SUMMARY

SCANNING:

The Westwood neighborhood is a residential neighborhood located in southwest area of Dayton, Ohio. Investigation revealed that a rash of burglaries and other felonies were committed by groups of juvenile offenders with systematic regularity. Detectives kept seeing the same offenders reappearing on reports. Traditional policing methods were ineffective in developing a long-term solution to this problem. Projects, aimed at crime reduction in this neighborhood, had very poor community support due to fear of retaliation. West Patrol Operations Division personnel identified this problem as a priority for a targeted response.

ANALYSIS:

Burglaries in the greater Westwood area began to increase steadily from August through December of 2014. Crime Analysis and Prevention Officers (CAPO’s), scoured reports and gathered intelligence. It was determined that juvenile offenders were the perpetrators of these crimes. Recidivism rates were high. Arrests alone did not solve the problem.

Police and community resources, such as, directed patrol, alley and graffiti clean-ups, and crime prevention initiatives were implemented in the Westwood area. CAPO’s mapped burglaries and disseminated crime patterns and suspect locators to patrol officers and specialized units. These traditional methods, however, did not prove to be effective. Juvenile crime rate continued to rise.

RESPONSE:

Several alternative solutions were formulated to address this ongoing problem. The goal was to develop an early identification system of at-risk youth, in an effort to address juvenile offender
problems, utilizing any and all resources available. The Dayton Police Department (DPD) collaborated with the Montgomery County Juvenile Courts and Montgomery County Juvenile Probation to participate in the Juvenile Community Initiative to Reduce Gun Violence (J-CIRGV). Prior to implementing this response plan, stakeholders were rarely involved. Including them was crucial to this strategy, as their involvement would be required for sustainability. In addition, DPD, alongside Wright State University, the University of Dayton, and Montgomery County Juvenile Probation applied for and received a Project Safe Neighborhood grant from the Department of Justice, which will further enhance and sustain these efforts.

**ASSESSMENT:**

New strategies had a positive impact on the juvenile crime in Westwood. An analysis of crime statistics before and after implementation showed a dramatic reduction in targeted crimes. With dedicated resources and early identification of at-risk youth, the Westwood neighborhood will continue to experience a reduction in juvenile crime and the fear of crime.
WESTWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD
JUVENILE CRIME REDUCTION AND
RECOVERY

SCANNING

The City of Dayton is a municipality located in southwestern Ohio, known as “the birthplace of aviation”, and is the county seat of Montgomery County. The population is 143,355 (2013 census population estimates.) The median income for a household in the city is $27,523 and the median income for a family is $34,978. As of the 2010 census, there were 141,527 people, 58,404 households, and 31,064 families residing in the city. Westwood is an urban neighborhood in the southwestern section of Dayton, consisting of mostly residential properties encompassing 1.469 square miles. It has an estimated population of 31,281 (per the 2010 census). According to Dayton Police Department (DPD) records, one-third of the felony arrests (non-drug possession) made by the DPD West Patrol Operations Division in the first quarter of 2014 were juvenile offenders from Westwood. As of April 2014, 120 of the 908 juveniles on probation in Montgomery County had legal residence in Westwood. Fifty percent of the youth incarcerated at the Ohio Department of Youth Services, came from this geographic area. Twenty-two of Montgomery County's thirty-eight probation officers (58%) are assigned to juvenile cases in Westwood. Analytically, it was not a difficult task to recognize that “place” and “person” approaches would direct prevention efforts to Westwood.

The University of Dayton conducted a survey in 2013, and results showed that the high school drop-out rate for students from Westwood was 20% as compared to 4.8% within the City of Dayton, and 4.7% within Montgomery County. The study also showed that vacant housing in Westwood comprised 28.5% of the housing market compared to 12.1% overall in Montgomery County.
comparing poverty rates between Westwood and Montgomery County, 38.5% of all families live below the poverty level in Westwood, as compared to 12% for Montgomery County. In Westwood, 24.9% of female-headed households with children under the age of 18 live in poverty, compared to 6.8% for Montgomery County.

Westwood has a large number of vacant structures, which due to its very nature, has led to “fewer eyes” on crime. This neighborhood has also shown a lack of community support in addressing not only crime, but efforts to clean up debris and graffiti. Long-established residents have experienced fear in reporting crime for fear of retaliation. All of these elements combined, created an environment ripe for crime.

The Westwood neighborhood has experienced a steady increase in felony juvenile crime in recent years. Detectives, who were assigned to investigate these crimes, soon realized that many of these incidents seemed to be group-related juvenile offenders. While there were some successful investigations where groups of youth were arrested and charged with a series of crimes, the overall problem of juvenile crime did not seem to be reduced. Recidivism rates were extremely high. Detectives also recognized that many of these youth seemed to progress in the seriousness of their criminal activity. Committing burglaries seemed to be a stepping stone for many of these juveniles. Some went on to commit more serious offenses such as robberies and weapons offenses.

The Crime Analysis & Prevention Officers (CAPO’s), through their daily review of crime reports, mapping, intelligence sharing with Detectives and Patrol Officers, discovered a significant increase in residential burglaries in Westwood beginning in August of 2014. Electronics, especially televisions, were the targeted items.

The traditional approach to these crimes was to take a report, follow up, and if an in-progress arrest was made or forensic evidence led to an arrest, judicial proceedings were launched against the
involved juvenile. The juvenile justice system is inherently a rehabilitative system. Very few juveniles are incarcerated after adjudication. This is, in large part, due to indications that widespread incarceration of juveniles does not serve the community well nor does it provide a long term solution to the problem of crime in general. Additionally, there was no approach to handling these juveniles as collective groups. Arrest and re-arrest practices were the norm, but it became clear that the Dayton Police Department could not “arrest away” the problem.

The Center for Problem Oriented Policing clearly warns against police agencies attempting to address societal problems outside of the police mandate. These problems include poverty, education levels, and employment. However, these factors underlie the juvenile problem in Westwood. So, while the department’s primary objective was to reduce the burglaries, robberies, thefts, and other felony crimes committed by juveniles in Westwood, any long term solution would have to address these additional factors. It was determined that the Dayton Police Department should, in addition to addressing the specific crime patterns within the Westwood neighborhood, serve as a catalyst to other agencies and citizen groups to address the underlying problems of juvenile crime within the greater Westwood area.
ANALYSIS

Policing strategies utilized by the Dayton Police Department included reviewing data in the department’s crime reports, mapping, and information sharing among the detectives, prosecutor’s office, juvenile court and other agencies. Crime patterns and suspect locator alerts were disseminated to patrol officers. Arrests were made and juveniles were subsequently released with little or no time served, and they would re-offend again. As such, a cycle of repeat offender crime began. It became clear that an alternative plan of action was needed as these methods proved to be ineffective.

A steady increase in residential burglary in August of 2014 was the decisive factor in determining that a new strategy was needed. Research revealed that from January 2000 to present, 37% of juvenile burglars went on to commit other felonies.

The Dayton Police Department began implementing the Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis and Accountability, in September of 2014. This model incorporated evidence-based practices. With this new policy in place, immediate, short-term, and long-term problems were identified. Methodology was developed for determining what constituted crime patterns, and how they would be handled throughout the department. Accountability in all ranks was a key element necessary for the success of this crime-reduction strategy.

After the implementation of this new policy, the CAPO’s began identifying and developing patterns. The patterns were disseminated to the command staff for approval, and then assigned to patrol officers, who responded with directed patrol, field interviews, traffic stops, and contacting known offenders and potential victims.

The Crime Analysis & Prevention team used the department’s Executive Information System (EIS) to document, map, and disseminate pattern information to patrol officers. EIS was made available
to the patrol officers’ in-car computers, which allowed the officers to have up-to-date pattern and suspect information in the field. Patrol officers began to “work” a pattern whenever they were not on a call for service. The pattern alerts depicted the specific location, report numbers, suspect information (including photos), times, dates, maps, and other actionable information. The officers documented their activity, so the officers working different shifts remained up to date on activity in the pattern areas. The intent of the stratified model was to incorporate intelligence-based techniques into crime solving.

Crime patterns were created and disseminated to patrol officers, detectives, and specialized units. A pattern was “worked” until it was interrupted. Detectives monitored social media to help identify offenders and their activities. Video surveillance was used to monitor locations suspected of receiving stolen property.

While the aforementioned efforts led to multiple arrests, the overall problem of juvenile crime in Westwood did not decline. Clearly, something else was needed. DPD sought out partnerships with community leaders, non-profit organizations and other governmental agencies to develop a strategy for a long-term solution to the juvenile crime problem.
RESPONSE

A thorough analysis of property and violent crime in Westwood revealed that a multidisciplinary and problem-oriented approach was needed, as the “status quo” response and even the intelligence-led policing approach were not achieving the desired results. The Dayton Police Department embarked on a strategy of being a catalyst for other agencies and organizations to focus efforts to address the underlying causes of juvenile crime.

The Westwood neighborhood was chosen as a Neighborhood Problem Solving Initiative (NPSI), area, with resources focused at combating property and violent crimes. Police officers reached out to concerned citizens at neighborhood association meetings. Several non-enforcement projects were implemented with the goal of increasing community involvement, improving the appearance of the neighborhood, and focusing other city departments on improving Westwood.

These projects were multi-faceted approaches involving several agencies and groups. A vacant house list was acquired from the Housing Department and coordination with the Department of Planning and Community Development prioritized this list to determine which vacant houses needed to be razed, secured or renovated. CAPO’s along with community volunteers went door-to-door, passing out flyers about Operation Identification, which is a program designed to mark citizen’s property with an ultraviolet light to help prevent and locate property in the event of theft. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) surveys were conducted by the CAPO’s. Citizens were provided guidance through these encounters as well as at community forums on how to make their homes hardened targets against burglaries. They were encouraged to become active eyes in the community and to join programs such as Operation Next Door, an electronic neighborhood watch application.
Additionally, the Dayton Police Department expanded enforcement efforts in Westwood. The Narcotics Unit increased their focus in this area regarding drug sales and wanted subjects. The Community Problem Response Team (CPRT), a specialized uniformed patrol unit, also focused on repeat offenders and apprehensions.

A panel was formed to set into motion additional projects in the Westwood area. West Patrol detectives, juvenile probation officers, researchers from the University of Dayton and Wright State University along with a special administrator to the Chief of Police gathered to address the juvenile crime problem Westwood was experiencing. Members of the panel reached out to the neighborhood school, Westwood Elementary; the neighborhood citizen organization, the Westwood Collaborative; and the Wesley Community Center which is located within Westwood. A prime objective was to bring stakeholders together to develop solutions to the underlying problems that contributed to the juvenile crime in Westwood.

As enforcement was ramped up by the police department, community support began to gather momentum. Church groups and businesses provided more than 70 volunteers to participate in a neighborhood clean-up. Local businesses provided paint and supplies to volunteers who painted over graffiti throughout Westwood. The Wesley Community Center became actively involved in providing services to assist in transitioning families towards self-sufficiency, by providing a venue for after-school and summer programs for at-risk youth.

The Dayton Police Department reached out to the non-profit organization, Rebuilding Together Dayton (RTD), a group that works to preserve affordable homeownership and revitalize communities. RTD became an active partner and decided to direct nearly all of its volunteer resources into the Westwood community for revitalization. The University of Dayton and the Wright State University began
the process of expanding the use and purpose of Westwood Elementary School into a Neighborhood School Center, which provides after-hours support for juveniles such as tutoring and meal programs.

The Montgomery County Juvenile Court, in conjunction with the Dayton Police Department, began the process of identifying repeat offenders from the Westwood area. Through coordination with the juvenile prosecutor, efforts were focused on these offenders. Additional services, and at times, additional sanctions were imposed.

There was re-focusing of the Juvenile Community Initiative to Reduce Gun Violence (J-CIRGV), a program that began in 2010, which was modeled after the adult CIRGV program. J-CIRGV’s approach involved collaboration through city/county/federal intelligence; strategic intervention; community mobilization within the neighborhood, and a social media warning system. The shifting focus for J-CIRGV would now be the at-risk youth from the Westwood neighborhood.

Juvenile Probation opened an Evening Reporting Center (ERC) adjacent to the Westwood neighborhood. Counseling, tutoring, and organized activities for youth on probation became mandatory. Dayton Police detectives began attending regular sessions at the ERC to improve community-police relations and to educate the at-risk juveniles on the consequences of illegal behavior.

The Dayton Police Department’s coordinated effort with several agencies and standout individuals willing to step “outside the box” to offer their time and commitment to these at-risk youth, and remove them from the vicious cycle of “the system,” was paramount to the success of this initiative. The following is a list of non-enforcement strategies that were utilized to improve police-community relations and reduce the fear of crime and disorder within Westwood. Many of these initiatives enhanced the efforts to address the underlying contributing factors to the juvenile crime problem in Westwood.
• Landlord Tenant Association – Formed by the Dayton Police Department, it was designed for landlords to have a place where they can share information with other management groups about problem tenants, keep current on trends, and help build relationships with the community. This organization started with 4 members and has grown to 98 throughout the greater Dayton area. Several multi-unit complexes within Westwood were recruited to join the association.

• Operation Identification – A burglary prevention program that allows law enforcement to detect, identify, and return stolen or lost property to its rightful owner, and provides evidentiary value in criminal investigations.

• Operation Next Door – A web application which serves as an online version of a neighborhood watch program.

• LEADS Online – Citizens were encouraged to utilize this free service to record serial numbers and photographs of belongings which assists in the recovery should the items be stolen and then pawned.

• Women’s Self Defense Training – Class offered by CAPO’s to neighborhood groups and businesses at no cost.

• Fraud Training – A free class taught by CAPO’s geared toward seniors to educate them on how to avoid becoming the victim of fraud scams.

• Run/Hide/Fight Training – Training offered by CAPO’s to teach citizens the appropriate response to an active shooter incident.

• Anti-Bullying Training – CAPO’s provide this class at libraries and schools, geared toward the elementary age student.

• Weekly Newsletter – Crime Statistics aimed at keeping citizens informed via email.
- Project Safe Neighborhood – Grant-funded project that focuses on a collaborative effort between DPD, Wright State University, University of Dayton, and Montgomery County Juvenile Probation. The majority of the funding is for treatment and services of at-risk youth. Some of these services include:
  - Lighthouse Youth Services – Re-entry Services for at-risk youth from the Westwood area who have been incarcerated.
  - Evening Reporting Center – Program for youth on juvenile probation that provides counseling, classes and activities in the evening.
  - Wesley Community Center – After-school and Summer Programs
  - Westwood Elementary School – Neighborhood School Center offers tutoring, after hours programming, and meals for Westwood youth.
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – Service offered by CAPO’s to help harden targets and prevent crimes.
- Citizen Crime Alerts – Encouraged residents to sign up for alerts from CAPO’s, which provide critical information concerning up-to-date criminal activity and suspect information automatically via email.

The aforementioned non-enforcement strategies, coupled with the following traditional police enforcement activity proved to be an effective combination.

- Focused Patrol
- Narcotics Unit
- Repeat Offenders
- Community Problem Response Team
- Bicycle Patrol
- Field Interviews
- Traffic Enforcement
- NPSI
- License Plate Reader
- Environmental Enforcement (Dumping)
**ASSESSMENT:**

Repeat juvenile offenders were identified and the courts agreed to streamline the graduated sanctions imposed on at-risk youth designated by the panel. A better rapport with the Westwood community was established and citizens became more engaged in the community effort to improve the effigy of their neighborhood. Since the Dayton Police Department has employed this evidence-based policing practice, Westwood burglaries have decreased, accountability mechanisms have increased, and resources have been reallocated to address the specific crime problems, all of which have proven to be an effective method of problem-solving.

The goals and objectives of these strategies are discussed during weekly accountability command staff meetings and monthly Crime Analysis Prevention Efforts & Response Strategies (CAPERS) meetings. Below are some examples of pattern responses:

A burglary pattern was disseminated in Westwood in September of 2014. Five juvenile males were arrested and charged with burglary on November 9, 2014. This pattern was interrupted at that time. Two more patterns were disseminated from that time frame until the present (May, 2015). A total of 13 juvenile arrests were made.

From August 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, there were 11 juvenile robberies, 35 juvenile motor vehicle thefts and 39 juvenile felony thefts. From January 1, 2015 to May 12, 2015 there were 5 juvenile robberies, 14 juvenile motor vehicle thefts, and 22 felony thefts. For the same time frame, residential burglaries dropped from 72 to 27 incidents. This signifies a 63% reduction in burglaries.

These statistics support that the collaboration between the Dayton Police Department and the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Probation departments, significantly reduced the amount of felony juvenile crime in the Westwood area.
The Dayton Police Department, alongside Wright State University and Montgomery County Juvenile Probation, applied for and received, a Project Safe Neighborhood grant from the Department of Justice titled “Westwood Partnership to Prevent Juvenile Repeat Violent Offenders.” This grant will provide a total of $500,000 to sub-awardees. Greater than 75% of these funds are set aside for programming and for at-risk youth and social media monitoring and outreach. This grant will allow the police department and juvenile probation to focus on high-risk juveniles and apply interventions and graduated sanctions to reduce property/violent crime and recidivism. With the awarding of this grant, the efforts began in this endeavor should continue gain momentum and have a lasting impact.
Agency Project Contact Person

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Key Project Team Members

- Major Matt Carper
- Sergeant Paul Saunders
- Lieutenant Eric Henderson
- Lieutenant Mark Ponichtera
- Officer Malia Hunley
- Officer Ronald Strehle
- Officer David Blackburn
APPENDIX:

WESTWOOD MAP
PATTERN ALERT

WESTWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD BURGLARIES

Number of Incidents: 3
Date Range: 6/1/14 - 6/9/14
Time Range: 0657 - 0830
Target: Residence
Property Taken: Electronics
Method: Doors and Window

- Give these areas extra patrol when possible
- FIC anyone loitering
- No suspect information

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PATTERN ALERT

WESTWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD BURGLARIES UPDATE

Number of Incidents: 6
Date Range: 6/1/14 - 6/15/14
Time Range: 0657 - 1400
Target: Residence
Property Taken: Electronics
Method: Doors and Window

- Give these areas extra patrol when possible
- FIC anyone loitering
- Park and Walk
- FIC anyone loitering
- Arrest was made on Edison

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WESTWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD BURGLARIES UPDATE 2

Number of Incidents: 8
Date Range: 6/1/14 - 6/15/14
Time Range: 0730 - 1400
Target: Residence
Property Taken: Electronics
Method: Doors and Window

- Extra patrol when possible
- FIC anyone loitering
- Park and Walk
- FIC anyone loitering
- Bike Patrol in these areas

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PATTERN ALERT

WESTWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD BURGLARIES

Number of Incidents: 6
Date Range: 5/21/14 - 5/28/14
Time Range: 1830 - 2300
Target: Residence
Property Taken: Electronics/Jewelry
Method: Two back door entry/4 window entries

- No suspect information
- Please give these area extra patrol when able
- FIC anyone loitering in this area

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WESTWOOD BURGLARIES 9-1-14 TO 12-31-14

WESTWOOD BURGLARIES 1-1-15 TO 5-12-15
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<td>SCAM UPDATES</td>
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