

Facilitator's Notes	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explain role of RCPI, National Center, and MSU. 2. To identify participants and the interests represented in the session. 3. To reiterate the definition of community policing. 4. To make concrete the potential connections between community policing and Neighborhood Watch. <p>Handout I-A</p> <p>Flipchart or board (if available)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FACILITATOR OUTLINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORGANIZING A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY POLICING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 Hour Seminar</p> <p>SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF COMMUNITY POLICING CONCEPT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Instructor Introductions II. Participant Introductions III. Review RCPI, National Center, and MSU roles in Community Policing IV. Read definition of community policing to participants. [Handout I-A] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. customer based organizational transformation B. unlimited partnerships C. an informational based unified effort to solve problems V. Ask participants what each component means to them. [Record responses on flipchart or board if available.] VI. Explicate the connection between a Neighborhood Association and community policing efforts.
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To provide a historical context for Neighborhood Watch organizations. 6. To identify the general goals of a Neighborhood Watch program. 	<p>SECTION TWO - OVERVIEW OF NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VII. Historical Perspective <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Emerged in the 1960s; community response to soaring crime statistics such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. over 3 million residential burglaries/year 2. 1/ten seconds 3. 6/minute 4. 360/hour 5. 8640/day B. Primary objective of Neighborhood Watch is crime prevention VIII. Purpose of Neighborhood Watch is to serve as a community program for the neighbors, by the neighbors, and facilitated by the police. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Watches are custom designed for the specific neighborhood. B. Neighborhood watch is about looking out for the

	<p>people who live around you. It involves being familiar with what is normal! Ask if someone knows the color of their neighbor's car. It is not about being NOSY!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Neighborhood Watch involves acting when you see something suspicious. D. Not a vigilante program! Don't put yourself at risk. Neighborhood Watch is about being aware, recognizing potential problems, and acting appropriately. <p>IX. Goals of Neighborhood Watch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Increase awareness about criminal activity in neighborhood in order to respond appropriately. B. Improve home security. C. Identify suspicious activity. On a flipchart or board, list examples of suspicious behavior offered by participants. Discuss appropriate actions in response to suspicious behavior. D. Build relationships between neighbors. E. Support police efforts in crime prevention and detection.
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. To provide citizens with concrete steps necessary to starting a successful Neighborhood Watch. 8. To indicate essential need for publicizing organizational meeting. 9. To reinforce connection between Neighborhood Watch and the local police department. 	<p>SECTION THREE - STARTING A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH</p> <p>Initiating the Process of Beginning a Neighborhood Watch Talk to neighbors (particularly year-around folks) to generate interest and develop support for the idea. Schedule a meeting. Publicize it as much as possible (i.e., notices in neighborhood groceries, kids delivering a flyer door-to-door, community news notice on local radio station) Hold meeting in a backyard, school, church, etc. Invite police.</p> <p>Conducting the Meeting Identify and create an agenda. Have participants determine the need for a group to identify and list why Neighborhood Watch would be beneficial. Identify concerns of neighbors. Decide first priority. Make a plan for how to address that problem.</p> <p>Organizing a Watch Establish phone tree. Designate an area coordinator, block captains, and members.</p>
<p>Objectives:</p>	<p>SECTION FOUR - MAINTAINING AN ACTIVE WATCH</p>

<p>10. To offer participants concrete tips on maintaining an active watch.</p> <p>11. To involve participants in brainstorming ideas for their specific neighborhood.</p>	<p>X. Training Sessions from Professionals Hold training sessions about issues of interest to neighborhood residents such as home security.</p> <p>XI. Organizing Social Events to Establish Relationships and Trust People love social events. Arrange block parties, ice cream socials, non-alcoholic beverage parties, Christmas socials, beginning/end of season barbecue, etc.</p> <p>XII. Focusing on Quality of Life Issues and Increasing Property Values A. Ribbons/homemade Neighborhood Watch signs. B. Flower planting. C. Newsletters!!! D. New residents welcome committee . . . new babies, spouses, etc. E. Tap into the strengths of your neighbors . . . stay home moms, retirees, insomniacs, night shift workers . . . ALSO know the weaknesses . . . latch key kids, home bound folks.</p> <p>XIII. Break participants into three groups. In approximately 10 minutes, have each group brainstorm additional items for one of the categories above. Each group shares their ideas. List ideas on flipchart or board.</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>12. To provide information regarding National Night Out initiative.</p> <p>13. To provide concrete tips on how to initiate the process.</p>	<p>SECTION FIVE - NATIONAL NIGHT OUT</p> <p>XIV. History and Background Information A. Sponsored by the National Town Watch Association (NTWA) B. Observed on the first Tuesday in August. C. Raise awareness through block parties, turning on outdoor lights, etc.</p> <p>XV. How to start this process.</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>14. To share information regarding programs and resources available to neighborhoods.</p> <p>15. To help participants know where to go for what resources.</p>	<p>SECTION SIX - PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH ORGANIZATIONS</p> <p>XVI. Discuss the National Town Watch Association (NTWA) which is primarily National Neighborhood Organization (NNO). A. Define the purpose of NTWA. B. List resources available through NTWA.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Provide contact person, telephone number, and/or address. XVII. Discuss the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Define the purpose of NCPC. B. List resources available through NCPC. C. Provide contact person, telephone number, and/or address. XVIII. Discuss National Sheriffs Association. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Define the purpose of NSA. B. List resources available through NSA. C. Provide contact person, telephone number, and/or address. XIX. Discuss National Neighborhood Watch Institute. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Define the purpose of NNWI. B. List resources available through NNWI. C. Provide contact person, telephone number, and/or address.
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>16. To reinforce Neighborhood Watch's place within the community policing model.</p> <p>17. To provide opportunities for participants to evaluate their experiences in the seminar.</p>	<p>SECTION SEVEN - REVIEW AND EVALUATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> XX. Review and summarize main points covered in seminar. XXI. Summarize how community involvement via a Neighborhood Watch provides a first step to becoming effective partners in community policing. XXII. Distribute and complete seminar evaluations.