

EXHIBIT 11.1**Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising****What Works?**

- **For infants:** Frequent home visits by nurses and other professionals.
- **For preschoolers:** Classes with weekly home visits by preschool teachers.
- **For delinquent and at-risk preadolescents:** Family therapy and parent training.
- **For schools:**
Organizational development for innovation.
Communication and reinforcement of clear, consistent norms.
Teaching of social competency skills.
Coaching of high-risk youth in "thinking skills."
- **For older male ex-offenders:** Vocational training.
- **For rental housing with drug dealing:** Nuisance abatement action on landlords.
- **For high-crime hot spots:** Extra police patrols.
- **For high-risk repeat offenders:** Monitoring by specialized police units.
Incarceration.
- **For domestic abusers who are employed:** On-scene arrests.
- **For convicted offenders:** Rehabilitation programs with risk-focused treatments.
- **For drug-using offenders in prison:** Therapeutic community treatment programs.

What Doesn't Work

- Gun "buyback" programs.
- Community mobilization against crime in high-crime poverty areas.
- Police counseling visits to homes of couples days after domestic violence incidents.
- Counseling and peer counseling of students in schools.
- Drug Abuse Resistance (DARE).
- Drug prevention classes focused on fear and other emotional appeals, including self-esteem.
- School-based leisure-time enrichment programs.

- Summer jobs or subsidized work programs for at-risk youth.
- Short-term, nonresidential training programs for at-risk youth.
- Diversion from court to job training as a condition of case dismissal.
- Neighborhood watch programs organized with police.
- Arrests of juveniles for minor offenses.
- Arrests of unemployed suspects for domestic assault.
- Increased arrests or raids on drug market locations.
- Storefront police offices.
- Police newsletters with local crime information.
- Correctional boot camps using traditional military basic training.
- "Scared Straight" programs whereby minor juvenile offenders visit adult prisons.
- Shock probation, shock parole, and split sentences adding jail time to probation or parole.
- Home detention with electronic monitoring.
- Intensive supervision on parole or probation (ISP).
- Rehabilitation programs using vague, unstructured counseling.
- Residential programs for juvenile offenders using challenging experiences in rural settings.

What's Promising?

- Proactive drunk driving arrests with breath testing (may reduce accident deaths).
- Community policing with meetings to set priorities (may reduce perceptions of crime).
- Police showing greater respect to arrested offenders (may reduce repeat offending).
- Police field interrogations of suspicious persons (may reduce street crime).
- Mailing arrest warrants to domestic violence suspects who leave the scene before police arrive.
- Higher numbers of police officers in cities (may reduce crime generally).

- Gang monitoring by community workers and probation and police officers.
- Community-based mentoring by Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America (may prevent drug abuse).
- Community-based afterschool recreation programs (may reduce local juvenile crime).
- Battered women's shelters (may help some women reduce repeat domestic violence).
- "Schools within schools" that group students into smaller units (may prevent crime).
- Training or coaching in "thinking" skills for high-risk youth (may prevent crime).
- Building school capacity through organizational development (may prevent substance abuse).
- Improved classroom management and instructional techniques (may reduce alcohol use).
- Job Corps residential training programs for at-risk youth (may reduce felonies).
- Prison-based vocational educational programs for adult inmates (in federal prisons).
- Moving urban public-housing residents to suburban homes (may reduce risk factors for crime).
- Enterprise zones (may reduce area unemployment, a risk factor for crime).
- Two clerks in already-robbed convenience stores (may reduce robbery).
- Redesigned layout of retail stores (may reduce shoplifting).
- Improved training and management of bar and tavern staff (may reduce violence, DUI).
- Metal detectors (may reduce skyjacking, weapon carrying in schools).
- Street closures, barricades, and rerouting (may reduce violence, burglary).
- "Target hardening" (may reduce vandalism of parking meters and crime involving phones).
- "Problem-solving" analysis unique to the crime situation at each location.
- Proactive arrests for carrying concealed weapons (may reduce gun crime).
- Drug courts (may reduce repeat offending).
- Drug treatment in jails followed by urine testing in the community.
- Intensive supervision and aftercare of juvenile offenders (both minor and serious).
- Fines for criminal acts.

Source: Lawrence W. Sherman, et al. *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, 1997, NCJ 165366.

The clearinghouse for these evaluations had been contracted to the University of Maryland by the NIJ. The reports were intended to be updated regularly (www.preventingcrime.org). A major development has since taken place in attempting to identify "evidence-based" criminal justice interventions (Sherman et al., 2002). These are ones that have been demonstrated to work through replicable, controlled experiments. A strong movement has taken place domestically and internationally to identify "best practice" programs and exemplary programs that might serve as models in crime prevention. Similar lists of what works have been compiled for juvenile justice programs (Waller and Welsh, 1998) and for international programs (International Center for the Prevention of Crime in Montreal). The list of what works will grow more quickly if the nation invests more resources in scientific evaluations to hold all crime prevention programs accountable for their results.

Clear (2010, xvii) indicates that we are at the beginning of a new, empirically based era in crime and justice policy—evidence-based crime policy. None of these evaluations or placements as "working" or "not working" is final. Constant replication and reevaluation is required; but a persistent, independent,