

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*



# INVESTING WISELY IN CRIME PREVENTION INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

**BJA** Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Monograph

CRIME PREVENTION SERIES

#1

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531

**Janet Reno**  
*Attorney General*

**Daniel Marcus**  
*Acting Associate Attorney General*

**Mary Lou Leary**  
*Acting Assistant Attorney General*

**Nancy E. Gist**  
*Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance*

---

**Office of Justice Programs**  
**World Wide Web Home Page**  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov)

---

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**  
**World Wide Web Home Page**  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)

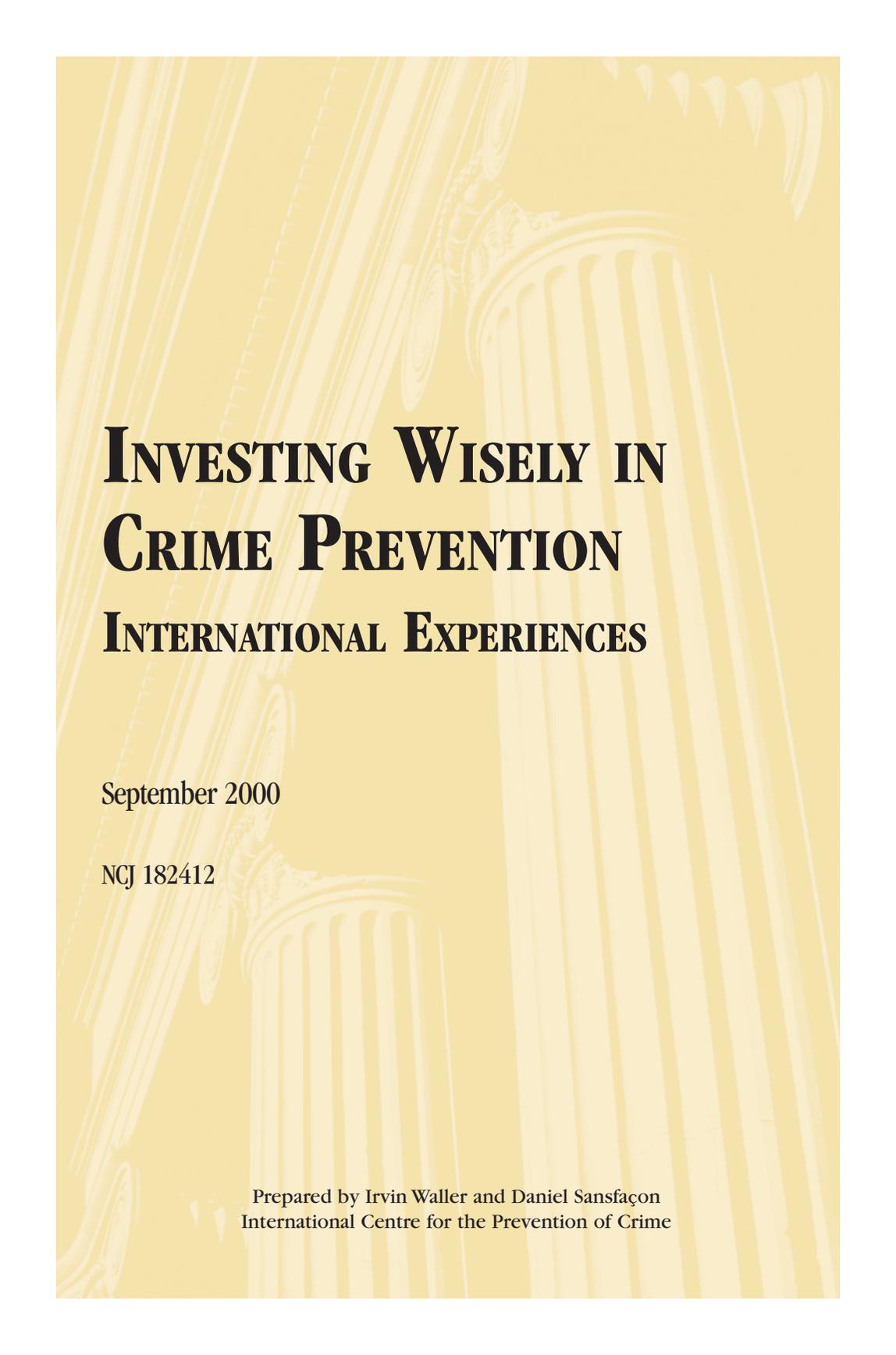
---

For grant and funding information contact  
**U.S. Department of Justice Response Center**  
1-800-421-6770

---

This document was prepared by Community Research Associates, Inc., under grant number 95-DD-BX-K001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.



# **INVESTING WISELY IN CRIME PREVENTION INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES**

September 2000

NCJ 182412

Prepared by Irvin Waller and Daniel Sansfaçon  
International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

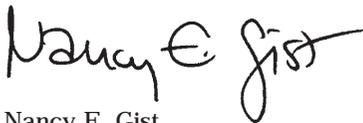
# From the Director

---

At the end of a century that has seen unprecedented levels of crime, violence, and drug abuse in communities across America, we can take hope from the growing number of communities now reporting significant declines in their crime rates. We know that, at the community level, this success is due largely to crime reduction partnerships that contain strong prevention components. However, we still face many challenges to ridding our communities of crime.

First, the media's preoccupation with violent and frightening crimes leaves us all with a feeling of apprehension over the safety of our homes, workplaces, and schools. So although communities may be safer today than they were a few years ago, people still feel unsafe, and their perceptions, real or unreal, must be addressed. Second, despite the recent reductions in crime and violence, crime rates are still at unacceptably high levels, and we must not become complacent. Third, some communities have been left behind in this success—communities in which crime and violence are still on the rise.

We must find ways to meet these challenges head on by funding crime prevention programs that work. This monograph examines a variety of successful programs from around the world: the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand. These programs demonstrate that focused policing and mobilization of a broad range of agencies can significantly reduce crime rates. It is our hope that practitioners in the United States can learn from these experiences and develop crime reduction and prevention programs that are both financially and socially beneficial.



Nancy E. Gist  
*Director*  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

# Acknowledgments

---

This monograph is based on a comparative analysis of successful crime prevention activities presented in *Crime Prevention Digest II*, prepared by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) in Montreal, Canada. The analysis was made possible through the financial support of the National Crime Prevention Centre of Canada, as well as through core contributions to ICPC from the Home Office (England and Wales, United Kingdom), the Délégation Interministérielle à la Ville et au Développement Social Urbain (Interministerial Delegation for Social Development of Inner Cities) (France), Ministries of Justice and Interior and Kingdom Relations (the Netherlands), and the Ministry of Public Safety (Province of Quebec, Canada). Expert advice and comments were received from board members of ICPC, particularly those of the National Crime Prevention Council (United States), Crime Concern (England), the European Forum for Urban Safety (France), and the United Nations Office at Vienna (Austria).

The Bureau of Justice Assistance and ICPC would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals who provided comments: Frantz Denat, Margaret Shaw, and Claude Vézina of ICPC and Brandon Welsh of the Department of Criminal Justice, University of Massachusetts at Lowell.

# Contents

---

I. Introduction . . . . .	1
Should America Look at International Experience To Improve Safety? . . . . .	1
Crime Trends Better, But Still Worse Than They Were . . . . .	1
Efforts To Reduce Crime Show Results . . . . .	2
II. Risk Factors. . . . .	5
Risk Factors Are Well Established, But Overlooked . . . . .	5
Projects That Tackle Risk Factors Achieve Big Reductions . . . . .	6
Tackling Risk Factors Pays Off . . . . .	7
III. Country Examples: Keys to Success . . . . .	11
U.K. Turns to Prevention To Spend Better, Not More . . . . .	12
France Pioneered Local Prevention Contracts, Now Creates Prevention Jobs . . . . .	13
The Netherlands Uses Learning-Based Strategies . . . . .	14
New Zealand Puts Prevention Where It Matters Most. . . . .	14
IV. Conclusion: Good Governance for Crime Prevention . . . . .	15
V. Bibliography/References. . . . .	17
VI. For More Information. . . . .	19

# I. Introduction

---

## *Should America Look at International Experience To Improve Safety?*

Many rigorous evaluations have shown that prevention projects in the United States have reduced crime across the nation over the past decade (Sherman et al., 1997). However, more is needed to decrease crime rates to the levels of the 1950s and 1960s. On average, American families spend more than \$4,000 each year to participate in criminal justice systems, install private security measures, replace stolen property, or repair harm to victims. Can this money be used more wisely? Some European countries have started to invest in crime prevention, and the United States may be able to learn from these experiences.

By a three to one margin, Americans are ready either to pay more taxes or to forgo a tax cut to provide children access to early childhood development programs and quality afterschool activities, because they believe these programs greatly reduce violence (National Crime Prevention Council, 1999). Should public funds be invested in these programs to make America safer?

This monograph provides an analysis of opportunities for further reducing crime in the United States by looking at trends in the United Kingdom (U.K.), the Netherlands, France, and New Zealand. It focuses on the economic returns Americans may receive from investing in prevention.

The report is based on *Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative Analysis of Successful Community Safety*, produced by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) (Sansfaçon and Welsh, 1999). ICPC is an independent, nongovernmental organization supported by government agencies in Europe and North America. Representatives of the U.S. National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and the U.S. Conference of Mayors are members on its board of directors.

## *Crime Trends Better, But Still Worse Than They Were*

Like other Western democracies in Europe, Australia, and Canada, the United States has seen a gradual decline in crime rates in the 1990s. Because of the rapid rise in crime rates in the 1960s and 1970s, however, today's rates are double or triple those of the early 1960s.

Members of households become the victims of such property crimes as burglaries or car thefts at similar rates on both sides of the Atlantic. The most recent comparative survey was taken in 1996 showing 1 residential burglary for every 38 adults in the United States and the Netherlands, 1 for every 42 adults in France, and 1 for every 33 adults in the U.K. (Mayhew and van Dijk, 1997).

Unfortunately, at 8 per 100,000 population the homicide rate in America is 4 times the rates of West European countries, which are between 1 and 2 per 100,000.

In the past four decades, the response to crime in the Western World has been primarily from law enforcement agencies and criminal justice systems. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that “expenditures for each of the major criminal justice functions (police, corrections, judicial) has been increasing” steadily for several decades (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000).

In the United States and Western Europe, most offenders who are prosecuted and convicted for common offenses are disadvantaged men—typically in their late teenage or early adult years. Ultimately, many are incarcerated. The rate of adults in prisons and jails on an average day is one indicator of the use of incarceration as a sanction.

In 1970 the rate was 176 inmates per 100,000 population in the United States, compared with 80 in England, 59 in France, and 18 in the Netherlands. By 1998 these rates had grown to 645 in the United States, 125 in England, 90 in France, and 85 in the Netherlands—showing a significant increase in the gap between the United States and these European countries.

### *Efforts To Reduce Crime Show Results*

From 1986 to 1996 property and violent crime rates in the United States decreased by a modest 7 percent. Yet in some U.S. cities, such as Fort Worth, New York, and Boston, they decreased dramatically—56 percent, 41 percent, and 29 percent, respectively.

Some argue that increases in employment rates, decreases in the proportion of Americans between the ages of 15 and 25 (an age group prone to crime), and the large numbers of persons incarcerated account for these reductions. They may in part, but cities like Fort Worth, New York, and Boston also implemented special initiatives to reduce crime, calling on their police departments to focus on crime reduction. They also have mobilized other agencies to work with disadvantaged youth and protect residences better against burglary and high-volume crime.

Cities in other countries, such as Canada and the U.K., also have seen such reductions. Again, these reductions appear to have been due

to a combination of demographic trends, focused policing, and mobilization of a broad sector of agencies.

## II. Risk Factors

---

### *Risk Factors Are Well Established, But Overlooked*

Crime rates do not decrease simply by creating more jobs or improving policing services. Reducing crime requires a range of agencies to focus on multiple causes. Numerous studies in the United States, the U.K., and the Netherlands, as well as reports prepared by the United Nations, have concluded that several risk factors are associated with increases in crime.

For instance, large-scale longitudinal surveys on both sides of the Atlantic have studied how the development of individuals from birth to adulthood affects their propensity to be involved with crime. Studies have shown that a small group of individuals (5 to 10 percent) accounts for most offenses (50 to 70 percent) committed each year. Researchers have concluded that youth exposed to any or all of the following conditions are more likely to commit delinquent acts than those who are not:

- Relative poverty and inadequate housing.
- Inconsistent and insufficient parental or guardian guidance.
- Limited social and cognitive abilities.
- Exclusion from school.
- Family violence.
- Few opportunities for employment and economic exclusion.
- A culture of violence.

Biennially in the U.K. and annually in the United States, large-scale surveys of the adult population are taken to determine the number, location, and characteristics of victims of crimes. These surveys involve hundreds of thousands of persons.

The surveys show that a small proportion of neighborhoods account for a large number of crime incidents—in the U.K. 4 percent of neighborhoods account for 44 percent of incidents. Repeat victimization is common for victims of burglaries and car thefts, as well as domestic and street violence.

The surveys also show that victimization is not random. It happens more frequently under the following conditions:

- Residences and goods are inadequately protected.

- Goods are easy to transport and sell.
- Victim lives with the offender.
- Alcohol or substance abuse is involved.
- Firearms are available.
- Using preschool and afterschool programs to increase the cognitive and social abilities of children, particularly in underprivileged social environments.
- Visiting at-risk families at home to improve parenting skills (particularly of young, single, low-income mothers with limited schooling).
- Increasing support and assistance for parents.

Finally, the surveys show that information about crime prevention is not used systemically. Fads and popular notions guide action more than facts.

### *Projects That Tackle Risk Factors Achieve Big Reductions*

In England, the United States, and the Netherlands careful evaluations of some of these risk factors conclude that delinquency can be reduced effectively. Del Elliott's Blueprints Program at the University of Colorado at Boulder has identified 10 of the most effective early childhood and youth programs for reducing delinquency. These include the Midwestern Prevention Program, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Functional Family Therapy, Quantum Opportunities, Life Skills Training, Multi-systemic Therapy, Nurse Home Visitation, Treatment Foster Care, Bullying Prevention Program, and PATHS (Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies) (University of Colorado, 2000).

When treating young children and their parents, the following interventions have proved useful:

- The following interventions are used with school-age children:
- Improving cognitive and social skills through at-home visits by teachers and structured recreational and cultural activities.
  - Providing incentives to complete secondary studies by offering educational and financial assistance.
  - Improving self-esteem and social integration capacity through neighborhood programs such as Big Brothers/Big Sisters and Boys & Girls Clubs.
  - Offering on-the-job training and opportunities.
  - Organizing school and after-school activities to decrease violent behavior.
  - Working with families of first-time youthful offenders to decrease domestic dysfunction.

Several projects have demonstrated success at reducing common crimes, such as residential burglaries and car thefts. The following approaches have been effective at preventing residential burglary:

- “Cocoon” neighborhood watch.
- Improvements in home security and etching owners’ names on household items.
- Treatment of substance-abusing offenders.
- Analysis of and intervention for repeat victims.

For public disorder and incivilities, a number of approaches have achieved reductions:

- Vandalism has been reduced through measures that hold youth accountable for their delinquent behavior.
- Cheating on public transportation has been reduced by increasing personnel and surveillance at transit stations.
- Incivilities have been reduced by placing closed-circuit cameras in problem areas.
- Fights and physical assaults have been reduced near bars by holding owners partially responsible and requiring them to take various measures.

Several measures have been introduced to help people, particularly women, feel safe in public places. Initial assessments reveal that the following measures show promise:

- Hiring more staff to provide information and surveillance in public areas in cities.
- Modifying public transportation routes.
- Improving lighting on streets.

### *Tackling Risk Factors Pays Off*

In addition to being effective, the measures described above are usually more cost-effective than traditional crime control measures, such as incarceration. Economic evaluations of crime prevention programs show that:

- Actions encouraging the social development of children, youth, and families reduce delinquent behavior with returns ranging from \$1.06 to \$7.16 for every \$1 spent (Sansfaçon and Welsh, 1999).
- Actions aiming to reduce opportunities for victimization have produced returns ranging from \$1.83 to \$7.14 for every \$1 spent (Sansfaçon and Welsh, 1999).

As well as decreasing delinquency, reducing the number of offenses,

and increasing social integration, these measures also generated economic benefits for various government sectors:

- More people were employed so more taxable income was generated.
- More housing was rented, increasing residency rates as well as economic investment in the community.
- Demand for criminal justice services decreased.
- Less social and health-care assistance was required.

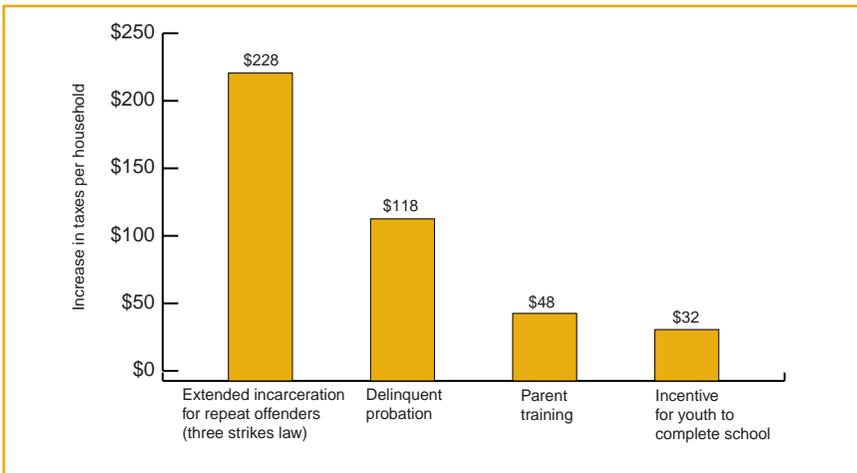
In England, a survey by the Audit Commission (1996) on the cost-effectiveness of various measures to treat young persons showed that judicial intervention costs \$10,542, compared with \$6,950 for an

enhanced school program (helping youth dropouts to return to the school) and \$1,167 for programs to help youth find jobs.

In the United States, the RAND Corporation (Greenwood et al., 1996) analyzed the costs and benefits of five approaches to veering youth from a life of crime. ICPC was able to use the data to determine the tax increase per family that would be needed to reduce crime by 10 percent. The study found that \$228 in extra taxes would be required for incarceration, \$118 for probation, \$48 for special parent training, and \$32 for incentives to help at-risk youth complete school (figure 1).

Like countries in Western Europe, the United States spends more on education and health than on justice and crime, but because of the

**Figure 1**  
Extra Taxes Needed for a 10-Percent Reduction in Crime



meteoric rise in incarceration in the United States, incarceration expenditures may soon exceed education expenditures. Another study by RAND shows that, at current rates of growth, expenditures on incarceration in California will rise from 9 percent of the state budget in 1994 to 17 percent in 2002, while the funds available for higher education will drop from 12 percent to 1 percent (Sansfaçon and Welsh, 1999).

In the Netherlands a simulation model comparing four scenarios to reduce crime by 10 percent showed that investing in prevention through social development was more effective than the addition of 1,000 police officers (van Dijk, 1997). On this basis, the Dutch government reallocated \$100 million over 5 years to reinforce social prevention.

# III. Country Examples: Keys to Success

Broad consensus exists in the international community on the process needed to ensure cost-effective action. The United Nations and international organizations comprising local elected officials, leaders of police organizations, judges, community groups, governmental experts, and service providers have identified the same set of procedures for successfully and effectively preventing crime.

At the heart of the process is a responsible central organization that brings together key departments (justice, education, health, social services, housing and urban planning, community organizations, and citizens). With strong leadership,

this organization sets in motion a rigorous process of diagnosis, development of an action plan, implementation, and assessment and evaluation (figure 2).

This process rests on two fundamental elements. First, studies of risk factors and the actions that reduce them show that these factors are interrelated and that many sectors must agree on how to respond to them. Efforts should not concentrate on implementing a specific measure, but rather should set in motion a battery of interventions that will target the risk factors. For this reason, it is important to mobilize several partners.

**Figure 2**  
Key Elements of Successful Crime Prevention



Second, analysis of successful action shows that such sectors as education, health, social services, entertainment, housing, transportation, justice, and police should initiate action in their respective areas in collaboration with other sectors.

The remainder of this chapter presents brief descriptions of how the U.K., France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand have used this process to prevent crime.

### *U.K. Turns to Prevention To Spend Better, Not More*

In 1997 the British Treasury said “no more” to rising expenditures unless they would reduce crime. It undertook a comprehensive spending review using American, British, and Dutch evaluations and analysis by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. This review identified programs that had significantly reduced crime by investing in prevention. It showed evidence that particular preventive approaches were more cost-effective than paying for more intervention and detention (Goldblatt and Lewis, 1998).

Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (1998)—comprising experienced police chiefs in the U.K.—examined the success of British police in reducing crime. Police forces that had achieved a 40-percent reduction in crime over 5 years without an increase in personnel had used problem-solving policing and partnerships with other organizations. Written under the chairmanship of John Stevens,

head of Scotland Yard, the review found that significant policing was still reactive despite the interest in preventive tools.

A report by the Audit Commission (1996)—a governmental watchdog on local government spending—reported that funding for youth crime was being misspent. Funding was going to inefficient responses after the harm was done, rather than to programs that involved children in their early years when chances were good that they could be diverted from a life of crime. The Audit Commission agreed with research conducted for the U.S. Congress showing that the main impact of incarceration is to incapacitate offenders by placing them behind bars and that jail experience has little effect on reducing crime, as offenders relapse into crime at a high rate within the first 2 years of their release (Sherman et al., 1997).

As a result, the British Treasury allocated the equivalent of 5 percent of spending (\$7 per household per year) on enforcement and deterrence to a new crime reduction program based on proven ways of reducing crime. Ten percent of this money was to be spent on evaluating the costs and benefits of the investment (Home Office, 1999). The program focuses on the following:

- Establishing programs for families, children, and schools to prevent youth from offending.

- Tackling high-volume crime (e.g., burglary) in communities.
- Redesigning consumer products so that they are difficult to steal.
- Implementing more effective sentencing.

All city government officials and police managers were required to cooperate on a new community safety approach to reduce crime. This effort required city government and police services to collaborate on a safety diagnosis, the design and implementation of a community safety strategy, and the evaluation of the results. These tasks were coordinated with other social policies of the government. This national “crusade” was to be tough on crime and its causes.

### *France Pioneered Local Prevention Contracts, Now Creates Prevention Jobs*

In 1983 the French government developed a national crime prevention policy. It set up a national crime prevention council to coordinate the crime prevention efforts of a broad range of ministries, such as law enforcement, justice, education, youth, and housing. This council had funds to form contracts with mayors to support local crime prevention projects that would develop a broad committee organization chaired by the mayor and that would analyze local problems to tackle situations that led to crime.

In the 1980s many local councils were developed.

In 1989 the functions of the national crime prevention council were integrated into a broader based policy on urban and social development, managed by the interministerial secretariat. Crime prevention became a component of policies on housing, health, education, culture, and recreation. The council continues to form contracts with mayors each year on a range of urban issues, including security and justice.

In 1997, the national cabinet committee on safety and security decided to reenergize the process and find a better balance between social prevention and community safety by proposing contracts to be signed by the mayor, the chief prosecutor, the police chief, and, in many cases, the national official for education.

Approximately 450 contracts have been signed, covering most urban areas in France. A total of 700 are expected. Many smaller communities have local crime prevention councils and are also expected to draw up contracts in the future. The contracts foster crime prevention through projects involving social integration, employment, and support for parents, as well as access to justice and victim assistance through community justice centers (*maison de justice*). The national government has made funds available to local communities

to employ 35,000 youth who work with police as safety and security assistants or as social mediation agents in communities.

### *The Netherlands Uses Learning-Based Strategies*

The Netherlands has specialized in testing innovative crime prevention efforts in local projects. If evaluation results show that a particular effort works, the results are publicized and communities across the country are encouraged to try this activity. For instance, when results showed that setting particular design standards for houses reduced the number of houses burglarized in the early 1990s, the standards were promoted nationally.

Another example is a program called HALT. Through this program juveniles involved in vandalism are required by the police or the prosecuting authority to repair the damage and seek assistance. Evaluations show that the program reduces recidivism, and the program has been established in 65 sites.

The current policy to prevent youth violence has been influenced

by results from the United States. It follows three tracks:

- A structured and inclusive national action directed at reducing delinquency among minority youth.
- A structured program of action to lower secondary school dropout rates and to facilitate employment of at-risk youth.
- A structured program to give children and teenagers a healthy start.

### *New Zealand Puts Prevention Where It Matters Most*

In 1993 New Zealand created a crime prevention unit within the Prime Minister's office. The unit has an annual budget of more than \$3 million to allow local communities to establish community safety partnerships, called Safer Community Councils. It also influences the allocation of government resources to prevent crime. The unit has assisted in developing more than 60 Safer Community Councils.

# IV. Conclusion: Good Governance for Crime Prevention

---

For too long, we have left the problems of crime to law enforcement and criminal justice. However, research has shown that other sectors—such as schools, social services, entertainment, health services, and business—are also important partners in crime prevention efforts.

Good governance for crime prevention ensures that organizations are mobilized to take on the necessary responsibility. Whether at the city, state, or federal level, a central crime prevention organization is needed to be responsible for intersectoral work that brings together different agencies, stimulates partnerships, facilitates the dissemination of knowledge and tools, and encourages monitoring and reassessment.

The central crime prevention organization (figure 2) translates the initial messages from leaders into practical strategies for communities. Strategies should:

- Elaborate a plan of action with defined priorities and targets.
- Influence the policies and decisions of relevant organizations.
- Stimulate and sustain community partnerships.

To develop a practical strategy, the central crime prevention organization must have:

- The capacity to analyze trends in crime, identify risk factors and ways to address them effectively, and organize a rigorous assessment of the actions.
- Resources to invest in pilot projects, sustain action, disseminate information, and foster training.
- The ability to ensure coordination among the various sectors.
- The means to inform the public and change practices if necessary.

Some cities in the United States, like those in Europe, have achieved remarkable reductions in crime. Despite some decreases, crime levels remain unacceptable.

Many agreed that the causes of crime must be tackled. If demonstration projects tackle those causes, crime will decrease. In many cases, community demonstration projects are more cost-effective than existing law enforcement and incarceration measures. The demonstration projects, however, are often not sustained.

The benchmarks for successful crime prevention strategies have been well established by experts and intergovernmental commissions. Unfortunately, fads and conventional wisdom, rather than proven methods, dominate innovations for diagnosing the problem and mobilizing the agencies that can solve it.

Some countries have started national strategies to reduce crime through prevention. The latest

hard-hitting program in the U.K. invests in prevention. The Netherlands invests in efforts that have proved successful. In France education, housing, and law enforcement agencies tackle the risk factors together.

The United States can benefit from experiences of practitioners not only in the United States but also in other countries committed to reducing crime through prevention.

# V. Bibliography/References

---

Audit Commission. 1996. *Misspent Youth . . . Young People and Crime*. London, England: Audit Commission.

Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. "Summary Findings." *Expenditure and Employment Statistics*. Retrieved June 12, 2000. [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm).

Council of Europe. 1988. Final Declaration. Paper presented at the Conference on the Reduction of Urban Insecurity, November 17–20. Barcelona, Spain.

Crime Concern. 1993. *A Practical Guide to Crime Prevention for Local Partnerships*. London, England: Home Office.

European Forum for Urban Safety, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, and the United States Conference of Mayors. 1991. Final Declaration. Paper presented at the Second International Conference on Urban Safety, Drugs, and Crime Prevention, November 18–20. Paris, France.

European Forum for Urban Safety, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, and United States Conference of Mayors. 1989. *Agenda for Safer Cities: Final Declaration*. Paper presented at the European and North American

Conference on Urban Safety, Drugs, and Crime Prevention, October 10–13. Montreal, Canada.

Gauthier, L.A., D. Hicks, D. Sansfaçon, and L. Salel. 1999. *100 Promising Crime Prevention Programs From Across the World*. Montreal, Canada: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

Goldblatt, P., and C. Lewis, eds. 1998. *Reducing Offending: An Assessment of Research Evidence on Ways of Dealing With Offending Behaviour*. London, England: Home Office, Research and Statistics Directorate.

Greenwood, P.W., K.E. Model, C.P. Rydell, and J. Chiesa. 1996. *Diverting Children From a Life of Crime: Measuring Costs and Benefits*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. 1998. *Beating Crime*. London, England: Home Office.

Home Office. 1999. *Crime Reduction Strategy*. London, England: Home Office.

Linden, Rick. 1996. *A Safer Canada: Guide for Community Crime Prevention*. Ottawa, Canada: National Crime Prevention Council of Canada.

Loeber, R., and D.P. Farrington. 1998. "Never Too Early, Never Too Late: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions for Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders." *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention* 7(1): 7-30.

Mayhew, P., and J.J.M. van Dijk. 1997. *Criminal Victimisation in Eleven Industrialised Countries*. The Hague, the Netherlands: Research and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Justice.

National Crime Prevention Council. 1999. *Saving Money While Stopping Crime*. Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council.

Newman, G., ed. 1999. *Global Report on Crime and Justice*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Reiss, A.J., and J.A. Roth, eds. 1993. *Understanding and Preventing Violence*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Sansfaçon, D., and B. Welsh. 1999. *Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative Analysis of Successful Community Safety*. Montreal, Canada: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

Sherman, L., D. Gottfredson, D. MacKenzie, J. Eck, P. Reuter, and S. Bushway. 1997. *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. NCJ 165366.

University of Colorado. 2000. "Ten Model Programs." *Blueprints for Violence Prevention*. Retrieved June 8, 2000. [www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/model/Default.htm](http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/model/Default.htm).

van Dijk, J.J.M. 1997. "Towards a Research-Based Crime Reduction Policy: Crime Prevention as a Cost-Effective Policy Option." *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 5(3): 13-27.

## VI. For More Information

---

Please use the contact information below to learn more about the programs discussed in this monograph, as well as other national crime prevention programs.

### **Australia**

Law Enforcement Group  
Law Enforcement Coordination  
Division  
Robert Garran Offices  
National Circuit  
Barton, Canberra 2600  
Australia  
61-2-6250-6772  
Fax: 61-2-6273-0914  
E-mail: [cathy.rossiter@ag.gov.au](mailto:cathy.rossiter@ag.gov.au)

### **Belgium**

Secrétariat Permanent à la Politique  
de Prévention  
Ministère de l'Intérieur  
26, rue de la Loi  
Brussels 1040  
Belgium  
32-2-500-24-41  
Fax: 32-2-500-24-47  
E-mail: [info@belgium.fgov.be](mailto:info@belgium.fgov.be)

### **Canada**

National Crime Prevention Centre  
Department of Justice of Canada  
275 Sparks Street, Fifth Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8  
Canada  
613-957-9639  
Fax: 613-952-3515  
E-mail: [Mary-Anne.kirvan@justice.gc.ca](mailto:Mary-Anne.kirvan@justice.gc.ca)

### **England and Wales**

Policing and Reducing Crime Unit  
Home Office  
Clive House, Room 419  
Petty France  
London SW1H 9HD  
England  
44-207-271-8901  
Fax: 44-207-271-8344  
E-mail: [CaroleF.Willis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:CaroleF.Willis@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

### **France**

Délégation Interministérielle à la Ville  
et au Développement Social Urbain  
194, Avenue du Président Wilson  
St-Denis-La Plaine 93217  
France  
33-1-49-17-46-10  
Fax: 33-1-49-17-46-90  
E-mail: [didier.michal@ville.gouv.fr](mailto:didier.michal@ville.gouv.fr)

### **Ivory Coast**

Conseil National de Sécurité  
01 B.P. 518  
Abidjan  
Ivory Coast  
225-32-24-77/78  
Fax: 225-32-12-24  
E-mail: [gtanny@globeaccess.net](mailto:gtanny@globeaccess.net)

**The Netherlands**

Policy Department  
Ministry of Justice  
P.O. Box 20301  
The Hague 2515 EX  
The Netherlands  
31-70-370-79-11  
Fax: 31-70-370-79-75  
E-mail: [wmeurs@best-dep.minjust.nl](mailto:wmeurs@best-dep.minjust.nl)

Department of Public Safety,  
Information Policy & Projects  
Ministry of the Interior & Kingdom  
Relations  
P.O. Box 20011  
The Hague 2500 EA  
The Netherlands  
31-70-426-68-17  
Fax: 426-61-62  
E-mail: [Derk.Oosterzee@minbiza.nl](mailto:Derk.Oosterzee@minbiza.nl)

**Portugal**

Gabinete de Assuntos Europeus  
Ministerio da Administraçao Interna  
Praça do Comercio  
Lisbon 1149-015  
Portugal  
351-1-32-32-062  
Fax: 351-1-343-15-96  
E-mail: [gae@meganet.pt](mailto:gae@meganet.pt)

**South Africa**

Secretariat for Safety and Security  
P.O. Box 413460  
Craighall  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
27-11-325-4556  
Fax: 11-325-4607  
E-mail: [bfanaroff@resolve.co.za](mailto:bfanaroff@resolve.co.za)

**International Center for the  
Prevention of Crime**

507, Place d'Armes, Suite 2100  
Montreal, Quebec

Canada H2Y 2W8  
514-288-6731  
Fax: 514-288-8763  
E-mail: [cipc@crime-prevention-intl.org](mailto:cipc@crime-prevention-intl.org)

**National Crime Prevention Council**

1000 Connecticut Avenue NW,  
13th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-466-6272  
Fax: 202-296-1356  
World Wide Web: [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

For additional information on BJA  
grants and programs contact:

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**

810 Seventh Street NW.,  
Fourth Floor  
Washington, DC 20531  
202-514-6278  
Fax: 202-305-1367  
World Wide Web:  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)

**Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Clearinghouse**

P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-688-4252  
World Wide Web: [www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org)

Clearinghouse staff are available  
Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.  
to 7 p.m. eastern time. Ask to be  
placed on the BJA mailing list.

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Response Center**

1-800-421-6770 or 202-307-1480

Response Center staff are avail-  
able Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.  
to 5 p.m. eastern time.

# Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

---

## General Information

Callers may contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center for general information or specific needs, such as assistance in submitting grant applications and information on training. To contact the Response Center, call 1-800-421-6770 or write to 1100 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005.

## Indepth Information

For more indepth information about BJA, its programs, and its funding opportunities, requesters can call the BJA Clearinghouse. The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), shares BJA program information with state and local agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists are available to provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The Clearinghouse can be reached by

- Mail**  
P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
- Visit**  
2277 Research Boulevard  
Rockville, MD 20850
- Telephone**  
1-800-688-4252  
Monday through Friday  
8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
eastern time
- Fax**  
301-519-5212
- Fax on Demand**  
1-800-688-4252
- BJA Home Page**  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)
- NCJRS World Wide Web**  
[www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org)
- E-mail**  
[askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org)
- JUSTINFO Newsletter**  
E-mail to [listproc@ncjrs.org](mailto:listproc@ncjrs.org)  
Leave the subject line blank  
In the body of the message,  
type:  
subscribe justinfo  
[your name]

The logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) features the letters 'BJA' in a large, bold, serif font. The letters are black and have a slightly stylized appearance, with the 'B' and 'J' being particularly prominent.

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

*Washington, DC 20531*

---

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use \$300

PRESORTED STANDARD  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
DOJ/BJA  
PERMIT NO. G-91