

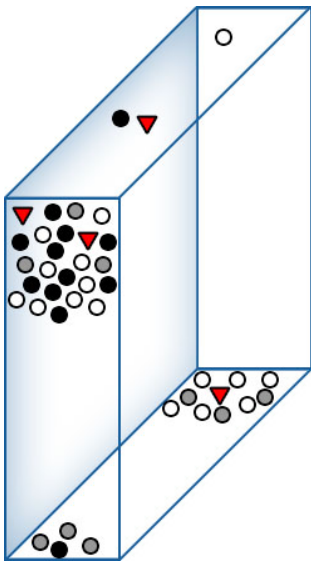
*Individuals* – Interventions which target distinct individuals or certain types of individuals such as violent youths, repeat offenders, sex offenders, or drunk drivers.

KEY:

Rigor: M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

Y-axis: F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

Z-axis: R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive



Author (Year)	Intervention	Result	Rigor	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Abrahamse et al. (1991)	Post-arrest case enhancement of repeat offenders increased odds of arrestees being incarcerated.	●	VR	F	R
Berk et al. (1992)	Arrest of spousal abusers reduced recidivism	●	VR	F	R
Casey et al. (2007)	Domestic violence victims receiving home visits have significantly less calls for service than comparison group	●	M	F	R
Cho & Wilke (2010)	Arrest of intimate partner violence perpetrators associated with reduced victimization compared to non-arrest.	●	M	G	R
Dunford (1990)	Arrest warrant for domestic violence suspect reduced absent offender recidivism 50%	●	VR	F	R
Exum et al. (2014)	Suspects processed through the DV unit had significantly lower rates of re-offending	●	R	F	R
Jolin et al. (1998)	Domestic violence unit designed to increase arrests and prosecutions of offenders and provide follow-up victim empowerment services associated with decline in victim-reported subsequent violence	●	VR	F	R

Knoxville P.D. (2002)	Police-probation collaborative program participants more likely to successfully complete probation	●	M	F	R
Martin & Sherman (1986)	Targeted offenders in selective apprehension program more likely to be arrested, convicted, and incarcerated	●	R	F	R
Sherman & Berk (1984)	Arrest condition for domestic violence associated with significantly less offender recidivism compared to separation and mediation.	●	R	F	R
Spergel et al. (2002)	Comparison of 258 program juveniles with 96 comparison youth from showed the program youth had arrest levels 18 percent lower than the comparison youth over a 4-year period.	●	M	F	P
Worrall & Gaines (2006)	Police/probation officer partnership for juvenile offenders associated with citywide reductions in assault, burglary, and theft arrests	●	M	F	R
Esbensen (2002)	Students in Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program were less likely to join gangs in cross-sectional study. The longitudinal study, however, failed to find a programmatic effect.	●	M	G	HP
Esbensen et al. (2012)	Police-led programs for gang prevention aimed at reduction in gang membership, reduction in violent offending, and improved attitudes toward the police	●	VR	G	HP
Friday et al. (2006)	Specialized domestic violence unit reduced the number of suspects who reoffended but did not reduce the number of repeat offenses by those who did reoffend compared to the suspects processed by regular patrol units.	●	M	F	R
Harmon (1993)	Those that receive D.A.R.E. significantly less likely to start using alcohol in year after program; no impact on cigarette or marijuana use	●	M	G	HP
McCold & Wachtel	Violent offenders in restorative justice	●	VR	G	R

(1998)	program have lower recidivism rates, but this is a selection effect, not a treatment effect; no difference among property offenders				
Pate & Hamilton (1992)	Arrest for domestic violence had a deterrent effect for employed offenders, but increased recidivism among unemployed offenders	●	R	F	R
Sherman et al. (1991)	Arrest for domestic violence had no effect on recidivism at six months, and short arrest increased recidivism after 12 months	●	VR	F	R
Sherman et al. (1992)	Arrest for domestic violence had deterrent effect for married, employed, white high school graduates, but was criminogenic for unemployed, unmarried, black high school drop outs	●	R	F	R
Sherman et al. (2000)	When compared to court, those receiving restorative justice conference have lower recidivism for violent crime, slightly higher recidivism for drunk driving, and no difference for juvenile shoplifting or property crime	●	VR	G	R
Sherman & Strang (2004)	Restorative justice conference fosters social solidarity compared to courts, leads to more apologies for victims and less desire for revenge; changes in repeat offending vary by crime type	●	VR	G	R
Becker et al. (1992)	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) had no significant impact on drug use	○	M	G	HP
Clayton et al. (1996)	No significant impact of D.A.R.E. on cigarette, alcohol, or marijuana use one year after and over five year follow up	○	R	G	HP
Davis & Taylor (1997)	Home visits after domestic violence failed to reduce repeat violence; Public education about domestic violence failed to reduce violence	○	VR	F	R
Davis & Maxwell (2002)	Home visits after domestic violence failed to reduce prevalence or frequency of repeat violence	○	VR	F	R
Davis et al. (2007)	No reduction in subsequent abuse for	○	VR	F	R

	households that receive second responder within 24 hours or after 7 days				
Dunford (1992)	Arrest for domestic violence increased offense frequency at 12 months	○	VR	F	R
Ennett et al. (1994)	D.A.R.E. has no significant impact on smoking, alcohol use, or heavy drinking immediately after, 1 year after, and 2 years; after program	○	R	G	HP
Giblin (2002)	Juveniles participating in CAN (police/probation paternship) were more likely to have new technical violations than were juveniles on regular probation	○	VR	F	R
Hirschel et al. (1990)	Arrest for domestic violence increases official recidivism	○	VR	F	R
Perry et al. (2003)	D.A.R.E. has no significant impact on any of the outcome measures (self-reported tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use; violence, victimization)	○	VR	G	HP
Ridgeway et al. (2011)	Letter to gun buyers informing them about gun laws has no impact on likelihood gun will become crime gun	○	VR	F	HP
Ringwalt et al. (1991)	D.A.R.E has no significant impact on smoking, alcohol use, or use of inhalants	○	R	G	HP
Rose & Hamilton (1970)	Juvenile diversion and supervision program has no impact on juvenile recidivism	○	VR	F	R
Rosenbaum & Hanson (1998)	D.A.R.E has no significant overall impact on using drugs, cigarettes, or alcohol	○	R	G	HP
Stover et al. (2010)	Home visit program for domestic violence victims has no significant impact on reported violence	○	M	F	R
Williams-Taylor (2009)	Intensive supervision program for sex offenders has no significant impact on rates of general recidivism, sexual, violent, violent sexual or non-compliance recidivism	○	M	F	R
Davis & Medina-Ariza	More elderly abuse incidents and calls	▼	VR	F	P

(2001)

to police reported in houses that receive home visit and education; those that receive home visits only call the police more, but don't report more abuse.

Hovell et al. (2006)

Those that receive Family Violence Response Team treatment have a 1.7 times greater rate of re-abuse



M

F

R

Klein (1986)

More formal arrest processing increased recidivism



VR

F

R

Sloboda et al. (2009)

Negative program effect for adolescent substance abuse prevention program on use of alcohol and cigarettes and no effect for marijuana use.



VR

G

HP

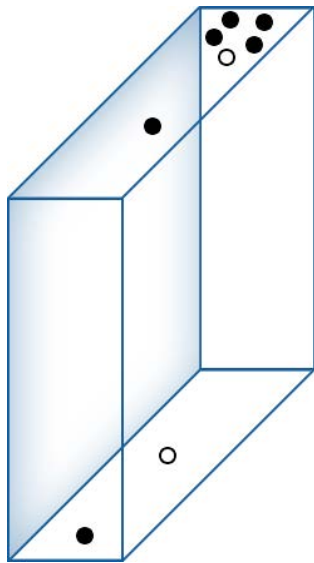
*Groups* – Interventions which target gangs or other co-offenders (individuals who offend in concert)

KEY:

Rigor: M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

Y-axis: F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

Z-axis: R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive



Author (Year)	Intervention	Result	Rigor	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Braga et al. (2001)	Operation Ceasefire was associated with significant reductions in youth homicide victimizations, shots-fired calls for service, and gun assault incidents.	●	M	F	HP
Braga (2008)	Pulling levers intervention associated with significant decline in monthly gun homicide	●	M	F	HP
Braga et al. (2008)	Pulling levers intervention associated with significant decline in monthly gun homicide and gun-related assault	●	M	F	HP
Bynum & Varano (2003)	Aggressive patrol and order maintenance anti-gang initiative associated with substantial reported crime decreases in two target precincts	●	M	G	R
Fritsch et al. (1999) (curfew)	Truancy and curfew enforcement associated with reduction in gang violence	●	M	F	P
McGarrell et al. (2006)	A “lever-pulling” strategy was associated with a 34.3% reduction in the monthly homicide rate.	●	M	F	HP
Decker & Curry (2003)	Curfew and gun enforcement anti-gang initiative leads to a very limited significant crime change in target neighborhoods	○	M	F	HP
Fritsch et al. (1999)	Undirected, saturated patrol has no impact on crime	○	M	G	P

(saturated  
patrol)

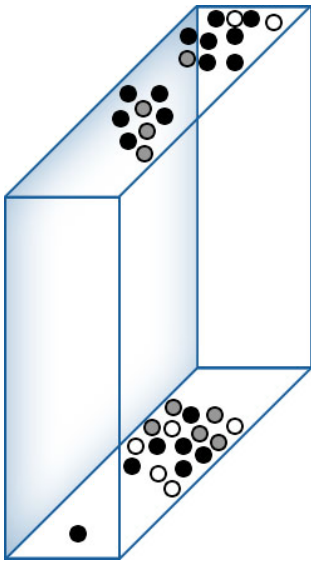
*Micro-Places* –Interventions which target very small geographic locations such as a block, street segment, alley, intersection, specific address or cluster of addresses.

KEY:

Rigor: M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

Y-axis: F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

Z-axis: R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive



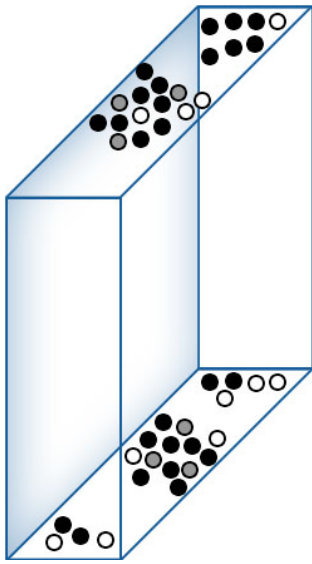
Author	Intervention	Result	Rigor	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Baker & Wolfer (2003)	Problem-oriented policing project in a park reduces fear and perceptions of drug use and vandalism	●	M	F	HP
Bichler et al. (2013)	Problem-oriented policing, focusing on outreach to motel owners and operators, code enforcement, and permit ordinance to increase pressure on uncooperative motel operators	●	M	F	P
Braga et al. (1999)	Problem-oriented policing in violent crime hot spots leads to reductions in violent and property crime, disorder and drug selling	●	VR	F	HP
Braga & Bond (2008)	Focus on hot spots of crime leads to reductions in crime and disorder calls for service	●	VR	F	P
Braga et al. (2012)	Safe Street Team problem-oriented policing project associated with a reduction in violent index crimes at treatment hot spots relative to comparison places	●	R	F	HP
Chaiken et al. (1975)	Increased police on the New York Subways at night led to reduced crime	●	M	G	P
Corsaro et al. (2012)	Pulling levers intervention: Identification	●	R	F	P



	of drug and violence hot spots followed by notification and resource delivery to individuals convicted of nonviolent nonfelony crimes				
Di Tella & Schargrodsky (2004)	Blocks that received extra police protection experienced significantly fewer car thefts than the rest of the neighborhoods.	●	R	G	R
Eck & Wartell (1998)	Property managers who have a meeting with police and threat of nuisance abatement report less crime, receiving letter somewhat effective in reducing crime	●	VR	F	HP
Groff et al. (2014) - Offender focused	An approach focusing on known offenders led to a reduction in violent crime and violent felonies	●	VR	F	P
Hope (1994)	Case studies of problem-oriented policing and drug-market locations. Forced closure or sale of property reduced drug dealing	●	M	F	HP
Jim et al. (2006)	Community-oriented policing in a retail shopping center led to reduced perception of gang activity and fear of crime	●	M	G	P
Lawton et al. (2005)	Police officers on drug corners in Philadelphia led associated with significant localized intervention impacts for both violent and drug crimes.	●	R	G	P
Mazerolle, Price et al. (2000)	The use of civil remedies and third party policing associated with reduced drug crime, especially in residential locations	●	VR	F	HP
Ratcliffe et al. (2011)	Foot patrol associated with a significant decrease in crime in hot spots that reach a threshold level of pre-intervention violence	●	VR	G	P
Sherman & Weisburd (1995)	Substantial increases in police patrol associated with reduction in total crime calls and more significant reduction in disorder at high crime hot spots	●	VR	G	P
Taylor et al. (2011)– POP	Problem-oriented policing in hot spots associated with a 33% drop in “street violence” during the 90 days after the	●	VR	F	HP

	intervention				
Telep et al. (2014)	Spending approximately 15 minutes at treatment hot spots to reduce calls for service and crime incidents	●	VR	G	P
Weisburd & Green (1995)	Crackdowns on drug hot spots reduced disorder; no effects on violence or property crime	●	VR	F	HP
White & Katz (2013)	Problem-oriented policing at convenience store locations led to a 40% decline in calls for service at target stores.	●	M	F	P
Armitage & Monchuk (2011)	Secured by Design (SBD) program to encourage builders to design out crime shows effectiveness in street-level comparisons but not when comparing SBD developments to non-SBD developments	●	M	F	HP
Hegarty et al. (2014)	Hot spots policing design using both visibility and visibility/activity, both of which reduced crimes and calls for service.	●	VR	G/F	P
Koper et al. (2013)	Short-term patrols with LPR devices reduced different crimes depending on how the LPRs were used	●	VR	F	P
La Vigne et al. (2011)-Baltimore	Police monitored CCTV cameras reduce crime in one Baltimore site, but not the other	●	R	G	P
La Vigne et al. (2011)-Chicago	Police monitored CCTV cameras reduce crime in one Chicago site, but not the other	●	R	G	P
Piza & O'Hara (2014)	Saturation foot patrol produced reductions in violent crime, with evidence of both temporal and spatial displacement	●	M	G	P
Rosenfeld et al. (2014) -Directed patrol plus enforcement	Directed patrol plus enforcement activities reduced total firearm violence, but produced no change in firearm robberies	●	VR	F	P
Sherman & Rogan (1995)	Crack house raids reduced crime for about 12 days; crime reductions decayed quickly	●	VR	F	P
Buerger (1994)	Problem-oriented policing in high crime	○	VR	F	HP

	addresses leads difference in calls for service in commercial treatment vs. control addresses, but small decline in residential calls in treatment area				
Groff et al. (2014) - POP	Problem-oriented policing did not lead to a reduction in violent crime	○	VR	F	HP
Groff et al. (2014) – Foot patrol	Foot patrol did not lead to reduction in violent crime	○	VR	G	P
Lum et al. (2010)	Use of license plate readers mounted on patrol cars in autotheft hot spot areas not associated with declines in auto crime or crime generally in two jurisdictions	○	VR	G	P
Rosenfeld et al. (2014) -Directed patrol only	The directed patrol intervention had no significant impact on any of the outcome measures.	○	VR	G	P
Taylor et al. (2011)– Directed patrol	Saturation/directed patrol in hot spots not associated with a significant decline in crime in the post-intervention period	○	VR	G	P
Weiss & Freels (1996)	Aggressive traffic law enforcement had no impact on robbery or auto theft rates.	○	M	G	P



**Communities and Neighborhoods** –Interventions which target larger geographic units such as census tracts, police beats or sectors, “communities”, or “neighborhoods.”

KEY:

Rigor: M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

Y-axis: F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

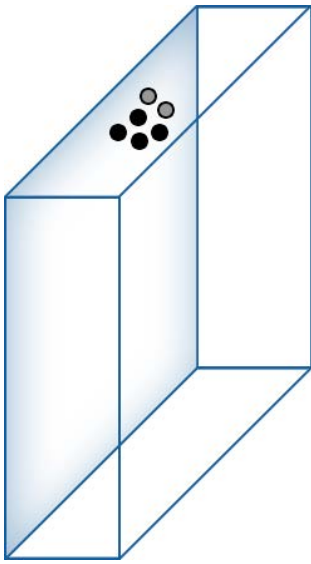
Z-axis: R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive

Author	Intervention	Result	Rigor	Y-Axis	Z-Axis
Barthe & Stitt (2011)	Increased patrol presence in an area following an abduction/homicide associated with declines in person and property calls in target area relative to comparison site	●	M	G	R
Berk & MacDonald (2010)	Broken windows approach to deal with homeless encampments associated with meaningful reduction in violent, property, and nuisance crimes	●	R	F	P
Boydston (1975)	More field interrogations associated with fewer outdoor crimes	●	M	G	P
Bynum et al. (2014)	Comprehensive approach to reduce gun violence led to significant success	●	M	F	P
Caeti (1999)	Beats in which police used hot spots and zero tolerance had greater crime reductions than those in which police used POP and increased visibility	●	M	G	P
Clapp et al. (2005)	DUI prevention program and increased law enforcement led to decrease in self-reported DUI at the target university, whereas rates at the comparison campus remained stable.	●	M	G	P
Cohen & Ludwig	Targeted patrol against gun crime	●	M	G	P

(2003)	reduced shots fired by up to 34% and gun-related assault injuries by up to 71% on days the program was in action	●	M	G	P
Connell et al. (2008)	Officer-initiated community policing program associated with a significant reduction in violent and property crimes in the targeted area, but not in comparable areas in the county	●	M	G	P
Giacomazzi (1995)	Community crime prevention program leads to overall decrease in crime and increase in resident quality of life	●	M	F	HP
Koper et al. (2010)	Multi-agency partnership focused on enforcement, prosecution, and community improvement associated with reduction in crime and violence	●	R	F	P
Krimmel & Mele (1998)	Targeting stolen vehicle dump sites leads to reduced auto theft	●	M	F	P
Lasley (1998)	Street closures associated with drop in violent crime drops, but not property crime using two year time-series	●	M	F	HP
Laycock (1991)	Burglary declines 62 percent after door-to-door visits to gain community intelligence and increase property marking	●	M	F	HP
Lindsay & McGillis (1986)	Burglary reduced for 18 months after initiation of community policing and neighborhood watch program	●	M	F	HP
Mazerolle et al. (2003)	Beat policing associated with a reduction in overall neighborhood crime rates and a reduction in calls for police service over a long period.	●	M	G	P
Papachristos et al. (2007)	Group of Project Safe Neighborhoods initiatives associated with greater declines in homicide in the treatment neighborhoods compared to control neighborhoods	●	M	F	HP
Pate & Skogan (1985b)	Program to increase the quantity and quality of police-citizen contacts and to reduce disorder was successful in improving evaluations of police service and in reducing perceived levels of social disorder	●	M	G	P

Press (1971)	Police manpower increased by 40 percent in one precinct and outdoor crimes decreased compared to control precinct	●	M	G	R
Sherman et al. (1995)	Directed patrol to increase gun detection leads to significant increase in gun seizures and decline in gun-related crime.	●	M	F	P
Skogan et al. (1995)	After 18 monthly police-community meetings, reductions in some crimes and victimization using some measures but not others	●	M	F	HP
Smith (2001)	92 percent reduction in crime in the target area during a crackdown. Crime reduction persisted in some parts of the neighborhood 6 months later	●	M	G	P
Tita et al. (2003)	Violence declined during and after the pulling levers intervention	●	M	F	P
Trojanowicz (1986)	Foot patrol areas had fewer crimes than control areas	●	M	G	P
Tuffin et al. (2006)	POP program resulted in positive changes in crime, perceptions of antisocial behavior, and feelings of safety after dark.	●	M	G	HP
Wycoff et al. (1985)	Door-to-door police visits associated with reduced victimization	●	M	G	HP
Jang et al. (2012)	Hot spots policing with numerous traffic stops and field interviews	●	M	G	P
Josi et al. (2000)	Larceny and burglary drop in beats with increased traffic stops compared to routine patrol	●	M	F	P
McCabe (2009)	One of two narcotics enforcement initiatives was successful in reducing crime	●	M	F	P
McGarrell et al. (2001)	Directed patrol to focus on suspicious activities and locations, reduced violent gun crime. In contrast, a general deterrence strategy, focused on maximizing vehicle stops, did not have an effect.	●	M	G	P
Nunn et al. (2006)	Covert drug trafficking interdiction associated with an overall crime decline	●	M	F	P

	in target area, but an increase in drug-related calls for service				
Pate & Skogan (1985a)	Proactive disorder arrests associated with significant reductions in total Part I crimes, personal crimes, and burglary.	●	M	G	P
Uchida & Swatt (2013)	Targeting violent repeat offenders in specific target areas found successful intervention when mixed hot spots patrol with focused offender tactics.	●	M	F	P
Bennett (1990)	Lower socioeconomic status areas that tended to be higher in crime had less surveillance and less effective neighborhood watch programs	○	M	G	HP
Hunt et al. (2014)	Predictive policing found no statistical difference in property crime	○	R	F	P
Kelling et al. (1974)	No difference in crime by beat based on the number of police cars assigned to random patrol.	○	M	G	R
Novak et al. (1999)	No decline in burglary or robbery following proactive disorder enforcement	○	M	F	P
Pate et al. (1985)(Houston)	Monthly newsletter with crime data failed to reduce victimizations of recipients	○	VR	G	P
Pate et al. (1985) (Newark)	Monthly newsletter with crime data failed to reduce victimizations of recipients	○	VR	G	P
Pate et al. (1987)	Community block watch has no impact on crime	○	R	G	HP
Police Foundation (1981)	No difference in crime by number of foot patrol officers assigned	○	M	G	R
Sviridoff et al. (1992)	Crackdown on crack market, but no change in violent crime rate	○	M	F	P
Wycoff & Skogan (1993)	No decrease in victimization after increase in police-community meetings in target district	○	M	G	HP
Weisburd et al. (2008)	Risk-focused policing program targeting juvenile risk factors has no influence on self-reported delinquency	○	VR	F	HP



*Political Jurisdictions* – interventions which target politically distinct, but local jurisdictions. These are jurisdictions within larger geo-political jurisdictions and include cities, counties, parishes, or townships.

**KEY:**

**Rigor:** M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

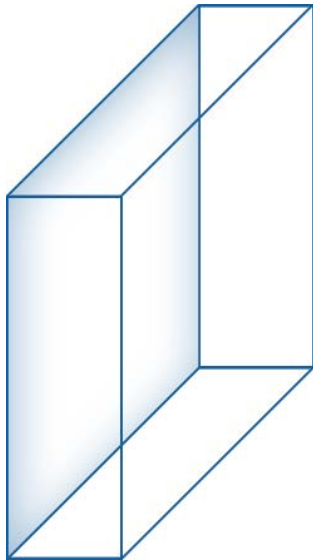
**Y-axis:** F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

**Z-axis:** R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive

<b>Author</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Rigor</b>	<b>Y-Axis</b>	<b>Z-Axis</b>
<a href="#">Florence et al. (2011)</a>	Information sharing between police and health agencies to improve police deployment strategies associated with substantial and significant reduction in hospital admissions related to violence	●	R	F	P
<a href="#">Malm &amp; Tita (2006)</a>	Green Teams (increased marijuana enforcement) decrease grow operations in target areas without significant displacement to surrounding areas	●	R	F	P
<a href="#">McGarrell et al. (2010)</a>	Project Safe Neighborhoods cities in higher dosage contexts experienced statistically significant, though modest, declines in violent crime	●	R	F	P
<a href="#">Villaveces et al. (2000)</a>	Homicide rates significantly lower on days gun ban/police intervention in effect compared to non-intervention days in 2 Columbian cities	●	R	F	P
<a href="#">Fell et al. (2005)</a>	Increased DUI enforcement lead to declines in drinking-and-driving fatal crashes in two states but not two others	●	R	F	P
<a href="#">McGarrell et al. (2012)</a>	Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative includes strategic problem-solving model that increased partnerships among	●	M	F	P



federal, state, and local law enforcement  
and prosecution agencies as well as  
community institutions



*States/Nations* – Interventions which target states or nations. These are politically distinct geopolitical areas whose laws and criminal justice systems often determine sentencing and corrections of offenders.

We have not yet identified any study that examines state or nation-level law enforcement interventions.

KEY:

**Rigor:** M=Moderately Rigorous; R= Rigorous; VR=Very Rigorous

**Y-axis:** F=Focused and Tailored; G=General

**Z-axis:** R=Reactive; P=Proactive; H=Highly Proactive