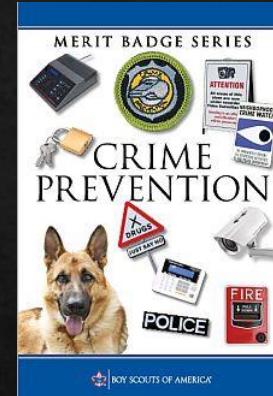


CRIME SCENE



Crime Prevention

# What is a Society?

- ❖ A society is a group of people:
    - ❖ Who share common economic, social, and industrial infrastructure (city, town, village, et cetera);
    - ❖ Who share a common cultural and social background;
    - ❖ A society is a web of social relationships with complex patterns of interaction by which the members of the society maintain their individual liberties.
  - ❖ In essence, a society is a “group of individual people agreeing to live together in a community under a set of rules.”



# What is Law?

- ❖ Societies agree to live under a common set of binding rules. These rules are generally established to protect: **Property & Life**
- ❖ These rules are referred to as: **Laws, Statutes, Codes, and Ordinances**
- ❖ These rules protect our general safety and ensure our rights as citizens are not abused by other people, by organizations, or by the government itself.
- ❖ Law in the United States derives from the Constitution, and each state has its own constitution by which it is governed. State constitutions are broader in scope but cannot supersede the federal constitution.
- ❖ Rights are inalienable, which means they are not granted... only protected.

# What is Crime?

- ◊ A **crime** is any act or omission that violates a law, which results in a punishment.
- ◊ Punishments can range from the payment of a fine to incarceration in jail.
- ◊ There are many different types of crimes but, generally, crimes can be divided into four major categories:
  - ◊ **Personal Crimes**: assault, battery, false imprisonment, kidnapping, homicide, and rape
  - ◊ **Property Crimes**: larceny (theft), robbery (theft by force), burglary, arson, embezzlement, forgery, false pretenses, and receipt of stolen goods
  - ◊ **Inchoate Crimes**: “attempted or incomplete” crimes (attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy)
  - ◊ **Statutory Crimes**: a violation of a specific state or federal statute (i.e., alcohol related crimes such as DUI, MIP, selling alcohol to a minor, refusal, et cetera)

# What is Crime Prevention?

- ❖ Crime Prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.
- ❖ Crime Prevention is an active approach utilizing public awareness and preventive measures to reduce crime.
- ❖ If you SEE something... SAY something!



# Journal Discussions

- ❖ Sources that address crime in our communities:
  - ❖ [State Crime Statistics](#)
  - ❖ [Nebraska Crime Commission](#)
  - ❖ [County Crime Maps \(Sarpy\)](#)
  - ❖ [City, County/State, and Federal](#) “Most Wanted”
- ❖ Sources that address crime prevention efforts in our community:
  - ❖ [Local PDs](#)
  - ❖ [County Sheriff's Offices](#)
  - ❖ [State Patrol Offices](#)
  - ❖ [FBI Field Offices](#)
  - ❖ Social Media

# Role of Citizens in Crime Prevention

- ❖ Our communities are our homes and families. We are all in this together
- ❖ **Unofficial:** If you SEE something... SAY something! Call 911 or crime stoppers.
- ❖ **Semi-Official:** Neighborhood Watch groups
- ❖ **Official:** PDs and Sheriff's offices training citizen-volunteers to report suspicious activity and provide uniformed presence in areas where police are not deployed.



# Gangs in our Communities (1)

- ❖ Youth Involved in Gangs: The numerous consequences stemming from gang involvement can have varying degrees of short and long-term negative outcomes. Youth who become involved in gangs face the increased risk of
  - ❖ dropping out of school;
  - ❖ teen parenthood;
  - ❖ unemployment;
  - ❖ victimization;
  - ❖ drug and alcohol abuse;
  - ❖ committing petty and violent crimes; and
  - ❖ juvenile conviction and incarceration.

# Gangs in our Communities (2)

- ❖ Impact on Communities:

- ❖ Community members face heightened fear that they, their families, schools, or businesses, will become victims of theft and/or violence.
- ❖ Communities with gang activity are disproportionately affected by theft, negative economic impact, vandalism, assault, gun violence, illegal drug trade, and homicide.
- ❖ Gangs costs local, state, and federal governments a substantial amount of money in prevention, response, incarceration, and rehabilitation efforts.
- ❖ It has been estimated that overall crime in the U.S. costs taxpayers \$655 billion annually with a substantial amount of this crime attributed to gang activity

# Gangs in our Communities (3)



Req. # 3b

# When & How to Report a Crime

- ❖ If you think you've seen a crime or know anything about a wanted criminal, don't try to confront them. Report their location to the appropriate agency, your local police department, 911, or crime stoppers.
- ❖ Give details of the crime including where and when it occurred. Try to be as specific as possible. You **DO NOT** have to give your name.
- ❖ You are not a law enforcement official... **DO NOT** try to intervene or intervene. For safety reasons, do not try to record or photograph a crime in progress.

# Help Make Your Neighborhood Safe

- ❖ Conducting a Crime Prevention Survey:
  - ❖ Is there violence on the street?
  - ❖ Is there vandalism?
  - ❖ Is there theft?
  - ❖ Do people sell drugs?
  - ❖ Are there signs of human trafficking?



# Checking Your Home's Security (1)

## YES NO Exterior Doors

- All doors are locked at night and every time we leave the house—even if it's just for a few minutes.
- Doors are solid hardwood or metal-clad.
- Doors feature wide-angle viewers at heights everyone can use.
- If there are glass panels in or near our doors, they are reinforced in some way so that they cannot be shattered.
- All entryways have a working, keyed entry lock and sturdy deadbolt lock installed into the frame of the door.
- Spare keys are kept with a trusted neighbor, not under a doormat or planter, on a ledge, or in the mailbox.

## YES NO Garage and Sliding Door Security

- The door leading from the attached garage to the house is solid wood or metal-clad and protected with a quality keyed door lock and deadbolt.
- The overhead garage door has a lock so that we do not rely solely on the automatic door opener to provide security.
- Garage doors are all locked when leaving the house.
- The sliding glass door has a strong, working key locks.
- A dowel or a pin has been installed to prevent the door from being shoved aside or lifted off the track.
- The sliding door is locked every night and each time we leave the house.

## YES NO Protecting Windows

- Every window in the house has a working key lock or is securely pinned.
- Windows are always locked, even when they are opened a few inches for ventilation.

# Checking Your Home's Security (2)

## YES NO Outdoor Security

- Shrubs and bushes are trimmed so there is no place for someone to hide.
- There are no dark areas around our house, garage, or yard at night that would hide prowlers.
- Every outside door has a motion-sensored, bright, working light to illuminate visitors.
- Motion-sensored floodlights are used appropriately to ensure effective illumination.
- Our house number is clearly displayed so police and other emergency vehicles can find the house quickly.

## YES NO Outdoor Valuables and Personal Property

- Gate latches, garage doors, and shed doors are all locked with high-security, laminated padlocks.
- Gate latches, garage doors, and shed doors are locked after every use.
- Grills, lawn mowers, and other valuables are stored in a locked garage or shed, or if left out in the open, are hidden from view with a tarp and securely locked to a stationary point.
- Every bicycle is secured with a U-bar lock or quality padlock and chain.
- Bikes are always locked, even if we leave them for just a minute.
- Firearms are stored unloaded and locked in storage boxes and secured with trigger guard locks.
- Valuable items, such as televisions, stereos, and computers have been inscribed with an identifying number approved by local police.
- Our home inventory is up-to-date and includes pictures. A complete copy is kept somewhere out of the house.

## YES NO Security When Away From Home

- At least two light timers have been set to turn the lights on and off in a logical sequence when we are away from home for an extended time period.
- The motion detector or other alarm system (if we have one) has been activated when we leave home.
- Mail and newspaper deliveries have been stopped or arrangements for a neighbor/friend to pick them up have been made when we go away from home for a period of time.
- A neighbor has been asked to tend the yard and watch our home when we are away.

# How to Protect Yourself and Family at Home

- ❖ Keep a few interior lights on when no one is home and an exterior light on during the night.
- ❖ Fortify your doors with strike plates.
- ❖ Don't stash a key outside.
- ❖ Maintain your property by keeping bushes and tree trimmed.
- ❖ Organize a watch group with neighbors.
- ❖ Trust your instincts!!!

# How to Protect Yourself and Friends at School

- ❖ Walk and play with friends, not alone. Avoid strangers.
- ❖ Avoid places that could be dangerous - take the same (safest) route to and from school.
- ❖ Walk confidently and be alert to your surroundings.
- ❖ Do not walk next to curbs.
- ❖ Do not wear expensive jewelry or clothing to school.
- ❖ Check in with a parent or trusted neighbor as soon as you arrive home from school.
- ❖ Tell a school official immediately if you see another student with a weapon!!!

# How to Protect Yourself in your Community

- ❖ Know your full name, address including city and state, and phone number including area code.
- ❖ Know how to call 911 and how to use a pay phone.
- ❖ Never accept rides or gifts from someone you don't know.
- ❖ Go to a store clerk, security guard, or police officer for help if you are lost in a mall or store or on the street.
- ❖ Find safe places you can go in your neighborhood in an emergency, like a trusted neighbor's house.
- ❖ Inspect your neighborhood for areas that are threats to safety, like brush in wooded areas, overgrown shrubbery, poor lighting, etc.

# How to Protect Yourself Before Traveling

- ❖ Make a “travel plan”. Let someone know where you are going, the route you plan to take, when you plan to arrive, and how to contact you. If you deviate from that plan, let someone know!
- ❖ Travel with friends. There is safety in numbers.
- ❖ Make sure your house appears “lived-in” when you are away. Lock all doors and windows, set household lights (inside and out) on timers.
- ❖ Have a neighbor pick up your mail and newspapers while you are away or have them held at the post office.
- ❖ Have a neighbor park a car in your driveway to make it appear as if someone is home.

# How to Protect Yourself While on the Road

- ❖ Always lock your car doors. Keep valuables out of sight, preferably in the trunk of your car.
- ❖ Never pick up hitchhikers.
- ❖ Park in well-lit areas and close to the building.
- ❖ Do not stop alongside the road if possible. If your car is bumped from behind or if someone indicates there is something wrong with your car, go to a service station or a well-lighted, populated area and call for help.
- ❖ Fill the gas tank before dark; lock your car doors and roll up your windows if you step away from the car for any reason.

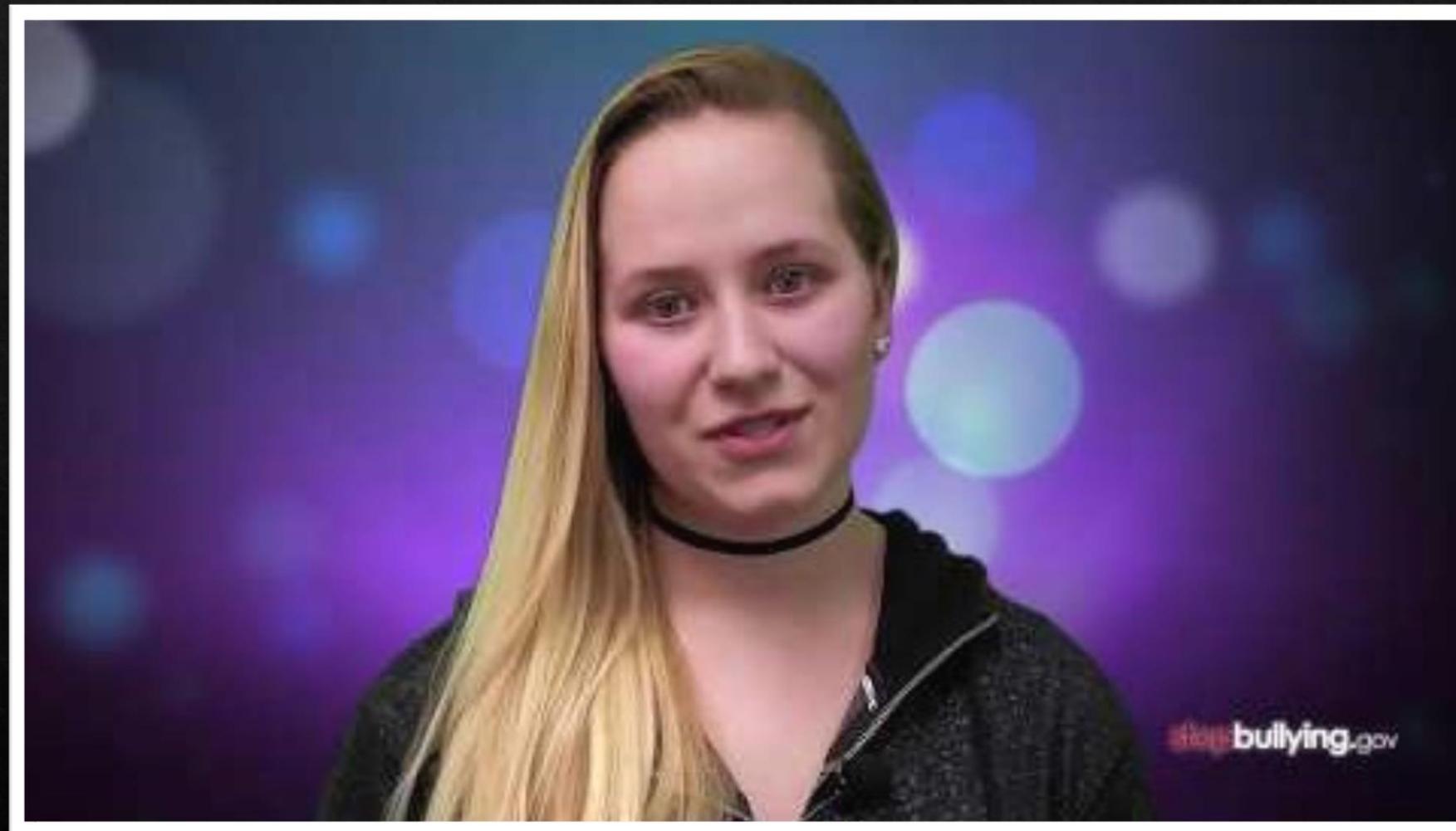
# How to Protect Yourself While Traveling

- ❖ Use all hotel locks and other security devices, even when you're in your room.
- ❖ Store valuables in the room safe or in the facility's main safe.
- ❖ Don't tell strangers the name of your hotel, your room number, or other personal information.
- ❖ Guard your room keys. Don't leave them unattended or visible at restaurants, the pool, or clubs.
- ❖ Don't prop open your door or open your door to strangers. Use the peep hole before opening the door.
- ❖ Don't leave your purse or bags unattended at hotel buffets or lounges.

# How to Protect Yourself While Out in Town

- ❖ Avoid carrying large amounts of cash. Take only the cash you need.
- ❖ Know your route and stick to well-lit, well-traveled streets.
- ❖ If you feel threatened, get away and call for help, or try to go to a crowded place.
- ❖ Always let someone know where you are going, who you are with, and when you will return.
- ❖ Do not go anywhere with strangers.
- ❖ Always use the buddy system.
- ❖ Select ATM machines in visible, well-lit locations.

# Crime Prevention Awareness (Bullying)



# Court Sentencing



Req. # 7b

# Drugs and Crime

- ❖ (a) How do drug abuse awareness programs such as help prevent crime.
- ❖ (b) Why are alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana sometimes called “gateway drugs” and how can gateway drugs lead to the use of other drugs?
- ❖ (c) What are the potential consequences from the misuse of prescription drugs?
- ❖ (d) How does the illegal sale and use of drugs lead to other crimes?
- ❖ (e) What are three resources in your city where a person with a drug problem or drug-related problem can go for help?

# Youth Protection

- ❖ (f) How can you recognize child abuse?
- ❖ (g) What are the three R's of Youth Protection?
  - ❖ Recognize that anyone could be an abuser.
  - ❖ Respond when someone is doing something that goes against your gut or against the safety guidelines.
  - ❖ Report attempted or actual abuse or any activity that you think is wrong to a parent or other trusted adult.
- ❖ Remember 2-deep adult leadership. You may NEVER be with an adult leader one-on-one (under any circumstance).

# Law Enforcement Roles

- ❖ (a) What is the role of a sheriff's or police department in crime prevention?
- ❖ (b) What is the purpose and operation of agencies in your community that help law enforcement personnel prevent crime, and how do those agencies function during emergency situations?
- ❖ (c) Explain the role private security plays in crime prevention.

# Law Enforcement & Legal Careers

Attorney / Judge
Bailiff
Border Patrol Agent
Bounty Hunter
Corrections Officer
Court Reporter
Crime Scene Investigator
Criminal Profiler
Criminologist
Customs Agent
Federal Special Agent
Forensics Specialist

Game Warden
Law Enforcement Officer
Military Police
Paralegal
Parole Officer
Police Detective
Private Investigator
Probation Officer
Security Officer
Sociologist
Substance Abuse Counselor
Transportation Security Administration Officer