Politiråd og lignende tiltak for å forebygge kriminalitet

III kunnskapssenteret

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Hovedfunn

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helse-tjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Politidirektoratet å utføre et systematisk søk etter litteratur som omhandler politiråd og lignende tiltak for å forebygge kriminalitet.

Et politiråd er et offentlig samarbeidsorgan mellom en kommune og et politidistrikt med hensikt å styrke det kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeidet og øke tryggheten i lokalsamfunnet. I andre land finnes liknende ordninger, for eksempel Lokala brottsforebyggande råd i Sverige, Community Safety Partnerships eller Crime and Discorder Reduction Partnerships i Storbritannia eller Contrats de Sécurité i Belgia.

- Vi søkte etter relevante studier og oversiktsartikler i følgende databaser: ISI Web of Science, Bibsys, Campbell Library, Cochrane Library, EPPI-Centre/Evidence Library, ERIC, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), NORART, OPEN SIGLE, PsycINFO (OVID), Social Care Online, Socialstyrelsen, SFI, SSRN og Google Scholar, i tillegg til aktuelle nettsider.
- Søket resulterte totalt i 1407 treff i disse databasene (uten duplikater).
- Vi vurderte 84 referanser, både enkeltstudier og oversiktsartikler, som relevante for problemstillingen.
- Disse ble sortert etter geografi/land, og der det var mulig kategorisert etter studiedesign, tiltak og karakteristika ved disse ut fra opplysninger i sammendraget.
- Det forventes en systematisk oversikt i regi av Campbell-nettverket i løpet av høsten 2012 som omhander lokalt forankret politiarbeid. Oversikten har tittelen Community-Oriented Policing to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear and Increase Legitimacy and Citizen Satisfaction in Neighborhoods.

I dette notatet har vi listet opp artiklene som kan være relevante, men vi har hverken lest dem i fulltekst, vurdert den metodiske kvaliteten eller sammenstilt funn og konklusjoner.

Key messages (English)

The Social Research Unit at the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services was commissioned by the Norwegian Police Directorate to develop and conduct a systematic search on Community Safety Partnerships and similar initiatives to prevent crime and disorder.

Community Safety Partnerships (synonym: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships) are defined as multi-agency groups to tackle crime, drugs and anti-social behavior throughout a geographic area. By engaging in Community Safety Partnerships local authorities have the opportunity to give input to the policeagenda, while the police will have a similar opportunity to affect local authorities' plans for crime and disorder prevention.

- We searched for relevant studies and reviews in the following databases: ISI Web of Science, Bibsys, Campbell Library, Cochrane Library, EPPI-Centre/Evidence Library, ERIC, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), NORART, OPEN SIGLE, PsycINFO (OVID), Social Care Online, The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, SFI, SSRN and Google Scholar, and in addition we searched in potentially relevant websites.
- We identified a total of 1,407 relevant references.
- We considered 84 studies and reviews to be relevant.
- We classified included studies according to 1) geography. Where additional information was available from the abstract, we also sorted studies according to 2) study design/data material and 3) characteristics of the program, and outcomes.

We have sorted and listed these references we considered to be relevant, but we have neither read the papers in fulltext, critically appraised their methodological quality, nor synthesized their conclusions.

Innhold

Forord

Seksjon for velferdstjenester ved Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten fikk i oppdrag fra Politidirektoratet å identifisere tilgjengelig forskning om politiråd og likende ordninger i andre land for å forebygge kriminalitet. Dette notatet er tenkt som et grunnlag for videre arbeid hos oppdragsgiver.

Prosjektgruppen har bestått av:
* Prosjektleder: forsker Sabine Wollscheid, Kunnskapssenteret
* Prosjektmedarbeider: fagrådgiver Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm, Kunnskapssenteret

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Avdelingsdirektør   Seksjonsleder   Prosjektleder

Innledning

Bakgrunn og definisjon av politiråd

Et politiråd er et offentlig samarbeidsorgan mellom en kommune og et politidistrikt med hensikt å styrke det kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeidet og øke tryggheten i lokalsamfunnet. På den ene siden vil arbeidet i et politiråd gi kommunale myndigheter mulighet til å komme med innspill til politiets prioriteringer og planlegging. På den andre siden vil politiet også ha mulighet til å påvirke kommunens planer og prioriteringer med det overordnede målet å forebygge kriminalitet (1).

I Norge ble de første politirådene etablert i 2007, allerede i 2008 hadde 72 prosent av de norske kommunene etablert politiråd og flere kommuner hadde planer i å etablere dette (1).

I andre land finnes liknende ordninger, for eksempel i England under betegnelser Community Safety Partnership (CSP) eller Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP), i Belgia under betegnelsen Contrats de Sécurité (1992), i Frankrike under betegnelsen Contrats locaux de Sécurité francais (1997), i Tyskland under betegnelsen Kommunaler Präventionsrat (lokalt forebyggingsråd) eller i Sverige, kjent under betegnelsen Lokala brottsforebyggande råd.

Mål

Hovedmål med prosjektet er å gjennomføre et systematisk littratursøk med sortering for å kartlegge ordninger som tilsvarer politiråd både i Norge og i andre land, og å identifisere studier som undersøker effekten av eller erfaringer med disse ordningene i det kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeid.

Metode

Litteratursøking

Vi søkte systematisk etter litteratur i de følgende databasene:

- ISI Web of Science
- Bibsys
- Campbell Library
- Cochrane Library
- EPPI-Centre/Evidence Library
- ERIC
- NCJRS
- NORART
- PsycINFO (OVID)
- Social Care Online
- Socialstyrelsen
- SFI
- OPEN SIGLE
- SSRN
- Google Scholar

I tillegg gikk prosjektleder gjennom følgende nettsteder, og identifiserte fire referanser som ikke allerede var identifisert gjennom litteratursøket i databasene ovenfor.
www.eucpn.org/research
www.bra.se
www.efus.eu

Forskningsbibliotekar Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm planla og utførte samtlige søk. Den fullstendige søkestrategien er gjengitt i vedlegg 1. Søk etter studier ble avsluttet i juni 2012.

Inklusjonskriterier

Studiedesign: Vi har inkludert alle studier uavhengig av studiedesign. Med studie mener vi her en publikasjon som baserer seg på empiriske data, og som har en metodebeskrivelse. Vi har også inkludert

	oversiktsartikler på temaet.
Tiltak:	Politiråd eller lignende ordninger for å forebygge kriminalitet, som for eksempel Community Safety Partnership, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, lokala brottsforebyggande råd. Med politiråd menes et offentlig samarbeidsorgan mellom en kommune og et politidistrikt med hensikt å styrke det kriminalitetsforebyggende arbeidet og øke tryggheten i lokalsamfunnet. Eksempler på politiråd eller liknende ordninger er samarbeid mellom politi og kommune generelt, samarbeid mellom politi og skolemyndigheter og samarbeid mellom politi og sosialmyndigheter.
Utfall:	Reduksjon av kriminalitet, forebygging av kriminalitet eller lignende.
Språk:	Alle

Artikkelutvelging

Sabine Wollscheid og Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm gikk gjennom titler og sammendrag uavhengig fra hverandre. Resultatet av gjennomgangen av titler og sammendrag ble sammenlignet i etterkant. Uenighet ble avgjort ved konsensus.

Utvelgelse og sortering av litteratur er kun basert på tittel og sammendrag. Vi bestilte ikke artiklene i fulltekst. I noen tilfeller manglet vi sammendrag. Vi har likevel inkludert dem på grunnlag av informasjon fra tittelen, selv om vi er usikre om det dreier seg om empiriske studier. Disse referansene oppsummerte vi derfor i en egen tabell (tabell 2).

Resultat

Resultat av søk

1497 identifiserte referanser fra litteratursøket (1405 etter duplikatsjekk)

1413 referanser ekskludert på bakgrunn av tittel og sammendrag

84 referanser inkludert
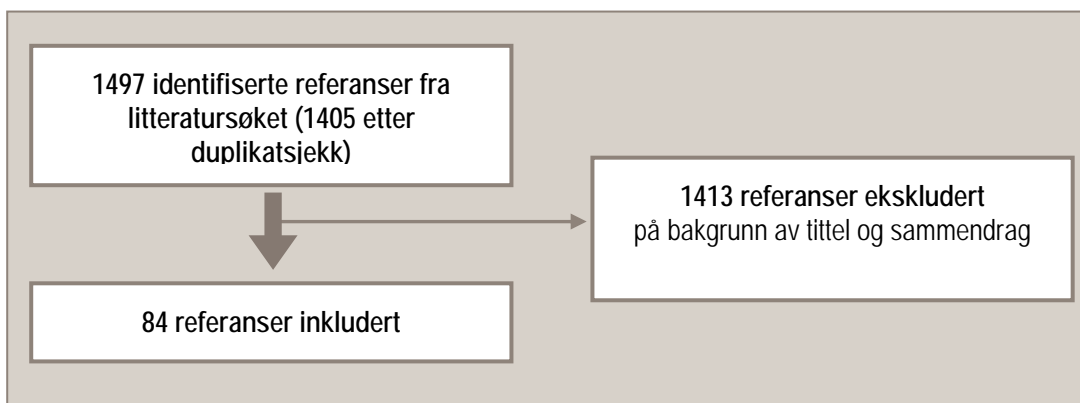
Søket etter litteratur i de ulike databasene ga 1405 treff etter sletting av duplikater.

Resultat av sorteringen

Vi inkluderte 84 referanser etter gjennomgang av søkeresultatet. I tabell 1 og tabell 2 har vi sortert de inkluderte referansene etter 1) geografi/land, og har kategorisert disse i tillegg etter 2) studiedesign/data, 3) tiltak og 4) utfall der det var mulig basert på den foreliggende informasjon i sammendraget.

I tillegg har vi i alfabetisk rekkefølge listet opp alle de inkluderte referansene med sammendrag. For noen studier fant vi ingen sammendrag, der har vi kun angitt refe-ranse.

Kartlegging av studier etter geografi/land, og studiedesign/data, tiltak og utfall

Tabell 1: Studier i andre land enn de nordiske landene

Studie Førsteforfatter, år	Geografi/land	Studiedesign /metode	Tiltak	Utfall
Yarwood, 2007	Australia	Interviews	Multi-agency policing	
Goris, 1999 (205)	Belgia	Case study	"Safety and crime prevention contracts"	Community safety outcomes
Goris, 2001	Belgia	Case studies	Relations between welfare agencies and police agencies	Crime prevention
Lo, 2004	Kina: Hong Kong	In-depth analysis of community policing	Community policing in Hong Kong,	Crime control and prevention
Martinjak, 1998	Kroatia: Medimurje District Police Headquarters	Evaluation	Cooperation between police officers, teachers, and experts from the Croatian Centers of Social Care	Crime prevention
Terpstra, 2005	Nederland	Case study of different local security models	Local Security Networks	-
Van den Berg, 1995	Nederland	Description and analysis of two exemplary projects	Public-private partnerships in securing industrial sites	Crime against business
Mesko, 2004	Slovenia	Evaluation	Local safety/security councils	Community safety
Mesko, 2005	Slovenia	Study on a sample of 178 representatives of local safety councils in several Slovenian towns.	Local safety councils	Crime prevention and provision of safety

Brunger , 2011	Storbritannia: Nord Irland	Evaluation of the use of the Partners and Communities Together (PACT) public meetings in their role as a tool in re-shaping the parameters police accountability in Northern Ireland.	Partners and Communities Together (PACT) public meetings	Solving crime and disorder problems
Best, 2010	Storbritannia	Use of police arrest data	High-intensity partnership between the police and drug treatment	Offending of problematic drug users.
Crawford, 1994	Storbritannia: England and Wales	Assessment of multiagency approach	Multiagency approach	Community crime prevention
Cummings, 2004	Storbritannia	Program evaluation	Partnership approach between police and community	Residential burglary
Edwards, 2000	Storbritannia: Leicester og Nottingham	-	Multi-agency, partnership	Crime prevention
Florence , 2011	Storbritannia: Cardiff, Wales	Experimental study and time series analysis	Prototype community partnership between the health service, police and local government	Preventing violence
Hester, 2000	Storbritannia	-	Crime and Disorder Partnership	Crime and disorder reduction
Loveday, 2006	Storbritannia	Evaluation of three local Crime and Disorder reduction Partnerships (CDRPs)	Crime and Disorder reduction Partnerships	Impact of centrally set performance regimes on CDRP work, the lack of engagement among local authority management with CDRPs and the very tow public profile that characterizes local partnerships."
McGhee, 2003	Storbritannia: Hampshire, Isle of Wight	Case-study	Multi-agency partnerships	Reduction of homphobic and transphobic incidents

Newburn, 2002	Storbritannia	Case studies	Crime and Disorder Partnerships	Crime reduction
Phillips, 2002	Storbritannia	Case studies in three different regions in England	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership	Comparing differences and similarities in the outcomes of partnerships
Radford, 2006	Storbritannia	Evaluation studies	Community Safety Partnership	Reduction in domestic violence
Sagar, 2005	Storbritannia: Grangetown area; Cardiff	Case study	Grangetown Street Watch, a civilian/police partnership	Crime reduction with focus on upon a single illegal activity-street prostitution-ostensibly in the interests of the wider community.
Shepherd, 1998	Storbritannia: Southeast Wales	Triangulated methods comprising surveys of random stratified samples of police officers & AED personnel & victim case studies.	Multi-Agency Violence Prevention and Victim Support	Victim support, violence prevention
Topping, 2008	Storbritannia: Northern Ireland	Qualitative interviews	Involvement of the local community in cooperative interprises with the police	-
Whiteworth, 2003	Storbritannia	-	Local strategic partnership	Crime reduction
Whiteworth, 2001	Storbritannia	-	Local authority approaches to community safety	Crime reduction
Arslan, 2011	USA: Texas	Bivariate and multivariate regression analyses;	Relation between agency adoption and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies	Reduction of violent crime rate, property crime rate, total crime rate, property crime clearance rate, violent crime clearance rate, and total crime clearance rate as measures of police effectiveness
Balchunas, 2012	USA	Case study	Collaborative violent crime reduction initiatives	Crime reduction

Barnes,	USA: North Carolina	Evaluation of the School Resource Officer Program, dissertation	School Resource Officer Program	Reduction of crime and violence in the schools and fear among the school community.
Brady, 2007	USA, New York City	Examination of the initial effect of New York City's Impact Schools Initiative	Punity-based school-police partnership	Saftelyness at school
Braga, 2008	USA, Lowell Massachusetts	Impact evaluation	Interagency task force that implemented a pulling levers strategy	Prevention of gang-related gun violence
Brown, 1994	USA	Pre-post-test design; program evaluation	School-police collaboration	Reduction of gang activity and violence
Chaiken, 1998	USA	Survey	Community oriented policing services carried out in collaboration with youth-serving organisations	Prevention of violence
Chandy, 2007	USA	Process programm evaluation	Parent-based community program run by a local mental health clinic working together with a local police department.	Reduction of youth violence
Chermak, 2004	USA: Indianapolis	Variety of data sources, including police and court data.	Violence Reduction Partnership between criminal justice and community agencies.	Reduction of homicide incidents
Choi, 2012	USA	Ordinary least square regression	Collaborative partnerships to prevent crime	Crime prevention and reduction
Coldren, 20120	USA: Memphis	Qualitative methods	Collaboration with a variety of Federal States, and local agencies and organizations	To reduce the sexual assault problem
Davis, 1996	USA	Case studies	Partnerships of law enforcement and grassroots citizen groups	Prevention and discouragement of drug dealing
Dean, 2000	USA: North Carolina	Case studies	Social work/police partnerships	Response, stabilization and

				prevention
Derzon, 2012	USA (?)	Meta-regressions	Grants awarded by the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative to school districts in partnership with law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies	Reducing violence and substance use
Dogutas	USA	Data from 2,772 schools as a nationally representative sample of all schools in the United States,	School Resource Officer Program (SROP) establishing a partnership between a school administration and a local law enforcement agency	Violence reduction at school
Hancock	USA: Louisiana	Qualitative case study design using the participant observer technique	Community policing program at a local police department	Reduction of fear of crime, social and physical disorder
Jim, 2006	USA: Westminster, California	Quasi-eksperimental design of pre-/posttest to evaluate the effect of P/BEP	Police/Business empowerment Partnerships, a community-oriented policing program, implemented in a retail shopping center.	Preventing and fighting crime
Kellermann, 2001	USA	-	Cooperation between emergancy departments and law enforcement agencies	Reduction of use of firearms
Kennedy, 1996	USA: Massachusetts	Evaluation of an interagency problem-solving strategy	interagency problem-solving strategy	Reduction of gun violence
Mueller	USA: Washington	Evaluation of program effectiveness	comprehensive, multi-year delinquency prevention program entitled the Community Safety Education Program	Delinquency prevention
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	USA	Overview	Drug coury/law enforcement partnerships	

Nichols, 2002	USA	Survey/ Chippewa Indian Case study	?	Violence reduction
Nichols, 2002	USA	Sioux Tribes Case study	?	Violence reduction
Nichols, 2002	USA	Grand Travers Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians Case Study	?	Violence reduction
Paige, 2006	USA: Kansas	Effect evaluation	Partnerships between three school districts, local private schools, the community mental health center, law enforcement, the regional prevention center, and Fort Hays State University	Reduction of juvenile substance abuse rates, juvenile violence rates, or juvenile crime rates
Peaslee, 2009	USA	Case study of youth-focused partnerships in four US cities	Community policing and social service partnerships	
Pope	USA	Evaluation of programs implemented in 15 cities by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.	Partnerships between law enforcement and local communities.	Interdiction of the cycle of drugs, violence, and crime.
Ready, 2002	USA	national survey of executives of police departments and victim organizations carried out by the Police Foundation and the National Center for Victims of Crime	Relationship between police and victim organization	relationship between victim organizations and police departments as part of community policing.
Reisig, 2004	USA: California	Testing a series in a multivariate context by using four independent data sources: community surveys,	Police partnerships	

		patrol officer interviews, Census Bureau, & police crime records		
Ringwalt,1994	USA	Interviews	Partnership with law enforcement and education at the local level	Drug prevention
Skogan, 2000	USA: Chicago	Descriptive design	Community meetings with the police nad neighborhood residents	Disorder reduction
Skogan, 2004	USA: Fort Worth	Case study	Fort Worth's Comprehensive Communities Program	Crime prevention and disorder reduction
Sozer,	USA	Three major data sets consisting of LEMAS 2003, two waves of UCR (2004 & 2005), and the U.S Census 2000 dat	Community policing	Crime reduction at the national level.
Uchida	USA	Evaluation of three school-based partnerhsips sites	School-Based Partnerships (SBP) grant program for the purpose of partnering law enforcement agencies with schools	Addressing crime and disorder problems in and around middle and high schools.
White, 2001	USA	Evaluation	School-police partnership	Crime prevention
Winfree, 1999	USA	Case study	School-police partnership	Crime prevention
Mazerolle, 2006	Internasjonal	Meta-analyses	different types of drug law enforcement approaches: 1) community-wide policing, 2) problem-oriented/partnership approaches that were goegraphically focused, 3) hotspots policing and 4) standard, unfocused law enforcement efforts.	Street-level drug problems and associated problems such as property crime, disorder and violent crime.
Rubel, 1986	Internasjonal	Literature review	Strategies developed between police agencies and school systems	Prevention, reduction and control of serious student misbehaviour and crime.

Williams, 2009	Internasjonal	Review	The review focuses in particular on Drug (and Alcohol) Action Teams (D(A)ATs), Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs), Multi-Agency Public Protection-Arrangements (MAPPAs) and Youth Offending Teams (YOTs	-
Farkas, 2007	-	Interviews with 22 Community Partners	Crime prevention partnerships	Reduction of social disorder that breeds crime
Porter, 2001	-	Qualitative study; indepth interviews	Community collaboration between law enforcement and victim advocates	Exploration of the process of forging alliances between law enforcement & victim advocates in a community collaboration effort to improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence

Tabell 2. Studier i hvor vi manglet sammendraget

Studie Førsteforfatter, år	Geografi/land	Studiedesign/metode	Tiltak	Utfall
Austenaa, 2000	Norge: Randesund og Tveit	-	Helsesøstrenes opplevelser av samarbeidet med politiet i forebygging av straffbare handlinger for barn og unge	-
Brekke, 1995	Norge: Askim	-	X-tre prosjektet, et tverrfaglig samarbeidsprosjekt mellom politiet, undomssenteret Heimen og utekontakten i Askim kommune	-
Fredriksen, 1994	Norge: Skien	-	Tverretatlig samarbeid	kriminalitetsbekjempelse
Kristensen, 1994	Norge: Narvik	-	Formalisert tverrfaglig samarbeid og samordning av primærforebyggende arbeid	-
Tømmerås, 2007	Norge: Trondheim	Casestudie	Tverretatlige forebyggende samarbeidet mellom Sentrum politistasjon og Trondheim kommune rettet mot barn og ungdom.	
Andersson, 2001	Sverige	-	Brottsförebyggande arbete i skolan	
Berg, 2011	Sverige	-	Lokalt brottsförebyggande arbete	-
Fahlén, 2012	Sverige	-	Brottsförebyggande arbete i praktiken	-

Hollari, 2005	Sverige	-	Klotterförebyggande åtgärder	-
Hollari, 2006	Sverige	-	Arbetsformer för goda resultat i brottsförebyggande arbete	-
Nääs, 2003	Sverige	-	Lokala brottsförebyggande råd	
Thun, 1995	Norge: Oppegård	-	Samarbeid mellom lensmanskontor og fritidsklubb	Erfaringer
Home Office London, 1991	Storbritannia	-	Safer Communities. The local delivery through the partnership approach	-
Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions, 2000	Storbritannia	Evaluation	Safer Cities Programme.	Community safety
Whiteworth, 2003	Storbritannia	-	Crime and partnership Police authorities involvement in local strategic partnerships	
Whiteworth, 2001	Storbritannia	Survey	Partners agains crime.	Community safety

Inkluderte referanser

Safer communities. The local delivery of crime prevention through the partnership approach. Home Office, London (United Kingdom). Standing Conference on Crime Prevention; 1991.

Partnership in community safety. An evaluation of phase 2 of the Safer Cities Programme. Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions, UK; 2000.

Andersson KB. Brottsförebyggande arbete i skolan: Brå; 2001. (2001:9).
http://www.bra.se/download/18.cba82f7130f475a2f1800018362/2001_9_ideskrift_7_brottsforebyggande_arbete_i_skolan.pdf

Arslan M. The effects of community policing on crime and crime clearance rates in Texas. US: U Texas at Dallas; 2011.
Abstract: In recent years, many law enforcement agencies have allocated a large amount of resources and consideration to community policing, which represents a major transformation in American policing (Maguire and King 2004). Despite considerable effort, findings show that the impact on aggregate crime trends is mixed and open to doubt. However, there is strong empirical evidence that community policing improves citizen satisfaction with police and decreases fear of crime and perceptions of disorder among citizens (Eck and Maguire 2006, 228; Weisburd and Eck 2004, 42). This study examines the relationship between agency adoption of community policing and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in Texas, and it employs (1) violent crime rate, (2) property crime rate, (3) total crime rate, (4) property crime clearance rate, (5) violent crime clearance rate, and (6) total crime clearance rate as measures of police effectiveness. Ratio of community policing officers, community partnership scale, and community policing activity scale are independent variables to test the research question: To what extent does community policing affect crime clearance and crime rates? The findings of this dissertation are mixed. The ratio of community policing officers has a negative significant effect on violent crime rates according to both bivariate and multivariate analyses. That is, agencies with a high ratio of community policing officers have lower violent crime rates. In addition, multivariate regression analysis shows that there is a significant negative correlation between the ratio of community policing officers and total crime rates. For all other crime rates and crime clearance rates, findings reveal no significant relationship to support the hypotheses. Besides, community partnership scale has positive significant relationships with total, violent, and property crime clearance rates. The findings support the conclusion in the literature that there have been inconsistent research results concerning community policing (Elechi 2007, 83) because it has different principles, policies, and components, and it has no single conceptual and operational definition that serves as a theoretical framework (Seagrave 1996, 6) for law enforcement professionals to implement.

Austenaa O. Helsesøstrene i Randesund og Tveit: hvordan opplever helsesøstrene i Randesund og Tveit samarbeidet med politiet i forebygging av straffbare handlinger for barn under 18år. [Oslo]: Politihøgskolen; 2000.

Balchunas MK. Calming the gathering storm: A case study of leadership processes in two collaborative violent crime reduction initiatives and implications for sustainability. US: Cardinal Stritch U.; 2012.
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to discover and describe the role and processes of leaders of collaborative violent crime reduction initiatives in two urban communities that led to substantial reduction in violent crime. The study also sought to draw implications for sustainability. The research question was: What were the processes that leaders of collaborative violent crime reduction initiatives use to promote sustainability?

This study examined implementation processes of two unique collaborative initiatives that involved different branches of government (executive and judicial), levels of jurisdiction (federal, state and local), and agencies with varying, and oftentimes competing interests. The goal of this case study was to discover how and why the leaders of two collaborative efforts were able to achieve and maintain significant violent crime reduction over time following implementation. Collaboration of this magnitude is extremely difficult to maintain given the culture of law enforcement agencies, government agencies, community agencies and social services. Change processes and roles of leaders in Evergreen (pseudonym) and Lakeland (pseudonym) that implemented similar violent crime reduction initiatives were explored. Evergreen successfully implemented a collaborative violent crime reduction initiative which showed a decrease in the annual number of homicides and/or violent crimes which was sustained below baseline for ten consecutive years. At the time of this study, Lakeland was implementing a comprehensive and somewhat similar initiative with modifications for the size, culture and resources of the city. Initial implementation in one neighborhood had shown a reduction in violent crime in that area.

Barnes LM. Policing the schools: An evaluation of the North Carolina School Resource Officer Program.
Abstract: The School Resource Officer (SRO) has become one strategy to deal with crime and violence in the schools, as well as fear among the school community. Many school districts across the nation have partnered with police departments to implement some version of the SRO Program. In order to justify the escalation of police officers in schools, evaluation research should be conducted to assess the impact of the program on indicators of school safety. This dissertation was an evaluation of the SRO Program in North Carolina public schools, including officer and school principal perceptions, and impact assessment on the incidence of school violence. The purpose of this research was to: (1) describe the characteristics and implementation of the N.C. SRO Program; (2) examine the data regarding the incidence of violence in North Carolina schools; (3) survey school principals' and School 1, Resource Officers' perceptions of the program; and (4) measure the quantitative impact of SROs on the incidence of criminal acts committed in North Carolina public schools. The data used for the evaluation consisted of a mail survey to school principals and School Resource Officers working in public schools, and a secondary analysis of school crime records. The analyses revealed that both school principals and SROs perceived that the program created a partnership between schools and police departments, and that the students' behavior was changed by the SRO. Both groups, however, were not satisfied with the program, and did not report that they believed that the program created a safer school environment. Overall, the results of the school crime data analyses indicated that schools with SRO Programs do not experience significantly different reported mean crime rates after implementation of the SRO Program. This study provided empirical evidence of the impact of SROs upon indicators of safety in N.C. schools. As such, the study is important for policymakers and educational administrators for a more complete understanding of the effect of the SRO Program. While research on this subject is important for determining school safety funding resources, it is also imperative in examining effective strategies to prevent and reduce crime in schools. The information garnered from this study contributes to a more complete body of research concerning incorporating police officers in schools, and builds upon the existing body of knowledge of the SRO Program.

Berg G, Gustafsson C, Meinke MJ. Samverkan i lokalt brottsförebyggande arbete.: Brå; 2011.
http://www.bra.se/download/18.1ff479c3135e8540b2980008256/2011_samverkan_polis_kommun.pdf

Best D, Walker D, Aston E, Pegram C, O'Donnell G. Assessing the impact of a high-intensity partnership between the police and drug treatment service in addressing the offending of problematic drug users. Policing & Society 2010; 20(3):358-69.
Abstract: While there is a considerable evidence base showing links between drug use and offending and clear evidence of the impact of treatment engagement on drug-related offending, there is a much smaller UK evidence base on 'what works' in treatment and criminal justice partnerships, particularly in the UK. The current study used police arrest data to measure changes in offending behaviour in 116 drug-using offenders who had tested positive for opiates or cocaine in custody suites on at least three occasions in the previous year. Participants were assigned to either an intensive form of 'quasi-coercive' treatment (the High Crime Causing Users, HCCU) or to treatment as usual from the community Drug Interventions Programme team. The study compares changes in offending in a high-rate offending group with a standard treatment intervention. The assessment of the effectiveness of the intervention was based on arrest rates in the 12 months before and after engagement with the programme, supplemented by data collected from treatment case notes. Data analysis showed a significant reduction in offending in those engaged in the HCCU, who had higher pre-entry offending, but no change in offending for those accessing treatment as usual. There was some indication that greater retention in treatment was linked to better outcomes, and that medical sessions were associated with greater reductions in crime. The results provide some support for intensive partnership working between criminal justice drug services and the police, and suggest that intensive community work with high-rate drug-using offenders can be effective

Brady KP, Balmer S, Phenix D. School-police partnership effectiveness in urban schools - An analysis of New York City's Impact Schools Initiative. Education and Urban Society 2007; 39(4):455-78.
Abstract: Despite nationwide decreases in school crime and violence, a relatively high and increasing number of students report feeling unsafe at school. In response, some school officials are implementing school-police partnerships, especially in urban areas, as an effort to deter criminal activity and violence in schools. This article examines the initial effect of New York City's Impact Schools Initiative, a punitive-based school-police partnership developed in January 2004 that increases police presence at some of the city's most dangerous public schools. An initial examination of school-level demographic and environmental variables reveals that, despite increased police presence, students enrolled at New York City's impact schools continue to experience higher than average problems linked directly to future criminality, including more student suspensions and lower attendance rates than other New York City Schools. The data also reveal that relative to other New York City public schools, impact schools are more crowded and receive less funding.

Braga AA, Pierce GL, McDevitt J, Bond BJ, Cronin S. The strategic prevention of gun violence among gang-involved offenders. Justice Quarterly 2008;25(1):132-62.
Abstract: Problem-oriented policing has been suggested as a promising way to understand and prevent complex gang violence problems. A num-

ber of jurisdictions have been experimenting with new problem-oriented frameworks to understand and respond to gun violence among gang-involved offenders. 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. Our 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

Brekke AE. X-tre prosjektet, et tverrfaglig samarbeidsprosjekt mellom politiet, ungdomssenteret Heimen og utekontakt i Askim kommune. Oslo: Politihøgskolen; 1995.

Brown AR, Palumbo DR, Lore C, Snider E. G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance, Education and Training) Pre/post Testing in Select U.S. Cities. 1994.
Abstract: Uniformed police officers who receive training prior to entering the classroom teach the GREAT curriculum in 1 class per week for a period of 8 weeks. GREAT aims to reduce gang activity and violence, provide youth with life skills and strategies, help youth understand methods for resolving conflicts without violence, provide alternative summer activities, and educate adults about indicators of gang involvement in their areas. The evaluation used a pretest questionnaire completed by 2,207 students and post-test measures that included the same questionnaire, completed by 1,821 students; questionnaires completed by classroom teachers and GREAT officers; and focus groups of students. Results revealed that the program's impact on students' resistance skills and gang involvement was relatively small, but it still had an impact. A greater impact might occur if the program involved parents, was coordinated with other programs in the community, was extended over a longer period of time, and was integrated into the regular curriculum. Tables and appended study instrument

Brunger M. Governance, accountability and neighbourhood policing in Northern Ireland: analysing the role of public meetings. Crime, Law and Social Change 2011;55(2-3):105-20.
Abstract: In Northern Ireland's move from conflict to peace, policing has remained close to the top of the political agenda. As part of the peace process, the Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) reported in 1999, and since its publication policing structures in Northern Ireland have undergone considerable reform. One of the threads of the ICP was to introduce a more nodal or networked approach to the delivery of policing that included the establishment of partnership policing structures. Against this backdrop, this article evaluates the use of the recently established Partners and Communities Together (PACT) public meetings in their role as a tool in re-shaping the parameters police accountability in Northern Ireland. The model is explicitly promoted as fostering a more nodal approach to local police decision making by engaging with a more diverse range of groups and harnessing the knowledge of local agencies to solve crime and disorder problems. Therefore, enhancing the accountability and

legitimacy of the PSNI at the local level. In these contexts, the article utilises data taken from fieldwork undertaken at these public meetings and critically considers their role as forums where communities bring low level disorder issues that are affecting their neighbourhood to the attention of the PSNI, and whether they help solve these issues in partnership. The article therefore offers an examination of the role of public meetings and the PACT model itself. Adapted from the source document.

Chaiken MR. Kids, Cops, and Communities. National Institute of Justice Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice. 1998. (NCJ-169599).
Abstract: This report is designed to help law enforcement administrators and officers understand and institute a strategy to help prevent violence through community oriented policing services carried out in collaboration with youth-serving organizations. Descriptions of programs are based on a study that involved a survey of 579 affiliates of 7 national youth-serving organizations: (1) Boys and Girls Clubs of America; (2) Boy Scouts of America; (3) Girls Incorporated; (4) Girl Scouts of America; (5) National Association of Police Athletic Leagues; (6) National 4-H Council and US-DA 4-H; and (7) YMCA of the USA. Findings suggest that popular approaches such as boot camps or curfews provide only temporary supervision. Effective prevention approaches are integral to national youth organizations. Partnerships between police and youth-serving organizations that are effective can take many forms. A review of some exemplary programs shows that they have some features in common: they are based on needs assessment and address multiple factors; and they use existing organizations and services, rather than developing new ones. Their experience suggests courses of action for police administrators, directors of youth agencies, and community leaders. An appendix lists some resource organizations.

Chandy SR. Best practices and positive youth development program evaluation of a parenting-based youth violence prevention program. School Of Psychology, US: Fuller Theological Seminary; 2007.
Abstract: Research on youth violence prevention has shown that youth interventions that are inclusive of caregivers are more effective than those that provide interventions for at-risk youth alone. In this study, a process program evaluation was conducted on a parent-based community program that provides therapeutic services to first time offenders and their caregivers. The program was run by a local mental health clinic and worked in conjunction with a local police department to offer an alternative to sentencing program for first time offenders of minor crimes. The program provides both individual and family therapy to the juveniles, and parenting classes for the caregivers. This process program evaluation examined (1) the use of Best Practices and Positive Youth Development (PYD) strategies and (2) parenting attitudes and beliefs of caregivers attending the parenting classes. The goal was to provide feedback to encourage efficacious program development. This research was done in collaboration with the Fuller Youth Initiative project funded by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Chermak S, McGarrell E. Problem-Solving Approaches to Homicide: An Evaluation of the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership. Criminal Justice Policy Review 2004;15(2):161-92.
Abstract: During the mid-1990s, the city of Indianapolis experienced record levels of homicide. In response, city officials implemented a violence

reduction program modeled after the successful Boston Gun Project. The Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership brought together criminal justice and community agencies to launch a multidisciplinary strategy in which multiple agencies respond to homicide incidents and resources are targeted to chronic and high-risk offenders. The program also involves a mandatory notification meeting in which high-risk probationers and parolees are provided with information about victims of homicides as well as information about support services for offenders re-joining the community. Following a description of how the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership was implemented, the authors turn to an examination of the program's impact on local homicide rates. Crime maps of the geographic distribution of homicides in Indianapolis were developed based on a variety of data sources, including police and court data. Court data were also utilized to assess the prior involvement of victims and suspects in the criminal justice system. Characteristics of homicides before and after program implementation were examined; in general the results indicated a decline in the number of homicides during the study period following the violence reduction intervention. In 1997, prior to the intervention strategy, there were 155 recorded homicides; by 2001, following the implementation of the intervention effort, the number of homicides had dropped to 115. The authors also examined the effectiveness of the mandatory notification meeting for high-risk offenders by analyzing re-arrest data and survey data. Results suggested that although offenders who attended the meeting perceived the criminal justice system as more effective, no significant behavioral differences were noted for offenders who attended the meeting compared with offenders who did not attend the meeting. Thus, although the findings suggest optimism concerning a multidisciplinary approach to violence reduction, future research should continue to evaluate the effectiveness of a communication approach to deterrence.

Choi CG, Choi SO. Collaborative Partnerships and Crime in Disorganized Communities. Public Administration Review 2012;72(2):238-9.
Abstract: Collaborative partnerships can be an effective strategy for crime prevention, especially in disorganized communities. Using ordinary least squares regression with 414 American cities, this article finds that police departments with many collaborative partnerships are able to promote informal social control within their communities and capitalize on the resources available to them with the help of other groups. This contention is supported by the effects of collaborative partnerships on crime rates in disorganized communities in comparison to well-organized communities. Thus, collaborative partnerships of public organizations with other groups may insulate disorganized communities from the effects of community disorganization on levels of crime.

Coldren JR, Forde DR. Memphis Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiatives (SACSI) Project: A Case Study. 2010.
Abstract: The Memphis SACSI team conducted an in-depth assessment of the sexual assault problem prior to developing problem-solving initiatives; examining offense, arrest, and victimization data covering a 5-year period preceding the SACSI project; and studying geographic (crime mapping) patterns as well. In addition, a lengthy collaboration with a variety of Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations was undertaken, both to build the local partnership and explore the sexual assault problem through qualitative research methods. The Memphis SACSI team then developed a three-pronged approach to reducing sexual assaults, incorporating suppression (law enforcement), intervention, and prevention approaches. By the year 2001, several years after the initiative of SACSI in Memphis, and after approximately 2 years of research for this case

study, the SACSI program in Memphis continued. Several new programs and initiatives were operating, most notably an enhanced program that links Memphis police officers with sexual assault victims' advocates when responding to reported sexual assaults. Other efforts included a prevention-oriented school education program, focused interventions with repeat sexual assault offenders, and enhanced crime analysis capabilities based in a significantly improved relationship between local universities and law enforcement agencies in Memphis. By the end of this case study research, major organizational changes had occurred; the operational center moved from the U.S. Attorney's Office to the local Memphis-Shelby County Crime Commission and became linked with a new Center for Community Criminology at the University of Memphis.

Crawford A. The Partnership Approach to Community Crime Prevention: Corporatism at the Local Level? Social & Legal Studies 1994;3(4):497-519.

Abstract: The multiagency approach is increasingly seen by the English & Welsh as a solution to crises within the criminal justice system. Indeed, criminal justice practitioners are being encouraged to form partnerships in such diverse fields as child abuse, prison disturbances, local policing, juvenile prosecutions, & crime prevention. With the exception of John Pratt's work on corporatism (see SOPODA 12:1/90W11625), these new administrative arrangements have received little critical attention. In an attempt to extend Pratt's insights, the multiagency approach to community crime prevention is assessed here in terms of its power to explain the current restructuring of crime prevention & in terms of the tensions associated with the proliferation of these new administrative forms. Pertinent examples from a two-year research project on such interagency cooperation are examined.

Cummings R. Operation Burglary Countdown: November 2003-October 2004 - Evaluation Study Final Report. 2005.

Abstract: The evaluation found that the model of integrating central and local resources through coordinated police and community activities has been well implemented in the two areas and has produced strong community support. During 12 months of operation, the program has shown its effectiveness in targeted "hotspots" by reducing residential burglary in Bentley and the surrounding area by just over 40 percent, saving the community an estimated $700,000. The program's lack of significant impact in Morley suggests it is best introduced only in identified "hotspots." The pilot programs are based on a partnership approach that applies the rational choice theory (Cornish and Clarke, 1986). Local Management Groups were established in each targeted suburb to coordinate a series of processes aimed at reducing the potential offender's confidence in committing a successful burglary. This was done by making burglaries more difficult to commit while making apprehension and conviction more likely. The program emphasizes four principles. First, elevate the priority given the offense across government agencies and in the community. Second, establish joint ownership of the initiative by the key stakeholders; each stakeholder not only participates but contributes to achieving the initiative's objectives. Third, implement strategic change by building interagency relationships, improving the physical environment, reducing fear, targeting police operations, and focusing on offender behavior. Fourth, build on success by careful monitoring of outcomes, marketing of achievements, and motivating key local officials. The evaluation was a systematic analysis of a combination of qualitative and quantitative data, site comparisons, and survey data that took into account the impact of social and political contexts.

Davis RC, Lurigio AJ. Fighting back: Neighborhood antidrug strategies. 1996.

Abstract: (from the cover) Illicit drugs continue to pose a serious challenge to society, particularly inner-city communities. Featuring the latest empirical research, "Fighting Back" takes a close look at the partnerships law enforcement and grassroots citizen groups are forming to prevent and discourage drug dealing. The authors thoroughly examine police-based, citizen-based, and shared responsibility strategies through case studies, citing never-before published or newly released investigations. Using an eclectic, multidisciplinary approach, [the authors] offer informed and hopeful observations for effective, cooperative strategies for restoring drug-affected communities. Professionals and students in many different disciplines--including law enforcement, corrections, criminal justice, community psychology, sociology, urban affairs, and public policy--will find [this book] a comprehensive resource on the cooperative efforts of citizenry and the law to curtail drug dealing.

Dean CW, Lumb R, Proctor K, Klopovic J, Hyatt A, Hamby R. Social work and police partnership: a summons to the village strategies and effective practices. 2000.

Abstract: The introductory chapter notes that social work/police partnerships are the next logical step in the development of community policing, since such a partnership meets the mandate to work together for the benefit and survival of the community. The second chapter provides a background overview of social work/police partnerships. It indicates that law enforcement and social work have continually served the same target groups, but with varying success. Currently, there are social work/police partnerships in several North Carolina jurisdictions that follow the crisis intervention paradigm that consists of the three stages of response, stabilization, and prevention. The third chapter profiles five social work/police partnerships that address domestic violence situations; four are in North Carolina jurisdictions, and one is in Memphis, TN. The next chapter presents observations and identifies critical concerns. It notes that the various models described focus on multi-problem households and some first-time callers with severe problems. In such situations, police act to restore order, mediate, separate if needed, stabilize the situation, arrest when warranted, and then leave, typically providing no prevention services. Social workers are involved in the coordinated response, either with the police on initial calls or the next day. They assess the situation, provide emergency service, mediate or facilitate separation when needed, read police reports, conduct background checks, refer to other agencies, and provide interim counseling until referral services begin. They monitor client progress and advocate for clients who need assistance. The fifth chapter outlines steps for communities to follow in assessing the need for social work/police partnerships; and the sixth chapter presents a checklist of effective practices for such partnerships. The concluding chapter outlines the measures that can be used to assess the effectiveness of social worker/police partnerships.

Derzon JH, Yu P, Ellis B, Xiong SR, Arroyo C, Mannix D, et al. A national evaluation of Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative: Outcomes and influences. Evaluation and Program Planning 2012;35(2):293-302.

Abstract: The Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative has awarded over $2 billion in grants to more than 350 school districts in partnership with local mental health, law enforcement, and juvenile justice agencies. To estimate the impact of grantee characteristics, grant operations, and near-term outcomes in reducing violence and substance use, promoting mental health, and enhancing school safety, logged odds ratios (LORs) were calculated contrasting Year 3 with Baseline performance from grantee-provided data on seven outcome measures. After comparing

grantee performance across outcomes and outcomes across grantees, the LORs were entered as dependent variables in a series of meta-regressions in which grantee characteristics, grant operations, and near-term outcomes were tested after controlling for pre-grant characteristics. Findings indicate that the SS/HS Initiative significantly improved most outcomes, that within-grantee performance varied greatly by outcome, and that random-effects meta-regression appreciably decreased the variance available for modeling. The approach demonstrates that the SS/HS Initiative is effective and that locally collected performance data can be used to estimate grantee success in improving youth outcomes.

Dogutas C. Reactive vs. proactive strategies: The effectiveness of school resource officers to prevent violence in schools.

Abstract: School violence has been a major problem for several years in the United States. However, scholars, policy makers, and others seem to be helpless despite their concern and willingness to solve the problem. The problem has been defined in numerous ways and policy solutions varied from deterrence based reactive strategies to proactive prevention strategies informed by social support theories. The literature on school violence has been well developed with many different perspectives and topics both on the causes of violence in schools and the viable prevention strategies. Among many previously implemented and suggested prevention strategies, this study examines the effectiveness of school resource officer programs (SROP). The SROP establishes a partnership between a school administration and a local law enforcement agency. However, the effectiveness of the SROP has not been empirically studied much even though it is a fairly widespread program designed to prevent or reduce violence at schools. In fact, the need for an empirical study to examine the role and effectiveness of school resource officers (SROs) was the impetus for this research. This dissertation attempts to examine the positive impact of the SROP on reducing violence throughout the public schools in the nation. Using data collected from 2,772 schools as a nationally representative sample of all schools in the United States, this study answers three major research questions: Are reactive and proactive strategies effective in reducing violence in schools? Is school resource officer program successful to prevent violence? What kind of role should primarily police play in schools regarding their goals in prevention of violence? Findings suggest that there is a variation in the level of prevention strategies used among schools in different grade levels or in different sizes and locations. All reactive and most of the proactive strategies are associated with a high number of incidents. Having SROs in the school is also associated with high number of incidents. The results on the primary role of police at school provide important policy implications. If police do primarily law enforcement rather than counseling or teaching, this strategy is associated with a larger number of incidents.

Edwards A, Benyon J. Community Governance, Crime Control and Local Diversity. Crime Prevention and Community Safety 2000;(3):35-54.

Abstract: The Labour government elected in the UK in 1997 acted quickly to give local authorities a statutory role in community safety and crime control programmes. This was first recommended by the Morgan Report in 1991, which championed a multi-agency, partnership approach to crime prevention. During the 1990s, community safety programmes developed in many areas, but there was considerable variation between different localities. This article examines the changes in focus, orientation and techniques as crime prevention, mainly undertaken by the police, evolved into community safety, led by local authorities, and finds that the scale and speed of the changes can largely be explained by the effects of the 'reinvention of government', which at the local level has occurred through community governance. One reason for the rise of this 'third way'

was the perceived failure of traditional approaches through markets or bureaucracies and the increased inclusion of different agencies and groups through networks. The theory of policy networks, and particularly the idea of power dependency, helps to explain the development of the community safety approach, but also why there have been significant variations in different localities. The article uses findings from the authors' research in Leicester and Nottingham to examine the practice of networking in local community safety partnerships, and focuses on three criteria of governance: coherent and co-ordinated responses to local problems; accountability; and durability. Finally, the paper considers a number of strategic dilemmas that are likely to arise in community safety partnerships and, more generally, in networking as a governing technique, and concludes that this approach is likely to face a number of significant challenges

Fahlén A, Nääs M. Brottsförebyggande arbete i praktiken - 19 lokala projekt.: Brå; 2012. (2004:6).
http://www.bra.se/download/18.cba82f7130f475a2f1800013802/2004_ideskrift_12_brottsforebyggande_arbete_i_praktiken.pdf

Farkas MA, Jones RS. Community partners: 'Doing doors' as a community crime prevention strategy. [References]. Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law & Society 2007;(3):295-312.
Abstract: Research shows that strengthening social networks in neighborhoods is key to addressing the social disorder that breeds crime. However, citizen involvement in crime prevention partnerships presents a challenge in high crime areas. The use of intermediaries as an organized strategy to work with residents, law enforcement, and various community agencies and organizations has been introduced as a way to mitigate the problems of mobilizing urban dwellers and as a means to bridge the gap between the interests of the various constituents. The Community Partners Program is a community organizing and outreach initiative that uses intermediaries 'doing doors' as its primary approach. This paper will present the findings from interviews with 22 Community Partners working in targeted, high crime urban neighborhoods. The roles, perceptions, and experiences of these 'Partners' are described in detail. The findings suggest that using intermediaries may be a promising strategy for crime prevention partnerships.

Florence C, Shepherd J, Brennan I, Simon T. Effectiveness of anonymised information sharing and use in health service, police, and local government partnership for preventing violence related injury: experimental study and time series analysis. British Medical Journal 2011; 342
Abstract: Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of anonymised information sharing to prevent injury related to violence. Design Experimental study and time series analysis of a prototype community partnership between the health service, police, and local government partners designed to prevent violence. Setting Cardiff, Wales, and 14 comparison cities designated "most similar" by the Home Office in England and Wales. Intervention After a 33 month development period, anonymised data relevant to violence prevention (precise violence location, time, days, and weapons) from patients attending emergency departments in Cardiff and reporting injury from violence were shared over 51 months with police and local authority partners and used to target resources for violence prevention. Main outcome measures Health service records of hospital admis-

sions related to violence and police records of woundings and less serious assaults in Cardiff and other cities after adjustment for potential confounders. Results Information sharing and use were associated with a substantial and significant reduction in hospital admissions related to violence. In the intervention city (Cardiff) rates fell from seven to five a month per 100 000 population compared with an increase from five to eight in comparison cities (adjusted incidence rate ratio 0.58, 95% confidence interval 0.49 to 0.69). Average rate of woundings recorded by the police changed from 54 to 82 a month per 100 000 population in Cardiff compared with an increase from 54 to 114 in comparison cities (adjusted incidence rate ratio 0.68, 0.61 to 0.75). There was a significant increase in less serious assaults recorded by the police, from 15 to 20 a month per 100 000 population in Cardiff compared with a decrease from 42 to 33 in comparison cities (adjusted incidence rate ratio 1.38, 1.13 to 1.70). Conclusion An information sharing partnership between health services, police, and local government in Cardiff, Wales, altered policing and other strategies to prevent violence based on information collected from patients treated in emergency departments after injury sustained in violence. This intervention led to a significant reduction in violent injury and was associated with an increase in police recording of minor assaults in Cardiff compared with similar cities in England and Wales where this intervention was not implemented.

Forster M, Rehner T. Delinquency Prevention in Poor and At-Risk African-American Youth: A Social Work Practice Innovation. Social Thought 1999;19(2):37-52.
Abstract: Describes the background, principles, program, & outcomes of the Family Network Partnership, a small community-based delinquency prevention program in Hattiesburg, MS. The program joins the city housing authority, community policing team, youth court, & local state university in efforts to address delinquency in a local public housing project. The program uses three primary strategies: (1) intervention with youth already involved with the juvenile justice system; (2) skill building among youth prior to court involvement; & (3) community capacity building. With qualification, the partnership is offered as a model for replication in similar communities.

Fredriksen H. Kriminalitetsbekjempelse - bare en politioppgave?: tverretatlig samarbeid i Skien kommune. Oslo: Det kriminalitetsforebyggende råd; 1994.

Garrell EF, Kroovand Hipple N, Corsaro N. Project Safe Neighborhoods: Strategic Interventions--Middle District of Alabama: Case Study 5. 2007.
Abstract: Following the implementation of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), gun assaults and homicides appear to have been reduced in the target city of Montgomery, AL. The Middle District of Alabama is addressing gun crime through establishing partnerships between Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well with research and media and community engagement partners. A gun case prosecution review team has been established to identify cases most appropriate for Federal prosecution in the hopes of increasing the costs for illegal possession and use of guns. In the District of Lowell, MA, an innovative approach to dealing with an emerging form of gun violence has been developed. By focusing on gambling in Lowell, the working group was able to influence Asian gangs in the city to reduce gun assaults. It appears that this PSN initiative reduced gun assaults, a reduction that has been sustained for more than 2 years. Since the inception of PSN, gun enforcement has been done differently in the

Eastern District of Missouri. Two significant changes in St. Louis have been coordination within agencies, as well as communication. Following the PSN intervention, homicide, robberies involving a firearm, and aggravated assaults involving a firearm declined. In 2006, PSN was expanded to include an anti-gang focus with funding provided to PSN task forces across the country to support anti-gang efforts. The PSN Anti-Gang Initiative places emphasis on suppression, prevention, and reentry. The success of this initiative, as demonstrated in promising PSN interventions hinges on its ability to integrate a number of problem-solving approaches.

Goris P, Walters R. Locally oriented crime prevention and the "partnership approach" - Politics, practices and prospects. Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management 1999; 22(4):633-45.
Abstract: Why have multi-agency or "partnership" approaches to mime prevention and community safety been reported internationally with unfavorable results? Can groups and individuals from disparate government and non-government sectors work together to reduce or prevent crime? This article will address these and other questions by using developments in Belgium as its case study. In 1992, Belgium launched its "safety and crime prevention contracts", a series of locally based crime prevention initiatives which have attempted to contract federal regional and local governments to a range of social and police oriented mime prevention endeavors. Traces the development of the Belgian crime prevention contracts and examines the difficulties experienced with "multi-agency crime prevention" and suggests that much of the political rhetoric in Belgium calling for local, community and intersectorial "partnerships" has, like several other countries including England and Wales, Canada Australia and New Zealand, lacked clear practical expression. However, some promising initiatives indicate that this prevention approach may be capable of producing effective mime prevention and community safety outcomes. Further research is needed to describe these initiatives and analyze the conditions under which they are developed.

Goris P. Community Crime Prevention and the 'Partnership Approach': A Safe Community for Everyone? European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research 2001;9(4):447-57.
Abstract: If creating a safer community is merely reduced to controlling & disciplining the most vulnerable groups, their opportunities for participation & emancipation are blocked. Installing such a crime prevention model leads to the further exclusion of these groups. Starting from research that focuses on the interagency relationships within community crime prevention, this article offers a model of creating some possibilities to create a safer community on the one hand & that holds back the dynamics of social exclusion on the other. It focuses on the relations between (community oriented) welfare agencies on the one hand & police agencies on the other hand. Starting from the empirical data, two polarizing models are put forward in order to analyze & evaluate this cooperation: a consensus model & a conflict model. Referring to a normative framework, it will be argued that a conflict model has to be preferred in order to develop a socially just crime prevention model.

Hancock LE. Community Policing in Lake Charles, Louisiana: A Case Study.
Abstract: This study analyzed the community policing program at a local police department. The community policing mission statement, goals, implementation plans, problems incurred, officers' opinions, and current status were the criteria examined to determine if the program is achiev-

ing its purpose. Propositions of two community policing theories were used as the guiding framework in analyzing the data. A qualitative case study design, using the participant observer technique, was utilized for this study. Data were gathered from existing documents, community meeting attendance, police officer interviews, and police "ride-alongs." Data were analyzed for similarities and differences pertaining to the research questions such as community policing terminology in response to interview questions and written plans of the community policing division, and through observations of interactions between the public and the police. Coding of specific words pertinent to community policing philosophies were utilized for the data analysis. Community policing terminology includes reducing the fear of crime, social and physical disorder, and neighborhood decay. Goals of community policing include partnership, empowerment, accountability, service orientation, and problem solving. The findings suggested that the community policing program appears to be achieving its purpose, as evidenced by the stated and realized mission statement, goals, and plans, and the officers' opinions at the police department. The findings also support the guiding community policing theories.

Hester R. Crime and Disorder Partnerships: Voluntary and Community Sector Involvement. 2000.
Abstract: Under sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998, a statutory duty was placed on local authorities and the police, in partnership with other agencies to produce a crime and disorder reduction strategy. It was specified that neighborhood watch, victim support, and groups established in the interests of women, young people, elderly, disabled, ethnic minorities, and more be invited to co-operate in the partnership process. In ascertaining the nature of voluntary and community sector involvement, this study investigated the role that the community had in the audit and strategy formulation process, examined the relative costs and benefits, and made practical recommendations to optimize the involvement of the community in partnership working. Research findings indicated that most voluntary and community groups sampled were involved in crime and disorder partnerships. Most respondents considered face-to-face meetings more helpful than written exchanges, and generally, voluntary and community organizations felt consulted and felt their views were taken on board. Several recommendations were presented to assist partnerships in working together with the voluntary and community sector in future rounds of crime and disorder audit and strategy development.

Hollari S. Klotterförebyggande åtgärder En idéskrift om att tänka parallellt.: Brå; 2005. (2005:1).
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Hollari S. Arbetsformer för goda resultat i brottsförebyggande arbete.: Brå; 2006.
http://www.bra.se/download/18.cba82f7130f475a2f1800011099/2006_arbetsformer_goda_resultat_brottsforebyggande_arbete.pdf

Jim J, Mitchell FN, Kent DR. Community-oriented policing in a retail shopping center. Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management 2006;29(1):146-57.
Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to report findings from the assessment of the Police/Business Empowerment Partnership (P/BEP), a community-oriented policing program, implemented at a retail shopping center in the city of Westminster, California. De-

sign/methodology/approach - A quasi-experimental design of pre- and post-test was employed to evaluate the effectiveness of P/BEP. Participants' perceptions regarding various safety measures were gathered before and after the implementation of the program. Findings - Pre-post comparison revealed significant reduction in perceptions of gang activity, auto theft activity and fear of crime at the shopping center after program implementation. Though non-significant, changes observed in other targeted constructs were also found to be in the desired direction. Overall, analysis indicated that the program helps promote a conducive business environment for the merchants and their customers. Practical implications - Findings from this evaluation provided evidence that collaborative efforts between businesses and the police do have a positive effect in fighting and preventing crime. Originality/value - P/BEP is one demonstration of a community's effort in utilizing police resources to target specific problems

Kellermann AL, Bartolomeos K, Fuqua-Whitley D, Sampson TR, Parramore CS. Community-level firearm injury surveillance: Local data for local action. Annals of Emergency Medicine 2001; 38(4):423-9.
Abstract: In the United States, firearms are used to commit homicide more frequently than all other methods combined. According to the US Department of Justice, firearms are used to commit more than 1 million crimes each year. Despite the magnitude of this problem, little is known about the epidemiology of firearm crimes and assaults. Many states require medical personnel to report all nonfatal shootings to law enforcement, but the rate of compliance with this requirement is unknown. To enhance cooperation between community emergency departments and law enforcement agencies, we created a unified firearm injury notification system for the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and 5 surrounding counties: Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Clayton.

Kennedy DM, Piehl AM, Braga AA. Youth Violence in Boston: Gun Markets, Serious Youth Offenders, and a Use-Reduction Strategy. Law and Contemporary Problems 1996; 59(1):147-96.
Abstract: Describes the Boston, MA, Gun Project collaboration among the Boston Police Dept; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms; Massachusetts US Attorney; Massachusetts Dept of Probation; youth outreach workers; & the authors. Examined are firearm victims under age 21, Boston gang areas, & data tracing sales & recovery of firearms. The Gun Project working group, in conducting research into Boston's youth violence problem & gun markets, has attempted to create an interagency problem-solving strategy & evaluate its impact. An analysis of data on victims of gun or knife violence (N = 155) & of known offenders (N = 125) reveals that 75% of victims & 77% of offenders had previously been arraigned. Nearly 66% of homicides were attributed to gangs. A strategy of coerced use reduction is advocated with meetings between authorities & gang members, as well as communication through probation officers. Gun traces indicate that semiautomatic handguns are the youth weapon of choice & that the youth prefer new rather than stolen guns.

Kristensen B. Formalisert tverrfaglig samarbeid, og samordning av primærforebyggende arbeid i Narvik kommune. Oslo: Politihøgskolen; 1994.

Lewis J. Truancy: The Partnership Approach. 1995.

Abstract: The youths were from colleges, career centers, workplaces, and correctional institutions. Almost three- fifths were males and two-fifths were females. Most were in sixth form and tertiary colleges. Results revealed that truancy is not an isolated problem that affects only a small number of children in problem schools. It is a complex subject that all practitioners should understand. Different agencies have different roles and responsibilities toward children who truant. Most truants choose to remain at home or visit parks and commercial establishments rather than committing crimes. Most return to school after a short absence. However, all agencies with a duty of care toward children should be particularly concerned about the small number of juvenile recidivists who have a history of persistent truancy starting as young as age 9 and who commit a large amount of crime during school hours. Truants are also potential victims of others and are unable to seek support from those who would normally care for them. Pedophiles seek out such children. Community-based partnership approaches are effective in reducing opportunities for children to truant and ensuring a coordinated response. Each agency must be aware of individual roles, responsibilities, and necessary levels of commitment and must maintain open information channels.

Lo CW-H, Cheuk AC-Y. Community Policing in Hong Kong: Development, Performance and Constraints. Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management 2004;27(1):97-127.

Abstract: This paper is an in-depth analysis of community policing in Hong Kong. It includes an outline of the evolution of community policing in Hong Kong, identifies the structural arrangements for the practice of community policing, examines major community-based programs that have been launched, evaluates the performance of this strategy, & considers constraints on these policy initiatives. It shows that this community effort has already gone beyond the confines of promoting community relations in Hong Kong. The results have been encouraging. They include a significant improvement in the quality of police-public interactions, the engagement of the public & their increased support in crime control & prevention, & the beginning of the conversion of traditional police enforcement to that of police services. However, the Force's use of community policing schemes predominantly for the pragmatic purpose of crime control has accounted for the lack of breakthroughs in forging a strategic partnership with the public to promote a secure & harmonious environment.

Loveday B. Learning from the 2004 Crime Audit. An evaluation of the National Community Safety Plan 2006-2008 and Current Impediments to the Effective Delivery of Community Safety Strategy by Local Crime Reduction Partnerships. [References]. Crime Prevention and Community Safety 2006; (3):188-201.

Abstract: This article assesses the current status and efficacy of Crime and Disorder reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) based upon the results of crime audits conducted on behalf of three local CDRPs. These results are matched up against the government's National Community Safety Plan and the priorities identified within the Plan particularly those for local authorities the police and CDRPs. The article considers the impact of the failure to establish coterminous boundaries between police force areas and local authorities and the challenge this generates for local partnerships. The article also considers the problematic nature surrounding the delivery of crime reduction strategies within non-metropolitan counties. It argues that the two-tier local authority structure guarantees the likely failure of CDRP partnerships and that a review of local government structure

is now needed. The article goes on to evaluate the impact of centrally set performance regimes on CDRP work, the lack of engagement among local authority management with CDRPs and the very tow public profile that characterizes local partnerships. It argues for core funding for community safety; for coterminous boundaries for police and CDRPs and for public and effective accountability mechanisms to encourage much greater public awareness of, and participation, in the work of local partnerships.

Martinjak D. Evaluation of effects of "the police prevention of crimes against children and young persons program" based on descriptive analyses. [Serbo-Croatian]. Kriminologija & Socijalna Integracija 1998; (2):133-9.
Abstract: Reviews the "Police prevention of crimes against children and young persons' program," implemented in the area covered by the Medimurje District Police Headquarters in Croatia during 1997. This proposal included a comprehensive description of cooperation between police officers, teachers, and experts from the Croatian Centers of Social Care. At the completion of the program, the number of discovered cases of neglected and abused children and adolescents increased by 100% from the previous year It is concluded that most of the criminal cases had not been followed up by appropriate local organizations.

Mazerolle L, Soole DW, Rombouts S. Street-level drug law enforcement: A meta-analytical review. [References]. Journal of Experimental Criminology 2006;(4):409-35.
Abstract: Our paper presents the results of a meta-analytical review of street level drug law enforcement. We conducted a series of meta-analyses to compare and contrast the effectiveness of four types of drug law enforcement approaches, including community-wide policing, problem-oriented/partnership approaches that were geographically focused, hotspots policing and standard, unfocused law enforcement efforts. We examined the relative impact of these different crime control tactics on street-level drug problems as well as associated problems such as property crime, disorder and violent crime. The results of the meta-analyses, together with examination of forest plots, reveal that problem-oriented policing and geographically-focused interventions involving cooperative partnerships between police and third parties tend to be more effective at controlling drug problems than community-wide policing efforts that are unfocused and spread out across a community. But geographically focused and community-wide drug law enforcement interventions that leverage partnerships are more effective at dealing with drug problems than traditional, law enforcement-only interventions. Our results suggest that the key to successful drug law enforcement lies in the capacity of the police to forge productive partnerships with third parties rather than simply increasing police presence or intervention (e.g., arrests) at drug hotspots.

McGhee D. Joined-up government, 'community safety' and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender 'active citizens'. Critical Social Policy 2003;23(3):345-74.
Abstract: joined-up government, modernizing government, community safety and multi-agency partnerships are explored here in an attempt to understand the contemporary 'policing' of hate crime; in this instance, crimes and incidents motivated by homophobia (and transphobia). In the first half of the article, the focus is on the social and political context of the emergence of 'participatory' modes of government and multi-agency 'community safety' policing in response to the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and the 1999 Local Government Act. In the second half of the article,

the focus will be on the multi-agency response to homophobic and transphobic incidents and the policing of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (lgbt) community in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. In this case study, the main assumptions behind the attempt to create Igbt 'active citizens' and 'active communities' (active in their own policing) in Southampton, in particular, will be critically evaluated. The main points that will be raised here are: 1) the multi-agency response to homophobic incidents in Southampton prioritizes, first, improving efficiency and raising awareness in the agencies and services that are in contact with the Igbt community, and, second, opening lines of communication and building trust between police and the organizations and agencies 'representing' the Igbt community; and 2) empowerment programmes such as these should not be taken at face value, but must be critically examined in relation to some of the following questions: who is and who is not being invited to be the active 'lgbt' citizen here? And does the Igbt community's right to fair, sympathetic and equitable policing bring with it hidden and costly responsibilities?

Mesko G. Local Safety Councils in Slovenia--A Story on Attempts to Make Local Communities Responsible for Solving Crime and Safety Problems . 2004.
Abstract: Since 1998, 80 local safety/security councils have been established in Slovenia under the authority of the Police Act and the Local Self-Administration Act, which allow for the establishment of the councils as consultative bodies on local crime and safety/security matters without defining precisely how they should be organized and operated. The evaluation described in this paper focused on 17 local councils and assessed their organization and operations. The evaluation obtained documentation and perspectives from the local authorities, the police, nongovernmental organizations, and community representatives in sessions held in 2003 and 2004. An effort was made to identify the main local safety and crime prevention programs and the responses of the council to these problems. The legal framework for and the practice of the council in relation to community policing were also examined. A total of 178 individuals participated in the evaluation. The study found that in all cases the police had initiated the formation of the council, which led to the perception among its members that the council was an arm of the police and under the authority of the police agency. Overall, there was a lack of understanding of the nature of the partnership between the police and community representatives, and there were diverse views of crime and safety problems in the community. Local citizens were generally unaware of and apathetic toward the council and its work. Still, the council provided a structure for and the possibility of cooperation and accountability among community representatives and the police in attempting to address threats to community safety.

Mesko G, Lobnikar B. The contribution of local safety councils to local responsibility in crime prevention and provision of safety. Policing-An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management 2005; 28(2):353-73.
Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of the paper is to explore some dimensions of the community policing strategy of the Slovene police, which emphasizes establishment, reinforcement and maintenance of good relations with local communities and new organized ways of setting of priorities in crime prevention and provision of local safety at the local level (i.e. local safety councils). In addition, the paper seeks to present the development of local safety and security efforts in Slovenia based on ideas of making local communities responsible and on partnership in setting priorities in safety/security efforts, prevention of everyday criminal offences and public disorder. Design/methodology/approach - The authors have

conducted a study on a sample of 178 representatives of local safety councils in several Slovenian towns. The study focused on the functioning of local safety councils in Slovenia and dealt with advantages and obstacles related to the work of such councils. The authors also reflected on the councils within a broader concept of democratisation and inclusion of citizens in crime prevention and partnership-oriented local problem solving. Findings - Findings show the development of some dimensions of community policing safety, especially democratic ways in setting priorities in local safety and crime prevention efforts. Despite some obstacles, the main advantages of such councils are as follows: democratisation of formal social control and control over the police; cooperation of (responsible) citizens and knowing one another; development of more active cooperation between all local key persons; facilitating of "safety consciousness" and discussions on local problems and "communities that care" mentality. Research limitations/implications - The present research used both quantitative and qualitative approaches, which gave a relatively clear overview of the situation studied. A possible problem in studying priorities in crime prevention and safety provision can be related to the population, which attended the local safety council meetings. They do not necessarily represent the public opinion of local citizens but opinions of local elites dealing with crime and public security issues. Practical implications - The main implications of the paper for policy makers and practitioners are challenges to the further development of local crime prevention efforts, which should be based on partnership, good knowledge (information- and knowledge-based decision making), clear rules or legal framework, financing and accountability. Originality/value - The paper presents the first such study conducted in a post-socialist country, and presents some ideas for the development of common efforts in local (communal) crime prevention and efforts for a safer life in local communities

Mueller DG. Kids, Cops, and the Politics of School-Based Crime Prevention: An Assessment of the Spokane Police Department's Community Safety Education Program.

Abstract: As a result of tragic incidents like those at Columbine High School and elsewhere, youth crime has become a top public priority at all levels of American government. Unfortunately, concerns over juvenile crime have been largely shaped by the media which has distorted our perceptions about extent of juvenile crime and the kinds of acts that children are capable of committing. By focusing public attention on exceptional cases involving violence we have seemingly lost sight of the fact that most juveniles engage in only minor forms of crime and delinquency that would appear to be preventable. Recent studies suggest that school-based crime prevention programs have great potential as a means by which to promote public safety. Schools are by definition institutions of socialization that inculcate students into the norms, attitudes and values of conventional society. Consequently, their ability to influence youth is substantial and their utility as a locus for crime prevention should be examined closely. This study focuses in detail on one suburban school district's efforts to collaborate with the police to implement a comprehensive, multi-year delinquency prevention program entitled the Community Safety Education Program. Data were collected from a representative sample of parents, teachers, principals, and fifth through eighth grade students in order to determine the program's effectiveness and long-term impact on students. The findings suggest that there was strong support for the program in both the community and the school district itself. Moreover, the program appears to have had a substantial impact on student values and attitudes regarding delinquent behaviors such as interpersonal violence, drug use, and the social acceptability of deviance in general. The implications of this study suggest that comprehensive, multi-year intervention programs may be superior to traditional one-year intervention programs like Drug Abuse Resistance Education

National Association of Drug Court Professionals. Law Enforcement/Drug Court Partnerships: Possibilities and Limitations - A Case Study of Partnerships in Four California Counties. 2000.

Abstract: The format of the report on each county addresses county demographics, county drug enforcement, a brief description of the drug court program, an overview of the drug court/law enforcement partnership, and lessons learned from each program. Findings show that the most active law enforcement partners were the local police department, the sheriff's department, and the probation department. Every police department that worked with the drug courts was involved in community policing. Perhaps the single most important finding was that a drug court/law enforcement partnership can serve law enforcement goals as well as drug court goals. Drug court/law enforcement "linkages" that involved information transfers between the court and various law enforcement agencies yielded expedited warrants and the transfer of drug court data to police databases. The report describes the variety of ways in which drug court/law enforcement partnerships can serve community-oriented and problem solving policing objectives, as well as how such partnerships (especially those that make it possible for law enforcement officers to participate regularly in court and regularly undertake home visits) benefit drug court programs. The report advises that drug court programs must be careful to work effectively with community-oriented policing agencies so as to mutually benefit both. It also advises that law enforcement agencies and pro-law enforcement members of the drug court team must not insist that the drug court program give top priority to law enforcement goals.

Newburn T, Jones T. Consultation by Crime and Disorder Partnerships. 2002.

Abstract: The objectives of this research were to provide a national picture of the consultative arrangements as a consequence of the partnerships in England and Wales; to document good practice in the consultation process; to explore the influence of consultation from the perspective of those who initiate it and those who participate in the process; to describe and analyze the challenges that face partnerships in the consultative process; and to assess how the Crime and Disorder Act consultation process can best fit into other existing and future consultation requirements. The study was based on a number of detailed case studies at the local level and with broader research at the national level. The issues addressed in the survey included the following: whether the consultation was ad hoc or ongoing; the techniques used to consult; the impact of consultation on priorities within the crime and disorder strategy; the methods used to approach and negotiate access to particular groups; the extent to which the audit misread problems of crime and disorder; and how consultation under the Crime and Disorder Act connected with other forms of consultation. A total of 263 interviews were completed, representing 70 percent of all crime and disorder partnerships. The following partnerships were selected as the focus of local case studies: North Wiltshire, Southampton, Coventry, Exeter, and Nottingham. Each case study included interviews with key personnel, interviews with representatives and community leaders and an analysis of relevant documents. Consultation appeared to have a significant impact on strategies in the following ways: confirming, narrowing, and ordering priorities for tackling crime; identifying priorities among hard to reach groups; providing alternatives voices; and facilitating cooperation and communication between partners. The report makes the following recommendations: partnerships should be clear regarding the forms that consultation takes; partnerships should learn from each other; and partnerships should plan a long-term strategy over a 3 year cycle.

Nichols RV, Litchfield A, Holappa T, Van Stelle K. Tribal Strategies Against Violence: Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians Case Study. 2002.

Abstract: The first TSAV grant period began October 1, 1996, and the program was extended through a second grant award that ended October 31, 1999. The evaluation involved on-site interviews with affiliated program staff of the Turtle Mountain Band, key TSAV core team members, key Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal law enforcement personnel, TSAV program partners, the Tribal Chairman and tribal council members, and other community service providers who participated in the local TSAV initiative's planning and implementation. A review was conducted of program documents in U.S. Justice Department files and tribal and project documents maintained on site. A survey was conducted of local TSAV stakeholders, and crime data were analyzed from the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Turtle Mountain Agency. The assessment of program structure and chronology focused on program organization and structure; the planning process; goals and strategies; budget; and site monitoring, reporting, and local evaluation. An assessment of local TSAV strategies focused on programs that aimed to strengthen families, reduce family violence, and reduce youth involvement in substance abuse and other illegal activities. The extent to which grant objectives were addressed was also determined. The evaluators concluded that the Turtle Mountain Band TSAV program faithfully represented the TSAV's envisioned institutionalization of a communitywide problem solving process; it deserves to be a model for other tribes. In addition to the TSAV being institutionalized as a cross-agencies problem solving process, the criminal justice system was transformed to be more effective in addressing crime, violence, and substance abuse issues. The relative independence of the TSAV staff, in not being placed directly under any administrative bureaucratic body, facilitated their working across various tribal and nontribal entities. Future directions and the degree of institutionalization of TSAV as a tribal problem solving process are discussed.

Nichols RV, Litchfield A, Holappa T, Van Stelle K. Tribal Strategies Against Violence: Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Case Study. 2002.

Abstract: The Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes are a federally recognized American Indian Tribe located in northeastern Montana. The initial TSAV grant was awarded October 1, 1995, to make the Fort Peck Tribes the only pilot site among the four TSAV sites included in the formal Federal evaluation. The evaluation focused on the extent to which the TSAV goals were achieved. The goals were as follows: Establish and/or enhance a diverse planning team and build partnerships; develop and implement cost-effective crime and violence reduction strategies; provide youth with alternatives to substance abuse and gang involvement; and enhance local capability to identify public and private resources. The evaluation involved two site visits, the first in March 1998 and the second in October 1999. Evaluation activities included on-site interviews with affiliated program staff of the Fort Peck Tribes, key TSAV core team members, key tribal court personnel, key tribal law enforcement personnel, TSAV program partners, the Tribal Chairman and tribal council members, and other community service providers that participated in the local TSAV initiative's planning and implementation. The evaluation also reviewed program documents in U.S. Justice Department files as well as tribal and project documents maintained on-site. A survey of local TSAV stakeholders was conducted; and statistical data were analyzed from the Fort Peck Tribes' Department of Law and Justice, the Fort Peck Tribal Court, and the Wolf Point Police Department. The assessment of program structure and chronology focused on program organization and structure; the planning process; goals and strategies; budget; and site monitoring, reporting,

and local evaluation. The assessment of the implementation of local TSAV strategies addressed approaches to implementing community policing and enhancing prosecution; reducing incidents of juvenile violence, gang activity, and substance abuse; and the development and enhancement of community partnerships. The evaluation also examined the extent to which TSAV objectives were achieved. The evaluation found that significant progress was made in collaborating with nontribal entities, notably in interaction with several public schools and the police departments. Strategies undertaken to reduce crime and violence were both short-term and long-term, and a variety of activities were provided for youth as alternatives to using substances and becoming involved in gangs. By the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, the Fort Peck Tribes had obtained funding for several new programs, including Boys and Girls Club funding, drug court funding, and STOP grant funds. There was little or no statistical evidence to document TSAV's impact on crime or violence; however, there was evidence that the project was effective in building community awareness about violence, fostering cooperation among the TSAV partners, identifying additional funding to apply to targeted problems, improving services of TSAV partner agencies, and enhancing the system for dealing with domestic violence. The project was least effective in preventing substance abuse, reducing drug use, reducing drunk driving, and reducing family violence. Overall, as a comprehensive problem solving process for addressing crime, violence, and substance abuse, the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes.

Nichols RV, Litchfield A, Holappa T, Van Stelle K. Tribal Strategies Against Violence: Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians Case Study. 2002.

Abstract: The Grand Traverse Band's initial TSAV grant was awarded October 1, 1996, and the program ended on August 9, 1999. The program evaluation involved two site visits, the first in January 1998, which involved three evaluation team members, and the second in November 1999, which involved two evaluation team members. Evaluation activities included on-site interviews with affiliated program staff of the Grand Traverse Band, key TSAV core team members, key tribal court personnel, key tribal law enforcement personnel, TSAV program partners, the Tribal Chairman and tribal council members, and other community service providers that participated in the local TSAV initiative's planning and implementation. The evaluation also reviewed program documents in U.S. Justice Department files as well as tribal and project document maintained on-site. A survey of local TSAV stakeholders was conducted, and the Grand Traverse Band's law enforcement data were analyzed. The assessment of program structure and chronology focused on program organization and structure; the planning process; goals and strategies; budget; and site monitoring, reporting, and local evaluation. An assessment of the implementation of local TSAV strategies focused on approaches to reducing family violence, reducing youth substance abuse, strengthening partnerships, preventing youth crime and violence, and establishing a youth-initiated and planned Native American Youth Conference. The extent to which the TSAV grant program objectives were addressed was also determined. The evaluation found that thus far there is little or no statistical evidence to document TSAV's impact on crime or violence. In the absence of sufficient quantitative data, the evaluation relied on qualitative data to assess that transformation that may have occurred at the community level as a result of TSAV. The evaluation concluded that the Grand Traverse Band has successfully institutionalized the cross-agency problem solving process envisioned under TSAV objectives. The primary prevention education activities that occurred were in the areas of violence prevention (primarily domestic violence), substance abuse prevention, and gang prevention. Although community policing initiatives were undertaken, they were not coordinated with TSAV activities. A variety of activities were conducted to provide youth with alternatives to using substances. Further,

the core team sought and obtained resources to implement a new data collection process. The TSAV partners also made substantial structural changes to the reservation's criminal justice system through the enactment of tribal laws related to domestic violence, inhalant and other drug abuse, and through the issuance of zero tolerance laws/policies as well as policies that deal with sexual harassment among tribal employees and no-smoking in tribal facilities. The critical lesson learned in this case study was the need to have as the TSAV director someone who is familiar with the community and who has a history of working with other local core team members. The program might have been better served by having an Indian person as the TSAV director to facilitate involvement of critical cultural resource people.

Nääs M. Tio lokala brottsförebyggande råd. Idéskrift 11. 2003. (Rapport: 2003:13).

Abstract: Sedan mitten av 1990-talet har antalet lokala brottsförebyggande råd, eller liknande organisationer, ökat från ett tjugotal till omkring 270 år 2003. I den här skriften beskrivs verksamheten i tio lokala brottsförebyggande råd från olika delar av landet och där både arbetssätt och förutsättningar skiljer sig åt.

http://www.bra.se/download/18.cba82f7130f475a2f1800015183/2003_13_ideskrift_11_tio_lokala_brottsforebyggande_rad.pdf

Paige LZ, Kitzis SN, Wolfe J, Kitson J. Implementing the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative in Kansas. [References]. 2006.

Abstract: (create) Rural Underpinnings for Resiliency and Linkages (RURAL) is an example of a Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) project. Co-funded in 1999 by the U.S. Departments of Education, Justice and Health and Human Services, the SS/HS initiative supports prevention, healthy child development, school-community collaboration and evidence-based interventions. The RURAL project was designed to enhance existing partnerships in a rural Kansas county, and included as principal partners three school districts, local private schools, the community mental health center, law enforcement, the regional prevention center, and Fort Hays State University. RURAL used a public health approach to increase school safety and promote healthy behaviors, with a wide range of services provided to students (preschool through young adults) and their families. RURAL introduced strategies designed to provide universal violence prevention for the school population, selective interventions for at-risk children and families, and intensive services for those with the greatest needs. Many of the programs designed to prevent violence and to promote the expansion of protective factors are still being implemented despite the cessation of federal funding in 2003. Following a detailed description of the components of the RURAL project an evaluation of project effectiveness is presented. Many of the grant's intended outcomes specified that there would be county level improvements in drug, alcohol, and violence indicators, and school performance indicators. Not surprisingly, change at the county level was not evident in just 3 years' time. There was no statistically significant evidence for improvement across the county in terms of student academic performance, student social and emotional skills, juvenile substance abuse rates, juvenile violence rates, or juvenile crime rates. Although county-level trends were not evident, evaluators found results at lower levels, particularly in school and community climate.

Changes were also observed at the individual school level. These changes tended to be loosely correlated with the number of new programs embraced by a particular school. That is, more programs implemented at a school tended to be associated with positive trends in school climate, and fewer implemented with negative trends. Although not conclusive (or statistically significant), this seems to suggest that the new programs are having the desired effect. The most positive lesson is that substantial funding in a short amount of time can be a very powerful change agent. Although it is possible that some of these programs could have been introduced to the community over time, the impact would not have been comprehensive. RURAL made a dramatic impact because so much could be accomplished in a short time. Another lesson was the benefit of funding being tied to research-based programs with clear purposes. This clarified expectations and helped team members emphasize issues such as strategy selection and treatment fidelity. The hardest lesson learned was that sustainability plans need to be developed and implemented from the initiation of the project. Goals and activities need to be realistic and attainable. Implementation can begin rapidly if the project plan is well organized and considers how to recruit, hire, and train staff after the school year has begun. Support from partners and the district stakeholders is essential. One reason for RURAL's rapid start up is that key gatekeepers and stakeholders did not need to be "sold" on the value of the initiative, because they had been asked for input when the grant was written. RURAL could be replicated in other communities for its use of the public health model to address school safety and healthy behaviors in a comprehensive manner. The emphasis on prevention and staff development is also important.

Peaslee L. Community policing and social service partnerships: Lessons from New England. [References]. Police Practice & Research: An International Journal 2009;(2):115-31.

Abstract: Partnerships between police and social service agencies are an important but understudied component of community policing. This paper looks at why--despite the adoption of community and problem-solving policing nationwide--police-social service partnerships are not routine. I draw from case studies of youth-focused partnerships in four US cities to examine how police can better collaborate with municipal and community-based agencies, and to address the organizational and leadership challenges confronting reformers. The findings of this paper illustrate that while police are valuable partners for social service agencies, one should use caution in conceptualizing too large a role for police in juvenile prevention and intervention initiatives.

Phillips C, Jacobson J, Prime R, Carter M, Considine M. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships: Round One Progress. 2002.

Abstract: The Policing and Reducing Crime Unit undertook a study of the partnerships in three sites, focusing on the process involved in the following areas: producing an audit of local crime and disorder problems; consulting locally on the basis of the audit; determining priorities among the issues identified; and formulating a strategy for resolving these issues. The fieldwork involved a review of documentation, observation of a range of meetings, and interviews with partnership representatives. The case studies were located in three different regions in England: Collingbridge, Sanford, and Riverton. The fieldwork was done over a 10 month period. The research included a review of documentation, observation of a wide range of partnerships, and 49 in-depth interviews with partnership representatives. In reference to the partnership structures and ways of working, the study found that there were many similarities among the partnerships. For example, multi-agency groups existed in all three sites

prior to CDA. Additional sites were created in two of the sites to meet statutory requirements; in addition, no agency was perceived as dominating the partnerships and the relations among agencies were seen in a positive light. In reference to auditing crime and disorder, all three partnerships invested time, effort, and resources in the production of the audit. There were problems in a number of areas including resources (audits were rushed), contracting (external consultants had less local knowledge of partner agencies), data (the data were inaccurate), and information sharing (despite protocols for the exchange of information, all three partnerships had problems). In the area of consultation, there were similarities and differences between the processes and outcomes undertaken by the partnerships; and the process of strategy development was problematic. A number of issues emerged during the research regarding the first stages of partnerships: all three partnerships met their statutory obligations; limited resources hindered various aspects of the work of the partnerships; and the unequal contribution made by various partners affected all stages of the process.

Pope CE, And O. Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing. Final Research Report.

Abstract: This report presents findings and recommendations resulting from the evaluation of programs implemented in 15 cities by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. These programs were implemented to distribute variations on the "Weed and Seed" program and its provision of crime and drug prevention programs. The overall goal of Weed and Seed was to form partnerships between law enforcement and local communities in order to interdict the cycle of drugs, violence, and crime often found in deteriorating areas of major cities, weeding out violent offenders and seeding high-crime neighborhoods with community-based programs. The Boys and Girls Clubs of America began demonstration projects under Weed and Seed in cities in public housing where there had previously not been any similar programs. Fifteen of the 22 new projects were studied in this evaluation. Each of the 15 sites is described, and information is provided about data collection and programming activities. The 15 projects were organized and implemented with commitment and energy. A few types of programs were particularly promising, such as the comprehensive efforts of five programs and the educational enhancement of five others. Recommendations are made for program continuation and improvement, centering on the development of long-term objectives, clarity about project goals, needs assessment, and special emphasis programming. The importance of record keeping and careful program evaluation is stressed.

Porter KL, Hall W. Keeping Collaboration Alive in the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence. Society for the Study of Social Problems 2001;

Abstract: This paper explores the process of forging alliances between law enforcement & victim advocates in a community collaboration effort to improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence. In-depth interviews were conducted with eight key professionals credited with the establishment of a consortium of social services & law enforcement agencies. We asked members to recount their experiences during the early days of collaboration. How easily did the group accomplish social change? What was at stake in the process of collaboration for these individual agencies & their representatives? Based on a qualitative analysis, our findings suggest that collaboration between law enforcement & victim advocates was easier said than done. Despite occupational cultures at odds, themes emerged in the interviews about how the consortium managed to remain viable. Interviewees spoke of learning to trust one another in order to move the process along. We also found that member agencies "police" each

other, sometimes causing shake-ups. Interestingly, these shake-ups often resulted in a firmer commitment to collaboration. We end the paper with a discussion that places in a larger sociological context these issues & the mechanisms that facilitated the work of the consortium in order to, according to one interviewee, "keep collaboration alive."

Radford L, Gill A. Losing the Plot? Researching Community Safety Partnership Work Against Domestic Violence. Howard Journal of Criminal Justice 2006;45(4):369-87.
Abstract: This article considers the role of feminist community activism and academic research in the context of contemporary crime reduction policy. We draw upon experiences and knowledge gained from our involvement in comprehensive evaluation studies of community responses to domestic violence against women (in two areas of the South East of England) completed in 1996 and in 2004, before and after the present government's crime reduction initiatives. We consider the perils and prospects for academic 'experts' and feminist activists, of the increased emphasis on 'what works' in crime reduction, and the development of new technologies of control, especially in the areas of risk management and performance and monitoring.

Ready J, Weisburd D, Farrell G. The role of crime victims in American policing: Findings from a national survey of police and victim organizations. [References]. International Review of Victimology 2002;(2):175-95.
Abstract: The role of victims in enhancing community policing has received little scholarly attention. This paper adds to the current state of knowledge about the role of victims in policing and the relationship between victim organizations and police departments as part of community policing. Relying upon a national survey of executives of police departments and victim organizations carried out by the Police Foundation and the National Center for Victims of Crime, this study presents a broad snapshot of community policing partnerships that draw from the experience and knowledge of victims and victim service providers. The research indicates that while a majority of police executives believe there are benefits to involving victims in community policing, most also report that when it comes to problem solving and crime prevention it is more useful for officers to interact with community members without special attention to who has been a crime victim. Regardless of this view, a large proportion of police agencies report supporting a broad set of practices that focus on crime victims. This study reinforces the position that the broad approach and policies of a police agency toward victims play a central role in the development of partnerships between police and victim organizations.

Reisig MD, Parks RB. Can Community Policing Help the Truly Disadvantaged? Crime & Delinquency 2004; 50(2):139-67.
Abstract: Community policing advocates argue that reforms designed to break down barriers between police & citizens can produce favorable outcomes. The authors test a series of related hypotheses in a multivariate context by using four independent data sources - community surveys, patrol officer interviews, Census Bureau, & police crime records --to estimate hierarchical linear models. The results show that citizens who perceive police partnerships favorably report fewer problems related to incivilities & also express higher levels of safety. Findings from models including cross-level interaction terms indicate that the positive outcomes associated with police partnerships are not restricted to citizens residing in affluent neighborhoods. In our ecological analysis, we find that police-community collaboration is associated with higher aggregate quality of life as-

sessments & that community policing as a form of public social control mediates the adverse effects of concentrated disadvantage. The findings support social-psychological & ecological theories on which community policing practices are partially based.

Ringwalt CL, Greene JM, Ennett ST, Iachan R, Clayton RR, Leukefeld CG. Past and Future Directions of the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program: An Evaluation Review. 1994.
Abstract: Since its inception in the early 1980's, D.A.R.E. has become the Nation's most prevalent school-based drug-use prevention program. It is distinctive among such programs in that it uses trained, uniformed police officers in school classrooms to teach highly structured curricula. It is also distinctive in combining a partnership between law enforcement and education at the local level with a high degree of centralized program control asserted by coordinating mechanisms at the State, regional, and national levels. This study assessed D.A.R.E.'s implementation and outcomes. The implementation assessment used informal interviews and discussions with the coordinators and educational advisors of regional training centers; a survey of State D.A.R.E. coordinators; and a survey of drug-use prevention coordinators in a representative, stratified sample of school districts that included districts with and without D.A.R.E. For the outcome assessment, researchers reviewed and assessed the published and unpublished short-term evaluations of the program's original core curriculum conducted to date. Findings show a program that has been successful in placing drug-use education in the Nation's schools. The program is now implemented in the majority of the Nation's school districts and is expected to grow substantially in the coming years. Its popularity is high, as is the support it generates. Findings also show, however, that the original D.A.R.E. core curriculum has been less successful than interactive programs in achieving its mission to prevent drug use among 5th- and 6th-grade students. More work is needed to make D.A.R.E. as effective as other programs with students who are this age.

Rubel RJ. Student Discipline Strategies: School System and Police Response to High Risk and Disruptive Youth. Draft. 1986.
Abstract: Disciplinary violations, the violations of school rules, are rightfully censured solely by school district employees. Crimes, however, represent violations of federal, state, or local laws and concern law enforcement agencies as well as school system officials. Since the mid-1970s, there has been a refining of police-school roles; interagency coordination and cooperation ranging from the local to the national level have steadily increased. This document reviews the literature regarding strategies developed between police agencies and school systems aimed at preventing, reducing, or controlling serious student misbehavior and crime. The findings indicate that there are substantial differences between the types of programs that result from police wanting to work with school systems and school systems wanting to help police. When police agencies consider working in a school setting, either with primary or secondary school youth, the emphasis is on education. But when school district officials solicit the police for cooperative programs, the emphasis appears to be upon using the police to help with special patrols or security-related assignments. The programs examined typically did not rely on data collection and analysis for planning, guidance, and success verification with the one exception of the "Safer Schools-Better Students" program.

Sagar T. Street Watch: Concept and practice - Civilian participation in street prostitution control. British Journal of Criminology 2005;45(1):98-112.

Abstract: This paper contrasts the conceptual basis for Street Watch as a general community crime-prevention initiative with its implementation, looking in detail at one such programme in the Grangetown area of Cardiff.(1) Grangetown Street Watch is a civilian/police partnership, whose activities are focused entirely upon a single illegal activity-street prostitution-ostensibly in the interests of the wider community. This study reveals a failure of that partnership in terms of both the underlying ethos upon which Street Watch was legitimated politically, and the adequacy of police supervision and regulatory control in its practical incarnation. Part of the difficulty lies in the changing perceptions of the parties themselves, as to their respective roles within the scheme. It is argued that local crime-prevention partnerships must operate within a comprehensive legal framework to ensure that the responsibilities of state agencies are not off-loaded (without clearly demarcated lines of accountability) onto citizens

Shepherd J, Lisles C. Towards Multi-Agency Violence Prevention and Victim Support: An Investigation of Police-Accident and Emergency Service Liason. British Journal of Criminology 1998;38(3):351-70.
Abstract: Since many serious violent offenses are not reported, effective cooperation between the police & accident & emergency departments (AEDs) is important in increasing the chances of offenders being brought to justice & increasing access to victim support services. It was hypothesized that (1) detection is hindered by poor liaison; (2) the roles of AED personnel are confused; (3) treatment of injured victims is not based on an ethical framework to protect their interests or the interests of society; & (4) there is insufficient time in the AED to address criminal justice & other issues as well as treating physical injuries. In southeast Wales, data were collected in 5 major AEDs using triangulated methods comprising surveys of random stratified samples of police officers & AED personnel & victim case studies. Results indicate that there was almost no knowledge of existing formal guidance among health & police practitioners who actually deal with victims. Most of the injured were transported from bars & the street to the AED where, for long periods, they became trapped in a medical environment dominated by the need to treat physical injuries. This, in effect, prevented them from reporting offenses. Efforts to preserve confidentiality, far from protecting the interests of patients & society, meant that AED health professionals ignored the circumstances & psychological impact of injury & risk of further injury; thus, the roles of other agencies were not considered. This very narrow focus was at odds with the instincts of most health professionals, 50% of whom believed they should have some role in victim protection & support, the detection of crime, & community crime prevention. Results suggest that, based on the exercise of victim choice, there are extensive opportunities ethically to improve rates of detection & access to victim support.

Skogan WG, Hartnett SM, DuBois J, Comey JT, Twedt-Ball K, Gudell EJ. Public Involvement: Community Policing in Chicago. 2000.
Abstract: CAPS was launched in late 1994 after an experimental period, and most aspects were operational in all of the city's police districts by May 1995. A problem solving orientation anchors the model's core. Community meetings held regularly in every beat enable many more residents to become involved in CAPS and are the focus of this report. These gatherings have been held in Chicago's 279 police beats nearly every month since 1995. Attendees include police officers who work in the area and neighborhood residents. These meetings are the forum for identifying local problems and local resources for dealing with them, setting priorities, and deciding what to do about the most important issues. They are also important venues for the formation of partnerships between police and residents around problem solving projects. This report examines several as-

pects of citizen involvement in Chicago's community policing efforts. First, it describes public awareness. The findings highlight the impact of an aggressive marketing campaign that has significantly raised public awareness of community policing. Knowledge of the CAPS initiative has increased among all major groups and is highest among the city's black residents. Second, the report details trends in beat meeting participation over time and where participation is high or low. There is no evidence that the novelty of the effort has worn off; in fact, involvement has increased each year since 1995. More significantly, attendance rates are highest in poor, high-crime communities. Third, the study examines what happens at beat meetings. Although investigators found that the skeletal framework for beat meetings is solidly in place, there is little evidence that beat meetings have become a general vehicle for the kind of systematic problem solving that the department envisions. Rather, many continue to function as "911" sessions where individuals express their complaints, or as "show and tell" meetings where police lecture and display crime maps or statistics while residents sit mute. The findings show that beat-meeting participants who are networked with each other are more likely to attend frequently and to become involved in problem solving. These findings are drawn from a continuing evaluation of Chicago's community policing initiative.

Skogan WG, Rosenbaum DP. Fort Worth's Comprehensive Communities Program: A Case Study. 2004.
Abstract: Fort Worth's Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) was one of 16 sites invited by and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat crime. The program sought to expand the city's community policing and community mobilization plans into three new police districts. Fort Worth's overall approach to CCP can be characterized as a three-pronged strategy: (1) enhancing neighborhood-based problem-solving and crime prevention by changing the structure and function of the police service delivery system; (2) developing crime-fighting partnerships with local citizens; and (3) supporting an array of preventive social services which focus on at-risk youth and known offenders. The Forth Worth CCP reaches a variety of criminal justice agencies, not-for-profit groups, and volunteer citizens in the target communities. This paper, supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, is a case study of Fort Worth's CCP program and written as a result of site visits made to various CCP participants between January 1996 and December 1996. Data are incorporated from BOTEC's CCP Coalition Survey and Community Policing Survey and information contained in several Federal and local documents and reports.

Sozer MA. Assessing the performance of community policing: The effect of community policing practices on crime rates.
Abstract: Community policing is one of the most significant transformations in American policing (Eck & Maguire, 2000). Scholars have suggested that community policing might have a general role in the last decade's crime drop (Eck & Maguire, 2000; Marvel & Moody, 1996; Zhao, Schreider, & Thurman, 2002; Zhao & Thurman, 2004). However, previous empirical studies examining community policing and its relationship to crime at the aggregate level yielded inconclusive results (Beckman, 2006; Government Accountability Office [GAO], 2005; MacDonald, 2002; Muhlhausen, 2001; Zhao & Thurman, 2004). This study utilized three major data sets consisting of LEMAS 2003, two waves of UCR (2004 & 2005), and the U.S Census 2000 data to examine the relationship between community policing and crime at the national level. The results of multiple-regression analyses indicate that only one dimension (training and problem-solving) of community policing has a significant relationship

with crime rates. The direction of this relationship is positive, suggesting an increase in the level of implementation of training and problem-solving practices is associated with higher crime rates. As hypothesized, the problem-solving partnership dimension of community policing is negatively associated with crime rates. However, this finding is only valid for large agencies. Among the departmental control variables, only the number of police officers per 1,000 residents consistently yields a significant positive relationship with crime rates. Parallel with the literature, the contextual variables are all positively associated with crime rates with a few exceptions. In support of the study's hypotheses, it was found that the effect of the level of implementation of community policing differ in small and large agencies. The difference is also evident for some contextual and departmental factors. These findings along with possible policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Tømmerås A. "Fra kampanje til brannslukking": en casestudie av det tverretatlige forebyggende samarbeidet mellom Sentrum politistasjon og Trondheim kommune rettet mot barn og ungdom. Trondheim: A. Tømmerås; 2007.

Terpstra J. Models of Local Security Networks: On the Diversity of Local Security Networks in the Netherlands. Crime Prevention and Community Safety 2005; 7(4):37-46.
Abstract: Over the last decade, the Netherlands has ceased to regard crime, disorder, and safety problems as the responsibility of just the police resulting in the emergence of a great number of multi-agency security networks and partnerships, especially on the local level. The first local security networks, introduced in 1986, were seen as potentially being the answer to a combination of factors. This paper analyzed the great diversity of local security networks by distinguishing four network models: participatory networks, mixed enforcement networks, preventive institutional networks, and reactive institutional networks. The problems that confront security networks depend to a large degree on the underlying model(s). The paper is based on a study of local security networks in the Netherlands with eight such networks studied in detail. The analysis shows that it is important to distinguish clearly between different sorts of local security networks. The problems local security networks are confronted with depend to a large degree on the underlying network models. Each model has its specific problems with some problems resulting from the tensions between the logic or demands of one or more underlying models.

Thun M. Samarbeid mellom lensmannskontor og fritidsklubb: ble samarbeidsutviklingen mellom Oppegård lensmannskontor og fritidsklubbene i kommunen slik vi hadde planlagt, og ble vi noen erfaringer rikere? Oslo: Politihøgskolen; 1995.

Topping JR. Diversifying From Within: Community Policing and the Governance of Security in Northern Ireland. British Journal of Criminology 2008; 48(6):778-97.
Abstract: The study found that the PSNI's attempts at community policing have been impeded by the historic divisions and diversity within the population. Still, the findings show more fundamental reasons for the PSNI's inability to develop a cooperative interaction with community organizations in identifying and addressing problems of crime and disorder. Efforts at community policing have lacked focus and effective leadership. The person in charge of developing and implementing the PSNI's community policing efforts was a junior, middle-ranking civil servant with no background in policing and no relevant leadership or management experience. In addition, in many areas of Northern Ireland, the reactive

style of policing is deeply entrenched. There is little evidence that police officers as a whole are familiar with, let alone embrace, the concepts and practices of community policing. Thus, the difficult issue of how to involve the local community in cooperative enterprises with the police has just begun to be addressed. One of the most important challenges that must be addressed is the unwillingness of some segments of the public to accept the legitimacy of the PSNI. The PSNI is in the position of having to prove that it can deliver unbiased, beneficial services to a diverse or mistrusting sectarian population. Community policing, effectively learned and implemented across the broad spectrum of police activities can help in this effort. Research for this paper drew from extensive, qualitative interviews with the PSNI personnel, community-based organizations, members of the District Policing Partnership, and politicians in Loyalist/Unionist and Republic/Nationalist areas of Northern Ireland. Sixty-seven interviews were conducted between November 2007 and May 2008.

Uchida CD, Solomon S, Katz CM, Pappas CE. School-Based Partnerships: A Problem-Solving Strategy. COPS Innovations.: US Department of Justice. 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001. Tel: 202-514-2000;

Abstract: The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office funded the School-Based Partnerships (SBP) grant program for the purpose of partnering law enforcement agencies with schools to address crime and disorder problems in and around middle and high schools. In Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the COPS Office awarded 275 law enforcement agencies more than $30 million to partner with school entities to address crime and disorder in and around schools. These law enforcement agencies were required to attend training in problem-analysis and problem-solving methods, specifically the SARA (refers to the four problem-solving stages of Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) Model, to better understand the causes of identified problems, apply analysis-driven responses, and evaluate their efforts. This report focuses on three SBP sites and their use of the SARA problem-solving process to address specific issues in their schools: students and teachers feeling threatened, illegal drug sales, and truancy. Partnerships with key stakeholders were a primary objective of the COPS-sponsored School Based Partnerships program. The most successful partnerships had clear roles among participants with strategic goals and shared priorities. Too many partners, internal or extra-organizational conflicts, competing priorities, and limited resources proved challenging to some grantees. Police indicated that certain partnerships were instrumental in developing a better understanding of problems in and around schools. A list of recommended readings is provided.

Van den Berg EMC. Crime Prevention on Industrial Sites: Security through Public-Private Partnerships. Security Journal 1995; 6(1):27-35.

Abstract: To address crime against businesses, the Dutch Ministry of Justice has supported initiatives aimed at starting public-private partnerships in securing industrial sites. In these partnerships, police, council, & businesses form a partnership on industrial sites to reduce crime. The setting up of such a public-private partnership is described, analyzing two exemplary projects with regard to their organization & crime prevention effectiveness. Results indicate that such programs can be effective. The central government's role in these activities is examined.

White MD, Fyfe JJ, Campbell SP, Goldkamp JS. The School-Police Partnership. Identifying At-Risk Youth Through a Truant Recovery Program. Evaluation Review 2001; 25(5):507-32.

Abstract: A substantial amount of research has established that truancy is a consistent at-risk indicator of future criminality. This article studies the experiences of 178 juveniles targeted by the Truant Recovery Program, a collaborative and nonpunitive school-law enforcement effort, and considers questions regarding its impact through examination of juvenile justice and school information in the years before and after the truancy sweep. In particular, the article suggests that intensive cooperative efforts between school and police may be effective in identifying troubled youth and raises questions about appropriate school and justice system responses for children who demonstrate at-risk behavior.

Whitworth J. Crime and partnership Police authorities' involvement in local strategic partnerships: London (United Kingdom) : LGA Publications; 2003.

Whitworth J, Strange A. Partners against crime A survey of local authority approaches to community safety: Local Government Association, London, UK; 2001.

Winfree TL, Lynskey DP, Maupin JR. Developing Local Police and Federal Law Enforcement Partnerships: G.R.E.A.T. as a Case Study of Policy Implementation. Criminal Justice Review 1999; 24(2):145-68.
Abstract: The analysis focused on how and why the idea of such a classroom-based, officer-instructed anti-gang program came into being, who created and developed the G.R.E.A.T. program, and how the creation of the program fits into the larger policy literature concerning collaborative partnerships of this nature. Study information came from structured and unstructured interviews and from documents provided by the Phoenix Police Department. Results revealed that participants agreed that the support of Senator Dennis DeConcini was directly responsible for the creation of the prototype of this anti-gang program in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area. The Senator's committee had fiscal oversight of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He attended a May 1991 meeting at which representatives of area police agencies informally discussed a law enforcement-based anti-gang program. A prototype program started in the Phoenix area. The resulting program was being offered across the country within months. The program resulted from unique interagency machinations; a group of dedicated law enforcement officers created what appears to be a remarkable crime prevention program in an equally remarkable short window of opportunity despite or perhaps because of differing allegiances, jurisdictions, missions, and constituencies. The analysis concluded that lessons learned from this experience are the need to keep an exact record, ensure that any official memorandum of understanding includes all essential elements and the inclusion in the program plan of a mechanism for recognizing all participants appropriately. Footnotes and 28 references

Yarwood R. Getting just deserts? Policing, governance and rurality in Western Australia. Geoforum 2007; 38(2):339-52.
Abstract: This paper examines the perceived shift from police to policing in developed world countries. It focuses on the development of multi-agency policing in rural Western Australia and, using ideas from governance theory, questions whether these partnerships are leading to more inclusive policing and new forms of rural governance. Evidence is taken from the development of a Rural Crime Prevention Strategy and interviews

with various stakeholders in rural Australia. It is concluded that multi-agency work does offer a more inclusive way forward but that it is still mainly driven by government, rather than radical changes in rural society and power.

Diskusjon

I dette notatet har vi søkt etter studier og oversiktsartikler som omhandler politiråd og liknende ordninger for å forebygge kriminalitet og øke tryggheten i lokalsamfunnet. Notatet bygger på et systematisk litteratursøk i ulike databaser, og vi har lett etter både publiserte og upubliserte studier (grå litteratur).

Viktige begrensninger ved et systematisk litteratursøk ligger i at vi verken har lest de inkluderte artiklene i fulltekst eller vurdert kvaliteten av artiklene. Det betyr at vi for det første kan ha inkludert studier og oversikter som ikke direkte er relevante, og vi vet heller ikke om vi kan stole på resultatene i disse artiklene. I en fullstendig kunnskapsoversikt (systematisk oversikt) ville vi innhentet artiklene i fulltekst for å vurdere relevansene opp mot inklusjonskriteriene. Inkluderte studier i en systematisk oversikt ville blitt kvalitetsvurdert ved hjelp av Kunnskapssenterets sjekklister, og resultatene ville blitt sammenstilt og diskutert.

Vi vil dessuten henvise til en pågående systematisk oversikt i regi av Campbell-nettverket som omhandler kommunalt orientert politiarbeid - Community-Oriented Policing to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear and Increase Legitimacy and Citizen Satisfaction in Neighborhoods [Tittelregistrering for systematisk oversikt i Campbell library: http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/download/1879/]. Målet med denne systematiske oversikten er å oppsummere kunnskap om effekt av ulike strategier og metoder innen politiarbeid som på overordnet nivå betegnes som lokalt forankret politiarbeid ("community-oriented policing"), og der politiråd kan være et av disse tiltakene. Ifølge forfatterne vil den endelige rapporten bli ferdigstilt i løpet av høsten 2012.

Vedlegg 1: Søkestrategier

ISI Web of Science
04.05.2012
244 treff

TS=(communit* or local* or neighbo* or council* or authorities or authority or county OR counties OR township* OR municipalit*) AND TS=(collaborat* or co-operat* or cooperat* or interagenc* or inter-agenc* or (work* near/2 together*) or partnership*) AND TS=(crime* or criminal* or disorder* or homicid* or violen* or delinquien* or offense* or offend* or reoffen* or re-offen*) AND TS=(police* or po-licin* or (law near/2 enforce*))
Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI Timespan=All Years
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BIBSYS
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Bibliotekbasen: 126 treff
Resultat av søket: (politiråd? eller ((tverretat? eller tverrfag?) og politi?)) eller ((samarbeid? og (((politi eller politiet) eller politim?) eller politia?)) og (((lokal? eller kommun?) eller fylke?) eller myndighet?))

Campbell Library
06.05.2012
Manuel gjennomgang: 1 treff

Cochrane Library
08.05.2012
3 treff /(kun Central)

ID   Search
#1   (communit* or local* or neighbo* or council* or authorities or authority or county or counties or township* or municipalit*):ti,ab
#2   MeSH descriptor Cooperative Behavior explode all trees

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#4   (#2 OR #3)

#5   MeSH descriptor Crime explode all trees

#6   (crime* or criminal* or disorder* or homicid* or violen* or delinquien* or offense* or offend* or reoffen* or re-offen*):ti,ab

#7   (#5 OR #6)

#8   MeSH descriptor Police explode all trees

#9   MeSH descriptor Law Enforcement explode all trees

#10 (police* or policin* or (law near/2 enforce*)):ti,ab

#11 (#8 OR #9 OR #10)

#12 (#1 AND #4 AND #7 AND #11)

EPPI-Centre

07.05.2012

Gjennomgått listen over publikasjoner, ett relevant treff:

Proquest databases ERIC; Soc

04.05.2012

502 treff

((SU.EXACT("Law Enforcement") OR SU.EXACT("Police")) OR ab((police* or policin* or (law near/2 enforce*))) OR ti((police* or policin* or (law near/2 enforce*)))) AND (SU.EXACT("Municipalities") OR SU.EXACT("Community") OR SU.EXACT("Neighborhoods") OR SU.EXACT("Communities") OR ab(communit* OR local* OR neighbo* OR council* OR authorities OR authority) OR ti(communit* OR local* OR neighbo* OR council* OR authorities OR authority OR county OR counties OR township* OR municipalit*)) AND (SU.EXACT("Cooperation") OR ti(collaborat* OR co-operat* OR cooperat* OR interagenc* OR inter-agenc* OR (work* NEAR/2 together*) OR partnership*) OR ab(collaborat* OR co-operat* OR cooperat* OR interagenc* OR inter-agenc* OR (work* NEAR/2 together*) OR partnership*)) AND (SU.EXACT("Delinquency Prevention") OR SU.EXACT("Crime Prevention") OR SU.EXACT("Crime") OR ab(crime* OR criminal* OR disorder* OR homicid* OR violen* OR delinquen* OR offense* OR offend* OR reoffen* OR re-offen*) OR ti(crime* OR criminal* OR disorder* OR homicid* OR violen* OR delinquen* OR offense* OR offend* OR reoffen* OR re-offen*))

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

104 treff

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søk: local partnership* police study

NORART

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3 treff

2 søk:

(samarbeid? AND lokal? AND politi?) (3 treff)

politiråd? (0 treff)

PsycINFO 1806 to May Week 1 2012

04.05.2012

384 treff

Searches

1   exp communities/

2   (communit* or local* or neighbo* or council* or authorities or authority or county or counties or township* or municipalit*).tw.

3   exp Collaboration/

4   exp Cooperation/

5   (collaborat* or co-operat* or cooperat* or interagenc* or inter-agenc* or (work* adj2 together*) or partnership*).tw.

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8   exp crime/

9   crime prevention/

10   (crime* or criminal* or disorder* or homicid* or violen* or delinquien* or offense* or offend* or reoffen* or re-offen*).tw.

11   or/8-10

12   6 and 7 and 11

13   police personnel/

14   exp Law Enforcement/

15   (police* or policin* or (law adj2 enforce*)).tw.

16   or/13-15

17   12 and 16

Social Care Online

07.05.2012

10 treff

keyword="crime" AND keyword="crime prevention"

Content type: Research, Research reviews

Socialstyrelsen
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Bladd gjennom aktuelle publikasjoner, ingen treff

SFI
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Bladd gjennom aktuelle publikasjoner, ingen treff

OPEN SIGLE
08.05.2012
community safety partnership (9 treff)
crime local partnership (7 treff)

SSRN
08.05.2012
Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (ingen treff)
community safety partnership (5 treff)
crime local partnership (4 treff)

Google Scholar 06.06.2012
Politiråd: 6 treff
police (cooperation OR collaboration OR partnership OR interagency) (local OR
community OR communities OR council OR municipality) (første 100 treff)

Reference List

1. Justis- og Politidepartementet. Handlingsplan. Gode krefter. Kriminalitetsforebyggende handlingsplan. 35 tiltak for økt trykkhet. 2012.