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Protecting Children & Youth

Crime Prevention Month Kit 2007-2008



BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs • U.S. Department of Justice



ADT Always There®

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Dear Crime Prevention Practitioner,

Protecting children and youth from drugs, violence, and crime is one of society's most important priorities. As our society grows larger and more complex, the challenges associated with this task grow as well. Today, more children are latchkey kids and statistics show that children who are unsupervised are three times more likely than children supervised by adults to be involved in accidents, to engage in delinquent behavior, or to be victimized. There is no denying that technological advances have made the world a better place, but technology has also made it easier for scam artists, child predators, and other criminals to enter our homes in broad daylight via the Internet, the telephone, or other electronic devices. The deterioration of many communities that are plagued by drugs, gangs, crime, and homelessness has an impact on the safety of children at school, on playgrounds, and even in their own backyards.

One of the best ways to help protect children and youth from crime in today's complex world is to teach them sound crime prevention habits that will carry them through to adulthood and how to share these crime prevention habits with siblings, friends, acquaintances—their entire peer group. With their energy and enthusiasm, children and youth are valuable resources for law enforcement and their communities, and they are easily engaged as partners to bring about positive community change. Across the nation, youth have implemented service-learning projects that have helped reduce or eliminate a specific crime or violence problem. Working through school- and community-based clubs such as McGruff Clubs; the Teens, Crime, and the Community program; Neighborhood Watches; religious organizations; and other groups, youth have carried out hundreds of projects: renovating shelters, cleaning up parks, removing graffiti, promoting tobacco prevention, tutoring at-risk youth, participating in Teen Courts and Youth Advisory Councils, and taking steps to prevent bullying and hate crimes.

This year's kit, *Protecting Children and Youth From Crime*, provides strategies and reproducible materials designed to help you educate children and youth on how they can protect themselves from being the victims of identity theft, property theft, online predators, teen dating violence, bullying, and other crimes. Program examples for each month in the calendar illustrate ways that children and youth can share this information with their peer groups by organizing school crime watches, conducting workshops and rallies to promote crime prevention, participating in youth-run conflict-resolution programs, mentoring at-risk youth, and starting their own service-learning projects. The materials and resources in the kit are intended for use in everyday outreach, newsletters, special events, public service announcements, and targeted media campaigns. We hope this crime prevention kit will inspire and support you in your efforts to protect our nation's children and youth.

Alfonso E. Lenhardt
President and CEO
National Crime Prevention Council



Reducing the Chances of Youth Identity Theft

Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes in America and young people have become the number one demographic target for identity thieves. According to the Federal Trade Commission, the largest number—29 percent—of individuals who reported being victims of identity theft in the United States in 2005 were in the 18- to 29-age group.¹ Many young victims don't discover that their identities have been stolen until they apply for driver's licenses and their applications are denied because licenses have already been issued under

their social security numbers. Other victims find out that they have been targeted by identity thieves when their requests for credit cards or student loans are declined due to poor credit.

The U.S. Department of Justice defines identity theft as a type of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. Many young adults are vulnerable to identity theft because they are unaware of the need to safeguard personal information, such as their social security numbers or mother's maiden names. Many teens lack established credit records that can be monitored, allowing perpetrators to use their identities for years without being detected. Teens who have had their

identities stolen suffer the same consequences as adult victims of identity theft; they must spend time and money to straighten out their credit histories and be deprived of important credit opportunities.

Qwest offers identity theft prevention resources for teenagers, parents, and educators on its website, www.incredibleinternet.com. These resources include fact sheets for teens and parents; short videos for teens about the importance of keeping their personal information safe; an online tutorial that explains how to understand a credit report; and two identity theft curricula for use by educators that include a 50-minute presentation for a single class period, and a full semester course complete with syllabus and exercises. The curricula are available for download free-of-charge on the website. Qwest is a provider of voice, video, and data services in the United States and abroad.

Contact:
Qwest
 800-899-7780
www.qwest.com
www.incredibleinternet.com

Many teens lack established credit records that can be monitored, allowing perpetrators to use their identities for years without being detected.

¹ Federal Trade Commission. *Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data, January–December, 2005*. Washington, DC, January 2006, <http://www.consumer.gov/sentinel/pubs/Top10Fraud2005.pdf>

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|--|--------|----------|
| <p>Tie One On for Safety Campaign, Red Ribbon (Nov. 22-Dec. 31) MADD 800-438-6233</p> | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 Veterans Day (observed Nov. 12) | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 Great American Smokeout American Cancer Society 800-ACS-2345 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 Thanksgiving Day | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |



Raising Awareness of Social Networking Dangers

For many students, creating a personal page on a social networking website such as FaceBook or MySpace is a form of independence and self-expression. Often these pages read like personal diaries and contain intimate details of the students' lives, including photographs, relationship information, hobbies and interests, and even where they go to school. Many students falsely believe that they are sharing this information only with friends and other students. However, social networking sites only create the illusion of privacy and are in fact accessible to just

about anyone who wants to gain access, including parents, school administrators, and law enforcement.

Millions of high school and college students are posting information about themselves without realizing that social networking sites may be dangerous. Pedophiles use social networking sites to find potential victims. Even if a young person doesn't list a physical address or phone number, he or she may provide enough personal information for a pedophile to use to start a relationship over the Internet. Many parents do not understand how to monitor their teenagers' use of social networking sites and cannot view these sites because they are password protected.

NCPC partners with the Internet Keep Safe Coalition (www.ikeepsafe.org) to keep children safe on the Internet. The website uses an animated icon / mascot named Faux Paw the Techno Cat to teach children the importance of protecting personal information and avoiding inappropriate places on the Internet.

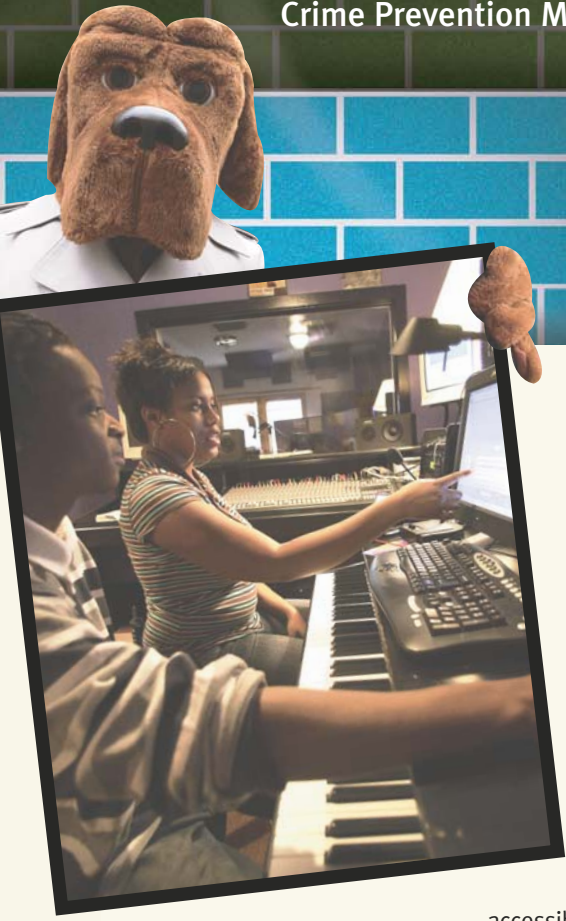
It teaches children to safely navigate the Internet through a virtual playground, Faux Paw's adventures in storybooks, an animated video download, and educational games. Educational materials including worksheets and tests are also available for parents and educators.

Teenangels is a program of WiredSafety.org, an online safety, education, and help group. Teenangels are young people ages 13 to 18 who have been specially trained by law enforcement agencies and other safety experts in all aspects of online safety, privacy, and security. In six sessions, participating teens learn about the four Ps: privacy, predators, pornography, and piracy. They are taught how to protect passwords, how to handle cyberbullying, how to report online crime, and the importance of not sharing personal information. They also learn how to create a PowerPoint presentation and speak in front of others. After being fully trained, Teenangels run programs in schools to spread the word about responsible and safe surfing to other teens and younger kids, parents, and teachers. In June 2006, WiredSafety.org hosted the first Summit on Protecting Our Kids on Social Networks. A new offshoot of the program, Tweenangels, is for kids ages 9 to 12. Each Teenangel and Tweenangel is asked to commit at least 500 other students to training each year. Teenangel and Tweenangel chapters are organized around a school, faith-based organization, community group, or other youth organization.

Contacts:
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Wired Safety
 201-463-8663
parry@aftab.com
teenangels@wiredsafety.org

Internet Keep Safe Coalition
 703-536-1637
www.ikeepsafe.org

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| | | | | | | 1 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 2 _____ _____ _____ | 3 _____ _____ _____ | 4 Hanukkah begins at sundown _____ _____ _____ | 5 _____ _____ _____ | 6 _____ _____ _____ | 7 _____ _____ _____ | 8 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 9 _____ _____ _____ | 10 _____ _____ _____ | 11 _____ _____ _____ | 12 _____ _____ _____ | 13 _____ _____ _____ | 14 _____ _____ _____ | 15 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
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| 23 30 _____ _____ _____ | 24 31 _____ _____ _____ | 25 Christmas Day _____ _____ _____ | 26 Kwanzaa begins at sundown _____ _____ _____ | 27 _____ _____ _____ | 28 _____ _____ _____ | 29 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |



Educating Teens About Methamphetamines

Overall, methamphetamine (meth) use across the nation has declined in recent years, but its use by youth ages 12 to 17 continues to be a serious concern in many states in the West and Midwest, especially South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho.² Meth is a powerful, highly addictive, stimulant drug that dramatically affects the central nervous system. Long-term effects include chronic fatigue, paranoid or delusional thinking, and permanent psychological and physical damage. Meth is relatively cheap and readily accessible. Youth who try meth may mistakenly believe it is less harmful than other drugs such as heroin and cocaine. Some believe, particularly girls, that taking meth will help them lose weight or give them a boost of energy when they need it. Users often experience extreme depression when coming off the drug, and the relapse rate following treatment is high. Most meth is produced in large “super labs,” but the number of home-made labs in which “meth cooks” create small amounts of the drug from legitimate household products is increasing. Toxic and explosive chemicals are by-products of the production process and have a devastating effect on the environment, communities, and any children who are present. One approach to solving the meth problem is to monitor the sale of household products used to make meth. Experts agree, however, that preventing drug use before it starts is the most effective way to eliminate the problem.

The Methamphetamine Awareness Project (MAP) takes an unusual approach to educating teens about the dangers of meth. Unlike traditional campaigns that use adults to promote the drug prevention message, MAP puts students behind the camera and in music studios to create video projects such as documentaries and public service announcements designed to help other young people avoid the pitfalls of drug use. A project of Oregon Partnership’s YouthLink program and funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, MAP works to reduce, delay, and prevent teen methamphetamine use in targeted communities in Oregon. MAP provides afterschool programming that combines drug-prevention education, team-building skills, and community service with the art of filmmaking. After being successfully piloted in 2003, MAP was awarded a three-year extension to work with additional schools. The MAP website offers clips from student projects, meth facts for teens, a MAP blog, and online links and resources for drug rehabilitation. The Oregon Partnership is a statewide nonprofit organization that promotes healthy kids and communities through drug and alcohol awareness, prevention programs, and a 24-hour crisis line for treatment referrals.

Contact:
Oregon Partnership
 800-282-7035
www.orpartnership.org

Youth who try meth may mistakenly believe it is less harmful than other drugs such as heroin and cocaine.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies. “State Estimates of Past Year Methamphetamine Use.” In *The NSDUH Report*. 37 (2006), <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k6/stateMeth/stateMeth.cfm>.

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| Stalking Awareness Month National Center for Victims of Crime 202-467-8700 Crime Stoppers Month Crime Stoppers International, Inc. 601-987-1335 | | New Year's Day 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday MLK Day Events Corporation for National and Community Service 202-606-5000 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |



Preventing Teen Dating Violence

Most teens have either experienced relationship violence or know someone who has. Relationship violence occurs when one partner tries to maintain power and control over the other through some kind of abuse or threat of abuse. The abuse can take many forms, including psychological, emotional, sexual, and physical. Young women ages 16 to 24 experience the highest rates of relationship violence,³ but this type of violence crosses all economic, racial, gender, and social lines. Teens who experience relationship violence may fail to see it as

abuse because they perceive their partners' controlling or aggressive behavior as romantic. They may fail to report the abuse because their partners have isolated them from family and friends, damaged their self-confidence, or threatened them with retaliation. The best way to prevent teen relationship violence is to educate teens on how to identify the early warning signs of abuse and empower them to choose healthy relationships. Teens need to know how to report abuse if it occurs and how to create a safety plan if they feel they are in danger.

The Safe Dates Program is a dating abuse prevention program designed to teach middle and high school students about the causes and consequences of dating abuse; how to help themselves or their friends in abu-

sive relationships; and how to develop healthy dating relationships through positive communication, anger management, and conflict resolution. Safe Dates consists of a nine-session dating abuse curriculum that targets attitudes and behavior associated with dating abuse and violence, a 45-minute play about dating abuse to be performed by students, a poster contest on the theme of dating abuse prevention, a parent education brochure, and a teacher-training outline. The curriculum includes interactive exercises such as games, group discussions, role-playing, and writing exercises. In schools, it can be delivered by teachers, counselors, and trained student peer leaders. Safe Dates is a research-based program that has been identified as a model program by the Substance and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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www.hazelden.org

Teens who experience relationship violence may fail to see it as abuse because they perceive their partners' controlling or aggressive behavior as romantic.

³ Rennison, Callie M., Welchans, Sarah. *Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002 (NCJ 178247).

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| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| National Child Passenger Safety Awareness Week • National Highway Traffic Safety Administration • 202-366-9550 | | | | | | National Children of Alcoholics Week • National Association for Children of Alcoholics • 888-55-4COAS |
| 17 | 18 <small>Presidents' Day</small> | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |



Addressing the Problem of Bullying

Being bullied is not just an unpleasant rite of passage through childhood. Research shows that people who were bullied as children are more likely to suffer from depression and low self-esteem, and bullies themselves are more likely to engage in criminal behavior later in life. Bullying can be physical (e.g., hitting, kicking, or pushing), verbal (e.g., taunting, teasing, or name-calling), and psychological (e.g., spreading rumors or social exclusion). According to a national survey of 15,686 students in grades 6 through 10 by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development,⁴ bullying is widespread in

American schools; with more than 16 percent of U.S. schoolchildren saying they have been bullied by other students sometimes or weekly, 19 percent saying they had bullied others, and 6 percent saying they had both bullied others and been bullied. School bullying has come to the public's attention amid reports that it may have been a contributing factor in recent school shootings, and bullying behavior has been linked to other forms of antisocial behavior such as vandalism, shoplifting, skipping or dropping out of school, and the use of drugs and alcohol.

The Olweus Bullying Prevention Program tackles the problem of youth bullying on three levels: the school level, the classroom level, and the individual level. This whole-school approach from maintenance staff to the principal is designed for use in elementary, middle, or junior high schools and has been shown to effectively reduce and prevent bullying problems among schoolchildren and improve peer relations at school. School-level components of the program include formation of a bullying prevention coordinating committee, training for committee members and staff, and adoption of school-wide rules against bullying. Classroom-level components include reinforcement of the rules against bullying and holding regular classroom meetings with students to increase knowledge and empathy. Individual-level components include interventions with children who bully as well as with children who are bullied and discussions with parents of involved students. The Olweus Program has been implemented in more than one dozen countries around the world and has been designated as a model program by both the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Blueprints for Violence Prevention initiative at the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.

Research shows that people who were bullied as children are more likely to suffer from depression and low self-esteem.

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 Institute on Family and
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 864-710-4562
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www.clemson.edu/olweus

⁴ Nansel T.R., Overpeck M., Pila R.S., et al.. "Bullying Behaviors Among U.S. Youth: Prevalence and Association With Psychosocial Adjustment." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 285, no. 16 (2001): 2094-2100.

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| National Red Cross Month National Red Cross 202-303-4498 | | | | | | 1 <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Girl Scout Week • Girl Scouts of the USA • 212-852-8100 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week • National Inhalant Prevention Coalition • 800-269-4237 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 31 Kick Butts Day Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids 202-296-5469 National Youth Violence Prevention Week March 31-April 4 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |



Protecting Teens From Violent Crime

Although they are frequently stereotyped as troublemakers, teens are more often victims of violent crime than they are perpetrators. Juveniles ages 12 to 17 years old were, on average, more than twice as likely as adults 18 and older to be victims of violent crime during the period from 1993 to 2003. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and both simple and aggravated assault.⁵ Despite being victimized more often than other age groups, teens are the least likely to report their victimization.

Teens have the same reactions as adults in the immediate aftermath of crime and may experience shock, disorientation, helplessness, and overwhelming fear. During adolescence, the experience of being victimized may be more traumatic than during other times of life. Victimized teens may isolate themselves, believing that no one understands what they are experiencing. Teen victimization has both long-lasting and damaging consequences for youth, their families, and their communities. Victimization increases a teen's risk for pregnancy, substance abuse, low academic achievement, mental health problems, and suicide.

The Youth Outreach for Victim Assistance (YOVA) project, a joint effort of the National Crime Prevention Council and the National Center for Victims of Crime, supports youth-adult teams throughout the United States in designing and implementing youth-led outreach campaigns on teen victimization. The purpose of these campaigns is to raise awareness among youth about victimization and the resources that are available to teenage victims of crime. YOVA youth have educated their peers about dating violence, sexual assault, bullying, hate crimes, and other forms of violence against teens through public service announcements, school assemblies, posters, brochures, and websites. Established in 2003, YOVA has reached an estimated 1.1 million people through its outreach campaigns. YOVA also provides resources to victim service providers so they can better reach and serve teens. One such resource, *Reaching and Serving Teen Victims: A Practical Handbook*, can be downloaded free-of-charge at www.ncvc.org/tvp.

Contacts:
National Center for Victims of Crime
 202-467-8700
www.ncvc.org

National Crime Prevention Council
 202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

Juveniles ages 12–17 years old were, on average, more than twice as likely as adults 18 and older to be victims of violent crime.

⁵ Data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey and the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Reports, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/.

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| <p>Child Abuse Prevention Month Prevent Child Abuse America 312-663-3520</p> <p>Alcohol Awareness Month Alcohol-Free Weekend April 5-6 National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. 212-269-7797</p> | | <p>1</p> <p>National Youth Violence Prevention Week • National Youth Violence Prevention Campaign • 800-99-YOUTH</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>5 National Alcohol Screening Day NASD 781-239-0071</p> |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| National Crime Victims' Rights Week • Office for Victims of Crime • 202-307-5983 | | | | | | |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | <p>24 Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day Ms. Foundation for Women 800-676-7780</p> | 25 | 26 |
| National Volunteer Week • Points of Light Foundation • 202-729-8168 | | | | | | |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | <p>Sexual Assault Awareness Month National Sexual Violence Resource Center 717-909-0710</p> | | |



Combating Campus Hate Crime

Teenagers and young adults are responsible for a significant proportion of hate crimes in this country, both as perpetrators and as victims. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report,⁶ there were 7,163 bias-motivated criminal incidents in 2005, and 13.5 percent of these occurred at colleges or other schools. Many campus hate crimes go unreported because the students, faculty, and staff members are unsure of how to report them. Also, victims of hate crimes are often reluctant to come forward because they fear social isolation and

repercussions. The incident may not involve a direct threat or act of violence but is often the use of degrading language and slurs directed toward students who belong to groups that have traditionally been the target of bias, prejudice, and violence. When a hate crime occurs on a college campus, the educational mission of the institution is impaired and students are deprived of the chance to live and learn in an atmosphere free of fear and intimidation.

Stop The Hate, a hate-crime prevention program for college campuses, was developed by the Association of College Unions International in partnership with the Anti-Defamation League, Tolerance.org of The Southern Poverty Law Center, the Center for the Prevention of Hate Violence, and the

National Center for Hate Crime Prevention. The philosophy behind the program is that hate crime on campus can only be addressed through the participation of all members of the campus community. Its train-the-trainer format offers administrators, student affairs professionals, faculty, and students the necessary tools to take action against hate crimes and bias-motivated violence on campus. Over a period of three days (18 to 20 hours of training time) each participant becomes skilled on 12 different training modules, including understanding hate crime law, reporting and documenting hate crime, and preventing hate crime and hate incidents. Participants who complete the training commit to implementing a minimum of six hate crime prevention efforts, which might include workshops, seminars, rallies, and writing articles over the next year. Individual campuses and regions can either host or purchase the Stop The Hate training program on a campus in the United States and Canada.

Contact:
 Shane Windmeyer
 Stop The Hate Program
 704-395-1028
info@stophate.org
www.stophate.org

Many campus hate crimes go unreported because the students, faculty, and staff members are unsure of how to report them.

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program. *Hate Crime Statistics*, 2005. Washington, DC, 2005, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

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| <p>Older Americans Month Administration on Aging U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 202-619-0724</p> <p>National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month Advocates for Youth 202-347-5700</p> | | | | <p>1 Law Day The American Bar Association 312-988-5000</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>3</p> |
| <p>4</p> | <p>5</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>7</p> | <p>8</p> | <p>9</p> | <p>10</p> |
| <p>National SAFE KIDS Week • National SAFE KIDS Campaign • 202-662-0600</p> | | | | | | |
| | | | | | <p>Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Birth Defects Awareness Week</p> | |
| <p>11</p> | <p>12</p> | <p>13 Candlelight Vigil Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. 573-346-4911</p> | <p>14</p> | <p>15 National Peace Officers Memorial Day</p> | <p>16</p> | <p>17</p> |
| <p>National Police Week</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Birth Defects Awareness Week • National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. • 212-269-7797</p> | | | | | | |
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| <p>25 National Missing Children's Day National Center for Missing and Exploited Children 800-843-5678</p> | <p>26 Memorial Day</p> | <p>27</p> | <p>28</p> | <p>29</p> | <p>30</p> | <p>31 World "No Tobacco" Day Member States of the World Health Organization +41-22-791-2111</p> |



Putting a Stop to School Violence



As terrible and frightening as school shootings are, they are rare. Most school crime involves theft, not serious violent crime. Many children and teens witness vandalism, bullying, fistfights, and other frightening incidents in their schools on a daily basis. They hear reports of other students bringing weapons to school. They also worry that they will become victims of violent crime at school. The perception and fear of crime can be as debilitating as crime itself. In 2001, 6 percent of students reported fears that they were going to be attacked or harmed at school and 5 percent said that

they avoided one or more specific areas at school for their own safety.⁷ ADT is helping protect thousands of schools across the nation—more than 15,000 K-12 schools and more than 1,300 college and university campuses—by providing free school security assessments and helping campuses integrate comprehensive school security solutions. For more information on ADT's school security solutions, tips, and checklists, visit www.adt.com/wps/portal/adt/government/security_solutions/education or to schedule a free risk assessment by one of ADT's school security specialists, call 866-748-9158 for grades K-12.

Just as schools need to assess the security of campus buildings, they also need to focus on student behavior. It is important for educators and law enforcement to collaborate and enforce zero-tolerance policies toward the presence of weapons, alcohol, and illegal drugs. But it is just as important for schools to

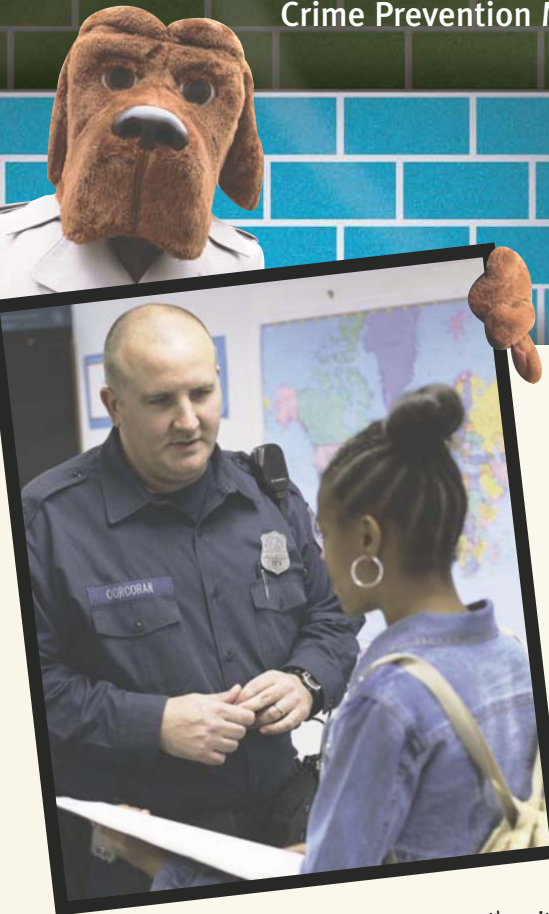
respond to the issues of bullying and harassment so students can feel safe and can focus on learning. Toward this end, many schools are implementing peer mediation and conflict resolution programs so students can talk about their grievances and work out problems without fists or firearms. Good violence-prevention programs involve training for students, teachers, administrators, and parents.

The Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP) is a school-based violence prevention program for children in kindergarten through 12th grade. The curriculum is delivered by trained teachers and consists of 51 lessons that can be tailored to specific age groups. The RCCP curriculum is designed around several core skill areas: building communication, learning to effectively recognize and express feelings, dealing with anger, resolving conflicts, fostering cooperation, respecting and appreciating diversity, and countering prejudice. The lessons are organized into units based on these skills and are presented in a workshop format. The RCCP program also includes the recruitment, training, and supervision of children to act as peer mediators. The peer mediators are nominated by their classmates and attend a three-day training session, after which they help facilitate the resolution of conflicts among children, both in the classroom and elsewhere in the school.

Contact:
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 617-492-1764 ext. 31
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⁷ DeVoe et al., *Indicators*, 2003, 36, 38

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| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | National Safety Month National Safety Council 202-293-2270 National Internet Safety Month I-SAFE America 760-603-7911 | | | | |



Teaching Teens Positive Ways To Interact With Police

Law enforcement officers routinely encounter teenagers involved in illegal activities, from speeding to drug and alcohol use to curfew violations. Most interactions between police and young people go smoothly, but not all. Sometimes these interactions are contentious and adversarial. Poor communication and distrust may lead to unfortunate situations and even violence. Young people need to know what they should—and should not—do if they are stopped or visited by police. With their lack of experience and limited knowledge of the law, teens may fail to see

the situation from the officer's viewpoint and respond in ways that are inappropriate and dangerous. By learning the cardinal rules of showing respect, cooperating, and being honest when approached by police officers, youth can increase the chances that their encounter with law enforcement will end in the best possible way.

The Allstate Foundation's The Law and You program kit is designed for use by community organizations and youth leaders to improve relations between police and teens. Intended for use with small- to medium-sized groups of youth, The Law and You uses a series of video vignettes to provide neutral ground for an informed discussion by teens and law enforcement officers about how young people should behave if they are stopped or visited by

police. Four different vignettes represent possible encounters, including an arrest for shoplifting, a traffic stop, a loud party, and a drug bust. These vignettes are designed to inspire informed, thoughtful discussions and to keep open the lines of communication between police and youth. A presenter's guide and a take-home brochure are also included in the kit.

The Law and You kit was first introduced in 1998 and was updated in 2005 by The Allstate Foundation in partnership with the National Crime Prevention Council, the Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and OMNI Youth Services. The Law and You program kit is available via a toll-free number (800-607-2722) at no cost to police officers, youth leaders, community organizations, and others, compliments of The Allstate Foundation. The brochure can be downloaded at www.allstate.com/community/lawyou/pdf.

Contact:
 Jen Topolewski
 Media Relations
 The Allstate Foundation
 847-402-5600
www.allstate.com

Young people need to know what they should—and should not—do if they are stopped or visited by police.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 <small>Independence Day</small> | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |



Discouraging Juvenile Gang Activity

Gang activity is once again on the rise in the United States after leveling off in the late 1990s. Gangs pose a serious threat to community safety. Youth are often drawn to gangs because they believe the gangs will offer them higher status and personal protection; however, youth are far more likely to be violently victimized while in a gang. According to a 2004 survey conducted by the National Youth Gang Center, 29 percent of the jurisdictions that city and county law enforcement agencies serve experienced youth gang problems that year.

Approximately 760,000 gang members and 24,000 gangs were active in more than 2,900 jurisdictions.⁸ The transition from typical adolescent groups to established group gangs are often preceded by four community conditions. First, families and schools are largely ineffective and alienating, and conventional adult supervision is largely absent. Second, adolescents have a great deal of free time that is not consumed by other pro-social roles. Third, adolescents have limited access to good professional jobs. And fourth, the neighborhood offers the young people a place to congregate.⁹

Boys & Girls Clubs of America has developed a special gang prevention initiative targeting youth ages 6 to 18. The philosophy of the Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach program is to offer at-risk youth ages 6 to 18 what they seek through gang membership—supportive adults, challenging activities, and a place to belong—in an alternative, socially positive format. Activities center around five target areas: character and leadership development; health and life skills; the arts; sports, fitness, and recreation; and education. In addition to the activities provided in the program, the youth are provided with counselors and are tracked for the first year of their participation while being mainstreamed into normal club activities. Boys & Girls Clubs of America comprises a national network of some 3,700 neighborhood-based facilities serving more than 4.4 million young people annually, primarily from disadvantaged circumstances. This initiative is sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Since the program's inception, more than 120 clubs nationwide have been funded, serving more than 6,850 youth.

Contact:
Tricia Crossman
 Boys & Girls Clubs of America
 404-815-5763
tcrossman@bgca.org

Youth are often drawn to gangs because they believe the gangs will offer them higher status and personal protection.

⁸ National Youth Gang Center. (2006). National Youth Gang Survey Analysis. <http://www.iir.com/nygc/nygsa/>

⁹ Moore, J. W. "Understanding Youth Street Gangs: Economic Restructuring and the Urban Underclass." In *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Youth and Violence*, ed. M. W. Watts, 65-78. Stamford, CT: JAI, 1998.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|----------|--------|--|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 National Night Out National Association of Town Watch 610-649-7055 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 31 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |



Engaging Young People in Crime Prevention

The world is a better and safer place when we care for others and they care for us. Doing so strengthens the community and also the country, and remains one of the best approaches to crime prevention. When youth become involved in community service projects, they take a stand against crime and violence and become part of the solution to improving their schools and communities. From cleaning up a run-down playground to removing graffiti from the walls of a school, from teaching younger children to stay safe to raising money to provide bulletproof

vests for police dogs, children and youth can make a difference and, in the process, gain self-confidence and learn new skills.

McGruff® Club is a program created by the National Crime Prevention Council to educate children ages 6 to 10 on what they can do to stay safe, prevent crime and violence in their communities, and participate in service projects designed to make their communities safer. Children meet once a week for 45 minutes and spend this time identifying safety concerns, learning how to stay safe, engaging in service projects, and celebrating those projects. All children in McGruff Club explore the topics of safe and unsafe neighborhoods, conflict management, bullying, and dangerous situations in the neighborhood. McGruff Clubs address additional issues based on the concerns of the children, which may include diversity, Internet safety,

guns and other weapons, and home safety. Members receive special McGruff items and adult facilitators receive a resource toolkit to help them teach children about crime prevention and safety.

Contact:
Joselle Shea
National Crime Prevention Council
jshea@ncpc.org
 202-466-6272

The Teens, Crime, and the Community (TCC) initiative was created to reduce high rates of teen victimization and to engage young people in their communities. TCC seeks to tap and focus teens' energy, talent, and enthusiasm so they can participate in their communities as responsible citizens. *Community Works*, TCC's curriculum, is designed to teach youth about different types of crime, the costs and consequences of crime, conflict management strategies, how crime affects communities, and what community prevention programs and services are available to them. TCC's club model, the Youth Safety Corps Club (YSC), provides young people with ongoing, active involvement in TCC and the opportunity to design and implement crime, violence, and drug abuse prevention projects. The mission of YSC is to recruit, train, and mobilize a diverse student population to improve the learning environment in America's schools by designing and running projects to prevent youth crime, violence, and drug abuse.

Contact:
Teens, Crime, and the Community
tcc@ncpc.org
www.ncpc.org/programs/tcc

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|-------------|------------------|--|--|--------|----------|
| | 1 Labor Day | 2 Ramadan Begins | 3 | 4 Celebration of Life, Victim/Survivor Tribute MADD 800-438-6233 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| National Suicide Prevention Week • American Association of Suicidology • 202-237-2280 | | | | | | |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 301-443-5052 | | | |



Protecting Youth From Property Crime

One in six teenagers experiences property crime every year, a rate that is 40 percent higher than the rate for adults. Although property crime victims don't experience the level of trauma that violent crime victims do, research has found that juvenile property crime victims experience fear, depression, hostility, and somatic symptoms that persist over an extended time. Most juvenile property crimes happen in school, with 54 percent occurring on school property. Electronic and photo gear, clothing, and luggage such as backpacks are the most common items stolen from juveniles. Yet

property crimes against juveniles are rarely reported to the police. A larceny or theft perpetrated against a juvenile is three times less likely to be reported than one for which an adult is the victim.¹⁰

Why aren't more juvenile property crimes reported to police? Possible reasons include self-blame by the victim, embarrassment in front of peers, fear of retaliation, and ignorance of crime reporting procedures. Reporting these crimes to police increases the likelihood that property will be recovered and also sends a message that crime will not be tolerated. It is an important way to hold juvenile offenders accountable and reduce the chances that they will

continue to commit crimes. Because most property crimes against juveniles occur in the school setting, one approach to prevention is a school crime watch program, which is based on the Neighborhood Watch concept.

Youth Crime Watch of America is a national organization that offers young people an active role in reducing crime in their schools and neighborhoods. Youth crime watch programs are youth-led with support from adults. Youth who participate in the program, for example, take part in youth patrols of their school campuses; learn how to report crime effectively; help educate other youth about crime prevention through public service announcements, music, posters, and other approaches; and mentor other youth in need of a positive friend and role model. Youth Crime Watch offers a low-cost comprehensive start-up kit that contains operational guidelines and promotional materials for those who wish to start a youth crime watch program.

Contact:
Youth Crime Watch of America
 305-670-2409
ycwa@ycwa.org

Most juvenile property crimes happen in school, with 54% occurring on school property.

¹ Finkelhor, D., and Ormrod, R. 2000. *Juvenile Victims of Property Crimes*. Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/jjbul2000_12_2/contents.html.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--|--|---|---|----------|-----------------|---|
| Crime Prevention Month National Crime Prevention Council 202-466-6272 National Cyber Security Awareness Month National Cyber Security Alliance 202-331-5350 | Domestic Violence Awareness Month National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 303-839-1852 Let's Talk Month Advocates for Youth 202-347-5700 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 Stop America's Violence Everywhere American Medical Association 800-621-8335 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 Columbus Day | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| America's Safe Schools Week | | | America's Safe Schools Week • National School Safety Center • 805-373-9977 | | | |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| America's Safe Schools Week | | National Red Ribbon Week • National Family Partnership • 800-705-8997 | | | | |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 Halloween | Child Health Month American Academy of Pediatrics 847-434-4000 |
| National Red Ribbon Week | | | | | | |

Crime Prevention Coalition of America

The Crime Prevention Coalition of America leads the collective efforts of individuals, communities, and government to improve the quality of life by preventing crime.

Executive Committee Officers

Tibby Milne, Chair
Executive Director, Utah Council for Crime Prevention

Bob Douglas, Vice-Chair

Executive Director, Kentucky Crime Prevention Coalition

Executive Committee Members

American Society for Industrial Security,
Michael J. Stack, Executive Director

Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Lorraine Howerton,
Senior Vice President

California Attorney General's Crime and Violence
Prevention Center, Nancy Matson, Director

Florida Attorney General's Office, Crime in the Black
Community Program, Daniel A. Gilmore, Coordinator

Florida Crime Prevention Association, Keith Stripling,
President

Idaho Crime Prevention Association, Elena Vigil,
Past President

International Association of Chiefs of Police,
Dan Rosenblatt, Executive Director

Miami, Ohio, Township Police Department,
John J. DiPietro, Deputy Chief of Police

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice
Addie L. Richburg, Chief Domestic Strategist

National Criminal Justice Association,
Cabell C. Cropper, Executive Director

National District Attorneys Association,
Thomas J. Charron, Executive Director

National Sheriffs' Association, Aaron Kennard,
Executive Director

New York State Center for School Safety, Felicia
Watson, Director

Virginia Crime Prevention Association,
Patrick D. Harris, Executive Director

Washington State Crime Prevention Association,
Daryl Pearson, Executive Director

Wisconsin Crime Prevention Practitioners Association,
Dennis F. Gladwell, Vice President

Ex-officio

Hope Janke, Counsel to the Director, Bureau of
Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs,
U.S. Department of Justice

Alfonso E. Lenhardt, President and CEO, National
Crime Prevention Council

The Crime Prevention Coalition of America (CPCA) is a nonpartisan group of national, state, federal, and community-based organizations united to encourage individual citizens and citizen groups to take action to prevent crime. Established in 1980, its members include youth development organizations, municipalities, law enforcement agencies, federal and state government representatives, state crime prevention associations, and community-based groups.

The CPCA utilizes a menu of technology tools that will enable your organization to

- Share appropriate prevention programs, presentations, and publications
- Communicate effectively with crime prevention practitioners from across the nation
- Learn more about crime prevention-related legislation and identify your representatives

For CPCA members, these resources and others are just a click away at www.ncpc.org. Please take a few minutes to review the description of membership benefits. We invite your organization to join this national movement and help prevent crime in your community.

Benefits of Coalition Membership

All Coalition member organizations enjoy access to up-to-date information on successful crime prevention programs and innovative approaches that demonstrate the effectiveness and value of prevention. These benefits also include Internet tools to support crime prevention initiatives and improve the ability to communicate prevention messages.

In addition, all Coalition member organizations receive the following benefits:

- The CPCA weekly E-Bulletin with news about training, events, and grant and funding opportunities
- Regular program, policy, and funding updates
- Access to the password-protected, members-only Coalition section of NCPC's website, which contains training curricula, sample strategic plans, bylaws, membership plans and newsletters, and conference planning tools
- Ten issues per year of *Catalyst*, NCPC's newsletter for community crime prevention (five online, five printed)
- Access to local, state, and national media
- Reduced registration fees for NCPC's National Conference on Preventing Crime and other training sessions and symposia
- Training and technical assistance on organizational development, topical crime prevention, strategic planning, media relations, and resource development
- Discounts on selected NCPC publications
- An online member directory and gallery of shared member materials

- The opportunity to help shape national prevention initiatives, programs, and policies through involvement with the Coalition
- The opportunity to become involved in the media campaign of the highly successful National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign - and benefit from its wide-reaching recognition among children and adults
- The opportunity to localize the public service advertising of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign on a fee basis

Coalition Networking

The Crime Prevention Coalition of America serves as a gathering and distribution mechanism for innovative crime, violence, and drug abuse prevention policies and programs throughout the United States. Through membership in the Coalition, organizations network with similar organizations across the country.

Mobilizing the Nation To Prevent Crime, Violence, and Drug Abuse

As part of its efforts to mobilize the nation, the Coalition collects and publishes descriptions of crime prevention programs and strategies. The

Coalition would like to hear about your innovative programs and successes. Take advantage of this unique opportunity to share your work with prevention practitioners across the country. Please email your information to membership@ncpc.org or call Coalition staff at 202-466-6272.

Legislative Information

The Legislative Information section of the Coalition website is where members can gather information on proposed legislation related to crime, violence, and substance abuse prevention; find contact information for elected federal and state officials and their staffs; and learn about the federal legislative process. The Legislative Information section is updated frequently by NCPC staff.

Training Opportunities

The Coalition staff provides or arranges a source of highly effective training and technical assistance at little or no cost to CPCA members. The Coalition can be a source of topical crime prevention information or a facilitator of your organization's strategic planning process. It can provide assistance in working with the media and public policy issue education and support. For more information, contact Coalition staff at 202-466-6272.



Safer Kids With McGruff®

Children and youth know and trust McGruff the Crime Dog®. For almost three decades, McGruff has been delivering messages to millions of young people on how to protect themselves against the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; how to handle bullies; what to do if they find a gun or other weapon; how to protect themselves when using the Internet; and how to get involved in volunteer activities to help make their communities safer. The following programs help carry McGruff's messages directly to youth and involve them in making themselves, and their communities, safer and better.



- McGruff Club reaches out to children ages six to ten. Children meet once a week and spend this time identifying safety concerns, learning how to stay safe, engaging in service projects, and celebrating those projects. McGruff Clubs foster positive relationships among children, law enforcement officers, and other community members.
- Teens, Crime, and the Community (TCC) involves teens in crime prevention. TCC has motivated youth across the nation, including junior high and high school students; members of Boys & Girls Clubs; and juvenile offenders to implement service-learning projects that reduce or eliminate a specific crime or violence problem. The TCC initiative has two programs: Community Works and Youth Safety Corps.
- The Youth Outreach for Victim Assistance (YOVA) project supports youth-adult teams throughout the United States in designing and implementing youth-led outreach campaigns on teen victimization to raise awareness among youth about victimization and the resources that are available to teenage victims of crime.
- The McGruff House Program works by identifying homes that can be designated as temporary safe havens for children. Children who sense that they are in danger for any reason can go to a McGruff House until their parents or the authorities have been notified.
- The McGruff Truck Program utilizes trained drivers of privately held companies and municipalities to spot children in emergency situations. The driver finds out what the problem is and calls the company's dispatcher or appropriate public safety agency to report the problem.
- Be Safe and Sound aims to improve the safety and security of our nation's schools by mobilizing parents, school administrators, and students to assess physical and social safety concerns, implement solutions, and work with elected officials to sustain and enhance efforts to build safer schools.
- The McGruff Network is a group of law enforcement officers and community leaders who use McGruff and his messages to promote self-protection and crime prevention to children, teens, and adults. The McGruff Network brings together people working in crime prevention at all levels and keeps them informed on the latest news, tools, and resources available to help them make their communities safer.

Visit NCPC's website, www.ncpc.org, for more detailed information on these programs and how to implement them in your community.

National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

Has it really been only 27 years since McGruff the Crime Dog® and his "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" slogan began helping adults, teens, and children learn how to take individual responsibility for their own safety and to prevent crime in their communities? In that lifetime, McGruff has endeared himself to the American public, as well as overseas. A 2006 study commissioned by NCPC found that the beloved icon is still tremendously popular, with 75 percent of adults recognizing McGruff and more than 90 percent recognizing his famous slogan.

McGruff's 25th anniversary radio messages; identity theft television, radio, and print ads; bullying prevention television and radio spots; and the release of the senior telemarketing fraud prevention PSAs all helped to increase the donated media support by more than 30 percent compared with the previous year.

The PSA campaigns described below offer a unique opportunity for local law enforcement and community leaders to use the campaign materials to help educate their neighborhoods about today's crime prevention issues.

The cyberbullying prevention initiative was launched in 2007 with radio ads, viral videos, and web banners targeted to young people, particularly girls ages 12 to 14. The ads ask these young teens to "Delete cyberbullying. Don't write it. Don't forward it." According to an NCPC study conducted by Harris Interactive, 43 percent of teens reported being cyberbullied at least once in the last year and 77 percent say the cyberbully is someone they know.

NCPC and ADT Security Services partnered to release a 14-page Crime Prevention Month newspaper insert about home and school safety on October 3, 2006. *The Washington Times* distributed the supplement to its circulation of 120,000 readers. More than 420,000 copies were distributed via the *Chicago Tribune*, *The Washington Times*, *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, *The Sacramento Bee*, *The Seattle Times*, *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville, FL), *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, and *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC).

New Campaign Initiative

In 2006, NCPC launched a cause-related media and marketing campaign titled "Take A Bite Out Of Cyber Crime." This public awareness campaign on cybercrime is a joint initiative between NCPC and the Chief Marketing Officer Council (CMO) and

aims to rally millions of computer and digital device users to take action against cybercrime. The campaign is fully sponsored by partners such as Intel, McAfee, Comcast, and Verisign. The campaign has garnered more than 100 million media impressions since its launch.

If you are interested in learning more about how to use the materials, please contact the NCPC Communications Department at 202-466-6272. Sign up for email alerts or visit www.ncpc.org for the latest information on communications campaigns and initiatives.



NCPC Publications

NCPC offers many publications on the topics presented in this Crime Prevention Month Kit. All NCPC publications can be ordered by calling 800-NCPC-911 or by visiting the secure online store at www.mcgruffstore.org. As noted below, some publications can be found on NCPC's website as downloadable PDFs, and several are available free (for a single copy) plus shipping. For a free catalog, call 800-NCPC-911 or order online.

Charting Success: A Workbook for Developing Service-learning Projects

A companion book for *Community Works* (see below), designed for teens to use as they select, plan, and carry out projects.

Community Works: Smart Youth Make Safer Communities

A curriculum that combines education and action to reduce teen victimization and that involves young people in service to their communities. The curriculum utilizes interactive lessons that provide practical crime prevention knowledge. Community resource people and youth-led projects are key elements of the curriculum. A program of NCPC's Teens, Crime, and the Community Initiative.

Designing Safe Spaces: Involving Children and Youth in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Features lessons and field trips to introduce children and youth (ages 8 to 15) to CPTED (crime prevention through environmental design), a method of designing or modifying the physical environment in a way that positively influences human behavior.

Engaging the Power of Prevention: 10 Action Principles

In 1990, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America promulgated principles for effective crime prevention and published them in *Call to Action*. This report, which updates that document, is designed to renew and embed a commitment to crime prevention. The ten action principles describe quality crime prevention efforts.

Faith Community and Criminal Justice Collaboration: A Collection of Effective Programs

A sampling of innovative programs, as well as useful tips to help criminal justice organizations and faith communities work together. Available online only; PDF at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/volunteering.php.

How To Help McGruff®! Service Projects for Children To Make Communities Safer

A guide for engaging children (ages 6 to 12) in service projects.

McGruff® and Scruff's® Stories and Activities for Children of Promise

This comic-activity book contains stories about some of the problems and situations children of incarcerated parents face and how they can maintain or establish contact with their incarcerated parent. For ages 7 to 11; available for free.

McGruff® Collectible Trading Cards

Three sets of six cards each; two deal with bullying; a third deals with Internet safety. Single copies of each set are free; sold in bulk only.

McGruff the Crime Dog® Presents Winners Don't Use Drugs!

This comic-activity book helps kids (ages 7 to 9) understand why they should avoid alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs. It includes pages for parents and caregivers. Free.

McGruff's® Surprise Party!

This comic book teaches kids (ages 7 to 9) how to say no to alcohol, drugs, and tobacco. A pull-out insert for parents provides tips. Free.

Mentor Guide for People Working With Children of Promise

Describes the role of mentors for children of prisoners (ages 7 to 11) and suggests strategies. Also available in Spanish (Guía del Tutor para Personas que Trabajan con Niños Prometedores).

Neighborhood Watch Needs You

This booklet explains Neighborhood Watch to community members and helps create enthusiasm and encourage participation in the program.

Parents and Their Children: Talking Together

This set of nine reproducible tip sheets, in English and Spanish, helps parents communicate more effectively with their children and teenagers. Tip sheets come in a folder with suggestions for their use.

Partner With the Media To Build Safer Communities, 2nd edition

This comprehensive action kit tells how to create a valuable partnership with the media to advocate community-based crime prevention activities.

People of Faith Mentoring Children of Promise: A Model Partnership Based on Service

How faith-based organizations, secular nonprofits, and public organizations can work together to provide caring and trusting relationships for children who have a parent in prison. PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/volunteering.php.

Preventing Crime Saves Money

Describes costs of crime and makes the case for investment in crime prevention strategies; provides examples of cost-effectiveness from a number of crime prevention perspectives.

Preventing Identity Theft: A Guide for Consumers

Explains how identity theft occurs and how to prevent it, repair the damage it causes, and report it. PDF available at www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/prevent/files/IDtheftrev.pdf.

Reaching and Serving Teen Victims: A Practical Handbook

Helps victim service providers reach and work with teen victims; includes information on adolescent development, legal issues, and steps service providers can take to help teen victims of crime. PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/volunteering.php.

Safer Schools: Strategies for Educators and Law Enforcement

Helps school principals and local chiefs of police work together to prevent school violence. Free.

School Safety and Security Toolkit: A Guide for Parents, Schools, and Communities (CD-ROM)

Includes steps for assessing school safety and security, identifying problems and brainstorming solutions, developing an action plan and building support for it, and evaluating results. Free; PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/school_safety.php.

Seniors and Telemarketing Fraud 101

This publication describes tactics used by fraudulent telemarketers to target seniors and provides tips on how to "Stop Criminals in Their Tracks." PDF available at www.ncpc.org/ncpc_cms/SenFraud_rev4.pdf.

Taking a Stand Against Violence, Drugs, and Other Crime, 2nd edition (CD-ROM)

Comprehensive crime prevention kit to help practitioners educate the public on everything from preventing identity theft to disaster preparedness. Includes ten reports that address the major issues, plus 43 reproducibles and Neighborhood Watch Organizer's Guide.

Think About Your Future. Stay in School/Piensa en tu Futuro. Permanece en la Escuela

Poster set in English and Spanish promotes staying in school. Reproducible information to assist parents, educators, and community members who seek to motivate children to stay in school.

A Tool for Building Positive Partnerships Between New American Communities and the Justice System

Designed for those who work with or interact with new American communities; presents strategies to help new Americans work with the U.S. justice system to make their communities safer.

United for a Stronger America: Citizens' Preparedness Guide

Homeland security guide in English or Spanish helps individuals weave preparedness into their daily lives in their homes, schools, workplaces, places of worship, and communities. Free; PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/preparedness.php.

Volunteering: Do What You Like To Do

Using a crime prevention focus, guide shows teenagers how they can make a difference in the lives of others by doing what they already like to do. Free; PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/volunteering.php.

When Law and Culture Collide: Handling Conflicts Between U.S. Law and Refugees' Cultures

Examines refugee customs that violate U.S. law and suggests actions, partnerships, and resources to address these issues.

Your Inside Look at Crime Prevention

Explains the need for both individual and community prevention efforts; provides basic home, personal, and neighborhood prevention strategies. Free; PDF available at www.ncpc.org/publications/text/personal_safety.php.

Youth Safety Corps Project Implementation Toolkit

Designed to help youth and adults start a Youth Safety Corps club in their school or community, this kit includes information on identifying safety problems, developing a project that addresses that problem, determining what help is needed and who can provide it, evaluating success, and getting the word out.



NCPC Resources

Here are some ways NCPC can help you.

Publications

NCPC publishes high-quality educational materials on a wide range of subjects and in varied formats, including books, brochures, videos, kits of camera-ready program materials, CD-ROMs, and posters. Many of NCPC's publications can be downloaded from our website, and others can be ordered from our secure online store at www.mcgruffstore.org or from our fulfillment center at 800-NCPC-911. For a free catalog, call 800-NCPC-911 or order online. For a free subscription to *Catalyst*, NCPC's newsletter, email catalyst@ncpc.org. *Catalyst* is also available online at www.ncpc.org/publications/catalyst.php.

Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

We produce PSAs featuring McGruff the Crime Dog®, his nephew Scruff®, and the "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" slogan to promote crime prevention for television, radio, print (newspapers and magazines), out-of-home (billboards and posters), and the Web. State crime prevention programs and associations can localize these ads with their own contact information. For more information, contact the NCPC Communications Department at 202-466-6272. To view current PSAs, visit www.ncpc.org.

Training and Technical Assistance

The National Crime Prevention Council delivers training and technical assistance tailored to meet the needs of agencies, communities, and others engaged in crime prevention. Crime trends and effective prevention strategies are constantly

evolving and leaders must have the tools to meet new challenges. Through the Training Services Department, NCPC brings together national experts and master trainers to ensure that optimal public safety strategies and reliable data are available to audiences and leaders engaged in creating safer and more caring communities.

NCPC works with communities to identify goals and design and deliver one-day or multi-day training sessions. It also offers extended technical assistance and facilitates comprehensive community planning initiatives. Its models have been successful in cities across the United States from Seattle, WA, to Spartanburg, SC. Browse our training topics to learn more about what we offer. If you are interested in attending a training session or setting one up in your area, please contact us at trainings@ncpc.org.

National Conference on Preventing Crime

The National Conference on Preventing Crime provides a forum and training for all crime prevention practitioners to identify and learn about emerging trends and issues and ways to address them, to network with colleagues from across the country to share experiences and successes, and to renew commitments to prevention as a priority in reducing crime. The conference will be of exceptional value to law enforcement officers; crime prevention practitioners; community-based leaders; corporate security and loss prevention specialists; military personnel; policymakers on the local, state, and

national levels; government officials; state leaders; youth leaders and youth organization staff; and all concerned citizens. The national conference features workshops, plenary sessions, exhibitors, the McGruff store, and plenty of inspiration to maintain the momentum for crime prevention. For more information on the conference, visit www.ncpc.org/training/national_conference.php or call 202-261-4165.

McGruff® National Licensing Program

If you're looking for entertaining and effective ways to reinforce crime prevention messages, our licensees offer hundreds of options. Products featuring McGruff the Crime Dog® and his nephew Scruff® run the gamut from pencils, stickers, lapel pins, dolls, books, and apparel to educational videos, costumes, and fully animated robots. For more information, contact our Licensing Department at trademark@ncpc.org.



Involving Children and Youth in Crime Prevention Activities

Community service is one of the best ways that everyone, children and youth included, can make a difference. By engaging in community service, children and youth not only make their communities safer and better, but they also gain new knowledge and develop the life skills they need to stay safe and make healthy choices.

Projects for children ages 6 to 12 should be appropriate for the children's concerns, skills, and levels of development. Beautifying a park, creating posters that celebrate diversity, and performing a skit on drug abuse are some ways children can help their communities.

Teens have greater skills and knowledge and are able to tackle many critical issues facing American society today, including drunk driving, violent crime, shoplifting, child abuse, rape, and substance abuse. Tutoring children at a local elementary school, participating in graffiti paint-outs, and escorting seniors on errands are ways teens can help their communities.

Whether you are working with young children or teenagers, the following steps will help you organize an appropriate project:

Step One: Identify the Need

Projects should respond to a need in the community that the children and youth feel is important. Brainstorm ideas and find out which topics interest them. Help them research the issue. Younger children may need short-term projects, where they can see results quickly. Longer-term projects are more appropriate for older children and teens.

Step Two: Plan the Project

Guide younger children carefully through the planning stage, but allow tweens and teenagers more independence. Assign tasks as appropriate. The planning process involves assessing resources, deciding when and where the project will be carried out (and how long it will take), building partnerships, raising funds, and promoting the project.

Step Three: Carry Out the Project

When the time arrives, be sure all supplies are ready. Have enough adults present to give directions and answer questions as needed. Make sure all participants understand their roles and responsibilities.

Step Four: Reflect on and Evaluate the Project

Both children and youth will gain more from their work if they take time to reflect on and evaluate the project. What did they learn from the project? Did they discover or develop any personal skills? What were the reactions of the people their project serviced? What worked well? What would they do differently next time?

Step Five: Celebrate!

After the work is complete, celebrate! You may decide to have a party; present participants with certificates for their achievements, and you can even display "before and after" pictures. Be sure to thank all partners and adult volunteers by including them in the celebration.

This information was adapted from *How To Help McGruff! Service Projects for Children To Make Communities Safer* and the Teens, Crime, and the Community program's *Community Works: Smart Youth Make Safer Communities*.

For community service project ideas for children ages 6 to 12, visit www.mcgruff.org; for youth, visit www.ncpc.org.



National McGruff® Licensing Program

Arfmann Marketing, L.L.C.: The McGruff Safe Kids Total Identification System is a mobile identification/educational system that processes children's fingerprints and photographs, creating a printed copy of forensic quality fingerprints and vital information. McGruff Safe Kids Total Identification System DNA Collection Kit is a simple and inexpensive way for parents to collect and store their children's DNA. **888-209-4218** or **727-725-9674**; www.totalidsystem.mcgruff-safe-kids.com

The Badger (A division of Rose City Label): Adhesive badges to promote all types of safety education, including many custom designs to promote fire safety and crime prevention. Check out www.safetybadges.com for examples and more information. **503-638-7842** or **800-547-9920**; www.safetybadges.com

Boerner, Inc.: McGruff Safe Kids Identification Kit (English and Spanish), McGruff Internet Safety Kit for Kids, McGruff Kids on Wheels, McGruff Halloween Safety Kit, and the McGruff Safer Seniors Kit. All McGruff safety kits can be imprinted with a sponsor's name and contact information. **800-288-3344**; www.mcgruff-safe-kids.com or www.totalidsystem.mcgruff-safe-kids.com

BoomerangIT, Inc.: Security ID labels and tags backed by a secure database. The company/program works with law enforcement, Good Samaritans, and others to identify and return recovered property to its rightful owners. Major components are the National Bike Registry (bike registration and recovery service), and BoomerangIT (global lost and found return service). The McGruff ID Armor Identity Theft Protect and Privacy Pack prevent identity theft and protect sensitive personal information. **800-848-BIKE** or **800-2BOOMIT**; www.boomerangit.com or www.nationalbikeregistry.com

Brodin Studios, Inc.: Unique bronze sculptures, recognition awards, bas-reliefs, paperweights, medallions, and plaques featuring law enforcement and McGruff. **800-274-5194**; www.brodinstudios.com

Create-A-Book: Personalized storybooks for children in English and Spanish, Easy Reader, and Braille; *McGruff and Me* personalized book (McGruff visits a special child at home and at school). **800-732-3009**; www.create-a-book.com

Discovery Education: McGruff educational films and videos in English and Spanish on such topics as bullying, gangs, vandalism, drugs, personal safety and security, latchkey kids, bicycle safety, Halloween, personal property, preventing child abuse and neglect, diversity, dangerous strangers, gun safety, conflict resolution, and more. **888-892-3484**; www.discoveryeducation.com

Disk Detectives, LLC: McGruff Disk Check provides a quick way for parents to monitor what their children have been doing online; software is designed to complement Internet safety programs. Community Outreach Program allows law enforcement to distribute software with customized graphics, videos, or educational messages. www.mcgruffsinternetsafety.com

Ellison Educational Equipment, Inc.: McGruff and Scruff® and "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" die cuts and paper shapes for schools and other facilities. **800-253-2238**; www.ellison.com

Geiger: A variety of imprinted promotional productions including stickers, activity/coloring books, T-shirts and other apparel, pens, pencils, coffee mugs, sports bottles, flashlights, golf products, balloons, McGruff and Scruff plush dolls, etc. McGruff House® and McGruff Truck® products are also available to official program members. Special custom products can be created for unique programs. **877-441-5650**; www.mcgruffgear.com

Grafeeties/WRS Group: Grafeeties (bumper stickers for sneakers) and temporary tattoos. **800-299-3366, ext. 250**; www.grafeeties.com

Jerry Leigh Entertainment Apparel: Distributes McGruff-themed clothing available only through retail stores.

McGruff Specialty Products Office: McGruff and Scruff dolls, Halloween bags, litter bags, holiday bags, evidence bags, complete line of coloring and activity books, bracelets, tattoos, crime prevention brochures, bookmarks, posters, slide guides, pencils, stickers, reflectives, and other specialty items. **888-776-7763**; www.mcgruffspo.com

Robotronics, Inc.: McGruff and Scruff costumes; animated costume (voice- and tape-activated eyes and mouth, with McGruff speaking and singing safety messages through an MP3 player or the wearer's voice using the included Wearer Amplified Voice Equipment); fully mobile, interactive McGruff the Crime Dog robot with audio and optional voice modifier; and McGruff and Cruiser Robot with enhanced electronic audio features and optional Whelen rotating beacons. **800-762-6876**; www.robotronics.com

RODOG Productions, Inc.: McGruff and Scruff and the Crime Dog's CD and cassette feature ten sing-along songs to help keep kids safe. Songs include "The Bicycle Song," "Cool It, Talk It Out, Then Walk Away," "Livin' It Safe At Home," "Working Together To Stop the Violence," and "We've Got To Make a Better World." **850-434-0500** or **800-915-4653**; www.crimedog.com

Sparta Pewter: Custom pewter giftware including McGruff the Crime Dog thermal mugs, key chains, zipper pulls, and dog chains. **888-254-2002**; www.spartapewter.com

Stoffel Seals Corporation: McGruff badges, shields, key chains, lapel pins, and patriotic McGruff pins; badge design available for police, sheriffs, and troopers. **800-344-4772**; www.stoffel.com

Symbol Arts, Inc.: McGruff and flag patriotic lapel pins and key chains; five- and seven-point star badges; eagle and oval shield badges; belt buckles; identification accessories; medals, ribbons and nameplates; pins, patches, and medallions. **801-475-6000, ext. 102**; www.symbolarts.com

Tee's Plus: Sports apparel and accessories featuring McGruff and Scruff including T-shirts, golf shirts, baseball caps, jean jackets, and nylon jackets. **800-782-8337**; www.teesplus.com



SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

National Crime Prevention Council
202-466-6272

October Marks Crime Prevention Month

[Governor/Mayor/Council President] today proclaimed October as Crime Prevention Month 2008 and challenged the entire community to make crime prevention a priority. [He/she] also paid tribute to law enforcement and the many individuals who have taken personal responsibility for their neighborhoods and community organizations that work for the common good.

In 1984, the National Crime Prevention Council, the nation’s focal point for preventing crime, designated October as Crime Prevention Month. The month-long commemoration reflects the adage that prevention pays off. NCPC strongly believes that citizen involvement in crime prevention can and has played a vital role in helping many communities stay safe.

“We must not stop working to continue reducing crime in our country,” said [Name of Governor/Mayor/Council President]. Experience in [town or state] has proved that grassroots, collaborative action works to keep crime down. [Give examples.]

During Crime Prevention Month 2008, government agencies, civic groups, schools, businesses, and youth organizations in [town or state] will conduct a robust set of activities to highlight prevention information, showcase their accomplishments, reach out to educate and empower the public through educational campaigns, and explore new partnerships that build stronger communities where crime cannot survive. Events will include [list event, date, time, and place].

Since 1980, McGruff the Crime Dog® has been the icon of crime prevention and the symbol of NCPC’s work nationwide. Together NCPC and McGruff have helped communities spread the prevention word through trainings, mass media, demonstration programs, conferences, publications, and numerous partnerships. Crime Prevention Month 2008 recognizes successful crime prevention efforts on the local, state, and national levels to generate interest and enthusiasm for prevention efforts to continue to grow even stronger and become more widespread. [Governor/Mayor/Council President] knows we can all work together to “Take A Bite Out of Crime®.”

A Proclamation for Crime Prevention Month 2008

Whereas, the vitality of our [city/county/state] depends on how safe we keep our homes, neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and communities;

Whereas, crime and fear of crime destroy our trust in others and in civic institutions, threatening the community’s health, prosperity, and quality of life;

Whereas, people of all ages must be made aware of what they can do to prevent themselves and their families, neighbors, and co-workers from being harmed by crime;

Whereas, people of all ages must be made aware of the dangers of technology crime and how they can protect themselves from becoming victims;

Whereas, the personal injury, financial loss, and community deterioration resulting from crime are intolerable and require investment from the whole community;

Whereas, crime prevention initiatives must include self-protection and security, but they must go beyond these to promote collaborative efforts to make neighborhoods safer for all ages and to develop positive opportunities for young people;

Whereas, adults must invest time, resources, and policy support in effective prevention and intervention strategies for youth, and adults must make sure to engage teens in programs to drive crime from their communities;

Whereas, effective crime prevention programs excel because of partnerships with law enforcement, other government agencies, civic groups, schools, faith communities, businesses, and individuals as they help to nurture communal responsibility and instill pride;

Now, therefore, I [name of leader], [title], do hereby proclaim October 2008 as Crime Prevention Month in [name of area] and urge all citizens, government agencies, public and private institutions, and businesses to invest in the power of prevention and work together to make [city/county/state] a safer, stronger, more caring community.

Sample Proclamation

An official proclamation puts the power of state and local government behind crime prevention. Both as symbol and substance, the proclamation ceremony presents an excellent opportunity for a media event.

- Ask a top official (e.g., governor, mayor, city manager, council president, police chief, or sheriff) who has championed prevention as an important investment for current and future crime control to issue the proclamation.
- Schedule a press conference or photo opportunity for the last week in September to proclaim October as Crime Prevention Month. Arrange for an appearance by McGruff®.
- Contact the news media and emphasize their opportunity to report on positive news about crime prevention efforts. Work with the media on ways to honor people and programs that have made outstanding contributions to community safety.
- Use this sample proclamation as a model, but adapt it to reflect state or community concerns.

For further information, contact NCPC’s communications department at 202-466-6272.

Resources on the Web



Be sure to visit www.ncpc.org—your crime prevention toolbox—for tips, checklists, information, strategies, and more. The websites listed here can help you locate additional information. Although we have selected these links with care, NCPC is not responsible for the material posted.

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| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives: Kids' Page | www.atf.treas.gov/kids/index.htm |
| Cyberkids | www.cyberkids.com |
| Department of Justice: Kids' Page | www.usdoj.gov/kidspage/index.html |
| FBI Kids' Page | www.fbi.gov/kids/k5th/kidsk5th.htm |
| Internet Keep Safe Coalition | www.ikeepsafe.org |
| McGruff.org's Milstein Child Safety Center | www.mcgruff.org |
| National Safe Place | www.nationalsafeplace.org |
| Netsmartz Workshop | www.netsmartz.org |
| UNICEF Voices of Youth | www.unicef.org/voy/ |

For Youth

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| Boy Scouts of America | www.scouting.org |
| Boys & Girls Clubs of America | www.bgca.org |
| Camp Fire USA | www.campfireusa.org/ |
| Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. | www.girlscouts.org |
| i-SAFE Inc. | www.isafe.org |
| National 4-H Council | www.fourhcouncil.edu |
| National PAL | www.nationalpal.org |
| National Youth Leadership Council | www.nylc.org |
| Police Exploring Program | www.learning-for-life.org/exploring/lawenforcement/ |
| SERVE.net | www.servenet.org |
| Teens, Crime, and the Community | www.ncpc.org/programs/tcc/index.php |
| Volunteer Site for Teens (NCPC) | www.ncpc.org/cms/cmsupload/ncpc/files/volunteer.pdf |
| Youth Build USA | www.youthbuild.org |
| Youth Crime Watch of America | www.ycwa.org/index.html |
| Youth Service America | www.ysa.org |

Identity Theft

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| ADT Security Services | www.adt.com |
| Federal Trade Commission | www.consumer.gov/sentinel/ |
| Identity Theft Resource Center | www.idtheftcenter.org/index.shtml |
| Justice Department Identity Theft | www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/idtheft.html |
| National Criminal Justice Reference Service | www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/identity_theft/summary.html |
| Office for Victims of Crime | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ |
| Privacy Rights Clearinghouse | www.privacyrights.org |

School Safety

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| ADT Security Services | www.adt.com |
| Afterschool Alliance | www.afterschoolalliance.org |
| American School Counselor Association | www.schoolcounselor.org |
| Be Safe and Sound Campaign (NCPC) | www.ncpc.org/programs/bssc/index.php |
| Keep Schools Safe | www.keepschoolssafe.org |
| National Association of Elementary School Principals | www.naesp.org |
| National Association of School Psychologists | www.naspcenter.org |
| National Association of School Resource Officers | www.nasro.org |
| National School Safety Center | www.nssc1.org |
| Office of Safe and Drug-free Schools | www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/ |

For Law Enforcement

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| Community Policing Consortium | www.communitypolicing.org |
| COPS—Community Oriented Policing Services | www.cops.usdoj.gov |
| Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T) | www.atf.gov/great/ |
| International Association of Chiefs of Police | www.theiacp.org |
| Justice Technology Information Network | www.nlectc.org |
| National Association of School Resource Officers | www.nasro.org |
| National Sheriffs' Association | www.sheriffs.org |
| Police Executive Research Forum | www.policeforum.org |
| Unlawful Narcotics Investigation Treatment and Education (UNITE) | www.operationunite.org |

Government

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| U.S. Department of Justice | www.usdoj.gov |
| Office of Justice Programs | www.ojp.usdoj.gov |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja/ |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/ |

For Parents

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| American Library Association: Parents' Page | www.ala.org/parentspage/ |
| Connect for Kids | www.connectforkids.org |
| GetNetWise | www.getnetwise.org |
| Mothers Against Drunk Driving | www.madd.org |
| National Center for Children Exposed to Violence | www.ncccev.org |
| National Center for Missing and Exploited Children | www.ncmec.org |
| National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign | www.ncpc.org |
| Safekids | www.safekids.org |
| Take A Bite Out Of Cyber Crime | www.bytecrime.org |

For Volunteers

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| American Red Cross | www.redcross.org |
| Citizen Corps | www.citizen corps.gov |
| Community Emergency Response Teams | www.citizen corps.gov/programs/cert.shtm |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | www.fema.gov |
| National Association of Town Watch | www.nationaltownwatch.org |
| Neighborhood Watch Program—USA on Watch | www.usaonwatch.org |
| Points of Light Foundation | www.pointsoflight.org |
| Safe America Foundation | www.safeamerica.org |
| U.S. Department of Homeland Security | www.ready.gov |
| USA Freedom Corps | www.usafreedomcorps.gov |

For Seniors

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| AARP | www.aarp.org |
| Administration on Aging | www.aoa.gov |
| ADT Security Services | www.adt.com |
| National Consumers League | www.natlconsumersleague.org |
| National Fraud Information Center | www.fraud.org/elderfraud/ |
| SeniorJournal.com | www.seniorjournal.com |
| Telemarketing Toolbox | www.fraud.org/toolbox/members.htm |
| Today's Seniors Network.com | www.todaysseniorsnetwork.com |
| National Association of Triads, Inc. | www.nationaltriad.org |

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| Federal Bureau of Investigation | www.fbi.gov |
| National Institute of Justice | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij |
| Office for Victims of Crime | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ |
| Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org |

Support and Information

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| American Youth Policy Forum | www.aypf.org |
| America's Promise | www.americaspromise.org |
| Child Welfare League of America | www.cwla.org |
| Crime Prevention Coalition of America | www.ncpc.org/cpca |
| Drug Strategies | www.drugstrategies.org |
| Join Together Online | www.jointogether.org |
| Keep Schools Safe | www.keepschoolssafe.org |
| National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign | www.ncpc.org |
| National Collaboration for Youth | www.nydic.org/nydic/ |
| National Safe Place | www.safeplaceservices.org |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov |
| Partnership for a Drug-free America | www.drugfreeamerica.org |
| Public Education Network | www.publiceducation.org |
| Stand for Children | www.stand.org |
| Street Law, Inc. | www.streetlaw.org |
| Violence Policy Center | www.vpc.org |
| Unlawful Narcotics Investigation Treatment and Education (UNITE) | www.operationunite.org |

Research/Statistics

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| Bureau of Justice Statistics | www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs |
| FBI Uniform Crime Reports | www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm |
| National Center for Health Statistics | www.cdc.gov/nchs/ |
| National Center for Juvenile Justice | www.ncjj.org |
| National Center for Victims of Crime | www.ncvc.org |
| National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information | www.health.org |
| National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information | http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/index.cfm |
| National Consortium on Violence Research | www.ncovr.org |
| National Criminal Justice Reference Service | www.ncjrs.gov |
| Search Institute | www.search-institute.org |
| Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics | www.albany.edu/sourcebook/ |

Reproducible Brochures and Handouts

To help you celebrate Crime Prevention Month, this calendar contains a selection of camera-ready materials designed to be printed, photocopied, or offset. Most have space for sponsors, local phone numbers, and addresses. You can download the brochures and the entire kit from www.ncpc.org.

Although these materials are copyrighted to protect their integrity, you may produce as many copies as you would like for free distribution as long as you do not change the text or delete NCPC's credit line without written approval from NCPC. Some printers will need to see written proof that you have permission to print or copy these materials before they will proceed with the job; this page serves as that permission. You may add your local group's name, address, phone number, and website where space is provided.

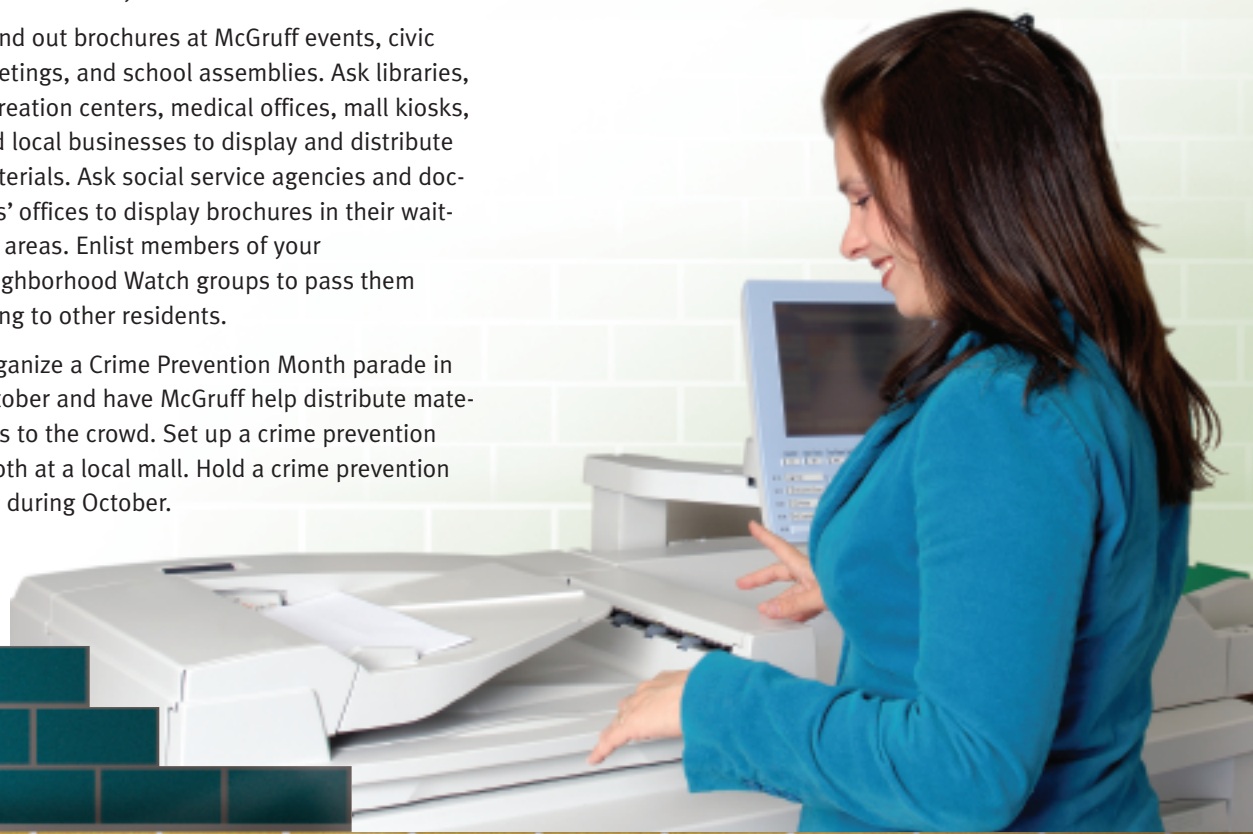
If you wish to change the text or if you wish to use McGruff® or Scruff® in locally produced materials or settings, contact the Trademark Control and Quality Review Committee at NCPC,

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Thirteenth Floor, Washington, DC 20036-5325; 202-466-6272 (after September 30, 2007, our new address is 2345 Crystal Drive, 5th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202). Call the NCPC Fulfillment Center at 800-NCPC-911 for a free copy of *Guidelines for McGruff® and Related Marks*.

Here are some ways to use these brochures.

- Hand out brochures at McGruff events, civic meetings, and school assemblies. Ask libraries, recreation centers, medical offices, mall kiosks, and local businesses to display and distribute materials. Ask social service agencies and doctors' offices to display brochures in their waiting areas. Enlist members of your Neighborhood Watch groups to pass them along to other residents.
- Organize a Crime Prevention Month parade in October and have McGruff help distribute materials to the crowd. Set up a crime prevention booth at a local mall. Hold a crime prevention fair during October.

- Look for an organization that may already be dealing with an issue covered in this kit. Youth centers and clubs, school guidance offices, and health clinics would be excellent places to leave the youth-related brochures in this kit.
- Link your crime prevention website to NCPC's website for downloadable brochures.



Immediately Report a Theft to Authorities

Remember, being robbed or having your property stolen is not your fault. Even if you left your valuables unattended, no one has the right to take your things. If something that belongs to you is stolen, report the theft immediately to school authorities, your parents, and the police. Be sure to note the date, time, and location of the incident. If someone else witnessed the theft, ask for the person's full name and contact information for the report. Prompt reporting is an important factor in recovering stolen items and in catching the thief so he or she does not commit more crimes.

Start a School Watch Program

You may have heard of Neighborhood Watch, where neighbors watch out for each other and report crime in their neighborhoods. A school crime watch works the same way. Students watch out for each other to make the entire school safer and more enjoyable. They learn how to keep from becoming victims. They also learn the best ways to report theft and suspicious activities.

When students in a school start and run a crime watch program, they are saying, "Crime is not tolerated here." Talk to your school principal about starting a program at your school. A national organization called Youth Crime Watch of America can also provide you with information on starting a school crime watch. Visit their website, www.ycwa.org, or call them at 305-670-2409 for more information.



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council

2345 Crystal Drive
5th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202
202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

and

A Teenager's Guide to Protecting Portable Property



The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.



Production made possible by a grant from ADT Security Services, Inc.

Teens: Protect Your Identity From Thieves



NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Are you a teen who owns a cell phone, a portable music player, or the latest CDs? How about a calculator, a digital camera, or a popular brand of athletic gear? Do you bring these items with you to school and leave them in your backpack or store them in your locker while you are in class, at lunch, or in the gym?

If your answer to these questions is yes, then answer one more: Do you know how to protect your personal property so that it goes home in your backpack at the end of the day and not in someone else's?

Odds are that you or someone you know has had personal property stolen while at school or a school event. Statistics show that young people ages 12 to 17 are far more likely to be victims of property crimes than adults, and most of the crimes occur on school grounds. The majority of these thefts are never reported to police or school officials.

How To Prevent Theft

It's unfortunate, but some people steal. Yet protecting your portable property doesn't mean you can't have it with you or enjoy it. It does mean taking steps to ensure that this property is carefully watched or secured at all times. Here are some approaches that will help keep you from being a victim of property crime.

Don't Bring Valuables to School

If you don't absolutely need something during the school day, leave it at home. Keep only as much cash in your wallet or purse as you need in one day. Remember, most schools have an "at your own risk" policy when it comes to bringing money and expensive items to school and will take no responsibility for your losses.

Avoid Calling Attention to Your Valuables

Playing cool ring tones on your cell phone might amuse your lunch buddies, but it can also mean unwanted attention from people around you who don't know. If you listen to your portable music player on your way to and from school, tuck it in a pocket or keep it out of sight. And don't brag about how much your new basketball sneakers cost at the mall.

Never Leave Your Valuables Unattended

Most items are stolen because they are left unattended. If you toss your backpack on a table while you get in the lunch line or leave it on the bench next to your gym locker, either your backpack or an item inside it may be missing when you return. If you must leave your belongings for a few minutes, ask a friend to watch them until you return. Many students report that their belongings are stolen from lockers. Lockers can be broken into easily, especially if they are not properly closed. Make sure your locker is shut tightly at the top, in the middle, and at the bottom. Request a different one if it is not working properly. Always keep it locked and do not share your combination with anyone. Gym lockers are the most vulnerable to theft because they are often left unlocked, and changing rooms are usually not monitored by security cameras or guards.

Protect Valuables That You Leave in Your Car

If you drive to school, never leave valuables in plain view inside your car, even if you keep it locked. Put them in the trunk or at least out of sight. Buy radios and CD players that can be removed and locked in the trunk. Remember, school parking lots are often deserted during the school day and car thieves know this.

How To Recover Stolen Items

Although many stolen items are never recovered, there is always a chance that a thief will be apprehended and his or her stash of stolen items will fall into the authorities' hands. If you take certain steps before and after a theft, you just might get a prized item returned to you.

Keep a List of All Your Valuables

One of the best ways you can assist the police in recovering your stolen property is by keeping records. Make a list of all of your valuables. Write down a full description of each item including color, make, model, serial numbers, and any other identifiers. You might want to take a picture of each item to keep with the list. Make several copies of the list and give one to your parents.

Take Part in Operation ID

Operation ID is a nationwide theft prevention program that involves marking property with an identifying number to make it less desirable to thieves, who will have trouble selling it, and to help police locate the owner if the stolen property is recovered. You will need an engraver to mark your personal property. These are often available free of charge from Neighborhood Watch programs and other groups.

Some items can be ordered from the manufacturer already engraved with personal identifying information such as your initials. If allowed by your school, write your name in the front cover of your textbooks. Use indelible ink to write your name on the inside labels of your gym clothing, jackets, and accessories such as hats and gloves. Many items are lost rather than stolen, and having your name on them will bring them safely back to you.

If You Are a Victim of Identity Theft

If you think you are a victim of identity theft, talk to your parents. Together you can take the following steps:

- Call one of the three major credit-reporting agencies. The law requires the agency you call to contact the other two. They will place a fraud alert on your account.
- Dispute any bills with charges you did not authorize. Close any accounts you know or believe have been tampered with or opened fraudulently.
- File a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which maintains a database that law enforcement agencies use to hunt down identity thieves. To report your theft or to get more information on what to do, call the FTC's toll-free hotline at 877-IDTHEFT.
- File a report with your local police department or sheriff's office. You will need this report to pursue your case with creditors who have been victimized in your name.

Learn More About Identity Theft

The Identity Theft Resource Center
www.idtheftcenter.org

The Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Site
www.consumer.gov/idthef

The U.S. Department of Justice
www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/idtheft.html



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council
 2345 Crystal Drive
 5th Floor
 Arlington, VA 22202
 202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

and



The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.



Production made possible by a grant from ADT Security Services, Inc.

- Steal your birth certificate, passport, and other personal identification cards inside
- Steal your purse or wallet—and all the credit and identification cards inside
- Obtain your personal information.

some of the most common ways identity thieves could than enough to let them pretend they are you. Here are address, Social Security number, and birth date are more, Identity thieves don't need much information. Your name,

How Identity Thieves Work

hours and sometimes money to clear their good names. because of bad credit histories. They must spend many getting loans, credit cards, and even driver's licenses them are juveniles. Victims of identity theft have trouble millions of people every year, and about one-third of become a victim of identity theft. In fact, it happens to or deception, typically for economic gain. Anyone can person's personal data in some way that involves fraud which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another crime today. Identity theft refers to all types of crime in That's called identity theft, and it's the fastest growing

to threaten national security or commit acts of terrorism? in bills that they didn't pay? Or worse, used your identity cards or loans in your name, and ran up thousands of dollars stole your personal information, used it to take out credit people who don't know you. How would you feel if someone Your name and Social Security number represent you to job, apply to college, or request a credit card or student loan. when you start school, apply for a driver's license, apply for a Security number at very important times in your life, such as ment. You or your parents provide your name and Social Security number, which was created for you by the govern- to you. So does a unique nine-digit number called a Social Your name was given to you when you were born. It belongs

- Shred any documents that contain your Social Security number, birth date, account numbers, and other personal information before throwing them in the trash. Cross-cut shredding is best, but scissors can also be used to cut up documents.
- When you open your first checking account, find out how to safeguard checks and bank account numbers. Do the same if you open a credit card account. Learn how to monitor your account statements for suspicious activities.

about whether to give out this information. the information will be used. Then talk to your parents other personal information, say you want to know how your Social Security number, driver's license number, or including your friends at school. If someone asks for

- Never give your personal information to anybody, but here are some steps you can take to reduce the chances that you will become a victim.

How To Prevent Identity Theft

- You can't completely protect yourself from identity theft, but here are some steps you can take to reduce the chances that you will become a victim.
- "Phish" by sending a legitimate looking email that directs you to a phony website and asks for your personal and financial data
- File a change of address form in your name to divert mail and gather personal and financial data
- Hack into computers that contain your personal records and steal the data
- Dig through garbage cans or dumpsters for cancelled checks, credit card and bank statements, and pre-approved credit card offers
- Steal credit card payments and other outgoing mail from your unlocked, curbside mailbox

- Celebrate National Crime Victim Rights Week in April of each year. Pass out fliers, talk to your school about marking the event, send a letter to local media asking them to feature victims' rights.
- Find out what laws your state has passed to address victims' rights. Write to your state senator or representative if you think more needs to be done.

For More Information

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2000 M Street NW, Suite 480 • Washington, DC 20036
202-467-8700 • www.ncvc.org



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council

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- Keep your cellular phone with you at all times. Find out if your phone has security features such as a password or key lock and use them. If you have a laptop computer, password-protect it. Phones and computers often contain your personal information, which can be retrieved by identity thieves if the items are stolen.
- Beware of emails and pop-up ads on your computer that say you've won a prize and you must provide your personal information to claim it. They may direct you to a phony website that looks identical to that of a reputable company and ask you to provide your personal information there. Do not fall for these scams.
- If you participate in online social networking, limit the personal information that you post on a site. Don't post your full name, Social Security number, address, phone number, or bank and credit card account number. Don't post other people's information, either.
- Remember, the Internet is a public resource and any one can see what you post. People can misrepresent their identities in chat rooms and emails, so be cautious about the amount of information that you reveal to people over the Internet.
- Carry only what you need in your wallet. Limit identification cards and credit cards to what you absolutely need, and don't carry your Social Security card.
- Talk to your parents about monitoring your credit report. It will show if someone has established credit in your name after stealing your identity. Federal law requires the three major credit reporting agencies to provide you with a free report once a year. Request them from www.annualcreditreport.com or 877-322-8228.
- Be mindful that cell phone cameras used by thieves can capture important personal information or PINs.

If You Are the Parent of a Teen Crime Victim

How you and other adults respond to a teen who has experienced a crime can make a difference in how the teen copes with and recovers from the event. Remember that witnessing a violent crime can be as traumatic as experiencing it directly.

The National Center for Victims of Crime recommends that you watch your teenager for these common reactions to a traumatic event:

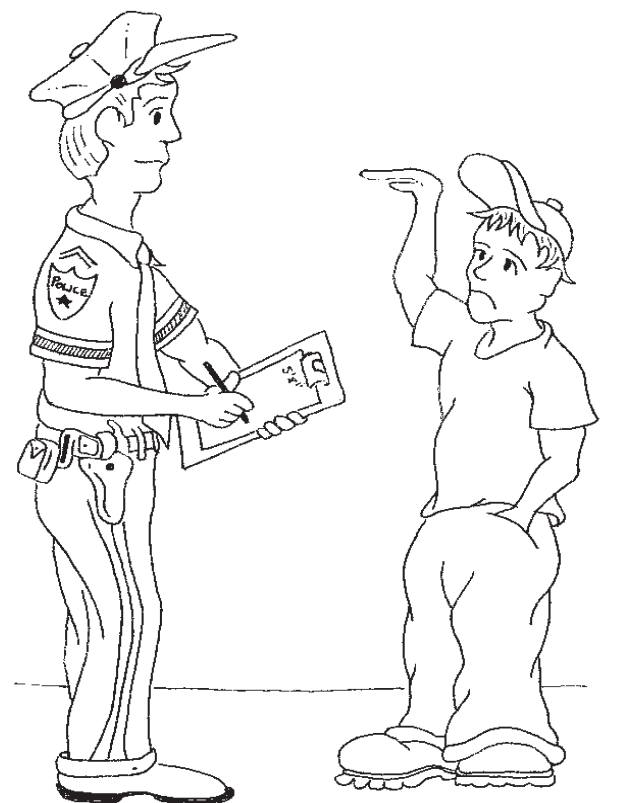
- *change in eating* or sleeping habits,
- *acting out* in an aggressive or inappropriate manner,
- *attention-seeking* behavior,
- *increased risk-taking*,
- *deteriorating school performance* or fear of attending school,
- *withdrawal* from peer relationships,
- *physical signs of stress* such as headaches or stomachaches,
- *nightmares* and other sleep problems,
- *difficulty concentrating*, and
- *feelings of anger*, hopelessness, anxiety, and depression.

While it is normal for a victim to move through different stages of feelings in order to recover from a painful experience, sometimes victims get stuck in one stage for an unusually long time. If this happens, you may want to seek professional help for your teen.

Take a Stand for Victims' Rights

- Make sure your Neighborhood Watch group looks out for victims of crime by offering practical help and accompanying victims to court.

Teenage Victims of Crime



NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

- *Talk to the police.* Talk to your parents, or other trusted adult.
- *Call 911 immediately* to report the crime and get any needed emergency medical treatment.
- **What You Might Do**
- *a sense that things* will never be the same.
- *reluctance to talk* about the crime, or a need to tell your story over and over.
- *hopelessness that anything* can be done about the crime.
- *sadness about the loss* of property or feelings of safety you had before the crime.
- *shock that something* so unexpected has happened to you.
- *fear that the perpetrator* or someone else may stalk, rob, or attack you again.
- *anger* and a desire for revenge.
- *guilty* because you could not prevent the crime, or because your circumstances allowed it to happen.
- *embarrassed* or foolish that someone took advantage of you.

If You Are a Victim of Crime You Might Feel

Did you know that teens are twice as likely as any other age group to be victims of violent and property crime? Girls are more likely to be victims of sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, while boys are more likely to be victims of assault, robbery, and homicide. Given the high victimization rate for teens, chances are that you've either been a victim of a crime yourself, or you know someone who has been. Experiencing a crime can be traumatic, whether it involves a stolen wallet or a physical assault. All victims need help.

Everyone Is Doing It: Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Event



NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

- *Do not blame yourself* for the crime. Tell yourself that you did not cause it to happen.
 - *Try to remember details* of the perpetrator's appearance and the events to help the police solve the crime. Make notes as soon as you can so you don't forget.
 - *Accept that strong feelings* of anger, fear, embarrassment, shock, and sadness are normal after experiencing a traumatic event. If these feelings last for a long time or interfere with your daily life, see a victim assistance counselor or other professional.
 - *Do not try to seek revenge* or solve the crime, even if you know who is responsible.
 - *Don't be embarrassed* to talk to your friends about the event and your feelings. You may need their support for a while.
 - *Ask about a victim assistance program* in your school or community or call the National Crime Victim Information and Referral Hotline operated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (the toll-free number is 800-879-6682).
 - *Work with your parents* or other trusted adult to come up with a safety plan for protecting yourself from future crime.
- ### Your Legal Rights as a Victim
- Police and courts realize that victims need help. Most states have passed laws to protect victims. Here are the rights that most victims can expect:
 - *The right to privacy.*
 - *The right to be treated* with dignity and compassion.
 - *The right to protection* from intimidation and further harm.

- *The right to be informed* about the case's progress and outcome through the criminal justice system.
 - *The right to receive compensation* for damages.
 - *The right to equal treatment* in court.
 - *The right to have property* returned promptly if found by the police.
- ### If a Friend Is a Victim of Crime
- *Listen sympathetically* and reassure your friend that you believe him.
 - *Don't blame your friend* even if her actions put her in harm's way.
 - *Because victims often blame themselves,* tell your friend repeatedly that it is not his fault.
 - *Discourage your friend* from seeking revenge.
 - *Encourage your friend* to tell a supportive adult, such as a parent, teacher, or coach.
 - *If you think your friend* needs help but won't tell anyone, find an adult you trust and tell what happened.
 - *In an emergency,* call the police and report the crime, even if your friend asks you not to. This may save your friend's life, or someone else's.
 - *If possible, encourage* your friend to recall specific details of the event. Your friend may be able to provide the police with information that will lead to the criminal's arrest.

For More Information

Teens, Crime, and the Community (TCC) is a national program that seeks to involve teens in crime prevention to create safer schools and neighborhoods. Participating teens tackle such critical issues as violent crime, shoplifting, child abuse, rape, hate crime, and substance abuse. www.ncpc.org

Youth Crime Watch of America (YCWA) empowers youth to take an active role in addressing problems in their schools and communities. Youth take ownership of their own crime watch program for their school, neighborhood, public housing site, recreational center, or park. Activities include crime reporting, mentoring, and mediation. www.ycwa.org



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2. Plan what you're going to do and each step you're going to take to get there. Decide who's going to do what and set deadlines for completing each step. Split the work evenly so no one will get burned out. Remember to plan how you'll be able to tell if your project was successful. Are there fewer fights at school? Has the school remained free of graffiti?

1. Decide what your project is going to be. List the problems that you and your group believe you can change in your neighborhood or school. For example, are there too many fights in your school? Are kids doing drugs? Has there been an increase in drunk driving incidents? Choose one problem. (At this point you may want to look around your community and see what people are already doing. Maybe you can work with another group.)

Steps for Success

Find a group or get one together. Join an existing group like an afterschool program, Boys & Girls Clubs, 4-H, Scouts, YMCA or YWCA, or Camp Fire. If you need help finding out what's around, talk to someone in your school, place of worship, police station, or recreation center.

Fit your skill to a problem you want to solve. You are a listener or a problem solver, help settle arguments. You like sports, coach a team in your neighborhood. If you're an artist, paint a mural to replace graffiti. If to make their school, neighborhood, and community safer. If you're an artist, paint a mural to replace graffiti. If you are a listener or a problem solver, help settle arguments. Fit your skill to a problem you want to solve.

Teens have talent and skills to solve hundreds of problems to make their school, neighborhood, and community safer. If you're an artist, paint a mural to replace graffiti. If you like sports, coach a team in your neighborhood. If you are a listener or a problem solver, help settle arguments. Fit your skill to a problem you want to solve.

Are you tired of walking by playgrounds that are filled with trash and broken equipment? You know kids won't play there because it's such a mess. You can make a difference by cleaning up that playground as a community crime prevention project.

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- *Start a teen court* program in your school.
- *Do peer* counseling.
- *Join a group* that builds and renovates houses for low-income or homeless families.
- *Set up a group* for teens to share problems and solutions.
- *Put on art shows* or performances with prevention themes.
- *Teach younger kids* anti-violence or antidrug strategies.

Here are a few ideas of things you can do to improve your school and neighborhood.

Take Action

1. Check your progress once your project is underway. You want to be able to see if what you are doing is working. Ask people what they think—do they feel safer with less arguing in school? Ask your friends how they think it's going. Or count things. If your project is supposed to reduce fights in your school, you can count how many fights there were in a typical week before your project began and how many there are now.
2. Get the message out. When you've got things moving, share your success in your school or local newspaper. Then celebrate, and thank everyone involved.
3. Get what you need. Basically, you need people to do the work, materials (remember to include things like transportation, meeting space, food, photocopies), money, publicity, and the support of adults. Look to local businesses, foundations, parents, the school, community organizations, or places of worship to provide help. Get moving on your project.
4. Check your progress once your project is underway. You want to be able to see if what you are doing is working. Ask people what they think—do they feel safer with less arguing in school? Ask your friends how they think it's going. Or count things. If your project is supposed to reduce fights in your school, you can count how many fights there were in a typical week before your project began and how many there are now.
5. Get the message out. When you've got things moving, share your success in your school or local newspaper. Then celebrate, and thank everyone involved.

- *Tens in Boston* created a crime prevention coloring book for little kids.
- *Tens in Washington, DC*, organized a crime prevention fair in their school to provide all the students with information on the crime prevention and victim assistance services available in their community.
- *Tens in Iowa* designed and produced a billboard for the highway near their town that provided information about child abuse.
- *Tens in Texas* hosted a community open house night. They educated their friends and neighbors about how to prevent violence and drug abuse.

- *Youth in South Carolina* participated in an antivandalism campaign in their school that included painting the hallways and beautifying the surrounding grounds.
- *Youth in Iowa* designed and produced a billboard for the highway near their town that provided information about child abuse.

What Youth Are Doing To Help

- *Put on drug- and alcohol-free events* to celebrate holidays or other special events.
- *Volunteer* at a homeless shelter, preschool, or senior center.
- *Develop a "street smarts" section* for your school's website.
- *Be a tutor* or mentor to a younger person.
- *Clean up and repair a playground* or build a new one in an area that lacks one.
- *Film anticrime commercials* and deliver them to your local television station.

Where To Find Help

- Community or neighborhood dispute resolution centers
- Local government—family services
- Private organizations listed in the telephone directory's Yellow Pages under "arbitration" or "mediation services"
- Law school legal clinics



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might help resolve the argument. straight. Use your imagination to think up ways that conflict—fighting or avoiding the problem. Get the facts Many people can think of only two ways to manage *Come up with suggestions for solving the problem.*

head, and keep your body relaxed and your posture open. is telling you. Look the other person in the eye, nod your crossed says you're uninterested in what the other person paying attention. Looking at the ground with your arms concentration by using body language that says you are about what you're going to say next. Demonstrate your other person is saying. Pay attention instead of thinking look for tone, body language, and other clues to what the *Practice active listening.* Go beyond hearing only words;

control over your reactions. phrase. Once you know your triggers, you can improve of voice, a finger being pointed, a stereotype, or a certain response. Your trigger might be a facial expression, a tone that immediately cause an angry or other emotional This means recognizing your triggers—words or actions *Understand your own feelings about conflict.*

Steps To Managing Conflict

conflict, but we can learn to manage it without violence. and can lead to violence. We can't always avoid anger or Anger leads to conflict, produces stress, hurts friendships, with your best friend, conflict is part of everyday life. because your ex-girlfriend or ex-boyfriend is going out aggravation because a driver cut in front of you, or rage You're not alone. Whether it's an argument with a friend, Frustrated? Irritated? Angry? Ready to explode?

hands down a decision. who hears evidence from all sides, asks questions, and *Arbitration.* In arbitration, a neutral third party deter-

command of them. tional reactions instead of allowing their emotions to take training helps individuals take command of their emo- even some adults—have not learned. Anger management to control that reaction are skills that many teens—and and circumstances that trigger an angry reaction and how *Anger Management.* How to recognize attitudes, actions,

imposing suspension or expulsion. dents to detention or community service, rather than settle arguments, and teen juries can “sentence” those stu- Students caught fighting on campus can use the courts to judges, juries, prosecutors, and defenders in each case. courts to help students solve disputes. Teens serve as *Student Courts.* Many schools have implemented teen

and disagreement. guidance, and help the parties define areas of agreement their own decisions. Mediators encourage dialog, provide not make decisions for people—they help people make students to act as mediators for their peers. Mediators do *Mediation.* Many schools offer programs that train

If You Can't Work It Out, Get Help

- make your statement once, then give it a rest. Don't repeat your point endlessly.
- me,” try asking, “Would you please leave me alone right now? I am trying to talk to my friends?”

Take Action

- Educate your community. Start a peer education program on teen dating violence.
- Encourage your school or a community organization to start a program to help abusers conquer their behavior. Teaching how to be in a relationship without resorting to violence will help break the cycle.
- Read up on healthy relationships and dating violence. Ask your school library to purchase books about living without violence and the cycle of domestic violence.
- Inquire about having health, social studies, contemporary living, and other classes incorporate discussions of teen dating violence and its prevention.

- ask—don't demand. Instead of saying, “Get away from my point. I feel as though my opinions don't matter.” try saying “I feel frustrated when I can't finish making “You always interrupt me! You don't care what I think.” rather than blaming the other person. Instead of yelling, “I” statements—statements that emphasize how you feel, be direct and specific about what's bothering you. Use
- keep your voice calm.
- look and feel relaxed.

frontational, you should When talking to people, especially those who are con- become problems and help keep us from getting angry. our lives. They allow us to resolve issues before they Good communication skills are a necessity throughout

Controlling the Issue

- Decide who will be responsible for specific actions after reaching agreement on a plan. Write the agreement down and give both people a copy.
- Be flexible and open-minded.
- Discuss ways of meeting needs or solving the problem. insulting or blaming the other person.
- State your needs—what results are important to you—and define the problem. Talk about issues without the problem.
- Come to the discussion with a sincere willingness to set- the problem.
- Agree to sit down together in a neutral place to discuss

Moving Toward Agreement



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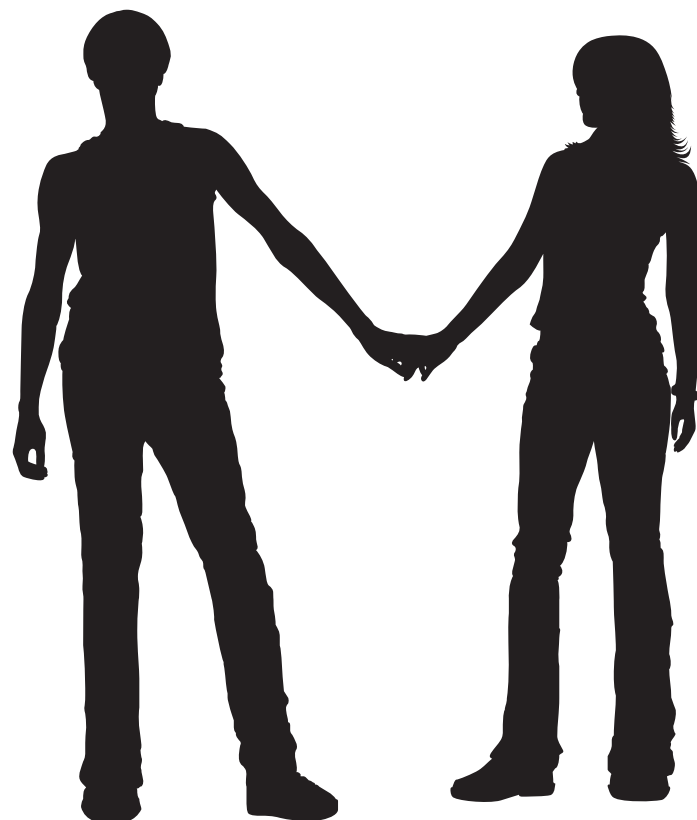


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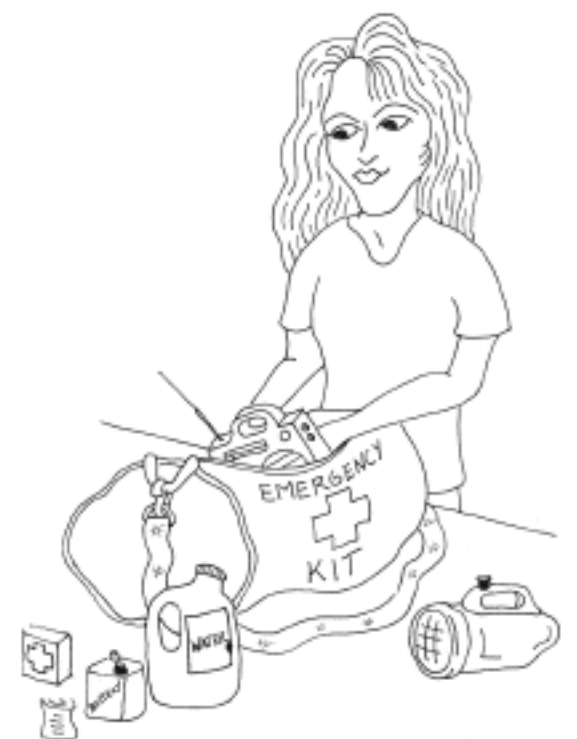
Teen Dating Violence



NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

- Dating violence or abuse affects one in four teens. Abuse isn't just hitting. It's yelling, threatening, name calling, saying "I'll kill myself if you leave me," obsessive phone calling or paging, and extreme possessiveness.
- **Are You Going Out With Someone Who**
 - is jealous and possessive, won't let you have friends, checks up on you, or won't accept breaking up?
 - tries to control you by being bossy, giving orders, making all the decisions, or not taking your opinion seriously?
 - puts you down in front of friends or tells you that you would be nothing without him or her?
 - scares you? Makes you worry about reactions to things you say or do? Threatens you? Uses or owns weapons?
 - is violent? Has a history of fighting, loses his or her temper quickly, brags about mistreating others? Grabs, pushes, shoves, or hits you?
 - pressures you for sex or is forceful or scary about sex? Gets too serious about the relationship too fast?
 - abuses alcohol or other drugs and pressures you to use them?
 - has a history of failed relationships and always blames the other person for all of the problems?
 - believes that he or she should be in control of the relationship?
 - makes your family and friends uneasy and concerned for your safety?
- If you answered yes to any of these questions, you could be a victim of dating violence, as can partners in heterosexual and homosexual relationships.

What Teens Can Do Against Terrorism



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- Don't put up with abuse. You deserve better.
- Know that you are not alone. Teens from all different backgrounds across the country are involved in or have been involved in a violent relationship.
- Understand that you have done nothing wrong. It is not your fault.
- Know that the longer you stay in the abusive relationship, the more intense the violence will become.
- Recognize that being drunk is not an excuse for someone to become abusive.
- Talk with your parents, a friend, a counselor, a faith leader or spiritual leader, or someone else you trust. The more isolated you are from friends and family, the more control the abuser has over you.
- Know that you can get help from professionals at rape crisis centers, health services, counseling centers, or your family's health care provider.
- Alert a school counselor or security officer about the abuse.
- Keep a daily log of the abuse for evidence.
- Remember that no one is justified in attacking you just because he or she is angry.
- Do not meet him or her alone. Do not let him or her in your home or car when you are alone.
- Avoid being alone at school, your job, or on the way to and from places.

What if Your Partner Is Abusing You and You Want Out?

- Plan and rehearse what you will do if he or she becomes abusive.
- Always tell someone where you are going and when you plan to be back.
- Don't ignore signs of abuse. Talk to your friend.
- Express your concerns. Tell your friend you're worried. Support, don't judge.
- Point out your friend's strengths—many people in abusive relationships are no longer capable of seeing their own abilities and gifts.
- Encourage your friend to confide in a trusted adult. Offer to go with your friend for professional help.
- Find out what laws in your state may protect your friend from the abuser.
- Never put yourself in a dangerous situation with the victim's partner. Don't try to mediate or otherwise get involved directly.
- Call the police if you witness an assault. Tell an adult—school principal, parent, guidance counselor, or school resource officer—if you suspect the abuse but don't witness it.

How To Be a Friend to a Victim of Dating Violence

- Most teens talk to other teens about their problems. If a friend tells you things that sound like his or her relationship is abusive, these suggestions can help.
 - Don't ignore signs of abuse. Talk to your friend.
 - Express your concerns. Tell your friend you're worried. Support, don't judge.
 - Point out your friend's strengths—many people in abusive relationships are no longer capable of seeing their own abilities and gifts.
 - Encourage your friend to confide in a trusted adult. Offer to go with your friend for professional help.
 - Find out what laws in your state may protect your friend from the abuser.
 - Never put yourself in a dangerous situation with the victim's partner. Don't try to mediate or otherwise get involved directly.
 - Call the police if you witness an assault. Tell an adult—school principal, parent, guidance counselor, or school resource officer—if you suspect the abuse but don't witness it.
- ### Your Community
- Speak with others who live outside your neighborhood about the importance of preparing intelligently for emergencies and how neighbors can work together. Offer to connect them with what's happening in your neighborhood so they can learn from your experience.
 - Volunteer in hospitals, police stations, fire and ambulance stations, and similar primary response agencies. Use your talents and your willingness to work to pitch in for the whole community.
 - Talk with youth groups about what your school or neighborhood has done or is doing to become better prepared to deal with emergencies.
 - Offer to bring to other parts of the community programs you have developed for younger children.
 - Use youth talent (anything from a basketball marathon to a battle of the bands) to raise funds for local emergency agencies.
 - Sign up with the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, or another emergency-response organization as a volunteer.
 - Speak up at public hearings for the needs and concerns of youth and children in emergency situations. Work with other young people to come up with a list of ways you can help and ways the community can help you.
 - Sign up (if you are old enough, which depends on your area) as a volunteer firefighter, or attend a citizens' or a youth academy, if your police department offers one.
 - Talk with youth groups and youth-serving organizations around the community about working together to help your neighborhoods and each other develop and sharpen emergency prevention and response skills.

For More Information

- www.ncpc.org
- www.nationaltcc.org
- <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/yia.html>
- www.ncjrs.org
- www.ready.gov
- www.fema.gov
- www.citizencorps.gov



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- Learn about school policies in different kinds of emergencies. In partnership with the faculty and administrators, help educate other students on how these policies work.
- If your school does not have an electronic security system with cameras and controlled access, suggest that one be installed.
- Start a School Crime Watch if your school does not already have one.
- Join with other students to become a Community Emergency Response Team. Ask your local fire department about training or visit www.fema.gov to learn more about these civilian volunteers who received specialized medical and emergency response training.
- Work out ways to help students discuss fears and concerns about emergency situations that arise while you are at school. Ask counselors about training peer counselors to help in emergency or tense situations.
- Work with younger students in your school and with students in lower level schools to help them understand emergency policies. Because you're a bit older, these children will often look up to you and listen to you. You could even become a mentor to one or two younger children.
- Develop student announcements, school newspaper inserts, bulletin boards, and other communications that help keep students (and others) up to date on homeland security issues, especially as they apply to your community.
- Energize student support for first responders through educational visits, fundraising drives, and discussions of procedures in place and issues confronted.

- Speak out against the bully.
- Stand tall and walk with confidence and in a way that commands respect.
- Hang out with friends who don't get involved in bullying.
- Stand up for others who are being intimidated.
- Include the person who is being bullied in your activities.
- Show compassion for the victim.

Take Action

- Work with the school administration and get students together to develop or revise your school's code of conduct.
- Start a bully education program for the local elementary school. Consider a puppet show or skit that teaches kids about bullying.
- Organize a teen panel or discussion group to talk about the issues of bullying and intimidation at your school..

- Build up ties to neighbors and schoolmates. The better these relationships, the more likely you will successfully respond together to any emergency, which in turn makes you and your family safer.
- Learn how to report suspicious actions or situations promptly and effectively.
- Help organize clean-ups and fix-ups so that neighbors can more readily spot potential trouble.
- Get training in child care so you can help watch children while their parents work on prevention or recovery strategies.
- Enlist youth groups you belong to (religious, scouting, 4-H, or similar groups, to name a few) to help out in the neighborhood in emergencies. Get training as a group.
- Offer your computer skills to provide a neighborhood directory and an inventory of skills and assets that your neighbors are willing to share. Visit www.npc.org/programs/homelandsecurity/ for more information.
- Help to conduct the neighborhood survey.

- If you have a special skill (perhaps you have volunteered in a hospital or worked at a police station as a volunteer), share it with your neighbors.
- Offer your help in developing a neighborhood plan for preventing and responding to emergencies. Gather a group of young people and identify ways in which you can assist in planning and in carrying out plans.
- Find out whether your school has a group of volunteer students to help out in emergency situations. If so, join up. If not, offer to help start such a group.



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- Learn how to report crime or suspicious activities or situations, and report promptly and effectively.
- Make sure you know how to handle mail safety. Do not open any mail that looks suspicious; call local emergency authorities immediately.
- Help develop family action plans and take responsibility for updating them.
- Assist in gathering a family supply kit and keeping it fresh.
- Help identify "take with" items in event of an emergency evacuation.
- Identify any special needs you personally have for supplies and take responsibility for them.
- Learn CPR and first aid to help with medical emergencies.
- Help older relatives or neighbors who live in your area to prepare for emergencies.

You and Your Family

Teens have been involved in preventing crime for many years. They have worked with elders, peers, and children in settings ranging from neighborhood parks to schools to senior citizen centers to shopping malls. They have addressed subjects such as home and personal security, vandalism prevention, child abuse prevention, and drug prevention. They have proved their capacity and willingness to help.

What can teens do about preventing and responding to terrorism and other civic emergencies? There's a lot!

Power Tripping



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A Dozen Things Students Can Do To Stop School Violence

- 1 Refuse to bring a weapon to school, refuse to carry a weapon for someone else, and refuse to keep silent about those who carry weapons.
- 2 Report any crime immediately to school authorities or police.
- 3 Report suspicious behavior or talk by other students to a teacher or counselor at your school. You may save someone's life.
- 4 Learn how to manage your own anger effectively. Find out ways to settle arguments by talking it out, working it out, or walking away rather than fighting.
- 5 Help others settle disputes peaceably. Start or join a peer mediation program, in which trained students help classmates find ways to settle arguments without fists or weapons.
- 6 Set up a teen court, in which youths serve as judge, prosecutor, jury, and defense counsel. Courts can hear cases, make findings, and impose sentences, or they may establish sentences in cases where teens plead guilty. Teens feel more involved in the process than in an adult-run juvenile justice system.
- 7 Become a peer counselor, working with classmates who need support and help with problems.

- 8 Mentor a younger student. As a role model and friend, you can make it easier for a younger person to adjust to school and ask for help.
- 9 Start a school crime watch. Consider including a student patrol that helps keep an eye on corridors, parking lots, and groups, and a way for students to report concerns anonymously.
- 10 Ask each student activity or club to adopt an anti-violence theme. The newspaper could run how-to stories on violence prevention; the art club could illustrate the costs of violence. Career clubs could investigate how violence affects their occupational goals. Sports teams could address ways to reduce violence that's not part of the game plan.
- 11 Welcome new students and help them feel at home in your school. Introduce them to other students. Get to know at least one student unfamiliar to you each week.
- 12 Start (or sign up for) a "peace pledge" campaign, in which students promise to settle disagreements without violence, to reject weapons, and to work toward a safe campus for all. Try for 100 percent participation.

Join a Gang?

Joining a gang is like entering enemy territory. Belonging to a gang has a warlike existence where beatings and shootings happen all the time. Typical scenarios of joining a gang involve violence and rape.

- Boys usually have to fight several other gang members at the same time—this is called being "rolled-in" or "walking the line."
- Girls may be forced to have sex with several gang members or fight other female gang members.
- New members may be required to prove themselves by beating up an innocent person, robbing a store, or shooting someone—including drive-by shootings. If you break the rules after joining a gang, your punishment may be death.

What Does the Future Hold for a Gang Member?

Gang membership can severely hurt one's health and future.

- Gang members may be killed or injured.
- Many put themselves in danger of disease, prison, and death.
- Many become dependent on alcohol and drugs.
- Gang members usually drop out of school, limiting their chances for higher education or good employment.
- They are likely to be involved in crime throughout the rest of their lives.
- They may commit serious and violent crimes that lead to lengthy jail time.

Once you are in a gang, it's not easy getting out. You may risk your life if you leave a gang.

Why Do Young People Join Gangs?

What causes some teens to join gangs? Among the most common reasons are to

- receive protection
- belong to a group
- end boredom and seek more excitement
- be with friends and be more popular.

For some it is even a family tradition.

None of these reasons are good reasons to belong to a gang. Most of the other kids who don't belong to a gang will be afraid of you and won't hang out with you. If you think you will be safer joining a gang, you're wrong. Most likely, you will increase your chances of being injured or killed. Think you'll be rich? Not likely. Over a lifetime, gang members make far less money than those who are not in gangs. And by joining you usually don't end up with a good education, making it hard to find a good job.

What's the Deal With Gangs?

Gangs are neither just a big city or inner city problem, nor are they a problem of a particular race or culture. Gangs cross all ethnic, racial, socioeconomic, gender, and geographic boundaries. They bring fear and violence to neighborhoods, traffic in drugs, destroy property, involve youth in crime, and drive out businesses. Gangs pull teens away from school and home into a life of violence.

One of the scariest aspects of gang violence is it's often indiscriminate and unpredictable. Gang members have been known to kick, punch, hit, or even kill their victims. People get hurt if they are in the wrong place at the wrong time. If gangs or gang members are in your school or neighborhood, you know it.

Learn About Gangs

- Gangs can be organized around race or ethnic group, money making activities, or territory.
- Gangs usually claim a particular area of town which they call their "turf." They spend much of their time fighting rival gangs to keep them out of this territory.
- Most gang members are males ranging in age from 8 to 22 years old.
- Females, especially Asian and Hispanic, are moving away from the traditional role of being merely girlfriends of gang members and are forming their own gangs.
- Gangs wear particular items, styles, brands, or colors of clothing. Some gangs wear bandannas of a certain color or baseball caps of a specific team. Some gangs mark their bodies with tattoos with their gang symbol or name.



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Putting A Stop To Hate Crime

Discriminating against someone because of his or her race, religious background, or other qualities is wrong. You can do something to stop violence and prejudice. You can work to change attitudes.

Adults Can...

- Set a good example by showing respect for others through actions, attitudes, and remarks.
- Organize forums to examine possible sources of bigotry and hate violence in the community and brainstorm prevention actions.
- Encourage law enforcement to collect hate crime statistics and make them available to the public.
- **Raise public awareness that bias-motivated incidents are crimes and** should be reported to law enforcement.
- Support training in identifying and responding to bias-motivated crime for police and sheriff's departments.
- After getting approval from the investigating law enforcement agency, immediately clean up any bias-motivated graffiti. Paint a mural celebrating diversity in its place.
- Work with schools, businesses, or community groups to sponsor poster or essay contests on "How Bias-related Crimes Hurt Our Community."
- Offer support to a co-worker or neighbor who has been a victim of a bias-motivated crime.

Young People Can...

- Start a conflict resolution program in their school.
- Say hello to, and have a conversation with, someone who may appear different from them.
- Reject all stereotypes.
- Report incidents of discrimination or hate crimes to parents and teachers.
- Start a peer education program to teach bias awareness to younger children.
- Organize a community-wide Day of Respect or Day of Dialog, in which all members in your community can share strategies to prevent hate crime.
- Mentor a younger child.
- Use their creative talents—sing, write, or paint to share positive anti-violence messages.
- Start a school or town crime watch program.
- Advocate violence prevention by writing to their local government representative and sharing their ideas.
- Offer support to a classmate who has been a victim of a bias-motivated crime.

A Dozen Things Parents Can Do To Stop School Violence

- 1 Recognize that keeping firearms in your home may put you at legal risk as well as expose you and your family to physical risk. In many states, parents can be held liable for their children's actions, including inappropriate use of firearms. If you do choose to keep firearms at home, ensure that they are securely locked, that ammunition is locked and stored separately, and that children know weapons are never to be touched without your express permission and supervision.
- 2 Take an active role in your children's schools. Talk regularly with teachers and staff. Volunteer in the classroom or library, or in after-school activities. Work with parentteacher-student organizations.
- 3 Act as role models. Settle your own conflicts peaceably and manage anger without violence.
- 4 Listen to and talk with your children regularly. Find out what they're thinking on all kinds of topics. Create an opportunity for two-way conversation, which may mean forgoing judgements or pronouncements. This kind of communication should be a daily habit, not a reaction to crisis.
- 5 Set clear limits on behaviors in advance. Discuss punishments and rewards in advance, too. Disciplining with framework and consistency helps teach self-discipline, a skill your children can use for the rest of their lives.
- 6 Communicate clearly on the violence issue. Explain that you don't accept and won't tolerate violent behavior. Discuss what violence is and is not. Answer questions thoughtfully. Listen to children's ideas and concerns. They may bring up small problems that can easily be solved now, problems that could become worse if allowed to fester.

- 7 Help your children learn how to examine and find solutions to problems. Kids who know how to approach a problem and resolve it effectively are less likely to be angry, frustrated, or violent. Take advantage of "teachable moments" to help your child understand and apply these and other skills.
- 8 Discourage name-calling and teasing. These behaviors often escalate into fistfights (or worse). Whether the teaser is violent or not, the victim may see violence as the only way to stop it.
- 9 Insist on knowing your children's friends, whereabouts, and activities. It's your right. Make your home an inviting and pleasant place for your children and their friends; it's easier to know what they're up to when they're around. Know how to spot signs of troubling behavior in kids—yours and others.
- 10 Work with other parents to develop standards for school related events, acceptable out-of-school activities and places, and required adult supervision. Support each other in enforcing these standards.
- 11 Make it clear that you support school policies and rules that help create and sustain a safe place for all students to learn. If your child feels a rule is wrong, discuss his or her reasons and what rule might work better.
- 12 Join up with other parents, through school and neighborhood associations, religious organizations, civic groups, and youth activity groups. Talk with each other about violence problems, concerns about youth in the community, sources of help to strengthen and sharpen parenting skills, and similar issues.



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Methamphetamins: Nothing To Rave About

“Meth, speed chalk, ice crystal I crank fire and glass” are street terms for a man-made drug called methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is among the most addictive substances around. The drug can easily be made in secret laboratories from relatively inexpensive over-the-counter ingredients. This white, odorless, bitter tasting crystalline powder can be smoked, snorted, injected, or swallowed. Teens may think that the bizarre way the drug makes them feel is cool; however, the drug is altering their brains—maybe permanently.

Methamphetamine is not usually sold and bought on the streets like many other illicit drugs. Instead, people obtain supplies through friends or acquaintances. It is typically a more closed or hidden sale. Most teens who come in contact with methamphetamines will do so attending a “rave” or private club. It is at these clubs where the drug is often sold.

Because methamphetamines can be made with readily available, inexpensive materials, there is great variation in the processes and chemicals used. This means that the final product that is sold as “methamphetamine” may not be that drug at all. Uncertainties about the drug’s sources and its content make it difficult to know how powerful this substance may be and what the consequences are of this potent mixture.

Signs of a Methamphetamine User

Users may experience

- signs of agitation, excited speech, decreased appetites, and increased physical activity levels (Other common symptoms include dilated pupils, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, and elevated body temperature.)
- occasional episodes of sudden and violent behavior, intense paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations, and bouts of insomnia

- a tendency to compulsively clean and groom and repetitively sort and disassemble objects such as cars and other mechanical devices.

Long-Term Effects of the Drug

Methamphetamines can

- change the brain’s ability to manufacture a chemical substance essential for the normal experience of pleasure and for normal psychological functioning. These changes in the brain can persist long after the user stops taking the drugs.
- cause a stroke
- create a mental disorder that may mimic schizophrenia
- be extremely addictive.

Kicking the Habit

There are currently no medications available to treat addiction or overdose to methamphetamines. Withdrawal from this drug is typically characterized by drug craving, depression, disturbed sleep patterns, and increased appetite.

Take Action

- Skip parties where you know there will be alcohol and drugs.
- Get involved in drug-free activities.
- Urge your school, faith community, or neighborhood to organize an anti-drug rally.
- Talk to school counselors about starting an alcohol or drug abuse prevention program.



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Tome Acción

- Educa a la comunidad. Inicia un programa de educación entre tus compañeros sobre los adolescentes que se citan con la violencia.
- Insiste en que tu escuela o alguna organización en tu comunidad comiencen un programa para abusadores. Es importante mostrarles cómo tener una relación sin recurrir a violencia.
- Edúcate y lee sobre el tema. Habla con el personal de la biblioteca y pregunta que libros hay sobre cómo vivir sin la violencia y sobre el ciclo de la violencia doméstica.



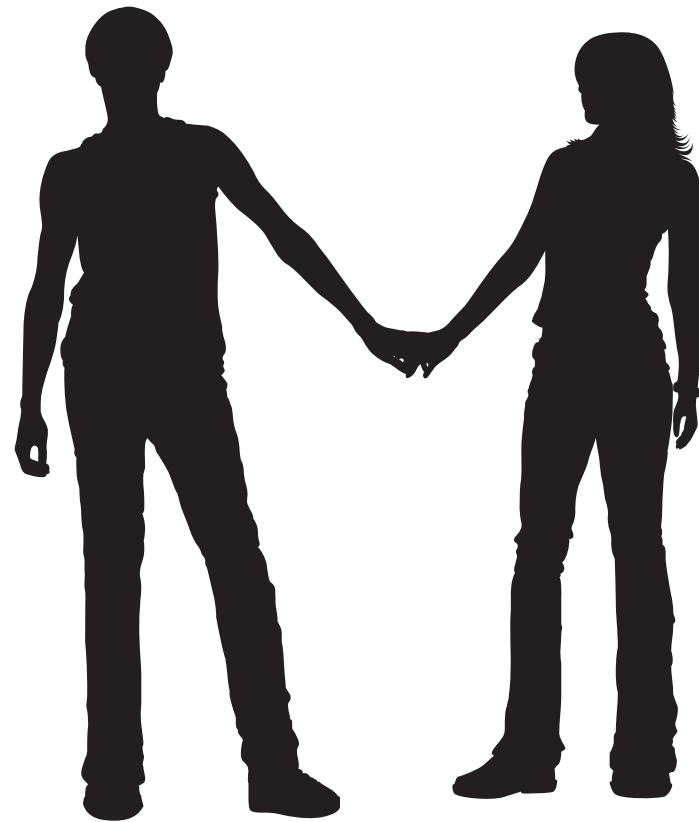
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Los Adolescentes Que Se Citan Con Violencia



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- Siempre anda acompañado en la escuela, o cuando te transportas a tu trabajo o a cualquier otro lugar.
- Siempre avise a alguien a dónde vas y cuándo vas a regresar.
- Planifica por adelantado lo que harías si tu pareja vuelve otra vez a agredirte.
- Recuerde que cuánto más te quedas en esta relación abusiva, más grave será la violencia.
- Si tu crees que tu amigo está sufriendo de una relación abusiva, no ignores los síntomas del abuso, habla con él.
- Muestrele que estás preocupado. Dile que estás inquieto. Ofrece tu ayuda y no lo juzgues.
- Haz notar sus virtudes. Muchas personas en relaciones abusivas ya no son capaces de ver sus propias habilidades o talentos.
- Anímalo a confiar en un adulto. Habla con un adulto de confianza si piensas que la situación está empeorando. Acompañalo a buscar ayuda de un profesional.
- Advertir que leyes estatales pertenecientes te podrían proteger del abusador.
- Nunca te pongas en una situación peligrosa frente a la pareja del abusador. No seas el intermediario.
- Llama a la policía si eres testigo de una agresión. Dile a un adulto, a un pariente, a un asesor o al director de la escuela, o a un oficial de policía de la escuela.
- No te reñas con tu pareja sin estar acompañado. No permitas entrar a esta persona a tu hogar o auto sin estar acompañado de una tercera persona.

¿Qué Hacer Cuando Tu Compañero Está Abusando de Ti y Tú Quieres Acabar con la Relación?

víctima de maltrato por la persona con que te citas. Uno de cada cuatro adolescentes se encuentran en una relación abusiva. Abusar de alguien no significa solamente golpear, sino también gritar, amenazar, insultar con nombres ofensivos, o decir "yo me mataré si tu me dejas" o telefonar o llamar obsesivamente o ser extremadamente dominante.

Para Mas Informacion

National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)
1730 Park Road, NW
Washington DC 20010
800-TRY-NOVA (información y remisión)
202-232-6682 (asesoramiento en caso de crisis)
www.trynova.org

National Center for Victims of Crime
2000 M Street NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036
202-467-8700
www.ncvc.org



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- **¿Esta saliendo con alguien que...**
- es celoso y posesivo, no te permite tener amigos, te trata de controlar y no aceptaría tu decisión de dejar de ser novios?
- intenta controlarte, siendo muy mandón, dando órdenes, haciendo todas las decisiones y no tomando tu opinión en serio?
- te humilla delante de los amigos, te dice que no vales nada sin él o ella?
- te asusta? ¿Te critica en la manera en que reaccionas ante las situaciones? ¿Te amenaza? ¿Usa o posee armas?
- es violento? ¿Es peleonero, pierde la paciencia fácilmente y hace alarde de maltratar a otros? ¿Te agarra, te da empujones, te sacude o te golpea?
- exige tener sexo o es violento o te amenaza cuando trata de tener relaciones sexuales? ¿Toma la relación en serio muy pronto?
- abusa del alcohol y de otras drogas y te exige que tú también las consumas?
- tiene una historia de relaciones fracasadas y siempre le echa la culpa a la otra persona?
- cree que una persona o que las de cierto sexo deben estar en control?
- hace que tu familia o tus amigos se sientan intranquilos y preocupados por tu seguridad? Si contestaste "sí" a cualquiera de estas preguntas, probablemente eres

El Centro Nacional de Víctimas de la Criminalidad recomienda que usted trate de detectar en su adolescente estas reacciones comunes a un evento traumático:

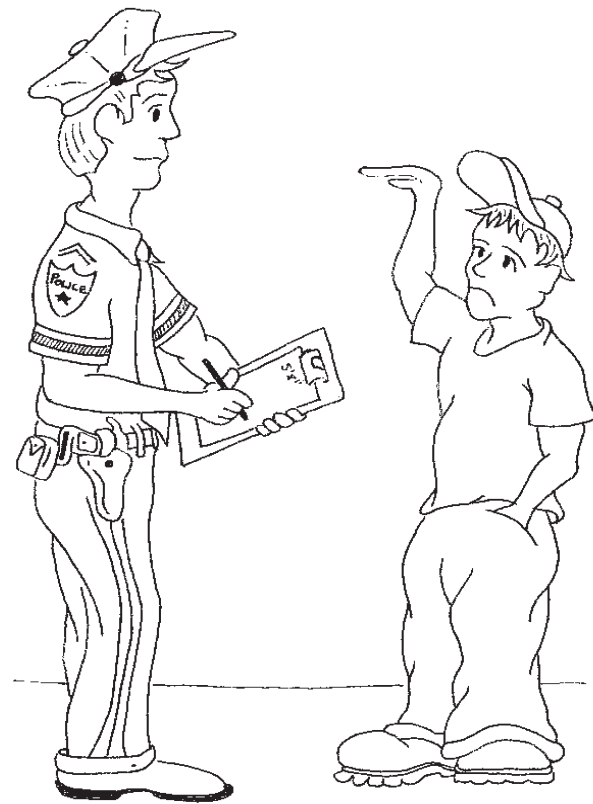
- cambio en los hábitos de alimentación o sueño,
- comportamiento agresivo o inapropiado,
- comportamiento que busca llamar la atención,
- mayor exposición al peligro,
- rendimiento cada vez peor en la escuela o miedo de asistir a la escuela,
- aislamiento de los compañeros,
- signos físicos de tensión tales como dolores de cabeza o de estómago,
- pesadillas y otros problemas del sueño,
- dificultad en concentrarse, y
- sentimientos de enojo, desesperación, ansiedad y depresión.

Si bien es normal el que una víctima atravesase diferentes etapas de sentimientos a fin de recuperarse de una experiencia dolorosa, a veces las víctimas se estancan en una etapa por un periodo de tiempo inusualmente largo. Si esto ocurre, usted quizás necesite buscar ayuda profesional para su adolescente.

Defienda los Derechos de las Víctimas

- Asegúrese de que su grupo de Vigilancia del Barrio busque a las víctimas de delitos ofreciéndoles ayuda práctica y acompañándoles a los tribunales.
- Celebre la Semana Nacional de los Derechos de las Víctimas de la Criminalidad en abril de cada año. Distribuya folletos, hable en su escuela acerca de marcar en el calendario el evento, envíe una carta a su periódico o a su estación de radio o televisión local pidiéndole que publique o incluya los derechos de las víctimas en su programación.
- Investigue qué leyes ha aprobado su estado para proteger los derechos de las víctimas. Escriba al senador o representante de su estado si cree que se necesita hacer más.

Adolescentes Víctimas De La Criminalidad



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- Hablar con la policía. Hablar con sus padres o con otros adultos en quienes usted confía.
- Llamar inmediatamente al 911 para notificar el delito y obtener cualquier ayuda médica de emergencia que sea necesaria.
- *Que pudiera hacer usted*
- Pensar que su vida nunca será la misma.
- Mostrar reacio a hablar acerca del delito o necesidad de hablar con frecuencia de lo ocurrido.
- Pensar que nada puede hacerse sobre el delito.
- Sentir tristeza por la pérdida de propiedad o sentido de seguridad que tenía antes de que se cometiera el delito contra usted.
- Sentirse conmocionado por haberle sucedido algo tan imprevisto.
- Tener miedo de que el agresor o alguna otra persona pueda accharle, robarle o atacarle de nuevo.
- Sentir enojo y deseo de venganza.

- Sentirse culpable porque no pudo evitar el delito o debido a que sus circunstancias permitieron que éste ocurriera.
- Sentirse avergonzado o poco inteligente de que alguien se haya aprovechado de usted.
- *Sensaciones que pudiera experimentar*

Si Usted Es Víctima de un Delito

agresión física. Todas las víctimas necesitan ayuda. ser traumático, bien se trate del robo de la billetera o de una a alguien que lo ha sido. El haber sido objeto de un delito puede posible es que usted haya sido una víctima de un delito o conozca En vista del alto índice de víctimas entre los adolescentes, lo más ser víctimas de agresión, robo y homicidio. mientras que los muchachos tienen una mayor probabilidad de durante las salidas con adolescentes del sexo opuesto y acoso, probabilidad de ser víctimas de agresión sexual, de violencia violentos y contra la propiedad? Las adolescentes tienen más que cualquier otro grupo de edades de ser víctimas de delitos? Sabía usted que los adolescentes tienen el doble de probabildades

- El derecho a ser informado acerca de los avances hechos en el caso y el resultado obtenido al intervenir el sistema de justicia penal.
- El derecho a recibir protección contra la intimidación y lesiones adicionales.
- El derecho a ser tratado con dignidad y compasión.
- El derecho a que no se vulnere su intimidad personal.

esperar la mayoría de las víctimas. He aquí los derechos que pueden protección a las víctimas. Casi todos los estados han dictaminado leyes de necesitan ayuda. La policía y los tribunales comprenden hoy que las víctimas

Sus Derechos Legales Como Víctima

- Indague acerca de algún programa de ayuda a las víctimas en su escuela o comunidad o llame a la Línea Directa de la Oficina Nacional de Información y Remisión de las Víctimas de la Criminalidad, que mantiene la Organización Nacional de Ayuda a las Víctimas (número gratuito de llamadas interrumbanas: 800-879-6682).
- Trabaje con sus padres u otros adultos en los que usted confie para organizar un plan de seguridad para protegerse contra futuros actos de criminalidad.
- No se avergüence de hablar con sus amigos acerca del caso y de lo que siente. Quizás necesite usted su apoyo por algún tiempo.
- No trate de vengarse o resolver el delito, aunque sepa quien es el responsable.
- Acepte como natural sentir gran enojo, miedo, vergüenza, comoción y tristeza después de experimentar un evento traumático. Si estos sentimientos duran mucho tiempo o interfieren con su vida cotidiana, consulte a un consejero de ayuda a las víctimas u otro profesional.
- Trate de recordar el aspecto físico del agresor y los detalles del caso para ayudar a la policía a resolver el delito. Tome notas tan pronto como pueda para no olvidar los pormenores.
- No se culpe por el delito. Pense que usted no lo ocasionó ni hizo que éste ocurriera.

La forma en que usted y otros adultos respondan a un adolescente que ha sufrido un acto de criminalidad puede ser el factor decisivo entre cómo el adolescente hace frente al acto de agresión y se recupera del mismo. Recuerde que ser testigo de un acto violento puede ser tan traumático como experimentarlo directamente.

Adolescente Víctima de un Acto de Criminalidad

Si Usted Es el Padre o Madre de un Adolescente

- Si es posible, anime a su amigo a recordar los pormenores concretos de los hechos. Su amigo puede estar en condiciones de proporcionar a la policía información valiosa que conduzca a la detención del delincuente.
- Si es posible, anime a su amigo a recordar los pormenores con vida de su amigo o de otra persona.
- En una emergencia, llame a la policía y dé cuenta del delito, incluso si su amigo le pide que no lo haga. Esto puede salvar la vida de su amigo.
- Cree usted que su amigo necesita ayuda pero no quiere consultar el caso a otras personas, encuentre a un adulto en el que usted confíe y dígame lo que ha ocurrido.
- Aníme a su amigo a comunicar a un adulto que le apoye, como por ejemplo uno de los padres, un maestro o un instructor/entrenador.
- Disuada a su amigo de buscar venganza.
- Debido a que las víctimas se culpan a menudo a sí mismas, diga a su amigo una y otra vez que lo ocurrido no es culpa suya.
- No culpe a su amiga incluso si sus acciones la pusieron en peligro que él dice.
- Escuche con empatía y asegure a su amigo que usted cree lo *Si alguno de sus amigos es víctima de un delito*
- El derecho a que se le devuelva la propiedad sin dilación si la policía la encuentra.
- El derecho a igualdad de tratamiento en el tribunal.
- El derecho a recibir compensación por daños y perjuicios.

Empieza un Programa de Vigilancia Escolar

Quizás hayas oído del programa de Vigilancia en el Vecindario, donde los vecinos velan el uno por el otro, y denuncian los delitos que ocurren en sus vecindarios. Un programa de vigilancia en la escuela funciona de la misma manera. Los estudiantes velan los unos por los otros para que la escuela entera sea un lugar más seguro y agradable. Ellos aprenden cómo evitar volverse víctimas. También aprenden las mejores maneras de denunciar hurtos y actividades sospechosas.

Cuando los estudiantes de una escuela empiezan y ponen en ejecución un programa de vigilancia en contra de los delitos, están diciendo: “Aquí no se toleran delitos”. Habla con el director de la escuela a la que asistes pare empezar un programa así en tu escuela. Youth Crime Watch of America, una organización a nivel nacional, puede también proporcionarte información sobre cómo empezar un programa de vigilancia contra delitos. Visita su sitio web en www.ycwa.org o llámalos al 305-670-2409 para obtener más información.



Crime Prevention Tips From

National Crime Prevention Council

2345 Crystal Drive
5th Floor
Arlington, VA 22202
202-466-6272
www.ncpc.org

and



La Campaña Nacional de los Ciudadanos para la Prevención del Delito (The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign), patrocinada por la Coalición Estadounidense para la Prevención del Delito (Crime Prevention Coalition of America), está financiada considerablemente por la Oficina de Asistencia Judicial, Oficina de Programas Judiciales, Departamento de Justicia de los EE.UU.



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Guía para los adolescentes sobre la protección de pertenencias portátiles



NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Evita llamar la atención a tus objetos de valor

Tener tonos de llamadas que estén de moda en tu teléfono celular puede divertir a tus amigos durante el almuerzo, pero también puede atraer la atención no deseada de personas que estén en tu alrededor que no conozcas. Si utilizas tu reproductor portátil de música en el camino de ida y vuelta a la escuela, guárdalo en un bolsillo o manténlo fuera de la vista de otras personas. Y no

No lleves objetos valiosos a la escuela

Si no vas a necesitar algo con absoluta certeza durante el día escolar, déjalo en casa. Ten en tu billetera o en tu bolso sólo la cantidad de efectivo que necesitarás en un día. Recuerda: la mayor parte de escuelas tienen una política de "a tu cuenta y riesgo" cuando se trata de llevar dinero o artículos costosos a la escuela y no se responsabilizarán por tus pérdidas.

Es algo desafortunado, pero algunas personas roban. Sin embargo, proteger tus efectos portátiles no quiere decir que no los puedas llevar contigo o disfrutar de ellos. Lo que sí significa es que debes seguir los pasos necesarios para asegurarte de que alguien esté al pendiente de tus efectos o de que éstos estén en un sitio seguro todo el tiempo. Las siguientes son algunas estrategias que evitarán que seas una víctima del delito contra la propiedad.

Cómo Prevenir el Hurto

Las probabilidades son que a ti u a otra persona que conozcas les hayan robado sus efectos personales mientras estaban en la escuela o en algún evento escolar. Las estadísticas muestran que la gente joven, entre los 12 y 17 años de edad, tiene más posibilidades de ser víctimas de delitos contra la propiedad que los adultos, y la mayoría de los delitos ocurren en el predio escolar. La mayor parte de estos hurtos nunca se denuncian a la policía o a la directiva de la escuela.

Si tus respuestas a estas preguntas es "sí", entonces responde a una pregunta más: ¿Sabes cómo proteger tus efectos personales para que regresen a tu hogar en tu mochila al final del día y no terminen en la mochila de otra persona?

¿Tres un(a) adolescente que posee un teléfono celular, un reproductor portátil de música o los más novedosos discos compactos? ¿Una calculadora, una cámara digital o una marca popular de ropa de deporte? ¿Llevas estos artículos contigo a la escuela y los dejas en tu mochila o los guardas en tu armario individual mientras estás en clase, en tu hora de almuerzo o en el gimnasio?

Los hurtos de la mayor parte de artículos ocurren porque se han dejado desatendidos. Si tiras tu mochila en una mesa mientras te pones en la fila para comprar el almuerzo o si dejas tu mochila en el asiento junto a tu armario individual, ya sea tu mochila o uno de los artículos que se hallen dentro pueden estar faltando a tu regreso. Si tienes que dejar tus pertenencias por unos minutos, pídele a un(a) amigo(a) que los cuide hasta que regreses.

Protege los objetos de valor que dejes en tu automóvil

Muchos estudiantes informan que se han llevado a cabo hurtos de sus pertenencias de sus armarios individuales. Los armarios pueden romperse fácilmente, especialmente si no se han cerrado adecuadamente. Asegúrate de que tu armario esté bien cerrado en la parte superior, en el medio y en la parte inferior. Pide un cambio de armario si es que el tuyo no está funcionando adecuadamente. Manténlo siempre cerrado con candado y no compartas con nadie el número de combinación para abrir el candado. Los armarios de los gimnasios son los más vulnerables al hurto porque frecuentemente se dejan sin cerrar, y generalmente las habitaciones para cambiarse de ropa no están vigiladas por los guardias ni las cámaras de seguridad.

Protege en todo momento tu armario individual

Muchos estudiantes informan que se han llevado a cabo hurtos de sus pertenencias de sus armarios individuales. Los armarios pueden romperse fácilmente, especialmente si no se han cerrado adecuadamente. Asegúrate de que tu armario esté bien cerrado en la parte superior, en el medio y en la parte inferior. Pide un cambio de armario si es que el tuyo no está funcionando adecuadamente. Manténlo siempre cerrado con candado y no compartas con nadie el número de combinación para abrir el candado. Los armarios de los gimnasios son los más vulnerables al hurto porque frecuentemente se dejan sin cerrar, y generalmente las habitaciones para cambiarse de ropa no están vigiladas por los guardias ni las cámaras de seguridad.

Participa en la Operación ID

La Operación ID es un programa nacional de prevención del hurto que involucra el rotular las pertenencias con un número de identificación para que se vuelvan así menos atractivos para los rateros, quienes tendrán problemas en venderlos. De esta manera también se ayuda a la policía a ubicar al propietario de los bienes robados si éstos se recuperan. Necesitarás a una persona que haga grabados para marcar tus pertenencias. Frecuentemente estas personas trabajan gratuitamente para los programas de vigilancia de los vecindarios y para otras agrupaciones.

Algunos artículos pueden encargarse directamente al fabricante ya grabados con información personal de identificación, como por ejemplo tus iniciales. Si la escuela a la que asistes lo permite, escribe tu nombre en la cubierta de tus libros de texto. Usa tinta indeleble para escribir tu nombre en las etiquetas interiores de tu ropa de gimnasia, tus chaquetas, y accesorios como sombreros y guantes. Muchos artículos no han sido robados sino más bien se han perdido, y el tener tu nombre en ellos hará que regresen en forma segura a tu posesión.

Denuncia inmediatamente cualquier hurto a las autoridades

Recuerda: ser víctima del hurto o robo de tus pertenencias no es culpa tuya. Aun si dejaste tus objetos de valor sin vigilancia, nadie tiene derecho a llevarse tus cosas. Si te roban algo que te pertenece, denuncia el hurto inmediatamente a las autoridades de la escuela, a tus padres y a la policía. Asegúrate de anotar la fecha, la hora y la ubicación del incidente. Si alguien más fue testigo del hurto, pídele su nombre completo y su información de contacto para incluirlo en la denuncia. La denuncia inmediata es un factor importante en la recuperación de artículos robados y en la aprensión del ladrón para que él o ella no cometan más delitos.

A pesar de que muchos objetos robados nunca se recuperan, siempre hay la ocasión de que un ladrón pueda ser capturado y discos compactos que se puedan sacar del automóvil y guardarlos en la maletera. Recuerda, frecuentemente no hay gente en el estacionamiento de la escuela durante el día escolar y los ladrones de automóviles saben esto.

Cómo Recuperar Los Objetos Robados

Si conduces tu automóvil a la escuela, nunca dejes nada de valor a plena vista, incluso si lo mantienes con llave. Pon cualquier objeto de valor en la maletera o por lo menos fuera de la vista de los transeúntes. Compra radios, cintas de grabación y lectores de transacciones. Compra radios, cintas de grabación y lectores de discos compactos que se puedan sacar del automóvil y guardarlos en la maletera. Recuerda, frecuentemente no hay gente en el estacionamiento de la escuela durante el día escolar y los ladrones de automóviles saben esto.

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Mantén una lista de todos tus objetos de valor

Una de las mejores maneras en que puedes ayudar a la policía a recuperar tus pertenencias robadas es manteniendo un registro. Haz una lista de todos tus objetos de valor. Da una descripción completa de cada artículo, incluyendo el color, la marca, el modelo, los números de serie y otros datos que ayuden a identificarlos. Podrías tomar una foto de cada artículo para adjuntarlo a la lista. Haz varias copias de la lista y entrega una a tus padres.

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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL



La producción de esta guía fue posible gracias a una donación de ADT Security Services.

- Robar tu cartera o billetera y todas las tarjetas de crédito y de identificación que se hallen dentro
- Robar tu partida de nacimiento, pasaporte y otros documentos personales durante un robo a tu hogar
- Robar pagos de tarjetas de crédito y otra correspondencia de salida que esté en tu buzón de correo sin llave

obtener tu información personal.

formas más comunes de cómo los ladrones de identidad podrían nacimiento para que se hagan pasar por tí. Las siguientes son las Basta tu nombre, dirección, número de seguro social y fecha de Los ladrones de identidad no necesitan mucha información.

Cómo trabajan los ladrones de identidad

para recuperar su buen nombre.

mal crédito. Tienen que pasar horas y algunas veces gastar dinero crédito e incluso licencias de conducir debido a su historial de de identidad tienen dificultades en obtener préstamos, tarjetas de aproximadamente un tercio de ellas, jóvenes. Las víctimas del robo hecho les sucede a millones de personas todos los años, siendo Cualquier persona puede ser víctima del robo de identidad. De esta o el engaño, típicamente para obtener ganancias financieras. personal de otra persona de alguna manera que involucre la delitos en los que alguien obtiene y usa ilegalmente la información hoy en día. El robo de identidad se refiere a todos los tipos de Eso se llama robo de identidad, y es el delito de mayor crecimiento

amenazar la seguridad nacional o cometer actos de terrorismo? dolares que no pagan? O aun peor, ¿si usan tu identidad para préstamos a tu nombre, e incurren en cuentas de miles de tu información personal, la usa para obtener tarjetas de crédito o personas que no te conocen. ¿Cómo te sentirías si alguien roba Tu nombre y tu número de seguro social te representan ante

pides una tarjeta de crédito o un préstamo estudiantil. presentas tu solicitud para un trabajo, para la universidad o si una solicitud para obtener tu licencia de conducir, cuando vida, como cuando comienzas a asistir a la escuela, cuando presentas y número de seguro social en momentos muy importantes de tu por el Gobierno para tí. Tú y tus padres proporcionan tu nombre tuyo que se llama número de seguro social. Este número fue creado pertenece un número de nueve dígitos que es exclusivamente Tu nombre te lo dieron cuando naciste. Te pertenece. También te

información personal que los ladrones de identidad pueden obtener si roban esos artículos.

Frecuentemente los teléfonos y las computadoras contienen tu computadora portátil, protégela con una contraseña.

- Tu teléfono celular debe estar en tu posesión todo el tiempo. Averigua si tu teléfono tiene dispositivos de seguridad, como una contraseña o una clave de seguridad y úsalos. Si tienes una

pero también se pueden usar tijeras para cortarlos.

- Cuando abras tu primera cuenta corriente, averigua cómo resguardar los números de cuenta y cheques. Haz lo mismo al

reducir las probabilidades de convertirte en una víctima.

Cómo prevenir el robo de identidad

- Engañarte enviándote un mensaje electrónico que parece ser legítimo y que te dirija a un sitio web falso y te pida datos personales y financieros
- Presentar una solicitud de cambio de dirección a tu nombre para desviar la correspondencia y recolectar tus datos personales y financieros
- Piratear computadoras que contengan tu historial personal y robar la información
- Buscar cheques cancelados, estados de cuentas bancarios y de tarjetas de crédito y otras de tarjetas de crédito preaprobadas en los botes o contenedores de basura

pero los siguientes son algunos pasos que puedes seguir para

No puedes protegerte completamente del robo de identidad,

Evaluation of Crime Prevention Month Kit 2007-2008

Let Us Know What You Think!

Please take a moment to answer these questions. Then fold this card, tape it, and mail it. Your comments will help us prepare for Crime Prevention Month 2009 and you will also receive a coupon for 25 percent off the total of your next publication order from NCPC’s online store – www.mcgruffstore.org (or call 800-627-2911 to place your order).

WHAT IS THE POPULATION OF YOUR COMMUNITY?

- less than 25,000 25,000–100,000
 100,000–200,000 More than 200,000

WHAT TYPE OF GROUP IS USING THIS KIT?

- Business Community Group Government
 Law Enforcement Library School
 Neighborhood Watch Youth service Other

DO YOU LIKE THE CALENDAR?

- Very much A little
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| A Dozen Things Parents Can Do To Stop School Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Putting a Stop to Hate Crime | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Methamphetamine: Nothing to Rave About | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

ARE THERE OTHER CRIME PREVENTION MATERIALS YOU
WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN NEXT YEAR'S KIT?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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ATTN: CRIME PREVENTION MONTH ACTION KIT 2007-2008
 NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL
 2345 CRYSTAL DRIVE, 5TH FLOOR
 ARLINGTON, VA 22202



The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt [501(c)(3)] organization whose primary mission is to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. NCPC publishes books, kits of camera-ready program materials, posters, and informational and policy reports on a variety of crime prevention and community-building subjects. NCPC offers training, technical assistance, and a national focus for crime prevention; it acts as secretariat for the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, a nonpartisan group of more than 400 national, federal, state, and local organizations committed to preventing crime. It hosts a number of websites that offer prevention tips to individuals, describe prevention practices for community building, and help anchor prevention policy into laws and budgets. It operates demonstration programs in schools, neighborhoods, and entire jurisdictions and takes a major leadership role in youth crime prevention and youth service. NCPC manages the McGruff® "Take A Bite Out Of Crime™" public service advertising campaign. NCPC is funded through a variety of government agencies, corporate and private foundations, and donations from private individuals.

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