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**SSR Project R8189: Research on Evidence-Based Crime Prevention  
Study**

## **Final Report**

# Evidence-based approaches to crime prevention in developing countries - A scoping review of the literature

by

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## Executive Summary

- Aim:** The aim of this study is to identify literature on crime prevention programmes and practices in developing countries.
- Objective:**
- To summarise studies of crime prevention programmes and practices in developing countries.
  - To summarise studies that help develop methodology for the analysis and evaluation of crime prevention programmes and practices in the search for evidence-based ‘what works’ research information.
  - To identify the degree to which such studies identified make specific reference to, and/or show the impact of such interventions on the poor.
- Main Results:** A total of 91 studies published between 1980 and 2002 were included in this review. Intervention types: The review included 82 studies with programmes and 31 studies with practices and this included 18 studies that had both programme and practice.
- Using **Sherman’s crime prevention institutional settings** and two new additional settings health and media. The studies were broken down as follows: community based crime prevention: 63 studies; family based: 6 studies; school based: 14 studies; labour market and crime risk factor: 10 studies; preventing crime in places: 12 studies; policing for crime prevention: 45 studies; criminal justice and crime prevention: 55 studies; crime prevention from a health perspective: 3 studies; crime prevention using the media: 1 study.
- Poverty focus** of studies: 31 studies had a poverty focus; 37 studies had some reference to poverty and 25 studies had little or nothing by way of a specific poverty focus.
- Regional perspective** of studies that met the inclusion criteria: East Asia and the Pacific: 13 studies; Europe and Central Asia: 1 study; Middle East and North Africa: 3 studies; South Asia: 14 studies; Sub-Saharan Africa: 34 studies; Latin America and the Caribbean: 18 studies; Worldwide and others: 8 studies
- Implications and Further Research:** There seems little dispute that, whatever the setting, widespread crime disrupts prospects for growth and development and reduces the quality of life for citizens, particularly the poorest groups. Despite the importance of crime reduction as a key social and economic target, the quality of research on criminal justice policy, and criminal justice interventions in particular, remains rather modest.

The central finding from our review is that there is little research on criminal justice policy in developing countries that uses the best practice rigorous scientific methods of the kind advocated by Sherman (1997) and Welsh & Farrington (2001) in the US and the UK. The research is largely descriptive or qualitative and produces few quantitative results of sufficient quality to contribute to an ‘evidence base’. It tends to be broad-brush analysis of the relationship between environmental and policy factors on the one hand and offender behaviour on the other. It rarely focuses on clearly defined interventions with pre-defined outcome measures and targets. It rarely has any ‘experimental’ dimension, such as a control group, and relies on making inferences about the prospects for crime reduction (prevention) from very noisy data. In many cases it is opinionated or relies on assertions that cannot be, or have not been, tested.

We argue that there is scope for making much greater use of experimental and related methods in the analysis of criminal justice policy. Most critically this approach relies on the use of policy pilots that make direct comparisons of outcomes achieved with and without clearly-defined criminal justice policy interventions. Comparisons of this kind are essential in order to derive reliable findings about the effectiveness of interventions and to begin building a reliable ‘evidence base’.

We go somewhat further and argue that this experimental approach nests naturally inside a broader framework of economic evaluation based on the principles of cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) and cost-benefit analysis (CBA). Use of this methodology is expanding rapidly in related fields, including the assessment of health care interventions. The Centre for Criminal Justice at York is fleshing out these methods at present for application in the UK as part of a major review of the Crime Reduction Programme launched by the Home Office in 1999. We give some indications of how we think this framework might be applied to criminal justice policy in developing countries.

The very limited application of quantitative models to criminal justice policy issues in developing countries, evident from our review, underlines the ‘green field’ status of the area at present. Constructing a more solid foundation both for developing an evidence base on effectiveness and for conducting economic evaluations of Criminal Justice interventions in Developing Countries will be a major task. But it is a task that could bear substantial fruit.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Worldwide, violence and crime have emerged as significant economic, social welfare, health and governance issues (Moser 1999). The recent upward surge in crime rates in developing countries has spurred widespread concern about personal safety and property insecurity (Fajnzylber 2000). In some of these countries; the questions of crime, violence and victimization are attracting attention away from traditional economic problems and impeding development (Colletta 1996; Buvinic 1998); (DFID 2002).

Crime has both tangible and intangible costs. These costs vary from the direct costs such as the physical and psychological damage and loss suffered by victims of violent attacks through to more indirect costs. These indirect costs result from feelings of lack of security and fear of crime on the part of all citizens whether or not they have been victimised. Crime can accordingly operate as a significant brake on growth and development whether through the physical destruction of infrastructure or through its effects on investment: Davis and Trebilcock (1999). It is more difficult to persuade agents to invest time, effort and capital in economic activity if they are worried that the returns from these endeavours are at risk: Glaeser (1999). The greater the threats to accumulation, the greater the costs of crime are likely to be and the less competitive internationally an economy's products will be. One of the few efforts to quantify such effects suggests that the cumulative effects of crime and violence have reduced Colombia's per capita income by 32%: Rubio (1996).

Insofar as poverty is associated with both offending and victimization, there is the tantalizing prospect that crime reduction, poverty alleviation and economic development can together form a virtuous circle. Crime prevention has the potential to benefit the poor both directly through the reduced probability of victimization, and indirectly through its beneficial effect on development.

So, is a well-functioning system of criminal law and law enforcement an essential under-pinning of, even a guarantee of, economic development just like a well-functioning system of property rights and contract law? The answer is probably that it is necessary but not sufficient by itself. The idea that the introduction of a system of private property rights is **sufficient** to transform a transitional economy into a successful market economy has been rightly criticized as incomplete. It is a view based on an idealised, 'public interest' theory of government and ignores private interests, governance structures, rent seeking and so on.

The machinery of criminal justice can be, and is, misused in many countries by insiders to pursue their own private interests. In this respect the Criminal Justice System (CJS) may, like the tax system

in some countries, be used to extort money from citizens: Bowles (2002). This corruption may take many forms ranging from casual bribe-taking (Bowles and Garoupa, 1997) to the use of criminal justice resources to protect more systematic looting of state resources by powerful individuals. The potential threats to a smoothly functioning CJS are not just internal to governments and criminal justice agencies of course. Recent experience of civil war may result in there being well-armed gangs or groups and a habituation to violence. If political authority is weak then citizens feeling unsupported by law enforcement agencies may resort to vigilantism, resulting in an erosion of the rule of law and its replacement with mob rule. The same kind of weakness may also pave the way for organised crime interests to thrive and to marginalise the activities of criminal law enforcement agencies: Fiorentini & Zamagni (1999).

Concern about crime has led to a surge of different intervention programmes and practices around the world geared towards reducing and preventing crime. In order to make rational allocations of public resources between competing demands it is essential to know something about the benefits to be expected from programmes so that returns across sectors can be compared and resource use prioritised. The methodology for analysing such decisions is well established both in developed countries (Treasury H M, 1997) and in developing countries. But progress in applying these methods to interventions and programmes in the criminal justice field has been rather slower than it has in many other sectors. Well-designed evaluations of the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of these programmes and practices are, for the most part, difficult to find. Even developed countries using quite sophisticated methods to evaluate whether new drugs should be introduced or whether to build new roads may use a much more ad hoc approach when it comes to decisions about whether to imprison rather than fine offenders or whether to use directed or random police patrols.

The high cost of many criminal justice interventions and increasing pressure from citizens and the media for evidence that policies are working has prompted the increased use, especially in the US but also to some extent in the UK, of methods designed to evaluate carefully the effectiveness of policy. These methods rely on the application of rigorous research design principles in setting up experiments that will illustrate reliably the consequences of adopting an initiative (or a project or practice) more widely. By translating these consequences (or, rather, estimates of them) into monetary terms and comparing them with costs, it is possible to make inferences about the cost effectiveness of a project or its cost: benefit ratio.

The number of studies of criminal justice interventions using this kind of approach remains fairly limited even in countries such as the UK, although there are clear signs of it becoming more widely

used: Farrington and Welch (2002); McDougall et al (2003); Sherman (1997). In studies of criminal justice in developing countries there is, as yet, very little sign of the application of such methods.

During the compilation of this report, it became evident that many of the studies of crime prevention activities in developing countries are driven more by rhetoric than reality (Visher and Weisburd 1998), (Welsh and Farrington 2001). The quality of much of the criminal justice research in developing countries is disappointing and, in particular, it tends to lack the scientific rigour required to meet the criteria for qualifying as 'evidence-based'. In devising means for extracting information from the research, we have sought methods that will throw the maximum possible light on implications for policy.

The project uses some of the techniques of the Campbell Collaboration and Justice Group which aims to prepare and maintain systematic reviews of criminological interventions and to make them accessible electronically to scholars, practitioners, policy makers, and the general public (Welsh and Farrington 2001; Sherman 2002). The Cochrane Collaboration for Health Sciences developed the systematic review procedure, which is aimed at helping people to make well informed decisions about health care by preparing, maintaining and ensuring the accessibility of systematic reviews on the effects of health care interventions (<http://www.cochrane.org>). The Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Coordination group has adopted this approach to perform reviews of literature that aim to improve dissemination of research evidence by enhancing the quality of study design, data, implementation, analyses, monitoring and evaluation in the criminal justice sector. A scoping review approach, which is a less strict version of a systematic review, was used for the present study. Scoping reviews give an overview of key issues in the studies under review and indicate the extent to which further research needs to be done.

This review adopts Sherman's definition of crime prevention, which states that crime prevention is a result of everyday practices concentrated in different institutional settings (Sherman 1997; Sherman 2002). The crime prevention literature will be divided into two basic types of strategies namely, programmes and practices (Sherman 2002). Sherman (1997; 2002). Sherman (ibid) here defines a **programme** as a focused effort to change, restrict or create a routine practice in a crime prevention setting, while a **practice** is defined as an ongoing routine activity that is well established in that setting even if it is far from universal.



## 1.2 Methodology for Evaluating Criminal Justice Policy Options

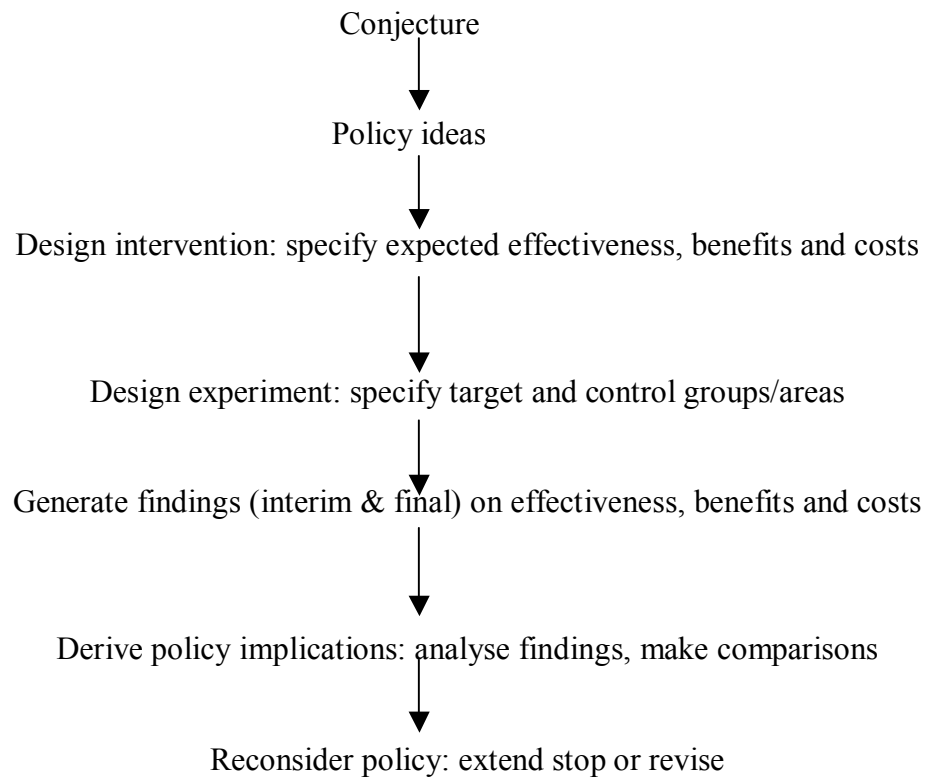
The research literature on crime and criminal justice makes use of a very wide array of models. Some of these models lend themselves readily to a comparison of policy alternatives and implications but many of them do not. The research methods applied also vary. Historically, **qualitative** approaches have been most popular with criminal justice researchers, however more recent studies of criminal justice have made increasing use of **quantitative** methods to test hypotheses with empirical data.

It is useful at this point to distinguish two broad types of research that we will characterise as **curiosity-driven** and **policy-driven**. Many academic researchers incline instinctively to use the former and many academic disciplines encourage this kind of orientation. In more rigorous form this approach follows a fairly standard ‘scientific’ format, starting with a model of behaviour that is used to generate a hypothesis that in turn is subject to an empirical test. Policy implications may be derived from the results.

By contrast **policy-driven** research begins from a projected or recently initiated intervention. An appropriate theory is used to make conjectures about the impact of the intervention in terms of measurable changes to an appropriate outcome variable. An experiment is designed (more or less formally) with the purpose of distinguishing the outcome when the intervention is followed from the outcome resulting when the intervention is not followed. The effectiveness is then measured and inferences made about the implications of the more widespread application of the intervention.

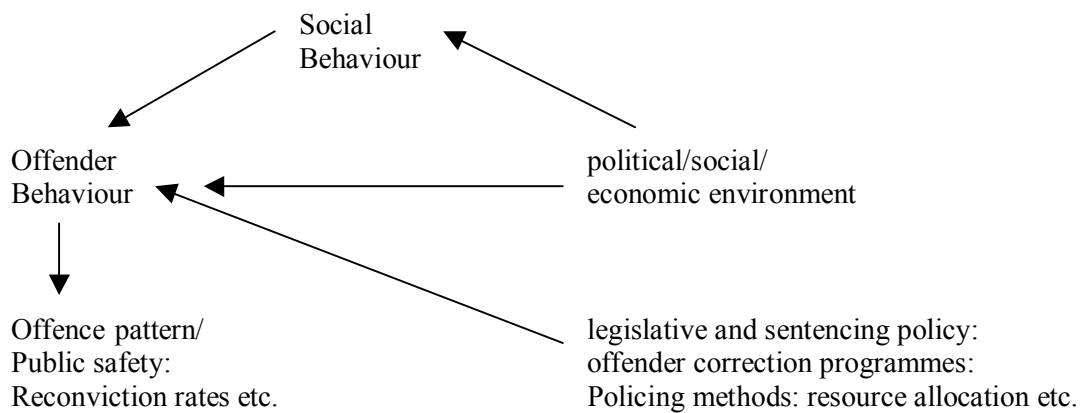
From a research perspective there are at least four distinct phases in the evolution of the policy cycle at which research expertise and models may be used. Before exploring these four stages in a bit more detail we begin with a simplified model of the policy cycle that can be used to illustrate the context into which the four research phases can be mapped.

## Model of the policy cycle



The four types of research or policy analysis would typically be used at different stages, most often in the following sequence. First there is **theoretical and empirical research** of the kind encountered in most academic literature, but also in quite a lot of ‘policy’ literature. The research is predominantly broad brush, is based on models deriving from an academic discipline, and may contain empirical studies using a wide range of quantitative and qualitative techniques. It tends **not** to investigate **specific interventions** at the level of detail required by policymakers. Likewise it does not very often focus on the offending behaviour of a sample of offenders. The principal relationships in research of interest from a criminal justice perspective can be summarised, again rather crudely, as follows:

## Model of Theoretical and Empirical Research



Many further arrows and feedback loops can be identified and added to this scheme but this need not detain us here. The important point is that this first research stage dominates the literature we have reviewed for this project just as it dominates much of the literature on criminal justice outside the developing countries' area. Equally important, however, is that from a policy perspective this research phase is of great interest in generating conjectures and policy ideas, but much less help later in the policy cycle when it comes to the design details for interventions and to evaluation.

The second stage at which research and policy analysis plays a role in our idealised account of the policy cycle is the **translation of policy ideas into a concrete intervention format**. The use of policy appraisal techniques, especially cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) and cost-benefit analysis (CBA), helps clarify options, articulate appropriate outcome variables, identify baselines against which to compare outcomes and so on. At this stage policy makers may well want to consult, via a systematic review for example, the evidence from research elsewhere as to the likely effectiveness of an intervention.

The third stage, which like the second is often skipped in practice, involves designing and implementing **experimental trials** suitable for generating evidence about the impact of the intervention and inferences about its more widespread use. This entails the application of statistical methods in choosing sample size and so on in order to ensure that findings from the experiment are properly representative and can be generalised.

The fourth and final stage is the application of similar techniques to those used at the second stage to conduct an **economic evaluation of the intervention**. This may be done some time after the intervention has been implemented (an interim evaluation) or once it has been completed or has

reached a steady state. It may be used as the basis for two distinct types of question. First, is it worth replicating the intervention elsewhere? This requires a comparison of the monetised benefits of the crime prevention or reduction that has been achieved with the costs of the intervention. A second question, particularly in the context of an intermediate evaluation, is whether it is worth continuing with an intervention once it has begun. Installing CCTV, for example, entails up-front capital costs but also continuing expenditure on monitoring and maintenance. So the question of whether it is worth continuing to spend on monitoring is rather different from the question of whether it is worth installing such systems elsewhere. The economic evaluation may use a tabular format and a set of principles for estimating costs and benefits very similar to those used at the policy appraisal in stage 2. But it will use observed data (or a mix of observed data and projections) rather than being based exclusively on projections. In some circumstances it will be impractical to do a full-blown economic evaluation. But provided that the experimental trials have been conducted at stage 3 then it should be possible to draw some conclusions from the intervention that can contribute to an evidence base and be of help to policymakers elsewhere.

The purpose of drawing a distinction between policy-driven and curiosity-driven models, and between the applicability of different models and methods at four stages in the policy cycle, is to help make the point that serious **policy research**, especially of the more quantitative kind, is for the most part a comparatively recent innovation. Curiosity-driven research tends to dominate work in the criminal justice field; more so even in developing countries than in developed countries. One might conjecture that the reason for the comparatively late penetration of policy-driven research into the criminal justice field is partly a result of demand-side factors as well as of supply-side decisions by researchers. Quite why policymakers in the criminal justice field should have been relatively more reluctant about developing measures of effectiveness and using them for policy evaluation than their counterparts in areas such as health, transport or the environment is not entirely clear. Possible explanations would be that: domestic security issues are more politically-sensitive; the theoretical base for analysis is more highly contested or the nature of what constitutes evidence is more controversial. But there are other possibilities as well.

Much the best-known work in the literature on exploring the effectiveness of interventions and programmes in the area is the study by Sherman et al (1997) conducted for the National Institute of Justice in the US on ‘What works’ in crime prevention. This is a study of effectiveness that concentrates on identifying studies that have made serious scientific efforts to quantify the impact of interventions on outcome measures such as rates of re-offending and crime rates. An ‘intervention’ is defined in a precise way and its impact or effectiveness is inferred from a comparison of crime rates or re-offending rates where the intervention is applied and corresponding rates in a control group or area where the intervention is not followed.

Within the domain of policy-driven research, there are various kinds of research design that can be used for the ‘experimental’ investigation of intervention effectiveness. The three categories normally identified are:

**Experimental designs**, where individuals (e.g. offenders) are assigned randomly into the programme or to a control group. The experiment may be done in ‘double blind’ format where each group goes through a programme but neither the researchers nor the experimental subjects are aware which is the treatment group and which is the control group. In the medical sphere, where this methodology has become deeply established, the control group may receive a ‘placebo’ to generate a baseline against which the impact on the treatment group can be measured. This kind of approach is sometimes referred to as the ‘Gold’ standard since a definitive form of it is to be found in a text edited by Gold (1996).

The next best variant is the **quasi-experimental design** where those receiving the program are compared with those not receiving it or with those receiving an alternative treatment. Individuals may not be assigned randomly to the two groups but may be assigned in such a way that a control group is assembled with similar characteristics to the treatment group.

The least rigorous variant is the **non-experimental design** where programme participants are compared before and after the programme or through time. There is no control group, although efforts may be made to compare the participant group with some other group. Studies of this kind get the lowest rating. It may be helpful at this point to summarise the criteria (the ‘Sherman Scale’) normally applied by reviewers in the criminal justice field.

### 1.2.1 The Scientific Methods Rating Scale

The scale runs from 1, low, to 5, high, and its core criteria are as follows:

- 1** - *Reporting of a correlation coefficient denoting the strength of the relationship between, for example, a particular sentencing option and its effectiveness at preventing re-offending at a given point in time.*
- 2** - *Reporting of a comparison group present but this might lack comparability to the target group. Alternatively, where no comparison group is present, before and after measures, of, for example, offending behaviour have been obtained for the target group.*
- 3** - *Reporting of a controlled experimental design with comparable target and control groups present, for example, one group of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with a particular treatment intervention and a comparable group of offenders sentenced to imprisonment only, with pre-post comparisons being made and experimental-control comparisons on (a) specific variable/s.*

**4** - *Reporting of a controlled experimental design, as in 3 above, but with additional controlling for other variables that might pose a threat to the interpretation of the results. Examples of controlling extraneous variables include, but are not limited to, the use of statistical procedures or matching.*

**5** - *Reporting of a fully randomized experimental design in which target and control groups consist of randomly assigned individuals and appropriate measures are taken to test for the effects of the sentencing option.*

Rather little of the literature on criminal justice policy in developing countries even ‘troubles the scorer’ using this kind of scale. Although policy concerns are often expressed in the work, the principal objective of the papers is rarely to evaluate the impact of a single intervention. The studies may raise ideas and suggestions but they are rarely designed to contribute systematic evidence as to the effectiveness of an intervention, policy or practice.

Although the experimental approach uses the idea of individuals being allocated to different groups to compare effectiveness this need not be interpreted too literally. In some cases rather than comparing, say, individual offenders to see whether a treatment programme reduces re-conviction rates, it may be a matter of looking at the effects of an intervention repeated at many locations on, say, crime rates. Here, the comparison would be between outcomes at locations where the intervention is implemented and outcomes at other locations with comparable characteristics but no intervention. An example would be some kind of ‘target hardening’ such as the installation of CCTV in car parks or the installation of gates in alleys behind houses vulnerable to burglary. A carefully designed comparison of crime rates in ‘treatment’ and ‘control’ locations might be able to answer questions of the type ‘Do crime rates fall in locations where CCTV is introduced?’

As we argued in our analysis of the policy cycle, a key question for policy makers is not just whether a programme or intervention is effective, but whether its benefits exceed the cost of implementing it. Studies of the effectiveness of an intervention can thus be thought of as being one part of a wider exercise to establish costs and benefits. From an economics perspective there are two ways of proceeding: Dhiri and Brand (1999).

In Cost Effectiveness Analysis the costs of implementing an intervention are compared with the outcome to which it gives rise. In the example of the previous paragraph, if an alley-gate project costing £10,000 can be shown to reduce burglaries by 100 then the **cost per burglary prevented** can be calculated as £100. This cost might then be compared with the cost per burglary prevented using some other type of intervention or target-hardening method of crime reduction. So if a CCTV project costing £20,000 could have reduced burglaries by 400 then it would have been preferred to the alley-gate proposal because the unit cost per burglary saved would be only £50 compared with £100.

In Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) the costs of the intervention are compared with the monetised value of the benefits. If the average benefit from a burglary prevented were £200 then both the projects would be considered worthwhile. If it were only £80 then the CCTV project would be worthwhile but the alley-gate project would be rejected since its benefits (100 burglaries saved worth a total of £8,000) are lower than its costs of £10,000. The valuation of benefits can be a somewhat technical and controversial area. Various assumptions have to be made about matters such as the rate at which future benefits are to be converted into today's terms and how to measure intangible victim costs of crime. Although there is a degree of consensus on many of these matters it is often convenient to avoid these issues by reverting to CEA.

There are two important points to make here. First, the decision to value costs and benefits explicitly can be thought of as an 'optional extra' when effectiveness is being reviewed. But if they are to be included they need to be made an integral part of the research design and incorporated from the start rather than being added later. Secondly, if the effectiveness of an intervention is not adequately captured then nothing can be concluded about whether it is worthwhile in cost benefit terms. An adequate measure of effectiveness is necessary (although it may not be sufficient) for application of CEA or CBA.

In practice there are many stages at which 'evaluations' of criminal justice interventions can go wrong. Much of the literature on criminal justice is of limited help for purposes of policy evaluation simply because it fails to articulate an outcome measure capable of sustaining meaningful comparisons of the changes attributable to an intervention. Even where an outcome measure is successfully articulated studies often fail to make adequate allowance for a 'control' group. Comparisons of outcomes before and after an intervention are a popular strategy but have serious weaknesses. In the examples of burglary reduction interventions above a comparison between the impacts of two alternative interventions may indicate which is more effective. But the real comparison is between what would have happened in each case and what would have happened if no intervention had been undertaken. The 'value' of installing an alley-gate depends on the difference between the number of burglaries if a gate is installed and the number that would have occurred had the gate not been installed. Trends in offending need to be removed, consideration has to be given to 'displacement effects' and allowance has to be made for the possibility that benefits may decay over the lifetime of an intervention even if the initial effects are positive. A failure to observe any of these steps can result in quite erroneous and misleading inferences being drawn.

In the event it is considerably easier to identify the few studies that have applied rigorous experimental designs to interventions than it is to identify the many studies where these methods have not been followed. Even weakening the criterion to one of ‘quasi-experimental’ design and no information on costs yields a pretty thin field in the UK.

### **1.3 Criminal Justice Policy Research in Developing Countries**

The principles for conducting experimental assessments of interventions in the criminal justice field may be fairly well established but are not widely applied, either in developed or developing countries. There is little reason, in principle, why this methodology should not be applied to the study of criminal justice interventions in either group of countries. But there are clearly great **practical difficulties**, particularly in a developing country context, that help account for the dearth of such studies. Trying to identify some of these obstacles may help pave the way for building a more active agenda for research on criminal justice policy in developing countries.

**Data limitations** in many developing countries undoubtedly inhibit research. In our burglary reduction example above it is very helpful to have regularly produced statistics on crime rates disaggregated to a local level. This enables baselines to be constructed readily so that, for example, burglary rates in an intervention area can be compared with burglary rates in otherwise similar locations where the intervention has not occurred. Ideally the disaggregation will be sufficiently rich to support analysis of displacement effects so that a full picture of the impact of an intervention can be established.

This lack of secondary data may also inhibit the kind of ‘casual empiricism’ that can be useful in informing policy in the early stages of intervention design. Comparisons of crime rates across areas, for example, might help identify the relationship between poverty and crime of different types and thereby help both the targeting of interventions and also the choice of control areas.

The **capacity** for analysis of policy options and experimental design in the criminal justice field will be limited in many countries. How best such capacity as there is can be nurtured is an important longer-term question if the best use is to be made of the resources available to justice ministries. The capacity may be thinly spread across universities, consultancy firms, government departments and criminal justice agencies. Guidelines for criminal justice policy evaluation could be adapted from materials in developed countries such as the Home Office publication of Dhiri & Brand (1999) or the web site of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in the US ([www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org](http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org)), with inputs also from what has been learned about the revamping of CBA for application in developing



countries. Such materials might help encourage the expansion of domestic capacity for doing such work and provide a foundation for developing country-specific guidance reflecting local conditions.

In many developing countries the criminal justice system is an extremely **sensitive area politically**. Division between the armed forces and the police may be blurred and the division of powers more generally may be weak. Agencies such as the police may be unaccountable from the citizen's perspective and have 'special relationships' with political parties. There may be criticism of police and legislator attitudes to areas such as domestic and ethnic violence or illegal organisations. The policy debate in the field may thus be more of a political matter than a technocratic one about alternative means of delivering services to the public.

Although there are some substantial data and capacity barriers to applying quantitative and experimental methods to criminal justice issues in developing countries, there are also plenty of reasons to be optimistic about the **potential** for improving the quality of criminal justice research. The idea that policy analysts in developing countries should begin using RCT-type methods in designing research to establish the effectiveness of government interventions in the criminal justice field might seem, on the face of it, fairly outlandish. As we have argued already, many would take the same view in developed countries.

There are several grounds, however, for pressing forward. One good reason is that governments the world over face **limits on the resources** they have available and increasingly will want to see evidence that the projects they do support are worthwhile. The most compelling way of producing such evidence is to make a direct comparison between the outcome where an intervention is implemented and the outcome where it is not implemented. Although the comparison will ideally be based on principles of statistical inference, at heart it can be characterised as a mode of thinking about policy rather than a technique.

Another encouraging observation is that the collection of primary data need not be constrained by lack of secondary data. Well-designed empirical studies of interventions need to build on the best available contextual information but they are, in the final analysis, **free-standing**. It should be possible to contemplate implementing experimental studies in virtually any setting. The real challenge comes in figuring out how readily findings from one setting can be compared with findings from a very different setting. Should we conclude, for example, that a finding that probation is as effective as prison in reducing reconvictions in country X can be compared with a slightly different finding in country Y? Some development specialists are inclined to argue that findings are context-specific and that efforts to generalise across countries or regions are presumptuous and doomed to failure. But that

is a counsel for despair: it is a reason for doing less research rather than more. The way forward is surely to begin doing some serious experimental research and to review progress in due course with a view to synthesizing findings and finding common strands.

A related argument is that the experimental approach, at least to some degree, is a way of thinking about policy issues as well as a set of tools and methodology for conducting research. It is the intervention that acts as the focus of interest and the objective is to establish the impact of the intervention on outcomes. Experiments of an RCT type may represent the ideal method for measuring the effect, but the most important thing is that the intervention is given a trial with some element of control and the impact is carefully monitored. This argument is based, at least in part, on the idea that there is inevitably an ‘experimental’ element in virtually all policy design.

#### **1.4 Criticisms and limitations of the experimental approach**

It is worth trying to identify the principal criticisms of the experimental approach and to distinguish whether the objections are similar or different as between developed and developing countries. The reasons for suspicion of evidence-based approaches in the developed countries where they have been most widely used seem to be the following:

Experimental studies, particularly in their most sophisticated form, are **expensive to conduct** and have a **narrow focus**. Significant expertise is needed to design and implement such studies and to analyse the results they produce. This **expertise has to be shared**, at least to some degree, **by policy makers and advisers** so that policy itself may be structured in a way that permits of an evaluation. This may give rise to several possible sensitivities. Policymakers may be impatient and intolerant of negative findings. For them, “experiments” with options in the CJS may seem to be an extravagance or a diversion from the serious business in hand.

There are ethical and possibly **legal** (and/or constitutional) **complications** in allocating individuals to control groups since there will usually be some kind of presumption that the treatment group will be getting a better deal than the control group. This is a problem in health care settings where patients with very serious conditions, in particular, may feel they want the chance to try for example an experimental drug even though it is not tried and tested. In the criminal justice setting offenders may want to be in the treatment group if that makes them more likely to be eligible for early release from prison and therefore gives them access to more privileges.

A further limitation is that a substantial proportion of researchers working in the criminal justice field simply do not share the assumption that large-scale quantitative studies are the best available research tool. This applies especially where theory and hypotheses about the impact of interventions are not well developed. The tension between a policy agenda, responding to media and other pressures, and a curiosity-driven academic agenda may be quite tight. Researchers may be understandably reluctant to get drawn into work on interventions that do not seem to fit comfortably inside models of criminal behaviour. This antipathy will often be heightened if the debate is cast in terms of an analysis of costs and benefits rather than in terms of justice, fairness and so on.

Having outlined some of the general characteristics of research on criminal justice interventions, and the kinds of methodological alternatives confronting researchers and policymakers particularly in developing countries, we move next to an outline of the way in which the present study has been conducted.

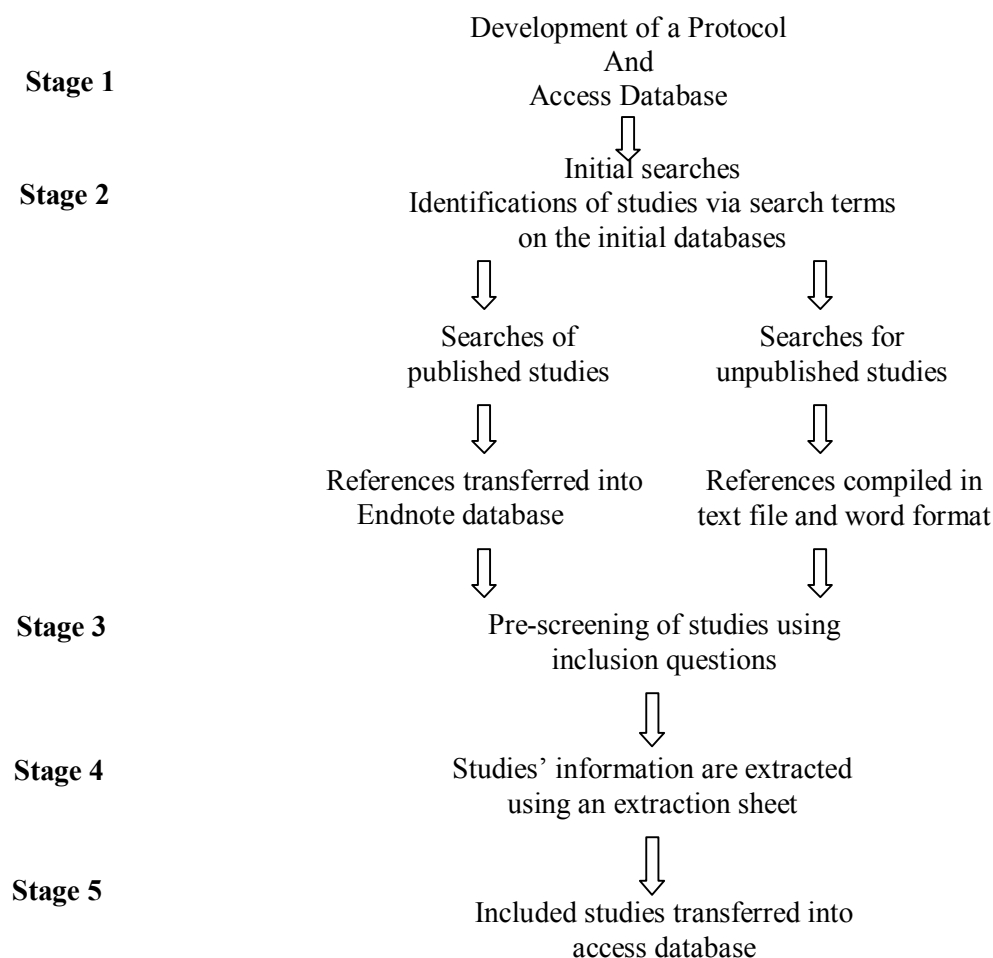
## 2. Data search and extraction

The scoping review aims to capture a broad picture or overview of the key issues in the literature reviewed and the extent to which there are important gaps pointing to the need for further research. The scoping review has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines of NHS Centre for Reviews and Disseminations, (CRD) for undertaking Systematic Reviews (Dowling 1999).

The review included all available information from RCTs, controlled trials, cross-sectional, descriptive, narrative, cohort and case study designs. In addition to published literature, grey or unpublished literature was collected. This included books, reports, working papers, research papers and protocols from international organizations, non-governmental organizations and government ministries, theses and other unpublished work from the Internet. Furthermore, the search was not restricted to any single language and covered studies published in four languages (English, French, Spanish and German).

### 2.1 Search Procedure

The process was divided into 5 main stages, namely:



1. **Development of a protocol** and an Access database was carried out at the start of the project. The protocol derived was used as a basis for delivering the research project. An Access database was also developed in order to collect information extracted from the studies identified. The Access database form was modelled on the format of the extraction form.
2. **An initial search of literature** on crime prevention was carried out over a period of two weeks. This stage involved using search terms to identify what the studies contained on twelve (12) databases. The search was then divided into two:
  - Searches of published studies: The databases used for the searches and the accompanying details of web links are shown in Appendix 2.
  - Search of unpublished or grey literature.

For published studies, the various databases have different characteristics working in different ways. Databases such as Economic Literature (Econlit), Public Administration Information Services International (PAIS) and System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (SIGLE) on the ARC System and Social, Psychological, Educational and Criminological trials register (SPECTR) were downloaded based on the following fields: Title, Abstract and Publication Year. Details were retrieved and then saved in the Endnote database. The hits from the remaining databases were saved in a Notepad Word file from which the relevant articles were selected and manually typed into the endnote database.

3. **Pre-screening of studies using inclusion criteria:** The studies selected were inputted into an Endnote database. Those that could not be transferred electronically were saved in Notepad Word format. Pre-screening of the studies using the inclusion criteria questions was simultaneously undertaken. The inclusion criteria questions were derived taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the research proposal. All studies selected from the initial hits had to respond in the affirmative for all four questions or if not were excluded from the research review.
4. **Information Extraction Stage:** An information extraction sheet was designed. Information from each included study was extracted first onto a temporary extraction sheet. Once a final extraction template had been agreed upon by the three researchers, the template was then used as a basis to design the Access Database extraction sheet. Information extracted subsequently was inputted

straight into the Access Database. This stage is described in greater detail in the section on data management and extraction.

5. **Compilation of included studies:** The information from the included studies was transferred to an “included studies” Access Database. The review information was cross-checked by a second researcher for typographical errors and consistency of information against the original study.

## 2.2 Search Strategy

Both published and unpublished literatures were considered in the review. Due to the multi-disciplinary nature of crime and consequently this research study, the search was conducted across disciplines and included many different databases and collections of literature. The search strategy was extended to 6 areas of information resource: (1) Publication databases (2) University libraries (3) Government Organisations (4) Non-Governmental Organisations (5) funding bodies and (6) the Internet

The search process involved using terms and keywords that are derivatives from the title of the research project. The title: “Evidence based approach to crime prevention in developing countries”, was divided into “ Evidence based approach”, “Crime prevention” and “developing countries” and the following words and synonyms were derived:

1. Crime prevention and synonyms: crime prevention, crime reduction, crime intervention, and crime victimization; crime control.
2. Evidence-based and synonyms: evidence-based, cost effective, effective and scientific-based.
3. Developing countries and synonyms: developing countries, third world, under developed countries, Less Developed Countries, low income countries, South Countries, Africa, Asia, Latin America, South America, Sub Saharan, Islamic countries.
4. Institutions in developing countries: traditional systems, Shari a system, penal code, judicial system, police force, and police service.
5. Developing countries of the world: Due to the ever changing face of the globe, it became apparent that we would need to do our search based on countries that existed in the 1980’s, because quite a few countries had ceased to exist as one entity after that period and were now disparate countries or had changed their names. This is apparent from countries in Eastern Europe, East Africa, USSR and Zaire. To guide the reviewers in the choice of countries to be categorized as developing, reliance was made on the list that is utilized by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF): (<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/regions.htm>)

The following search terms were used singularly and/or in appropriate combinations:

*Basic Search terms:*

*Crime prevention, crime reduction, crime intervention, evidence-based, effective, scientific-based, developing countries, third world, under developed countries, Africa, Sub-Saharan, Asia, Latin America, South America, Islamic countries, traditional systems, Sharia system, penal code, judicial system, police force, police service, crime victimization.*

*Countries in Sub Saharan Africa:*

*Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Democratic Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia., Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zaire.*

*Countries in East Asia and the Pacific:*

*Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea., Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam,*

*Countries in the Middle East:*

*Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.*

*Countries in Caribbean and Latin America:*

*Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela,*

*Countries in Europe and Central Asia:*

*Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.*

The table below shows the various combinations of keywords used in search machines of the various databases:

**Table 2.1: Keywords and Combination of Keywords Used**

<b>Keywords used</b>	<b>Combination of Keywords used</b>
Crime Prevention	Crim* and Preven*
Crime Reduction	Crim* amd Reduc*
Crime Intervention	Crim* amd Interven*
Evidence-based crime	Crim* and Eviden*
Effective crime	Effect and crim*
Science based	Crim* and scien*
Developing countries	Crim* and Developing countr*
Third world	Crim* and third world
Under developed country	Crim* and under developed countr*

Africa	Crim* and Africa*
Asia	Crim* and Asia*
Sub Saharan Africa	Crim* and sub-Sahara*
Latin America	Crim* and latin America*
South America	Crim* and South America*
Islamic Countries	Crim* and Islam*
Traditional Systems	Crim* and traditional systems
Sharia system	Crim* and Sharia*
Penal Code	Crim* and penal*
Judicial system	Crim* and judicia*
Police force	Crim* and Police force*
Police service	Crim* and Police service*
Crime victimization	Crim* and victim*
Crime control	Crim* and control*
Crime violence	Crim* and violen*
Developing and transitional countries of the world	Crim* and country's name

### 2.2.1 Publication databases:

A detailed description of the databases listed below can be seen in Appendix 1.

- Applied Social Science Indexes and Abstracts (ASSIA)
- Criminal Justice Abstracts
- Criminal Justice Periodical Index
- Economic literature (EconLit)
- Educational Resources Information Clearing House (ERIC)
- Psychology Abstracts (PsycINFO)
- Public Administration Information Service International (PAIS)
- System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (SIGLE)
- Social, Psychological, Educational and Criminological trials register (SPECTRA, being developed by the Campbell Collaboration Centre and the University of Pennsylvania)
- Social Science Citation Index (Social SciSearch)

At the end of the searches conducted on the above databases using the various keywords, a total of 39,772 hits resulted. These hits were subsequently pre-screened using the titles and abstracts. This reduced the number of hits to 3884 that were further screened to select studies for review.

A break down of the hits derived from the various databases used can be seen below:



**Table 2.2 Break down of databases used and number of hits derived using Keywords and of hits derived from title and abstracts**

<b>Databases</b>	<b>Hits using keywords<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Hits from title and abstracts</b>
ASSIA	388	44
CJA	4526	116
CJPI	6112	1713
ECONLIT	1539	276
ERIC	1108	5
IBSS	9376	703
NCJRS	7427	240
PAIS	1992	512
PSYINFO	5575	142
SIGLE	143	0
SPECTR	14	2
ULRICHS	265	0
THESES	1307	131
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39772</b>	<b>3884</b>

### 2.2.2 libraries:

The libraries from which the studies were obtained are as follows:

- ***J.B Morrell Library, University of York:*** The studies (articles, working papers, books etc) that could not be downloaded straight from the Internet were searched for in the J B Morrell library of the University of York. Studies located in the JB Morrell library were then photocopied. The library was also used for obtaining Inter-Library loans from other universities and libraries in the UK. The studies obtained were screened using the inclusion criteria and the relevant information derived and references inputted in to the Endnote database.
- ***British Library at Boston Spa:*** the studies that could not be accessed via the internet and the JB Morrell library at the University of York were obtained by placing a request with the British Reference Library at Boston Spa. A maximum of 14 studies per person could be requested and these had to be ordered 6 working days in advance, using an advance order form, detailing the relevant information of the articles. On the day of collection, each person was allowed an additional 4 articles.

<sup>1</sup> Most of the articles founds in the various databases had duplicate copies across the other databases.

- ***British Library of Political and Economic Science (LSE)***: Using the Internet link to search the library search catalogue, an initial search of the British library LSE website yielded few studies. This prompted a visit to the library. The studies found during the visit were simultaneously screened using the inclusion criteria and in the process of the search, new studies found were subsequently screened and added on to the database. This process took three days.
- ***The British Library for Development Studies (BLDS)***: using the Internet link of BLDS, the library catalogue was searched and a list of relevant studies was derived. With the list of selected studies, two researchers visited the library based at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex. As the library operates an old cataloguing system, another search had to be made on site in order to get the relevant shelf classifications. Keywords were subsequently used to search the library catalogue and studies found were simultaneously screened using the inclusion criteria questions and those selected were photocopied.

### 2.2.3 Unpublished Sources.

The main methods that were used for searching for unpublished information were Internet searching and hand searching. Hand searching in this instance would entail going through all publications focused on the said topic in the various libraries used. This resource was not extensively used, due to the time scale of the review. It must be said that it was felt that this is an area that promises a lot of information not as yet exploited. Developing countries have very little in the form of published materials and harbour a lot of undocumented research results, which lie untapped due to financial constraints. An exhaustive use of hand searching would have meant the resort to travel or relying on courier services to avail the documents.

#### 2.2.3.1 Internet

The search for unpublished information sources was confined to Internet searches using the search engines: Google, Yahoo and Altavista. However, we encountered widespread duplication of data generated in initial searches across the three sources. In order to side step this duplication we relied primarily on Google. In the search engine the following search terms were used: “Crime Prevention Organisations”, “Crime Prevention Non Governmental Organisations” and “Crime prevention Governmental Organisations”.

There are quite a number of organisations that have a crime prevention mandate. Most of them did not have any relevant material for crime prevention on developing countries at the time the search was done. The search resulted in three main categories of organisations that are useful resources for crime prevention material:

- Governmental Organisations
- United Nations bodies, Intergovernmental Organisations (multilateral) and Regional Organisations
- Non-Governmental Organisations and Academic Research Institutes.

#### 2.2.3.2 Governmental Organisations

There are relatively few organisations that look at crime issues beyond the confines of a single country's borders. Most countries have tended to act through Inter Governmental Organisations where international issues are at stake.

Appendix 7.3 provides a detailed list of governmental organisations that have done some research work and funded projects on crime prevention in developing countries. These organisations have mainly been development agencies:

- Canadian International Development Agencies (CIDA)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- United States Agency for International development (USAID).

#### 2.2.3.3. United Nations, Intergovernmental and Regional Organisations

United Nations bodies dominate the area of policy making on crime prevention at International level including the Developing Countries. UN Research Institutes cover crime issues and prevention in different regions of the world:

- United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)
- The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI).
- United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANU)
- United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

- United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute based in Italy (UNICRI)
- United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN), which also includes the Centre for International crime Prevention (CICP) in Vienna.
- United Nations Universities.

The following United Nations agencies have a prerogative for crime prevention in their individual agency programmes:

- United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP) under UNDP
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- United Nations World Health Organisations (WHO)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)
- United Nations AIDS Programme
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN- Habitat)

The following Inter- Governmental Organisations and Regional bodies have a crime prevention mandate:

- The Council of the European Union (EU)
- Organisation of Security and Cooperation of Europe (OSCE)
- Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Organisation of African Union (OAU)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- African Development Bank (AFDB)
- Inter- American Development Bank (IADB)
- World Bank

#### 2.2.3.4 Non Governmental Organisations:

Non-Governmental organisations are to be found around the world, many having a focus on single regions. Some emphasize country studies while others look at regional trends and remedies, as illustrated in Appendix 4.

- Inter American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence
- International Centre for Crime Prevention
- National Crime Prevention Centre

- Asian Harm Reduction Network
- Centre for Conflict resolution (Cecore- Uganda)
- Asia Crime Prevention Foundation
- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (Canada)
- One World
- International Crisis Group (ICG)
- Amnesty International
- Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVSR)

#### 2.2.3.5 Hard Copy grey material.

We consulted degree theses on the topic of crime prevention in developing countries, which were derived from the Website <http://www.thesis.com>. Out of an initial number of 131 PhD theses that were done at UK institutions, on crime prevention, 7 were selected for inclusion in the review list. Out of which 4 have been reviewed and 3 are not available as at the writing of this report. The global trend for concentrating on crime in the occident countries is repeated here. A paltry seven PhD theses have researched crime prevention interventions in developing countries.

#### 2.2.4 ESRC Centre on Evidence-Based Policy

The Economic and Social Research Council's (ESRC) Centre on Evidence-Based Policy is a UK based organization encouraging research in economic and social issues and also fosters the exchange of research-based evidence between policy researchers and practitioners. Paul Spray of the Social Science Research Unit of DFID suggested searching for articles on the Centre's web site. Using the same keywords as above generated a set of 40 studies, of which 5 were included in the review. These articles focused on the methodological design of research in the criminal justice sector.

The table below gives a breakdown of the total number of articles identified from the various libraries, Governmental Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations that were searched:

**Table 2.3: Breakdown of the total number of articles identified from the various libraries, Governmental Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations searched**

<b>Library/Organisations</b>	<b>Selected Studies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Rejected</b>	<b>Not Available</b>
BLDS	45	22	23	0
British Library at Boston Spa	84	24	51	9
LSE	98	41	49	8
York Library	69	24	35	10
SOAS <sup>3</sup>	51	0	0	0
Evidence Network	40	5	36	2
Theses	36	4	29	3
<b>Governmental organisations</b>				
CIDA	10	2	8	0
DFID	14	3	10	1
IDRC	8	1	4	3
USAID	8	0	8	0
<b>Non-Governmental Organisations</b>				
UNICEF	1	0	1	0
UNECA	1	0	1	0
UNAFRI	4	1	0	3
UNODCCP	12	3	8	1
World Bank	16	2	12	2
UNCJIN	5	2	3	0
HEUNI	10	1	5	4
African Development Bank	24	9	11	4
Asian Development Bank	3	1	1	1
Inter American Development Bank	25	8	14	3
Internet	19	7	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>60</b>

### 2.3 Inclusion Criteria

Studies were included in the review if they contained information on crime prevention programmes and practices. Further, studies that had methodologies that could, in principle, be implemented in a developing country setting were included. Inclusion was warranted where studies were able to satisfy four key questions, namely:

<sup>2</sup> Most of the selected studies found had duplicates across the other libraries and organisations.

<sup>3</sup> The received, rejected and not available columns have zero figures because the studies found were duplicated in either LSE or BLDS libraries.

- Was the study published or written between 1980 and 2002? YES or NO
- Is the intervention in the study focused on preventing crime? YES or NO
- Can the intervention in the study be classified as a programme or practice? YES or NO
- Is the study about a developing country? YES or NO

*Why the selection of the four questions?*

It was felt that to manage the literature effectively, given the finite resources and limited time available to carry out the review, some limits had to be set.

Bearing in mind the shortage of literature on evidence-based crime prevention, the year of 1980 seemed a realistic start date. Most reviews done under the auspices of the Campbell Collaboration have used this as a base year (Sherman et al, 1997; Sherman, 2002 and McDougall, et al, 2003) and also little evidence-based work was done prior to that year. Secondly it was felt appropriate to focus on interventions with crime prevention as a distinct goal. The third question was included so as to target policy-useful studies and to eliminate interventions that have not as yet come to be accepted as a programme or practice. The criteria are intended to identify studies addressing crime prevention issues in developing countries.

## **2.4 Data management and extraction**

The studies included in the review were examined to ensure that all the relevant information for each study was recorded. The final information for each study was entered into an Access database based on the extraction sheet illustrated in Appendix 6. The information to be derived from each study was as follows:

- Basic information about the paper (author, title, source of publication, year, volume, pages, country, language used in the publication)
- Type of intervention (e.g. programme or practice)
- Institutional Setting (e.g. community, prison, policing, criminal justice)
- Methodology Study Details (e.g. randomised controlled trials, cohort, cross-sectional, case control)
- Ranking Scale (e.g. quantitative or qualitative)
- Study Details (Targeted groups, age, sex, no of people in sample, poverty level)
- Intervention effects (positive, inconclusive, negative)
- Poverty Focus (specifically, not specifically, mixed)

- External validity (positive, promising, inconclusive)
- Summary /Key findings (e.g. aim, methodology, results)

Programmes and practices selected were identified based on the seven institutional settings in which crime prevention occurs as identified in (Sherman 1997; Sherman 2002), namely:

***Community-based crime prevention:*** involves programmes and practices that entail community action in organising and mobilizing resources against crime in its varying forms. Crimes are disparate, and tend to be situation specific. The programmes that have been implemented here have been of the nature of: gang violence prevention, community based mentoring and after school recreation programmes.

***Family-based Crime prevention:*** reviews such interventions that are done within the family environment and further illustrates how socialization here influences anti-crime outcomes in the future. Such practices as home visitation of families with infants, pre-school education programmes involving parents, parent training for managing high risk and offending children and programmes for preventing family violence, including battered women's shelters and criminal justice programmes.

***School-based crime prevention:*** looks at programmes and practices that the education sector can impart in the young as part of nurturing anti-criminal behaviour. Such are programmes like Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE), peer groups counselling, gang resistance education, anti-bullying campaigns, law-related education (awareness campaign), peaceful conflict resolution, and programmes to improve school discipline and improve social problem-solving skills.

***Labour market and crime risk factors:*** reviews evaluations of the crime prevention effects of training and placement programmes for unemployed people, including Job Corps, vocational training for prison inmates, correctional system diversion options, employment placements, transportation of inner-city residents to sub-urban jobs.

***Preventing Crimes in Places:*** Reviews the available evidence on the effectiveness of practices to block opportunities for crime at specific locations like stores, apartment buildings and parking lots, including such measures as CCTV cameras, lighting, guards and alarms.

***Policing for Crime Prevention:*** reviews evaluations of such police practices as directed patrols in crime hotspots, rapid response time, foot patrol, neighbourhood watch, drug raids and domestic violence crackdowns.



*Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention* reviews the evidence on such practices as prisoner rehabilitation, mandatory drug treatment for convicts, boot camps, shock incarceration, intensive use of parole and probation, home confinement and electronic monitoring.

### 3. Method

#### 3.1 Methodological Study Details

For review purposes each study was classified into one of two groups (either quantitative or qualitative) depending on the nature of the methodology used. Two classification scales were used for the purpose of grading the quality of studies, but not as criteria for inclusion of studies at this stage.

##### 3.1.1. Quantitative Method Rating Scale

The Quantitative Method Rating Scale is based on the Scientific Methods Scale (Sherman 1997; Sherman 2002). The scale was adapted specifically for the purpose of this review in order to reflect the issues of evidenced-based crime prevention studies focussed on developing countries. The scale is scored from 1, low to 5, high.

1. *Reporting of a correlation coefficient denoting the strength of the relationship between Sherman's institutional settings and their effectiveness at preventing crime (crime prevention, crime reduction, crime control and crime victimization) at a given point in time.*
2. *Reporting of a comparison group present but this might lack comparability to the target group (juveniles, youth, widows, women, aged, unemployed and drug and substance abusers). Alternatively, where no comparison group is present, before and after measures of, trends of a particular crime amongst a target group.*
3. *Reporting of a controlled experimental design with comparable target and control groups present, for example one group exposed to any of the Sherman's institutional settings and a comparable group, with pre-post comparisons being made and experimental-comparisons on (a) specific variable/s.*
4. *Reporting of controlled experimental design, as in 3 above, but with additional controlling for other variables that might pose a threat to interpretation of results. Examples of controlling extraneous variables include, but not limited to, the use of statistical procedures. (E.g. Effect of socio-economic variables on interventions.)*
5. *Reporting of a fully randomised experimental design in which target and control groups consist of randomly assigned individuals and appropriate measures are taken to test for effectiveness of the intervention.*

Studies scoring 3 and above have in past systematic reviews been included as worthy of further consideration in crime prevention, an approach this review adopts.

### 3.1.2 Qualitative Method Rating scale

This scale was developed after an initial perusal of studies so as to help give a general idea of the type of resource material arising from developing countries. This is part of the research discourse that questions whether research activities in developing countries are the same as in developed countries. If not are they similar, and how similar? It is about finding some common ground on the issue of evidence-based research on crime prevention in developing countries. This is what we the reviewers have developed as an instrument applicable to the developing country context. This scale has been developed based on a grounded theory methodology (Rahmat and Samik, 2002). This will focus on comparative analysis of the crime prevention programme and practices testing them for criteria of workability (generality), relevance (understanding), fit in context (valid) and modifiability (control) (Ibid, Myers, 2000).

In some sense, the approach the review has taken could be termed a mixed methods design or a triangulation (Creswell, 2002) combining qualitative methodologies that aim to portray the effectiveness that particular interventions have had in addressing the practical concerns of people in an immediate problematic crime situation.

A score between one and four was given for each review, with a score of 1 indicating a more descriptive and general account of the intervention and a score of 4 indicating specificity and applicability of particular interventions.

1. *A very basic descriptive or narrative account of a crime prevention strategy and descriptive account of the intervention and its impact on crime.*
2. *A descriptive or narrative account of a crime prevention strategy that seeks to explain the relevance of an outcome to a specific type of crime or target group, illustrating with some clarity its intended benefits.*
3. *A study of a specific crime intervention that to some degree illustrates how reduced crime outcomes arise from its use and the extent to which this intervention can be applied to low income regions and have benefits for the poor (participation, equitable effect and accountability of all citizens).*
4. *A study satisfying condition 3 and where the intervention has also been applied in more than one setting/area and achieved similar crime reductions.*

### **3.2 Study Effects**

The impact of an intervention was rated on a three-point scale (Positive, Inconclusive, and Negative) according to the programme or practice's effect on the targeted group identified in the study reviewed. For example, studies thought to demonstrate a Positive effect of a programme or practice are rated 'Positive'. Programmes. Practices whose outcomes are ambiguous were rated as 'Inconclusive' and programmes and practices that were deemed to have a harmful effect were rated 'Negative'.

### **3.3 Poverty Focus**

The Poverty focus of included studies is rated on a three-point scale (Poverty focus, No Specific poverty focus, Mixed). The scale ranges from a specific focus on poverty related issues, through studies with some reference to poverty to those where poverty is not a focus at all.

### **3.4 External Validity**

The external validity of an intervention is rated on a three-point scale (Positive, Promising, Inconclusive) based on the degree of replicability and validity of the results of the methodological design used. A positive external validity of a study indicates that the results derived can be replicated and externally validated. A promising external validity of a study indicates that more information is needed for the results in the study to be replicated and externally validated. An inconclusive external validity of a study indicates that the results derived from the study cannot be replicated or externally validated.

## 4. Findings

### 4.1 Study inclusions

A break down of studies by intervention type and crime prevention setting can be seen in table 4.1 below.

***Intervention Types:*** A total of 91 studies published between 1980 and 2002 were included in this review. 82 studies met the programme criterion and 31 studies met the practice criterion and this included 18 studies that had both programme and practice

***Crime prevention institutional settings:*** In order to explain the crime prevention criteria, the studies were divided into the 7 institutional settings developed by Sherman (Sherman 1997, Sherman 2002) and 2 new crime prevention criteria we have added, namely crime prevention in the health sector and crime prevention using the media. The distribution is as follows:

- Community based crime prevention criteria: 63 studies;
- Family based: 6;
- School based: 14 studies;
- Labour market and crime risk factors: 10 studies;
- Preventing crime in places: 12 studies;
- Policing for crime prevention: 45 studies;
- Criminal justice and crime prevention: 55 studies;
- Crime prevention from a health perspective 3 studies;
- Crime prevention using the media: 1 study.

***Intervention Effects:*** The study results were in three strands: Positive, negative and inconclusive in terms of intervention effects. The distribution is as follows:

- 53 studies indicated interventions with positive effects on crime prevention,
- 7 studies indicated interventions with negative effects on crime prevention, and
- 28 studies were inconclusive in their effects on crime prevention.

It should be recalled that it is sometimes argued that the weaker studies are from a methodological perspective the more likely they are to demonstrate positive results.

***Poverty focus:*** The distribution of studies in relation to the test for poverty is as follows:

- 31 studies had a poverty focus;

- 37 studies had some reference to poverty and
- 25 studies had little or nothing by way of a specific poverty focus.

Poverty in relation to crime can be looked at in two main ways. One is to take a cause and effect perspective and the other is an equity perspective on poverty where access to protection from formal agencies is the focus. Equity here entails the guarantee of each citizen's right to be protected against crime (Buendia, 1989). This guarantee has been flouted in most developing countries where protection for citizens against crime is the sole preserve of upper class groups. Most crimes are clustered in the urban and peri-urban areas, where rural migrating populations have settled. This has in some cases meant that increase in crimes has followed the increase in informal settlements (Bourguignon, 2000) in urban areas. The major pull factors to the urban areas have been decline in the agriculture sector and the accompanying low incomes of rural economies. Migration has led to the mushrooming of informal structures (slums, shanties, townships) where housing and social amenities provisions are very basic. These areas provide a fertile breeding ground for crime and victimization.

In addition to poverty, civil conflict in most countries has displaced huge populations from rural areas, swelling the ranks of the unemployed. The arms drawn in as a result of these conflicts have provided the ammunition for violent crime in urban areas (Buvinic, 1998). In the aftermath of conflict, the combatants have added another dimension to the crime and poverty topology. Property crimes have dominated, with youths from the ages of 12 to 25 being the major perpetrators, a fact that is indicative of the worldwide crime trend (Shaw, 2001; Agbola, 1997).

**External validity:** The results in terms of the three-point scale (Positive, negative and inconclusive) are as follows:

- 26 studies indicated a positive external validity
- 55 studies indicated a negative external validity, and
- 10 studies were inconclusive in their external validity

External validity depends significantly on the type of methodology used in a study, on the nature of statistics used to measure crime rates and on the reliability of the methods by which the data have been collected. As data is scarce on crime in developing countries, a reliance on official crime statistics and the little that exists of non-official records was made. Study results based on the use of experimental designs can be said to have a high degree of replicability and validity. Descriptive and narrative case studies that incorporate participatory qualitative research methods may be able to capture perceptions on fear but by contrast with experimental studies, will likely be difficult to repeat. When it comes to measuring the effects of interventions, some outcome measure capturing crime reduction has to be arrived at. This can be done in many different ways, especially in non-

experimental designs. It is normally done by comparing actual outcomes with the outcomes that would have been expected in the absence of the intervention. But this is a much less precise criterion than it sounds, since there will generally be lots of alternative methods of generating forecasts for the counterfactual case, such as various cross-sectional or time-series models.

**Study Languages:** The studies were collected in four languages: English, French, German, and Spanish. For the non-English studies, the review relied on native speakers of the language among University of York students for translations.

There were 3 French studies, 1 German study and 2 Spanish studies. There were few non-English-speaking studies as most of the websites used had an English use option for non-English languages in which the studies could be assessed. After translation and screening, one study: (Castro 1997) of the non-English speaking studies met the inclusion criteria.

**Hand searching:** This was done at three resource libraries: J B Morrell library at the University of York, London School of Economics (LSE) library and the British Library for Development Studies (BLDS) at the University of Sussex. The search process involved physically going through published journals on the shelves and checking for articles that have any relevance to crime prevention interventions on developing countries. Two reviewers who undertook the hand searches devised an approach of working through the current journals on shelf by going through the subject titles to ascertain their relevance. The subject titles that were chosen were either synonyms from the research title or discipline specific, such were: crime prevention studies, journals on different developing country regions, law, criminal justice, social control, sociology, crime. In addition, the mixture of terms that arose out of earlier database and Internet searches were also tried for corresponding journal titles.

It was discovered during a search at the BLDS library that over 800 journals and book publications are not indexed electronically and therefore going through each and every one of the journals was not possible. Furthermore, publications that were published before 1993 at the BLDS library are archived, access for which is restricted to the BLDS staff, and therefore making hand search on these impractical. Enquiries made into carrying out a hand search at the British library at Boston Spa, and we found out that library users are not allowed access to book depositories and therefore a hand search could not be done.

Table 4.1 gives a broad picture of the various studies that were included in the review and their intervention types, institutional settings, intervention effects, poverty focus and external validity.





		3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	1
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>																		
<b>South Asia</b>																		
Jaywardedene/Singapore	1995	X									X				X			X
Kethineni/India	1995	X	X								X							X
Chan/Hong Kong	2000	X									X				X			X
Celia/Philippines	1993	X									X							X
Reksodiputro/Indonesia	1999	X									X				X			X
Singh/Singapore	2000	X									X				X			X
Austin/Philippines	1998	X									X				X			X
Haque/Bangladesh	2001	X									X				X			X
Delgado/Sri Lanka	1985	X									X				X			X
Garg/India	2001	X	X								X				X			X
Bin Omar/Malaysia	2001	X									X				X			X
Buendia/Thailand	1989	X									X				X			X
Khan/Pakistan	48	X									X				X			X
Dinnen/Papua New Guinea	1997	X									X				X			X
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>																		
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>																		
Muhoro/Kenya	2001	X									X				X			X
Shaw/South Africa	1999	X									X				X			X
Ade/Cameroun	1995	X									X				X			X
Ade/Cameroun and USA	1995	X									X				X			X
Van Der Spuy/South Africa	2000	X									X				X			X
Hausmann/South Africa	2000	X									X				X			X
Ministry of Justice/Mozambique	1986	X									X				X			X
Bukurura/Tanzania	1996	X									X				X			X
Scharf/South Africa	2001	X									X				X			X
Shearing/South Africa	1993	X									X				X			X
Amnesty/Southern African countries	2002	X									X				X			X
UN Habitat/Tanzania	2000	X									X				X			X
Siingh/South Africa	2000	X									X				X			X
UN Habitat/Kenya	1996	X									X				X			X
Roche/South Africa	2002	X									X				X			X
Robertshaw/South Africa	1997	X									X				X			X
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>																		

	1993	62	33	12	23	2	3	0	2	14	14	0	0	0	22	3	7	13	10	10	11	20	1
Bukurura/Tanzania		X													X					X			
Fleisher/Tanzania	2000	X	X												X					X			
Odendaal/Namibia	2001	X	X												X					X			
Odetola/Africa	1981	X	X												X					X			
Gordon/South Africa	2001	X	X												X					X			
Goldham/Africa	2000	X	X												X					X			
Abotchie/Ghana	1997	X	X												X					X			
Agbola/Nigeria	1997	X	X												X					X			
Skelton/South Africa	2002	X	X												X					X			
Jewkes/South Africa	2001	X	X												X					X			
Muhammed/Sudan	1991	X	X												X					X			
Dambazau/Nigeria	1988	X	X												X					X			
Soyombo/Nigeria	1992	X	X												X					X			
Mbosowo/Nigeria	1989	X	X												X					X			
Ebbe/Ghana	2000	X	X												X					X			
Ebbe/Nigeria	2000	X	X												X					X			
Buendia/Nigeria	1989	X	X												X					X			
Buendia/Kenya	1989	X	X												X					X			
SUB-TOTAL		34	23	12	23	2	3	0	2	14	14	0	0	0	22	3	7	13	10	10	11	20	1
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>																							
Ayres/ Latin America & Caribbean	1998	X													X					X			
Moser/Colombia	1999	X													X					X			
Savelsberg/Brazil	1995	X													X					X			
Enchandia/Colombia	1985	X													X					X			
Fajardo/Peru	1993	X													X					X			
Juqueria/Brazil	1993	X													X					X			
Buvinic/Colombia	1999	X													X					X			
Buvinic/Colombia	1999	X													X					X			
Ambos/Peru	1997	X													X					X			
Soledad/Colombia	1998	X													X					X			
Nowak/Bahamas	1984	X													X					X			
Allen/Jamaica	1997	X													X					X			
Barker/Brazil	2001	X													X					X			
Olmo/Latin America	2000	X													X					X			
Neild/Latin America	1997	X													X					X			

Buendia/Colombia	1989	45	X	14	7	X	15	1	5	4	2	12	13	2	1	9	3	5	10	2	6	4	12	2
Castro/Colombia	1997	55	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dellassoppa/Brazil	2000	57	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Worldwide and others</b>																								
Manderson/no country	2001	70	X								X							X					X	
Ferreira/USA	1995	61	X			X			X									X					X	
Nair/Global Initiative	2000	68	X			X			X									X					X	
Alvazzi del Frate/Global initiatives	1997	73	X			X			X									X					X	
Hanreich/Global	1984	74	X								X							X					X	
Hearn/Worldwide	2001	87	X				X		X									X					X	
Clarke/USA	1998	91	X			X												X					X	
Kiedrowski/developing countries	1998	37	X				X				X							X					X	
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	



This section looks at two aspects of the scoping review literature, namely the main thematic issues in crime and crime prevention in developing countries and secondly the regional trends that have influenced crime policy.

#### 4.1.1 Thematic Issues

***Crime data in developing countries:*** The pattern and distribution of data on crime in the developing countries is characterised by a concentration on the criminological aspects, which is similar to those in developed countries. In countries where even basic research on crime is lacking, original insights that are useful tools in policy-making are scant. This lack of research into crime and societal responses to crime in the Developing World means crime policy has been dictated by material found in the domain of criminal justice agencies (Zvekic, 1995). Public funded criminal justice institutions are the main source of official crime statistics. Poor funding of these agencies in many cases means that much of the data has to be approached with caution because of the possibility of gaps, inconsistencies and errors. Therefore, some means of reviewing unofficial sources of crime data become imperative if effective crime-preventing strategies with a wider reach are to be designed and implemented. However, this generalisation does not apply to the whole of the Developing World as some regions have reliable indicators of the crime situation.

***Crime and social control:*** The reference on crime in the developing world cannot be complete without acknowledging the role that customs, tradition, folklores, mores and beliefs have played. These social attributes are the basis for the bonds that make up social controls (Abotchie, 1997). With modernisation these bonds that knit societies, families and institutions together have been disrupted, weakening social control. One key factor that has had implications for crime is urbanisation (Buendia, 1989). Social control has been applied variously: as a support to or to improve the operation of the state's criminal justice system "inner policeman"; or operating as a parallel criminal justice system (ibid). It has been useful to make these distinctions as programmes and practices for crime prevention fit into these realms.

#### 4.1.2. Regional trends in Crime and Crime Prevention Interventions

The review looked at studies on developing countries divided up by the six regions that have dominated the poverty discourse: East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa (DFID, 2000; World bank, 2002). Since crime patterns and the associated remedial measures are likely to vary with

demographic and socio-economic indicators like race, gender, age, urban/rural location, income levels and so on we might expect research and policy priorities to vary regionally.

All regions reflect the global trend towards increasing crime rates (UNICRI, 1995). It is estimated that the cost of crime in developing countries is equivalent to 14% of GNP (Sanfacon and Welsh, 1999). This however, in itself does not tell us much, unless the causes, implications and the responding counteract measures are reviewed. Political culture and economic conditions differ from region to region as well as the circumstances and reasons for crime. It follows that crime will have a multiplicity of causes and that remedial measures should reflect the environment in which a particular crime obtains. Notwithstanding this, some valid and replicable lessons can be learned and incorporated into informed policy making that helps not only to reduce crime but also to address wider sustainable development issues, such as poverty alleviation and increased welfare.

This review has looked at two major facets of crime, namely the actual crimes involving offender (s) and victim (s) and secondly the fear of crime or perceptions that are correlated with victimisation but may themselves be difficult to measure. The crime prevention and control interventions may be aimed at reducing either or both aspects of crime, although reduction in actual crime is the most commonly used outcome measure. Crime prevention strategies are looked at three levels: individual centred, interpersonal and community centred. The community plays a key role in crime prevention as not all social problems can be resolved by reference to the letter of the law.

***Latin American and the Caribbean:*** 18 studies met the inclusion criteria and were reviewed for this region, 7 studies were based on Colombia, 4 studies on Brazil; 2 studies were reviewed on Peru. 1 study each on the Bahamas and Jamaica; 2 studies were reviewed based on the Latin America and the Caribbean. The crimes that have tended to predominate in this region are those that pertain to the cultivation and processing of coca and poppy drugs in the Central and Southern American region (Ambos, 1997).

A number of countries in this region are emerging from political unrest, authoritarian rule, and these transitions have implications for crime and peace. The combination of drugs, politics and crime has led to violent narco-terrorism, which has attracted measures such as punitive and penal systems (control), substitution of crop type, de-criminalisation and the use of informal measures like traditional social control. This region is characterised by the worst forms of violent crimes in the world (homicides) and high rates of property crime. The Latino American region in response to violent crimes has witnessed a rise in extra-legal judicial informal or parallel criminal justice operations that have relied on means other than the official organs to ensure safety, security and law

and order. These have largely harnessed the resources of the communities to fill in the void of security, that official criminal justice organs have left.

The Caribbean ring of countries has acted as a conduit and springboard from which the drugs from Latin America have entered international markets. Policy on drugs, preventive and control measures has largely been dictated by the stand of the United States, as it is the end market for most of the drugs. Linked to drugs trade and politics is the gang related violence that has plagued the region as a consequence of high unemployment rates, easy availability of arms and grinding poverty in inner cities. The interventions for such crimes have tended to be multi-sectoral at municipal and community level targeting many causal factors or problems within an integrated framework approach. The two regions are pioneering the criminalisation of, and legislation for domestic violence both as it relates to women and children, and have equally witnessed good practice cases on the prevention of domestic violence.

***East Asia and the Pacific:*** 13 studies were reviewed, all of which were focussed on China. The studies identified some of the successes of alternative informal crime prevention interventions based on a reciprocal blend of the community and official criminal justice functions have come from this region. The case of China and its use of social control not only as an alternative method of crime prevention, but also as an integral part of formal criminal justice organs, is widely cited. The effectiveness of social control has been attributed to a mix of social, legal, cultural and ideological factors that have worked as co-producers in reducing crime rates. As opposed to the retribution approach, which emanates from strict enforcement of the penal system, the Chinese approach is a mixture that puts more emphasis on restorative justice. All the parties with a stake in a particular offence come together to solve collectively how to deal with the aftermath of the offence and its implications for the future. This region too has been plagued by political unrest, violent conflicts linked to poverty, organised crime syndicates and trafficking in humans that has led to vices like prostitution, gambling and other victimless crimes. Police and community close liaison have been emphasized throughout the region in an effort to allow the community to play an active role in crime prevention by off loading some functions of the police and releasing them to attend to more pressing cases.

***Europe and Central Asia:*** 1 study was reviewed on Poland. Since 1989, when the iron curtain fell, a number of countries in this region are undergoing political, economic and ideological transitions. Such transitions have implications for crime where, as the state apparatus and public services provision sectors are adversely affected by fiscal tightening measures in times of crises, laxity in penal enforcement and opportunities for crime commission arise. Such thresholds allow for crimes

that would normally not occur and reflect social transformation struggles as the equity gap widens, triggering a competition for scarce social services, further opening chasms between local majority populations and marginalized ethnic minorities. This scenario has bred ground for hate crimes and ethnic cleansing. To better serve a new political economic dispensation, most criminal justice systems have undergone reforms to reduce discretion, revive their respectability and legitimacy and improve the agencies crime control and prevention capabilities. Reforms aim to restore legitimacy, an important determinant of compliance. In no region, is the need to link crime prevention closely to governance issues, so evident as here, as without gains made on either front, no headway can be made in achieving long lasting peace and safety conducive for development. The surplus arms that were bequeathed from the cold war era have provided readily available weapons for violent crimes. The preventive measures here have tended to take of the tone of the authoritarian repressive control measures, which have tended to be determined by the rate of the political and economic transformations. Key as a fundamental determinant has been the drive to have the criminal justice agencies uphold the observance of human rights so that they can gain the trust and confidence of the public they are meant to serve.

*Central Asia* has also witnessed violent political unrests that have led to protracted civil wars characterised by widespread abuse and disappointingly done under the guise of religion (Islam). This matrix of both crime and conflict has been difficult to delimit as the drugs trade (cultivation of poppy and its trade) has become entangled in it.

*Middle East and North Africa* 3 studies were identified for the review in this region and were implemented in Saudi Arabia and Israel. In this region, religion has played a pivotal role as a means of social control. Shari'a serves both a social and legal role guiding the conduct of the individual and this has been applied to varying degrees among the disparate countries. Shari'a is used as a moralizing instrument as well as a preventive agent. This region probably boasts one of the lowest crime rates based on strict observance of the law that leads to both prevention and control of crime through deterrence and the need to conform to religious norms and standards. This region typifies the influence of religion on the development, enforcement of criminal law and as an agent of social control that serves to prevent crime and victimization

*Sub Saharan Africa* 34 studies were included in the review, out of which South Africa had a the highest number of studies in the region with 11 studies, Nigeria with 6 studies, Tanzania with 4 studies, Kenya with 3 studies; Cameroon and Ghana had 2 studies each and Mozambique, Namibia and Sudan had 1 study each and the last 3 studies were based on the African continent.



Like the other regions, this region is not a homogenous entity and the evolution of crime has followed a similar pattern. One of the key social factors that have had an effect on crime and crime prevention interventions has been migration from rural to urban areas and the influence of colonial legacy and the accompanying criminal justice systems. This is the least researched region on crime and where statistics are available on crime they have to be treated with caution, as financial constraints tend to skew the results, affect the operation of criminal justice agencies and determine the perceptions the public will hold for those bestowed the function of being custodians of the law. Whereas the formal criminal justice system may not always be a reliable barometer of the crime situation, the informal sector though not reported on much has worked as a useful complement in controlling and reducing crime.

Political unrest, civil wars and economic policies have had an effect on both poverty and crime acting as a weapon of the dispossessed. There is a clear link between poverty as it relates to social ills like unemployment, inadequate access to social services and the commission of crimes. As conflicts have affected the social transformation of most countries in the region either directly or indirectly, crime prevention interventions have been closely tied to governance and human rights issues. Reforms here again have been necessary to transform military organs and at times to draw a distinction between the military and criminal justice agencies, which in times of conflict is blurred. In cases where the criminal justice agencies have existed, there has been a need to solicit and incorporate the trust and participation of the public through community policing initiatives. By so doing, these agencies have been transferred from agents of oppression to useful pillars in a criminal justice system that is responsive to a broad based crime prevention approach. Regional efforts here have been important in trying to curb inter state crimes and in the design of prevention initiatives.

**South Asia:** 14 studies were derived from this region with 2 studies on the Philippines, Singapore and India. A study each on Hong Kong, Indonesia Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan. In the Jeyawardene (1995), Singapore stands out as a case that has effectively adopted a Japanese police-community model and indigenised it to suit its particular context.

Poverty issues have underpinned social, political and economic decisions for a long time in this region. A high rate of income inequality between the rich and poor and amongst the various regions has implications for crime and respective counter measures. In such conditions crimes have been violent and the other factor linked to local culture is domestic violence in the form of: violence against women and violence against children (abuse).

As culture is an important social factor, it has played a useful role in preventing violence where community ties have been relied upon for peaceful resolution of disputes and have acted to impart non-deviant cultural norms in cases where conformity is emphasized. The cultivation of the poppy crop for opium has had a cultural significance for generations; however, today culture is also being used as a social control variable in the prevention of drug abuse and the associated ills that fall from it. Culture and religion have combined as potent forces of social control and have acted as criminal justice agents in areas where the formal state organs have not been able to reach or have reinforced them where they do exist.

*Worldwide and other regions in the world:* 8 studies were reviewed in this region, 2 studies were from the USA, 5 studies did not fall into any of the above regions and 1 study on developing countries.

Table 4.2 gives a broad picture of the various studies that were included in the review with their scores on the ranking scales and methodological study designs used.

**Table 4.2: An overview of studies against the ranking scale and methodological study details**

Author/Country	Year	ID	Ranking Scale				Methodological Study Details												
											Surveys Anecdotal evidence Descriptive Empirical Observation Epidemiological Approach	Modelling/Research Narrative RCT	Pilot Study						
			Quantitative		Qualitative		4	3	2	1									
			5	4	3	2								1					
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>																			
Friday/China	1998	1					X								X				
Sin/China	1996	3					X									X			
Sun/China	1993	16					X												
Deng/China	1998	31					X												
Chen/China	2002	32							X						X				
Xia/China	2002	53							X						X				
Borge/china	1993	49							X		X								
Ma/China	1995	83							X						X				
Jiao/China	1997	84							X						X				
Yinggyi Situ/China	1996	85							X						X				
Wong/China	2002	78								X					X				
Bakken/China	1993	49							X		X								
Gaylord/China	2000	56					X				X								
SUBTOTAL		<b>13</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	0	1
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>																			
Poland	2000	60					X					X							
SUB-TOTAL		<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>																			
Nadera/Israel	1999	77							X						X				
Souryal/Saudi Arabia	1988	50							X						X				
Serajzadeh/Iran	1998	43					X				X								
SUB-TOTAL		<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>South Asia</b>																			
Jayewardene/Singapore	1995	9					X							X					
Kethineni/India	1995	10							X		X								
Chan/Hong Kong	2000	14								X					X				
Celia/Philippines	1993	20					X								X				
Reksodiputro/Indonesia	1999	23					X				X								
Singh/Singapore	2000	21					X								X				
Austin/Philippines	1998	64					X								X				
Haque/Bangladesh	2001	66								X					X				
Delgado/Sri Lanka	1985	69							X						X				
Garg/India	2001	75					X				X								
Bin Omar/Malaysia	2001	79								X	X								
Buendia/Thailand	1989	36							X		X								
Khan/Pakistan		48								X	X								
Dinnen/Papua New Guinea	1997	54					X				X								

SUB-TOTAL		14	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4	4	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>																					
Muhoro /Kenya	2001	2								X				X							X
Shaw/South Africa	1999	81								X				X							
Ade/Cameroun	1995	11													X						
Ade/Cameroun and USA	1995	4												X							
Van Der Spuy/South Africa	2000	5									X						X				
Hausmann/South Africa	2000	6								X											
Ministry of Justice/Mozambique	1986	17																			X
Bukurura/Tanzania	1996	56								X					X						
Scharf/South Africa	2001	27								X											X
Shearing/South Africa	1993	28									X										X
Amnesty/Southern African countries	2002	30								X											X
UN, Habitat/Tanzania	2000	38						X				X									X
Siingh/South Africa	2000	39						X						X							
UN Habitat/Kenya	1996	34						X													X
Roche/South Africa	2002	12						X													X
Robertshaw/South Africa	1997	35						X				X									
Bukurura/Tanzania	1993	62						X					X								
Fleisher/Tanzania	2000	63						X													X
Odendaal/Namibia	2001	65										X									X
Odetola/Africa	1981	71										X									X
Gordon/South Africa	2001	72								X											X
Coldham/Africa	2000	80									X						X				
Abotchie/Ghana	1997	51							X					X							
Agbola/Nigeria	1997	52							X					X							
Skelton/South Africa	2002	89								X											X
Jewkes/South Africa	2001	90									X										X
Muhammed/Sudan	1991	40							X			X									
Dambazau/Nigeria	1988	41							X						X						
Soyombo/Nigeria	1992	42								X							X				
Mbosowo/Nigeria	1989	44								X				X							
Ebbe/Ghana	2000	58							X					X							
Ebbe/Nigeria	2000	59							X					X							
Buendia/Nigeria	1989	46							X					X							X
Buendia/Kenya	1989	47						X													X
SUB-TOTAL		34	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	9	4	5	1	8	3	0	3	9	0	5	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>																					
Ayres/ Latin America & Caribbean	1998	7						X				X									
Moser/Colombia	1999	8						X				X									
Savelsberg/Brazil	1995	13							X					X							
Enchandia/Colombia	1985	15								X				X							
Fajardo/Peru	1993	18							X				X								
Juqueiria/Brazil	1993	21							X												X
Buvinic/Colombia	1999	24							X				X								
Buvinic/Colombia	1999	26							X					X							
Ambos/Peru	1997	29							X								X				
Soledad/Colombia	1998	33							X					X							
Nowak/Bahamas	1984	67									X										X
Allen/Jamaica	1997	76							X												X
Barker/Brazil	2001	79							X					X							
Olmo/Latin America	2000	82								X											X
Neild/Latin America	1997	86								X											X

Buendia/Colombia	1989	45						X		X										
Castro/Colombia	1997	55					X					X								
Dellassoppa/Brazil	2000	57					X				X									
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	1	3	3	5	0	1	1	5	0	0
<i>Worldwide and others</i>																				
Manderson/no country	2001	70									X									X
Ferreira/USA	1995	61									X									X
Nair/Global Initiative	2000	68									X						X			
Alvazzi del Frate/Global initiatives	1997	73								X										X
Hanreich/Global	1984	74									X									X
Hearn/Worldwide	2001	87									X									X
Clarke/USA	1998	91	X																	X
Kiedrowski/developing countries	1998	37									X									X
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>91</b>	0	1	0	0	0	9	39	30	14	12	6	24	4	1	7	35	1	6

***Methodological Study Details:*** The studies included in this review were classified by their methodological study design. The designs identified and their corresponding tallies are as follows: Anecdotal evidence: 3 studies; Case studies: 5 studies; cross sectional surveys: 15 studies; country surveys: 5 studies; descriptive: 8 studies; epidemiological approach: 1 study; modelling approach: 4 studies; Narrative 18 studies; Randomised Control Trial (RCT): 1 study and Pilot studies: 2 studies.

***Ranking Scale:*** Three reviewers extracted information from the hard copies of selected articles. The extraction process was preceded by a classification stage where articles were divided into either qualitative or quantitative studies. The studies were then subsequently ranked according to methodological study and assigned a rank score, based on the qualitative and quantitative ranking scales that were developed so as to have a system of evaluation.

***Qualitative studies:*** 69 studies were ranked using the qualitative ranking scale. The studies were largely descriptive, narrative, exploratory, and employed the use of basic statistics to explain the relationships between different crime variables were classified under this lot.

***Quantitative studies:*** Only 1 study was ranked on the scale and it got obtained the highest score on the scale (5). The study (Clarke and Campbell Frances 1998) was selected for this review based on the fact that the methodological design could be adapted readily and duplicated in a developing country setting. An RCT method was used to illustrate the effectiveness of particular interventions (community-based and school-based crime prevention programmes) in preventing crime.

***The Methodology Trap:*** However, as noted in the forgoing section, rather little empirical research has been done on crime and preventive measures in developing countries. This is not to say that social control is not an effective crime prevention approach. Its efficacy can be judged based on measurable outcomes in terms of efficiency (cost and benefit), feasibility, transferability and equity. As social capital is based on social variables that may not be readily quantifiable, reliance on qualitative means such as participatory methods may well be indicated. The majority of the articles reviewed fall in the descriptive, narrative and cross-country comparative studies brackets.

## 5. Implications and Further Research

There is a substantial knowledge gap in relation to the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions, globally. The gap is especially acute in relation to developing countries, where quantitative analysis has been applied to criminal justice in very limited amounts. In addition to a lack of information about effectiveness there is often:

- A lack of empirical information about the functioning of CJ institutions
- A lack of articulation of policy options and policy objectives
- A lack of articulation of the inputs, outputs and outcomes associated with interventions
- A lack of articulation of the costs and benefits associated with interventions

Reviews of research on the effectiveness of policy in the criminal justice field serve to highlight some of the gaps in knowledge. The work of the Campbell Collaboration to help develop high quality research methodologies and to review and disseminate findings from rigorous research makes a helpful contribution. But if this effort is to pay dividends in terms of developing an evidence base of knowledge about the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions in developing countries, then more primary analyses based on sound methodology are needed there.

### 5.1 Difficult projects

It may be instructive to consider first one or two types of **projects that would be very difficult** to do before making some more positive suggestions for beginning to fill gaps.

**Experiments (or quasi-experiments)** relying on large-scale offender databases running back several years are likely to be impractical because of data limitations. One of the more successful areas of evidence-based research in England and Wales on the criminal justice system involves evaluating offender treatment programmes. These programmes are run not only in prisons but also in the community for offenders on probation. The programmes are costly to run, with the result that there is a genuine interest in establishing how effective they are. There is an **accreditation process** for reviewing programmes and only those that are demonstrably well designed and effective are funded. The standard criterion (i.e. outcome measure) for evaluating the programmes is the reconviction rate for offenders after one or, more commonly, two years. In order to generate reliable findings it is essential to be able to follow up offenders and to identify accurately which of them are re-convicted subsequently. If a significant proportion of offenders cannot be traced in this way then little can be inferred about the effectiveness or otherwise of the programmes in achieving their objective of

reducing offending. Without a national offender database it is difficult to carry out the degree of tracking required to prevent bias in the results and this might limit application in developing countries.

Similarly an experiment to explore the impact of changes in the style of delivery for local police services might be very **data-intensive**. Suppose, for example, that the pattern of the police working day were to be changed in order to increase the proportion of police available at peak crime times. The conjecture would be that, while such a change would be costly (because officers would need to be compensated for their loss of leisure time), crime detection rates would improve and crime rates fall as a result. By instigating the change in the working day in some areas but not others it would be possible to compare the effects on crime rates and thus to establish whether the move reduced crime and, if it did, whether the reduction was worth the additional staff cost. Again, this kind of experiment would require that a lot be known about crime rates, staffing levels and working practices across areas before the intervention occurs. Without this detailed picture it would be impossible to construct the experiment properly because comparability between an intervention group of areas and a control group could not be established.

## 5.2 Feasible research possibilities

Turning now to the more constructive question of **criminal justice policy research likely to be feasible**, we make first a couple of suggestions about comparatively small-scale pieces of research conveying the flavour of how an evidence-based approach might be applied.

The **interface** between the ‘**formal**’ justice sector and its **informal** counterparts in developing countries can throw up useful comparisons between citizen approaches to crime and crime prevention and the role of CJ agencies. Especially where many CJ institutions are regarded with suspicion as repressive and corrupt organisations representing a hangover from colonial times, efforts to improve security and public safety may best take a ‘bottom-up’ format. The development of community policing initiatives for example may be thought of in these terms. From the perspective of designing criminal justice policy this suggests constructing experiments based on interventions that support and extend activities that citizens themselves have initiated. Collective arrangements for guarding agricultural products such as cattle, crops or fish stocks would be an example of this. By identifying a group of areas where such schemes are employed and intervening in a randomly selected group of them it would be possible to compare outcomes to see whether providing police support to such schemes materially improved outcomes in terms of the quantity of stocks being stolen or destroyed.



Moving to a formal sector example, it is often claimed that **long delays** in hearing cases reduce conviction rates thereby weakening the deterrent effect of criminal sanctions resulting ultimately in higher crime rates. An intervention involving putting more resources into selected courts to reduce waiting might be expected, therefore, to lead to reduced crime. This conjecture could be tested by an experiment in which additional resources were put into randomly selected courts (group A) but not into control courts (group B). By monitoring waiting times and crime rates in the two groups of courts it would be possible to establish the impact of greater resource inputs. By tracking the costs of the intervention and the benefits in terms of crime reduction it would be possible to estimate the rate of return on resources invested in such interventions. Since the size of the effect might depend on variables such as whether the court was in a city or rural location and whether it had a large or small caseload, it would be important to classify the courts accordingly at the start. This would help the researcher identify appropriate sub-groups within the population of courts. The intervention and control areas could then be chosen randomly from within appropriate sub-groups.

More generally, of course, the scope for accumulating an evidence base is very great indeed since so little is known at present. Virtually the whole of a country's criminal justice policy can be looked at from the perspective of the strength of the evidence base on which it relies. In many cases it quickly becomes apparent that policy makers regard certain propositions as self-evident even though the grounds for these beliefs may be feeble. One way forward might be to identify the priorities for research. There are several criteria that could be applied in establishing areas that might benefit most quickly and well from such investigation. One method would be to identify areas where there is least confidence about policy effectiveness, perhaps using US literature as a starting point. An alternative that looks more attractive from an economic perspective would be to look at the budget for criminal justice in a country and to focus study on areas of highest expenditure or greatest cost to the economy. This would suggest studies of sentencing options and of practices in key areas such as the police.

### **5.3 Policy and programme evaluation**

Measuring the effectiveness of interventions usually serves the purpose of informing a policy decision or debate. But a demonstration that an intervention is effective is generally only the first in several steps towards constructing an argument that a policy experiment or trial is worth extending. In a full-blown policy appraisal or evaluation it is necessary also to put costs and benefits to the intervention, to identify distributional effects, and perhaps also to estimate the sensitivity of net benefits to key assumptions or discount rates. Further monitoring usually needs to be anticipated so that key assumptions such as continued effectiveness might be verified. In essence, then, the important point is

that experimental methods for measuring policy impact can be nested within a broader model of policy analysis.

This latter model, interestingly, can be sketched in a form that conforms closely with a fairly standard model of project or programme ‘evaluation’. In its highly developed form this model takes the shape used by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the US: [www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org](http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org). But in this format it comes very close to standard models of evaluation used for projects or programmes across all sectors in many countries. An example is the summary of ‘Evaluation Tools and Approaches’ set out on the web pages of the World Bank’s Operations Evaluation Department:

[www.worldbank.org/oed/eta-mainpage.html](http://www.worldbank.org/oed/eta-mainpage.html)

That page leads with a quote from James D Wolfensohn, the Bank President, saying:

*“Evaluation is a privileged tool for identifying the most effective and efficient ways of managing and fostering development assistance.”*

In the UK government sector an economic appraisal that ‘analyses and measures whether a proposal is worthwhile’ follows similar kinds of principles: H M Treasury (2002). Some departments and agencies apparently follow a similar procedure formalized in the acronym ROAMEF (Rationale, Objectives, Appraisal, Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback).

It might seem a bit odd to argue that evaluation methods used (by donors) for reviewing aid projects can be adapted for the governments of developing countries to use as instruments for reviewing the effectiveness of their criminal justice interventions. But there is no paradox in this. In its Spending Review H M Treasury is doing something rather similar in reviewing the work of the Home Office. It is looking at the criminal justice services delivered in relation to the costs of supplying them. The challenge to criminal justice policymakers is the same in the UK as it is in developing countries: measure the effectiveness and costs of criminal justice interventions as precisely and reliably as possible and look at the relationship between the two. There seems, on the basis of our scoping review, little sign of this being done within the criminal justice sector in developing countries at present. But there seems every reason to encourage such an approach in future.

#### **5.4 Suggestions for the experimental design of future initiatives**

Although it sounds easy in principle, constructing an evidence base that enables comparisons of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of various interventions and policies is a demanding task in the criminal justice field, just as it is in many other settings. Facilitating evaluation and comparability

may not be high on the list of priorities either for those who make policy or for those responsible for its implementation. It remains inescapable, however, that if reasoned policy evaluation is to occur at any stage in a project's life then an evaluation framework needs to be agreed early on in proceedings. The following suggestions were made in the light of a review (Bowles, 2002) of evaluations of the Burglary Reduction Initiative, part of the Crime Reduction Programme launched in the UK in 1999. The list could, in principle, be applied more widely including to a developing country context.

**Policy Design** principles that might facilitate subsequent evaluation include the following:

- Restrict experiments to a single type of intervention if possible
- Identify the objectives of the intervention as clearly as possible
- Be clear about the theoretical basis for predicting the effects of the intervention
- Use crime rates, deprivation data and so on to identify a population of areas with common characteristics that are appropriate to the target crime categories
- Select randomly from this population a sample of intervention areas and also a sample of control areas where the intervention will not occur
- Choose the sample size for each group to reflect standard criteria for statistical inference
- Specify an outcome measure that is consistent with policy objectives
- Specify any criteria to be used for capturing more qualitative types of information such as how the project is implemented or managed
- Specify a timetable for an intermediate evaluation and a procedure for monitoring subsequently
- Specify the objectives of any evaluation such as whether it is to inform decisions about continuing funding of existing projects or is about extending coverage to new areas

**Evaluation Design** principles

- Specify a process for generating baseline measures against which outcomes can be compared, particularly if there is no control group
- Specify rules for measuring and allocating costs
- Specify key parameters to be varied in any sensitivity analysis (e.g. specify a shape for assumptions about the time profile of the expected impact and about how quickly capital assets are to be depreciated)
- Agree output measures to be used as an indicator of how intensively the intervention is being pursued in each area in the event that intensity is allowed to vary or that its introduction is gradual or phased

- Encourage evaluators to be aware of the time-line of interventions so that they understand the position of the evaluation within a project's life-cycle.

### **Implementation**

- Document the relevant crime rates and any other outcome measures for both samples
- Document inputs, costs and outputs
- Make provisional estimates of 'effect sizes' from the differences in outcomes between the intervention and control groups
- Continue monitoring costs and outcomes for the project's lifetime and not just until an interim evaluation period

This approach would, in any event, need further work and refinement for application in a developing country setting. But it gives an indication of the style of thinking that could be used for compiling a sound evidence base.

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## 7. Appendix:

### 7.1 Appendix 1: Literature Searching

11 published literature databases were searched looking for articles relevant to this study. The search comprised of various keywords as seen in the table below. The search identified materials published between 1980 and 2002.

Publication databases searched are

- *Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, (ASSIA)* is located in the University of York's Data net service. It contains over 300,000 separate search terms and over 250,000 separate articles.
- *Criminal Justice Abstracts (CJA)* is located in a CD-Rom of the Silver Platter International. It has articles from 1968 – 2002. Each year a new CD-Rom containing current articles is produced.
- *Criminal Justice Periodical Index (CJPI)* is located on the Internet and it contains millions of articles from magazines, newspapers and journals.
- *Economic Literature (EconLit)* is a database located on the ARC system of the University of York. It uses the Silver Platter search machine and it is a comprehensive, indexed bibliography of worked published by the American Economic Association. It covers 400 major journals as well as essays and books.
- *Education Resources Information Clearing House (ERIC)* is located on the Bath Information and Data Services (Bids) website and is sponsored by the US Department of Education. It contains indexes of over 775 periodicals and contains more than 700,000 records.
- *International Bibliography for Social Sciences (IBSS)* is also located on the Bids website. It contains data from over 2400 international social science journals and around 7000 books per annum. Over 30% of the material is in a language other than English.
- *National criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)* is found at the URL given above. It is a federally funded resource offering justice and substance abuse info to support research, policy and program development worldwide.
- *Public Administration Information Service (PAIS)* is located on the ARC system. It is a bibliographical index for the literature of public policy, social policy and the social sciences in general. It includes journal articles, books government documents, statistical compilations, committee reports and other relevant pieces.



- *Psychology Abstracts (PsycInfo)* is found on the Bids website. It is an abstract database of Psychological literature from 1887 to the present day. It contains more than 1.5 million references to journal articles, books, technical reports and dissertations from 45 countries.
- *System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (SIGLE)* is located on the ARC system. It specialises in grey literature, which it defines as “literature which cannot readily be acquired through normal bookselling channels and which is therefore difficult to identify and obtain.
- *Social, Psychological, Educational and Criminological Trials and Register (SPECTR)* is being developed by the Campbell Collaboration Centre and the University of Pennsylvania. This database contains over 10,000 randomised and possibly randomised trials in education, social work and welfare and criminal justice.
- *Ulrich’s*: this is on the York Data net system. It has nearly 250,000 titles from over 200 countries and full text reviews for over 8,700 publications.

## 7.2 Appendix 2: Published literature databases and details

Databases	Details
Economic literature (EconLit)	Start   Programs   Information Resources   ARC Databases
Public Administration Information Service International (PAIS)	Start   Programs   Information Resources   ARC Databases
System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (SIGLE)	Start   Programs   Information Resources   ARC Databases
Social, Psychological, Educational and Criminological trials register (SPECTRA,)	<a href="http://130.91.176.103/ris/risweb.isa">http://130.91.176.103/ris/risweb.isa</a>
NCJRS Criminal Justice Abstracts	<a href="http://abstractsdb.ncjrs.org/content/AbstractsDB_search.asp">http://abstractsdb.ncjrs.org/content/AbstractsDB_search.asp</a>
Criminal Justice abstracts	Using criminal justice CD-Rom
Criminal Justice Periodical Index	<a href="http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/b10171.html">http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/b10171.html</a>
Psychology Abstracts (PsycINFO)	<a href="http://www.bids.ac.uk">http://www.bids.ac.uk</a>
Social Science Citation Index (Social SciSearch)	<a href="http://www.bids.ac.uk">http://www.bids.ac.uk</a>
Applied Social Science Indexes and Abstracts (ASSIA)	<a href="http://www.york.ac.uk/services/library/datanet.yrk/ydn.htm">http://www.york.ac.uk/services/library/datanet.yrk/ydn.htm</a>
Educational Resources Information ClearingHouse (ERIC)	<a href="http://www.bids.ac.uk">http://www.bids.ac.uk</a>
Index to UK theses	<a href="http://www.theses.com">http://www.theses.com</a>

### 7.3 Appendix 3: Government organization databases and details

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Governmental Organisations	Details
Department For International Development (DFID)	<a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/policy_safety.pdf">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/policy_safety.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/supporting_security.pdf">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/supporting_security.pdf</a>
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	<a href="http://search.info.usaid.gov/">http://search.info.usaid.gov/</a>
Canadian International development Agency (CIDA)	<a href="http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/search-e.htm">http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/search-e.htm</a>
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	<a href="http://search.idrc.ca/?col=&amp;qp=&amp;qs=&amp;qc=&amp;pw=100%25&amp;ws=0&amp;la=&amp;ql=a&amp;nh=10&amp;lk=1&amp;rf=0">http://search.idrc.ca/?col=&amp;qp=&amp;qs=&amp;qc=&amp;pw=100%25&amp;ws=0&amp;la=&amp;ql=a&amp;nh=10&amp;lk=1&amp;rf=0</a>

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## 7.4 Appendix 4: Non-governmental Organisations and details

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Non- Governmental Organisations	Details
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)	<a href="http://www.unafri.or.ug/">www.unafri.or.ug/</a>
United Nations Office for Drug Control and crime Prevention (UNODCCP)	<a href="http://www.undcp.org/crime_prevention.html">http://www.undcp.org/crime_prevention.html</a>
United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN)	<a href="http://www.uncjin.org/">http://www.uncjin.org/</a> <a href="http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_sitemap.html">http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_sitemap.html</a>
National Crime Prevention Council (US)	<a href="http://www.ncpc.org/program.htm#violence">http://www.ncpc.org/program.htm#violence</a>
National Crime Prevention Centre (Canada)	<a href="http://www.crime-prevention.org/english/crime/index.html">http://www.crime-prevention.org/english/crime/index.html</a>
PreventingCrime.org	<a href="http://www.preventingcrime.org">http://www.preventingcrime.org</a>
World Bank	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict/crime.htm">http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict/crime.htm</a> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/urban/poverty/policy.html#crime">http://www.worldbank.org/urban/poverty/policy.html#crime</a>
Inter American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence	<a href="http://www.iacpv.org/">http://www.iacpv.org/</a>
International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	<a href="http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/">http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/</a>
UNICEF	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/programme/cprotection/focus/legal/diversion.htm">http://www.unicef.org/programme/cprotection/focus/legal/diversion.htm</a>
African Development Bank (AfDB)	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/">http://www.afdb.org/</a>
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="http://www.adb.org/">http://www.adb.org/</a>
Inter American Development Bank (IADB)	<a href="http://www.iadb.org/">http://www.iadb.org/</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubWP-408.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubWP-408.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote9E.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote9E.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote5E.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote5E.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/EXR/doc98/apr/ur1096s.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/EXR/doc98/apr/ur1096s.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/1073eng.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/1073eng.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote6E.pdf">http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/SOCTechnicalNote6E.pdf</a>

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## 7.5 Appendix 5 Research Project Timetable

The table below gives an indication of the various tasks that were undertaken, taking into consideration the five stages of the search process and the time slots allocated to each task in the course of the research project.

Major Tasks	Individual Task	Researcher <sup>4</sup>	Time
<b><i>Start of Project</i></b>			<b>2 weeks</b>
	Protocol Development	JA	1 week
	Access database Development	JA	1 week
<b><i>Initial searches</i></b>			<b>2 weeks</b>
	Publication database search	DA	Now – 26 July
	Funding bodies	DA	29 July – 29 July
	University Libraries	JA	29 – 30 July
	Governmental organisations	JA	31 July – 1 August
	Non-Governmental organisations	ET	29 – 30 July 02
	Internet	ET	30 – 1 August 02
	Reference transfer into endnote	ALL	29 July – 2 August
<b><i>Pre-screening stage: Using title and abstracts</i></b>			<b>3 weeks</b>
	Publication database	JA, DA, ET	5 – 16 August
	Funding bodies	DA	19 – 20 August
	University Libraries	JA	19 – 21 August
	Governmental organisations	JA	21 – 23 August
	Non Governmental organisations	ET	19 – 21 August
	Internet	ET	21 – 23 August
	Filling up ILL forms	DA	21 – 23 August
<b><i>Collections of studies and reports</i></b>			<b>2 weeks</b>
	Fill up Interlibrary Loan forms for relevant studies	DA, ET	27 – 29 August (Ongoing task)
	Travel to Boston Spar	DA, ET	30- 6 September
	Travel to LSE	JA, DA	26 – 29 September
	Travel to IDS	JA, ET	2 – 5 September
<b><i>Extraction and summary of studies</i></b>			<b>8 weeks</b>
	Publication database	JA, DA, ET	9 – 27 September
	Funding bodies	DA	30 September – 4 October
	University Libraries	JA	30 September - 4 October
	Governmental organisations	JA	7 – 18 <sup>th</sup> October
	Non-Governmental Organisations	ET	30 September – 18 October
	Internet	JA ET	21 October – 1 November
<b><i>Final Report: Preparation of written report</i></b>			<b>4 weeks</b>
	First Draft	JA, RB, ET	4 – 15 November 2002
	Final draft	JA, RB, ET	18 – 27 November 2002
<b><i>Project Ends</i></b>	Submission of Final draft report		<b>29 November 2002</b>

<sup>4</sup> The initials are as follows: JA stands for Joseph Akpokodje; DA for David Avery; ET for Emmanuel Tigere and RB stands for Roger Bowles

### 7.6 Appendix 6: Information Extraction Sheet

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Settings	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Study Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
	<p><i>Authors,</i></p> <p><i>Title of Study</i></p> <p><i>Source of publication,</i></p> <p><i>Country (Language)</i></p>	<p><i>Programme/ Practice</i></p>	<p><i>Seven Institutional Settings+ Additional institutional settings</i></p>	<p><i>Type of Scales</i></p> <p><i>Quantitative/ Qualitative (Score)</i></p>	<p><i>RCT, Controlled, Descriptive, Narrative, Anecdotal Etc</i></p>	<p><i>Targeted groups, Age, Sex, No of people in sample, Poverty level</i></p>	<p><i>Positive/ Negative/ Inconclusive/ Negative</i></p>	<p><i>Specifically/ Not Specifically/ Mixed</i></p>	<p><i>Positive/ Promising/ Inconclusive</i></p>
	<p><i>Summary Aim:</i></p> <p><i>Methodology:</i></p> <p><i>Results:</i></p>								

## 7.7 Appendix 7: Summary of Publications Reviewed

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
1	Friday, P. C Crime and Crime Prevention in China. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, Vol.14, No.3, August 1998. 296-314. Country: China (English)	Comprehensive management programme	Community School (prison)	Qualitative (3)	This is based on a narrative survey of the crime prevention policy in China	Based on mobilization of the whole society to fight crime. This is a multiple front approach: Political, economic, legal cultural and educational. Included also has been Chinese variations of defensible space and target hardening, environmental prevention and security technology. Traditionally crime prevention focused education and responsibility, stressing informal controls. Crime control strategies include the extensive use of neighbourhood committees, security committee, moral prevention projects and legal education. Community and neighbourhood policing focuses on identifying root causes, improved visibility and communication with the people. Mediation and early resolution of conflicts are emphasized. On the correctional front, the policy is "reform first, production second" which is combined with reintegration programmes after prison. Practices that were used involved special patrols by communities.	Positive. The effects have been Positive where crime rates have been maintained at low levels. The use of the community initiative has allowed for a link between formal and informal structures thus forging both a reactive and proactive response to crime. The programme in the study is not static but dynamic to respond to ever changing circumstances.	Specific. The focus on poverty is lauded in a number of ways as firstly the paper acknowledges the relationship between crime and poverty. In endeavouring to address this imbalance, the intervention highlights the addressing of the physical environment and coupled to this articulates the need to provide each person with good and economic social skills especially the surplus labour. Approach emphasizes that prevention must lie in supporting the social institutions responsible for reintegration.	Promising. The comprehensive approach to crime prevention seems the most appropriate in the face of inadequate police numbers, which imply that control measures are not equal to the task. The use of multisectoral approach that attempts to tackle a number of social issues under a comprehensive programme where the role of the public is central in crime prevention, promises success a lot of success.

Aim: The paper looks at the crime trends as they have evolved in China, and what the response has been to these changes over time. This has entailed a look at the crime prevention approaches and a measure of their efficacy.

Methodology: Narrative account, that points the scenario of changing crime trends and concomitant responses.

Results: The comprehensive approach is consistent with the complexity of the crime pattern in China. This constitutes of two main approaches crime control focused on the deterrent effect and preventive element aimed at preclusion. This approach has a heavy dosage of community policing in it, reinforced by other formal and informal organisations like joint defence brigades, safety protect teams, safety posts and crime reporting centres. China is trying to reinforce the traditional crime control measures by modifying them to address current conditions.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
2	Muhoro Peterson Kamunyu Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Counter measures. United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute (UNAFEI) Resource Materials Series no 57 (2001) Kenya (English)	Prison based programmes. Non custodial (non prison based)	Criminal Justice-based	Qualitative (3)	Descriptive, which is based on correctional statistics figures from Kenya. This custodial and non –custodial statistics.	Prison Based programmes include .Prison farming activities .Prison handcraft skills training activities .Religious spiritual guidance and counselling .Prison welfare services. Non-Prison Based (Non-Custodial) programmes includes: . Diversion-Police level, Prosecutor, trial court stage . Fines . Conditional and non conditional discharge . Probation orders-more cost effective . Community service orders . Aftercare services	Positive. Non- custodial options available within the Kenyan correctional services are a cost effective way of reforming and rehabilitating offenders. The non- custodial options have provided a parallel avenue of trying to solve the increased prison population problem by handling about 40% of all cases. The probation orders as an alternative to custodial sentencing is at a ration of “one probation order for every four to five persons” (20-25%). The probation option points to be an effective option for better manageability and cost effective as shown in the table below.	Mixed. The non-custodial options are meant to provide a correctional system that is sensitive to poverty where those that cannot afford to pay fines have recourse to other means of correctional services. Secondly by providing vocational skills to inmates, the system aims to provide those that get back to society with life useful skills that mitigate poverty.	Promising. Issues of cost effectiveness of the correctional measures have called to question the current options available in Kenya. The non-custodial options that are elaborated here appear to be the more promising interventions in terms of costs and therefore exhibit higher chances of effectiveness. Though these non-custodial options have not been fully explored, they have played a meaningful role in crime prevention.

Aim: To put into concept the problems of overcrowding and associated fallouts of disease, dietary deficiency that combine with dilapidated structures, making the Kenyan correctional services ineffective in carrying out its rehabilitative role. Within the existing setup, other non-custodial options are explored so as to ascertain what role they have played so far, and what potential they have in addressing the problems that plague the Kenyan prisons.

Methodology: Descriptive account that uses correctional statistics.

Results: The correctional services in their current state are not acting as an effective crime prevention tool  
-Other non-custodial options which are currently available with the criminal justice system in Kenya, can serve both alleviating and viable cost effective options of rehabilitation  
-Traditional correctional roles can be effectively merged with social



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
3	Sin. Y and Liu. W Transient Population, Crime and Solution: The Chinese Experience International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology 40(4), 1996:293-299. Country: China (English)	Target hardening. Residence permits requirements. Work permit. Property rental permit. Reverse Migration.	Community Police labour market Local council Legal awareness	Qualitative (3)	The field observations and interviews were used to gather information. on participant field observations were employed as well as scanning three major Chinese newspapers for information on pertinent questions	Study is based on firsthand data collected conducted using semi-structured interviews with 27 city government officials, policemen, scholars, regular city residents and more than 100 non random transient people.	Positive. Revealed that in most cities transient populations commit more than 60% of the crimes, which are mostly property crimes, prostitution and drug traffickers. The often tend to commit senseless ruthless crimes.  To counter this trend the comprehensive project of control measures coordinates various efforts for regulating the influx of migrants. This has led to a planned and organized transition of rural urban migration and associated with crime reduction. Those transients interviewed (100) were mostly conformists looking for better opportunities in the cities	Not specific.  The poverty focus in this paper is silent, as the closest reference to it is that the transients migrate from rural areas in search for better opportunities in the cities.  However, a reverse migration process has implications for poverty as residents have relocated themselves in rural communities with rapid economic growth.	Inconclusive.  It is hard to evaluate the contents of this paper, as the approach to crime prevention and the methods used to collect the data are spurious especially the attaching of crime to transient populations.

**Aim:** The paper attempts to look at the new social problem of increase in crime rates in the cities that is associated with transient population from the countryside. In this light the study explores the challenges placed on the traditional Chinese control system and analyses the strategies used to deal with the problems by the Chinese government.

**Methodology:** Field Observations and interviews

**Results:** local residents have become prisoners at home due to the crime problem especially due to bulgarity, the number one crime in the city thus the fortification of homes and rise in reclusive life styles weakening the traditional harmonious Chinese community. Migration trends whereas they have weakened cultural links have provided for new challenges for both rural and urban areas.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
4	Ade, M. C. Coping with crime: Individual Female Responses. Countries: USA and Cameroon International Journal of Comparative and applied Criminal Justice, Spring 1995, Vol. 19, No. 1	Personal protection behaviour. Household protection behaviour Neighbourhood protection behaviour	Community	Qualitative (2)	This is a descriptive account that a cross country survey between United States and Cameroon. In some cases as to ascertain, perceptions focused group discussions are used (gun ownership, Cameroon)	The study looks at the United States scenario and makes a comparison with Cameroon at the various crime coping mechanisms that females utilise. Females are here the targets, in the hope that that exploring whatever means are available to reduce victimization and the treat of crime.	Positive. The study categories the three prevention behaviours as either aimed at avoidance of risk (AR) and risk management (RM). These two areas are replicated for all three types of intervention at personal, household and neighbourhood levels.	Not specifically. The paper does not give a specific poverty focus as it looks at general female protection behaviours.	Promising. This cross-country comparative draws on similarities and differences that females adopt in the face of crime fear and victimization. The use of participatory methods (focused group discussions) indicates that the results that arise are actually what the targeted group experience and how they respond.
<p>Aim: In the face of ineffective criminal justice agents, the paper tries to show how women have had to turn to community oriented policing as a welcome alternative for self-protection.</p> <p>Methodology: Employs a descriptive account and makes use of focused group discussions on the target (females) to get their perceptions.</p> <p>Results: The activities for protection of the females broadly involve: . Self defence programs at personal . Target hardening as a means of household protection behaviour. . Anti gang programs at neighbourhood level were instituted in Cameroon</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
5	Van Der Spuy, E Foreign Donor Assistance and Policing reform in South Africa. Policing and society, 2000, Vol.10: 353-366. Country: South Africa	Reconstructing civilian police agencies. Approaches here were -transforming apartheid institution using community policing. -Improving capacity of police public service to fight crime (professionalisation) -Organised crime and target law enforcement in specific specialist quarters of state.	Police Community Criminal Justice (courts, prisons)	Qualitative (2)	This paper relies primarily on research undertaken by the institute of criminology at the University of Cape Town. The National Crime Prevention Secretariat wanted to compile an inventory of government-to-government assisted projects between 1994-1998.	Inconclusive. The inventory was primarily concerned with crime prevention initiatives within the state criminal justice system. Excluded from the review were initiatives within other sectors of the state such as education. The criminal justice cluster received R265 million of which 65% went to justice and 35% to safety and security. However the focus of the study was the policing terrain	-Reliance on western models of professional policing and social justice require some scrutiny. -Reluctance of donors to participate in prison reform -Poor strategic assessment of both sustainability and suitability of aid packages	Mixed. The focus of the donors on advocating community based policing methods is meant to increase participation of the deprived sections so as to incorporate them in decision-making.	Promising. Post conflict situations are volatile and are an important starting point that provides an opportunity to start things a fresh to effectively respond to the challenges of reconstruction. In this light the police reforms in South Africa were and are still today necessary as policing methods and perceptions they create on the public take time to replace new ones. This especially the case where police and public relations have been wide apart.
<p>Aim : Looks at the recent South African experiences of donor assistance to criminal justice and policing reform in the quest of directing resources toward post –conflict peace building.</p> <p>Results: The organic inter-dependency between the police, courts and prisons needs a sectoral strategic framework policy of inter-departmental cooperation. As the South Africa example illustrates, it is of little use improving police performance while ignoring the blockades besetting either the courts or prison system.</p> <p>Extreme social inequality, high crime rates, insufficient resources and skill shortages mean that donor assistance programmes all too often wilt and perish when exposed to the harsh post-conflict realities.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
6	Hansmann, C. "An Analysis of Community-based responses to armed violence." Society Under Siege- Institute for Security Studies South Africa. Towards Collaborative Peace series Vol.3 (2000)  Country: South Africa	Community based arms penetration prevention, which involves individual measures and community measures. Awareness campaigns were used to improve participation	Community Police	Quantitative (3)	This based on a survey of people living in Lekoa/Vaal area which was designed to provide an assessment of existing penetration of firearms, attitudes to, perceptions of and association with firearms, establishment of the link between victimization and firearm ownership, nature and type of firearm-control mechanisms identified by community. The Details of the sample are: n=1,500, data weighted to reflects the demographic profile gender (40% males 60% females), race compositions, age, education, employment, poverty and length of residency. The respondents were randomly selected.	Shows that crime had increased to a greater extent than violence in 1994. Access to firearms was greater among respondents that had tertiary or post- school education; employed people; male respondents, affluent people and coloured people. Just over half the respondents of the sample had negative attitudes to firearm ownership. A strong link is identified between the rise in crime and the increased penetration of firearms in the community.	Positive.  Main type of action taken by respondents to secure their homes was to tighten up home security (target hardening), sub letting a room. At community level joint street patrols, community police forum (CPF) or self defence units. Appeal to the community to engage in a process to address the proliferation of firearms. There was support for a firearm collection programme, which could be preceded by education awareness as part of a community-based project to curb the demand for firearms.	Mixed.  The survey differentiates among the different categories of people in Lekoa, to show that their perceptions of crime are dependent on demographic and social factors. Poverty is one of the variable that was in the data collection instrument and illustrated poverty and a lack of education did influence this section to necessarily resort to acquire arms.	Positive.  This is about one of the very few studies in which rigorous research methods have been used in trying to ascertain community response to crime. The availability of arms has led to increased violent crimes and fear of victimization. The article provides interesting new lessons, whereas the link between social factors that may be linked to crime but will not necessarily attract similar reactions or responses. In this case the deprived will not necessarily resort to use of arms to try and improve their situation and are equally against the widespread illegal use of arms as they fall victim.

Aim: This contribution aims to outline a package of portions that could inform the choice of the type of strategy, initiative or response a community might adopt to address the penetration of firearms, as well as implications these might have for the community.

Methodology: The survey was conducted by Community Action for Social Enquiry (CASE). The field team was recruited and trained by CASE, which undertook community liaison to obtain the permission of local authorities to conduct survey. This survey was done at household level and involved a few qualitative responses. It was largely quantitative.

Results: The lack of alternative (police ineffective in fighting crime) means to address crime informed the respondents choice to obtain a firearm for protection especially those with assets > those that often go hungry, over 51 years old, of low education attainment, female respondents and young respondents between 16-25 were least likely to own a firearm. Community needs to be empowered to address its own crime situation and government strategies should complement such efforts. The solutions to the problem are partly located in their own community. Community based reduction programme should be targeted appropriately, so as not to exclude the already marginalised

D	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
7	Ayres, R. Crime and Violence as Development Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. World bank Latin American and Caribbean Studies Viewpoints, Washington D.C (1998)  Countries: Latin America and Caribbean	Targeted programs in urban areas (provision of services for urban poor). Employment opportunity provision. Targeting at risk groups (women, Youth).	Community, labour market, Criminal justice (courts, police and prisons, human rights)	Qualitative (4)	The paper utilises multiple methodologies to observe crime and violence trends such as country surveys, focused group discussions, and use of official crime statistics.	The paper uses cases from the Latin American studies to illustrate how effective the interventions to curb crime and violence have been. Latin America is the most violent region in the world with characteristics that illustrate widespread violence against women, violence against children and larger percentage of youth involved in crimes. Violence and crime have direct implications for poverty as they affect physical capital, human capital, and social capital and vitiate government capacity.  Details of Programmes of intervention that have been multisectoral and interdisciplinary are:	Positive.  The measures of intervention have: · Increased the participation of the urban poor in decision making thereby being able to play a role in governance · Reduced victimization and crime among the at risk vulnerable groups. · Have provided employment opportunities that have reduced the benefits of engaging in crime. · Public service infrastructure and services have transformed insecure regions	This places so much emphasis on poverty, which is linked to crime and violence. Crime and violence are closely related to inequality or absolute poverty. Rising urban poverty levels here take centre stage and the measures that have been used to curtail the trend and impact on crime and violence. The urban poor have been accorded targeted assistance in terms of availing credit through micro enterprises development	Promising.  The Article looks at a number of interventions that have been implemented that can be termed under the heading of Social Development. This is a multisectoral approach, targeting more than one crime problem, an strategy that on the international level has had much success in addressing crime.

Aim: Crime and violence have implications for growth and development, where they impede the realization of sustainable development and the reduction in poverty. Therefore, these adverse effects of crime and violence on development ought to be prevented or mitigated.

Methodology: Cross country surveys are used in the paper which involve various data collection methods from top down to bottom up approaches.

Results: Crime and violence have complex causes and it follows so will the solutions be. Urban poverty has increased dramatically in Latin America and the Caribbean represent two-thirds to three fourths of the people in the region living in poverty. Therefore crime and violence can be effectively be prevented and reduced by:

- Reducing urban poverty
- Use of targeting programs on vulnerable sections
- Reforming the criminal justice

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
8	Moser, C., and Shrader, E. A Conceptual Framework for Violence Reduction (Urban Peace Program Series). Latin America and the Caribbean Region Sustainable Development Working Paper No.2. (1999). Countries: Latin America and Caribbean) Case study from Colombia	Integrated framework for intervention	Community Criminal justice based (including human rights). Health	Qualitative (4)	Cross country surveys on violence, which involve the use of official public statistics on crime and other sectors like health, economics, social welfare and governance indicators. The national strategy for peace and development is used as a case study.	The conceptual framework aims to bring a holistic understanding of the causes and impacts of violence and interventions for reducing it. The categories of violence are divided into three: namely political, economic and social violence. These categories are by no means exclusive. Violence is complex not only because of its different categories, but also because of its multiple causes which can be identified at four levels of causality: structural, institutional, interpersonal and individual	Positive. The integrated approach aims to harness the various sector interventions, in this light criminal justice intervention. The case that the paper uses had interventions at national, sector and municipal levels that have contributed a peace settlement, educational sector and judiciary reforms.	Mixed. The paper adopts a multi causal approach to crime and violence in which poverty and inequality are at the core. The case study that is adopted in the paper as well as introducing interventions at various sectors; it's the focus it places on livelihood and job creation that has implications for the poor. Here the creation of rural credit services, micro-enterprise loans and private sector partnerships to generate jobs are pivotal to the plights of the urban and rural poor.	Promising. The strategy here addresses crime at all the four different levels at which it manifests; institutional, structural, individual and interpersonal. This is a holistic approach which though with well meant objectives, might prove difficult to implement due to cost and time (long term) constraints.

Aim: Focuses on the dynamics of violence in Latin America and Caribbean, its effects on poor and the development of multisectoral strategies for violence reduction that would in turn promote peace and development.

Methodology: Uses cross sectional country surveys and relies on crime statistics as well as a case study from Colombia to validate the integrated approach to violence reduction.

Result: Violence and crime have emerged as a significant economic, social welfare, health and governance issues throughout the region. This region has highest rates of homicides and victimization in the world. Inequality in urban areas has led to an increase in levels of crimes. The different interventions to reduce violence can be approached from different disciplines but also from perspectives that focus on violence control, prevention, or reduction through rebuilding social capital.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
9	Jayewardene C. H.S. Weichman, D. Weiss, W. and Bae, R. P. "Singapore Justice". International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Fall 1995, Vol. 19, No.2  Country: Singapore	Community policing (Koban Japanese model). Some use of Sharia law in courts.	Police Criminal justice (court Prison)	Qualitative (3)	This is a cross-country comparison between United States and Singapore. Singapore data is given for criminal based sectors of police, Courts and prisons so as to assess their role.	The research focuses on crime related matters where crimes rates between the United States and Singapore are compared. The paper looks at the drug problem in Singapore and the countermeasures that have been adopted. Gives a background statistical information on Singapore's geography and demography.	The Singapore police have come to be well respected, trusted by all groups of society and a corruption free and rarely use force. The public shares information with the police. Government allows Shari a court for the 16% Muslim population. The correctional services relies on the use of both Prisons and use of the probation option voluntary organisations provide after care services for offenders, juveniles in suppressing negative attitudes. Prisons have adequate funding and focus on imparting proper work skills and other technical knowledge.	Not specific. The focus to poverty in the paper is inconclusive as no direct mention is made to the issue, except for the fact that it is the second most prosperous nation after Japan in the Monsoon Asia region, a fact that may implies they have no problems with poverty.	Promising. The success of the community policing intervention is dependent on a healthy, trusting, reciprocal relationship between the public and law enforcement agencies. Religion here has played a role not only as a social control mechanism but a party to the success in the Singapore police.

Aim: This was a research that was done to explore "justice in Singapore" and how its system of justice really operates. Its explores the logic use of and reason of caming and the possible reasons behind the low crime rates in Singapore.

Methodology: This is based on a cross comparison country survey, that dwells at length on why Singapore has managed to maintain very low crime levels, the analysis based on the criminal justice agencies of police, courts and prisons.

Results: Singapore has one of the most secure penal codes in the world which have been complemented by the community policing model adopted from Japan. A fruitful relationship exists between the police and public that has contributed to effective policing. There is a provision under the Singapore judicial system that allows for use Shari courts for the 16% Muslim population. Corrections service has under its ambit the prisons, probation service, voluntary after care services, drug rehabilitation centres

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
10	Kethineni, S., Guyon, L. & Fennick, R. Drug Use in India: Historical traditions and Current Problems. International Journal of Comparative and Applied criminal Justice, Fall 1995, Vol 19, No. 2. Country: India	Programme and practice. Reduction of opium crop grown. Interdiction. Criminal sanctions. Traditional social controls	Community Criminal Justice (courts police)	Qualitative (2)	This is descriptive account that looks at drug use in India, both licit and illicit. The approach the paper takes is that of surveying the effectiveness various interventions that have been applied	The study indicates that under social control and informal controls opium and cannabis has been sanctioned by religious practice, with their use tending to be moderated (limited access to drugs, restricted number of drugs, social control). Other details of intervention relate to legal sanctions, demand reduction and interdiction.	Positive. Social factors such as family, community and religion have lost the ability to devise alternative acceptable value systems. Legal sanctions in India have not been effective due largely to laxity in enforcement and corruption. As demand reduction strategy has hinged on rehabilitation, education for potential user, its had largely failed in the face of depressed resources.	Mixed. One of the reasons for the failure of the legal sanctions and the production supply side restraint has been due to the poverty that the producers find themselves in. this is compounded by an ever-present black market.	Inconclusive. As elsewhere in the world, punitive control measures at drug control do not seem to be working in India. However, social control mechanisms are a promising option that needs to be further explored with both supply and demand restraint interventions.

Aim: The paper looks at how India has grappled with the problem of drug use by taking a historical perspectives at social control measures and contrasting such with contemporary measures.

Methodology: Descriptive account of India and what measures have been instituted to try and control the drug scourge.

Results: Drug use has a long tradition in social and religious settings in the Indian context and most of this history relates to cannabis and opium. India's stance towards the general drug policy has been influenced by the United States which buys opium for the US Pharmaceutical industry in the hope that little of the legal opium lands into the wrong hands. As both supply and demand side restraints have failed, the paper posits that the encouragement of the re-emphasis on social controls sanctions would yield more efficacies.



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
11	Ade, C. M. Juvenile delinquency as reflected by Offenders of the Borstal Institute of Cameroon. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice Fall 1995. Vol. 19. No. 2. Country: Cameroon	Juvenile reformatory and rehabilitation school	Criminal Justice (Prison) Community	Qualitative (2)	The paper uses data derived using 'content analysis' which is defined as a method of observation takes the communication that people produced and asks questions of the communication. Statistical analysis was employed to interpret the data	Using content analysis themes, characteristics of juveniles, types of crimes committed, sentencing patterns and reformatory school patterns were quantified. For family background analysis, 67 files of minors were randomly selected. However, analysis of the effectiveness of the reformatory programmes a sample size of N=49 were used which were randomly selected. The targeted group here were male inmates either at the institution as a result of a court verdict or tendered in for reformative reasons.	Positive. The school provides educational activities allowing juveniles to complete their education and a career oriented programme towards skills like: motor mechanics, carpentry, agriculture, bricklaying, tailoring, handicraft and general mechanics. Religion is relied upon as an after care service to help mould the juveniles behaviour and further it has bearing on one becoming deviant or not with Moslems the least likely to be found in such an institution.	Specific Poverty and its link to unemployment together can influence criminality is the thesis that paper adopts. In this case among the many causes of delinquency, the paper puts it as arising from unfavourable economic factors; majority of petty thieves steal either because they are hungry or unemployed. The interventions try to address this by providing for an opportunity to complete education and providing life useful skills.	Promising. Youth that are deviants need to provide with the rehabilitative chance so that they don't fall into the crime trap. Rehabilitation in the Cameroon case is both a public institution role and delinquents family. The costs that are associated with rehabilitation are quite high especially in a country where resources are scarce.

**Aim:** The paper explores the borstal system in Cameroon and the content of the type of programmes it provides. This is a look at the background of the inmates admitted and what effects these have on the commission of crime or in exhibiting delinquency tendencies.

**Methodology:** The paper uses a content analysis data collection method that is applied to available data on the Borstal institute in Cameroon. It uses random sampling technique.

**Results:** Based on the results observed the paper makes policy recommendations, which entail:

- . A need for an awareness campaign on what constitutes child abuse.
- . Government needs to establish a forum where in which a child may seek legal redress
- . For effective reformation separate juvenile detention centres need to be established
- . Need to include a delinquency and crime prevention curriculum in the reformatory institutes

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
12	Roche, D. Restorative Justice and the Regulatory State in South African Townships. British Journal of Criminology (2002). Country: South Africa.	Community Peace programme (Peace Committees)	Community	Qualitative (3)	This based on a pilot study of the community peacemaking programme that was implemented in a Cape Town township later to be applied to other townships across the country.	The paper looks at how the peace committees have functioned independent of the criminal justice system and their effectiveness in handling a wide range of crimes. Peace committees comprise local township residents engaged two major activities: peacemaking and peace building. The approach here focuses on restorative process and the restorative set of values.	Positive. Peace committees have provided an opportunity to resolve conflicts in an informal justice set up. They handle wide range of offences with a commitment to repairing harm in a deliberative and accountable manner. These go further than simply addressing crimes: they also attempt to address the underlying conditions that cause such unrest.	Specific. The paper puts poverty and unemployment as one of the key issues that are tackled under the peace building component as they try to address underlying conflicts in the communities. The financial incentives or inducements that are provided from local government (100Rrands) are partly invested in local micro-enterprises that go towards poverty alleviation.	Promising. This looks at the role a community-policed model has played in restoring order in the townships in South Africa. The resolution of disputes before they get violent or turn into crimes is an important means of crime prevention.
<p>AIM: The paper looks at the role of peace committees in South Africa in the town of Cape Town and how they hope to solve underlying crime problems and the wide range of crimes they attempt to address. This looks at the role that restorative justice plays in the townships.</p> <p>Methodology: Pilot study for community peace programme in a township in Cape Town South Africa.</p> <p>Results: The focus of the paper is on restorative justice which aims to re-establish the credibility of encounters between critical human beings, based on deliberate, consensus-based nature of decision making allowing for the repair of harm that an offender has caused, that is, restore victims and communities.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
13	Savelsberg, J.J Controlling Violence: Criminal Justice, Society and lessons from the US.  Countries: South Africa and Brazil	Less punitive measures that stress values and norms	Community level and various institutions Education Media Criminal justice institutions	Qualitative (3)	This looks at how the criminal justice system had evolved in United states of America where the emphasis on law enforcement as deterrent measures. This has been questioned both in terms of resultant larger prison populations and the cost of running correctional services, which point to such an approach being the least cost effective approach to reducing crime and violence.	This is based on a lecture on policy makers in Brazil	Inconclusive.  The lessons for Brazil are that the shortfalls of US criminal justice policy lie in the short-sighted view of social order that is too strongly focused on the institutions of criminal justice, a minor mechanism within the much broader societal mechanisms that contribute to social organisation. Focus needs to put on social institutions (family, neighbourhood, school, church, ethnic associations). Here they learn the appropriateness or inappropriateness of different types of social action and behaviour, including conflict resolution and violence reduction	Mixed.  The intervention here arose as protest for a lack of responsive formal policing, which tended perpetuates and confine the underclass and marginalised populations exposed to unequal share of social services and opportunities. This intervention is a response to this poverty trap.	Inconclusive.  This basically makes recommendation for Brazil and South Africa where a dual approach that uses the criminal justice institutions and less punitive (and social control) mechanisms as effective crime prevention strategies.
<p>Aim the essay explores lessons that developing nations can learn from the US experiences in the fight against violence and crime. This thrust is based on the fact that the US is super power with considerable political, economic, cultural and military visibility and reach.</p> <p>Methodology: Posits that a preference for the law enforcement option may not be the most cost effective correctional service avenue.</p> <p>Results: Broader economic and social policies are more effective tools in the fight against crime and violence than criminal justice policies. There is a need to provide rewards for being engaged in lawful activities such as legitimate jobs, making criminal behaviour lose its relate attractiveness.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
14	Thomas Chan Corruption Prevention in the Hong Kong experience United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of offenders. Resource Material Series No. 56 (2000). Country Hong Kong	Corruption Prevention- Independent commission against corruption.	Community, which in this case also include public and government institutions.	Qualitative (2)	This is a narrative prevention strategy is based on a systems approach.	The Hong Kong ICAC model is based on a three-pronged attack on corruption based on strategic components of investigation, prevention and education. The targeted areas are major government departments and public bodies	Positive. The populace has become sensitive to corruption issues and has had the added advantage of a change in community culture from one of tolerance of corruption to rejection.	Not specific. No specific reference to poverty is made	Inconclusive. Strides can be made in the fight against corruption and its prevention only if the people adopt a culture of intolerance to the vice.

Aim: The paper focuses on the Hong Kong experience of fighting corruption, which outlines a number of factors that are conducive for the vice and the corruption prevention practices that have been developed to suit the case.

Methodology: Based on the review of public organisations and government offices to provide a lead in corruption control.

Results: Corruption has an effect of raising the transaction cost which inadvertently will end up slapped on a purchasers price'. Corruption can add between 2% to 15% to the cost of business. It has an effect of compromising quality, standards, and breach of trust or violation of relationship. In trying to tackle corruption the best ally in prevention of corruption is the public, but the individual is ethically responsible as well.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
15	Echandia, A.R. Violence in Colombia: Some measures of prevention and control. International Review of Criminal Policy, Vol.37 (1985)	Reform of penal system. Agricultural programmes. Wider education and social services	Police, Criminal justice (Courts) Community	Qualitative (2)	This is descriptive account the various efforts that were instituted by the Colombian Government from 1979 to the mid 1980s to try and control political violence.	The programmes that were implemented were long term in scope, thus it was assumed at the time would take long to be implemented	Inconclusive. The programmes that were implemented were long term in scope, thus it was assumed at the time would take long to be implemented	Not specific No specific reference to poverty is made	Inconclusive. It is hard to comment on the validity as the intervention is long term.

Aim: The paper locates the problem of violence in Colombia and the policies and measures that have been adopted for its control.

Methodology: Based of public data on violence

Results: These reforms or interventions are an acknowledgement by the government that repressive methods for dealing with violence have not been successful, and a return to civilian authority in violence stricken areas is most important step to eliminating the problem.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
16	Sun. Guang –cai and Ching. Ming-kai Alternative Policing and Crime Control in China. Alternative Policing Styles- Cross cultural perspectives. (ed) Findlay. M (1993) UNICR Country: China	Programme involving the fusion of official and unofficial Comprehensive administration	Community-based Police-based Criminal Justice-based	Qualitative (3)	Pilot study in five cities	The targets here are urban and rural unemployed- Juveniles- Women-Ex-convicts-High risk offenders- Gamblers-Aged	Positive- Has led to a reduction in crime rates that increased when the Chinese economy was opened up	Mixed. The poverty focus here is non explicit but, inferred in that the informal interventions that are used are derived from the community.	Inconclusive. Official crime statistics in China cannot be fully relied upon as indicators of what actually obtains on the ground. Nonetheless, when one looks at the influence social factors of control that culture has played in community policing and crime control, then there seems to be valuable lessons.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To use both informal (the more extensive and popular with community) and formal policing methods to control and prevent crimes in the wake of increasing crime and the large population. The rationale here is to eliminate the reasons and conditions (opportunities) for crime committal.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> No strict methodology was followed in the study as it is based a descriptive account of what effects the comprehensive administration programme has had. This started as a government programme with five Pilot studies in five cities and a later its effectiveness the model was used in the wider china. This comprehensive administration advances that preventing crime and punishing crime should be applied in combination</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Due to the of all the modes in the Comprehensive administration, China's crime rate was 0.06%, the use of and the functions of unofficial policing have helped with problem of insufficient police forces, who restrict their roles to important issues. The main activities that are the focus of Comprehensive Administration are: people's conciliation boards, help and education groups, the aged persons associations, association for suppressing gambling, choosing honoured law-abiding households, village residents contract (pledge of allegiance to observe the law, gate watchers, association for protecting the rights of women and children, self defence group for women and informing against crimes).</p>									

D	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
17	Author: Ministry of Justice Maputo, Mozambique. Title: New Methods of involving the community in dealing with criminal behaviour in Mozambique Source: Crime and Social change No. 25Country: Mozambique (English)	Practice later becoming a programme-Community courts at grass root levels	Community	Qualitative (2).	Pilot study (Pilot Courts) based on the principals of popular participation	Rural based communities not able to access formal criminal justice operatives	Had positive effects. Community Courts have contributed to a decrease in crime to be handled by formal courts	Specific. The practice is the paper is poverty focused as it tries to address the inability for rural based people to have access to formal criminal justice agents. This is an initiative that is within their reach, which they contribute towards and are made accountable before.	Promising. Community courts here have been merged with traditional forms of deviance control that had been practiced in Mozambique prior to the Western model of criminal justice agencies(Police, Courts, Prisons) approach. Today in those rural areas where the reach of the criminal justice is far from being felt, community courts work towards maintaining safety, security and order.
<p>Aim: Explore the role of community courts, which function largely in areas lacking prisons or formal court structures, in the hope of finding re-integrative solutions.</p> <p>Methodology: This paper is based on a research conducted by the ministry of Justice in Mozambique, which was instituted in the liberated zones as a pilot study later to be extended to 700 community courts by 1985.</p> <p>Results: This is narrative account that points to the strengths of the community courts being a wider community involvement of the community in composition and functions. They have contributed greatly to maintenance of social tranquillity in their areas. Community courts are borne out of the idea of traditional forms of justice that have merged some aspects of formal contemporary legal issues. They rely strongly on oral communication and emphasize harmony, sense of dignity, reintegration into society and the reacceptance of both the victims and perpetrators of misconduct into the community at large. Instruments of coercion and control such as prisons are not in their command.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
18	Fajardo, R, Y Rural Rondas in Peru Alternative Policing Styles- Cross cultural perspectives (ed) Findlay, M(1993) UNICRI. Country: Peru	Community based self-defence practice (Rondas). These village/urban patrols, arrest, interrogation of suspects.	Community-based Place-based	Qualitative (3).	Anecdotal evidence	Rural ranchers and general rural communities (peasants)	Positive- Decrease in cattle rustling and other forms of banditry. The breaking up of cattle rustling networks and a resultant wider usage of Rondas	Specific. The poverty focus in this paper is evident as this Rondas intervention was a means self defence against rustlers that ravaged rural based dwellers of their cattle and property worsening their plight.	Promising. This article portrays the pervasive effect that crime has by exacerbating an already dire situation. This led to the self protection initiatives (Rondas) as a means of not only protecting the property that was targeted but the individual that tended to be target as well. Crime prevention interventions that pool on community joint action in face of crime has higher success rate.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To organise community vigilance and security directed towards the protection of peasants against cattle rustling, their property and the safety of individuals.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This paper is based on a descriptive account of the practice that was initially modelled as a self-defence response in Cuyumalca against a backdrop of peasants facing widespread and worsening cattle rustling.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The rise of Rondas as a popular and collective response can be attributed to:  - Acute economic crisis (later 1970s).  - Peasant pauperisation, which worsened with theft of property or cattle from an extremely poor group signifying total ruin.  - Inefficient and corrupt state crime control apparatus indulgent towards the rustling gangs. This was a collective problem, a solution for which lay out the premise of the individual nuclear family.</p>									



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Study Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
19	Bukurura, S. H Vigilantism in Tanzania. Alternative Policing Styles- Cross cultural perspectives. (ed) Findlay. M(1993) UNICRI  Country: Tanzania (English)	Vigilante Protection practices later legalised by legal enactment of 1989. This involved Village patrols, arrest, interrogation of suspects	Community-based Police-based	Qualitative (3)	Anecdotal evidence that was to be later widely applied in the country	Victimized cattle owners, cattle rustlers and general criminals are the targets of this intervention	Positive. Positive effect as the practice curbed crime in areas of concern resulting reduced cattle rustlings and other forms of banditry	Specific. This is an initiative of self-defence that was started by victimised rural farmers to prevent their worsening economic situations, alter taken on board by the state by formally legalizing their activities.	Positive. This one of the few cases where vigilante community action has been transformed and used as a counterpart in formal and informal crime prevention. This has assisted the law enforcement agents in their roles as well empowered the communities in preventing crimes at both rural and urban levels-> The success of this intervention needs to be measured against crime levels that were rising and corrupt ineffectual police.
<p><b>Aim:</b> Explore the role the Sungusungu vigilantes have played in the context of inadequate police numbers- the institution charged with maintenance of law and order lacked the means to fulfil their duties in dealing with crime.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The paper is an analysis of why the state allowed the phenomenon of Sungusungu to flourish, which is based on analysis of court proceedings, legal and political statements and constitutional provisions that were made to accommodate the new practice.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The inadequate police officers numbers in dealing with crime (1 :1000) and scarce resources meant that the police lacked means to fulfil their duties of maintaining law and order as crime became endemic, police tolerated the attempted practice of the rural dwellers to fight crime themselves.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
20	Celia, S. Leones. "Alternative policing in the Philippines". Alternative policing Styles-Cross cultural Perspectives. Findlay. M (ed) (1993) UNICRI. Country: Philippines. (English)	Barangay justice system, Bantay-Bayan- alternative policing services- Surveillance systems (joint police and local govt at council level the Ronda system.	Police-based Community-based Criminal Justice-based	Qualitative (3)	Case study survey of Quezon city with a particular pilot at Cavite. Personal interviews were the instrument of data collection.	The targets of the intervention are minor criminal case offenders and the general community members at large	Positive. Positive effects as this extra judicial system has removed disputes from the over burdened formal legal courts. Further as a consequence peace and order have been restored.	Mixed. Community courts aim here is to accord every one a fair and equitable legal judicial system especially those on the margins of the economy who bear the brunt of overloaded criminal justice system.	Promising. Minor offences need to be removed from the overburdened courts so that they can concentrate on more serious cases. The involvement of the community in resolving disputes has meant that restorative justice is brought into the fore, which is a cheaper and sustainable option.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To incorporate into the existing multi-purpose Barangay system the functions of speedy administration of justice. This emanating from the overloaded courts which have become increasingly costly and time consuming to ordinary citizens. To achieve this objective, a integrated approach to the prevention and control of crime is the focus.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Most of the information is derived from personal interviews with volunteer participants and police officers.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Formation of civilian organisations and training provided in civil legal education, general economic well being of the citizens was raised because of joint police community policing initiative. This was proposed as a consequence of the realization that the state police force is depleted and the criminal justice system that had become too complex and unresponsive for the effective administration of justice. Presidential decree No. 1508 set in motion the unlogging of courts of civil and minor criminal cases for which punishment does not exceed 30 days of imprisonment. Further, a potent law enforcement strategy could only be possible with the active involvement of the various sectors of the community.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
21	Eliane Botelho Juqueira and Jose Augusto de Souza Rodrigues. "Pasargada revisited: Policing Favelas in Brazil". Alternative Policing Styles-Cross cultural perspectives. Findlay. M (ed). 1993. UNICRI Country: Brazil (English)	Practice. Organised crime as an alternative policing style	Community-based Police-based Prison-based	Qualitative (3)	This is an analysis of the duality of the Brazilian legality, which is largely narrative	Targeted Groups- Child offenders, Police, Crime offenders	Positive effect - reduction in crime and the restoration of order in Favelas. To the Favelas community, organised crime is an informal counterpart of society social controls	Specific. The lack of formal legal control and preventive crime measures led to this duality that filled the vacuum caused by insecurity. Organised crime has provided those faced with unequal access to social services and opportunities, a temporal respite, in situations of abject poverty.	Promising. This presents a rather desperate situation that prevails in the Brazilian slums, where due to inequitable access to formal policing means of protection, the local dwellers are dependent on organised crime groups, which have been effective in restoring order. But then, for them their interest is not order perse but expects that the locals will in turn protect their drug dealings within the confines of the slums. What has restored order for average poor person is largely in contradiction with law enforcement agents.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To reconstruct the judicial structures found in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro, with an emphasis on the alternative 'legality' of organised crime.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The legality of the activities of the organised crime groups is highly contested. Despite this it imposes 'order' by enforcing its own penal code, which includes penalties such as house arrest, temporary banishment, arm in hand circulation ban in Favelas. It's a welcome normative agent that helps to resolve disputes as well.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Alternative legalities in Favelas are related to lower-class population's mistrust of judicial power; perceived an instrument of the rich. This is reaction to against police corruption, arbitrariness and violence (impunity). Also Brazilian courts have traditionally been concerned with mediating conflicts among the elites. The possibility of solving conflicts through dialogue no longer exists</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
22	Mardjono Reksodiputro and Yanti Purnianti "Community-oriented Policing in urban Indonesia": Alternative Policing Styles-Cross cultural perspectives. Findlay, M (ed). 1993. UNICRI. Country: Indonesia (English)	Programme of community policing which uses self-motivated safety system of neighbourhood patrol systems. This is based on the ideology of community self help	Community-based Police – based	Qualitative (3)	Uses different surveys to check different aspects of neighbourhood patrols in Jakarta.	Rural and semi urban Communities centred. N=6,778 apprehended in 1988, 23,5% were taken by non police units and 20% of police arrest were community assisted	Positive. Positive effect- The police have focused on other serious crimes. The police community relations improved through joint patrols.	Specific The focus of this community policing initiative emanates from rural poor areas and has subsequently been adopted in informal urban settlements to great effect. The poor have participated in patrols either in person or have sold their participation on the market; they have been a vailed employment opportunities.	Promising. Due to inadequacies of the formal policing agents, community y policing initiatives have arisen in rural areas to safe guard safety and security of the public. The neighbourhood patrol system has subsequently been adapted to urban areas, although self-motivation (voluntary membership) has since been replaced by paid guards in urban areas.

**Aim:** The paper examines how community oriented policing as a system has developed towards crime prevention as a social goal. This has meant incorporating into the culture cohesive forms of attitudes, habits and behaviours, so that crime is prevented at the source, allowing for a minimal and selective application of the physical power of the enforcement agencies.

**Methodology:** The study reviews how the police and various levels of local government (household, community, ward, district levels) has combined to work together within the explicit sanction of the law, to expand and make neighbourhood patrols responsive to the changing needs of ever day life.

**Results:** With changing cultures patrols have provided for not only safety in communities but forms of paid employment for those that are engaged as watchmen by would be volunteers. Indonesia 's high urbanisation rates of over 62% have contributed to the trend towards the shift to monetization of patrols

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
23	Rodrigo Guerrero Velasco. Violence Control at Municipal Level. Inter American Bank, Sustainable Development Department, Social Development Division, and Technical Note 8. (1999).  Countries: USA, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, El-Salvador.  (English)	Community policing. Broken window approach. San □ counts □ city model. Education and cultural programmes (Bolsa-Escuela-Brazil, Cultura Ciudadana-Bogota, Dry law-Cali, Gun control- Colombia, Brazil and El Salvador). Programme against violence against women (chile).  Interventions here emphasis multi sectoral programmes to tackle crime.	-Police -community Criminal Justice (Courts) .School	Qualitative (4)	Uses cases from USA and Latin America to show effective crime countermeasures. Statistics on crime indicators and unreported accounts based on community perceptions are used	The paper uses a number of examples from different country scenarios to show how common thematic crime interventions at local government level have effectively worked to reduce the incidence of crime. Most of the information is cross sectional as some programmes tackle more than a single crime problem.	The paper indicates positive effects from the various countermeasures in curbing violence and crime. A combination of various interventions is based on the realization that violence is the result of the interaction of several factors. The interventions in the various countries led to drop in homicide rates, violent deaths, traffic accidents, city violence and crime.	Mixed.  The poverty focus of the paper is based on the premise that the at risk groups of either offending or victimization are the vulnerable sections (Teens, Women) around which the poverty discourse evolves.	Promising. The involvement of local government institutions is cardinal as crime, violence and the social ills that fall from these have implications for their activities. Crime is interconnected to other factors and therefore various countermeasures that try to address these factors have demonstrated a huge success.

Aim: To explore the various measures that have been used at local Government level to control violence and crime.

Methodology: Uses cross sectional statistics on crime and how local municipalities tackle this

Results: Reliable information collection systems (especially statistical data on violence) are key to success of risk factor strategies. If something cannot be measured, it can be dealt with or managed. Tied to this will be the public perceptions versus actual violence, portrayed in the gathered information.

Violence and public safety can be tackled at local level. Key in this is the mobilization of the entire community support.

No measure has universal applicability

Sticking point in all this local government measures is a lack of continuity, as a consequence of office tenure turnover, however if the community are empowered with regard the problems and policies adopted by governments, they might be a way out.

Successful programmes tackle several risk factors at the same time.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
24	Buvanic, M. and A. Morrison. Controlling Violence. Inter American Development Bank, Sustainable Development Department, Social Development Division: Technical Note 6 (1999). Countries: Colombia (English)	Community policing, linked to neighbourhood consultative committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police</li> <li>Legislature (Prison system)</li> <li>Health sector</li> <li>Community Groups- high risk factors related to drugs and gangs</li> </ul>	Qualitative (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on anecdotal evidence from Colombia for violence control.</li> <li>Uses cross sectional survey of case studies of good practice to show how crime control and crime prevention have been effective,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted groups-high risk factors related to drugs and gangs.</li> <li>A model of a methodology that was employed in diffusing gang related violence in Medellin Colombia (1998) consisting of three stages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-negotiation</li> <li>Formalisation of process of dialogue</li> <li>Process of dialogue and negotiation</li> </ul> </li> <li>In this process civil societies are closely involved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive.</li> <li>Improved public perceptions of levels of public safety, image of police and crime rates fell</li> <li>Dry law in Cali, Colombia led reduced homicides, linked crime and violence and gun bans improved public safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific.</li> <li>The paper posits that those on the margins of the economy tend to exhibit higher propensities for crime and as studies indicate that most crimes are done by repeat offenders, it is only logical that crime prevention addresses one of the root cause which by and large is poverty. Diversions that prepare risk factor youths for labour markets can be said to have a poverty reducing effect as well.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promising. The use of community policing model, combination with other criminal justice options like diversions and conflict resolution looks at various aspects of violence and crime and tries to solve these.</li> <li>Poverty is closely linked to violence and crime and various</li> </ul>
<p>Aim: The paper illustrates how Colombia has attempted to control violence, this looks at both control and preventive measures.</p> <p>Methodology: All the interventions that are illustrated in this paper fit into one of three categories of crime prevention, be they control or preventive measures ( primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary Prevention). Crime prevention interventions need to be looked a continuum.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus is on the most promising control and treatment measures</li> <li>Risk factors of drugs and youth gangs need to go beyond tackling the symptomatic crimes but underlying causal factors that tend to prop the two. The two are closely linked, therefore measures should be as well.</li> <li>Crime prevention interventions need to be looked a continuum</li> </ul>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
25	Jamal Singh. Community Policing in the context of Singapore. United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI) Resource Materials Series 56 (2000). Country: Singapore (English)	Neighbourhood police post. Neighbourhood Police centre.	Police Community	Qualitative (3)	Utilises a “problem solving” methodology approach as a means of crime dictation, elimination, prevention and control. This is based on the thesis that law enforcement alone cannot be used to adequately curb the crime problem because it is also a community problem created by societal issues and failures. All underlying causal issues have to be taken into account, to have well defined countermeasures. This model has been the recipe for effective deliverance capacity, which has become typical of the Singapore Police Force.	Uses available statistical data and narrative accounts on policing in Singapore. It uses pilot studies in the implementation of the programmes, which are subsequently widely applied. Community policing draws on Koban Japanese policing system (proven high crime clearance rate of 60%), based on trust and cooperation between the public and police as being key.	Positive effects were observed in the form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empowerment of the public</li> <li>Improved police public relations</li> <li>Public assisted prevention and suppression of crime</li> <li>Helped strengthen community bonds</li> </ul>	Not specific. The paper makes no mention of any initiatives within community policing that focus on poverty.	Promising. This is one of the few cases that points to the effective adoption of a crime prevention programme from another country, but modified to fit the local context. It has worked to good effect and has influenced the general policing policy of Singapore. Singapore to is known for having very low crime rates in which the public have played an important role.

Aim: To show to what extent the low crime rate in Singapore is not only attributed to its tough stance-strict laws and heavy penalties, but owes much to the community policing model that was adopted from Japan.

Methodology: The approach applied here is based on an making maximum use of all community and police capacities to jointly police, that is to combine the traditional policing roles and those of community policing.

Results:

- Tenets of traditional policing
- Reactive approach.
- Police officer roles limited to incident response.
- Random Patrols in cars.
- Focus on internal resources. Limited linkages with community.
- Community information exchange limited.
- Control-oriented supervision; authoritative.
- Solving cases reward based.

Tenets of Community Policing

- Pro-active community problem solving and solutions based on consultation.
- Broaden Police officer roles including identification and problem solving.
- Visible patrols to interact with community, i.e foot patrols, bicycle patrols, scooter patrols.
- Leverage on community resources. Police work with extensive co-operative links with the community.
- Community information exchange extensive.
- Decentralisation of authority and autonomy given to front line officers.
- Performance evaluation rewards based service activities: crime prevention, satisfaction and sense of safety of the community.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
26	Buvinic, M. and A. Morriison. Preventing Violence. Inter-American Development Bank, Sustainable Development Division, Technical Note 5.(1999).  Country: Colombia (English)	Comprehensive programme (Based on the city of Bogota).	·Families and homes ·Communities ·Municipalities ·Labour markets ·Healthcare centres ·Police forces ·Criminal justice system agencies ·Places (where there is a social organisational structure in a defined place) ·Media	Qualitative (3)	The study adopts an epidemiological approach to preventing violence. Here a systematic gathering, analysing and interpretation of specific data is used in planning, execution in evaluation programmes against violence. The methodology in the paper looks at overall prevention as encompassing two major groups, but in reality both are part of a same continuum reinforcing each other: · Prevention (soft solutions)-fighting poverty. · Control (hard solutions)-stepping up law enforcement and building more prisons.	Analyzes statistical data on homicides in Bogota over a three year period from 1995 to 1997.	Positive Based on the city of Bogotá case study, the civic culture program achieved the following effects ·Drop in annual homicides from 72 to 51 per 100, 000 persons. ·Reduction of 9.5% in homicide victims with alcohol in their blood, and reduced to 26.7% in second year. ·2,538 weapons were turned in as part of a disarmament program, over following three months ·homicides dropped between 23% and 30%. ·Close to 18,000 people participated in community workshops and offered nearly 30,000 proposals. ·Children fireworks related injuries at Christmas time were reduced by less than a third of the previous year figure.	Specific. The paper specifically makes reference to poverty focus in the section on structural and trigger factor prevention, whose aim is to reduce poverty and inequality in the hope that violence will be reduced in the long run. The case study on Bogotá further illustrates how the poverty focus is integrated in the comprehensive program.	Promising. The epidemiological approach that is used here ensures that whatever programmes are designed are based on a problem diagnosis. This methodology is a borrowing from the health discipline and seems to have worked to effective use in Colombia where it minor programmes addressing various issues that influence violence and crime.

**Aim:** To illustrate that as violence has multiple causes, the paper posits that the measures that ought to be implemented in its prevention need to take into consideration the different sectors. Accordingly the seven settings that Sherman has set as important for crime prevention are the focus.

**Methodology:** Uses the medicine derived epidemiological approach to try to curb the violence and crime problem in Colombia.

**Results:**

- Violence prevention needs a thorough systematic approach rooted in multi-causal factors.
- The methodology of the paper makes further inclusions to the seven settings of Sherman, namely municipalities, healthcare centres and the media.
- Violence various causes, implies it must be addressed using several concurrent measures which are termed comprehensive programs
- The city of Bogotá program provides vivid effects of a comprehensive program over a three-year period.
- Science of violence prevention is still in its infancy, little is known about the efficiency and effectiveness of such programs-its been focused on crime and not violence leaving a void in the prevention of violence



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
27	Wilfried Scharf Community Justice and Community Policing in Post- Apartheid South Africa.  Institute for Development Studies Bulletin Vol.32. No.1 2001.  Country: South Africa –(English)	Programme of community policing termed here community policing forums	Community- based Police	Qualitative (3)	Review of community policing strategies from Southern African States and their lessons for the transforming South Africa	Uses two main strands of Apartheid policing models: Community policing Community initiated policing	Inconclusive.  Mistrust of the Police that arose from the Apartheid era violations hindered the police community relationship.  Positive side, it did result in some improvement of mutual trust between communities and their local police, which lead to better treatment of victims.	Mixed. Community policing forums aim to enhance the participation of the poor.	Inconclusive. It is hard to comment on the validity of studies in transition economies, as the situation tends to be fluid, and where attitudes are concerned, these take longer periods before changes start manifesting. One example is the public attitudes towards past apartheid era police violations, even though there might be structural changes that might have occurred in the organisation.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To look at the two forms of community policing in an African state which is in transition from authoritarian to a less authoritarian to tackle a rising crime problem.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Traces the development of community policing in South Africa and puts into context the two forms of community policing and how they have been applied to a transforming state. This is an on-going research.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The need for alternative policing methods arose from the need to transform the old police, so that it would respond to the needs of a post –conflict society. Community initiated policing and vigilantism arose out of a perceived failure of the state to provide protection to citizens they required. This more so in the poor marginalized areas where groups like PAGAD, taxi driver self defence organisations, and Mapongo a Mathamaga</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
28	Shearing C. Alternative policing Forms. Managing Crime in the new South Africa-A Collection of papers. 1993. Country: South Africa. (English)	Two approaches are advanced here: Policing as a state preserve but they need to do policing differently. Secondly, policing needs to be done differently, can best be done by other people.	Police community-based	Qualitative (2)	This draws from two possible approaches and makes recommendations that are based on the Goldstone Panel which advances that policing should be done differently, but concludes that it can best be done by people other than the state police	Inconclusive as the paper just makes recommendations on what possible approach to do the task of policing.	Not specific. No definitive to poverty can be drawn from the paper.	Promising. As crime is not only a legal problem, but involves social factors as well, it thus prudent that policing seeks to use community if it is to be effective. This is in light of the fact that the police without the cooperation of the community in their enforcement and prevention roles cannot achieve much.	Promising. As crime is not only a legal problem, but involves social factors as well, it thus prudent that policing seeks to use community if it is to be effective. This is in light of the fact that the police without the cooperation of the community in their enforcement and prevention roles cannot achieve much.
<p>Aim: Exploring what role 'alternative policing' and by implication 'alternative police' in finding practical affordable ways of making the management of crime effective, accessible and acceptable within a new South Africa.</p> <p>Methodology: Uses a theoretical basis and proven good practice that has worked in other parts of the world applied to the South African context.</p> <p>Results: Policing that still preserves the state monopoly and allows for the introduction of other non state policing resource that forms part of a network of policing resources need to be included.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
29	Kai Ambos Attempts at Drug Control in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. Crime Law and Social Change 26:125-160, 1997. Countries: Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. (English)	Programme. These are Criminal Justice based and involve. Prevention and substitution. Control and Repression Alternatives-Alternative development, decriminalization	Police Criminal Justice (Courts) Community Criminal justice (Prisons) School Health	Qualitative (3)	This is a Criminological research about drug policies of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, which was forwarded as a doctoral thesis. It analyzes drug control data on the three countries and the various legal and non legal incentives that are in place	The paper looks at the supply end of the drug problem where each country's role in production, distribution and elaboration is put in context. The countermeasures that have been put in place in terms of drug control are looked at. Peru is world's largest producer, followed by Bolivia and in third position is Colombia. The drug problem is exacerbated by unjust socio-economic structures (poverty) and closed political systems	Targets the farmer producers, traffickers, and consumers. The measures (legal, traditional and Substitution) that have been used so far have not achieved much. This is because the non-legal measures have in the three countries lacked the legal framework basis, and have thus been riddled with contradictions and a lack of clear vision.	Specific. In the three countries under review, the growing of coca, is largely due to lack of viable alternative crops that have the accompanying liquidity and easy commercialisation as provided for by the drug industry. The substitutions and traditional interventions have tried to address these issues, but have fallen short due to the lack of international market support, lack infrastructure in regions concerned, support for alternative agricultural products which entail inescapable poverty.	Promising. An analysis of the drug policies in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia reveals that the states has used legal, traditional and the substitution option in fight against the drug problem. However, the effectiveness of these policies varies between the states influenced by enforcement, corruption, poverty and a lack of a competitive crop that can rival the proceeds and services that the drugs trade has developed. This is a cross- country survey is a descriptive comparison on the individual country policies and their similarities.

Aim: As part of a broader study, the paper analyzes the drug control policy of the coca-cocaine producing countries of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia

Methodology: thought there are no statistics concerning narcotics offences, prison visits and interviews make clear that the majority of those arrested come from poverty ridden backgrounds. Criminal law and police repression in such circumstances implies a discrimination against the lower classes "poverty is persecuted".

Results: Due to the effective crackdown of the drug trade in Colombia since 1989, there has been a partial shift of processing of coca to Bolivia and other South American Countries. Cartels have been replaced by various organised small groups due to repressive and control legal measures. Need a proactive offensive and aggressive action by investigative authorities. Improvement in both the structures of prosecution and judiciary are needed to regain the trust of the population and reduce corruption and infiltration, a cleansing and professionalisation of these organisations is imperative.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
30	Amnesty International Policing to Protect human Rights- A survey of police practice in Countries of the Southern African development Community- 1997-2002. (Chapter 6 pages 81-96).  Countries: Swaziland, Zambia, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi	Community policing. Neighbourhood watch schemes. Police posts. Business crime prevention forums. Residents vigilante groups. Community Policing profiles. New police training curriculum and workshops. Community crime prevention committees	Police, Community	Qualitative (3)	Survey that was carried out by Amnesty international among the SADC Countries and in it are some measures that have been adopted to improve human rights of policing institutions and the implication of such measures for crime prevention	In most of the SADC countries interventions were set off based on pilot projects that were subsequently applied to the broader country. This paper is based on evaluation of DFID funded community policing that had pilots in poor areas.	Positive. These interventions were introduced in the early and mid 1990s to curb the rise in crime and targeted both the poor neighbourhoods and the rich ones. As most countries in SADC have a large percentage of their populations in rural areas, these interventions have spread there as well. These improved the crime situation by way of effecting arrests, fostering reconciliation, improved public and police information flows (consultation), crime . In some cases there has been a cross fertilization of models between countries; e.g. the community policing forums (CPF's) in Malawi were modelled on the South African ones.	Specific. The survey makes specific reference to DFID funded community policing in poor high-density areas where poverty is rife in an effort to improve the poor people's decision-making, participation and empowerment.	Promising. This study is an evaluation by Amnesty International of community policing in Southern Africa. It is thus quite difficult to make judgments on other judgements that have been made. However, one can only ask as how feasible and practical was it to try and implement a similar programme among all the countries in question considering their different contexts and crime problems. Community models have been known to work where there is a high dosage of local participation arising from local felt needs not a top bottom approach.
<p><b>Aim:</b> The report seeks to capture the interrelated factors which affect the ability and capacity of police to operate in a manner consistent with human rights and professional standards. In light of the above aim, of relevance to crime prevention is the focus of chapter 6 where the report examines the impact of civil society initiatives to make the police more responsible to the demands for community safety.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This is based on survey on the Southern African Countries policing structures and how they have evolved in an effort to curb crime.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The programmes have led to the reform of Police institutions that had a poor reputation of respecting the rights of the community, police officers have built public confidence and civic cooperation necessary to prevent and detect crimes.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
31	Deng, X., Zhang, L. and Cordilia, A.  Social Control and recidivism in China.  Journal of contemporary Criminal justice, Vol.14, No.3, August 1998.  Country: China	Community-oriented rehabilitation program	Community Prison	Qualitative (3)	This is an exploratory study of how China has maintained low recidivism rates. It is comparison between the Western models and the Chinese model. This is based on official data 1992 nationwide study of recidivism	Positive. The recidivism study was targeted at police departments and procurators more than 1000 researchers and correctional officials from 27 provincial autonomic regional bureaus of justice. Study followed for three years 160,000 adult offenders from 1982 to 1986	China has a low 3 year recidivism rate of 8.28 % as compared to united States of America's 40 to 50%	Not specific.  The paper makes no specific reference to poverty.	Promising. Like most other studies on China is relies on Official Crime statistics of China which are difficult to authenticate due to the nature of the political system that obtains. Nonetheless, the social control system in China still has merits that have helped the functioning of the criminal justice agencies, one of which is the prisons.
<p>Aim: to examine the contributing factors to China's low recidivism rates by discussing unique features of Chinese culture, major principles of offender reform and informal control mechanisms.</p> <p>Methodology: This an exploratory study of the Chinese 1992 nationwide study of recidivism.</p> <p>Results: Chinese tradition places a strong responsibility on collective responsibility that serves to deter deviance in the local community. China success is based on its social control and cultural traditional characteristics based on re-integrative shaming: interdependence and Communitarianism. These are attributes of the Confucian culture that have been merged with the criminal justice agencies. The informal control mechanism predominates.</p> <p>Within this system education is considered the best tool for systematic and individual reform. From correction point of view it helps offenders break away from ignorance, enhance awareness of law and morality, increase levels of education and productive skills. Strong after care prison services exist that tries to help offenders with practical problems, social protection, including employment and arrangement of community based rehabilitation. Manual work is a means and main goal of reform.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
32	Chen, X Community and policing and strategies: A Chinese Approach to crime Control. Policing and society, vol.12, No.1. : 1-13 (2002). Country: China	Community policing	Community. Police	Qualitative (3)	This is an exploratory study that looks at the community and policing strategies in China. It looks at both the criminal justice agencies and those informal ones from the community.	This community policing intervention is done under the Comprehensive strategies, where under the guidance of the central government, the whole society is fully mobilised to take all kinds of measures to prevent crimes and reform criminals, placing emphasis on functions of community in social control and socialization. Community roles here involve mobilising residents, maintaining social order and public security and settling disputes among residents. Use popular justice institutions such as mediation committees, public safety mobilization which are both reactive and proactive to crime situations, preventing crime, resolving conflicts and dealing with offensive behaviour. Committees are composed of local cadres and interested persons in the neighbourhood.	Positive: Early prevention of crimes due to community's participation, a good relationship has been established between the police and residents, conciliatory, therapeutic and compensatory styles have garnered more goodwill than do penal approaches. Reliance is on mass participation based on many-pronged attack on crime involving re-education, mediation, opportunity removal, resource mobilization, targeting the roots of crime and problem solving. This has meant that many disputes are handled informally.	Not specific. The focus on poverty in study is non-specific.	Promising. The reliance on mass participation in community and policing are the major attributes for the low crime levels in China. Social control, which has been effective due to both cultural factors and its close link to formal institutions of policing. As the success is based on factors that relate to the country, its culture and how this has been used as an agent for crime control, it is rather difficult to replicate it.

**Aim:** To explore the functions of community an important institution of social control. Based on a macro-control system, the policing strategies depend on mass participation and significant here is the role the informal social control plays.

**Methodology:** Exploratory study

**Results:** In this intervention emphasis is on importance of community in crime control and prevention, characteristic of the Chinese social control. Society is both a cause and victim of crime and thus confers on society the right and duty to be involved in such matters. Without the support and cooperation of the people, the police cannot function. Committees are formal structures that are officially set up and integrated into the operation of formal agencies. Heavy emphasis on informal rather than formal methods of social control and on prevention rather than rehabilitation

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
33	Soledad, Larrain. "Curbing Domestic Violence: Two decades of action". Paper presented at the Conference: Building Peaceful Societies-Colombia. March , 1998.  Inter-American Development Bank, Sustainable Development Division.	Programmes to combat domestic violence in Americas	Court Police Community Health Education	Qualitative (3)	This based on comparative country approaches that have been instituted to curb domestic violence. This is a largely descriptive account	In the two regions women are vulnerable regardless of their social class or professional lives. Most studies on domestic violence have been done in capitals or larger cities. Counteract measures here observed involve legal enactment, police response, services to victims of violence, crisis services, municipal provincial programmes, medical services, use of media and educational campaigns	Positive. Special Women units have had far reaching positive effects who are staffed by female officers (Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador). Victims are provided with victim assistance and protection by NGOs where hotlines for distress, group therapy, and municipal programmes are legal and medical services are provided.	Mixed. With the widespread legislation that categorises of domestic violence as a crime in most Latin American Countries, this has translated as a backing for the plight of the vulnerable child and women who have been victims and the bearers of poverty. The interventions here aims to empower the women thus have a poverty alleviating effect.	Promising. The measures that have been implemented to curb domestic violence have created the policy framework that guides the general strategy on problem of abuse for abused women and children. Without such a framework, it is difficult to put a plug on domestic violence, as some cultures tend to condone it. If poverty, crime and principles of empowerment, equality and participation are to have any tangible role in reducing crime and poverty, the targets of abuse (children and women) need to be given the legalistic protection, before enforcement can be done.

Aim: This paper looks at the problem of domestic violence in Latin America and the Caribbean and what measures have been put in place to try to put at end to this pervasive practice.

Methodology: Comparative descriptive country surveys

Results: women are the greatest risk in the home, where the husband or partner perpetrates injuries, aggression, sexual abuse and homicides. With the legal recognition of this in most countries where such a crime is rife, the victims have found both a voice and backing that preventing their victimization.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
34	UN Habitat Reduction of Crime in Kisumu Town (kenya).	Citizen Social care Centre	Community Education	Qualitative (3)	This is a narrative account of the programme. This is based on two pilot projects.	The programme targets Children and youth due to the large number of school dropouts who run a way from home to the streets where they engage in crime, violence and drug abuse. Women self help groups have been formed, primary health care, family planning are provided, and gender equality is sensitized for both men and women through education and training.	Positive. The centre encourages women to voice their opinions and empowers women through income generating and farming activities. Youths are now engaged in diversions such as drama groups and waste paper collection for recycling to generate income for themselves. Orphaned children or children from poor families are put in rehabilitation centres, where social, spiritual and moral well- being are emphasized.	Specific. The project was specifically aimed at the Kenyan poor	Promising. Targeted here are the most vulnerable sections of society (children, orphans, and women), which bear the brunt of poverty in the developing countries. Incidentally the youth section of this target group are drawn into the crime matrix and this centre in Kenya attempts to address crime by providing opportunities for like skills that also serve as diversions from criminal careers.

Aim: To support and promote the living standards of the community by improving the activities and status of the Kenyan poor mostly the women, children and the youth who have tended to resort to crime to escape poverty.

Methodology: Narrative account.

Results: The problems that are closely linked to poverty have manifested in many forms which has in some cases led to social ills like street children and crime. Through assistance given to mothers to empower them through income generating activities, gender equality, health provisions, education and rehabilitation, the Citizen Social Care centres have acted to both reduce poverty deprivation and crime.



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
35	Robertshaw, R. Safer Cities: Greater Johannesburg (1997). UNCHS Habitat document 1997  Country: South Africa (English)	Programme. Multi-agency approach to crime prevention	Police, Education	Qualitative (3)	This based on systematic process designed to nurture the local crime prevention capacity. This based on a process of formal diagnosis, investigating the nature, prevalence and trends of crime in Johannesburg. This based on a crime survey.	The crime survey interviewed 1200 people. The targets in this intervention are the victim of crime, offender and city environment, targeting both specific crimes as well as specific geographic areas where crimes are concentrated.  This is an Urban crime prevention project and the occurrence (or fear of it), either by altering the environment in which it occurs or by intervening more broadly to alter the social (or other) conditions which are thought to cause crime. Actors here include NGOs, local provincial departments (housing, education, welfare) and the police	Positive. Positive effect where the systematic approach has allowed for informed decision making to identify crimes, victims and remedial initiatives.	Mixed. This is multi-agency approach that includes in its thrust the focus on urban poverty.	Positive. Due to the experimental design use in the study, one can say with some certainty that the results that are reflected in the report are valid and replicable. The use of multi-agency approach to the crime problem is an added impetus to solving several factors that cause crime. However, this needs a well-coordinated programme to ensure that all the agencies pursue the same objectives.
<p><b>Aim:</b> To stimulate the development of local crime prevention capacity and competency, at two central currents: inwardly at local authority and the role of other players within the local environment. In all this the safer cities aims to reduce crime as well as lessen the fear of crime.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Systematic process that uses a crime survey as instrument of data collection.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> This project is set on a background of a transition to democracy. The ineffectual response by the South African criminal justice system to increasing crime problem is manifesting itself in growing public discontent and disillusionment. It adopts an approach that hopes to harness all the different interventions of different local city administration in crime prevention.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
36	Buendia, G.H Urban Crime: Bangkok Thonburi (Thailand) trends and policies. United Nations University publication. 1989. Country: Thailand (English)	Programmes	Police Courts corrections community	Qualitative (3)	This is descriptive account that is based on documentary research and survey research of criminal justice personnel and the community surveys	The study first looks at what interventions are done within the criminal justice agencies (police, prosecutors courts, corrections), which is articulated in the national development plans.  The second aspect the study looks at community participation, which is a major determinant of the success or failure of the criminal justice system.	Positive. Interventions based on the criminal justice system here point to respect of human rights at arrest (police), speedy trial (prosecutor and courts), and proportionate punishment (courts and corrections). At the community level the focus is on improved police and community relations in crime prevention. This has led to a drop in ordinary crime rates due to public cooperation and community based crime victim support initiatives. This should be seen in light of inadequate police numbers.	Mixed. The poverty focus of the article is based on the fact that some of the programmes especially the community participation initiatives are meant to benefit those that cannot afford expensive private security. The voluntary nature of the community initiatives means those marginalized can participate. The focus on rural based crime prevention initiatives and the use of community based organisations that provide victim support is another factor that benefits the poor.	Positive. The approach the survey takes tries to exhaust both community level and public agencies crime prevention interventions. It shows where the link between the two is, and the need to optimize the use of the community option in the face of inadequate police numbers, ineffective courts and funding constraints. This trend is replicated through out the developing countries and the experiences here are similar to those found elsewhere.
<p>Aim: This article illustrates the crime rates in Thailand and the local perceptions of the people and the various criminal justice and community interventions for tackling the crime problem in its various forms.</p> <p>Methodology: Descriptive, documentary and survey based research methods were employed.</p> <p>Results: Crime rates are a major concern to the residents of Bangkok where 10% have at one point in time been victimized. The crimes here that predate on the residents are of an ordinary nature which involve: assaults, robberies, pick pocketing and fraud. However, property crime and juvenile delinquency crimes have tended to predominate. The crime prevention interventions that are employed here are either criminal justice system based or those that involve community participation. Community participation has manifested in various forms of activities ranging from citizen patrols, neighbourhood watch programmes, witness protection, and anti crime programmes by religious organisations.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology/ Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
37	Kiedrowski, J Development and Crime. Cida publication (Fran and ceedil; ais No.02 1998) Country: Developing countries (English)	Programmes Prevention through social development. Prevention through education	Community Police courts	Qualitative (2)	This is narrative account that describes the crime trends in developing countries and their implications for development	The study indicates crime rates have risen sharply in the developing countries, though they are problems in data collection. Urban/rural migration trends have had an effect on increase in crime rates. By addressing the social ill factors that are associated with urbanisation like social development programmes like slums upgrading, opportunities for crime prevention are removed. (Brazil, Colombia). Education plays a role by providing training to criminal justice personnel, this improves the justice systems	Improved the quality of life and has led to low crime rates and education has provided for a better functioning justice system that restores trust in the people who are a major agent in crime prevention	Specific. The social development that accompanies the improvement of socially and economically excluded areas has implications for improved well being, environment and if implemented in a multi agency approach also provides for other social goals. This becomes a comprehensive approach to crime prevention as exemplified in the case of Brazil and Colombia.	Promising. The methodology that was used in this article takes a broader view at the problem of crime and in addressing it seeks to redress social access to amenities and opportunities. This approach is based on a problem diagnosis that points to several causal factors acting as precipitants of crime.

Aim: This paper looks at major issues in the explanation of crime in developing countries, and examines the two main theories of causation, then reviews methodological problems, notes trends and discusses two strategies to reduce crime.

Methodology: Descriptive account that is based on a review of criminology theories that are applied to the Developing Country context.

Results: Crime as risen as most cities have become highly urbanised which has exerted undue pressures on the access to social services provisions. Only by working towards the improvement of the environment and provisions in shanty areas of the cities, opportunities enhancement, can a realistic solution to effective crime prevention be achievable.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
38	UN/ Habitat Safer Dar-es-salaam (2000) Country: Tanzania (English)	Practice that was turned into Programme ( traditional strategies of Sungusungu	Community Police	Qualitative (4)	Uses results of victimization survey of 2000 to gauge peoples perceptions. The actual intervention uses various pilot projects and use of mapping and transect walk to focus on target groups.	Shows increasing crime and violence rates patterns in the city before the intervention was introduced. Moral decay among youths, a lack of culture of adherence to the laws	By 1990 1991, the Sungusungu strategy reduced crime levels by up to 60%. These reductions have been in areas of burglaries, catching thieves, recovery of stolen property and instilling community safety through visible policing. 27% of the wards had started some form of crime prevention by July 2000. Provided jobs for the unemployed youths (high risk). The initiative has strengthened cohesion, respect and solidarity (social capital). Ward tribunals led to uncloggng of the criminal justice organs of police, courts and prisons	Specific. The pilots studies that were introduced at municipal level specifically targeted reducing poverty and this was closely linked to vulnerable women and children. This extended to unemployed youths at high risks of committing crimes from poor areas of Dar-es-salaam. Where the training in useful trade skills was emphasized	Positive. The crime and victimization survey that was used acts an objective instrument of data collection. This is used to gauge the city dwellers perceptions on the effect of the Sungusungu strategy, which illustrates positive results in the context that the intervention is implemented. The approach that the strategy employs is that of addressing multiple social underlying root problems that provide for a healthy environment for crime, which leads to sustainable remedies.

Aim: To explain the role that the traditional community policing strategy of Sungusungu has played in reducing crime rates in Urban Dar-es-salaam.

Methodology: Uses victimization surveys and pilot studies, interviews, mapping and walks to test the effectiveness of crime prevention intervention.

Results: In the face of increasing crime rates in Dare-es-salaam this intervention was introduced at ward and municipal level. Due to the success achieved in reducing crime this system of crime prevention was replicated at ward level in many parts of the city. This intervention as well as providing security and safety (visible policing) provided employment to the at risk youths. Fear of crime has been reduced and has worked to community cohesion.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology/ Study Details	Study Details	Study Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
39	Singh, A-M Crime, Community and Governance: Post-apartheid South Africa. .2000 Ph.D. Thesis, London , Goldsmith's College,(50-449) Country: South Africa (English)	Programme (Crime control at corporate entity and voluntary community networks level)	Community Corporate entities (places)	Qualitative (3)	Empirical focus that is draws on South African National Crime prevention strategy	Illustrates a new role where the state moves away from centralised planning and forceful intervention, allowing for a more enabling role involving the delivery of basic levels of safety and security. Interventions involve various organisations and groups in liberal crime control.	Positive. More involvement of private security enterprises both at community level and in forging anti-crime partnerships with the government. Street communities in the African townships are actively engaged in civil responsibility for resolving interpersonal conflicts at local level.	Specific. The devolution of the security imperative implies that the marginalised are empowered by allowing them in the design of local crime prevention interventions	Positive. The thesis explores the role of other non-state actors that have played a useful complementary role in reducing crime in the new South Africa. These together with the street communities in the townships have been co-producers in preventing crime.

Aim: The thesis explores from an empirical point of view the diverse agendas and practices of corporate entities and voluntary community networks for managing crime on post apartheid South Africa.

Methodology: Empirical

Results: State has withdrawn from a centralised planning and forceful intervention in security and safety programmes. This has seen a bigger role for other actors: private and local community level initiatives which has allowed for wider participation of various actors and beneficiaries

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology/ Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
40	Muhammad, N. K. The influence of the application of Shari' a on crime and Public security: The case of Sudan. Ph.D., Thesis Durham, (42-2928) Country: Sudan (English)	Programme (The use of Islamic law)	Police community court	Qualitative (3)	Victim survey conducted in Khartoum in 1989.	Involved a contrast of sample reports about, fear , safety and victimization when Shari' a was/ was not in operation	Positive. Findings indicate that although the Shari' a experiment did appear to reduce public fear of crime, there was no direct evidence that it reduced victimization.	Not specific. Non-specific mention on poverty is made.	Promising. The finding that Shari' a does reduce the public 's fear of crime and not victimization points to the need for further research especially the use of objective measures as those that were used in this particular research were faulty a fact alluded to by the researcher.

Aim: The thesis uses the deterrence hypothesis that is applied to Shari' a, which was examined with special attention to Sudan 's experiment, involving the application of criminal components of Shari' a (Islamic Law).

Methodology: Victim survey

Result: The study finds a positive correlation between Shari' a and reduced fear perceptions, but an inverse relationship emerges when this is applied to actual victimization.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
41	Dambazau, A.-R.B., The effects of the death Penalty on armed robbery in Nigeria. (1988) Ph.D., Keele, (38-7122). Country: Nigeria (English)	Programme	Corrections- Prisons	Qualitative (3)	Based on empirical study where interviews of convicted armed robbers were employed, statistical data examined, content analysis of Nigerian newspapers was made and Questionnaires designed.	Attempts to look at impact of the death penalty itself	Negative. Findings reveal that the death penalty has no deterrent value in Nigeria. Whereas life imprisonment seems to dreaded more than the death penalty. For the deterrent option to work it needs to combine both the severity and certainty aspect.	Not specific. Non-specific reference.	Promising. The findings here seem to corroborate the findings that have been found in other parts of the world, however, as every crime and intervention is different in different contexts, lessons on why this is so and why life imprisonment is more of a deterrent provide useful lessons for policy making.

Aim: This is a study of the effects of the death penalty on armed robbery in Nigeria since 1970

Methodology: Based on empirical study design approaches

Results: Penalty does not provide its intended deterrent effect in Nigeria unless the severity and certainty aspect of this penal measures are explored. Life imprisonment seems to have a greater deterrent effect.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
42	Soyombo, O. Crime victims in Nigeria: A study of the extent of crime and the effects of Victimization (1992) Ph.D., Essex, (42-2872) Country: Nigeria (English)	Programme (Police role in preventing victimization.	Police Community	Qualitative (2)	This based on a review of literature on victimization and victim survey in Ilupeju, Lagos state	This contrasts the relevance of western models of crime and victimization to the developing countries. Interviews were used on N (457) people, which revealed 32.4% victimization.	Positive. Contrary to the picture of criminality presented in Official Crime Statistics (OCS), the victimization rate is much higher than the OCS suggest. Effects of crime are not evenly distributed, but concentrated on a small segment (third of population). Satisfaction with the police is very low which has led to only a small proportion of victims reporting incidents to the police. Recommendations are made about how to prevent victimization, which include: better policing, information and advice on crime prevention, establishing victim support and more insurance.	Not specific. Non -specific mention on poverty.	Promising. As else where surveys results tend to give a more accurate picture of the problem under focus, especially in developing countries where official crime statistics are unreliable, due to gaps, omissions and inconsistencies. Some of the recommendations are not specific, as the reference for better policing does not illustrate what aspect of policing will-reducing victimization. The reference to insurance is rather unrealistic in situations where incomes are low, which would confine it to a status of a luxury.
<p>Aim: The thesis set out to examine the characteristics of crime victims, their experiences and needs, the effects of crime, as well as contacts between the victims and the police in Nigeria.</p> <p>Methodology: Victim survey and review of official crime statistics</p> <p>Results: illustrates that victimization is much higher than portrayed in official crime statistics and is concentrated amongst a third of the population. Recommendations are made on how to prevent victimization in terms of better policing</p>									



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
43	Muslim religiosity and delinquency: an examination of Iranian youth. Serajzadeh, S.H., 1998 Ph.D., Thesis Essex (48-5576). Country: Iran (English)	Programme (social control)	Community	Qualitative (4)	Comparative study of crime in Iran and in general in Islamic countries. Data in Iran was collected from a sample of 391 high school students (boys and girls) in Teheran	The thesis is based on a hypothesis that that low crime rate of Islamic countries could be partly explained by characteristic of Islamic faith. Secondly it reviews y classical sociologists views and contemporary social deviance theories.	Positive. Statistical tests revealed that religiosity had a significant prohibitive effect on delinquency, both directly and indirectly through social control variables. Its effect on moral on moral delinquency was stronger than on secular delinquency.	Not specific. No specific mention of poverty is made	Promising. As the results are based on rigorous statistical tests, they can be said to show what effect Islam as a social control has.
<p>Aim: This thesis examines the religiosity-delinquency relationship in a non- western religion context; that is, Islam and Iran</p> <p>Methodology: Comparative study that test past theories that tend to propose an inverse relationship between religion and crime. In Iran the hypothesis was tested on a sample of high school students.</p> <p>Results: Religiosity is proven here to have a significant prohibitive effect, which contradicts the other theories that posit an inverse relationship between the two.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
44	Mbosowo, D.E Crime Prevention In Rural Nigeria. Nigerian Journal for policy and Strategy. Country: Nigeria (English)	Programmes	Community	Quantitative (2)	This is a theoretical analysis of rural Nigeria and further makes recommendations on crime prevention interventions	For crime to occur 2 factors are key: desire and opportunity must be present. The elimination of either or both components will lead to crime prevention. Theoretical framework of criminology identifies three factors: motive, opportunity and the means.  The study draws a link between inequality and crime causation (poverty and income inequality). The elimination of social factors associated with poverty leads to crime prevention. Target hardening is also considered as another option.	Inconclusive.  No effects can be drawn as this paper merely makes recommendations on the status quo in rural Nigeria	Specific.  The paper adopts a very strong crime causation link between social variables of poverty and crime and posits that the addressing of these underlying root causes goes some way in alleviating poverty and reducing crime.	Promising. The recommendations the author makes are based on Western models that have been proven to work in their contexts. However, as he merely makes recommendations it is difficult to use these as a basis of policy making in that they have not been tried in the Nigerian rural context. One of the interventions cited here is one that draws on the elimination approach to reduce crime. This in itself assumes that the funds are available to improve infrastructure and jobs assumptions which are far from reality. The author, however acknowledges that poverty is not the only factor to influence crime.

Aim: the paper explores the rise in crime trends in rural Nigeria in the wake of insufficient police numbers and the public's poor perception of the role of the police.

Methodology: Theoretical approach that makes recommendations based on the current state to improve crime prevention.

Results: Recommendations.

Collective citizen action yields greater impact for the prevention and control of crime.

Measures to prevent crimes should be directed at eliminating the factors that could be seized upon by potential criminals.

Block any existing opportunity that would create contact between the potential criminal and victim.

Greater community involvement in crime prevention.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
45	Buendia, H. G. Urban Crime: Bogota Colombia: trends and policies. United Nations University publication. 1989. Country: Colombia (English)	Programme	Police Courts Community	Qualitative (2)	This uses official crime statistics in reviewing the criminal justice and employs the use of a survey on crime and victimization	This depicts the crime problem in Colombia and shows the role that Catholicism (religion) plays as a form of social control. The communities to a large extent rely on private security guards arrangements to secure property and reduce victimization. The reliance on self-protection measures that reduce crime by risk avoidance techniques like restricted movements, having watchdogs and target hardening of homes. At correction level the article explores the role inspectors have played as a way of diverting minor crimes from the judiciary, though they have been accused of corruption and inefficiency.	Positive. Religion has for long been a unifying force in Colombia controlling family violence and problems of youngsters on the street. However, with the increasing social, economic pressure changes, it effect has combined with other community initiatives. These have included personal and private security arrangements	Specific. Poverty is acknowledged as a key root factor to deviance, family disharmony and a trigger to in crime. Though some institutions like the diversion option for minor offences are meant to help the poor access justice, they have only to reinforce their status.	Promising. The paper adopts the use of a survey as a key pointer to what the crime situation keys, the criminal justice agency roles, and also indicates the successes and failures that have dogged it. This is a rather objective approach that illustrates issues as they are and makes recommendations.

Aim: The paper looks at the problem of urban crime in Colombia and the forms it has taken and the various counter measures that have been employed to reduce its effect.

Methodology: Official crime statistics are used together with a descriptive account of the role religion has played. A crime and victimization survey is used as the extractive instrument to extract the data.

Results: there is a shortage of police manpower, which presents problem for effective control, and reduction of crime. In this case the reliance on social control agents as religion and the greater use by the community of private security guards have been key. Respondents in the survey bemoaned the poor police community relations due to impunity on the part of the former and the inefficient diversion option of the correctional system (inspectores).

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
46	Buendia, H. G. Urban Crime: Lagos Nigeria: trends and policies. United Nations University publication. 1989. Country: Nigeria (English)	Programmes and practices	Police Community Courts Prisons	Qualitative (3)	This uses both a descriptive account of the crime situation whose findings are tested for using a crime and victimisation survey.	The survey took into account different social economic status of areas, where a sample size of 792 was used and random sampling done.  The paper divides the crime prevention strategies into two main domains: informal and formal measures. The informal method is a survival of the traditional synonyms bonds of social control and derives from traditional social arrangements. The formal methods involve the use of criminal justice agents of police, courts and prisons	Positive. The informal or traditional strategies are relied upon as social control methods, which are linked to the judiciary local court system. This has provided for resolution of all minor disputes (civil or criminal) and reconciliation here is the central focus of the intervention. The use of traditional hierarchies reinforces and strengthens the family, societal bonds and allows for local empowerment through local participation. Imprisonment is not efficacious in Nigeria, because it is incompatible with their culture as it is less rehabilitative in nature. Private efforts (target hardening) aimed at securing the individual and the household are on the rise in the face of an inefficient criminal justice system.	Specific. The article adopts an approach where crime is seen as a consequence of increasing anomie that is associated with an ever-expanding city and associated social ills spill over. The poor have an avenue to access equitable justice (common law sanctions) through the traditional informal arrangement for all minor offences. This plays a major role of most the Lagos dwellers fall in the poor bracket living in illegal settlements not recognised by the town planner.	Promising. The article reiterates the trend that has been illustrated in other developing country cities where the criminal justice system is under stress due to economic and administration hurdles that has affected the service provided. As elsewhere the informal sector and private efforts have provided for a window of opportunity for the majority of poor populations.

Aim: The paper explores the expansion of the city of Lagos and tries to illustrate how crime levels have risen and the accompanying measures that dwellers resort to as they try to access justice.

Methodology: Descriptive account and uses a crime and victimization survey to access crime trends and peoples perceptions.

Results: The paper provides an account of how urbanization and modernisation are two factors that linked to waning family and societal ties that have ushered in anomie and crime. Faced with increasing social problems that arise from congestion, facilities overload, frustration and unemployment, societies have lost their cohesive qualities essential for social control. The public is not satisfied with the functioning of the criminal justice system: insufficient manpower and ad hoc approach to the crime problem. What obtains today as crime prevention interventions is a mix of informal and formal methods. Lagos needs a social development approach that targets broad problems and agencies to address the crime problem.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology/ Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
47	Buendia, H. G. Urban Crime: Nairobi Kenya: trends and policies. United Nations University publication. 1989. Country: Kenya (English)	Programmes and practices	Police Criminal justice (Courts Prison)	Qualitative (4)	A narrative account of the historical perspective of Kenya, which uses both primary and secondary data. Official crime statistics from criminal justice agencies are used	The study used three questionnaires; the first 45 were randomly administered to private security firms, second to a stratified sample (300 households) of people resident in Nairobi and the third to a stratified sample of personnel (81 personnel) from the criminal justice system. Five panel interviews were conducted to evaluate the criminal justice system and assess existing and future feasible alternatives to imprisonment. Prevention strategies are divided into: social control mechanisms and state preventive strategies. Judiciary, prosecution, police, prisons here provide the deterrent effect. There alternative options to imprisonment available that include: discharge, probation, extra-mural employment, fines, suspended sentence, community service and remands	Positive. The overall socio-economic development and nation building have had direct implications for crime prevention and control where in times when economic activities have been up beat, reported crimes have been lower.	Specific. The article puts the issue of poverty as one of the core causes of crime. The relevance of socio-economic policies that address social issues and the manifest crime problem is emphasized together with traditional social control tenets that strengthen ties and improve social capital. The option of alternative imprisonment has implications for poverty alleviation.	Promising. The use scientific research methods that in this case involved interviews on randomised samples points to encroachment of few values in selecting the samples. In a like manner the results that arose from such a methodology are more reflective of the actual trends and perceptions as opposed to what would obtain if reliance was wholly on official crime statistics which the article point to having been incomplete and some cases information was not available.

**Aims:** The paper gives an illustration of the Kenyan judicial and legal tradition, the definition of crime (common), which is urban in nature. It tries to portray crime trends and the role criminal justice system has played, it captures the other actors that feature in the prevention of crimes

**Methodology:** Uses official crime statistics and employs the use of a survey to ascertain peoples perception on various issues that surround crime and its prevention.

**Results:** Kenya inherited the English criminal and civil law and the penal code, which remained largely intact after independence. There has been an upward trend in crimes especially property and crimes on person. This have mostly occurred in shanty areas that mushroomed as a consequence of urbanization. Social control still plays an important role in crime reduction, though it has different social basis, which combines traditional social control, religion, western education concept and state legislation. The basic mode of social control is hence provided for through by the state through the law in Nairobi. The paper ends by making recommendations on how to improve the country's criminal justice policy.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
48	Khan, P. A. Drug Abuse Prevention with Young People in Peshawar, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) in Pakistan. Asian harm Reduction Network (AHRN). Country: Pakistan (English)	Programme	Community Prisons school labour market	Qualitative (2)	Descriptive account that uses a pilot youth project on primary prevention and early intervention.	The study is based on efforts that try to target interventions in the early formative years of the youth (12-25 years), especially in a country where there are 4.1 million drug addicts. Against a backdrop of high levels of illiteracy, a lack of social and life skills, daily life problems (poverty, unemployment, stress), urbanisation, industrialisation, a healthy ground is set for drug abuse. Many youths have had to resort to petty crimes to support their habits.  DOST welfare Foundation, an NGO started providing high quality treatment and rehabilitation services to drug abusers in 1992. Programme targets varied youth (addicts, smugglers, workers, delinquents and school children).	Positive The DOST NGO has been able to provide the following services to drug addicts: Residential DOST Therapeutic Community, Out patient programmes and drug prevention activities. The programmes that the NGO provides can broadly be described as either secondary prevention and primary prevention youth programmes	Specific. The paper posits that poverty is one of the social issues that draws the youths in drugs experimentation. This itself is influenced by and also leads to several social issues which include broken families, school drop outs, and a lack of skills. In taking a systematic approach to the drug problem among the youth, the approach thrives to tackle both underlying social causes and strengthening the individual self-respect and empowerment through self help schemes.	Promising. The use of both primary and secondary prevention methods has been used in other parts of the developing countries to solve crime problems, as they tend to have multiple causes that are interlinked. The systematic approach as in this case will provide multi prong solution that addresses several issues at once. The problem with this approach is that it tends to be long term, needs a high dosage of local participation for sustainability and requires a huge financial resource layout.

Aim: the overall goal is improve living conditions of youth at risk and young addicts and to decrease drug abuse and addiction in the project area.

Methodology: Descriptive and pilot project based.

Results: DOST uses a model that combines alternative treatment and prevention modules under the umbrella of a systematic humanistic approach. Different methodologies of rehabilitation, restoration and social integration are used to empower the most vulnerable groups and give them the necessary knowledge and life skills to resist or overcome the trap of drug abuse.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
49	Borge Bakken Crime, Juvenile Delinquency and Deterrence policy in China. The Australian Journal of Chinese Affairs, N0.30, July 1993. Country: China	Programme	Police Criminal Justice (Courts Prison)	Qualitative (2)	This is descriptive account that contrasts Official crime statistics with International one	The study shows that crime rates were low in the 1950s but with modernisation, increased mobility and marginality, they have risen rapidly. Particularly stark has been the rise of youth (14-25 years) crimes which rose by 75.7 % by 1988. Property and crimes on person have increased, trends that have resulted in harsh penalties and executions under the 'severe blow' deterrence campaign.	Positive. The study shows that when the 'severe blow' approach was implemented, crime rates fell in the short term but did not over a long term. Based on this the author argues that punitive, harsh responses to crime are not effective deterrents but only serve to make the next round of crimes more brutal as evidenced in China.	Mixed. The rise in youth crimes is associated with their marginality, lack of education and employment options. However, the deterrent approach does not accommodate for a part for poverty issues to play in remedial measures.	Positive. The author draws some valid conclusions that corroborate the criminological findings in others countries where deterrence control measures are not only, in effective in reducing crime rates, but can be expensive options that lead to more brutal crimes. Also the trend where the youths have become the major perpetrators of crimes is replicated in China

Aim: The study looks at the crime trends in China from the 1950s where from a position of low rates, crimes have risen with the delinquents taking up a bigger share of these. In response China has responded through an 'iron fist' policy of zero tolerance where it has attempted to repress crime brutally. This is a review to this 'severe blow' approach to assess its effectiveness.

Methodology: Descriptive account that uses national and International crime statistics.

Results: Strict control measures that put at the centre harsh retribution and repentance, as goals have not yielded the desired reduced crime level outcomes. On the contrary, crimes have become more brutal, whereas in the short run the crime levels have gone down; similar results have not been the norm in the long run. Despite, this conclusion the China approach to crime prevention has not changed over the years.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
50	Souryal, S.S The Role of Shariah Law In Deterring Criminality in Saudi Arabia. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Spring 1988, Vol.12, No.1 Country: Saudi Arabia (English)	Programme Court Community Prison	Court Community Prison	Qualitative (3)	This is a comparative descriptive account that reviews crime rates in Saudi Arabia using a Arab countries crime survey and International crime survey. This uses official crime statistics. A Quasi Delphi approach of controlled interviews was held with selected resource panels.	The study looks at the role Shariah has played in keeping crime rates as one of the lowest in the world. Islamic law is here seen as a theocratic legal system, which aims to create and sustain a state of social bonding. The main body of Shariah deals with serious crimes and basically constitutes the Shariah penal code. This compares study the rates in other six Arab countries, which do not use Shariah law but state law. Compares official crime statistics (murder, property crimes and sexual offences) over a ten year period. The selected resource panels that were used in controlled interviews were low level police officers, low level clergymen and lay members. Each panel consisted of three members.  Whereas there are no appeals or pardons in Shariah, some victims rights (blood money) to restitution are allowed for certain crimes though limited	Positive. Statistics indicate that in all categories of crimes compared, the rates in Saudi Arabia were lowest. Lesser crimes are handled through the mechanism of informal arbitration, allowing the Shariah criminal process to handle the serious categories.	Mixed. Shariah subscribes to the notion that all believers have a duty to provide alms to the poor. This is to prevent them from committing crimes. But it is a subject of further research to explore to what extent this happens in reality.	Positive. The scepticism that surrounds the reliability of Official crime Statistics, an issue that highly possible in developing Countries was countered for by adjusting the records upwards by 15%. This adjustment was arrived at after controlled interviews with selected panels groups indicated there might be some discrepancies.

Aim: The study seeks to examine the reality of criminal behaviour in Saudi Arabia by validating official crime rates and in this explain what might be learnt in terms of criminological theories.

Methodology: Descriptive comparative account that uses crime surveys and the 'quasi Delphi' approach of controlled interviews with selected panels.

Results: Using other methods to establish the reliability of the official crime statistics in Saudi Arabia, it has been established that this trend is real even when compared with 6 other Arab countries. The notion of low crime levels being correlated to homogeneity is rejected, but rather because it is a traditional society. Secondly the notion that severity of punishment in Shariah is a more likely reason behind the lower crime rates but rather it due to piety and social control principles to be found in Islam. Shariah here pervades all areas of life.



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
51	Abotchie, C Social Control in traditional Southern Eweland of Ghana: Relevance for Modern Crime Prevention. Country: Ghana (English)	Programmes and practices	Community	Qualitative (3)	Descriptive account that uses a pilot study survey.	The study looks at the role that social control played in traditional Ghana and what role it has come to play with the advent of colonialism and the modern state. The study postulates that the main mechanisms of social control constituted: teaching and persuasion processes of social control. It discusses the processes of socialization, the political system of traditional social control, which constitutes the public social control mechanism, and the coercive process of traditional social control. The sanctions that were imposed for the various violations of crime leading to the more extreme 'Nyiko' custom (burying alive) as a capital punishment on condemned hardened or recidivist criminals.	Positive. This method of social control seems to have worked, as there was a collective responsibility for social control. This was supplemented by a magico religious belief system that presupposed that there was omniscience supernatural force who do judge and pass on to immediate enforcement. These means of social control still maintain a hold in rural Ghana. The traditional social control had a traditional codes of control by which conduct was measured against, which still apply in rural Ghana together with the modern state criminal code. Today informal social control involves social control through songs, social stigmatisation, fear of inescapable supernatural exposure and taboos.	Mixed. The study looks at mainly the social control role that the traditional system plays today as well as in the past and is based on a rural set up where issues of poverty are not openly brought to the fore.	Promising. As much as this is based on a descriptive account, there are still lessons for today's crime prevention interventions, as most Ghanaians remain highly traditional. So an in-depth understanding of the traditional means of social control provides for opportunities in which they can be merged with criminal justice system.
<p>Aim: The study looks at the role social control has played in Eweland in pre-colonial times, and further looks at the forms it has taken in subsequent times in playing a role in crime prevention.</p> <p>Methodology: Descriptive and pilot study based.</p> <p>Results: This approach on traditional systems is based on the diagnosis of the social structure. Peculiar traditional magico-religious concepts play a role in conditioning the mentality of the individual, have succeeded in creating psychic barriers to escape. It has also established that crime prevention interventions are more effective when they are structured as to act prohibitively on crime at the conceptual stage, than when structured to deal with crime after the effect. It suggest that for today either a formal legal reactivation of the more effective traditional mechanism to operate side by side with the modern or the adaptation by modern law enforcement science and technology of the formidable attributes of traditional methods to modern systems of crime prevention</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
52	Agbola, T. Architecture of Fear: Urban Design and Construction Response to Urban Violence in Lagos 1997. Country: Nigeria (English)	Programmes and practices	Community Police	Qualitative (3)	This is descriptive account of crime in Nigeria that is based on both primary and secondary sources. Uses a pilot study	The descriptive account is based on results of a pilot study survey that was undertaken in Lagos (1996), that had a sample size of 1,200, and employed the use of questionnaires across three residential density areas (high density, medium density and low density). Results of the study indicate that 17.5 of the households in Lagos experience frequent occurrences of urban violence and a quarter of all households have fallen victim to at least one residential burglary.	Positive. In response to the increasing crime, violence and victimization, which has led to a heightened fear of crime, there have been three main coping mechanisms. At individual level these have involved the use of various 'target hardening' practices, which in this study are all looked at as forms of 'Crime Prevention through Environmental design,' (CPTED). These CPTED methods have been applied even at community level such as the use of metal gates, which has worked to complement other methods like, employed guards or watchmen and community vigilante groups.	Mixed. Whereas the pilot study attempts to demarcate the different density areas which allows for the perceptions of the poor be given some voice in areas they dominate, there are still pockets of them in low and medium density residential areas. The coping strategies to crime they have employed have tended to be less expensive and vigilante oriented.	Positive. Whereas the paper uses some descriptive accounts to validate the different types of crime prevention interventions, with the pilot study it attempts to demonstrate to what extent these have been applied to the Nigerian Lagos scenario by the different population density areas that are identified by the local government. This approach derives different opinions on the crime levels and the mitigations, which different income level groups employ. If one thing is certain, it is that crime and victimization have pervaded all the income levels,
<p>Aim: The Books explores the crime problem in Nigeria, looking at form it has taken for the different population density areas and the corresponding mitigation strategies that have been applied.</p> <p>Methodology: Primary and secondary data collection methods are employed that use of a pilot study.</p> <p>Results: Urban crime and violence are big problem in Nigeria for all sections of the population. The pilot study indicates that the highest (26%) incidence of residential burglary occur in high density residential areas. The common crimes are property crimes, which in second place are followed by crimes on persons. The paper further indicates that the high rate of victimization is closely linked to high perceptions of fear of crime. The mitigating strategies that the residents adopt at both individual and community level include; various forms of target hardening, Vigilante action, Crime prevention through environmental design and African traditional protective devices such as charms. The paper also looks at other forms of intervention on a cursory note; Crime prevention through the Criminal justice system and crime Prevention through social development.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
53	Yong, Xia Administrative Punishment as a means of social control Crime & Justice International, April 2002 China, (English)	Programme: administrative punishment for minor offences. Practice: administrative punishment for minor offences.	Police-based, Criminal Justice based,	Narrative. The author described the utilisation of administrative penalties for minor offences in China.	Qualitative (2)	Targets groups: not clearly specified; however the intervention was used specifically to combat deal with minor offences in China. The administrative penalties may result in either confinement or fine. These were thirteen categories of minor offences that can be treated with administrative penalties, ranging from disturbing the work environment to prostitution and gambling. The administrative penalties may take the form of a warning, a fine ranging from 1 to 200 Yuan or detention for up to 15 days. Penalties up to 5000 were imposed for particular offences related to drug, prostitution and gambling.	Inconclusive. The Chinese police usually handle more public security cases rather than criminal cases. During 1995-1999, the Chinese police dealt with approximately 3.3 million administrative cases every year. This contrasts with figures ranging from 1.6million to 2.2million (approx.) for criminal cases in the same period. Even though the number of public security cases and criminal cases handled by the Chinese police was given, no information was given on the effectiveness of the intervention to reduce and to prevent crimes.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. This article discussed extensively to the use of administrative penalties in China and the types of offences, which can be treated, with administrative penalties. The author compared the number of criminal cases and public security cases handled by the Chinese police each year during 1995-1999. Nonetheless, the information on the effectiveness of the intervention was not given.

Aim: The aim of the paper is to examine the use of administrative punishment in China

Methodology: Narrative. The study looks at various offences that can be classified as public security cases rather than criminal cases and the type of punishment an offender could expect for breaking the law.

Results: In order to reduce the number of cases going through the courts, administrative penalties were implemented, which could be administered on the spot. These came into force in 1986. No information on the impacts of the treatment to criminal rates was given, however the author showed that since 1995 at least 60 percent of all crimes in China was treated with using administrative penalties.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
54	Dimmen, S Restorative Justice in Papua New Guinea. International Journal of the Sociology of Law, 1997, 25, 245-262. Country: Papua New Guinea (English)	Practice	Community	Qualitative (3)	This an anecdotal account	The paper gives an account of the functioning of the state institutions and how they have been overwhelmed by escalating demands and resources. It shows how the use of the inherited (colonial) retributive approach has been used to little effect. The Policing style is today largely a para military force in composition and function. The widespread availability of arms (from drugs for guns trade and slippage from police and defence force) has led to violent crimes.  The church as a form of civil society has been instrumental in negotiations between the police and crime gangs and in successful negotiated outcomes (surrenders and retreats). Surrender ceremonies utilize many of the symbols and discourse of evangelical ritual.	Inconclusive . Limited protection against criminal violence afforded by state police has contributed to massive privatisation of policing. Retributive justice has generally failed and two new forms of restorative justice: criminal surrenders and gang approaches criminals express contrition and make a commitment to reform. Surrenders empower individuals and groups and have commitments.	Specific. There is a clear link between the rise in crime gangs (raskols) and their existing marginalisation. The two restorative approaches that are only typical to Papua New Guinea are tailored and have modalities for providing employment, gift of amnesty or leniency and material resources like projects.	Promising Whereas, the issues of failings of the retributive criminal justice are widespread in other parts of the world, surrenders and retreats are distinctive to Papua New Guinea as modalities of of restorative justice. The use of these two options provides for valuable lessons for alternative means of crime control, though the approaches are far from being refined, and therefore their capacities need to be explored in different contexts.
<p>Aim: The paper looks at how crime has overwhelmed the criminal justice, reflective of the failure of retributive justice and the associated response of the public to try and protect themselves. From this set has arisen two forms of restorative justice whose capacities need to be explored further.</p> <p>Methodology: Anecdotal.</p> <p>Results: Deterrence and control measures are consuming large amounts of scarce resources in Papua New Guinea, yet they have often led to counter-productive results. Out the countries institutional failures and its critical needs surrenders and retreats sprang up which are a local response. In these surrenders and retreats, church groups have played an important role in brokering, reflecting the prominence of Christian beliefs. Thus many evangelising crusades by born again criminals are popular which come as a package providing incentives for new start.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
55	Manuel Fernando Castro and Manuel Salazar. Acciones del Estado para promover la convivencia y la seguridad en las ciudades (State Actions to promote peaceful coexistence and safety in cities). Planeacion & Desarrollo, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec. 1997. Country: Colombia (Spanish)	Programme Designed to reduce violent crime in Colombian cities	Community Family School Labour Market Police	Qualitative (3)	Descriptive account that uses Official Crime Statistics	The two main Interventions have been developed and implemented in different ways with different foci in different cities, but have a two-pronged approach to securing the safety of cities: control of criminality by targeting high risk groups and preventing violence by developing community codes on conduct for living together in cities. Central government initiatives have supported these local programmes in three cities Cali, Bogota and Medellin. Local authorities develop programmes that respond to local needs with practical, expert and financial assistance from central government.	Positive. In Cali, homicide rate fell by 27%, in Bogota, it fell by 27%, in Medellin by 35%. The country average rate at this time fell by 5%. However, for the whole country the incidence of violent crime rose significantly	Specific In both cases, poverty is identified as one of a raft of underlying causes of violent crime in cities, along with, urbanization and the resultant overcrowding.	Promising. The study shows that the interventions have had some effect on reduced crime levels. However, the paper does not give enough information for one to underpin the success on this intervention, as there may be other intervening factors that influence the reduced crime outcomes.

Aim: The study describes two sets of integrated, multifaceted programmes, one building on the perceived success of the other, designed to prevent and control violent crime, and reduce the fear of crime, in the Colombian cities.

Methodology: Descriptive account using basic background statistics about crime rates for the country.

Results: The drop in homicide rate in the three cities in which individually tailored programmes have been implemented gives cause for optimism that these might be a result of these programmes, and that the coordinated national programme which will encourage local programmes and have a strategic input from central government, will have a positive effect in reducing the violent crime rate in cities in Colombia. The authors concede that any drop in crime could be a 'lucky coincidence', unrelated to the programmes, but they believe that until it is proved that the programmes do not have any effect, and then they should continue to be developed and rolled out across the country.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
56	Gaylord, S. M. China: Crime and Crime Control. Crime and Crime Control: A Global View (ed) Gregg Barak (2000). Country: China (English)	Programme	Police Community Family	Qualitative (3)	This is an anecdotal account that uses Official Crime Statistics, Political and economic data and makes use of opinion poll results.	The study shows how crime rates have risen sharply in China after 1980 propped up by two main factors: the youthful age theory and the modernisation industrialisation and urbanisation. The method of crime control has mainly been through penal enforcement 'severe strike' and other harsh interventions at various criminal justice levels. Corruption and organised crime has increased as a result of shift in ideology, though the criminal justice agencies have not been able to adapt to the changes and have thus had a gap in crime control.	Negative. The harsh severe approach to crime control has not worked, as the study indicates that after the 1980 'severe strike' approach crime rate rose by about 40% between 1984 and 1988.	Specific The issue of crime in China, especially the forms it has taken where assaults and property crimes are rife is indicative of marginalisation. The open up the Chinese economy released about 260 million peasants unemployed from rural populations. Redistribution of wealth in the new order has become uneven, exacerbated by rising inflation and a lack of jobs.	Inconclusive. The study indicates that China exhibits both characteristics of Developed and Developing Country crime trends. The rise in property and personal crimes are indices of transition to modernisation. However, in terms of high juvenile rates of crime, China is similar to the developed countries.
<p><b>Aim:</b> The Paper gives an overview of the crime situation in China and how the problem has been tackled. Importantly it looks at why crime rates have risen, the forms they have taken and counteract measures that have been instituted.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Anecdotal account that uses Official Crime Statistics and makes use of Opinion polls on crime.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The incidents of crime have increased as well as the fear of crime. Crimes that the Cultural revolution aimed to address in the 1950s have emerged with a greater impact after opening up the economy, which has led to crimes closely linked with amassing wealth such as corruption and organised crime. Class stratifications have been magnified in times of inflation which have led to growing levels of frustration, alienation, envy and anger; all acting as precipitants of crime. Punitive law enforcement measures have not yielded the intended benefits</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
57	Dellapsoppa, S. M. Brazil: Crime and Crime Control. Crime and Crime Control: A Global View (ed) Gregg Barak (2000). Country: Brazil (English)	Programmes. It looks at the various types of intervention that have been used to control crime by different levels of police	Police Community Courts Prisons	Qualitative (3)	Anecdotal account that uses both crime statistics and International crime and victimization survey results	Crime levels have risen sharply in Brazil especially in the urban areas. Homicide crime is one of the biggest problems in Brazil, which in part is due to the crime interventions in place like death squads, vigilantes and use of military police. New crimes in the frame of criminal networks activities engaged in drug control, trade in arms, chemicals, laundering and corruption have emerged. There is a public perception that much of the violence in Brazilian society originates at the hands of the state and its agencies of control. This has in turn saw vigilantism use to control extralegal crime. The main crime perpetrators are the young. Control of crime	Negative. The punitive stance of the law enforcement that Brazil adopted in response to increase in crime has not been effective. The law enforcers are themselves party to the crime matrix due to rife corruption, lack of funding, depressed personnel numbers, factors that permeate the system and are in part responsible for resort to extra legal options.	Specific. Crime and poverty in the Brazil case are closely linked, where 27% of the population live beneath a monthly per capita income of US\$35. Brazil's current financial problems, recession, extreme inequality, unemployment and a limited use of sentencing alternatives have all worked to further entrench the marginalized. Faced with corrupt, inefficient criminal justice agencies that reinforce unequal protection between demographic variables, crime has seemed in some instances inevitable.	Promising. The ineffectiveness of crime control measures to act as a deterrent to crime points to the need for a more wider approach that looks at various aspects of crime control that are looked at in synergy with social factors such as education, prevention and treatment. Issues of corruption, poor conditions of pay on the part of law enforcers leads to poor service delivery, that results in frustration and anger on the part of the public.

Aim: The study looks at trends of crime in Brazil and how the country has attempted to control it. This looks at the forms that crime has taken and evaluates the countermeasures and looks at the prospect for interventions available and those not being used.

Methodology: Anecdotal account that uses crime statistics and International Crime and Victimization survey results.

Results: Crime rates have risen sharply in Brazil, despite the use of rather brutal and punitive forms of penal control both formally and informally which have led to high homicide rates. Most of the offenders are young (58%), less than 30 years. Inequality is rife in Brazil and the social distribution of the risk of becoming a victim of a violent attack is also unequal with more affluent areas experiencing less crimes. There is a need to look at beyond enforcement and correction to the justice system's role as an integral part of education, prevention, and treatment.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
58	Ebbe, O. N, I and Abotchie, C. Ghana: Crime and Crime Control. Crime and Crime Control: A Global View (ed) Gregg Barak (2000). Country: Ghana (English)	Programmes, those that have applied formally and the practices that are applied under traditional set-ups	Community Family Police Courts	Qualitative (3)	This is a descriptive account that looks at both traditional and post traditional interventions to crime	The crime control in Ghana is composed of both formal and informal criminal justice systems. These two are derived from traditional social control mechanisms and the colonial criminal law systems. Today Ghana uses a mixture of the two to control crime. Control at traditional level is looked at in three levels based on the Lineage, chiefs' court at public level and control through magico-religious processes. Formal control involves the use of criminal justice agencies.	Positive. The informal criminal justice system is more appreciated by the people than the English-based criminal justice system, which has many loopholes for the offender to escape paying for his or her crime. Both informal and formal control have seen an increase in numerical strength and modernising the police, increased target hardening at individual level and the formation of neighbourhood watch groups.	Specific Central government here coordinates all the activities of institutions under the criminal justice system and it plays a role in social crime prevention through the creation of job opportunities to reduce the level of unemployment and associated crimes and in the redistribution of wealth. Unemployment is still high.	Promising. The use of both informal and formal criminal justice interventions seems a logical outcome, as the formal criminal justice system is not applied widely in the rural areas. The focus on social development approaches such as the creation of jobs, reduction in inflation, need to adjust wages have a wider crime prevention effect.

**Aim:** The study gives of background of Ghana and shows how crime levels have risen and the means that have been open to control the scourge. Both formal and informal means of control are looked at and recommendations are made on the reduction of criminality.

**Methodology:** Descriptive account that focuses on traditional and formal control mechanisms.

**Results:** Ghana has witnessed rising criminality and this is closely linked to the performance of the economy. From a time when traditional social control was sufficient to control criminality, with the advent of new urban areas after Independence, urbanisation was weakened the social links that worked as crime prevention mechanisms. Crime control under the traditional set up was at three levels: lineage, chiefs court and through magico religious processes. These today do not have the effect they once had and therefore a mixture of formal and informal means complement each other. Recommendations based on social development are made as a means of crime prevention.



D	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
59	Ebbe, O., N., I. Nigeria: Crime and Crime Control.  Crime and Crime Control: A Global View (ed) Gregg Barak (2000).  Country: Nigeria (English)	Programmes done within formal criminal justice structures and practices at traditional level	Community Family Police Criminal justice (Prison, Courts)	Qualitative (3)	This is a descriptive account of the social, political and economic situation in Nigeria. It also uses prison survey.	Nigeria today, uses both formal and informal methods of crime control. The latter apply to the rural areas where 65% of the population live and with all infractions and only refer major criminal cases like murder the formal penal sanctions. Urbanization is one key variable that is closely linked to modernisation and industrialization that has come will diseconomies of criminality. Control of crime has been hampered by corruption, military rule political structures, making it a predator state. Control for criminality in rural areas is here looked at levels of: private security (household target hardening), Security at private property, security of real estate (cash crops and fruits), Village security. These interventions are in use to date at rural level, though crude vigilante criminal justice has shown it face. On the formal level criminal justice agencies operate in urban areas where sporadic patrols and mounting of roadblocks are common. A strict static law enforcement approach is in place where police do not patrol the neighbourhoods looking for legal violators and instead wait for victims or concerned citizens to report crimes	Negative. In response to rising widespread crime levels, both crime control methods have resorted to extreme control measures; both have seen the advent of extra legal vigilante forms of response interventions. Penal sanctions have increasingly become punitive, where there is no option of parole under the correctional system	Specific. As social, political and economic conditions have deteriorated, the gap between the haves and the have nots continue to widen. As most the criminal justice system agencies are corrupt marginalisation has increased, which in turn has led to frustration, anger and resort to desperate self-justice measures as vigilante justice.	Inconclusive. The rising crime in conditions of social, political and economic inequality has served to exacerbate and reinforce the link between poverty and crime. Therefore under ineffective police operations, traditional methods of crime control and prevention and crude vigilante justice will continue to be employed as a source of redress for the masses.
<p>Aim: The study explores the post traditional nation state status of Nigeria, looking at social, political, and economic factors that have had an effect on crime and the accompanying counteract measures that have been used to control crime.</p> <p>Methodology: Descriptive account that uses a prison survey.</p> <p>Results: As long as social economic conditions do not improve, crime levels will continue to rise. Enforcement shortcomings that have led to an ineffective Police service mean that traditional methods and extreme vigilante justice will continue. Mixed policing methods in the current context complement each other, though they could still achieve a greater impact on crime prevention. Tran national organised crime has also become a major indicator in the overall crime rates scenario</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Ranking Scale	Methodology Study Details	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
60	Cebulak, W and Plywaczewski, E. Poland: Crime and Crime Control. Crime and Crime Control: A Global View (ed) Gregg Barak (2000). Country: Poland	Programme	Police, Criminal Justice (Courts, Prisons)	Qualitative (3)	This is a descriptive account that uses official crime statistics, correctional services (prosecutors and judges) surveys and International Crime and Victimisation surveys.	Prior to 1989, Poland had one of the lowest crime levels. However, with the departure from socialist economy to free market, crime levels have risen. This is due factors like inadequacies of the legal system in not catching up with development in society, which criminals have taken advantage of, unemployment, budgetary constraints affecting the justice system. Major crimes relate to thefts of property, assaults, robberies and burglaries. As result of the country's economic system, the picture of economic crimes has changed.	Positive. The new liberalisation of the law has meant the abandoning of the ideology of totalitarianism, human rights violations and arbitrary and irrational application of harsh criminal sanctions. The process of softening the harshness of the penal sanctions has seen a decrease in the population of inmates, and less pre-trial detention, better witness protection.	Specific Due to the long term restructuring that Poland has undertaken, there have been increasing levels of poverty and unemployment, which have been, linked to rising crime levels. However, the liberal legal policies in place, which are meant to accord all a fair treatment, have an empowering effect on the poor.	Promising This elaborates the link that can be drawn between reduced state funding and a responsive increase in crime typical in restructuring countries where fiscal and monetary stabilisation measures have an effect on equality and rising crime levels. Organised crime networks pre-eminence and the rise in economic crimes are all pointers to the gap that exists.

Aim: The study looks at how Poland has tackled crime issues both in the period prior to 1989 break-up of the socialist bloc countries and the approaches that have been adopted in the post socialist era. It surveys the changing nature of crimes as well.

Methodology: Descriptive account, that uses official crime statistics, correctional services and international crime and victimization surveys.

Results: Poland has adopted a new criminal legislation that allows for greater respect of the human rights of the individual. These measures have in effect lead to the reduced population of inmates. This is a departure from the increased severity of criminal legislation that saw a wider usage of harsh penal sanctions. However, corruption and other economic crimes have risen coordinated by organised crime groups. This coupled with the increased incidence of violent crimes using arms has invoked in the public a longing for the return of the death penalty.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
61	Ferreira, Bertus R. Prevention of International Economic Crime: Make it unprofitable for Criminals and Cohorts. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Fall Vol 19 No 2. USA, (English)	Programme: identification of various methods to reduce and to prevent economic crime	Police based, Criminal justice and crime prevention based.	Narrative The author identified problems and recommended subsequent strategies in combating international economic crimes.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted Groups: Not clearly stated, however the discussion focuses on preventing international economic crimes.  The author identified some problems in preventing international economic crimes, which were: 1) inadequacy of CJ system, 2) lack of international cooperation, 3) lack of funds to investigate or prosecute, 4) lack of information, 5) lack of effectiveness measures to remove the profit motive, and 6) lack of people and governments to take it seriously.  The author identified several strategies to reduce economic crime: a) Use criminal justice system more effectively. B) Use civil legislation. C) Create regulatory agencies with power. D) Make use of licensing institutions. E) Enhance International Co-operation. F) Interrupt the cash flow of Criminals. G) Take the profits out of drug related crime.	Not clearly stated. All strategies recommended were based on the author's criteria on how should the CJ interventions be designed to prevent crimes. No information on the effectiveness of the strategies was given.	Not specifically poverty focused	Inconclusive. The author addressed several strategies to prevent international economic crimes. Conceptually the recommendations proposed by the author are innovative, however the feasibility of the implementation of the strategies is questioned. Furthermore, the constraints and challenges faced by government to implement all recommendations above were not identified.

Aim: The paper aims to identify problems and to examine various strategies to prevent international economic crime.

Methodology: Narrative. The paper works through the various problems that are associated with the prevention of economic crime and the various methods the author believes will reduce international economic crime.

Results: The author proposed alternative methods of preventing international economic crime, which give emphasis on limiting the methods and incentives for criminals to act as they do.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
62	Bukurura, Sufian Hemed Combating crime among the Sukuma and Nyamwezi of West Central Tanzania, Crime Law and Social Change 24. Tanzania, (English)	Programme: N/A Practice: Sungusungu, a community-based crime prevention initiative in Tanzania.	Community based crime prevention,	Empirical observation. The research was conducted in Tanzania in the Kahama District of Shinyanga Region. Based on population census in 1988, the district was inhabited by 503,204 people. The study was carried out over the course of 14 months from July 1991 to September 1992.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted groups: cattle rustlers and other rural bandits. In some villages, suspected witches were also part of the targeted group. No information on sample characteristics was given. The Sungusungu aims to protect the lives and property of village members. The village vigilante groups patrolled their neighbourhoods. They arrested and punished those who were suspected to commit crimes. This vigilante groups emerged due to the limitation of the police force to prevent crimes in rural areas. Nevertheless, the conflicts between the police force and sungusungu were reported. The author argued that the sungusungu aims to restore stolen properties and to rehabilitate the offenders. In contrast the police and the judiciary were mainly concerned with punishment of offenders.	Positive. It was reported that the initiative gave positive impacts in preventing crimes, however, no data was given to support the argument.	Inconclusive Not clearly stated, however the initiatives was carried out in rural areas, in which the majority of people have low income.	Positive. The intervention used in this article is innovative. The information may be useful for other studies in alternative policing programmes. Even though the initiative has positive impacts on crime prevention, however no data was presented to support this argument.

Aim: the aim of the paper is to examine the causes of and the effectiveness of the Sungusungu vigilante groups in West-Central Tanzania.

Methodology: The paper is based on fieldwork conducted by the author in the location being discussed. The history of crimes, the criminal justice system and the effectiveness of the police force in Tanzania were discussed. The history of the emergence of the Sungusungu and its mechanisms to prevent crimes were presented.

Results: Due to the inefficient and often corrupt nature of the Tanzanian Judicial system, people in rural areas initiated the village vigilante groups called Sungusungu to prevent crimes in their neighbourhoods. The Sungusungu was based on traditional village patrol in Tanzania. Even though the initiative has positive impacts in preventing crimes in rural areas, the conflicts between the sungusungu members and the police force were reported.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
63	Fleisher, Michael L. Sungusungu: State sponsored village vigilante groups among the Kuria of Tanzania, Africa 2000, Vol70 No.2 Tanzania, (English)	Programme and Practice: Sungusungu, a community-based policing sponsored by government.	Community-based, policing based.	Observations: This article examined the community-based policing supported by government called Sungusungu in Tanzania. Primary and secondary data were used in this analysis. Interviews were conducted to 190 out of 350 homesteads in Nyaheiya in the village of Kuria in Tarime district, northern Tanzania. The study was undertaken from August 1994 to March 1996. The Kuria village consists of Sampling procedure based on geographical clustering was used to choose sampling homesteads. Of the 190 respondents, 58 (31%) were stand-ins. Of these 58 respondents, 32 (55%) were females and 26 (45%) were males.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted group: local criminals especially cattle thieves.  The programme of Sungusungu sponsored by government was established in 1994, which was based on a similar initiative that emerged in 1980s. The organisation of the Sungusungu and its mechanisms to arrest and punish suspected offenders were discussed. Fines and incarceration were used to punish the offenders. However, there were cases in which the suspected offenders were tortured or killed during investigations.	Positive. The programme was implemented in 1994. In 1994, the number of reported theft and stolen were 25 and 412 respectively. These figures decreased substantially in 1995 to be 7 and 73, consecutively. Interviews with respondents showed that there was a generalised opinion among majority of respondents against cattle theft. Furthermore, 93% of respondents revealed that in their opinions the police force was ineffective in handling the cattle-thieving problems in their village. The latter have driven the emergence of the sungusungu.	Not clearly stated, however the majority of people in the areas earn low income.	Positive. The author described clearly the sampling method used in the analysis. The history of sungusungu, its organisation and its mechanism to tackle cattle raiding were discussed extensively. The results of the observation were analysed comprehensively. The driving forces, benefits and challenges of the programme were identified. This article gives valuable information on the implementation of community-based policing in Tanzania.

Aim: The article aims to examine the sungusungu, a community-based policing supported by government, which tries to protect the livestock of the villagers.

Methodology: Primary and secondary data were used in this studies. Interviews were conducted to 190 out of 350 homesteads in Nyaheiya, Northern Tanzania.

Results: Since it was officially established in 1994, the sungusungu has effectively reduced the number of crimes. The programme reduced substantially the out-of-pocket cost of law enforcement due to the fees paid to sungusungu was much lower than the bribes demanded by the police. Furthermore, the fines applied in the programme can be used to restore material losses incurred by the victims. Nevertheless the author identified that the sungusungu itself was not free from corruption.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
64	Austin, W.T Field notes on the Vigilante Movement in Mindanao: A mix of Self Help and Formal Policing Networks. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Winter 1998, Vol. 12 No 2. Philippines, (English)	Programme: Community based vigilantism Practice:	Community based programme	Narrative. Primary and secondary data were used in this report. Primary data were obtained from interviews with local civic leaders (i.e. police constable, prosecutors, newspaper publishers and barangay or village captain), village security groups and vigilante group representatives. Secondary data were obtained from reports by police and courts, and three local newspapers.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted groups: various, embraces communities in urban and in rural areas. There are 6 different crime control organisations ranging from government police to unofficial vigilante organisations. The Police Constable (PC) is primarily operated in urban areas. The Civilian Home Defence Force (CHDF) is operated in isolated areas. Both programmes are considered as official programmes. 'Tanod' (or neighbourhood watch) and 'nakasaka' (or people power) were part of semi-official programmes. Both programmes were applied nationally however no information on targeted groups was given. 'Alsa Masa' and 'Inpos' were unofficial programmes in rural areas to protect village members from rebels. The programs aim to prevent crimes and to protect villagers from rebels. The information flow between the social control systems was given.	Inconclusive. It was reported that the PC, Tanod and Inpos were affect positively to society in either preventing crimes or protecting civilians from rebels. However the CHDF, Nakasaka, and Alta Masa had mixed effects to the community. In one hand they can prevent crime or protect civilians from rebels, but on the other hand they act either as rag-tag police or as organise terrorist-oriented vigilante groups.	Not specifically poverty focused, however the rural areas can be considered as low income regions.	Promising. This article gave a good explanation on alternative policing in rural areas in the Philippines. Conceptually, some initiatives are considered innovative. The narrative illustration on how the programmes prevent crimes and protect civilians from rebels was given. However, it would be more beneficial to evaluate the effectiveness of each programme in achieving both goals.

Aim: the aim of the paper is to highlight the vigilante movement that exists in the rural areas of the Philippines.

Methodology: Both structured and open-ended interviews were conducted with various members of the community, an examination of local documents was also conducted to act as a second source. The customs of the area were also observed first hand and recorded in daily diaries

Results: The vigilante movement acts as a replacement for the official policing, which is not always available in isolated villages. The study looks at the various official, semi-official and unofficial social control organisations.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
65	Odendaal, W The Men Against Violence Against women Movement in Namibia, Development 44:3 Namibia, (English)	Programme: NAMEC 'Nambian Men for Change'  Practice: NAMEC	Community based, school-based	Narrative. This article illustrated the initiation of a programme, called The Nambian Men for Change (NAMEC), to combat violence against women in Namibia. Information was obtained from reports from previous studies and author's observations.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted groups: all men who concern about combating violence against women. Many activities, which include discussion groups, meetings and seminars, were organised to discuss masculinity, domestic violence and men's attitudes towards women and violence. The participants of these activities were men.  The NAMEC programme was established soon after the National Conference on Men Against Violence Against Women was held in Namibia.	No information on the impacts of the programme was given.	Not specifically poverty focused	The analysis discussed in this paper coincides with the objective of the article. Nevertheless, the author gave more emphasis on the history of the programme and the progress of the national conference rather than describing the application of the programme. Furthermore, the author reported only participants' point of view, which support the programme. The oppositions or the negative responses to the programme were not reported.
<p>Aim: This article aims to illustrate the program of combating violence against women in Namibia.</p> <p>Methodology: Narrative. The author described the programme and how the programme was initiated and established in Namibia.</p> <p>Results: This article discussed the history and the driving forces of the emergence of the Namec programme in Namibia. No further information on the impacts of the programme was given.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
66	Haque, Y. A. The Women Friendly Hospital Initiative in Bangladesh: A strategy for addressing violence against women. Development 44:3 2001. Bangladesh, (English)	Practice. Trying to reduce Violence against women, which accounts for a higher proportion of women's death than pregnancy related causes.	Place based. Based in hospitals, which aim to improve the treatment of women who are victims of violence.	Narrative. The information was gathered from the programme studied.	Qualitative (1)	The study targets women who are victims of violence and aims to improve their treatment.  The article presents the definition of a woman friendly hospital, the criteria under which a medical centre can be considered as woman friendly, and the management of the VAW programme. The existing VAW programme gives only physical treatment to battered women. Efforts have been made to support battered women with more comprehensive aids.  The author reported the challenges in implementing the programme. It was reported that the women friendly hospital initiatives were initiated in 31 facilities throughout the country.	Not known. Quantitative information is not specified in the report.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. Despite the fact that the author thoroughly discussed the development and the concept of the <input type="checkbox"/> initiative, the driving forces and challenges of the initiatives were not discussed intensively. Nevertheless the initiative is an innovative approach and it would be useful for the development of the VAW programme in developing countries. Further studies in the VAW programme in developing countries may be benefited from this study.
<p>Aim: the aim of the study is to describe the 'Woman Friendly Hospital Initiative', which is part of the VAW programme, in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Methodology: Narrative. The author described the programme and its challenges to implement it.</p> <p>Results: The study looks at the development and experiences of the Women Friendly Hospital Initiative and its impact on violence against women in Bangladesh. The aim of the project is to change the 'vicious cycle' of violence into a 'virtuous ring of support'.</p>									



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
67	Nowak, Barbara J. Keeping it better in the Bahamas: a nations socioeconomic response to Juvenile crime. Journal of Black Studies Vol. 31 No. 4 Bahamas, (English)	Programme and practice: various socioeconomic strategies used by Bahama's government to reduce juvenile crimes which were prevalent due to high unemployment amongst youth.	Community based, school-based, policing-based, labour market based.	Narrative. The author discussed extensively the characteristics and causes of crimes in the Bahamas. The socio-economic strategies used by the government to tackle the problems were discussed.	Qualitative (1)	Target groups: Juvenile offenders, largely young males.  The author examined the characteristics and the causes of juvenile crimes in the Bahama, which were prevalent due to high unemployment amongst youth. The poverty plays a significant role in the crime, as there is high unemployment amongst the youth of the population. Furthermore the impacts of external factors to increase the unemployment and juvenile crime rates were discussed.  The article discussed extensively the socio-economic strategies used by the government to reduce crimes in the Bahama. Improving agriculture, fisheries, arts and crafts were part of strategies to reduce the unemployment among youths. Furthermore, the government initiated several programmes such as vocational skills training, apprenticeships, job readiness skills and small business development in agriculture, fisheries, arts, crafts and services. Venture capital was used to supports all programmes above.	Inconclusive. No results from the policy ideas are noted.	Specifically poverty focused; there is large unemployment, which results in crime. Attempts were made to increase employment among youths; thereby reducing poverty was expected to have significant impacts on reducing crime.	Promising. The article identified the characteristics and the causes of juvenile crimes in the Bahamas. Even though various programmes used by the government to tackle problems in high unemployment among youths and juvenile crimes were given, no information on the impacts of the strategies were given. Nevertheless, the information from this article may be useful for other studies in similar countries.

Aim: The aim of the paper is to show how the government in the Bahamas intends to respond to the rise in Juvenile crime.

Methodology: Narrative. The author presents a history of the Bahamas in relation to crime. Furthermore, the characteristics and the causes of crimes were extensively discussed. This article analysed the juvenile crime based on socioeconomic point of view. Various strategies based on socioeconomic approach to tackle high unemployment among youth and juvenile crimes were reported.

Results: The problem it would seem is that there is no way for the youth in the Bahamas to earn a living and so they have to resort to violence and crime. The proposals made by the government are known as the National Youth Development Program. This includes vocational training and apprenticeships in areas of the economy, which have expansion potential. The aim is to give the country's youth hope for the future and decrease their need to resort to illegal sources of income.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
68	Nair, S Violence Against women: Initiatives in the 1990's. Development 44:3 Global Initiatives, (English)	Various methods in the VAW Programme Programme: women's international tribunal for sexual right, sexual and reproductive rights in Ecuador and South Africa Practice: women's international tribunal for sexual right, sexual and reproductive rights in Ecuador and South Africa, zero tolerance campaign in Glasgow and the Glasgow women's health project	criminal justice based, place based, labour market based.	Literature review. The information was collected from 'Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights' newsletters. The author described various initiatives, the development of the initiatives and their achievements.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted groups: men who abuse women, men and women who support the VAW programme and service provider for battered women. This study examined various initiatives of the VAW programme from various parts of the world, ranging from women's international tribunal for sexual right to the zero tolerance campaign and the Glasgow women's health project.	Inconclusive. The impacts of both women's international tribunal for sexual right and sexual and reproductive rights in Ecuador and South Africa were not reported. Positive impacts were reported narrative for both the Zero Tolerance Campaign and the Glasgow Women's Health Project. Nevertheless, the empirical data were not presented to support the results.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. This article gives information on the development in various VAW programmes all over the world. Despite the great successes of the women's movement to include the sexual and reproductive rights in the International Criminal Tribunal and the constitutions of some countries, the impacts of these achievements were not given. The impacts of two initiatives in Glasgow were described, however the arguments were not supported by empirical data. Finally, several challenges (e.g. cultural barriers, the misconception of masculinity, etc) of the development of the VAW in the future were identified.

Aim: the paper aims to highlight some of the recent successes the women's movement to include women's sexual right and reproductive rights into the International Criminal Tribunal and the constitutions of some countries in the world. Furthermore it described other initiatives, which related to the VAW programme.

Methodology: Literature review. The paper gives a brief summary of some of the events that it deemed to be a success in the 1990's and what it hopes to achieve in the future.

Results: A number of achievements are given: the first is the enshrining into international law a woman centered definition of rape, the second the Women's International Tribunal for Sexual Rights which was held in Ecuador and heard and judged 8 rape cases. Finally a zero tolerance campaign directed at domestic violence in Glasgow, which revealed the lack of support institutions for women but resulted in the health service adopting a more active role in the prevention of domestic violence.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
69	Delgoda, J. P. A study of violence and its control in Sri Lanka International Review of Criminal Policy, 1985, Vol. 37. Sri Lanka, (English)	Programme; Various methods used by Sri Langka's government to rehabilitate insurgents	Labour market-based, school-based, CJ and crime prevention based.	Narrative. This article examines treatments to insurgents in Sri Lanka. The author uses information from secondary data and reports from previous studies.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted group: those involved in the insurgency. It was decided that 3,020 insurgents should be tried before the Criminal Justice Commission, of which 2498 were released on suspended sentences and 390 were found guilty. Of the total insurgents, 15634 were released without trial, 104 insurgents were acquitted and charges against 25 were withdrawn. No information on the distribution of gender within the insurgents was given.  The rehabilitation programmes for insurgents include educational facilities, vocational trainings, cultural activities, and monitoring the ex-insurgents after released.	Positive. The author reported that nearly after 10 years since the insurgency took place, those who participated have not re-offended and those who have were criminals who used the insurgency as platform to commit crime.	Not specifically poverty focused although a number of those who committed the action were out of work and one of the remedies the government adopted was the redistribution of wealth.	Positive. The author discussed extensively the roots and the causes of the insurgency and its failure. The interventions used to rehabilitate the insurgents were based on the understanding of the major causes of the insurgency. Apart from the positive outcomes reported from the rehabilitations, this result should be taken by caution since committing insurgency is not as easy as committing crimes. Nonetheless, the rehabilitations were innovative and these approaches may be applied other countries which face similar problems.
<p><b>Aim:</b> the aim of the paper was to look at the insurgency in Sri Lanka in 1971, how the government dealt with it and the results of the treatment that was undertaken.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The author provides a simple narrative, which works through a brief history of Sri Lankan law enforcement, the roots of the insurgency and its failure and then the response from the government and its success in rehabilitating those involved.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The government employed the following methods to rehabilitate the insurgents: educational opportunities were provided whilst they were in custody, vocational training was also offered to enhance their possibilities of finding employment, cultural activities were promoted with art of all varieties being offered to those being held. Many items were sold and the prisoners got to keep most of the profits. After-care was established to help the insurgents once they were released. After the resurrection the government implemented a number of schemes to ensure the episode was not repeated. Loans for University and business schemes were introduced; the Land Reform act was an attempt to redistribute the wealth of the country. All of the insurgents were released in 1977 that effectively put a line under the matter.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
70	Manderson, L. Fighting Violence against Women Development, Vol 44 no3 Sept 2001 no country, (English).	Programme: wants to see further steps taken to reduce violence against women	Criminal justice and Crime Prevention.	Narrative. This is an editorial introduction to the work that will be displayed later in the journal. The author gives a brief introduction to the VAW.	Qualitative (1)	Target Groups: not clearly stated. The author argued that the change in the concept of masculinity was identified as the major challenge of the successfulness of the program in the future.	Inconclusive. No specific impacts of the programmes were given. Using reports from previous studies, the author identified various health and psychological impacts of the VAW to the victims. Furthermore the author argued that the VAW contains of high social and personal costs, even though empirical data were not given to support the argument. Despite of giving credit to the successfulness of the existing programmes, the author argued that most of the programmes do not prevent the occurrence of the VAW in the first place. Several examples on the notions from various countries were given.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. This paper identified the physical and psychological impacts of VAW to victims. Various programmes and initiatives to combat VAW were identified. This paper was an introduction to several articles in related issues. It provided a good introduction to the discussions of several issues related to VAW.

Aim: This article aims to give an introduction to further work in the VAW programme and to identify several problems which affect to the development of the programme in the future.

Methodology: a simple narrative that introduces the topic of violence against women and what measures are being taken

Results: The paper is only meant to serve as a brief reminder of the issues. The author discussed the successes of the existing programmes, however most existing programmes do not prevent the violence from occurring in the first place. Several examples of innovative programmes which both reduce and prevent the VAW were given.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
71	Odetola, T. O. Social Policy, Modernization and Crime among the African Youth: A Comparative Analysis. Journal of African Studies Africa, (English)	Programme. Examines the criminal justice system to tackle juvenile crime in Africa	CJ and crime prevention based.	Narrative. This article discussed the tendency of high juvenile crimes in Africa and the factors attracted youths to commit crimes. The author presented the new directions for policy research. Several factors that should be taken into consideration to prevent, control and treat crimes were extensively discussed. Information was gathered from previous studies.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted group: young offenders. Apart from the structure of population, the author argued that the high rate of juvenile crimes in Africa was partly affected by migration and urbanisation. The author suggested the new directions for policy research. Several factors that should be taken into consideration in crime prevention were discussed, including attraction of the city, poverty, unemployment, and slum areas. Several challenges to improve control over crimes were discussed, including the adaptive ability of African tradition informal control systems, the viability of vigilante groups in communities, and the legislative systems, which are not suitable anymore.	Not clearly stated.	Poverty focused. In this study unemployment, poverty, inadequate education and urbanisation were seen as the major contributing factors to the increase in juvenile delinquency.	Positive. The author gives a critical analysis on the various causes of juvenile crimes in Africa. In addition, several challenges to tackle juvenile crimes in Africa have been addressed. The author also addressed new directions for policy research in combating juvenile crimes. This information is useful to other studies in juvenile crimes in developing countries.

Aim: To examine the causes of youth crime, particularly in African cities

Methodology: narrative which offers in turn the crime problem in Africa as it exists, the root causes of crime, possible control and treatment of that crime.

Results: There is a need for greater resources to combat crime as the rate of population growth increases. Also there is a greater need for research to be undertaken in the adaptive ability of traditional African methods of crime control and the viability of vigilante organizations. Finally there is a need for policy makers to increase their understanding of the situation they are faced with and to become more open to new policy ideas.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
72	Gordon, Diana R. Side by side: Neoliberalism and Crime Control in Post-Apartheid South Africa Social Justice 28(3), 2001  South Africa, (English).	Programme; comprehensive examination of the crime control systems in post-apartheid South Africa	CJ and crime prevention based,	Narrative. This article examines the development and attempts made by the post apartheid South African government to make connections between neo-liberalism macroeconomic policy and the criminal justice system. The author described the methods that have already been implemented. Information was obtained from previous studies.	Qualitative (2)	Targets: criminals of all kinds in South Africa.  The author described institutional reform on courts and police in the post apartheid era. Even though policing becomes democratically accountable, there is a lack of public's confidence to the police force due to its past reputations under apartheid system. Reformatons on the legal system which combines indigenous tradition and Western standards were discussed. The author argued that the CJ system was ineffective in combating 'new democracy's crimes' such as murder, robbery, rape and domestic violence.  Various current CJ interventions which have been implemented by the government were discussed. The strategies include pre-trial release for minor offenders in cities and townships, bail reform, harsher minimum sentences, asset forfeiture for organise crime and campaigns against crimes by the police force.	Negative, despite the democratisation of South Africa the crime rates increase substantially. The murder rate was 8 times higher than that of in the USA. The number of violent crimes had increased by 8.2% during 1999-2000. Due to tougher measures in the minimum sentences, offenders spend more time in prison. As a result prison overcrowding was so bad that in some prisons were 400% over capacity. The high rate of crimes has adverse impacts to the foreign investment in South Africa. The author was sceptical on the current criminal justice system to support the neoliberalism macroeconomic policy.	Not specifically poverty focused.	Promising. The article gives valuable information on the impacts of political and economic transitions to the criminal justice system and the crime rate. The reformations in politic, economy and the criminal justice system were analysed. The impacts of the new criminal justice system to the crime rate were given. Nevertheless the author used cross section data on the outcomes of each intervention, thus the arguments of the deterioration in outcomes using current CJ system should be taken by cautions. However, the author critically analysed the current criminal justice system and its ability to support the neoliberal macroeconomic policy in South Africa. This article is very useful for other studies in related fields or in similar settings.

Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the current methods used in South Africa to control crime and how this relates to Neoliberalism macroeconomic policy.

Methodology: Narrative. The author discussed the background of the change to democracy in South Africa and the relevance to reformation in criminal justice system. The current crime rates since the reformatons were discussed. The government's current strategies in reducing crimes and the relationship between Neoliberalism and crime control were analysed.

Results: The current CJ interventions used by the government to control crime create new problems. The harsher minimum sentences lead to prison overcrowding. In the asset forfeiture, the seized assets become the police's property. This leads the tendency of the police to apply the law in a broader way. The author argued that the current criminal justice system could not support the neoliberal macroeconomic policy.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
73	Del Frate, Anna Alvazzi Preventing Crime: Citizens' Experience Across the World United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice research Institute Global initiatives, (English)	Programme and practice: various crime prevention methods used in various countries around the world.	Place based, community-based, family-based, criminal justice and crime prevention based.	Narrative. This article examines crime prevention programmes that are employed all around the world. The data was obtained from the International Crime (Victim) Survey.	Quantitative (2)	Targeted groups: criminals, specifically burglars. Data on burglary and attempted burglary in various countries were presented. Respondents' opinions on burglary and fear of burglary from various regions were presented. The number of strategies used by respondents to prevent crimes were identified, which were: a) behaviour by household members adopted to prevent crime e.g. keeping a dog, gun ownership etc. b) the used of physical devices, c) the establishment of community based initiatives such as neighbourhood watch scheme.	Inconclusive. No information on the effectiveness of each intervention to reduce crimes was given.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. The author presented the data on burglary, attempted burglary, and respondents' opinion on the fear of burglary from various countries. Various interventions used by households to prevent crimes were reported, however no information on the impacts of each intervention to prevent crimes was given. Nevertheless this article gives general information on crime prevention strategies used in various countries in household level.

Aim: The paper aims to analyse the crime prevention aspect at household level.

Methodology: Narrative. The article described various strategies used in household level to prevent crimes in various countries.

Results: The author recommended general strategies, which should be included in every crime prevention programme.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
74	Hanreich, H. Drug-related crime and sentencing policies from the perspective of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.  Bulletin on Narcotics, Vol. XXXVI, No. 31984  Global, (English)	Programme: various the UN programmes and resolutions to combat drug-related crimes.	Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention.	Narrative: This article examines various programmes, partnerships, and resolutions promoted by the UN to prevent drug-related crimes, particularly in information was obtained from report from previous studies.	Qualitative (1)	Targets: drug-related criminals.  This article examines various programmes, partnerships by the UN to combat drug-related crimes. All programmes take into account cultural characteristics of each country, such as traditions, social values, and political structures.  Methods to combat drug <input type="checkbox"/> collaboration with a more lenient stance being taken against those guilty of minor offences. Looks at drug addiction as more of an illness than a crime.	Inconclusive. The effectiveness of sentencing in each country to prevent drug-related crimes cannot be generalised due to the diversity of characteristics of each country. It was reported that the existing penal practices were diverge among countries. Nevertheless, there has been a tendency to differentiate drug users from drug traffickers. Moreover, there has been a tendency to decriminalise the simple use of drugs.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. This article described various programmes conducted by the UN to combat drug-related crimes. The CJ interventions for drug-related crimes were seen as the reflection of the characteristics of each nation. The problems in evaluating the effectiveness of drug-related crime preventions were discussed. This article gives information on various strategies used by the UN to promote international <input type="checkbox"/> collaboration to prevent drug-related crimes.

Aim: the aim of the paper is to highlight the actions taken by the UN to combat drug-related crimes.

Methodology: Narrative. The author discussed various programmes, conferences and congress meetings held by the UN to promote international  collaboration in combating drug-related crimes.

Results: There is a need for more conclusive evidence on comparative studies among countries in the world on the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions to prevent drug-related crimes.



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
75	Garg, Alice Countering Violence Against Women in Rajasthan: Problems, strategies and hazards. Development 44:3 India, (English)	Programme; looks at 'Bal Rashmi Society' an NGO that has been working with orphans, destitute girls and women for 30 years.	Family-based, school based and community based.	A descriptive account of the work of the Bal Rashmi Society (BRS) in India and the challenges they have faced in combating VAW.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted groups: - women (adult and child) from the Hindu low caste or minority Muslim communities of the lower economic strata. The BRS operates in slum areas of Jaipur or in rural areas in Jaipur, Dausa and Tonk districts. The BRS uses several strategies to combat VAW. The BRS runs schools for female children in deprived areas, camps on reproductive health in rural areas, and an income generated programme to support the educations of the girls. Moreover the BRS provides supports for the VAW victims, organises local community group on VAW for men and campaigns against VAW. The author identified several challenges of the development of the BRS in India.	Inconclusive. The author reported mixed impacts resulted from the campaigns against the VAW, however no specific impacts of other initiatives were given. All impacts were reported narratively and no statistical evidence was given.	Inconclusive. The programme focuses on communities with low socio and economic strata, living either in slum areas or in rural areas. Nevertheless the impacts of various strategies were not given.	Positive. This paper examined various initiatives by the BRS to combat VAW in deprived areas in India. Even though impacts from each initiative were not given, identification of challenges of the development of the programmes was given. This article is beneficial for further interventions in developing countries with poverty focus.

Aim: the aim of the paper is to look at the work of the Bal Rashmi Society and the work they do for women's rights in India.

Methodology: Narrative, works through the background of BRS, their strategies concerning dealing with violence against women.

Results: Various strategies are employed to deal with VAW. The initiatives aim to reduce and to prevent VAW. Although the general impacts of the programmes were not given, the BRS has been designed primarily for people with low socio and economic strata, living in slum areas and in rural areas.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
76	Allen, G. Fredrick Vigilante Justice in Jamaica: the Community against crime. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Vol.21 No.2 Jamaica, (English)	Programme: NA Practice: vigilante justice by communities to prevent crimes due to lack of trust to the police force.	Community-based,	Narrative. The author examined the emergence of the vigilante justice in Jamaica. Interviews with conducted to police officers and community members. No information on the sampling method used in this study was given. Results from a survey extracted from a newspaper were used in analysis. In addition, information was obtained from reports from previous studies.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted group: alleged criminals. The history of Jamaica, its criminal justice system and the emergence of vigilante justice were discussed. Several factors, which increase crime rates and reduce the public's confidence to the police force were identified. These factors eroded the partnership between the police force and communities.	Inconclusive. The author was not stated clearly the impacts of the vigilante justice in preventing crimes. However the number of killings has increased in recent years. Public opinions regarding the solution to the increased crime rate suggested the attempts to increase the public's confidence in the police put as the top recommendation.	Not clearly stated, however a survey revealed that poverty was third biggest factors, after drugs and lack of opportunity that the population thought for the outbreak of violent crime and killings.	Promising. The article presented valuable information on the impacts of the lack of public's confidence in the police force to the emergence of vigilante justice. Nevertheless, the impacts of the vigilante justice in preventing crimes were not given. Public's perception on vigilante justice reported was based on author's observations from talk-show programme in TV. Public's opinions on the causes of crimes and the recommendation to solve crime problem were based on a newspaper poll. Information on the validity of the poll was not given. Nevertheless, this paper indicated the impacts of the lack of public's confidence in the police force to the emergence of vigilante justice. This information may be useful to understand similar phenomena in other countries.

Aim: this paper examines the roles of formal and informal policing in preventing crimes and the emergence of vigilante justice in Jamaica.

Methodology: Narrative. The author discussed the criminal justice system in Jamaica and the causes of recent increase in violent crimes. The history and the causes of the vigilante justice were discussed.

Results: The author argued that the measures used in developed countries to prevent crimes might not be suitable to be applied in developing countries. Crime is considered as a socio-political concept in developing countries and it can only be addressed through looking at the social justice in the regions. Methods of crime prevention that have been successful in developed countries may not be successful in developing countries due to the failures of the system to tackle the causes of crime such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, lack of education and poor health care.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
77	Shalhoub-Kervorkian, Nadera Law, Politics, and Violence against Women: a Case study of Palestinians in Israel. Law and Policy Vol21 No.2 April 1999. Israel, (English).	Programme: the introduction of the Israeli Law Against Family Violence in Palestinian-Arab society.	Criminal justice and crime prevention based,	Narrative. The article examined Palestinian-Arab perception on the introduction of law against family violence. The study was conducted in the Galilee district of Israel. A survey was made to 52 respondents, of which 48 were Palestinian-Arabs and 4 were Jews Israelis. Semi-structured interviews were carried out to all respondents.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted groups: women. The law aims to reduce and prevent violence against women. Of the total respondents, 29 were females and 23 were males. Of the total respondents, 31 participated in seven focus groups. Interviews were conducted to formal and informal agents, which related to the VAW issues.	No information on the impacts of the intervention was given. It was reported that the social, cultural and political structure of Palestinian society created constraints on effective implementation of the law. Social conflicts have emerged between traditional and progressive groups due to the Imposition of the law.	Not specifically poverty focused	Positive. This article gives valuable information on the challenges faced by Israeli authority to implement the law against family violence in Palestinian society. Information from this article is beneficial to other studies in VAW and also to other governments in implementing a new legislation in their country.

Aim: The aim of the paper was to examine whether the law against family violence will be effective in Palestine.

Methodology: Qualitative data were obtained from a survey in the Galilee district, Israel to all professionals and social control agents who deal with cases of spousal abuse.

Results: The author concluded that the authority should take into account the power of informal system in Palestinian-Arab society in imposing the law. The social, cultural and political structure of Palestinian society created constraints on the application of the law. Even though the majority of respondents accepted the aims of the law, they argued that it turned the women and formal agencies into indirect enemies to the traditional system. They also argued that the accommodation of the informal groups into the legislation would make the legislation far more effective.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
78	Wong, Kam, C. Policing in the People's Republic of China; The Road to Reform in the 1990s. British Journal of Criminology, -2002, 42: 281-316 Country: China (English)	Programme: Police reforms in China	Policing based, criminal justice and crime prevention based.	Narrative. This article examined the public security reform in China, since 1980s. Information was obtained from reports from previous studies.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted group: police force. The police reforms were conducted as part of economic and political reformation in China. Various strategies used to improve the effectiveness of the police force were discussed. The police reforms include the change in the police force's core values, reorganisation of its' structure, and the introduction of the rule of law. Several driving forces of the police reform were identified. Several strategies to improve the management of the police force were also discussed.	Positive. The author reported that the reforms have positive impacts on officers' attitudes and the police force effectiveness. Nevertheless, no empirical data was presented to support the arguments.	Not specifically poverty focus.	Promising. The author described extensively the driving forces, strategies and impacts of the police reforms in China. Nevertheless, no empirical data was given to support the arguments. Information on strategies in police reforms may be useful for other authorities from other countries, which face similar challenges.

Aims: the article aims to examine the police reforms in China.

Methodology: Narrative. The author used reports from previous studies to gather information used in this study.

Results: The author described the driving forces and the strategies used in the police reform. Even though the impacts of the reformation were reported positive, however no data was presented to support the arguments.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
79	Barker, Gary 'Cool Your Head', Man: Preventing Gender based violence in favelas. Development 44:3 2001 Brazil, (English)	Practice: an action research project in low- income settings, or favelas, in Brazil. An attempt to engage young men in preventing violence against women.	Community based	A descriptive account of attempts that are being made to reduce 'gender based violence' in low-income settings.	Qualitative (3)	Targeted groups: young men with gender-equitable characteristics. They were recruited as peer promoters of community discussion on combating VAW using a photovovela.  Based on baseline research, the author concluded that gender-equitable young men could be recruited as the peer promoters for community discussion of combating VAW in their community. The baseline study included 25 young men aged 15-21. Information was gathered from interaction with the respondents two days a week for one year, focus group discussions, a three-part life history with 9 boys, interviews with family members of some of the boys, and interviews with key informants in the community.	Inconclusive. No report has been given for the impacts of the initiative in reducing VAW in the community. However, the author concluded that this programme was important in supporting the voice of young men in community to be more gender equitable. Using the result from this research, the author rejected the conjecture that men's behaviour is static.	Inconclusive. The initiative was carried out in low-income areas, however, due to the programme was still in initial stage the impacts of the programme have not been evaluated.	Positive. The author used baseline research to identify the best programme that can be applied to reduce VAW in low-income areas. Despite the fact that the impacts of the programme was not reported, this paper gives an innovative approach in combating VAW in low income areas. Further studies or programmes with similar aims may be benefited from this paper.

Aim: The aim is to promote awareness and understanding of the issues surrounding violence against women.

Methodology: Narrative of an action research project underway in Rio de Janeiro that attempts to understand men's views on violence against women and tries to educate them.

Results: The author showed that men's behaviour is not static. This conclusion is different from results from many studies about men's masculinity. The author argued that based on baseline research, gender-equitable young men can be used as promoters of a programme combating VAW in low-income community.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
80	Coldham, Simon Criminal Justice Policies in Commonwealth Africa: Trends and Prospects Journal of African Law, 44 Africa, (English)	Programme and practice: The development of CJ system in Africa during and after colonialisation.	Criminal Justice and crime Prevention based.	Narrative. The paper examined the development of CJ system in African countries during and after colonialisation. The study focuses on commonwealth countries in Africa.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted group: not clearly stated. The author discussed the development of CJ system in African countries during and after colonialisation.  The comparisons between CJ systems during and after colonialisation were discussed. During colonialisation, most commonwealth countries in Africa used both the British criminal law and the customary criminal law. The author noted that little has changed since colonial times in terms of the aims of the penal system despite rhetoric regarding African traditions. There has been a tendency to keep the British penal codes and to abolish customary criminal law in many countries after their independence.	Inconclusive. No information of the impacts of the CJ system to the crime rate was given. Political independence did not significantly drive those countries to reform their CJ system which were primarily based on the British criminal law. Instead, there has been a tendency in many countries to keep the British criminal law and to abolish the customary criminal law. The CJ system provides little protection for vulnerable defendants such as young persons or mentally ill persons. The lack of public confidence to the police forces has led to the establishment of neighbourhood watch groups, private security firms and the emergence of vigilantism. The prison continues to play a central role in Africa penal system and little attempts have been made to support non-custodial alternatives.	Not specifically poverty focused	Positive. The article gives valuable information on the development of CJ system in Africa since the colonial era. The tendency to keep the British criminal law and to abolish the customary criminal law in many countries was analysed. The comparison of the penal codes, the criminal courts and punishments across countries were given. Even though the author critically analysed the current CJ system in Africa, no information was given on the impacts of the current system to prevent crimes. Nevertheless, this article is useful for other studies which evaluate the postcolonial CJ system in developing countries.

Aim: the paper aims to highlight developments and changes in the Criminal Justice systems in various African nations in the commonwealth.

Methodology: Narrative. The author compared the criminal justice system in Africa during and after the colonialisation. Specific issues of the CJ system with respect to current penal codes, criminal courts and punishments were discussed.

Results: The paper examined the changes in African criminal justice system since the colonial era, especially in the penal codes, the criminal courts and punishments (capital punishment, corporal punishment and imprisonment). Most African countries have amended their criminal court systems since independence, however the systems are still weighted against the accused and many defendants are not adequately represented. Similar to the penal codes, those countries tend to keep the British criminal court and to abolish the customary criminal court. Most countries have experienced prison overcrowding due to the harsher minimum sentences and the slow nature of the court system. Despite the ineffectual nature of the current situation there has been little indication that changes will be implemented in the near future.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Type	Institutional Setting	Methodology Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
81	M. Shaw and A. Louw Environmental Design for a Safer Community Institute for Security Studies, No.24 may 1999 South Africa, (English).	Programme, looks at the impact of environmental design on the level of crime in SA and asks if it can play a part in crime prevention.	Preventing Crime in Places, tries to reduce crime in the most affected areas in South Africa.	the paper is based in South African cities and towns. It looks at how design can prevent crime and what factors can cause crime.	Qualitative (3)	The target of the study is criminals in South African who operate in areas of high crime. The highest crime levels in SA are in the townships where little or no planning was involved in the development of the area.	Inconclusive; the programme is newly included in the South African governments crime prevention strategy. There has been very little experience of environmental design in South Africa to draw from.	not specifically poverty focused	Positive: This is a crime prevention that has been applied to randomly in both planned and unplanned areas. At any level of income, individuals will safeguard their assets.

Aim: The aim of the paper is to examine the possibilities that environmental design offers in crime prevention in South Africa.

Methodology: Narrative, firstly crime prevention is defined and the role that environmental design can play is expanded upon. Then there is an analysis of crime patterns and trends based upon victimisation surveys from Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

Results: Crime Prevention "refers to those activities that are intended to reduce or prevent the occurrence of specific types of crime, either by altering the environment in which they occur or by intervening more broadly to change the social or other conditions which are thought to have causal significance."  
They conclude that a crime occurs because of a combination of four factors. A ready, willing and able offender, a vulnerable, provocative target, a favourable environment and the absence of willing, able and credible modulators.

It is determined that the poorer you are in South Africa the more likely any crime committed against you will be violent. Also serious crimes such as rape and murder are much more likely to occur to people living in townships.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
82	del Olmo, Rosa Aerobiology and the War on Drugs. Crime and Social Justice No.30 Latin America and USA, (English)	Programme and Practice: the use of herbicides to combat the production of marijuana and cocaine in the USA and Latin America.	Policing-based, CJ and crime prevention based.	Narrative: The article described the use of herbicides to combat the production of cocaine and marijuana in the North and Latin America. This programme was designed to prevent drug smuggling to the USA.	Qualitative (2)	Targets: coca and marijuana fields in the USA and Latin America. The plan was to spray these fields from the air using various herbicides, especially paraquat and glyphosphate, to kill the crops. This was done using US equipment and supervised by US officials	Negative: The study deems this practice a failure for a number of reasons which were given as follows: 1) it has not slowed down the production of the drug, since producers moved it to different sites, 2) it failed to recognise and deal with the fact that some of the most efficient and profitable production was taking place inside the US, 3) the toxins used were proven to be harmful to human, animal and plant life. Indeed most of the coca plants were not even destroyed by the practice.	Not clearly stated, however the author implicitly concluded that the programme has negative impacts to peasant in Latin America. The toxins used were harmful to humans, animals and plants. The spraying of the fields often results in the ground becoming barren which makes the farmers poorer.	Positive: The author critically analysed the programme of eradication of drugs, the strategies used and its consequences. It was proven that the policy is ineffective partly due to the double standard in the US government policy. Furthermore, the toxins used were harmful to humans, animals and plants. It was showed that the programme was ineffective and it raised several new problems faced by the US and some Latin American countries. The information is useful for studies related to the specific issue.

Aim: The paper aims to show that aerobiology is not a useful tactic in the war against drugs.

Methodology: Narrative. The author examined the USA government policy on 'the war on drug' using herbicides to destroy drug crops in the USA and in Latin America. The double standard of the programme and the failure of the programme to achieve the goals were discussed extensively.

Results: The eradication programme to destroy the targeted crops fields were proven ineffective to prevent drug smuggling in the USA. The toxins used were harmful to life and were illegal to be used in the US or even in combat. Nevertheless, the US government forced this programme to be carried out in Latin America countries.



ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
83	Ma, Yue Crime in China: causes and control strategies. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Fall 1995, Vol 19, No 2. China, (English)	Programme: looking at various strategies used by the Chinese government to reduce and to prevent the sharp rise in crime. Practice: various strategies used by the Chinese government to reduce and to prevent the sharp rise in crime.	School-based, community-based, place-based, Criminal Justice and crime prevention based.	Narrative, using secondary data and reports from previous studies. The author identified the characteristics and the causes of crimes in China since 1980's. Furthermore various strategies used by the Government to reduce and to prevent crimes were discussed.	Qualitative (2)	Target Groups: not clearly stated, however the general aim of the program is to reduce and to prevent crimes in China.  The author characterised the crimes in China as follows: 1) sharp increase in serious offences; 2) large proportion of juvenile offenders; 3) the emergence of criminal gangs; 4) the rise in economic crime; 5) drug trafficking; 6) the rise in gambling, prostitution and pornography.  The author identified the causes of increase in crime rates as follows: 1) strain and deprivation; there was an increasing gap between rich and poor in China, 2) Urbanization and diminished social control, and 3) clashes between traditional and Western cultures.  The strategies used by the Government to combat crimes were given as follows: 1) a campaign of severe punishment on street crime, pornography, drug trafficking, prostitution and gambling; 2) neighbourhood committees (neighbourhood watch); 3) security in each work unit; 4) dissemination of legal knowledge; and 5) reforms of offenders.	Inconclusive. The author argued that the severe strike campaign was effective during campaign periods, however the crime rate increases soon after the campaign was ended. Using reports from previous studies, the author concluded that the □ neighbourhood committees, dissemination of legal knowledge and reform of offenders have positive impacts in preventing crimes. No information was given on the effectiveness of the security committees.	Not clearly stated, however the author argued that deprivation was viewed as one of primary causes of crime.	Promising. The author discussed extensively the characteristics and the causes of crimes in China and the strategies used by the government to combat crimes. This information is useful for studies in countries under transitions. Nevertheless, the analysis on the impacts of each intervention should be taken with caution. For instance, the author argued that the severe strike campaign was effective during the campaign period, but the crime rate increased 134.5% as soon as the campaign was over. Was this result solely affected by the campaign or was it also affected by other factors which were identified as the causes of crimes by the author?

Aim: The aim of the article is to explore the characteristics and the causes of the increase in crime and to examine the control measures adopted by the Chinese government.

Methodology: Narrative with statistical evidence.

Results: The author discussed various strategies used by the Chinese government to combat crimes. The author did not mention which interventions were classified as poverty focus, however the author argued that poverty was one of the major causes of crimes in China. It was reported that crime rates were underreported in China, and it was estimated that crime could be three or four times higher than official statistics recorded.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
84	Jiao, Allan Y Crime Control through Saturated Community Policing: A Corporate Policing Model. China, (English)	Programme and practice: corporate security. This is a corporate security which prevent crimes committed by workers of the company, either inside or outside the corporate domain.	Community-based, in places based, policing based, labour market based, CJ and crime prevention based.	Narrative. The study was carried out in an industrial city in Northern China. Due to confidentiality reasons, information related to the corporation and the officer was not given. The author called the company as the NMCC (Northern Metallurgical Construction Corporation).	Qualitative (2)	Targeted group: crime offenders in corporate domain and its residential.  The NMCC is located in a city with about 1.5 million inhabitants. The NMCC employed 25000 staffs. Most staffs and their families were housed in five corporate residential district located in two counties.  The corporate security is working closely to the Chinese police force. The corporate security is a partnership between company management and the police force. The performance of the corporate security was monitored using score keeping, based on company's guidance.  The company uses a comprehensive security approach in preventing crimes. It consists of technical prevention (environmental crime prevention), formal security control, administrative control, community control and legal educational activities.	Positive. It was reported that the number of crimes decreased by 16% and 19.1% in 1992 and 1993, respectively. Out of every 1000 employees and every 1000 families, there were 1.5 and 2 violators respectively. These figures were lower than the company's standards, which are 6/1000 and 12/1000, respectively. Furthermore, the corporate security reduced 80% of recidivism rates of delinquents.	Not specifically poverty focused	Positive. The author described thoroughly the application of corporate security in China. The results were based on a case study of a company in Northern China. No information on the criteria of inclusion of the company in this study. A question could be raised whether other companies used the same standards and procedures in preventing crimes in their domains? If so is there any variability in outcomes among different companies? Nevertheless, the programme is very innovative and the information may be useful to other studies in alternative policing.

Aim: The aim of the article is to introduce a corporate policing model in northern China based on the author's fieldwork.

Methodology: Narrative, works through the basis of the study, then how the security functions and how they are evaluated.

Results: The corporate police are firmly focused on reducing crime levels, either inside or outside company domains. A comprehensive prevention method was used by the corporate security. Moreover its performance was monitored by the company. Some incentives were given if the corporate security unit managed to fulfil the targets set by the company.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
85	Situ, Yingyi and Liu, Weizheng  Restoring the Neighbourhood, Fighting against crime: a case study in Guangzhou City, Peoples Republic of China,  International Criminal Justice Review, Volume 6, 1996  China, (English).	Programme: NA  Practices: various new types of neighbourhood -watch programmes to prevent crime in the city of Guangzhou, China	Community based, policing-based	Narrative. The author used information gathered from primary data and reports from previous studies. The study was carried out in Guangzhou, China. This study described the causes of the breaking down of traditional neighbourhood programme (NRC or Neighbourhood resident committee). The author discussed the Neighbourhood Security Project (NSP) and related programmes as an attempt to reactivate neighbourhood watch programmes in China.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted groups: not clearly stated, however the programmes were designed to combat crimes in urban areas.  The authors used primary and secondary data and reports from previous studies. A combination of open-ended and semi-structured interviews was carried out to gather qualitative data from government personnel, NPR staff members, police officers and local resident. Information from city newspapers and data from local government were also used.  Economic reformation and increases in labour mobility were identified as the major causes of social disorganisation in Guangzhou, which leads to the dysfunction of the NRC. Several community-based policing programmes were introduced in Guangzhou. The NSP were established to reactivate the neighbourhood committee. The Office of Comprehensive Treatment (OTC) has been set up in many neighbourhoods to keep order. The Safety Protection Teams (TSPs) were formed to patrol in their neighbourhoods, and were in contact with local police. Policing was intensified in Guangzhou in terms of 'campaign strategy' and 'police patrol'. The management of transient population was carried out by the OTC with the partnership from the police force.	Inconclusive. Using reports from previous studies, the authors reported positive impacts of 'campaign strategy' and 'police patrol' in combating crimes in Guangzhou. Nevertheless, no information was given on the effectiveness of the other programmes. Even though the authors claimed that the new programmes were better than the traditional programmes, no empirical data was used to support this argument.	Not specifically poverty focused	Promising. Apart from the fact that the authors did not present the effectiveness of most programmes, the programmes were clearly explained. The information of these innovative programmes may be useful for other studies in similar settings.
<p>Aim: the aim of the paper is to detail what a action can be taken in the new neighbourhoods in Guangzhou to replace the old institutions that have been made redundant by economic reform.</p> <p>Methodology: Narrative. The study was based on three months of fieldwork. Interviews were conducted to obtained primary data. The authors also used information from city newspapers, data from local government and reports from previous studies in their analysis.</p> <p>Results: Burglary and bicycle theft were the major crimes in Guangzhou. Economic reformation and increases in labour mobility were identified as the major causes of the breakdown of traditional neighbourhood watch initiatives and thus increased the crime rates in urban areas. Several innovative programmes to reactivate the NRC in combating crimes were discussed.</p>									

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86	Neild Rachel The Role of the Police in Violence Prevention, Inter-American Development Bank Technical note 9, Sustainable Development Department. Latin America, (English).	Programme and practice: various methods used in various countries	Policing-based.	Narrative. This paper examines two methods of policing, which are community policing and quality of life policing. Reports from previous studies, which related to the effectiveness of policing across countries were used in this study.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted groups: not clearly stated. The study examines different types of policing, what methods are used and how effective they are. Two methods of policing, i.e. community policing and quality of life policing, were discussed. Various challenges of conducting each type of policing were discussed.	Inconclusive. Community policing has little impact on crime, however it increases police legitimacy and reduces residents' fear of crime. It was argued that community policing is more promising when focused on specific crime problems.  Quality of life policing may create a substantial deterrence effect, however the method contains serious risks of discrimination and violation of rights associated with zero-tolerance policing.	Not specifically poverty focused.	Positive. The article discussed extensively the strengths and weaknesses of each policing method. Furthermore, the challenges of the application of each method were identified. Several examples on the application of each method in various countries were given. Moreover the author identified several strategies that can be used to improve effectiveness, responsibility and accountability of police force. This article provides useful information on the strategies to improve the effectiveness of police force.

Aim: the article aims to examine two major types of policing in preventing crimes.

Methodology: Narrative. The author described two different styles of policing and their impacts on crimes. Examples from the application of both policing from various countries were given. The challenges in conducting both policing methods were identified.

Results: The author argued that target hardening, directed patrols, and crackdowns (drastically reduce crime in the short term) have positive impacts in reducing crimes. It was argued that quicker response, random patrols, reactive arrests and proactive arrests were not effective in reducing crimes. The strengths and weaknesses of each policing method were discussed.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
87	Hearn, J Men Stopping Men's Violence to Women, Development 44:3 2001. Worldwide, (English)	Programme, looks at various VAW programmes initiated and conducted by men.	Community based, in places based, CJ and crime prevention (especially in probation services).	Literature review. This article examined some of the major forms of the VAW programme initiated and conducted by men based on reports from previous studies. The criteria of the studies were not given.	Qualitative (2)	Target group: men who commit violence against women. Previous reports, which discussed the VAW programme in both developed and developing countries, were included. There were various methods of the programme, ranging from campaigns, shelter adjunct programmes, mental help programmes, self-help programmes, probation services, and education.  The effectiveness of the VAW programme using cognitive-behavioural methods and a 'power and control' frameworks have been presented. However, the author noted several factors that have to be taken into consideration in	The impacts of the programme are positive for a particular method using cognitive-behavioural and a 'power and control' frameworks. Based on a study by Dobas, et al., (1996) in Scotland, it was reported that only 20 % of men had committed a violent act after going through the programme as oppose to 62 % of men in other CJ interventions. The men's partners, giving weight to the findings, provided this information. After a year the figures were 33 percent and 75 percent respectively. This result was similar to the study by Tolman and Bennet (1990) conducted in the USA. The author argued that the results should be treated with cautions, since there were several factors that may inflate the actual figure of the effectiveness of the programme. Furthermore, the author argued that due to the wide variation in methods, general evaluation to the programme couldn't be conducted.	Not specifically poverty focused	This article described extensively the various methods of the VAW programme both in developed and developing countries. The effectiveness of some methods of the programme has been reported. The author noted several factors which should be taken into consideration which may inflate the result of the actual effectiveness of the programme. However, the author did not mention what were the criteria of inclusion of reports reviewed in this study.

Aim: This article aims to examine the various methods in the VAW programme initiated and conducted by men.

Methodology: Literature review. The author reviewed various methods of the VAW programme based on reports from previous studies.

Results: Due to the wide variation in methods, general evaluation of the programme cannot be conducted. It was reported that a particular method of the programme using cognitive-behavioural and a 'power and control' frameworks has a positive effect in reducing violence against women. Nevertheless the result should be treated with caution since there are many factors, which may inflate the actual figure of the effectiveness of the programme.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
88	Zulkiffi Bin Omar, Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures, UNAFEI Resource Material Series #57, 2001 Malaysia, (English)	Programme: in-prison rehabilitation treatments. Practice: in-prison rehabilitation treatments	Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention based.	Descriptive. This article described criminal justice system and various in-prison treatment programmes in Malaysia.	Qualitative (1)	No specific information on sex and age of target groups were given. Imprisonment is the main CJ intervention in Malaysia. Apart from protecting community from dangerous offenders and reducing crimes, this intervention aims to transform offenders into law-abiding citizens. Various in-prison rehabilitation programmes have been applied such as vocational trainings, counselling, therapeutic community (TC) programme, and religious activities. Under the joint venture scheme, the vocational trainings for offenders involve private businesses. Counselling has been provided for drug and drug related offenders and offenders with HIV positive. The prison-based therapeutic-community (TC) programme has been designed for drug offenders. Integrated approach was used in the rehabilitations which include vocational training, religious education, academic, marching, sport/recreation and activities in libraries, music, etc. The provision of food and health service in prisons have been discussed. Rehabilitations for female offenders have also been discussed.	No results are given. There are no statistics to highlight what the re-offender rate is and how that might have changed over the years as the programme went on.	Not specifically poverty focused	Inconclusive. The objective of this article is enlightening the role of prison as a main correctional body in the criminal justice system in Malaysia. The author presented the description of CJ system and prison-based rehabilitation programmes based on a normative approach, however the evaluation of the rehabilitation programmes to achieve the goals were not given. Nevertheless information on some innovative rehabilitation might be useful for other studies.

Aim: the aim of this paper is to examine the methods of treatment that are used in Malaysia to prevent repeat offending.

Methodology: Descriptive. This article discussed various prison-based rehabilitation programmes in Malaysia.

Results: The Government forms a partnership with private businesses to provide vocational trainings for offenders. There is a strong tendency to the use of integrated approach for prison-based rehabilitations in Malaysia.

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
89	Skelton, A Restorative Justice as a Framework for Juvenile Justice Reform: A South African Perspective. British Journal of Criminology 42, 2002 South Africa, (English)	Programme: the Child Justice Bill. This is a Bill that provides a new system to deal with child offenders.	Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention based.	Narrative. This article examined the restorative justice measures for child offenders in post apartheid South Africa. The information was gathered from the government regulations and reports from previous studies.	Qualitative (2)	Targeted group: children who committed crimes in South Africa. The Child Justice Bill aims to promote 'ubuntu' in the child justice system through restorative approaches. Ubuntu is a philosophical concept of humanity and community in Africa. The Child Justice Bill is based on restorative justice approach that is linked to and interdependent with the formal criminal justice system. The Bill aims to deal with offenders and victims in a restorative way. Several challenges were identified in the application of the Bill in balancing between children's right and the aims of restorative justice. Furthermore, challenges to promote a restorative justice approach to child justice issues in South Africa were discussed.	Positive. Based on report from previous study, it was estimated that more than 50 percent of all offences would be diverted from sentencing. No empirical data was given to support the argument.	Not specifically poverty focused.	Positive. The author explained extensively the history and the concept of 'ubuntu' as the basis of the child justice bill in South Africa. The bill was based on restorative justice approaches, which incorporated the African concept of humanity and community called ubuntu. The ubuntu was used as the basis of reconciliation processes in post apartheid South Africa. This is an innovative approach to developed juvenile justice system, which combine modern concept of restorative justice and the traditional concept of community and humanity. Future challenges of the application of the Bill were identified. The information presented in this paper is beneficial to other studies in restorative justice.
<p><b>Aim:</b> the article aims to examine the Child Justice Bill, which combines restorative justice approaches and traditional values of 'ubuntu' in post apartheid South Africa.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Narrative. This article examined the restorative justice measures for child offenders in post apartheid South Africa. The history of juvenile justice system in South Africa was given, and the concept of ubuntu was discussed. The author described extensively how the Child Justice Bill was developed based on restorative justice approaches, which incorporate the concept of ubuntu. How children's rights will be affected by this bill and what challenges are faced by promoting a restorative approach to Child Justice Issues were discussed.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The Bill aims to promote reconciliation, restitution and responsibility among offenders, victims and communities. It involves the child offenders, child's parent, family members, victims and communities. The major goal of the Bill was to seek an internal shift in the attitude of the offenders by understanding the impact of the crimes on the victims.</p>									

ID	Study Information	Intervention Types	Institutional Setting	Methodology/ Study Details	Ranking Scale	Study Details	Intervention Effects	Poverty Focus	External Validity
90	Jewkes, Rachel Reflections on Gender Violence in the South African Public Health Agenda. Development 44:3, 2001 South Africa, (English)	Programmes: incorporating 'gender-based violence' issues in the South Africa's public policies, especially in public health sector.	Criminal Justice and crime Prevention based, School based, in places based.	Narrative. This paper examines on the development of the inclusion of gender-based violence issues in the South Africa's public policies, especially in public health.	Qualitative (1)	Targeted Groups: public health providers and gender-based violence victims. Apart from focusing on public health, the author discussed also the development of public's concern on VAW issues in South Africa legislations. The factors which affect to the increase in public's concern to VAW were presented. Especially in public health service, several programmes related to VAW were discussed. These included the National Health Strategic Plan, trainings, and partnerships with domestic and international bodies. The VAW issues were also addressed through health and development communication using the mass media. Several dilemmas and challenges to development of the programme were discussed.	Not clearly specified. The author described various strategies used to incorporate the VAW issues in public health service in South Africa. Nonetheless, the impacts of the programmes were not reported. However, the dilemmas and challenges of developing the programmes were identified.	Not specifically poverty focused.	Promising The author discussed extensively the development of public's and government's awareness on VAW. The driving forces of legislation and public policy, especially in public health, to incorporate VAW were presented. This article focuses on strategies used in public health service to counter gender-based violence. Some challenges of further development of the programmes in public health service were also discussed.
<p>Aim: the aim of the paper is to look at how violence against women has become a key issue in public policies in South Africa, especially in public health service.</p> <p>Methodology: narrative. The article discussed the brief history of legislation tackling violence against women followed by a look at the impact this has in the health sector.</p> <p>Results: Several strategies to incorporate VAW in public health service were discussed, however, the impacts of the strategies were not given. Nonetheless, the challenges of the development of the programmes were given.</p>									



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91	<p>Clarke, Steve H. Campbell, Frances A. USA (English)</p> <p>Can Intervention Early Prevent Crime Later? The Abecedarian Project Compared with Other Programs</p> <p>Early Childhood Research Quarterly, 13, No., 2, 319-343 (1998)</p>	<p>Programme: an early childhood intervention programme</p> <p>Practice: An early childhood intervention programme</p>	School-based, community-based	<p>This article examined the effectiveness of the early childhood programme, especially in the Abecedarian project. Information was obtained from secondary data and reports from previous studies. There were 105 participants in the Abecedarian project, of which 99 were in North Carolina at the follow-up study. The follow-up study analysed the number of offences committed by the participants up to April 30, 1966. Comparisons have been made on the number of offences between experiment (preschool) and control groups (non-preschool). Comparisons in the effectiveness have also been made between the Abecedarian project and four other projects, which their effectiveness was reported by Yoshikawa (1994).</p>	Quantitative (4)	<p>Targeted group: children from impoverished families.</p> <p>-Abecedarian Project: 111 infants born between 1972 and 1977 from impoverished families.</p> <p>-Perry Preschool study project: randomly assigned 58 preschool group children or 65 no preschool group children of ages 3 and 4 born between 1958 and 1962 from impoverished families</p> <p>-High/Scope Preschool Curriculum Comparison Study group: 68 children living in Ypsilanti of age 3 yrs of low socioeconomic status. 65% were African-American and 35% white.</p> <p>-Syracuse University Family Development Research Programme- Mothers in trimester of pregnancy, 85% single mothers and had no work history. Sample gotten after birth were 108 children</p> <p>-Houston Parents Child centre low income Mexican American families with a healthy 1-year old child</p> <p>Sample 51 (treated) and 88 (controlled)</p>	<p>Mixed. In the Abecedarian project, the number of offences charged between the experiment and the control groups was not significant. The similar results were reported when the preschool was combined with school-age intervention. It was reported that the number of offences charged between male and female participants was not significant.</p> <p>The other early intervention programmes were found to have effects either on crime, delinquency, or misbehaviour in school. Those programmes included childcare or preschool in their treatments.</p>	Poverty focus.	<p>Promising. This article gave valuable information on the effectiveness of early childhood programme, especially in the Abecedarian project. Nevertheless, the results on the comparison between the projects with four other projects should be taken by cautions. Each project used different types or different combinations of treatments.</p> <p>Furthermore, there was no general method used to evaluate the outcomes. Nevertheless, the evaluation in the Abecedarian project may be useful for other studies.</p>

Aim: this article examined the early childhood intervention programme to prevent juvenile crimes. Comparisons have been made between the Abecedarian project with five other early interventions projects.

Methodology: The study compared the effectiveness of treatments in the Abecedarian project, between experimental (preschool) and control (non-preschool) groups. The author compared the outcomes of Abecedarian project to four other projects. The Programmes were compared on the bases of the services and the effects in reducing crime, delinquency and misbehaviour.

Results: In the Abecedarian Project, the number of offences in the experiment and the control groups was not significantly different. The author concluded that the other early intervention programmes, which showed evidence of reducing crime, delinquency or school misbehaviour, included child care or preschool.