

*Data Driven Decisions*

**Annotated Bibliography of Significant EBP Studies**

Amendola, K., and G. Jones (2010). *Selecting the Best Analyst for the Job: A Model Crime Analyst Assessment Process for Law Enforcement Agencies.* Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A guide designed to equip police agencies to recruit, identify, and hire the most effective crime analysts. It describes the knowledge, skills, and abilities crime analysts need to work with data, interpret the results, and identify problems and solutions as members of police problem solving teams.*

Berk, R. A., MacDonald, J. (2010) Policing the homeless: An evaluation of efforts to reduce homeless-related crime. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 9(4), 813-840.

 *Safer Cities Initiative- broken windows approach to deal with homeless encampments by breaking up encampments, issuing citations, and making arrests. In this article, the authors examine the Safer Cities Initiative, a widely publicized place-based policing intervention implemented in Los Angeles’s “Skid Row” that focused on crime and disorder associated with homeless encampments. Crime reduction was the goal. The police division in which the program was undertaken provides 8 years of time-series data serving as the observations for the treatment condition. The data are analyzed using a generalized additive model. On balance, the authors find that this place-based intervention is associated with meaningful reductions in violent, property, and nuisance street crimes. There is no evidence of crime displacements.*

Baker, T. E., & Wolfer, L. (2003) The crime triangle: alcohol, drug use, and vandalism. *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal,* 4(1): 47-61.

 *This research illustrates the benefits of the police-researcher partnership in preventing park crime in a suburban community. The social use of drugs and alcohol prompted the youthful offenders to target victims and engage in criminal behavior. A questionnaire evaluated the effects of problem-oriented policing intervention and prevention strategies. The general findings suggest that the problem-oriented policing paradigm and related crime prevention strategies reduced the level and fear of crime in this community.*

Braga, A. (2001). “The Effects of Hot Spots Policing on Crime.” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 578:104-125.

 *An article that synthesizes existing published and non-published police case studies on the effects of focused crime prevention interventions at high-activity crime places. It provides a systematic assessment of the preventative value of focused police crime prevention efforts at crime hot spots related to repeat calls, drug dealing, and gun violence in: Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jersey City, New Jersey; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; and Queensland, Australia.*

Braga A. A., Kennedy D. M., Waring E. J., & Piehl, A. M. (2001) Problem-oriented policing, deterrence, and youth violence: An evaluation of Boston's Operation Ceasefire. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38(3), 195-225.

 *Operation Ceasefire was associated with significant reductions in youth homicide victimizations, shots-fired calls for service, and gun H11assault incidents. In particular, the intervention suggests a new approach to controlling violent offenders from a more focused application of deterrence principles.. The Operation had two main elements: a direct law-enforcement attack on illicit firearms traffickers supplying youth with guns, and an attempt to generate a strong deterrent to gang violence. The second element included letting gang members know that violence would not be tolerated and would be dealt with by every legal means available. Simultaneously, streetworkers, probation and parole officers, churches, and other community groups offered services and help to gang members.*

Braga, A. A. (2008) Pulling levers focused deterrence strategies and the prevention of gun homicide. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 36(4), 332-343.

 *Significant decline in monthly gun homicide; this effect was unique when compared to other California cities. First, a particular crime problem is selected, such as gun homicide. Second, an interagency working group of law enforcement practitioners is convened. Third, research is conducted in order to identify key offenders, groups, and behavior patterns. Fourth, a response to offenders and groups of offenders is developed that uses a varied repertoire of sanctions (“pulling levers”) to stop them from continuing their violent behavior. Fifth, social services and community resources are targeted on offenders and groups. Sixth, there is direct and repeated communication with offenders to make them aware why they are being targeted for special attention.*

Braga, A. A., & Bond, B. J. (2008) Policing crime and disorder hot spots: A randomized, controlled trial. *Criminology*, 46(3), 577-607.

 *This study evaluates the effects of policing disorder, within a problem-oriented policing framework, at crime and disorder hot spots in Lowell, Massachusetts. Thirty-four hot spots were matched into 17 pairs, and one member of each pair was allocated to treatment conditions in a randomized block field experiment. The officers engaged "shallow" problem solving and implemented a strategy that more closely resembled a general policing disorder strategy rather than carefully designed problem-oriented policing responses. Nevertheless, the impact evaluation revealed significant reductions in crime and disorder calls for service, and systematic observations of social and physical disorder at the treatment places relative to the control places uncovered no evidence of significant crime displacement.*

Braga, A. A.,  Pierce, G. L.,  McDevitt J.,  Bond, B. J., & Cronin S. (2008) The strategic prevention of gun violence among gang-involved offenders. *Justice Quarterly*, 25(1), 132-162.

 *These interventions are based on the “pulling levers” deterrence strategy that focuses criminal justice and social service attention on a small number of chronically offending gang members responsible for the bulk of urban gun violence problems. As part of the US Department of Justice-sponsored Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative, an interagency task force implemented a pulling levers strategy to prevent gang-related gun violence in Lowell, Massachusetts. The impact evaluation suggests that the pulling levers strategy was associated with a statistically significant decrease in the monthly number of gun homicide and gun-aggravated assault incidents. A comparative analysis of gun homicide and gun-aggravated assault trends in Lowell relative to other major Massachusetts cities also supports a unique program effect associated with the pulling levers intervention.*

Clapp, J. D., Johnson, M., Voas, R. B., Lange, J. E., Shillington, A., & Russell, C. (2005) Reducing DUI among US college students: Results of an environmental prevention trial. *Addiction*, 100(3), 327-334.

 *This study is the first to test the efficacy of an environmental prevention campaign to reduce DUI among college students. A quasi-experimental non-equivalent comparison group design to test the efficacy of the DUI prevention intervention. Students at the experimental university were exposed to a DUI prevention intervention that included a social marketing campaign, a media advocacy campaign and increased law enforcement (DUI checkpoints and roving DUI patrols). Setting: Students from two large public universities located along the US/Mexico border participated in the seven-semester study. The campus–intervention interaction was statistically significant (P < 0.05), suggesting that the campaign led to the observed change in DUI.*

Clarke, R.V., and J. Eck (2005). *Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers: In 60 Small Steps.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A significant reference document describing the principles and techniques crime-analysis practitioners need to know to identify, analyze, address, and assess policing problems.*

Clarke, R.V., and Goldstein, H. (2002). “Reducing Theft at Construction Sites: Lessons from a Problem-Oriented Project*.*” In N. Tilley (ed.), *Analysis for Crime Prevention.* Crime Prevention Studies, Vol. 13. Monsey, N.Y: Criminal Justice Press.

 *A classic yet contemporary example of an academic-police POP effort in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina Police Department that succinctly addresses the problem of theft of kitchen appliances stolen from houses under construction. This reflective case study serves as a prime example of how academics/researchers and multi-layered police teams can collaborate in both a structured and free-flowing environment; tapping inter-departmental and outside resources, knowledge, and methodology to cull, analyze, and produce quality data to define, address, and implement working solutions a specific, recurring problem.*

Cohen, J., & Ludwig, J. (2003) Policing crime guns *In Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence* (edited by J. Ludwig and P.J. Cook), pp. 217-239. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

 *This paper presents evidence on the effects of police programs against illegal gun carrying by drawing on data from the Pittsburgh, PA Policing program. The 1998 Pittsburgh Policing program is unique in that police patrols were launched on some days of the week but not others. The central finding is that the Pittsburgh Firearm Suppression Patrol FSP's appear to substantially reduce citizen reports of shots fired and gunshot injuries in the targeted neighborhoods. The estimates suggest that Pittsburgh’s targeted policing program against illegal gun carrying may have reduced shots fired by 34 percent and gunshot injuries by as much as 71 percent in the targeted areas.*

Connell, N., Miggans, K., & McGloin, J. M. (2008) Can a community policing initiative reduce serious crime? A local evaluation. *Police Quarterly*, 11(2), 127-150.

 *The current evaluation assesses community policing as an officer-initiated program in a suburban police department. Officers involved with the design and implementation of this community policing model were interviewed and crime data for the initiative location and two comparable police beats were collected over an 8-year period. Time series analyses indicated a significant reduction in violent and property crimes in the targeted area, but not in comparable areas in the county.*

Eck, J. (2002). *Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem Solvers.* Problem-Oriented Guides for Police; Problem-Solving Tools Series, No. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A guide intended to help police design evaluations to answer two important problem solving questions. Did the problem decline? If the problem did decline, did the response cause the decline? The guide requires little or no experience with assessing problem solutions, but assumes readers have basic knowledge of POP and the SARA problem solving model.*

Eck, John E., and William Spelman. *Problem-solving: Problem-oriented policing in Newport News*. US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1987.

*The original article describing and proposing SARA as a framework for resolving policing problems.*

Goldstein, H. (1979). “Improving Policing: A Problem-Oriented Approach.” *Crime and Delinquency* 25(2):236-258.

 *The original article describing and proposing POP as a framework for improving the quality of police service.*

Goldstein, H. (1987). “Toward Community-Oriented Policing: Potential, Basic Requirements, and Threshold Questions.” *Crime & Delinquency* 33(1):6-30.

 *A visionary article that describes the birth, concept, and future of Community-Oriented Policing. The author outlines minimum requirements and presents four tough questions that need to be addressed in order for full development of the concept, which can essentially provide a dominate framework to which all future improvements in policing are linked.*

Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-Oriented Policing.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

*The definitive work on POP. Reviews the basis and need for POP, the basic elements, early experiences with implementation of POP, and extensive discussions of identifying problems, analyzing problems, and developing new responses to problems. A chapter on management addresses the role for line officers, managing officers’ time, leadership and supervision needs, decentralizing police operations, research and planning, police officer performance assessment, recruiting and hiring, training, developing new information sources and networks, and specialized versus generalist problem-solving approaches.*

Goldstein, H. (2003). “On Further Developing Problem-Oriented Policing: The Most Critical Need, the Major Impediments, and a Proposal.” In J. Knutsson (ed.), *Problem-Oriented Policing: From Innovation to Mainstream*. Crime Prevention Studies, Volume 15. Monsey, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Press.

 *A paper that discusses POP, its current state, and its permutations; how police agencies currently put it into practice. The work advocates and presents succinct ideas and proposals on how POP can be further developed, centered on police commitment and resources to continuously making careful and rigorous analyses, implementation, and evaluation of pieces of its business.*

Guerette, R. (2009). *Analyzing Crime Displacement and Diffusion.* Problem-Oriented Guides for Police; Problem-Solving Tools Series, No. 10. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A guide that introduces and discusses the topic of crime displacement and diffusion. Intended to assist line officers, crime analysts, police executives, and community development professionals, the work discusses the concept, the extent to which it occurs, and why it may or may not happen. It also presents methods for measuring and analyzing displacement that can be used to determine overall effectiveness of POP projects.*

Ikerd, T., and S. Walker (2010). *Making Police Reforms Endure: The Keys for Success.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A report on the introduction of POP in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department. It includes 11 recommendations that serve as a good-practice framework when introducing organizational reform.*

Jim, J., Mitchell, F. N., & Kent, D. R. (2006) Community-oriented policing in a retail shopping center. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management,* 29(1): 146-157

 *This study evaluated P/BEP’s impact on the community. The study focused on the changes in perception of community residents and businesses across various safety measures, such as business safety (day/night), community safety (day/night), shopping center safety (day/night), police activity (day/night), gang activity (day/night), auto theft (day/night), and fear of crime (day/night). The evaluative results of the implementation of the Police/Business Empowerment Partnership (P/BEP), community-oriented policing program at a business center in the city of Westminster, CA revealed that the community’s perception of gang activity and fear of crime decreased significantly following its implementation. There was also a significant reduction in perceptions of levels of graffiti.*

Josi D. A., Donahue M. E., & Magnus, R. (2000) Conducting blue light specials or drilling holes in the sky: Are increased traffic stops better than routine patrol in taking a bite out of crime. *Police Practice and Research*, 1( 4), 477-507.

 *This study examines whether variations in selected Part I and Part II offenses are associated with variations in police traffic stops. Data were collected from the Savannah Police Department for stops and crimes between 1995 and 1998. In the aggregate, Part I offenses showed downward trends in the 4 experimental areas, accounted for by statistically significant drops in larceny and burglary. Part II offenses declined in each of the treatment areas but failed to show statistically significant decreases. Disaggregated Part II offenses indicated a statistically significant drop in simple assaults.*

Kennedy, D., A. Braga, A. Piehl, and E. Waring (2001). *Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project’s Operation Ceasefire.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

 *A report on the groundbreaking POP initiative specifically aimed at addressing youth gun violence and homicide in Boston, Massachusetts. It carefully describes and analyzes utilization of a two-headed approach based on data-driven focused enforcement and control centered on multi-agency collaboration, and a behavioral ‘pulling levers’ strategy.*

Kennedy, D., and A. Braga (1998). “Homicide in Minneapolis: Research for Problem Solving.” *Homicide Studies* 2(3):263-290.

 *A study of homicide in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project reveals that large components of homicides were very similar to findings regarding youth homicide in Boston (1996). Based in part on these findings, a ‘pulling levers’ strategy focused on deterring violent offending gang members and on reducing tensions between gangs was designed and implemented.*

Kirby, S., and I. McPherson (2004). “Integrating the National Intelligence Model With a ‘Problem Solving’ Approach.” *Community Safety Journal* 3(2):36-46.

 *The paper explains how a POP approach can work alongside the United Kingdom National Intelligence Model (NIM). Specifically, it shows how each element of the NIM fits into the SARA process. It provides techniques to assist in analysis and develops the task and coordinating mechanism through multi-agency partnerships, which can deliver more sustainable solutions.*

Koper, C. S., Hoffmaster, D., Luna, A., McFadden, S., Woods, D. (2010) *Developing a St. Louis model for reducing gun violence: A report from the Police Executive Research Forum to the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department.* Washington, DC: Police Executive Research.

 *In 2008, the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD) developed and implemented a comprehensive, multi-agency violence reduction initiative in one of the more dangerous neighborhoods in the city of St. Louis. The project was initiated in response to increases in gun violence in the city, including a high percentage of homicides that involved guns and a rate of firearms use in serious crimes that was 2.5 times the national rate. In general, crime declined in WGF during 2008. Part I UCR crimes (which include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) fell from 1,224 in 2007 to 1,162 in 2008, a reduction of 5%. Most importantly, violent crimes declined nearly 13%, from 357 in 2007 to 311 in 2008. Homicides dropped 29%, from 14 in 2007 to 10 in 2008. Taking this into account, the results suggest that the program may have prevented upwards of 50 violent crimes and 30 gun crimes in WGF from April 2008 through December 2008. However, the results were not conclusive, so we cannot say definitively that these were program effects.*

Lawton, B. A., Taylor, R. B., & Luongo, A. J. (2005) Police officers on drug corners in Philadelphia, drug crime, and violent crime: Intended, diffusion, and displacement impacts *Justice Quarterly*, 22(4): 427-451

 *This study evaluates the impact of Operation Safe Streets that was initiated by the Philadelphia Police Department in May 2002. The program stations officers at 214 of the highest drug activity locations in the city 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Interrupted time-series models on weekly data isolated citywide and local program impacts on all violent crimes, murder, and reported drug crimes. Overall, results showed no significant impacts on citywide weekly counts for drug crimes, homicides, or all violent crimes. Geographically focused analyses showed significant localized intervention impacts for both violent and drug crimes. Analyses of high- drug-activity nonintervention sites suggest that witnessed program impacts were not an artifact of history of local history, significant spatial diffusion of preventive benefits for violent crime, and probably significant spatial displacement for drug crime. Stationary targeted drug-enforcement interventions like Operation Safe Streets may therefore differentially affect the locational selection processes behind violent crime versus drug crime.*

Lum, Cynthia, et al. "Receptivity to Research in Policing." *Justice Research and Policy* 14.1 (2012): 61-96.

Malm, A. E., & Tita, G. E. (2006) A spatial analysis of green teams: A tactical response to marijuana production in British Columbia. *Policy Sciences*, 39(4), 361-377.

 *In this paper, we evaluate the effectiveness of green teams using a Geographic Information System (GIS) and difference-in-difference estimates. The results indicate that green teams decrease grow operations within their target area without significant displacement to surrounding areas. Over a period of 4 years (1997–2000), British Columbia (BC) experienced tremendous growth in the illicit production and distribution of domestically grown marijuana. By the close of 2000, each policing jurisdiction in BC had adopted a particular policy in response to grow operation proliferation. In summary, four policy responses were noted. First, some maintained the status quo wherein enforcement of police initiated investigations and citizens’ tips continued, but with no additional resources specifically dedicated to grow operations. Second, some jurisdictions suspended the majority of investigation and enforcement of grow operations. Third, some agencies implemented or reinforced existing resource intensive drug squads, which focused on trafficking, sales and production of all types of drugs. Finally, some of the jurisdictions formed specialized tactical units known as “green teams” that focused solely on the enforcement of marijuana production.*

Mazerolle L. G., Price J. F., & Roehl J. (2000) Civil remedies and drug control: a randomized field trial in Oakland, CA. *Evaluation Review*, 24(2), 212-241

 *This study evaluates the impact of a civil remedy program (Beat Health) on drug and disorder problems under experimental field trial conditions. Using calls for service data, the authors find statistically significant differences between the control and experimental groups, when drug problem calls prior to the start of the intervention were compared to drug calls during a 12-month follow-up period. The Beat Health sites, especially the residential sites, improved relative to the control sites. By contrast, the control treatment (patrol response) led to significant increases in drug problems, particularly at the commercial properties included in this study. The authors also examined the spatial influences of the Beat Health and patrol responses in catchment areas surrounding each of the 100 study sites. The results show some improvement in the experimental residential sites. The authors found, however, a possible displacement of drug problems in and around both the commercial experimental and control sites. They show that the displacement effect is most notable in the commercial control sites.*

Mazerolle, L. G., Ready, J., Terrill, W., & Waring, E. (2000) Problem-oriented policing in public housing: The Jersey City evaluation. *Justice Quarterly*, 17(1), 129-158.

 *This study investigates the impact of a problem-oriented policing (POP) project on serious crime problems in 6 public housing sites in Jersey City, NJ. Representatives from the police department and the local housing authority, social service providers, and public housing tenants formed 6 problem-solving teams. Data were obtained from systematic documentation of the teams' activities and the records of calls for police service from January 1994 through July 1996. POP, as compared with traditional policing strategies and before the POP project, led to fewer serious crime calls for service over time. Two public housing sites in particular (Gladstone and Brighton) succeeded in reducing violent, property and vehicle-related crimes.*

Mazerolle, P., Adams, K., Budz, D., Cockerill, C., & Vance, M. (2003) *On the beat: An evaluation of beat policing in Queensland.* Brisbane, Australia: Crime and Misconduct Commission

 *This report presents the results of an evaluation of beat policing in Queensland, Australia. Beat policing is a technique that relies on intelligence-driven, proactive police response. Overall results revealed that beat policing is associated with a reduction in overall neighborhood crime rates and a reduction in calls for police service over a long period. In terms of cost-effectiveness, overall it was discovered that the response provided by beat officers was more cost-effective than the response provided by general duty officers; however, this cost-savings seems to be related to a one-officer response in beat policing as opposed to the usual two-officer response in general duty policing. Finally, no significant difference was noted in the satisfaction level of residents in beat neighborhoods as opposed to non-beat neighborhoods.*

McGarrell, E. F., Chermak, S., Wilson, J. M., & Corsaro, N. (2006) Reducing homicide through a "lever-pulling" strategy. *Justice Quarterly*, 23(2), 214-231.

 *This article presents the results of a study conducted on the effectiveness of the IVRP in reducing homicides using a time series analyses. Using a time-series analyses, this article presents findings on the effectiveness of the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP), a lever-pulling strategy to reduce the occurrence of homicides. The strategies developed by the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP) involved a focused deterrence approach coupled with increased linkage to services for high-risk offenders. An evaluation of the IVRP intervention provides evidence that the IVRP process did lead to reduced levels of homicide. Monthly homicides were reduced by 34.3 percent following the April 1999 intervention. A significant finding was that the pre-intervention rates were exceptionally high and that the numbers were likely to decline absent any intervention.*

McGarrell, E. F., Corsaro, N., Hipple, N. K., & Bynum, T. S. (2010)Project Safe Neighborhoods and violent crime trends in US cities: Assessing violent crime impact. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 26(2), 165-190.

 *This paper is an initial attempt to assess the potential impact of the nationally implemented Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative through an analysis of violent crime trends in all U. S. cities with a population of 100,000 or above. Since the mid-1990s, a number of initiatives intended to address gang, gun, and drug-related violence have arisen and demonstrated promise in reducing levels of violent crime. These strategies formed the basis for Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a national program implemented by the Department of Justice and coordinated by U.S. Attorneys’ Offices. The results suggested that PSN treatment cities in higher dosage contexts experienced statistically significant, though modest, declines in violent crime whereas non-target cities and low dosage contexts experienced no significant changes in violent crime during the same period.*

Papachristos, A.V., Meares, T. L., & Fagan, J. (2007) Attention felons: Evaluating Project Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 4: 223-272.

 *This research uses a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the impact of Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) initiatives on neighborhood-level crime rates in Chicago. Four interventions are analyzed: (1) increased federal prosecutions for convicted felons carrying or using guns, (2) the length of sentences associated with federal prosecutions, (3) supply-side firearm policing activities, and (4) social marketing of deterrence and social norms messages through justice-style offender notification meetings. Using individual growth curve models and propensity scores to adjust for nonrandom group assignment of neighborhoods, the findings suggest that several PSN interventions are associated with greater declines of homicide in the treatment neighborhoods compared to the control neighborhoods. The largest effect is associated with the offender notification meetings that stress individual deterrence, normative change in offender behavior, and increasing views on legitimacy and procedural justice.*

Plant, J., and M. Scott (2009). *Effective Policing and Crime Prevention: A Problem-Oriented Guide for Mayors, City Managers, and County Executives.* Washington, D.C.: Center for Problem-Oriented Policing and U.S. Department of Justice Office, of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A guide intended to help local government executives better understand how local government in general and local police in particular, can more effectively meet public safety challenges. Based on solid, research-based knowledge, the guide summarizes what one should know about policing that directly effects public safety, recommends how local government executives can promote public safety and effective policing, and presents some of what is known about how local government can effectively control and prevent some common public safety problems.*

Ratcliffe, J. (2008). *Intelligence-Led Policing.* Cullompton, U.K.: Willan Publishing.

 *Using information predominantly from the U.S. and United Kingdom, this book provides a fundamental reference resource to what Intelligence-Led Policing is, its strengths and weaknesses, as well as analyzing its relationship to POP.*

Rojek, J. (2003). “A Decade of Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing: Characteristics of the Goldstein Award Winners.” *Police Quarterly* 6(4):492-515.

*An analysis of seven years’ worth of submissions to the annual Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing (1993-1999), concluding that submitting agencies applied POP to a diverse range of problem types, employed a wide range of response types to them, and usually employed a combination of responses to address each problem. The author called for further research to determine whether POP, as practiced in these agencies, had moved beyond innovation and implementation stages to an institutionalization stage.*

Rosenfeld, R., R. Fornango, and E. Baumer (2005). “Did Ceasefire, Compstat, and Exile Reduce Homicide?” *Criminology and Public Policy* 4(3):419-450.

 *An article that re-examines homicide trends derived from widely publicized policing interventions in the 1990s from three major U.S. cities: Boston, Massachusetts (Operation Ceasefire, a.k.a. Boston Gun Project), New York City (Compstat), and Richmond, Virginia (Project Exile). The authors utilize a methodical “growth-curve” analysis for data from 95 of the largest U.S. cities and controlling conditions associated with violent crime rates. The study concludes that criminologists essentially gave police a “free ride” as to credit claimed for crime drop in 1990s.*

Scott, M. (2006). “Implementing Crime Prevention: Lessons Learned From Problem-Oriented Policing Projects.” In J. Knutsson and R.V. Clarke (eds.), *Putting Theory to Work: Implementing Situational Crime Prevention and Problem-Oriented Policing*. Crime Prevention Studies, Vol. 20. Monsey, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Press.

 *A paper that addresses POP from an outcome analysis, some initiatives succeed and some fail. Drawing upon research literature and specific POP case studies, the paper identifies and discusses why action plans do or do not get implemented. It presents five important variables or factors that help explain POP success or failure.*

Sherman, L. (1998). *Evidence-Based Policing.* Ideas in American Policing Series. Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation.

 *An article that argues that police practices should be based on scientific evidence about what works best. It asserts that Evidence-Based Policing is a flowing procedural model akin to medical community practices; based upon literature, best evidence, guidelines, outputs, outcomes, and in-house evaluations.*

Sherman, L., M. Buerger, and P. Gartin (1989). *Repeat Call Address Policing: The Minneapolis RECAP Experiment.* Washington, D.C.: Crime Control Institute.

 *A study that examines calls for service records of the 500 most active addresses in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project utilized a POP strategy to advocate use of various non-arrest tactics at problem addresses, and analyzes how police responded to these changes.*

Smith, M. R. (2001) Police-led crackdowns and cleanups: An evaluation of a crime control initiative in Richmond, Virginia. *Crime and Delinquency*, 47(1), 60-83.

 *In April 1999, the Richmond, Virginia, Police Department, in conjunction with other city agencies, began a crackdown and cleanup initiative in seven city neighborhoods. This article reports on an evaluation of this "Blitz to Bloom" initiative that was conducted in the first of the seven neighborhoods. Pre-and post crackdown data on reported crime and calls for service were analyzed using difference of means tests. A 92% reduction in reported crime occurred in the target area during the month-long crackdown period. Significant reductions in reported crime persisted in some parts of the neighborhood surrounding the area up to 6 months after the crackdown ended. No displacement was observed into the surrounding neighborhood.*

Sousa, W., and G. Kelling (2006). “Of ‘Broken Windows,’ Criminology, and Criminal Justice.” In D. Weisburd, and A. Braga (eds.). *Police Innovation: Contrasting Perspectives.* Cambridge, U.K.; New York: Cambridge University Press.

 *This book chapter provides in-depth analysis and dialogue on developments of the “Broken Windows” theory. Authors elaborate and bring reader up to speed since publication of Kelling’s original article (1982). They discuss and present examples of how the metaphor has been woven into New York City Police Department practices. Authors argue that “Broken Windows” is essentially a robust policy option for criminal justice agencies and communities.*

Spergel, I. A., Wa, K. M., & Sosa, R. V. (2002) *Evaluation of the Mesa Gang Intervention Program (MGIP).* Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

 *This report presents the methodology and findings of the evaluation of Mesa's (Arizona) Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program, which was part of the national evaluation of the model gang program promoted under grants from the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The OJJDP model involved multiple agencies interactively addressing individual youth, family members, and gang peers. The five core model strategies were community mobilization, social intervention, provision of social opportunities, suppression/social control, and organizational change and development. In a multivariate, statistically controlled comparison of these youth with 96 comparison youth (who received no program services) from 3 comparison gang-problem areas, the program youth had arrest levels 18-percent lower than the comparison youth over a 4-year period. The targeted program neighborhoods also experienced a 10.4-percent greater reduction in selected juvenile-type crimes compared with an average of such crimes in the three comparison neighborhoods. Community/institutional collaboration that produced a broad range of program effects was identified as the primary factor in the project's success.*

Stevens, J. (2001). *Intelligence-led Policing.* Paper presented to the 2nd World Investigation of Crime Conference, Durban, South Africa. Cited in J. Ratcliffe (2008) *Intelligence-Led Policing*, Cullompton, U.K.: Willan Publishing. *See Ratcliffe (2008).*

 *A paper presented at a police conference that describes the evolution of policing methods and the importance of Intelligence-led policing in the 21st Century; essentially a universal tool to address terrorism, but also a method to decrease crime and improve quality of life, against the right people and for the right reasons.*

Tita, G., Riley, K. J., Ridgeway, G., Grammich, C., Ambrahamse, A. F., & Greenwood, P. W. (2003) *Reducing Gun Violence: Results from an Intervention in East Los Angeles Santa Monica, CA*: Rand

 *This report presents the implementation and evaluation results of the Hollenbeck initiative, a program designed to reduce gun violence in the Hollenbeck area of Los Angeles. Gun violence has reached epidemic proportions in the United States, where it is largely concentrated in urban areas. The analysis compared crime rates for a 3 week period across three comparison areas. Overall, while gang crime and violent crime were reduced somewhat in the target area and in neighboring communities, the Los Angeles intervention was not implemented as designed and it did not develop dynamically in response to changing needs. The law enforcement aspect of the intervention was implemented before the social services aspect was in place and officers did not constantly reprioritize and reallocate resources after each violent incident in the target area.*

Tuffin, R., Morris, J., & Poole, A. (2006) *An evaluation of the impact of the National Reassurance Policing Programme*. (Vol. 296). Home Office Research Study London: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, U.K. Home Office

 *This report presents the methodology and findings of an evaluation of six sites that implemented pilot programs for Great Britain's National Reassurance Policing Program, which aimed to foster cooperation among police, other public agencies, and neighborhood residents in setting priorities and developing plans for addressing crime and antisocial behavior in neighborhoods. Overall, the program achieved statistically significant reductions (compared with measures in control areas) in crime and residents' perceptions of five types of antisocial behavior; and there was an increase in residents' confidence in policing and feelings of safety. There were improvements in indicators of resident's perceptions of police involvement in addressing community problems. The analysis of data on problem solving and community engagement for the individual sites was consistent with the outcome achieved.*

Villaveces, A., Cummings, P., Espetia, V. E., Koepsell, T., McKnight, B., & Kellermann, A. L. (2000) Effect of a ban on carrying firearms on homicide rates in 2 Columbian cities. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 283(9): 1205-1209.

 *Homicide rates significantly lower on days ban/police intervention in effect compared to non-intervention days in 2 Columbian cities. Intervention: carrying of firearms was banned on weekends after paydays, on holidays, and on election days. Enforcement included establishment of police checkpoints and searching of individuals during traffic stops and other routine law enforcement activity. Homicide rates during intervention days were compared with rates during similar days without the intervention; estimates were based on comparisons within the same month, day of week, and time of day. An intermittent citywide ban on the carrying of firearms in 2 Colombian cities was associated with a reduction in homicide rates for both cities.*

White, M.B. (2008). *Enhancing the Problem-Solving Capacity of Crime Analysis Units.* Problem-Oriented Guides for Police;Problem-Solving Tools Series, No. 9. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A guide intended to help police managers ensure that crime analysts are properly inducted into a police environment dedicated to POP, and that their analytical work is fully integrated into departmental operations. Analysts have special technical skills and knowledge in analyzing computerized crime data and utilizing GIS systems, uncommon from a line officer. The guide therefore emphasizes the proper role of crime analysts as central members for team problem solving projects.*

Willis, J., S. Mastrofski, and T. R. Kochel (2010). *Maximizing the Benefits of Reform: Integrating Compstat and Community Policing in America.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

 *A report that summarizes findings from the first national study on Compstat and community policing. It suggests that these two reforms operate relatively independently from each other. One had little effect on the other; however one compensated for the limitations of the other. Their simultaneous operation also helped police agencies respond to a broader set of goals and to engage in a wider variety of tasks than had they implemented just one reform. The report suggests that community policing is a more multifaceted, flexible, and diverse approach than Compstat.*