash visible or wear expensive jewelry or clothing.
- Avoid ATM machines at night. When you do use an ATM (preferably in the daytime), have your card out and ready before approaching the machine. Be aware of people around you while using the machine. When you finish, immediately place your cash in your pocket and move away - you can organize it in your wallet later, in a less public place.
- Never, ever hitchhike!
- If someone does try to mug or rob you, don't resist - property can be replaced but you only have one life to lose.

## **Basic Safety for Joggers or Walkers**

A nice walk or jog makes a great break from studying - it clears your mind and helps keep you in good shape and avoid the notorious "Freshman 15!" But be careful where and when you go and keep these safety tips in mind.

- If possible, avoid going out for your jog or walk alone and at night. It is always safer to go out with a partner.
- Let someone know where you are going and when you expect to be back.
- Know your route, especially the location of public telephones and open businesses
- Choose your route wisely. Avoid deserted areas or overgrown trails. If out at night, stick to well-lit areas. Avoid parked cars, bushes, and other features that could shelter an attacker.
- Try to stay on the sidewalk. Always move against traffic to observe oncoming vehicles.
- Always be aware of your surroundings and people who are near you. Do not wear headphones - you need to listen as well as look at your surroundings. If you are listening to the radio, you will not be able to hear an approaching attacker or even an oncoming car. Avoid the "runner's zone" - it will make you more vulnerable to an attack.
- Be observant and aware of strangers but keep moving if you are verbally attacked. Be cautious when acknowledging strangers.
- Carry some identification with you at all times. If nothing else, write your name, telephone number, and any important medical information inside your shoe or sneaker.
- If possible, carry a cellular phone with you. If not, always carry enough change for a telephone call.
- Always wear reflective material so that you are easily visible to motorists
- Do not carry large amounts of cash or wear expensive jewelry
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- If you believe you are being followed, go to the nearest police station or fire station, or the nearest well-lighted and busy location, such as a store or restaurant and get help! Do not go home.

## **Basic Safety on Public Transportation**

If you use public transportation (bus, subway, train, etc.) be alert and be careful! Use these basic skills to increase your safety when you are out and about.

- When on a bus, sit near the driver. Do not be embarrassed to ask the driver for assistance if another passenger harasses or annoys you in some way.
- Do not fall asleep on the bus or subway - stay awake and alert to protect yourself and your property.

- At night, always get on and off at busy stops that are well-lighted.
- If you feel you are being followed when you get off the bus or subway, go to a well-lighted and busy location such as a store or restaurant and get help!

## **Basic Safety in Your Car**

If you are a commuter student who drives to campus for classes, there are some basic precautions that will make your journey a safer one. If you live on campus and have a car, these suggestions apply to you as well!

- Never, ever pick up hitchhikers!
- Always keep your car in good condition and make sure you have enough gas - you do not want to run out of gas or break down in a unknown and possibly dangerous area. Know how to change a tire and have the necessary equipment with you (a jack, a usable spare tire, etc.)
- Membership in AAA or a similar "auto club" or "roadside assistance club" is well worth the cost - one flat tire or break down in an unsafe neighborhood will probably convince you of that. Most of these clubs have other benefits in addition to roadside assistance; you may save enough in other ways to more than make up for the cost of your membership.
- Consider using a steering wheel lock (such as "The Club") to deter car thieves.
- If your car breaks down, stay with the car. If strangers stop to offer help, ask them to call for help for you. Do not go with them if they offer to take you somewhere.
- Always lock your car and roll up the windows when you leave, even if you will only be away for a few moments. Never leave your keys in the car with the engine running, even if it is just for a quick errand.
- Never leave any personal property (money, tapes, CDs, packages, textbooks, your laptop, etc.) visible in the car to tempt a thief.
- When approaching your car, have your car keys out and ready. You do not want to be stuck searching through your pockets or bags for your keys in a dark and lonely parking lot. Make sure to check your car inside and out before getting in.
- Whenever possible, park in busy and well-lighted areas near your destination. Be alert and aware of your surroundings when going to and from your car, especially in multi-story or underground parking garages or in large parking lots.
- If you believe you are being followed, drive to the nearest police station or fire station, or the nearest open business, such as a gas station, for help. Do not drive home.

## CHAPTER 3

# SAFETY IN RELATIONSHIPS - DATE RAPE TIPS FOR EVERY STUDENT

### Introduction

Although many people have an image of rape as being committed by a stranger, more than half of all women who are raped know their assailants. Date or acquaintance rape occurs when you are forced into having sex or engaging in some sexual activity with someone you know, usually a date or a steady boyfriend. In fact, date or acquaintance rape is the most common type of rape on college and university campuses across the country. It is also one of the least reported crimes, at least in part because many women do not realize that date rape is illegal.

A national study conducted on college and university campuses found that 52 percent of women students had experienced some type of sexual victimization and that one in eight had been the victim of a rape. Almost half of the rapes were committed by dates or romantic acquaintances. Almost 75 percent of the women raped did not identify it as a crime and most (over 90 percent) did not report the rape to the police.

What all students need to remember is that date rape *is* a crime. The victim did not “ask for it.” Everyone has the right to set limits and to refuse any unwanted sexual contact with a date.

### Important Tips for Women - Ways to Avoid Date Rape

- Never be afraid to say “no.”
- When saying no, be firm and direct and match your body language to your words. Some men believe that if you dress provocatively or drink you are willing to have sex so be sure that you are clearly communicating your limits.
- If you are on a first date, consider making it a double date so you are not alone. Meet in a public place rather than accepting a ride from your date.
- If you do accept a ride from a date, always be sure to have some money on you so that you can end the date and call a cab if necessary.
- Make sure that someone knows where you are going and when you will be back.
- Never leave a bar, party, movie, concert, etc. with someone who you do not know or have just met, no matter how nice he seems to be.

Do not drink too much or take drugs while out on a date. These substances can affect your ability to communicate with your date and increase your chances of being raped

- Never believe that you are sexually obligated because your date has spent a lot of money on you.
- If you feel threatened or uncomfortable, get out of the situation. It’s better to feel embarrassed than to be sexually assaulted.
- Never leave a drink of any kind unattended. It provides the opportunity for someone to add a “date rape drug”.

## **Important Tips for Men**

- “No” always means “no.” It never means “yes,” no matter what anyone might have told you in the past.
- It is never acceptable to force yourself on your date, no matter what she/he says, how she/he dresses, or what you want.
- Spending a lot of money on your date does not give you the right to have sex with her/him.
- Just because your date agrees to go to your room does not mean she/he is willing to have sex with you.
- Just because your date is willing to kiss you or engage in other sexual or intimate contact does not mean she/he is willing to have sexual intercourse.
- Just because you have had sex before does not give you the right to force your date to have sex again.
- Listen carefully to your date. If you are not certain that she/he is willing to have sex, ask her/him before you go any further. If she/he is drunk or high on drugs, she/he may not be capable of giving consent and you may be guilty of rape even if she/he does not actively refuse.
- Always remember - date rape is a crime.
- If you see a friend pressuring a date, or see someone in trouble, do not be afraid to intervene - you might prevent a serious crime.

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **CAMPUS POLICIES**

### **Introduction**

This chapter includes campus policy statements relating to standards of student conduct. These statements apply to all students, faculty, and staff in the campus community.

### **Academic Honesty**

Academic honesty implies that students are responsible for completing their own academic assignments and that they clearly identify any assistance from outside resources. Each university will have specific policies regarding academic honesty and specific definitions of academic misconduct.

### **Respecting Differences**

Students will respect the rights, values, and opinions of others, regardless of their race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation. Students should be able to be involved in campus activities, student organizations, academic programs, and campus housing without fear of discrimination. Respect for individual differences helps to ensure the participation of all students in campus events and activities.

### **Alcoholic Beverages**

Campus regulations regarding the possession, use, or consumption of alcohol are designed to ensure that students who are of legal age use alcohol responsibly and those below the legal age do not use alcohol. Students who choose to consume alcohol are still responsible for their behavior while under the influence of alcohol and may not violate state law, college or university regulations, or the individual rights of other members of the campus community.

### **Drugs**

Campus regulations regarding drugs are designed to ensure that students do not become involved in the possession, use, or sale of illegal drugs, or of prescription drugs without a prescription.

### **Computer Use and Misuse**

These regulations are designed to ensure that students do not access or use any computer system or software program, or copy any computer software or data, without appropriate authorization. Access to the campus computer system is a privilege, not a right, and the rights of other users must be respected at all times.

### **Disruptive or Disorderly Conduct**

This generally refers to any activities that in any way interfere with the orderly functioning of any campus facilities or functions.

### **Sexual Misconduct**

Students should be able to be involved in academic and social activities without fear of unwanted sexual advances from other members of the campus community. The category of sexual misconduct covers a wide variety of activities, including any non-consensual acts, any obscene, indecent, or sexually offensive behavior, and any type of sexual harassment. The problem of “date rape” is a special concern and should be addressed by the campus community.

## **Stalking**

Stalking occurs when an individual repeatedly contacts or follows a victim for no legitimate purpose, causing that victim fear or emotional distress. Because of the nature of the campus environment, students may be especially vulnerable to stalkers. The campus community must make an effort to protect students from this type of victimization.

## **Theft**

Taking the property of another, with intent to deprive that person of the property and without the person’s consent, is illegal by state statute. Students should be able to enjoy the campus environment without the constant fear of property crimes.

## **Unauthorized Use of or Damage to Property**

Many of the functions of this institution of higher learning depend upon the cooperative use of common property or property of this institution being used by an individual student. This property includes dormitory rooms, classrooms, desks and tables, computer and lab facilities, common areas, etc. Damaging this property robs other students of its use and creates costs that ultimately must be borne by students as well as the institution itself. Students who damage or illegally use such property will be held accountable.

# **CHAPTER 5**

## **KEY COMPONENTS**

### **Introduction**

The College Crime Watch Program offers as many as ten “key program components” based on the “Watch Out, Help Out” philosophy. Any of the components listed below may be established by students at this institution working in conjunction with the institutional authorities. College Crime Watch of America is committed to providing third-party assistance on all ten components.

This chapter provides a brief outline of each of the ten components and gives overviews of the specific activities that are associated with each. Successful implementation of each component will require the use of creative problem-solving approaches to meet the unique needs of this campus and situation.

The ten optional components are:

1. Campus neighborhood watch
2. Safety escort services and campus patrols
3. Alcohol and Drug Prevention
4. Self defense training
5. Lifesaving
6. Property protection
7. Safe crime reporting
8. Peer mediation and counseling
9. Hate crime prevention
10. Action projects

To start a component of CCW, contact the (Student Life) Office, who will put you in contact with the Student Core Group of CCW.

## Campus Watch

The concept of a “neighborhood watch” involves community members watching not only their own property but also that of their neighbors in an effort to reduce crime in their communities. Because many students live on campus, it is as much a community as a school. Thus, applying the principles of a neighborhood watch to a college or university campus may have a variety of beneficial results. Involving all members of the campus in the effort to create a safer environment increases everyone’s commitment to the prevention of crime and disorder and reduces fear of crime. It also provides the campus police with additional help in spotting and reporting trouble.

The basic concept of a campus neighborhood watch is simple: concerned members of the campus community serve as extra eyes and ears for the police by reporting crime and suspicious activities. Anyone on campus can participate - students, faculty, and staff. It is important to stress that crime watch members are **not** vigilantes, nor are they expected or encouraged to apprehend criminals. Their role is to report incidents and information to the proper authorities, who will evaluate the situation and determine the appropriate response.

A campus watch can improve the atmosphere and security of a college or university in a variety of ways:

- It can help to reduce crime and disorder on campus. Research suggests that communities with active crime watch programs experience declines in a variety of crimes, especially property crimes such as burglary.
- By encouraging students to share responsibility for safety and security, a Campus Watch fosters a sense of campus community and ownership among students.
- The transient nature of campus residence halls and dormitories can create a very impersonal community setting. Most dorm rooms are empty during the day, when students are in class. Empty dorm rooms in a residence hall where none of the neighbors really know each other become tempting targets for burglary.
- A campus watch program will require the assistance of the campus police in organizing and implementing programs. This creates an opportunity for positive interaction between students and police, thus improving the police-student relationship.
- An effective campus watch program involves faculty and staff as well as students. This breaks down barriers between students and faculty, encourages positive interaction and communication, and creates a sense of unity and community among all members of the campus community.
- A campus watch helps to create a sense of college or university pride and may lead to the development of other programs focusing on other campus concerns and problems.

## Starting a Campus Watch

The process of starting a campus watch involves seven primary activities. Some of these may be initiated simultaneously while others must occur in order:

- **Step One - Obtain approval from the college or university administration.** Prior to initiating the development of a campus watch, it is necessary to obtain administrative approval for the program. This generally requires making a formal proposal to the appropriate administrative office. College Crime Watch of America may assist by providing information and statistics on the effectiveness of neighborhood watch programs.
- **Step Two - Engage the campus police department.** A campus watch requires the participation of the campus police department. Thus, one of the first steps in organizing a campus watch is to gain the department’s interest and cooperation. Obviously, the support of the university or college administration will be a major factor in obtaining department participation, but the extent and enthusiasm of that participation may depend significantly upon how the program is presented to the chief of the campus police department.

- **Step Three - Determine the types of activities that should be reported and how reports should be made.** There are a wide variety of activities and incidents which could be reported, including:
  - Unusual noises;
  - Dorm rooms or offices that are unlocked at inappropriate times or when no one is present;
  - Property being taken out of a dorm room or campus office when no one is present;
  - Someone looking into dorm or office windows;
  - Shouts, screams, or cries for help;
  - Graffiti on campus buildings;
  - Weapons on campus;
  - Fights or other violent behavior; and
  - Individuals using or selling drugs on campus.

In addition to identifying what activities and behaviors should be reported, it is necessary to determine to whom the report is made and how the observer makes the report. In general, the observer will report suspicious or criminal activities to the campus police. Perhaps the police department will decide to set up a special telephone number for such reports.

- **Step Four - Name the campus watch.** This is important as a way of establishing an identity for the program. One common method is to name the program after the campus mascot. If possible, members of the college or university community should take an active part in selecting the name of the program.
- **Step Five - Introduce the program to the campus community.** One exciting way to do this would be through a campus rally, perhaps during the annual “activity fair”. This will help to build awareness, support, and interest in the program. Give a reason for participation and get people motivated to volunteer!
- **Step Six - Hold an initial meeting.** Invite all interested members of the campus community to an initial meeting to establish the purpose of the program and identify issues that need to be addressed. It is important to stress that the program is a way for members of the campus community to work together to protect each other, look out for each other’s property, and help make the campus a better and safer place to study, work, and live. Acknowledge that volunteers will be limited because of specified interests.
- **Step Seven - Develop ongoing program maintenance.** The campus watch program will need constant monitoring to ensure continued interest and participation by students, faculty, and staff. Regular public events will provide motivation and increase awareness of the program. Other ways to maintain the program might include:
  - A column in the campus newspaper about the program’s accomplishments.
  - Placing information about the program into the orientation packets given to new students, on the college or university web site, in the college or university catalog, etc.
  - Holding regular meetings to help campus members get to know each other and to identify key issues and problems on campus.

- Holding an annual event (party, pot-luck, etc.) for everyone on campus, to give members of the community a chance to get to know each other. Most campus events are aimed either at faculty or students and few actively welcome staff; this one should focus on encouraging everyone to attend.
- Encouraging members of the campus community to participate in events such as the National Night Out (sponsored by the National Association of Town Watch).
- Creating t-shirts, hats, or pins with the name of the campus watch program to create a sense of pride in the program.

A key goal of the program is to involve as many members of the campus community as possible - commuter students and residents, full-time and adjunct faculty, staff members and administrators. To identify concerns of participants and identify new problems on campus that may need attention, program reviews should be held regularly.

If done properly, a campus watch can be an extremely effective and rewarding component of a CCW program. Anyone on campus who is interested can participate and contribute to a reduction in crime and fear of crime on campus and an increase in safety, security, and campus pride.

## **Safety Escort Services and Campus Patrols**

This component of CCW focuses on the development of a student patrol/escort service on the college or university campus. The patrol would have two main activities:

- Patrol the college or university campus in small groups with the intent of preventing criminal activity and/or reporting incidents in progress;
- Providing safety escorts for students, faculty, and staff members or anyone else on campus during evening and early morning hours (or 24 hours per day, depending on the program).

### **On-Campus Patrol**

The on-campus patrol activity would involve both day-time and evening patrols of campus. There are several important purposes to a student campus patrol, including:

- Maintaining high visibility in an attempt to prevent and deter criminal activity;
- Observing suspicious or criminal activities and report them to the campus police;
- Observing and report safety hazards on campus;
- Serving as a liaison between the students and the campus police, by allowing students who are unwilling or uncomfortable contacting the campus police to report crime or obtain assistance;
- Assisting campus police at major campus activities such as concerts, sporting events, and commencement by assisting with activities such as directing traffic, patrolling the event, etc.;
- Assisting in emergency situations on campus.

It is important to stress that members of a student patrol are not police officers. They are not expected to intervene in crimes in progress or to make arrests. Their function is to assist the campus police by observing and reporting, not by becoming involved in suspicious or criminal events. Each patrol should consist of a minimum of

two students. This not only protects the patrol members but also allows them to create a more authoritative security presence.

If the CCW and the campus police agree, the student patrol might also become involved in enforcing various campus rules and regulations, and providing assistance to students on campus. For example, the patrol might become involved in activities such as:

- Parking enforcement;
- Traffic control;
- Bicycle registration and enforcement of bicycle regulations;
- Helping students who are locked out of their cars, dorm rooms, or who cannot unlock their bicycles;
- Regularly check campus emergency telephones to ensure they are in working order.

## **Safety Escort Services**

The patrol would also be involved in providing escort services to faculty, staff, and students on campus. The duration of the service would depend on the individual program - it could be offered 24 hours per day or just during evening and early morning hours. Essentially, this program provides a member of the campus community with a companion when going from place to place on campus. Escorts are not expected to function as “bodyguards” but their presence acts as a deterrent to potential offenders, who are more likely to victimize a single individual than a member of a group. Anyone, male or female, who is walking or bicycling alone on campus would have access to a student escort.

## **Key Elements of a Student Patrol**

This program will require some specific equipment to allow members of the student patrol to function adequately and efficiently. The equipment list includes, but is not limited to:

- Shirts and identification badges to identify student patrol members while on duty
- Reflective vests for student patrol members working after dark
- Flashlights (and spare batteries) for student patrol members working after dark
- Walkie-talkies or two-way radios to allow student patrol members to be reached at all times, and to allow them to contact campus police, emergency medical assistance, and the CCW headquarters
- Bicycles for student patrol members who are conducting patrols on bicycles rather than on foot
- Vehicles such as golf carts if the escort service provides vehicular escort (not just escort on foot)

Members of the student patrol would also have to receive training in a variety of areas, including:

- Standard First Aid and CPR
- Use of two-way radios and/or walkie-talkies
- Specialized training relating to on-the-job duties
- Mediation
- Information awareness: knowledgeable about campus geography
- Parking lot patrol techniques

## Drug and Alcohol Prevention

The component of Drug and Alcohol Prevention would involve both information and education about alcohol and drugs, which includes alcoholic beverages and legal and illegal substances. In addition, expanding counseling services and having safer alternatives, such as alcohol-free events could be brought into this concept.

Alcohol and other drug as part of your College Crime Watch can:

- Encourage anti-drug use attitudes;
- Strengthen life skills and drug refusal techniques;
- Reduce the availability of illegal drugs and of alcohol for those who are underage;
- Provide an atmosphere free from pressure or coercion for those who choose not to drink;
- Discourage and prohibit underage drinking;
- Reduce the violence, including verbal and sexual assault, that often accompanies the use of alcohol or other drugs

Possible programs that could be established to promote drug and alcohol awareness and to educate the community could include the following:

- An assembly during freshmen orientation to promote awareness of campus policies regarding drugs and alcohol and to inform students of the resources available to help them if they should find themselves in a situation involving drugs or alcohol. CCW members can organize skits and speakers pertaining to specific problems of the campus in the past involving drugs and alcohol as well as skits pertaining to alcohol and drug prevention in general. This assembly shows freshmen that it isn't "cool" to drink and do drugs just because the other students are doing it and demonstrates to them ways to deal with these situations.
- Hotlines, such as those for reporting other crimes, can be established specifically for alcohol and drug related matters with students staffing the hotlines qualified to help counsel the callers about matters such as crimes that may have been committed under the influence of these substances, ways to get help if they feel he/she or someone they know is addicted to drugs or alcohol, and help them report parties or other events where drugs and alcohol are being used illegally. These hotlines can be anonymous so that students are more likely to call in and get help without fearing that they will be accused of a crime.
- CCW can hold events and activities that are specifically alcohol and drug free so that students can have fun without the pressure of drugs and alcohol that inevitably find their way into many campus parties. These events could be held during homecoming, special institution anniversaries or celebrations, beginning and end of the year events, etc. These events will raise awareness of CCW, its mission, and alcohol and drug prevention in general. Such events may include carnivals, parties, movie screenings, campus activity fairs, trips to local community events or attractions, etc.

## Self-Defense Training

College Crime Watch programs may help reduce crime and educate campus members about crime by offering self defense classes for both men and women that teach the basics of self defense and violence prevention. Courses that may be offered include, but are not limited to:

- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD)
- Martial arts defense training courses
- Ground fighting courses.

Teachers for these types of classes may already be present on the college or university campus. Many colleges and universities already have self-defense classes as part of the physical education program. If so, these instructors may be invited to teach a self-defense course, or to train members of the campus CCW program to become self defense instructors. Many campuses also have martial arts clubs that might provide instructors. If there are no potential teachers already on campus, it may be possible to locate an instructor at a local YMCA or similar organization, or to encourage a member of the campus community to become a certified self defense trainer.

The benefits of self-defense training courses extend well beyond simply learning self defense techniques. Defense courses teach students to be more aware of their surroundings, to respect the people around them, and to avoid confrontations as much as possible. If confrontation is unavoidable, then students are taught to disable the attacker and then to run for help. Self-defense lessons give students a sense of safety and confidence, reducing fear of crime and improving quality of life. The programs also make the campus community itself a safer place because the students have learned what to watch out for and how to avoid dangerous situations.

### Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) System Training

One of the most well-known self defense training programs is the Rape Aggression Defense System, or RAD. The RAD course, taught by nationally certified RAD instructors, is geared specifically for women and teaches not only physical self defense techniques, but also awareness, risk reduction, prevention, and avoidance. . The majority of instructors are women and the program offers instructor training to all interested women. Although the course is limited to women students, instructors may be men. Male instructors must have a law enforcement background and have gone through a background investigation.

There are two primary RAD courses. RAD I, Basic Physical Defense, runs for nine to twelve hours while RAD II, Advanced Self Defense, runs for twelve to fifteen hours and includes defenses against firearms and edged weapons such as knives. Students who graduate from RAD may return to any RAD location and practice their self defense skills at any time throughout their lives, free of charge.

Many colleges and universities throughout the country already offer the program, as do many local police departments. It may be possible to locate an instructor on campus or in the nearby area, through the RAD program (see [www.rad-systems.com](http://www.rad-systems.com)).

## Lifesaving

This component of CCW focuses on the development of an Emergency Medical Support Team on the college or university campus. The Team is composed of students who are trained and certified in CPR and first aid. Preferably, some members of the team will be certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT-I). They work closely with the campus police department to provide both emergency and minor medical care. The primary advantage of this program is that injured or ill students are provided with emergency medical care much more quickly than if they had to wait for off-campus medical aid to respond.

Team members are on duty 24 hours per day, 7 days per week during the academic year to respond to cases of injury or illness on campus. No fewer than three members of the Team will be on call at any one time, and no

member will respond to a call alone. They are available for calls ranging from minor accidents and medical situations to major emergencies. If transportation to a hospital emergency room is required, it will be provided by an ambulance or campus police officer; team members never transport injured patients.

To become a member of the Emergency Medical Support Team, students must either already be EMT-qualified or become EMT qualified before they deliver services. Apprentices for EMT licenses may act in support of the EMT-qualified members. Members of the Emergency Medical Support Team receive training in a variety of areas, including:

- Standard First Aid
- CPR
- Emergency medicine
- Conflict resolution
- Mediation

## Starting an Emergency Medical Support Team

The process of starting an Emergency Medical Support Team involves eight primary activities:

- **Step One - Obtain approval from the college or university administration.** Prior to initiating the development of an Emergency Medical Support Team, it is necessary to obtain administrative approval for the program. This generally requires making a formal proposal to the appropriate administrative office.
- **Step Two - Engage the campus police department.** The program also requires the participation of the campus police department. Thus, one of the first steps in organizing a campus watch is to gain the department's interest and cooperation. Obviously, the support of the university or college administration will be a major factor in obtaining department participation, but the extent and enthusiasm of that participation may depend significantly upon how the program is presented to the chief of the campus police department.
- **Step Three - Determine the primary mission of the Team.** In general, the mission of the Team is to provide protection and assistance to members of the campus community, without asking for compensation or reward. Confidentiality must be maintained at all times.
- **Step Four - Name the Team.** This is important as a way of establishing an identity for the program. One common method is to name the program after the campus mascot (e.g., the \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency Medical Support Team). If possible, members of the college or university community should take an active part in selecting the name of the program.
- **Step Five - Introduce the program to the campus community.** One exciting way to do this would be through a campus rally, perhaps during the annual "activity fair". This will help to build awareness, support, and interest in the program.
- **Step Six - Recruit the core lifesaving group and hold an initial meeting.** Invite anyone interested in joining the Team to an initial meeting to establish the purpose of the program and identify issues that need to be addressed. It is important to stress that the program is a way for members of the campus community to work together to protect each other, look out for each other's property, and help make the campus a better and safer place to study, to work, and to live.
- **Step Seven - Provide initial training for interested members.** Much of the medical training may be obtained through the American Heart Association, the American Red

Cross, and similar organizations. Training in conflict resolution, mediation, etc. may possibly be given by other campus organizations, such as the campus counseling center.

- **Step Eight - Ensure ongoing program maintenance.** The program will need to be constantly watched to ensure that Team members' certifications do not lapse, and to increase awareness of and participation in the Team.

This program will require some specific equipment to allow the Team to perform its function adequately and efficiently. The equipment list includes, but is not limited to:

- Shirts and identification badges to identify Team members while on duty
- Reflective vests for Team members working after dark
- Flashlights (and spare batteries) for Team members working after dark
- Walkie-talkies or two-way radios to allow Team members to be reached at all times
- Necessary medical supplies for providing emergency medical assistance
- An emergency vehicle to allow Team members to respond quickly and to transport necessary medical equipment

## Property Protection

On most college and university campuses, the most common types of crime is theft of property. One of the key components of CCW involves developing programs to protect property and prevent theft. There are a wide variety of property protection programs that might be implemented. Some of the more commonly used ones are discussed briefly below.

### Bicycle Registration

Bicycle registration programs are found on many college and university campuses throughout the country. Not only does registration increase the probability that a stolen bicycle will be recovered, but it also assists police in locating the owner of a recovered bicycle and provides the owner with documentation that may be useful when dealing with insurance companies. Many programs include a sticker or other identification to be placed on the bicycle when it is registered. Some programs involve engraving an identification number on the frame of the bicycle. Not only is this a way to identify the bicycle if it is stolen, but it may also reduce the likelihood of bicycle theft.

The campus police department runs most campus bicycle registration programs. The College Crime Watch may greatly assist the police in administering the program. The local CCW may help by publicizing the program, encouraging students to participate, and helping to register bicycles.

### Laptop Registration

Another program that is becoming more common on campuses across the country is laptop registration. The program generally involves attaching a tamper-proof plate with a unique barcode to the laptop. The barcode is registered in an international database for the life of the laptop. Registration not only acts as a deterrent to thieves, but assists the police in locating the owner of a recovered laptop.

These programs generally are run by the campus police department. The College Crime Watch may greatly assist the police in administering the program. The local CCW may help by publicizing the program, encouraging students to participate, and helping to register laptops.

## **Operation Book Stamp/Textbook Identification**

Textbooks are common targets of theft on many college and university campuses. One simple way of identifying your book is to simply write your name in it. Many campus bookstores and police departments have also developed programs such as Operation Book Stamp, to decrease book thefts on campus. Students who wish to participate have their textbooks stamped on both the inside and outside covers. The external stamp is generally the letter "R" in a bright color; this identifies the book as having been registered, thus deterring potential book thieves. The internal stamp includes a place for the student's name, student identification or driver's license number, the semester the book is registered, and the student's signature. If the book is brought to the bookstore to be resold, the bookstore staff will ask to see a photo ID and require the student to sign a form (or sign on the stamp) before accepting the book for sale.

This program requires the participation of both the campus police department and the campus bookstore. It would also be beneficial to involve any off-campus bookstores that sell textbooks to campus students. The local CCW program may help by publicizing the program, encouraging students to participate, and helping to register textbooks during the first weeks of each term.

## **Operation Identification**

Operation Identification is a program that involves marking property, usually with the owner's driver's license number or name and address. Marking property in this way deters potential thieves because it makes it much harder to sell the stolen items. It also assists police in locating the owner of recovered property so it may be returned. The mark should be placed on a non-removable part of the item and preferably near the serial number. Items that cannot be marked (antiques, musical instruments, jewelry, etc.) should be photographed in color. A ruler should be included in the picture to provide an indication of the size of each item. The photographs or slides should be labeled and kept in a safe place.

In addition to marking the property, the owner should also inventory the marked property and place the inventory in a safe place, such as a safe deposit box. The inventory should include a description of each item (make model, color, size, serial number, etc.) and the location where the identification mark was placed.

Many campus police departments run Operation Identification programs and even provide engravers to members of the campus community. The local CCW may help by publicizing the program, encouraging students to participate, and assisting participants in the engraving and inventory process.

## **Safe Crime Reporting**

One way to improve campus safety is for members of the campus community to report crimes that are about to occur or are actually in progress, as well as provide information on crimes under investigation. Setting up a program to allow students, faculty, and staff to report crime on campus makes reporting easier and safer, and encourages participation. By allowing members of the campus community to share information about potential or actual problems with the campus police department, future crime may be prevented and crimes currently under investigation may be solved. If reporting crime and disorder becomes an accepted activity on campus, it becomes more difficult for criminals on and off campus to succeed in their crimes and increases feelings of safety and security for all members of the campus community.

Crime reporting involves giving information on three types of activities:

- Information on crimes that might be committed;
- Information on crimes that have been committed;
- Information on someone who was involved in committing a crime.

Thus, reporting is not just a response to a crime that has already occurred. Reporting can also prevent crime from occurring at all. There are four main ways in which reporting may prevent crime:

- It prevents incidents from occurring;
- It helps to identify problems that are causing crimes;
- It makes it easier to find criminals and prevent them from committing future crimes;
- It creates an atmosphere that says “We Care.”

## Setting Up a Reporting System

A good crime reporting system requires five main elements.

- **One - committed participants.** These are generally members of the CCW program who believe in crime reporting, can explain how to report crimes safely, and can encourage others on campus to use the system and report crimes. They may also be responsible for gathering the crime reports and turning them over to the campus police department.
- **Two - cooperation from the campus police department.** An effective campus crime reporting system requires a partnership with the campus police department. The department needs to believe in the effectiveness of the program and be willing to take the responsibility for acting on crime reports - obviously, if the department is not willing to respond to reports from members of the campus community, the program will not be effective.
- **Three - a reporting system that allows for both anonymous and confidential reporting.** Methods may include tip boxes, telephone calls, web sites, and emails. If the report is not anonymous, the system must protect the reporter’s identity and maintain confidentiality at all times.
- **Four - education for all individuals involved in running the system.** Individuals who may be involved in taking crime reports must be training in how to take a useful report, how to maintain confidentiality, how to help victims, and how to teach others to use the system.
- **Five - education for individuals who will use the system.** All members of the campus community should be educated in how to make a report. This includes understanding what activities or events should be reported, what information the report should contain, and how to make a report if time is critical. They should also learn what happens to a report and understand how reporting helps prevent crime, improve security on campus, and reduce fear of crime.

## Designing a Reporting System

Reporting programs generally use a variety of anonymous reporting systems:

**Tip boxes.** Tip boxes are locked boxes located at key points on campus. Each box has a slot on top for inserting written reports. The box should not just be a place for leaving crime tips - it must also be a place for leaving suggestions, complaints, or other requests. This way, if an individual is observed placing a note in the box, it cannot be known if he or she is leaving a crime tip or some other material. : Remember to visit the boxes regularly (generally at least daily) to collect reports

- **A telephone system with an answering machine or voice mail.** This system would allow an individual to make an anonymous report by telephone by leaving a message on a voice mail or answering machine. There are several advantages to this system: the reporting individual does not have to be on campus to make a report, the reports can be easily retrieved from anywhere, and the system is not too expensive. The main drawback is that there is no permanent written record of the call, unless the message is taped or transcribed.
- **Email and web mail sites.** It is possible to set up a system by which reports may be made by anonymous email, so that the email address of the reporting individual is not included in the report. This may be done

by directing email to a central address, or by having the individual log onto a web site dedicated to taking crime reports. This method allows the individual to make reports from anywhere (not just on campus) and allowing the reports to be easily retrieved from anywhere, and at any time.

In addition to these techniques, a reporting program may also want to provide a way for individuals to make a confidential report face-to-face or on the telephone. Some individuals may be more comfortable talking to another person, rather than making an anonymous report. One advantage of this type of reporting system, is that it allows the person taking the report to ask questions and perhaps obtain additional information about the crime. This technique obviously does not allow for anonymity, so it is essential that all those taking these reports fully understand and observe the need for confidentiality at all times.

## **Peer Mediation and Counseling**

Many colleges and universities offer counseling services and hotlines for students, in an effort to provide them with a place to call for immediate assistance with a problem or just someone to talk to. However, many students fail to use these resources because the programs are run by faculty and staff, rather than peers. A program run by CCW would allow students to turn to fellow classmates and friends who are able to relate to their needs and problems. Mediation and counseling services provided by CCW could include:

- A confidential hotline for victims of rape and sexual assault. Students would be able to call and talk to someone without having to reveal their identities or report anything to officials.
- A hotline for reporting crimes and violations of campus policy. Callers would have the option of identifying themselves or remaining anonymous, but would still have the opportunity of speaking with a peer who could provide the appropriate assistance.
- Trained peer mediators who would be available both by appointment and on a walk-in basis to sit in on discussions or arguments and help to resolve issues before they escalate to violence.
- Trained peer counselors who would offer an alternative for students who are uncomfortable speaking to the adult counselors provided by the campus counseling service.

CCW members could serve as a core group of volunteer mediators and counselors and would assist in recruiting additional volunteers to work in the program. All volunteers would need to undergo training in a variety of areas, including:

- How to listen and resolve arguments without resorting to violence or other inappropriate means of conflict resolution
- How to help students deal with problems such as alcohol and/or drug addiction, suicide, family loss, relationship issues, etc.
- How to help victims of rape or other crimes without making the victim feel responsible for the victimization
- What actions need to be taken when a crime is reported or a situation needs an immediate response (e.g., a caller who is committing suicide)

A key element of all training must be to make volunteers aware of when it is appropriate to seek outside help (e.g. from campus police or the campus counseling program) and when they should respect the desire for confidentiality of the student being counseled.

The program would also provide referrals for callers. Sometimes the caller may need help from outside agencies or programs. CCW volunteers would need to be aware of the many resources available both on and off campus, and be able to refer callers to the appropriate programs. Referrals to on campus programs might include:

- Campus health center
- Campus counseling or psychological center
- Campus police department
- Campus victim advocacy center
- Campus disabled student advocacy center
- Campus judicial and mediation services program

Referrals to off-campus programs would of course vary by campus, but might include information on:

- Local battered women's shelters
- Local police departments
- Local addiction recovery programs (e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous)
- Local counseling centers
- Local eating disorder programs
- Programs for crime victims

If the program includes walk-in counseling, as well as call-in assistance, the CCW might consider developing a resource library of pamphlets, articles, books, videos, etc. that deal with issues and problems faced by students.

## **Hate Crime Prevention**

Hate or bias crimes are crimes that are committed against an individual or group because the offender is in some way biased towards the victim's status. Generally it focuses on the victim's race, color, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Hate crimes may include verbal abuse and/or threats, hostile telephone calls, vandalism and property damage, as well as acts of physical violence. Hate crimes are often a serious issue on college and university campuses, especially because of the growing diversity found among campus students. Thus, this is an important area in which CCW can become involved.

CCW involvement in the prevention of hate crimes may involve several activities. Some of these overlap with other key components.

- Organization of and participation in mediation and reconciliation services (this may be combined with the "Peer Mediation and Counseling" key component)
- The development of a mechanism by which hate and bias incidents may be safely and easily reported (this may be combined with the "Safe Crime Reporting" key component)
- Organization of educational "anti-hate" activities and programs to raise awareness and understanding of the injustice of hate and bias crimes as a way of encouraging members of the campus community to see hate crimes as a problem. This could include a variety of activities, such as campus rallies, tables and displays set up around campus, the development of diversity training programs, etc.
- Participation in national prevention programs such as "Stop Hate," the Campus Hate Crime Prevention for Colleges and Universities (see [www.stophate.org](http://www.stophate.org)).

## **Action Projects**

Action projects (AP) are activities planned by CCW members to help deal with a specific need on campus or in the surrounding community, or to raise awareness of an issue or potential problem before it becomes widespread. There are two main types of action projects: individual and group.

In an individual project, each participant acts independently and the activities of one CCW member do not affect the actions of another member. An example of such a project would be an "adopt a freshman" program, in which juniors and seniors on campus "adopt" or mentor a new student. While many members of the CCW can

participate in this program, each member works independently. Group projects generally require cooperation and teamwork by several members of the CCW. Each may have different responsibilities, but the project cannot occur unless all members fulfill those responsibilities.

## Planning An Action Project

There are five key steps involved in planning and implementing a AP:

- **Select a project** - assess the needs of the campus or surrounding community. Decide what problems are present and which the CCW would like to help with
- **Plan the event**
  - Identify who will benefit by the project
  - Establish project goals and objectives
  - Select strategies to be used to meet those goals and objectives
  - Establish priorities and deadlines
  - Assign roles and responsibilities for different tasks
  - Make sure the project can be evaluated
- **Find resources** to assist with the project, including volunteers and necessary equipment or materials. This step may involve fundraising activities. College Crime Watch of America may be able to assist by providing suggestions for fund-raising and other ways for obtaining necessary materials
- **Follow through with the project** - train volunteers and hold the event or activity.
- **Evaluate the project** to determine whether it met its goals and objectives.

There are a wide variety of possible APs that might be undertaken by a CCW. Examples include:

- Implementing an “Adopt a freshman” program
- Inviting a foreign or out-of-state student to the home of a local student to celebrate a major holiday (Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, Yom Kippur, etc.)
- Organizing a food or clothing drive for a local homeless shelter
- Organizing an anti-drinking and driving campaign on campus
- Organizing a national smoke-out day program on campus
- Assisting with the Special Olympics
- Organizing a campus clean-up program
- Organizing a campus graffiti paint-out program
- Organizing a health awareness program on campus

# CHAPTER 6

## RESOURCES

**Youth Crime Watch of America, Inc.**

1200 17<sup>th</sup> St., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-466-3322  
Miami, FL 33156  
305-670-2409  
<http://www.ycwa.org>

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms**

<http://www.atf.treas.gov/>

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

**Campus Security, Inc.**

649 S. Henderson Rd., Suite 6  
King Of Prussia, PA 19406-4216  
(610) 768-9330  
<http://www.campussafety.org>

**Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence**

Institute of Behavioral Science  
Campus Box 442, Building #9  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, CO 80309-0442  
303-492-1032  
<http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/>

**Changing the College Drinking Culture**

<http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/>

**Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America**

901 North Pitt Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-706-0560  
<http://www.cadca.org>

**Crime Stoppers International, Inc.**

3736 Eubank, NE, Suite B-4  
Albuquerque, NM 87111  
505-294-2300  
<http://www.c-s-i.org>

**The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention  
Education Development Center, Inc.**

55 Chapel Street  
Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1060  
(800) 676-1730  
<http://www.edc.org/hec/>

**International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers**

342 N. Main St.  
West Hartford, CT 06117  
860-586-7517  
<http://www.iaclea.org>

**International Associations of Chiefs of Police**

515 N. Washington Street, Suite 400  
Alexandria, VA 22314-2357  
703-836-6767  
<http://www.theiacp.org>

**International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners**

1696 Connor Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15129  
412-655-1600  
<http://www.crimeprevent.com/iscpp.htm>

**Join Together**

441 Stuart Street, 7<sup>th</sup> floor  
Boston, MA 02116  
617-437-1500  
<http://www.jointogether.org/home/>

**Justice Statistics Clearinghouse**

PO Box 600  
Rockville, MD 20849  
1-800-732-3277  
<http://www.ncjrs.org>

**National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign**

National Crime Prevention Council  
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 13th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036  
<http://www.weprevent.org/>

**National Clearinghouse on Alcohol and Drug Information**

PO Box 2345  
Rockville, MD 20852  
301-468-2600  
<http://www.health.org>

**National Crime Prevention Council**

1700 K Street, NW, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20006  
202-466-6272  
<http://www.ncpc.org>

**National Crime Prevention Institute**

Bellknop Campus  
University of Louisville  
Louisville, KY 40292  
501-588-6987  
<http://www.louisville.edu/a-s/ja/ncpi/general.htm>

**National Criminal Justice Reference Service**

PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849  
1-800-851-3420  
<http://www.ncjrs.org>

**National Institute of Justice**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>

**National Mentoring Partnership**

1900 Eye Street, NW Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20005  
202-729-4345  
<http://www.mentoring.org>

**National Organization for Victim Assistance**

1757 Park Road, NW  
Washington, DC 20010  
202-232-6682  
<http://www.try-nova.org/>

**National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives**

908 Pennsylvania Ave, SE  
Washington, DC 20003  
<http://www.noblenatl.org/>

**National Sheriff's Association**

1450 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
1-800-424-7827  
<http://www.sheriffs.org>

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

**Office of National Drug Control Policy**

Executive Office of the President  
Washington, DC 20503  
202-456-1414 (White House number)  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

**Office of Postsecondary Education  
Campus Security Statistics Website**

<http://ope.ed.gov/security/>

**Office for Victims of Crime**

810 7th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001  
<http://www.usdoj.gov>

**U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration**  
Mailstop: AXS  
2401 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Alexandria, VA 22301  
<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/>