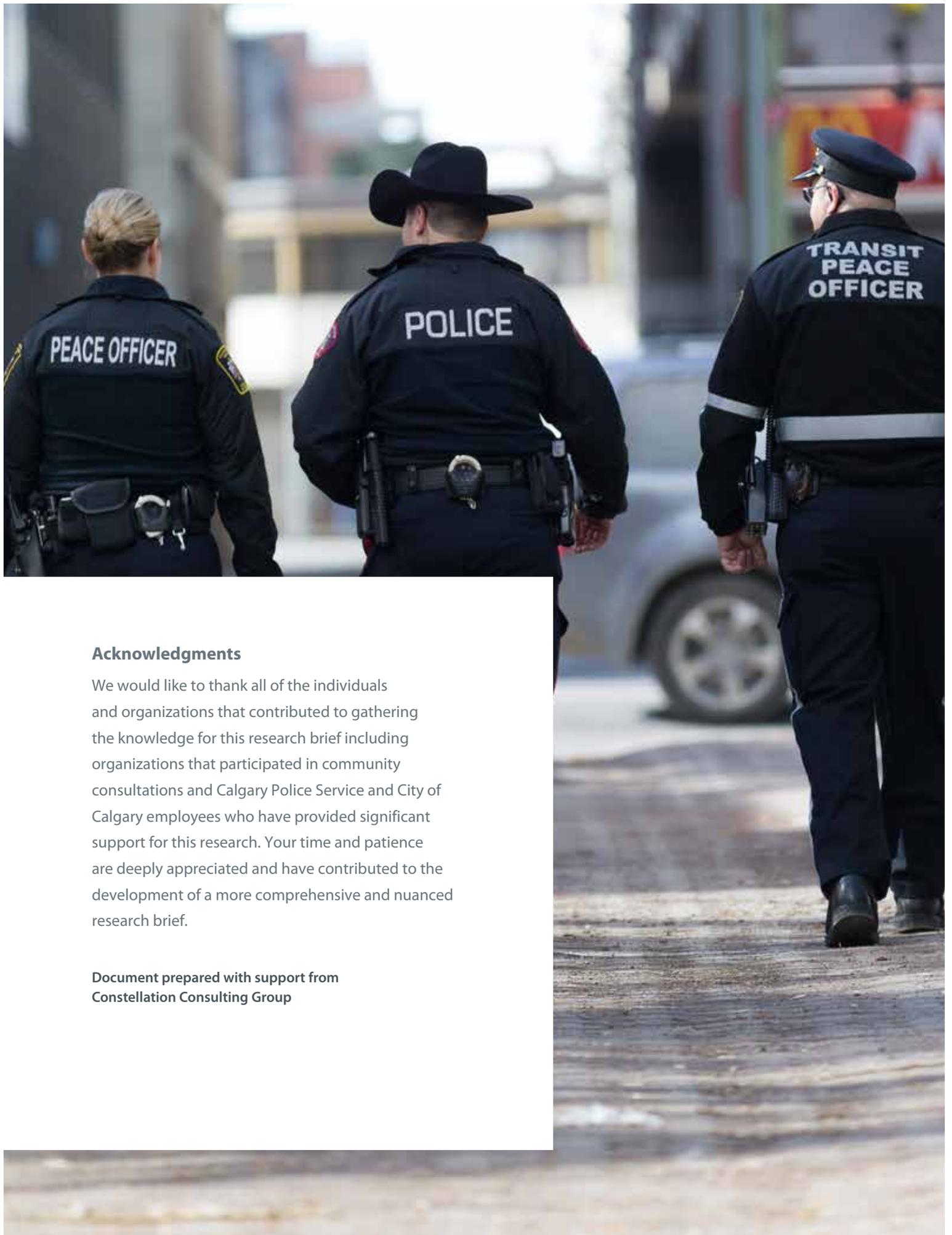


Calgary



Crime Prevention Investment Plan

Research Brief & Guiding Document



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1.0 Introduction

Municipal investment in crime prevention has been identified as one of the most effective ways to address local crime issues.¹ Allocating municipal resources towards crime prevention can help ensure crime prevention initiatives are relevant to local needs and conditions, supported by the local community and responsive to emerging local issues.² Citizens generally favour crime prevention over reactive responses to crime and investing in local crime prevention has been shown to be both cost-effective and impactful.³

The City of Calgary’s Crime Prevention Investment Plan (CPIP) is a municipal funding stream that provides support for community-based social initiatives that contribute to preventing crime in Calgary. With an aim of continually maximizing the social impact created by the fund, the City of Calgary has compiled the current research brief to provide a summary of evidence-based and collaborative approaches to crime prevention. CPIP applicants and crime prevention initiatives in Calgary can use this research brief to ensure ongoing effectiveness by building on, and ultimately contributing to this base of knowledge.

This research brief provides information on:

- Definitions of Crime Prevention
- Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

- Opportunities for Collaboration and Partnership in Crime Prevention
- Current statistics on crime in Calgary

Since CPIP is focused on community-based social approaches to crime prevention, this research brief does not provide information on effective practices in crime prevention through environmental design.

Overall this document is intended to compile and disseminate existing knowledge about effective approaches to crime prevention so that initiatives in Calgary can integrate this knowledge with their own local wisdom, to create the most effective and responsive crime prevention interventions for our local community.



1 Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016) *Why Invest in Crime Prevention in Municipalities?*
2 See for example: Government of British Columbia (2008).
3 Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016) *Why Invest in Crime Prevention in Municipalities?*

2.0 What is Crime Prevention?

2.1 Defining 'Crime Prevention'

Understanding the concept of 'crime prevention' involves understanding two concepts: 'crime' and 'prevention'.

A crime is an act or omission that violates the law and is punishable upon conviction. It includes Criminal Code offences against a person or property, drug offences, motor vehicle offences, and other provincial or federal statute offences. A crime does not have to be something brought to the attention of the police.⁴

Crime prevention refers to proactive strategies or interventions that seek to address the social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime and disorder, with the goal of reducing criminal offending or re-offending.⁵ Crime prevention approaches are often categorized into two types:⁶

1. Crime Prevention Through Social Development

Seeking to influence the underlying (root) social and economic causes of crime, focusing on mitigating risk factors, as well as bolstering protective factors. Results from this approach tend to emerge in the longer-term.

2. Situational/Environmental Crime Prevention

Seeking to change the situations or environmental characteristics that may cause or allow a crime to occur, such that greater effort is required to commit crime, there is increased risk of getting caught, and the potential rewards of criminal activity are diminished.

Calgary's CPIP fund focuses exclusively on supporting crime prevention through social development. Information presented in this research brief will therefore focus only on this approach to crime prevention.



4 Government of British Columbia (2008). Page 3.

5 Definition drawn from: Morgan, A., Boxall, H., Lindeman, K., & Anderson, J. (2011); Savignac, J. & Dunbar, L. (2015), and Agha, A. (2016)

6 Descriptions drawn from Morgan, A., Boxall, H., Lindeman, K., & Anderson, J. (2011); Agha, A. (2016); and Government of British Columbia (2008)

2.0 What is Crime Prevention

2.2 Levels of Crime Prevention Intervention

Crime prevention through social development can contribute to prevention at three levels:⁷

1. Universal prevention (Primary prevention)

Where crime prevention initiatives are designed for the general population and address broad-based socio-economic factors believed to be related to increased likelihood of later offending or victimization. For example, pro-social engagement programs in school, early childhood development programs, or poverty reduction programs.

2. Early identification (Secondary prevention)

Where crime prevention initiatives are targeted towards people and areas most at risk of crime. Secondary prevention seeks to mitigate risk factors and increase protective factors in order to interrupt pathways to crime, reducing crime in the long-term. For example, youth programs targeted to youth most at risk of offending, parenting programs for high risk parents, or structured programs targeted to high crime neighbourhoods.

3. Prevention of reoffending (Tertiary prevention)

Where crime prevention happens after a crime has already occurred, seeking to decrease the likelihood of escalation or re-occurrence. For example, offender rehabilitation programs, community conferencing for youth offenders, or restorative justice programs. This level of crime prevention can also include diversion programs that divert non-violent persons in conflict with the law (or at serious risk of being in conflict with the law) to more appropriate services including mental health services, housing supports, and other community-based services.

All three levels of crime prevention are important in reducing criminal activity, and there is a substantial body of research that demonstrates the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives.⁸ **For the purposes of CPIP funding, priority will be given to projects that focus on individuals and families that utilize an early identification (secondary), or prevention of reoffending (tertiary) approach to crime prevention.** See the CPIP Terms of Reference (Appendix A) for full details.



⁷ Definitions drawn from: Public Safety Canada's Glossary of Key Terms & Government of British Columbia (2008)

⁸ Government of Ontario (2012). Page 14.

2.0 What is Crime Prevention

2.3 Personal/Family Risk and Protective Factors Related to Crime

Risk factors are elements that increase the likelihood that someone will become a victim or perpetrator of crime. Protective factors enhance resilience and decrease the likelihood that someone will become a victim or perpetrator of crime. The presence or absence of a single risk or protective factor does not determine whether someone will become a victim or perpetrator of crime. Instead, the likelihood of criminal involvement increases when more risk factors are present, and decreases when more protective factors are present. Some key risk and protective factors for individuals and families that crime prevention through social development interventions target, include:⁹

Risk Factors – Individuals	Protective Factors – Individuals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural issues like: aggression, violent responses, difficulty getting along with others, early or precocious sexual activity, poor anger management, impulsivity • A history of victimization including: violent victimization, sexual abuse, physical abuse • Personal feelings of low self-esteem, a need for recognition and belonging, hopelessness, powerlessness, alienation • Conditions such as Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, learning difficulties, poor mental health • Adverse Childhood Experiences¹⁰ and/or exposure to toxic stress • Gender identity • Involvement in the child welfare system • Limited attachment to the community and/or over-attachment to negative influences or anti-social peers • Poor educational potential/attainment including low literacy, poor school performance • Negative labelling • Limited employment potential • Substance abuse issues • Prior delinquency • Street socialisation • Experiences of discrimination and/or racism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close friendships with positive peers • Effective problem solving skills • Optimism and positive expectations for the future • Average to above average intelligence • Participation in extracurricular activities • Positive personal coping strategies • Positive interpersonal skills • Positive pro-social behaviours • Positive relationship with an adult • Positive school experiences • Secure attachment with caregivers as an infant • Self-efficacy, self-esteem, and sense of responsibility

9 Based on: Agha, A. (2016), Government of Ontario (2012); NCPC (2008); NCPC (2007); Sutherland, A., Merrington, S., Jones, S. & Baker, K with Roberts, C. (2005); MCSCS Ontario (2010).

10 For more information see: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>

2.0 What is Crime Prevention

Risk Factors – Families	Protective Factors – Families
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Toxic stress within families• Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse within families• Physical or emotional neglect within families• Household dysfunction (e.g. relative(s) incarcerated, parental mental illness, parental substance abuse, mother treated violently, high conflict divorce)• Families with few resources and/or unstable income• Family mobility and/or housing instability• Parent’s own abuse/neglect as a child• Parental attitudes that support violence• Teen parenthood/young motherhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate parental practices• Adequate parental supervision or childcare• Positive expectations from caregiver• Maternal/paternal employment and education• Positive marriage• Positive parent-child attachment• Positive support within the family• Relationships based on family bond• Respect for friends by parents• Stability of the family unit



2.0 What is Crime Prevention

2.4 System/Community Risk and Protective Factors Related to Crime

Crime prevention through social development interventions also aim to impact community and systemic risk and protective factors, described as ‘root causes’ of crime, including: ¹¹

Risk Factors – Systems	Protective Factors – Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of public trust in police/justice system • Low level of perceived police/justice system legitimacy (i.e. inequitable access to the system, lack of transparency) • Ineffectiveness of police/justice system in carrying out its full mandate • Ineffectiveness of police/justice system in engaging/mobilizing/partnering with community • Institutionalised racism and/or discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of public trust in police/justice system • High level of justice system transparency; equal access to criminal justice system • Effective/efficient delivery of police/ justice s system services • Strong police/justice system collaboration with community
Risk Factors – Communities	Protective Factors – Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural norms supporting violence • Lack of accessibility to a continuum of services • Lack of accessible, affordable child care • Negative messaging in the media • Social disorganization (e.g. concentrated poverty, residential mobility, poor infrastructure) • Concentrated drug use/selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High awareness of determinants of well-being • Low social tolerance of violence • Strong social awareness of maltreatment • Supportive social policies including: Child allowances; child care; education; housing benefits; job sharing; parental leaves; prenatal and postnatal supports; universal health care

¹¹ Based on: Agha,A. (2016), Government of Ontario (2012); NCPC (2008); NCPC (2007); Sutherland, A., Merrington, S., Jones, S. & Baker, K with Roberts, C. (2005); MCSCS Ontario (2010).

2.0 What is Crime Prevention

2.5 Risk and Protective Factors for Indigenous Individuals/Communities

It is also important to recognize that historical and ongoing experiences of colonialism, cultural assimilation, and racism can play a role in exacerbating risk factors and undermining protective factors. This is particularly relevant for Indigenous peoples in Canada.¹² In addition to the risk and protective factors listed above, Indigenous peoples experience risk factors related to their experiences of colonialism and racism and protective factors related to their cultural strength.¹³

Risk Factors – Indigenous Peoples	Protective Factors – Indigenous Peoples
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overt racism• Group powerlessness• Conflicting demands of different cultures• Forced removals from families either via residential schools or child welfare• Loss of identity contributing to social isolation and a sense of psychological defeat• Institutionalised racism• Criminalization of cultural practices and ceremonies• Lacking cultural pride and positive cultural identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural resilience• The re-building of ‘traditional’ mechanisms such as ceremony that have been adapted to the current environment• Strong social bonds in family, extended family, and Indigenous community• Connection to Elders and cultural teachers, healers• Indigenous programs and services

Not all Indigenous individuals/communities experience these risk factors, nor do they characterize all Indigenous peoples. For a more in-depth exploration of risk and protective factors experienced by Indigenous peoples, see the sister document entitled ‘*Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin’ – Concepts Towards Crime Prevention Among Indigenous People*’ that has been produced in parallel to this research brief.

12 For more information see: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2015).

13 McLeod, S. (2017)

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3.1 Defining 'Evidence Based'

With increasingly complex and interwoven societies, social innovation is extremely important in generating new solutions to complex problems like crime.¹⁴ At the same time, it is important that the learnings from tested efforts are built upon so that we can avoid pursuing ineffective policies and can focus on pursuing activities that, based on past experiences, are likely to produce results. Evidence-based approaches to crime prevention are those that have been tried, tested, and demonstrated, through rigorous research, to be effective in reducing crime. Public Safety Canada suggests three levels of evidenced programs:¹⁵

1. Model Programs

Which are programs that meet the highest scientific standard for effectiveness, as evidenced by published, rigorous (statistically valid), evaluations/research that demonstrate positive effect and have been replicated in different communities or settings.

2. Promising Programs

Which are programs that begin to meet scientific standards for effectiveness, but have fewer published or less rigorous evaluations/research, or less demonstrated effectiveness in replication. These programs are recognized and encouraged with the caution that they be carefully evaluated upon implementation, and adjusted if effectiveness is not demonstrated.

3. Innovative Programs

Which are programs that test new approaches based on strong theoretical frameworks that link the new intervention to desired outcomes. Innovative programs require causal confirmation and ongoing evaluation to determine effectiveness and ensure they are not creating unintended negative outcomes.

We are fortunate to have 50 years of evidence on what works in crime prevention to draw upon.¹⁶ Numerous meta-analyses and compendiums on crime prevention have been published and can provide ideas for groups seeking to build on the experiences of other organizations and communities (see Appendix C).



14 Urama, K. & Acheampong (2013)

15 Currie, J., & Roberts, T. (2015). NCPC definitions on page 40.

16 Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016). *Major Resources that Provide Evidence on Effective Crime Prevention*.

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3.2 What Works in Crime Prevention

Based on the available evidence from the last 50 years, the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention has identified five categories of social development crime prevention approaches that have shown effectiveness so far.^{17, 18}

1. Youth Interventions, Programs, and Services

- Targeting youth ages 6-24
- Delivered in a non-familial, non-correctional/justice setting
- Aimed at addressing risk factors, promoting protective factors, and building life-skills amongst youth

2. Family and Early-Childhood Interventions, Programs, and Services

- Targeting the whole family unit and children under 6
- Delivered in the community, family home, or pre-school
- Include parenting education
- Include pre-school programs that provide development support and care for children, and parenting support for parents
- Aimed at reducing family violence/the impact of family violence, improving parenting skills, and/or promoting healthy early childhood development

3. School-Based Initiatives

- Targeting school-aged children and youth
- Delivered in school settings
- Usually delivered by a trained teacher
- Aimed at fostering academic success and student development/application of pro-social behaviours

4. Health Sector Actions

- Focused on interventions within the health sector
- Aimed at alleviating some of the negative consequences of victimization, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, problematic substance use, mental illness, and hospital visits.

5. Diversion Programs

- Targeting non-violent offenders
- Aimed at diverting non-violent offenders away from police/criminal justice system in order to avoid charges, arrest, and/or escalation and alleviate pressure on justice systems
- Connect non-violent persons in conflict with the law, or at risk of being in conflict with the law, to more appropriate services including mental health services, housing supports, and other community-based services
- Include restorative justice measures and community-based sanctions

17 This section has been adapted from Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016). *Major Resources that Provide Evidence on Effective Crime Prevention*. Pages 2-3.

18 See: Section 4.4 provides resources for identifying specific evidence-based models for implementation.

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3.3 What Doesn't Work in Crime Prevention

Good evidence on negligible or negative effects from crime prevention interventions can be hard to find, in part, because of a strong bias against reporting and/or publishing negative findings.¹⁹ Based on the information that is available, meta-analyses of what doesn't work in crime prevention have revealed that the following types of interventions do not have significant effects and may cause unintended negative outcomes:²⁰

1. Scared Straight Interventions

- Programs that seek to deter youth from criminal involvement by showing them negative consequences have been shown not to work.

Response

It is suggested that addressing youth criminal risk and protective factors is more effective.

2. Boot Camp Interventions

- Programs that have youth participate in activities in an isolated place for a period of time in an attempt to change habits and perspectives on crime have been shown not to work.

Response

It is suggested that addressing youth criminal risk and protective factors is more effective.



¹⁹ Mccord, J. (2003). Page 26.

²⁰ Mccord, J. (2003); Welsh, B. & Rocque, M. (2014); and Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016). *Major Resources that Provide Evidence on Effective Crime Prevention*.

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3. Unstructured Activity Programs

- Programs that provide drop in, unstructured activities for youth in an attempt to offer alternatives to involvement in criminal activities have been shown not to work.

Response

It is suggested that structured activities (e.g. with expected registration and participation, schedules of frequent interaction, trained facilitators) are more effective.

4. Court Volunteer Programs

- Programs that use untrained or lightly trained volunteer counsellors to work with young offenders in court processes have been shown not to work.

Response

It is suggested that partnerships between justice systems and trained youth-serving organizations/workers are more effective.

5. Group Interaction Programs

- Programs that seek to increase the skills of young offenders or potential young offenders by giving them practice discussing issues with well-adjusted peers in an unstructured group setting have been shown not to work, and in some cases cause an increase in offending behaviour due to negative peer influence enabled by the group.

Response

It is suggested that group work with young offenders or potential young offenders needs to be structured, curriculum-based, and highly monitored to ensure negative effects are not produced.

There is little evidence available regarding the possible effectiveness of broad community development approaches in crime prevention. Evidence that is available indicates that large scale, comprehensive, community initiatives that engage both community members and service providers in a structured process of collaborative assessment, planning, and implementation of specifically targeted initiatives with clearly defined priorities and outcomes are most effective (see for example the Communities That Care program model²¹).

Besides being cautious of programs that have been shown to be ineffective or harmful, caution and ongoing evaluation is needed even when replicating evidence-based interventions, since differences in community conditions, intervention group profiles, and intervention implementation can impact the effectiveness of evidence-based approaches.²² Welsh & Rocque (2014) suggest that even when implementing evidence-based interventions, a deep understanding of community need and the theoretical underpinnings of the intervention are needed to help mitigate issues emerging from implementation failure. Overall, it is imperative to continually evaluate programs to ensure they are not causing harm or having no effect when they are intending to do good.²³

21 For a factsheet on this well-researched model see: <http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/factsheet/communities-that-care>

22 Mccord, J. (2003). Page 28.

23 Welsh, B. & Rocque, M. (2014).

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3.4 Implementation of Model and Promising Crime Prevention Programs in Canada

Since approximately 2008, the National Crime Prevention Strategy of the Department of Public Safety Canada has been funding the implementation of model and promising crime prevention programs²⁴ in order to develop knowledge about their suitability, feasibility, and effectiveness in various contexts within Canada. A wide variety of organizations and agencies, ranging from small on reserve First Nations and urban Indigenous communities to long-established social agencies in major cities, have selected and implemented programs from a list of possible programs compiled primarily from sites such as those recommended in this report (e.g. Blueprints, Crime Solutions)²⁵.

Along with implementation, Public Safety Canada has funded rigorous evaluations of the projects. These evaluations continue to be published, and provide helpful advice to organizations contemplating implementing a model or promising program.

Publications about programs funded under the National Crime Prevention Strategy, may be found through Public Safety Canada at:²⁶ <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/index-en.aspx?t=crm-prvntn>



²⁴ The NCPS has also funded a smaller number of 'innovative' or 'emerging' program types.

²⁵ <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/prmsg-mdl-vlm1/index-en.aspx> and <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/prmsg-mdl-vlm2/index-en.aspx>

²⁶ In particular, please refer to *Results of Crime Prevention Programs for 12 to 17 Year Olds*

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

3.5 Tips for Implementing an Evidence-Based Model

Effective program implementation is a key factor in ensuring evidence-based models are successful when replicated. According to Public Safety Canada: “Evidence-based crime prevention programs can get better results than [non evidence-based] programs, but to achieve the expected results, it is necessary that the right program is selected for the right clientele and that it is implemented using effective strategies.”²⁷

An organization is most likely to be ready to implement an evidence-based approach when the following conditions are met:

- **Need for the intervention has been demonstrated** (e.g. high rate of crime, high rate of victimization, problems with certain types of crimes)
- **A clear understanding** has been established around:
 - The target population
 - The scope of the issue to be addressed
 - The actions already taking place in the community to address the issue
 - The links between the issue to be addressed and other issues or conditions within the community
 - The intended goal(s) and outcome(s) of the intervention
- **An evidence-based approach can be identified that:**
 - Targets the same population
 - Addresses the same issue
 - Has been tested in the same or a similar community context
 - Has compatibility with existing programs/ approaches used by the implementers
- **The social and political conditions are ‘right’** meaning there is social and political support (or at least little opposition) for addressing the issue)
- **The implementing organization is high capacity,** meaning it has:
 - Adequate resources to implement the evidence-based approach
 - Organizational stability and low staff turnover
 - Champions for the program within the organization
 - Staff and Board buy-in for implementation
 - Established partnerships and networks to support implementation
 - Program evaluation capacity
- **Staff have ‘bought in’ and are ready for evidence-based approach,** with:
 - Positive attitudes and perceptions of the evidence-based approach
 - Adequate skills, qualifications, or training for implementation
 - Confidence and a degree of autonomy in implementation

27 Savignac, J., & Dunbar, L. (2015) Page 1.

3.0 Opportunities for Using Evidence-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention

In the course of implementing an evidence-based crime prevention approach, changes to the researched intervention may be necessary to ensure the program is responsive to local contexts and populations.²⁸ In particular, programs may need to be adapted to work with populations that have unique needs, like LGBTQ individuals, newcomers, Indigenous individuals, or older adults.

However, care must be taken if modifications are made to model programs. In their *Guide for Selecting an Effective Crime Prevention Program* (2015) Public Safety Canada suggest some adaptations are ‘acceptable’ and will not likely impact the effectiveness of the evidence-based model, while other adaptations are ‘risky’ and may cause effectiveness to decrease or unintended negative outcomes to occur:

Acceptable Adaptations	Unacceptable or ‘Risky’ Adaptations
Changing some expressions (using terminology more in line with language used by the participants)	Reducing the program ‘dosage’ (reducing number/length of sessions or total duration of the program, increasing the number of participants per staff person)
Replacing original images (using pictures that reflect the activities/routines of the participants)	Eliminating key messages/skills and abilities that participants are meant to acquire
Replacing cultural references	Modifying the theoretical approach
Adding evidence-based content to make the program more appealing to participants	Using staff or volunteers who are not adequately trained or qualified
	Using fewer staff members than recommended

Overall, it is essential that as evidence-based programs are implemented they are simultaneously evaluated to capture information on effectiveness and implementation processes. If learnings emerge that the implementation has not created the intended effects, these learnings should be shared and the program should be updated to try and increase effectiveness.

The following tool can help organizations conceptualize their progress towards evidence-based practice and what steps can be taken to continue moving forward: <http://vetoviolen.cdc.gov/apps/evidence/continuumIntro.aspx>

Pages 27 to 39 of Public Safety Canada’s *Guide on the Implementation of Evidence-Based Programs* (2014) provide additional detailed check lists for the implementation of evidence-based approaches.²⁹

²⁸ Bond, B., & Gebo, E. (2012).

²⁹ As of February 2017, this resource could be accessed online at: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsracs/pblctns/gd-mplmntn-vdnc-prgrms/index-en.aspx>

4.0 Opportunities for Collaboration and Partnership in Crime Prevention

According to the Stanford Innovation Review, “The complex nature of most social problems belies the idea that any single program or organization, however well managed and funded, can single-handedly create lasting large-scale change.”³⁰ This is particularly true with respect to crime, as it is a complex issue that exists at the intersection of multiple systems and stakeholders (e.g. justice, health, victims, community, etc.).

A collaborative approach to crime prevention can help initiatives move past barriers created by systems complexity, enabling the creation of significant positive social impact. Collaboration helps make effective use of limited resources and creates an opportunity to leverage resources between collaborating partners. This approach can also help decrease gaps in service that may occur between different systems and Palinkas et al (2014) have highlighted that collaboration can enhance the implementation of evidence-based programming. According to Public Safety Canada, across seventy-one crime prevention projects funded by Public Safety Canada’s National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), partnerships were a key component of all successful projects.³¹

When Calgary’s crime prevention-related community organizations came together in November 2016 to discuss priorities and experiences with crime prevention, the importance and effectiveness of collaboration and partnership was repeatedly emphasized. Community organizations are well-positioned to coordinate collaboration as their clients are often involved in multiple systems (e.g. justice, health, social supports). Overall a collaboration creates the potential for increased systems coordination and increased effectiveness due to the contribution of multiple expert perspectives.³²



30 Hanleybrown, F., Kania, J. & Kramer, M. (2012). Page 1.

31 Currie, J., & Roberts, T. (2015). Page 37.

32 Kleemans, E. & Huisman, W. (2015).

4.0 Opportunities for Collaboration and Partnership in Crime Prevention

Collaboration can be defined as the process of two or more organizations working together to create or achieve the same thing.³³

Collective impact is an advanced and structured form of collaboration that brings together different organizations to solve large complex problems, like crime.³⁴ Collective impact occurs when a group of organizations and stakeholders from different sectors commit to a shared goal for addressing complex social situations or problems.³⁵ Organizations that are most successful at collaboration through a collective impact approach have the following five key elements:³⁶

- **A common agenda** meaning all participants have a shared vision for what the collaborative is trying to address, what the collaborative is trying to achieve, and what actions must be undertaken to achieve what the collaborative is trying to achieve.
- **Mutually reinforcing activities** meaning that while each participant in the collaborative may undertake different activities in line with their expertise and position, those activities should support the work of other aspects of the collaborative and contribute to the shared vision.

- **Continuous communication** meaning all participants in the collaborative engage in trust-based communication that is frequent, structured, and open.
- **Backbone support** meaning the collaborative has funded staff dedicated to the initiative and coordinating different aspects of the partnership.
- **Shared measurement** meaning participating organizations within the collaborative agree on the outcomes and indicators of success they will track.

Unlike single-agency based programs, collaborative initiatives in crime prevention do not have a significant evidence base and there are no compendiums of evidence-based approaches to crime prevention collaboration that can guide initiatives. Although many collaborations and partnerships are happening, few rigorous research studies are available to assess their effectiveness. Pursuing a structured approach to collaboration, such as collective impact, is a way to ensure success is maximized. Collaboration in crime prevention is an area where innovation and prototyping can happen and where evaluation and dissemination of results will be essential for ongoing knowledge building.

33 Based on Barton, H., & Valero-Silva, N. (2013). Page 544.

34 Tamarack Institute. (2017).

35 Preskill, H., Parkhurst, M., & Juster Splansky, J. (2014).

36 Kania, J. & Kramer, M. (2011).

4.0 Opportunities for Collaboration and Partnership in Crime Prevention

From the literature that exists, some ideas for collaboration and elements of successful collaboration include:

Collaboration ideas	Elements of Successful Collaboration ³⁷
<p>Collaboration between police and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim-serving organizations • Organizations supporting offender rehabilitation • Organizations addressing underlying causes of crime (e.g. poverty-reduction initiatives) • Mental health professionals • Community social workers • Courts/justice systems • Addictions services • Health services • Emergency response services • Schools (including post-secondary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have collective impact elements (common agenda, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, backbone support, shared measurement) • Clear theoretical underpinning (program design) for the collaboration to ensure shared vision of why and how the partnership is expected to function • Efforts to adhere closely to the program design, with any divergence clearly based on data or other feedback about effectiveness • Training or discussions to establish congruent approaches between partners, particularly partners who may have different world views (e.g. police and mental health professionals) • Anticipation of staff turnover to ensure smooth transfer of responsibilities and training on the partnership parameters • Efforts to minimize staff turnover and maintain staff engagement • Establishing clear data collection systems and committing to ongoing evaluation of collaborative effectiveness • Training for staff on the importance of data collection and the processes that have been established to collect data
<p>Collaboration between courts/justice systems and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Victim-serving organizations • Organizations supporting offender rehabilitation • Organizations addressing underlying causes of crime (e.g. poverty-reduction initiative) 	
<p>Collaboration between mental health services and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Organizations supporting offender rehabilitation • Schools (including post-secondary) • Emergency response services 	
<p>Collaboration between policy makers in different systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice • Health • Education • Mental health, etc. 	
<p>Collaboration between community-based organizations in different systems/sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth-serving, domestic violence response organizations • Homeless-serving organizations, etc. 	

NOTE: These are not the only types of possible collaborations and partnerships for crime prevention. Innovative collaborations can be established between any organizations contributing to crime prevention.

³⁷ See for example: Barton, H., & Valero-Silva, N. (2013).; Cattaneo, L., Goodman, L., Epstein, D., Kohn, L., & Zanville, H. (2009).; Hails, J. & Borum, R. (2003).; Harte, J. (2015).; Hincks, C., Miller, A., & Pauls, M. (2013).; Kleemans, E. & Huisman, W. (2015).

5.0 Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin – Crime Prevention Among Indigenous People

While current “crime prevention” activities for Indigenous people focus primarily on the prevention of “criminal” activities, the rates of involvement with the justice system continue to increase. Indigenous people are incarcerated at higher rates and for longer terms than mainstream populations; Indigenous children are overrepresented in child welfare systems, some because of loss of custody related to “criminal” activity. There is a national crisis and formal inquiry related to missing and murdered Indigenous women and a percentage of “criminal” activities perpetrated by Indigenous people are a direct result of inter-generational trauma. More importantly, we know that the majority of current “crime prevention” approaches for Indigenous people have minimal effect on changing the landscape and context of Indigenous involvement in crime.

The diversity of Indigenous people in Canada invalidates a blanket-approach solution being effective. Considering the differences in culture and language, the common goal then becomes to establish, or re-establish a relationship, and connection to other people, community, traditional practices, and values. This implies a process that moves the focus away from punitive measures, conditions, isolation, and incarceration, to processes that works with the spirit of the individual and personal responsibility, accountability, and inclusion.

There is no direct translation for “crime prevention” in any Indigenous languages; rather, the concept is understood through the cultural principles of **Discipline, Responsibility, Respect, and Accountability**. It is from the Niitsitaapi and Nehiyaw Elders who guided this work that the term “Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin” is drawn (respectively). Each term is similar in context, thus validating the other. Both function in an oral capacity on a human level, within the environment (urban, in this respect) among the community, family, and individual.

Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin are the closest approximations for the Western idea of “crime prevention,” and underscores a complex ideology with multiple meanings: “to be responsible for yourself,” “the wise ones warning us,” “watch your actions,” “telling us not to do it.”³⁸ It is through the traditional lens of Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin that we look for contemporary solutions to the prevention of crime.

In recognition of the unique experiences of Indigenous peoples in Canada, a sister document entitled ‘*Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwin*’ – *Concepts Towards Crime Prevention Among Indigenous People* has been produced in parallel to this research brief. Indigenous applications should refer to this work which was prepared by Suzanne McLeod for the City of Calgary.

38 As translated by Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) and Nehiyaw (Cree) Elders.

6.0 Conclusions

In seeking to continually maximize the social impact created by the City of Calgary's Crime Prevention Investment Plan (CPIP), the City has compiled this research brief, as well as *Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwini*, to provide a guide for CPIP applicants and other crime prevention initiatives in Calgary to use to ensure ongoing and growing effectiveness. With some forms of local crime increasing in the past two years due to economic conditions and an increased prevalence of highly addictive substances, it is imperative that community crime prevention is efficient and effective. These research briefs have sought to compile and disseminate useful knowledge about effective approaches to crime prevention so that initiatives in Calgary can integrate this knowledge with their own local wisdom to create the most effective and responsive crime prevention interventions for our local community.

Evidence-based approaches to crime prevention are those approaches that have been tried, tested, and demonstrated, through rigorous research, to be effective in reducing crime. It is important that the learnings from tested efforts in crime prevention are built upon so that we can avoid pursuing ineffective activities and can focus on pursuing activities that,

based on past experiences, are likely to produce results. This research brief provides guidance about where to find the most up to date information about evidence-based approaches to crime prevention and what is needed to best implement these approaches so as to create impactful results.



Appendix A: CPIP Terms of Reference

Background

The original People-Places-Partnerships Crime Prevention Investment Plan (CPS2005-67) was established to support collaborations and projects that have a direct impact on the citizens of Calgary around issues related to community safety and crime prevention.

Since 2005, CPIP has supported crime prevention efforts through funding for community-based crime prevention initiatives. The Terms of Reference provide guidance to ensure investments are directed towards measurable social development projects that will reduce crime and increase community safety in Calgary.

Funding Parameters

CPIP funding will support time-bound projects for four (4) years. To align with evidence-based best practices, projects must utilize a social development approach to crime prevention, with the goal of reducing criminal offending or re-offending. A social development approach refers to preventive strategies that seek to address the social factors that increase the risk of crime.

Eligible projects must align with one of following three areas:

- 1) **Early identification.** Projects that are targeted towards people most at risk of becoming involved in criminal activity. These types of projects seek to mitigate risk factors and increase protective factors in order to interrupt pathways to crime.
- 2) **Prevention of reoffending.** Projects that are targeted towards individuals who have already committed a crime, seeking to decrease the likelihood of escalation or re-occurrence. This level of crime prevention can also include diversion projects that redirect persons in conflict with the law to more appropriate community-based services.
- 3) **Indigenous projects.** Projects that align with one of the other focus areas and specifically work with individuals to incorporate the concepts of *Siiim ohksin: Wahkotiwini*, based on Indigenous cultural approaches to discipline, responsibility, respect, accountability, and is made actionable by a strong oral process.



Appendix A: CPIP Terms of Reference

Funding is provided to enable non-profits operating within Calgary city limits to address the social factors that increase the risk of crime, with the goal of reducing criminal offending or re-offending, and enhancing the well-being of individuals.

Organizational Eligibility

CPIP funding is open to not-for-profit voluntary organizations registered under the *Companies Act*, RSA 2000, cC-21, the *Societies Act*, RSA 2000, cS-14 or the *Business Corporations Act*, RSA 2000, cB-9.

To be considered eligible for funding, the applicant must:

- 1) Have a solid track record for effective service delivery;
- 2) Have strong operational capacity, including sound governance, stable financial outlook and the use of evidence-based practices; and
- 3) Have a strategic or business plan related to the proposed project.

Project Evaluation Criteria

The following criteria will be used by Administration to evaluate alignment of project proposals to one or more of the CPIP funding parameters:

- 1) Demonstration that the project will address one or more community safety need or gap for individuals living in Calgary;
- 2) Demonstration that the project will effect positive changes to the risk and protective factors for individuals living in Calgary;

- 3) Demonstration that the project can divert individuals from further involvement in the justice system;
- 4) Demonstration that the project uses evidence-based practices;
- 5) Demonstration of project alignment to, and use of at least one CPIP research brief in project design;
- 6) Demonstration that a sound evaluation plan is in place to measure the project's impact; and
- 7) Demonstration of alignment in theory and practice to *Siiim ohksin: Wahkotiwini* (for projects working with Indigenous people).

Funding Allocations

Applications will be assessed by a review panel comprised of administrative staff from Calgary Neighbourhoods and community funding partners as necessary. Applications will be reviewed against both organizational eligibility and project evaluation criteria. Final funding allocations will be made by Calgary Neighbourhoods and approved by appropriate administrative authorities.

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Assessing and understanding the local crime situation is an important first step in planning crime prevention interventions. This includes:

- Identifying the types of crimes that are occurring
- Identifying where crime is occurring
- Identifying who is most at risk of being criminally victimized
- Identifying who is most at risk of committing crimes

Information on crime can come from multiple sources, including:

- Victimization surveys
- Police-reported crime statistics
- Justice system crime statistics
- Citizen satisfaction surveys

When using these information sources to assess crime and victimization, it is important to be cognizant of how different information sources may misrepresent or underrepresent actual crime occurrences. For example, police-reported statistics will not include crimes that are not reported to police and may lead to the underestimation of certain types of crime (e.g. domestic violence, sexual assault³⁹) or underrepresentation of crimes amongst individuals who may be hesitant to contact the police for various reasons (e.g. newcomers, individuals with criminal records, homeless individuals, Indigenous individuals). On the other hand, crime data recorded through victimization surveys may more effectively capture information on unreported crime but may still miss information from individuals who do not want to participate in a survey or who cannot be reached. While any source of information on crime may have limitations, the information that is available to us can help create a basic understanding of local crime issues.



39 For example, Canada's General Social Survey on Victimization revealed that as few as 5% of all sexual assaults are reported to police. See: Perreault, S. (2015). (Page 3)

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Perspectives on Crime from Victimization Surveys

Despite significant decreases in crime since 2004⁴⁰, victimization surveys conducted by Statistics Canada in 2014 suggest that as many as one in five Canadians aged 15 and over were the victim of a common crime.⁴¹ The risk of victimization is not the same for everyone. Due to demographics, lifestyle, living situation, socio-economic status, neighbourhood and a myriad of other factors, some individuals may be at higher risk of victimization than others.⁴²

National victimization surveys conducted by Statistics Canada have revealed that individuals are at higher risk of being victims of violent crime if they:⁴³

- Are a young person (aged 20-24 in particular)
- Are female
- Have poor/fair mental health, mental health-related disabilities, and/or developmental/learning disabilities
- Are Indigenous⁴⁴

According to the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime prevention, the victimization of Canadians is very costly:

“Our best estimates of the total harm to Canadian victims of crime suggest that tangible losses such as property loss, wages and costs of health care are close to \$10 billion each year. Intangible losses such as pain, suffering, and loss of quality of life due to the trauma of crime cost an estimated \$45 billion. This leads to a combined total cost of \$55 billion – the equivalent of approximately 2% of Canada’s GDP.”⁴⁵

The Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime highlight that the impacts of victimization often go beyond impacts on the victims themselves, potentially impacting victims’ families, friends, acquaintances, and neighbours. Victimization can leave enduring feelings of powerlessness, anger and fear, and can include symptoms of trauma and post-traumatic stress.⁴⁶ These impacts can be transferred to younger generations and can result in intergenerational trauma. This is particularly true for Indigenous peoples who have been repeatedly and systemically victimized through colonization and policies targeted at the dismantling of their culture. Being the victim of a crime can also be a risk factor for committing a crime (see Section 3).⁴⁷

40 Both police-reported crime and self-reported victimization. See: Perreault, S. (2015).

41 Perreault, S. (2015). (Page 3)

42 Lilly. (2014).

43 Includes all Canada, rural and urban, etc. See: Perreault, S. (2015). (Pages 11-13)

44 **Note:** Data from various sources show that Indigenous people in Canada are overrepresented as both victims of crime and offenders: Statistics Canada (2014); Perreault (2015); Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016). See also: McLeod, S. (2017) *‘Siim ohksin: Wahkotiwini’- Concepts Towards Crime Prevention Among Indigenous People.*

45 Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016) *Recent Development in Effective Crime Prevention.* Page 3.

46 Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime. (2005)

47 See for example: DeHart, D. (2005).

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Perspectives on Crime from Police Sources

Police-reported crime statistics for Canada have indicated a general downward trend in both violent and non-violent crime since 2004. Despite an overall decrease in police-reported crime in the last decade, in 2015 police-reported crime increased slightly from the previous year across Canada overall, while the rate of youth accused of crime by police (including youth charged and not charged) continued to decline in 2015.

Statistics Canada suggests that the small increase in police-reported crime captured across Canada in 2014 was driven primarily by increases in fraud, breaking and entering, robbery, and homicide, particularly in Alberta. From 2014 to 2015 Alberta experienced an 18% increase in the Crime Severity Index (CSI), which measures both crime volume and severity.⁴⁸

Calgary led the country and the province in increased police-reported crime from 2014 to 2015, with a CSI increase of 29% driven by

significant increases in breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under, and motor vehicle theft.⁴⁹ Police-reported incidents of domestic violence also increased significantly, with an overall estimated increase of 36% over the last five years.⁵⁰ In terms of call volume, Calgary Police Service recorded a total of 559,594 calls for police service in 2016, a 1.5% increase compared to 2015 and a 10% increase compared with the 5 year average.⁵¹ Calgary Police have suggested the crime increase in Calgary is associated with Calgary's economic stagnation since 2014 and an increase in addictions (particularly addiction to opioids and methamphetamine).⁵² In Calgary in 2015 and 2016, the number of police reports, where a crime has been committed, police have attended, taken a report, and in many cases initiated an investigation included the following (among others):⁵³

Type of Crime	# Reported in 2015	# Reported in 2016	% Change
Homicides	36	30	-17%
Sex Offences	446	539	+20%
Robberies	941	804	-15%
Assaults	2,732	2,857	+5%
Domestic Violence	3,288	3,709	+13%
Residential Break and Enter	5,397	4,791	-11%
Commercial Break and Enter	3,560	3,541	-0.5%
Vehicle Thefts	5,371	5,616	+5%

48 Allen, M. (2016). Pages 3, 7.

49 Allen, M. (2016). Page 10.

50 CBC News (2016, November 1).

51 Calgary Police Service Crime and Intelligence Analytical Section (CIAS) (2017); Calls that CPS receives. Not all these calls require a police report or investigation.

52 Cole, Y. & Farooqui, S. (2016, July 21); and CBC News (2016, November 1).

53 Calgary Police Service Crime and Intelligence Analytical Section (CIAS) (2017).

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Calgary Police serve Calgarians and record statistics through eight Police Service Districts (see Appendix B for a District Boundary Map). In 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 Districts 1 through 5 (older and Northeast neighbourhoods in Calgary) experienced the highest volume of crime recorded by police.

Type of Crime	Highest Volume	2nd Highest Volume	3rd Highest Volume
Robberies	District 4 (18%)	District 1 (17%)	District 2 (15%)
Assaults	District 1 (23%)	District 5 (16%)	District 4 (12%)
Domestic Violence	District 5 (16%)	District 2 (16%)	District 4 (16%)
Residential Break & Enter	District 3 (18%)	District 1 (16%)	District 6 (15%)
Commercial Break & Enter	District 1 (24%)	District 3 (17%)	District 2 (14%)
Vehicle Thefts	District 5 (19%)	District 4 (16%)	District 3 (13%)

Police continued to record a significant decrease in crimes committed by youth offenders from 2011 to 2015. Police statistics suggest there has been a 25% decrease in crimes committed by youth against persons, a 37% decrease in property crimes committed by youth, and a 45% decrease in other Criminal Code offences committed by youth.⁵⁴ While victimization surveys have highlighted young people as being at greater risk of being victims of crime, from 2011 to 2015 Calgary Police statistics showed a 5% decrease in youth as victims of crimes against persons, a 1% decrease in youth as victims of property crimes, and a 7% decrease in youth as victims of other Criminal Code offences.⁵⁵ Overall, children/youth (age 0-17) in Calgary only account for approximately 5% of police-reported victims of crime annually, while representing 20% of the total population.⁵⁶

On the other end of the age spectrum, seniors account for approximately 4% of police-reported victims of

crime annually, while currently representing 10% of Calgary's population.⁵⁷ Police have indicated that seniors are most likely to be victimized by a stranger and that property crimes are the most frequently reported crimes against seniors.⁵⁸ With the aging of the baby boomer population, the proportion of Calgary's population who are seniors is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

Police-reported hate crime, which is crime motivated by racial, sexual, or other prejudice, included 61 incidents in 2015.⁵⁹ 61% of these hate crimes were related to race/ethnicity, 25% were related to religion, 11% were related to sexual orientation, and one incident was related to a disability.

It should again be noted that police-reported statistics on victimization may underrepresent actual incidents as some victims may not involve police or other authorities when they are victimized.

⁵⁴ Stroick, S. (2017) Page 20.

⁵⁵ Stroick, S. (2017) Page 20.

⁵⁶ Morgan, M. (2017)b

⁵⁷ City of Calgary (2011)

⁵⁸ Calgary Police Service, Centralized Analysis Unit (2017).

⁵⁹ Calgary Police Service, Constable Collins. (2017).

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Crime Severity Index

The traditional crime rate is heavily influenced by fluctuations in high-volume, less serious offences. This is because each offence reported by police, regardless of its seriousness, carries exactly the same weight in calculating the crime rate. To address this, in 2004, Statistics Canada developed the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The CSI tracks changes in the severity of police-reported crime by accounting for both the amount of crime reported by police in a given jurisdiction and the relative seriousness of these crimes. It tells us not only how much crime is coming to the attention of police, but also about the seriousness of that crime. For more information on how the CSI is calculated, see: Statistics Canada. (2009). *Measuring Crime in Canada*. Available online at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-004-x/85-004-x2009001-eng.pdf>

Perspectives on Crime from Justice System Sources

Criminal justice systems, such as courts and correctional services, can provide information on who is accused of, and convicted of, crimes. While these statistics do not reveal information about offenders outside the justice system, they can add to our base of knowledge about who is committing crimes.

As these statistics are used, it should also be kept in mind that current and historical institutional discrimination (including racism and sexism) contribute to the overrepresentation of certain groups of individuals within the justice system.⁶⁰

In particular, Indigenous peoples are significantly overrepresented within the Canadian justice system, with one in four offenders admitted to provincial/federal correctional facilities identifying as Indigenous compared with approximately 4% of the national population.⁶¹ Many sources have highlighted that the overrepresentation of Indigenous Canadians in Canada's justice system is related to Indigenous social and colonial history in Canada, including institutional discrimination and residential schools (see Section 6 for more information).^{62, 63}

60 For a deeper discussion of crime, criminal justice, and discrimination see for example: Wortley, S. (2003).

61 Reitano, J. (2016). For Statistics Canada.

62 Office of the Correctional Investigator, Canada. (2013).

63 Mas, S. (2016, August 12).

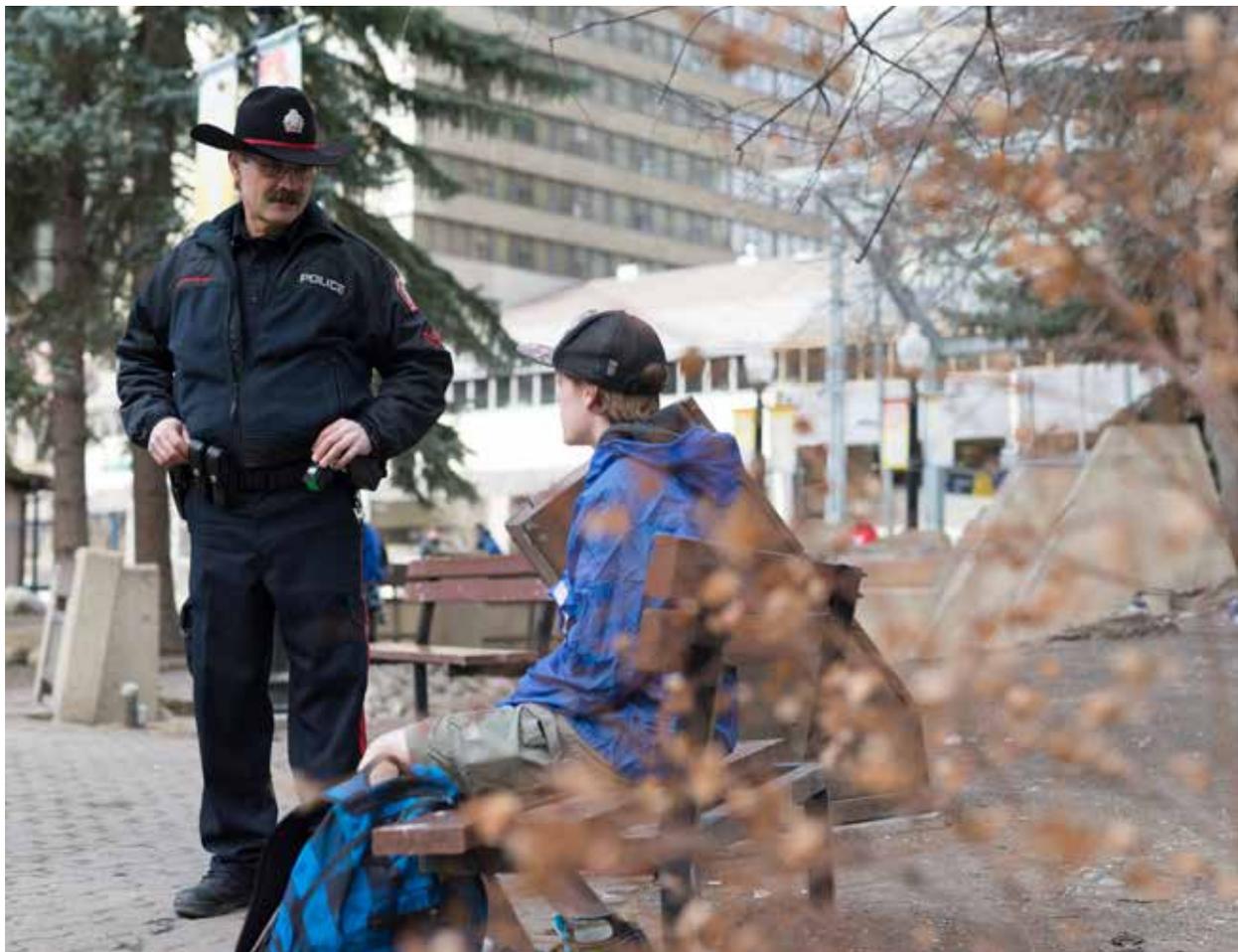
Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

According to Correctional Service Canada, serious offenders in Canada who have been convicted of a criminal offense and sentenced to two years or more (in custody or community):^{64, 65}

- Often have extensive histories of involvement with the court system prior to incarceration (e.g. minor infractions or previous convictions)
- Are often affiliated with gangs or organized crime
- Are often violence-prone, hostile, impulsive and/or aggressive upon admission to a correctional facility
- May have serious mental health concerns (13% of men and 24% of women offenders in custody have serious mental health concerns)

- Are more likely to have learning disabilities and/or low cognitive functioning capacities than the general population
- Are often using substances in a high risk or frequent manner (75% of offenders enter federal institutions with serious substance abuse problems)

Although these characteristics apply to serious offenders, the behavioural components of offender profiles are often early indicators or 'risk factors' that can be mitigated with crime prevention through social development (see Section 3).



64 Where 'offenders' are individuals who have been convicted of a criminal offense and sentenced to two years or more (in custody or community).

65 Reitano, J. for Statistics Canada (2016); Correctional Service Canada (n.d.) *Offender Profiles and Forecasting*: <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/research/005008-2007-eng.shtml>

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Perspectives on Crime from Citizens

Despite the 2015 CSI increase in Calgary, citizens continue to have a high perceived sense of safety in their neighbourhoods. Of the 2,500 Calgarians who responded to Calgary's Citizen Satisfaction Survey in 2016, 84% indicated that they feel 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (compared to 83% in 2015).^{66, 67} At the same time, compared to 12% in 2015, 15% of Calgarians now feel 'crime, safety and policing' should be one of Calgary's top priorities. This makes 'crime, safety and policing' citizens' third most cited top priority in 2016 after 'infrastructure, traffic, roads' (35%) and 'transit' (21%).⁶⁸

Perceived safety amongst Calgarians differs from Ward to Ward, suggesting there is a need for community-targeted initiatives. In 2016, citizens in Wards 5, 8, and 10 felt significantly less safe than Calgarians overall.⁶⁹ Understanding perceived safety by community can help to ensure interventions are targeted to meet local needs, increasing the wellbeing of all Calgarians. See Appendix C for a Calgary Ward Map.



66 Duncan, J. & Das, S. (2016). Page 24.

67 N=2,494 valid responses.

68 Duncan, J. & Das, S. (2016). Page 8.

69 Duncan, J. & Das, S. (2016). All Ward Reports.

Appendix B: Perspectives on Crime

Key Information Sources

With emerging issues and trends, like the arrival of new addictive substances or changes in the economy, crime patterns change year on year. In order to be nimble and responsive, interventions seeking to prevent crime need to regularly reassess the types of crimes that are occurring, the places in which they are occurring, who is at risk of becoming involved in crime, and who is being impacted. Recommended sources for up-to-date crime statistics include:

Information Source	Update Schedule	Access
Statistics Canada General Social Survey Cycle 28: Canadians' Safety	Every 5 years (last conducted in 2014)	http://www.statcan.gc.ca
Statistics Canada Police-Reported Crime Statistics	Annually	http://www.statcan.gc.ca
Calgary Police statistics	Monthly, annual, and quarterly statistical reports	http://www.calgary.ca/cps/Pages/Statistics/Calgary-Police-statistical-reports.aspx
Correctional Service Canada offender profiles and forecasting.	Annually	http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/research/005008-2007-eng.shtml
Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey – neighbourhood safety questions	Annually	http://www.calgary.ca/CFOD/CSC/Pages/Citizen-Satisfaction-Survey.aspx

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

Numerous resources outlining evidence-based practice in crime prevention exist and these resources have been extensively reviewed. Rather than compiling a quick-to-be-outdated list of best practice programs and approaches in this document, two key resources that are highly recommended, and continually updated with the best and most current evidence, are outlined in the following pages. These two resources are not the only places to obtain information about evidence-based crime prevention approaches, however they have been highlighted by multiple sources as easy to use and effective tools.⁷⁰ Their online format helps ensure that as new information emerges about effective practices (or ineffective practices) it is readily available and current, maximizing possibilities for knowledge dissemination and effective practice implementation.

Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development The Centre for the Study and Prevention of Violence (USA)

Programs Highlighted:

- Effective interventions for reducing antisocial behaviour in youth.
- Effective interventions for promoting healthy youth development.

Rating System: Interventions are rated based on four criteria:

- **Intervention specificity** – looking for clear program design including theory of change and/or logic model, targeted risk/protective factors, intended outcomes, defined populations to be served, planned program content (e.g. curriculum), and planned methods of program delivery. This criterion is used as a ‘screener’, meaning that interventions that do not meet this criteria are ineligible for further review by Blueprints.

- **Evaluation quality** – looking for the application of rigorous evaluation methods for determining program effectiveness. This includes nine standards of research rigor.
- **Intervention impact** – looking at how consistent and significant research-demonstrated impact is, and whether it is positive or negative.
- **System readiness** – looking at whether the program is ready for replication (i.e. manuals, training, technical assistance, and other support).

⁷⁰ Recommended in publications such as: Waller, I., Bradley, J., & Murrizi, S. (2016). *Major Resources that Provide Evidence on Effective Crime Prevention.*; Government of British Columbia (2008); Fagan, A., & Buchanan, M. (2016).; Savignac, J., & Dunbar, L. (2015); and/or Agha, A. (2016).

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

University of Colorado staff regularly review published literature to identify new evaluations of previously reviewed programs and new programs yet to be reviewed.

Inclusion Criteria: Interventions are included in the Blueprints database if they:

- Demonstrate strong program design
- Show no harmful effects across all evaluations reviewed
- Demonstrate readiness for replication
- Show consistent, statistically significant, and positive effects across all evaluations reviewed
 - **Model programs** must have demonstrated positive effects through 2 RCT (randomized control trial) studies or 1 RCT study and 1 QED (quasi-experimental design) evaluation and show that results last at least 1 year post-intervention
 - **Promising programs** must have demonstrated positive effects through 1 RCT study or 2 QED evaluations and show that results last until immediately after the program

Overall Assessment of Resource:

Benefits	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very rigorous methods for reviewing programs • Very rigorous set of criteria for inclusion • Presents only programs ready for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter list of programs meeting criteria due to high standards • No information on programs that do not work • Focuses only on programs related to youth

1. To use this online tool, start by using your web browser to go to: <http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/>



Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

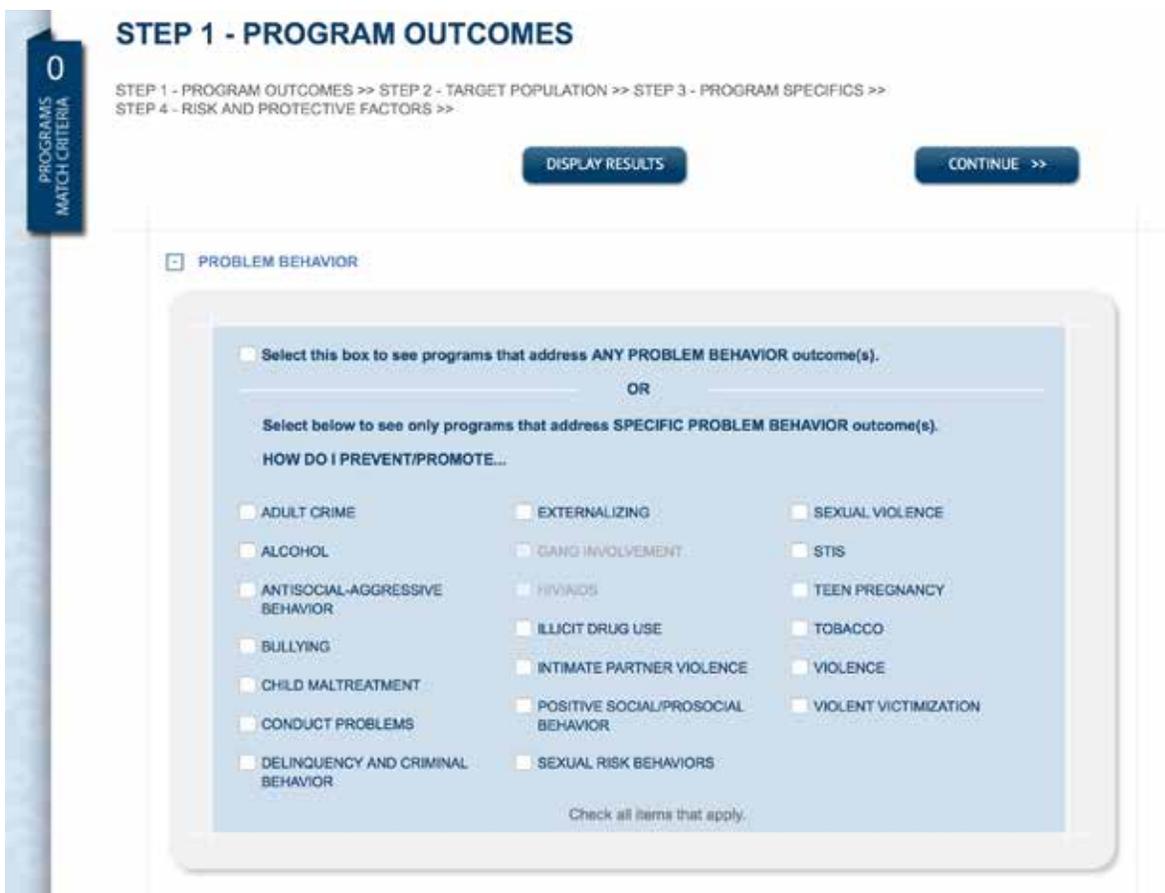
2. Next, scroll down to select an option for searching programs:



3. Select your preferred method of searching for a program and enter your search criteria.

We recommend the 'Search All Criteria Step By Step'. This option will walk you through choosing a program based on the impact you would like to have, the population you will be working with, your program specifics (e.g. location), and the risk/protective factors you want to target.

For example, if we choose the 'Search All Criteria Step by Step' option, the first choice is what we're trying to impact:



Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

We chose all 'problem behaviours' and no other outcomes, but you could choose other, more specific, or more broad, outcomes. Based on what we've chosen, the site indicates there are 54 possible programs. At any point we can choose to 'display results' (which would show all results fitting the current search criteria) or we can 'continue' to add additional search criteria about target populations, program specifics, and risk/protective factors.

We will choose to 'continue'.

STEP 2 - TARGET POPULATION

STEP 1 - PROGRAM OUTCOMES >> STEP 2 - TARGET POPULATION >> STEP 3 - PROGRAM SPECIFICS >>
STEP 4 - RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS >>

<< BACK DISPLAY RESULTS CONTINUE >>

58 PROGRAMS MATCH CRITERIA

SELECT THE AGE GROUP OF CONCERN

- INFANT (0-2)
- EARLY CHILDHOOD (3-4) - PRESCHOOL
- LATE CHILDHOOD (5-11) - K/ELEMENTARY
- EARLY ADOLESCENCE (12-14) - MIDDLE SCHOOL
- LATE ADOLESCENCE (15-18) - HIGH SCHOOL
- EARLY ADULTHOOD (19-22)
- ADULT

Check all items that apply.

SELECT THE RACE/ETHNICITY OF CONCERN

- ALL RACE/ETHNICITY
- WHITE
- AFRICAN AMERICAN
- HISPANIC OR LATINO
- AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN
- ASIAN
- PACIFIC ISLANDER
- OTHER

Check all items that apply.

SELECT THE GENDER OF CONCERN

- MALE AND FEMALE
- MALE ONLY
- FEMALE ONLY

Check all items that apply.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

Here, you can specify who you're trying to impact (your 'target population'). We have selected children ages 5-18, all races/ethnicities, and both males and females. Based on this search criteria, there are 37 programs we might consider. Again, we can choose to 'display results' (which would show all results fitting the current search criteria) or we can 'continue' to add additional search criteria about program specifics and targeted risk/protective factors.

We will choose 'continue'.

In the next section, we can choose some of the specifics about the program including the type of program, the setting of the program, and what type of prevention (primary, secondary, or tertiary) you're targeting.

PROGRAM TYPE: WHAT TYPE OF PROGRAM ARE YOU LOOKING FOR?

<input type="checkbox"/> ACADEMIC SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/> DIVERSION	<input type="checkbox"/> POLICE CRIME PREVENTION
<input type="checkbox"/> ADULT CRIME PREVENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DRUG COURT/TEEN COURT	<input type="checkbox"/> PROBATION SERVICES
<input type="checkbox"/> AFTER SCHOOL	<input type="checkbox"/> DRUG PREVENTION/TREATMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION - LEISURE - COMMUNITY SERVICE
<input type="checkbox"/> ALCOHOL PREVENTION AND TREATMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
<input type="checkbox"/> BULLYING PREVENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT - VOCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL - ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES
<input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY/EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY THERAPY	<input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL - INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIES
<input type="checkbox"/> COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TRAINING	<input type="checkbox"/> FOSTER CARE AND FAMILY PREVENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/> GANG PREVENTION AND REDUCTION	<input type="checkbox"/> SKILLS TRAINING
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> HOME VISITATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND AFTERCARE	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE JUSTICE, OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER TRAINING
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY, OTHER APPROACHES	<input type="checkbox"/> LEADERSHIP AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRUANCY PREVENTION
<input type="checkbox"/> CONFLICT RESOLUTION	<input type="checkbox"/> MENTORING - TUTORING	<input type="checkbox"/> WILDERNESS PROGRAMS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COUNSELING AND SOCIAL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/> PARENT TRAINING	
<input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL TOLERANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> PEER COUNSELING AND MEDIATION	

Check all items that apply.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

PROGRAM SETTING: WHERE WILL YOUR PROGRAM BE IMPLEMENTED?

<input type="checkbox"/> ADULT CORRECTIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL/MEDICAL CENTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY (E.G., RELIGIOUS, RECREATION)	<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH/TREATMENT CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL SERVICES
<input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> ONLINE	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN CONTEXTS
<input type="checkbox"/> HOME	<input type="checkbox"/> RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> WILDERNESS

Check all items that apply.

CONTINUUM OF INTERVENTION: WHAT POPULATION IS TARGETED TO RECEIVE THE SERVICES?

<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL PREVENTION (ENTIRE POPULATION)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELECTIVE PREVENTION (ELEVATED RISK)	<input type="checkbox"/> INDICATED PREVENTION (EARLY SYMPTOMS OF PROBLEM)
---	--	---

Check all items that apply.

Primary prevention

Secondary prevention

Tertiary prevention

We've chosen to focus on conflict resolution, truancy prevention and individual strategies within schools. We've chosen to do secondary prevention. We now have 6 programs to choose from. Again, we can choose to 'display results' (which would show all results fitting the current search criteria) or we can 'continue' to add additional search criteria about targeted risk/projective factors'

We will choose 'continue'.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

In the next section, we can choose to target different risk or protective factors through our program.

<< BACK

DISPLAY RESULTS

INDIVIDUAL

Select this box to see programs that address ANY INDIVIDUAL risk and protective factor(s).

OR

Select below to see only programs that address SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL risk and protective factor(s).

RISK FACTORS

- ANTISOCIAL/AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR
- BODY IMAGE CONCERNS
- BULLIES OTHERS
- EARLY INITIATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
- EARLY INITIATION OF DRUG USE
- FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARDS ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
- FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARDS DRUG USE
- GANG INVOLVEMENT
- HYPERACTIVITY
- PHYSICAL VIOLENCE
- POOR DIET
- REBELLIOUSNESS
- STRESS
- SUBSTANCE USE
- VICTIM OF BULLYING
- YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY
- CLEAR STANDARDS FOR BEHAVIOR
- COPING SKILLS
- EXERCISE
- PERCEIVED RISK OF DRUG USE
- PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS
- PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR
- PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT
- REFUSAL SKILLS
- RELIGIOUS SERVICE ATTENDANCE
- REWARDS FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT
- SKILLS FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION

Check all items that apply.

Here, we can find programs that target decreasing risk factors and/or increasing protective factors for individuals, peers, families, schools and/or neighbourhoods/communities. We've chosen to target all individual risk/protective factors and still have six programs to choose from.

Now we can choose to 'display results'

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

- Choose a program that will work best for you! If no researched programs are available for exactly what you're seeking to do, we recommend checking other databases of best practice, or seeking to design a new program based on any applicable research on program components from evidence-based programs.

For our search, six programs are displayed. We still have the opportunity to refine our search by choosing different criteria, displayed down the left hand column.

COMPARE Select the checkboxes on the left below for programs you wish to compare, then click the "Compare" button.

To sort the list, click on the underlined Program or Rating column headings.

	<u>PROGRAM</u> ▶	<u>RATING</u> ▲	<u>BENEFITS AND COSTS</u>	<u>IMPACT</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	BLUES PROGRAM PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Model	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Depression, Illicit Drug Use
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACHIEVEMENT MENTORING PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Promising	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Academic Performance, Delinquency and Criminal Behavior, Employment, Illicit Drug Use, Truancy - School Attendance
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAREER ACADEMIES PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Promising	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Employment, Truancy - School Attendance
<input type="checkbox"/>	INCREDIBLE YEARS - TEACHER CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Promising	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Conduct Problems, Emotional Regulation, Prosocial with Peers
<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERPERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY - ADOLESCENT SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Promising	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Depression, Physical Health and Well-Being
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OLWEUS BULLYING PREVENTION PROGRAM PROGRAM INFORMATION TARGET POPULATION FUNDING STRATEGIES	Promising	BENEFITS MINUS COSTS	Bullying, Delinquency and Criminal Behavior, Prosocial with Peers, Truancy - School Attendance, Violent Victimization

- Choose 'Program Information' to learn more about the program, including program costs and requirements for implementation.

FACT SHEET	PROGRAM COSTS	FUNDING STRATEGIES	DETAILED EVALUATION ABSTRACT	VIDEO
<p>PROGRAM OUTCOMES Bullying Delinquency and Criminal Behavior Prosocial with Peers Truancy - School Attendance Violent Victimization</p> <p>PROGRAM TYPE Bullying Prevention School - Environmental Strategies</p>	<p>CONTINUUM OF INTERVENTION Universal Prevention (Entire Population) Selective Prevention (Elevated Risk)</p> <p>AGE Late Childhood (5-11) - K/Elementary Early Adolescence (12-14) - Middle School Late Adolescence (15-18) - High School</p> <p>GENDER Male and Female</p>	<p>ENDORSEMENTS Blueprints: Promising</p> <p>PROGRAM INFORMATION CONTACT Jan Urbanski, Ed.D. Director of Safe and Humane Schools Institute on Family & Neighborhood Life Clemson University 2037 Barre Hall Clemson, SC 29634 (864) 656-1836</p>		

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

For example, if we choose to see 'program information' for Achievement Mentoring on our list

we can explore:

Crime Solutions and Model Program Guide The National Institute of Justice

Programs highlighted:

- Effective interventions in criminal justice for adults and youth (including youth development programs).
- Effective interventions related to victim services.
- Programs and practices used by law enforcement and correctional agencies.

Rating System: Interventions are rated based on four criteria:

1. **Conceptual framework** – looking for clear program design including theory of change and/or logic model, researched basis for theoretical foundation, defined populations to be served, planned program content (e.g. curriculum), and planned methods of program delivery.
2. **Study design quality** – looking for the application of rigorous evaluation methods for determining program effectiveness. This includes five standards of research rigor.
3. **Study outcomes** – looking at how consistent and significant research-demonstrated outcomes are, and whether outcomes are positive or negative.

4. **Program fidelity** – looking at the fidelity of program implementation in the evaluations reviewed (whether the program was implemented as per the program design such that results are due to the program implemented as intended and replication can occur).

Reviews are updated periodically as new research becomes available.

Inclusion Criteria: Interventions are included in the Crime Solutions database if they:

- Demonstrate strong program design
- Have strong research evidence of an effect in a positive or negative direction, or no effects
 - **Effective (model and promising) programs/practices** show strong evidence when implemented with fidelity and have no credible evidence of harmful effects.
 - **No effect programs/practices** show strong evidence of no effects or unintended negative effects when implemented with fidelity.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

Overall assessment of resource:

Benefits	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous methods for reviewing interventions, but not overly restrictive of types of approaches reviewed resulting in a longer list of possible interventions • Includes both specific 'programs' (e.g. Nurse-Family partnership, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America) and more general 'practices' (e.g. home visiting, mentoring) • Provides information on what does <i>not</i> work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not take readiness for implementation into account

1. To use this online tool, start by using your web browser to go to: <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/>. From there you will see options to search by keyword or to search all programs and practices. You can search by keyword or you can search all programs and practices.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

2. Search by keyword. Enter any keywords you would like to search by into the box and click search



drug prevention Search Site Advanced Search

This will pull the results, which we can then filter further to refine our search.

Results in Program Records [\(Filter Results\)](#)

Search criteria: Evidence Rating: Any; Extent of Evidence: Any; Topic: Any; Program Type: Any; Setting (Delivery): Any; Geography: Any; Meta-Analysis Outcome: Any; Age: Any; Race/Ethnicity: Any; Gender: Any; Targeted Population: Any



View All Programs (226) View Effective (49) View Promising (131) View No Effects (46) Filter Results

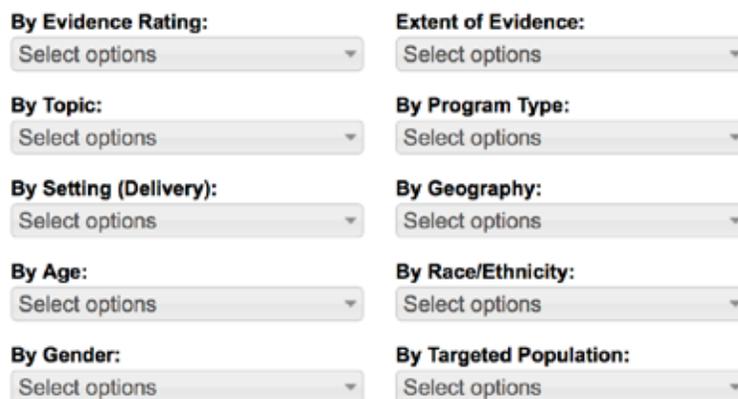
3. All Programs and Practices and refining results by filtering. Once you chose to filter results, or if you chose to select "All Programs and Practices" from the homepage, you will have the option to narrow your search by certain criteria.

Results in Program Records [\(Filter Results\)](#)

Search criteria: Evidence Rating: Any; Extent of Evidence: Any; Topic: Any; Program Type: Any; Setting (Delivery): Any; Geography: Any; Meta-Analysis Outcome: Any; Age: Any; Race/Ethnicity: Any; Gender: Any; Targeted Population: Any



View All Programs (226) View Effective (49) View Promising (131) View No Effects (46) Filter Results



By Evidence Rating: Select options

By Extent of Evidence: Select options

By Topic: Select options

By Program Type: Select options

By Setting (Delivery): Select options

By Geography: Select options

By Age: Select options

By Race/Ethnicity: Select options

By Gender: Select options

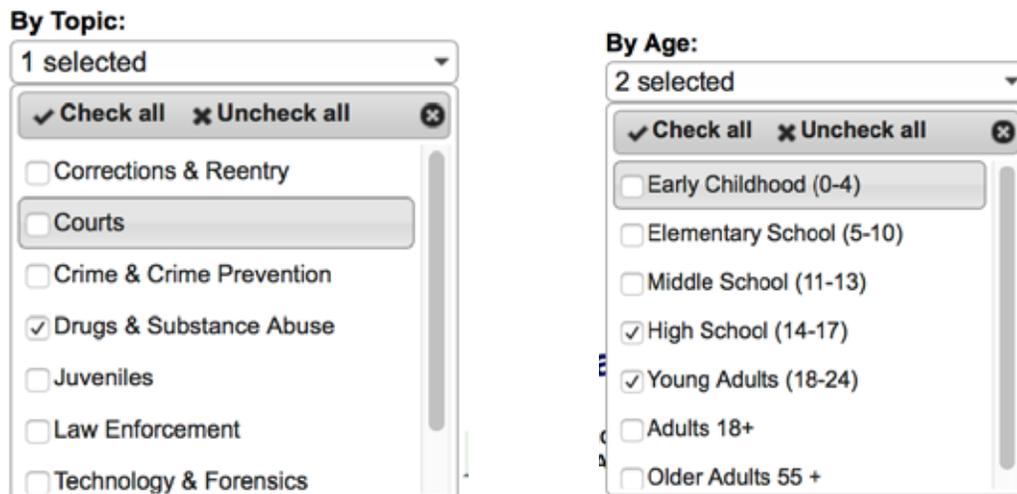
By Targeted Population: Select options



Clear Filter

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

You can select your criteria from the above ten categories. You can select more than one from each category or you can leave any of them blank.



Choosing these categories and leaving the remainder blank, we get these results:

Results in Practice Records [\(Filter Results\)](#)

Search criteria: Evidence Rating: Any; Extent of Evidence: Any; Topic: Any; Program Type: Any; Setting (Delivery): Any; Geography: Any; Meta-Analysis Outcome: Any; Age: Any; Race/Ethnicity: Any; Gender: Any; Targeted Population: Any

View All Practices (18)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> View Effective (8)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> View Promising (10)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> View No Effects (10)
Filter Results		
Showing 1 to 5 of 18 entries		Records per Page: 5
Title	Evidence Rating (by Outcomes)	Summary
Dropout Prevention Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education - Dropout <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education - Academic achievement/school performance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education - Graduation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education - Attendance/truancy	School- or community-based programs targeting frequently absent students or students at risk of dropping out of school. These programs are aimed at increasing school engagement, school attachment, and the academic performance of students, with the main objective of increasing graduation rates. The practice is rated Effective for reducing rates of school dropouts, and rated Promising for improving test scores/grades, graduation rates, and attendance.

You can search and filter results by practices in the exact same ways as above.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP)

Programs highlighted:

- Effective interventions to promote mental health wellness.
- Effective interventions to address substance abuse issues.

Rating System: Interventions are rated based on two criteria:

1. **Quality of research** – looking for at least one RCT study or QED evaluation with a comparison group, including a pre-post assessment, and a statistically significant positive effect demonstrated. Quality of research is assessed based on six standards.
2. **Readiness for dissemination** – looking into the intervention's availability of materials (e.g. program manuals), training, support for implementation, and quality assurance procedures.

Interventions are almost always reviewed at the request of the program's developer, who helps NREPP staff identify studies included in the review.

Inclusion criteria: Interventions are included in the NREPP database if they:

- Have at least one RCT study or quasi-experimental design evaluation with a comparison group, a pre-post assessment, and demonstrated significant positive effect.

- Are rated as effective, ineffective or inconclusive:
 - **Effective (model and promising) programs/practices** show positive, sizable, short-term effect on the intervention group
 - **Ineffective programs** show little to no favourable short-term effect for the intervention group. Occasionally, this also includes programs where the evidence indicates there is a *negative* short-term effect for the intervention group.
 - **Inconclusive programs** are missing sufficient evaluation evidence/rigor to determine the impact of the program or the size of the short-term effect.

Overall assessment of resource:

While this resource does not list evidence-based *crime prevention* initiatives specifically, the suggested links between drug use and criminal behaviour suggest substance abuse interventions can contribute to crime prevention. Similarly, the links between poor mental health and risk of victimization suggest that supporting mental wellness can contribute to the prevention of victimization.

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

Benefits	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous methods for reviewing programs • Assesses implementation readiness • Provides information on what does <i>not</i> work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions and evidence for review brought forward by program developers, not sought broadly and independently • No review of program design/theory

To use this online tool, start by using your web browser to go to: <https://www.samhsa.gov/nrepp>

The screenshot shows the SAMHSA website's navigation menu with options like Home, Newsroom, Site Map, and Contact Us. Below the menu is a search bar and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and a Blog. The main navigation bar includes links for Find Help & Treatment, Topics, Programs & Campaigns (which is highlighted), Grants, Data, About Us, and Publications. The main content area features the NREPP logo and the text 'National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP)'. A sidebar on the right contains 'NREPP News' and a link to 'Results for public comments received — January 4-31, 2016 (PDF | 131 KB)'. The footer of the page includes the text 'SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) promotes the adoption of scientifically established behavioral health interventions.'

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

2. Scroll down to the middle of the page and you will see an option to search by keyword

National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP)

SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) promotes the adoption of scientifically established behavioral health interventions.

[Please read Assistant Secretary Elinore F. McCance-Katz's statement about NREPP and evidence-based practices here.](#)

About NREPP

NREPP was developed to help the public learn more about evidence-based interventions that are available for implementation.

[Learn more about NREPP.](#)

Find an Intervention

Search the database to find interventions reviewed by NREPP.

- » [Search by keyword](#)
- » [View all](#) interventions

Learning Center

[NREPP's Learning Center](#) offers resources to support the selection and adoption, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based programs and practices.

Reviews and Submissions

A review generally takes several months to complete, from the initial scheduling of the kick-off call to the completion of an NREPP intervention summary.

[Learn more about the NREPP review and submission process.](#)

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

3. From there you will be able to search the records by keyword

drug prevention	Go	Learn more about... Developing an evidence-based practice
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Select specific criteria for a more detailed search of interventions reviewed by NREPP.

* Criteria applies to newly reviewed programs only.

- Program Type
- Gender
- Ages
- Geographic Locations
- Outcome Categories *
- Settings *
- Race / Ethnicity
- Implementation / Dissemination *
- Special Populations *
- Outcome Rating *

This site has recently changed its records, so a keyword search will return two different search results. Newly reviewed programs will have more information that is more easily searchable:

Newly Reviewed Programs

This section lists programs that were reviewed under the new review criteria that took effect after September 2015.

Programs in Search Results (3)	Programs with Effective Outcomes (0)	Programs with Promising Outcomes (3)	Programs with Ineffective Outcomes (1)	Programs with Inconclusive Outcomes (0)	Return to Search Page
--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	---	-----------------------

Legacy programs, which are fewer and have less searchable information, but may still be helpful.

NOTE: You only get legacy results on a keyword search. If you filter your results on other fields, you will not get legacy results.

Legacy Programs

This section lists programs that were reviewed under NREPP review criteria in effect from 2008 through September 2015.

Programs in Search Results (2)	Return to Search Page
--------------------------------	-----------------------

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

4. You can filter results for newly reviewed programs only. When you select to search by keyword, you will see criteria to narrow your search.

Enter keyword to search

Select specific criteria for a more detailed search of interventions reviewed by NREPP.

* Criteria applies to newly reviewed programs only.

Program Type

- Co-occurring disorders
- Mental health promotion
- Mental health treatment
- Substance use disorder prevention
- Substance use disorder treatment

Ages

- 0-5 (Early childhood)
- 13-17 (Adolescent)
- 18-25 (Young adult)
- 26-55 (Adult)
- 55+ (Older adult)
- 6-12 (Childhood)
- Information not provided

Outcome Categories *

Race / Ethnicity

Special Populations *

Gender

Geographic Locations

Settings *

Implementation / Dissemination *

Outcome Rating *

- Effective
- Inconclusive
- Ineffective
- Promising

Appendix C: Key Resources for Exploring Evidence-Based Crime Prevention

5. If we put in these filters and press “Search Now”, we get the following results

Newly Reviewed Programs

This section lists programs that were reviewed under the new review criteria that took effect after September 2015.

Programs in Search Results (2)	Programs with Effective Outcomes (0) 	Programs with Promising Outcomes (2) 	Programs with Ineffective Outcomes (0) 	Programs with Inconclusive Outcomes (0) 	Return to Search Page
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Comparing Three Key Resources

	Blueprints	Crime Solutions	NREPP
Types of interventions	Youth interventions that are not crime prevention specific	Youth and adult interventions that are crime prevention specific	Mental health and substance abuse interventions that are not crime prevention specific
Programs/practices	Programs only	Programs and practices	Programs and practices
Rigor of criteria	Extremely rigorous criteria; shorter list of interventions	Rigorous criteria; longer list of interventions	Rigorous criteria; longer list of interventions
Info on what does <i>not</i> work?	No	Yes	Yes
Info on implementation readiness?	Yes	No	Yes

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