

DRUG POLICY MODELLING PROJECT  
**MONOGRAPH 05**

**DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE**

Lorraine Mazerolle  
David Soole  
Sacha Rombouts

Griffith University, Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance

December 2005



Drug Policy Modelling Project Monograph Series

Copyright © 2005.

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced by any process without permission. Copyright enquiries can be made to Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, 54–62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, Victoria 3065, Australia.

The Drug Policy Modelling Project Monograph Series was funded by Colonial Foundation Trust.

Published by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre Inc.

December 2005

ISBN: 1 74001 166 X

The correct citation for this publication is: Mazerolle, L., Soole, D. & Rombouts, S. (2005). Monograph No. 05. Drug law enforcement: The evidence. *DPMP Monograph Series*. Fitzroy: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre.

## THE DRUG POLICY MODELLING PROJECT

This monograph forms part of the Drug Policy Modelling Project (DPMP) Monograph Series.

Drugs are a major social problem and are inextricably linked to the major socio-economic issues of our time. Our current drug policies are inadequate and governments are not getting the best returns on their investment. There are a number of reasons why: there is a lack of evidence upon which to base policies; the evidence that does exist is not necessarily analysed and used in policy decision-making; we do not have adequate approaches or models to help policy-makers make good decisions about dealing with drug problems; and drug policy is a highly complicated and politicised arena.

The aim of the Drug Policy Modelling Project (DPMP) is to create valuable new drug policy insights, ideas and interventions that will allow Australia to respond with alacrity and success to illicit drug use. DPMP addresses drug policy using a comprehensive approach, that includes consideration of law enforcement, prevention, treatment and harm reduction. The dynamic interaction between policy options is an essential component in understanding best investment in drug policy. Stage One has: a) produced new insights into heroin use, harms, and the economics of drug markets; b) identified what we know about what works (through systematic reviews); c) identified valuable dynamic modelling approaches to underpin decision support tools; and d) mapped out the national policy-making process in a new way, as a prelude to gaining new understanding of policy-making processes and building highly effective research-policy interaction.

This monograph (No. 05) provides an annotated bibliography of all the relevant drug law enforcement literature. The team at Griffith University have collated and summarised the extant research literature and completed two systematic reviews – a narrative review and a meta-analytic review. These have both been published in peer review journals. This monograph provides the reader with a detailed list of all the published law enforcement literature, broken down into categories of: international/national interventions; reactive/aggressive interventions; proactive/partnership interventions; individualised interventions; and combination of reactive/aggressive & proactive/partnership interventions.

Monographs in the series are:

01. What is Australia's "drug budget"? The policy mix of illicit drug-related government spending in Australia
02. Drug policy interventions: A comprehensive list and a review of classification schemes
03. Estimating the prevalence of problematic heroin use in Melbourne
04. Australian illicit drugs policy: Mapping structures and processes
05. Drug law enforcement: the evidence
06. A systematic review of harm reduction
07. School based drug prevention: A systematic review of the effectiveness on illicit drug use

08. A review of approaches to studying illicit drug markets
09. Heroin markets in Australia: Current understandings and future possibilities
10. Data sources on illicit drug use and harm in Australia
11. SimDrug: Exploring the complexity of heroin use in Melbourne
12. Popular culture and the prevention of illicit drug use: A pilot study of popular music and the acceptability of drugs
13. Scoping the potential uses of systems thinking in developing policy on illicit drugs

DPMP strives to generate new policies, new ways of making policy and new policy activity and evaluation. Ultimately our program of work aims to generate effective new illicit drug policy in Australia. I hope this Monograph contributes to Australian drug policy and that you find it informative and useful.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alison Ritter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Alison Ritter  
Director, DPMP

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This report was supported by a Colonial Foundation Trust grant to Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre with a sub-grant to A/Prof Lorraine Mazerolle, PhD. The authors are appreciative of feedback on the project from David Weisburd, David Wilson and Alison Ritter. Thanks also to Brigitte Bouhours for her research assistance.

Address all correspondence to Lorraine Mazerolle, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University (Mt Gravatt Campus), Brisbane Australia 4111.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary .....	1
Table 1: International/National Interventions .....	4
Table 2: Reactive/Aggressive Interventions .....	8
Table 3: Proactive/Partnership Interventions .....	23
Table 4: Individualised interventions .....	45
Table 5: Combination of Reactive/Aggressive & Proactive/Partnership Interventions .....	53
References .....	70

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is an annotated bibliography of studies evaluating the effectiveness of a variety of police-led drug law enforcement interventions aimed at reducing drug problems. Studies were identified from previous reviews, through key database searches, a number of Australian and international websites, and consultation with key drug law enforcement researchers, PhD students and overseas librarians. The review covered published as well as unpublished material. A total of 167 studies were identified of which 155 were retrieved. These 155 studies evaluated 132 separate interventions. The intervention particulars and summary of findings for each of the interventions are discussed.

A synthesis of the evidence can be found in two published papers:

**Lorraine Mazerolle, David Soole and Sacha Rombouts. Drug Law Enforcement: A Systematic Review. A paper submitted to *Police Quarterly*. September 2005.**

### ABSTRACT

This paper describes the results of a systematic review of drug law enforcement evaluations. We describe the search procedures and document the results of our review in five main categories: international/ national interventions (such as interdiction and drug seizure); reactive/directed interventions (including crackdowns, raids, buy-busts, saturation patrol, etc); proactive/partnership interventions (including third-party policing, problem-oriented policing, community policing, drug nuisance abatement, etc); individualised interventions (such as arrest referral and diversion); or interventions that used a combination of reactive/directed and proactive/partnership strategies. Our research finds that proactive interventions involving partnerships between the police and third parties and/or community entities appear to be more effective at reducing both drug and non-drug problems in drug problem places than reactive/directed approaches. But the general quality of research in drug law enforcement is poor, the range of interventions that have been evaluated is limited and more high quality research is needed across a greater variety of drug interventions.

**Lorraine Mazerolle, David W. Soole and Sacha Rombouts. Street-Level Drug Law Enforcement: A Meta-Analytic Review. A paper submitted to *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. November 2005**

### ABSTRACT

Our paper presents the results of a meta-analytic review of street level drug law enforcement. We conducted a series of meta-analyses to compare and contrast the effectiveness of reactive/directed versus proactive/partnership drug law enforcement interventions in reducing street-level drug problems. We also examined the relative impact of different tactics on associated problems such as property crime, disorder and violent crime. The results of the meta-analyses, along with examination of forest plots, reveal that proactive interventions involving cooperative partnerships between police and third parties tend to be more effective than reactive, directed and traditional interventions at reducing problems associated with drugs. Our results suggest that street level drug law enforcement should focus on forging productive partnerships with third

parties and community residents and making attempts to alter the underlying conditions that exist in places with street level drug market problems.

## **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The annotated bibliography is organised under the following headings:

### 1. International/National Interventions

- Drug seizures
- Crop Eradication
- Other & Combination

### 2. Reactive/Aggressive Interventions

- Crackdowns
- Raids
- Undercover Operations
- Intensive Policing
- Search & Seizures

### 3. Proactive/Partnership Interventions

- Drug Nuisance Abatement & Civil Remedies
- Community Policing
- Multijurisdictional Taskforces
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Drug Free Zones
- Combination strategies

### 4. Individualised Interventions

- Arrest Referral
- Diversion
- Other

### 5. Combination of Reactive/Aggressive & Proactive/Partnership Interventions

Each study is then coded against the following headings:

- Evaluation(s)
- Intervention
- Year Implemented
- Jurisdiction
- Description
- Drug(s) Targeted
- Behaviour(s) Targeted



- Main Findings/Effectiveness
- Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits
- Test Of Significance

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

**Table 1: International/National Interventions**

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Year Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
<b>Drug seizures</b>								
Australian Federal Police (2004)		Australia	No specific intervention evaluated. Rather, the impact of heroin seizures by the AFP on heroin availability is examined	Heroin	Trafficking & dealing	Seizure models suggest that supply reduction efforts by the AFP, namely heroin seizures, have led to moderate reductions in the availability of heroin on the street. There was also a reduction in heroin overdose deaths		No
Wood, et al. (2003)	2000	Port of Vancouver, Canada	On September 2, 2000 Canadian law enforcement officials seized approximately 100kg of uncut heroin at the Port of Vancouver in what is reported to have been the nations largest ever heroin seizure	Heroin	Trafficking, dealing & use	Data from the Vancouver Injection Drug User Study analysed changes in drug user behaviour from the 30 days prior to the seizure to 30 days following. No significant effect of the seizure was found on the source or availability of drugs, drug use patterns, or rates of recent nonfatal overdose. While the seizure had no significant impact on the median price of cocaine, a statistically significant effect on the price per-point of heroin was detected		Yes
McFadden & Mwesigye (2001)		Australia	No specific intervention evaluated. Rather, the cost effectiveness of drug investigations by the AFP, and the drug seizures that result from such investigations, is examined	All illicit drugs	Trafficking, dealing & manufacturing	For every dollar spent on drug investigations by the AFP and customs, there is an alleged \$5.20 benefit gained by the community in associated harm reductions		No
Rumbold & Fry (1999)	1998	Port Macquarie, Australia	On October 14, 1998, Australian law enforcement officials seized approximately 400kg of heroin at Port Macquarie, Australia, in what was reported to have been the nations largest ever heroin	Heroin	Trafficking & dealing	Interview data from drug users involved in the 1998 Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) study was used to assess the impact of the seizure on the Melbourne heroin market, in terms of price, purity, and availability, as well as the number of people using heroin and the number of overdoses. Most users reported no change in availability or price in the 3 months following the seizure. Nor was there evidence		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Year Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			seizure. Impact of this seizure on the heroin market is evaluated			that heroin use decreased following the seizure. While the number of non-fatal overdoses increased after the seizure, this trend had started before the seizure had occurred and seemed unrelated. The seizure did not seem to have reduced the supply of heroin to the Melbourne market within the 3 months		
Weatherburn & Lind (1997)	1993	Cabramatta, Sydney, Australia	No specific intervention evaluated. Rather, the effect of heroin seizures (as a result of law enforcement efforts including interdiction, buy-bust operations, crackdowns, etc) on the price, purity, and availability of heroin is examined	Heroin	Trafficking & dealing	Results of time-series analysis suggest no relationship between price, purity, or perceived availability of heroin at the street-level and the amount of heroin seized. Also, no relationship between methadone treatment admission and either perceived availability, price, or rate of arrest. Further, no relationship between rate of arrest and price		No
<b>Crop Eradication</b>								
Wilkins, Bhatta & Casswell (2002)	New Zealand Crop Eradication Program.  late 1980s-early 1990s	New Zealand	Series of police operations conducted nationally in areas known for cultivation. Aircraft and helicopters used to locate plantations which are either destroyed manually by officers or sprayed with a herbicide from the air	Cannabis	Growing & cultivation	Calculated the cannabis seizure rate, the proportion of cannabis seized relative to the total cannabis production (amount seized/amount seized + amount not seized), through police records and estimations derived from the National drug survey. Estimated the program was successful in eradicating 26-31% of their total cannabis production of New Zealand. Cost of the program is only 6% of the total national cannabis-related enforcement budget, thus it appears to be a cost effective program		No
Potter, Gaines & Holbrook (1990)	Marijuana Eradication Program 1981	Kentucky, USA	Crop eradication intervention involving air interdiction, joint state and federal operations, joint military operations, asset forfeiture, and traditional drug enforcement	Cannabis	Growing & cultivation	Increases in the number of plants destroyed, plots eradicated, and arrest made between 1982 and 1987. These increases largely a function of the increasing budget of the program. No impact on supply or availability of cannabis. The price of cannabis reported to have dropped while the campaign was in place. A number of adaptations to growing	Some displacement to indoor hydroponic settings	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Year Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						practices observed as a result of the program including smaller sized plots to reduce ability of police to locate, displacement to indoor hydroponic settings, more dispersed plots, the cultivation of plants of higher potency to achieve a greater profit from less plants, and the planting of "false crops" easily detected by the police		
<b>Other &amp; Combination</b>								
Maclean, Gilliat & Brogden (2002)	Know the Score Campaign 2001	Scotland	Multi-agency initiative involving the police, community groups, drug treatment centres, other government agencies, and the media. Police role in the campaign was largely focused toward reducing supply by targeting dealers and traffickers through interdiction, crime hotlines, use of intelligence targeting drugs driving, and working with prisons and local Drug Action Teams. Other key players roles were: education actions focused on demand reduction by addressing the risks associated with use, harm reduction actions include early intervention and arrest referral to treatment; and media and marketing was employed to educate the public and raise awareness	All illicit drugs	Trafficking & dealing	In the year prior to the intervention there was an 11% increase in supply offences and a 14% increase in possession offences. Controlling for this upward trend, the campaign resulted in a subsequent 12% increase in both supply and possession offences in the 3-month intervention period (compared with the same period the previous year). Over £15 million worth of drugs seized during the intervention, an increase of 177% compared to the just over £5 million seized in the same period the previous year. Survey data from involved parties suggested the majority believed the program was worthwhile and successful		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

<b>Evaluation(s)</b>	<b>Intervention &amp; Year Implemented</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drug(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Behaviour(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Main Findings/Effectiveness</b>	<b>Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits</b>	<b>Test Of Significance</b>
Barnard (2001)	Varied yrs	United States	Study evaluates the range of domestic and foreign supply-reduction strategies employed by the United States. Evaluated strategies include interdiction, eradication, and traditional law enforcement (arrests of traffickers and dealers)	All illicit drugs	Trafficking & dealing	Interview responses with 92 federal counter-drug agents regarding the perceived effectiveness of current drug control policies suggested agents do not believe the current strategies are effective in reducing drug supply. However, they also suggest that alternative strategies would be even less effective than the current practices being employed.		No

**Table 2: Reactive/Aggressive Interventions**

<b>Evaluation(s)</b>	<b>Intervention &amp; Yr implemented</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drug(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Behaviour(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Main Findings/Effectiveness</b>	<b>Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits</b>	<b>Test Of Significance</b>
<b>Crackdowns</b>								
Lawton, Taylor & Luongo (2004)	Operation Safe Streets 2002	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Police crackdown on high drug activity street corners. To increase police visibility officers were stationed on problem street corners 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Significant reduction in drug crimes, approximately 143.7 less drug offences per month. Further, approximately 66.2 less violent crimes, and 2.3 homicides per month, however these reductions did not reach significance	Localised impacts of the intervention were also examined to explore displacement and diffusion of benefit effects. A significant diffusion of benefits effect for violent crimes to areas surrounding the target areas was observed (with approximately 34 less violent crimes occurring in adjoining areas). However, a significant displacement effect was also recorded in adjoining areas for drug crimes, with approximately 59 more drug offences being committed in areas surrounding the target areas	Yes
Wood, et al. (2004)	2003	Vancouver, Canada	Large-scale enforcement operation (crackdown) to reduce crime and drug use and disrupt the open street-level market in	Heroin, crack cocaine & cocaine	Dealing & use	The crackdown had no significant impact on changes in levels of drug use for either heroin, cocaine, or crack. Nor did it impact significantly on frequency of drug use, or drug price. The crackdown did result in a	Some evidence of displacement of drug activity to more private locations (presumably indoors)	Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			the downtown's Eastside. Tactics involved saturation patrol with arrests			significant shift in locations where drugs were used, with more drug users reporting the need to change where they injected as a result of the police intervention. The reduction in the number of injecting drug users injecting in public places approached significance, while there was a significant reduction in the willingness of users to inject at safe injection sites		
LaPenna, Tremblay & Charest (2003)	1989	Montreal, Canada	Crackdown involving a single day of intensive policing by over 100 officers at just 26 residential hot-spots. Tactics included raids, buy-busts, and arrests	Crack cocaine	Dealing	There was a significant reduction in property crime. Reductions were also recorded for burglary, theft, and total crime however these reductions did not reach significance. While the reduction in total crime for the entire intervention area was not significant, there was a significant reduction in total crime in a drug hot spot located within the intervention area. Vandalism increased significantly. The crackdown appeared to be successful in stopping the emergence of drug markets in the district because it was massive and conducted before the drug markets had a chance to establish themselves	No displacement of drug markets in adjacent districts. Diffusion of benefits in one adjacent district where rates of criminality were reduced	Yes
Aitken, Moore, Higgs, Kelsall & Kerger (2002)	Operation Clean Heart 2000	Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Australia	Permanent high-visibility foot patrol, observation booth, and increase in police personnel (18 extra full-time officers, 2 mounted police, and 2 sniffer dogs)	Heroin	Dealing	Visits to local health centre declined by 7% from same period previous year (16.7% decrease from previous month) and needle exchange declined by 5.4% from same period previous year (12% decrease from previous month). Drug dealers and users adapted to increased police presence, adopting unsafe use	Displacement occurred to a nearby suburb	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						practices leading to many harmful consequences such as re-using needles, less access to health resources, discouragement from safe injection and disposal practices, increased likelihood of overdose, as well as increased danger of contracting disease		
Best, Strang, Beswick & Gossop (2001); Webster, Hough & Clancy (2001)	Operation Crackdown 2000	Ten London boroughs, UK	Concentrated, time-limited and intensive police operations targeting street-level drug dealers and those operating from drug houses for arrest and drug seizure	Heroin, crack cocaine & cannabis	Dealing	Police reported that the operation was a "spectacular success" resulting in many arrests and a large amount of drug seized; however, two weeks after the start of the operation, a majority of drug users reported no significant overall changes in availability, purity or price of heroin, cocaine or cannabis. Few of the interviewees were aware of the increased police presence. Nor were there any significant effects on crime rates. However, local residents did report a reduction in fear of crime		Yes
Maher & Dixon (2001)	2001	Cabramatta, Sydney, Australia	The impact of street-level law enforcement, namely crackdowns, saturation patrol, and buy-bust operations, on Australia's principal heroin market (Cabramatta, Sydney) is examined	Heroin	Trafficking & dealing	Ethnographic study of drug users revealed that while the crackdowns and intensive policing resulted in an increasing number of arrests (especially low level sellers and users), there were a number of unintended, negative consequences. These included a growth in unsafe injecting practices, unsafe storage of heroin (e.g., storing drugs in their mouth and swallowing the drugs if police approached, despite the risk of overdose), a decrease in the incentive of users to seek treatment, as well as unsafe disposal of	Drug dealing and use was displaced to other areas and to more private, yet unsafe, locations	No



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						syringes, which created health risks for both users, and the public in general		
Smith (2001)	Operation Blitz to Bloom 1999	Richmond, Virginia	Police crackdown (increased police presence and a variety of proactive patrol activities, as well as increased concentrated efforts by other city agencies) followed by clean-up by city departments to address quality of life issues	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Reductions in reported crime for all offence outcomes, with significant drops in total part I offences, violent crime, burglary, and larcenies from auto (however for all except violent crime only significant when adjusted for unequal variances). Results suggest that the reported crimes had returned to pre-intervention levels 6 months after completion of the crackdowns. No impact was observed on total calls for service	Diffusion of benefits effects on total part I offences, violent offences, and property crime were recorded for two of three catchment areas (however these findings were not significant). There was displacement in all three catchment areas for total calls for service	Yes
Curtis & Wendel (2000); Curtis (1996); Sviridoff & Hillsman (1994); Sviridoff, Sadd, Curtis & Grinc (1992)	New York City Police Department's Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) 1989-1995	Brooklyn, New York	Team consists of a number of plainclothes, undercover officers who focus on specific problem precincts/beats for approximately three months before moving onto a new precinct/beat (with periodic return maintenance visits made to prior beats). Major approach is to enforcement is buy-bust operations. Community and inter-agency involvement also important	Crack cocaine	Dealing	Mixed results regarding the impact of the intervention on crime data and community surveys responses. Impact of intervention in the 67th precinct was positive for burglary (down 12.3% compared to 3% increase in control), assault (down 17.8% compared to just 0.9% in control), and robbery (increase of only 2.2% compared to 16.2% increase in control). For the 70th precinct intervention only had a positive effect on assault (20.5% decrease compared to 8.7% increase in control). Decreases in burglary not as great in 70th as in control (4.6% & 20.1% respectively), and large increase in robberies in 70th (33.3% compared to just 0.8% in control). Some differences in results may be	High levels of spatial displacement	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						<p>due to difference in intervention measurement periods. The effectiveness of buy-bust operations in three drug markets with different social structure was examined. In the "freelance" market, where dealers were independent, police actions resulted in a high number of arrests, displacement to areas surrounding the intervention beat, and minimal community support. In a large, open, "corporate" style market, the operations of the police again resulted in a large number of arrests and a high level of displacement, however residents showed strong support for the intervention, primarily because drug offenders were strangers to the neighbourhood who used violence and intimidation. In a "socially-bonded" market, which was small and operated by local individuals typically related to each other, a high level of cooperation between operators made it difficult for police to achieve arrests, and police received minimal support from residents who were on friendly terms with dealers. It is suggested drug markets reconfigure as a result of police interventions and large markets are replaced by smaller operations. In these smaller markets police operations often target petty offenders from minority groups and lead to resident resentment. Authors suggest that the effectiveness of</p>		

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						these operations could be improved through a better understanding of the social structure of drug markets and how they fit in the context of neighbourhoods. Residents reported no change in fear of crime or perceived disorder and the operation did not foster a community-based anti-drug effort. Residents reported scepticism regarding the short-term operation because it did not address structural issues. They also doubted the criminal justice ability to deal with the large number of persons arrested, however, they indicated they wished to retain the high police presence		
Gersh & Beardsley (2000)	Operation Clean 1996	Langley Park, Maryland, D.C	Series of crackdowns on drug hot spots involving members of Prince George's County Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Conventional mapping and repeated address mapping (RAM) techniques were utilised, with results from both analyses suggesting a drop in drug related calls for service (69% drop using RAM techniques and a 62% drop using conventional techniques). Data suggests the crackdowns led to a decrease in calls for service in the target area, particularly in drug hot spot areas		No
Maier & Dixon (1999)	1995-1997	Cabramatta, Sydney, Australia	The impact of street-level law enforcement, namely crackdowns and intensive policing, on Australia's principal heroin market (Cabramatta, Sydney) is examined	Heroin	Dealers & users	Interviews with users during a 2-year period reveal that, in response to police operations, dealers and users adopted unsafe heroin storage practices (storing drugs in their mouth and swallowing the drugs if police approached, despite the risk of overdose) and unsafe injecting practices, encouraging the spread of blood borne diseases. While	Drug dealing and use was displaced to other areas and to more private, and unsafe, locations	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						crackdowns were seen as successful given the high number of arrests generated, the authors suggest they only targeted low-level street dealers and users and did little to reduce the supply of heroin. Further, the negative, unintended consequences of the police activities increases risks for the health of users, and of the greater public		
Bynum & Worden (1996)	Narcotics Enforcement Unit (NEU) & Street Narcotics Enforcement Unit (SNEU) 1989	Detroit, Michigan	Involved the development of two separate, but complementary, units. Both used traditional policing strategies such as undercover operations and buy-busts. NEU's focused on indoor sales while SNEU's focused on open-air street markets	Crack cocaine	Dealing	Officers reported mixed perceptions of the effectiveness of the intervention. The majority stated that drug dealers adapted their operations to counter the increased risk of arrest. The crackdowns had no significant impacts on the residents' perceptions of illicit drug market activity, police presence, levels of social disorder, fear of crime, satisfaction with the neighbourhood, or attitudes toward the police. Nor was there a significant impact on break and enter, larceny, and robbery		Yes
Caulkins, Larson & Rich (1993)	COMPASS 1990	Hartford, Connecticut	Crackdown involving undercover operations, buy-busts, reverse stings, execution of search warrants, surveillance, and vehicle safety checks, followed up by community mobilisation for revitalisation	Any illicit drugs (particularly cocaine)	Dealing & use	Reduction in drive-by shootings at both intervention sites. Results from surveys with involved personnel and residents suggests positive view of interventions success, however both groups held more significantly favourable views for impacts observed in one specific target area. Conclusion reached that areas that are geographically contained (by rivers, freeways, etc) may be more susceptible to the positive effects of crackdowns		For survey data only - yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

<b>Evaluation(s)</b>	<b>Intervention &amp; Yr implemented</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drug(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Behaviour(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Main Findings/Effectiveness</b>	<b>Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits</b>	<b>Test Of Significance</b>
Kennedy (1993)	Quick Uniform Attack on Drugs (QUAD) 1989-1991	Tampa, Florida	Crackdowns involving on-sight arrests for drug and disorder offences, highly-visible saturation patrol, undercover operations, buy-busts, use of informants, reverse stings, vehicle seizures, cooperation with city officials to organise neighbourhood clean-ups, closedown/destruction of abandoned buildings, routing of all street-dealing complaints to QUAD officers, and encouragement of offence reporting through the promise of confidentiality and anonymity	Cocaine	Dealing	Drug market disrupted as dealing became less visible. Police contended that of 141 dealing locations that existed prior to intervention only 9 remained that were active. Reductions in total crime, violent crimes, homicides, drive-bys, and calls for service	Some evidence of displacement of drug activity to indoor locations	No
Pennell & Curtis (1993)	Special Enforcement Division (SED); Narcotics Section (NS); Crack Abatement Team (CAT) 1989	San Diego, California	SED: 100 uniformed officers engaged in high visibility patrol in problem drug areas, with a focus on gang and drug problems; NS: 20-30 plainclothes, undercover officers responding to citizen complaints through the use of informants,	Crack cocaine	Dealing	Police perceived their efforts to impact on the purity and price of drugs but were less confident their efforts impacted demand or availability. Police records suggested that buy-busts were the most effective strategy in making sales arrests, followed by the execution of search warrants, and observation. Further, patrol/traffic stops were the most effective strategy for making possession arrests, followed the		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			controlled buys, buy-bust operations, and search warrants , with a focus on street level drug sales; CAT (a unit within the NS): five plainclothes, undercover officers employing similar tactics to those used by the NS to focus on mid-level crack dealers. The three teams also use other tactics including directed patrol, arresting users and dealers for other offences, traffic stops, surveillance, reverse stings, and raids			execution of search warrants, observation, and buy-busts		
Uchida, Forst & Annan (1992)	Operation Caine Break 1988	Birmingham, Alabama	The Narcotics Enforcement Division targeted dealers and users, engaging in buy-busts and sting operations. Compared to door-to-door contact with residents to enlist their cooperation in dealing with the drug problem	Cocaine & Dilaudid (heroin substitute)	Trafficking & dealing	There was no change in the perception of drug trafficking. Quality of life improved, as did the perception of the police. Some positive impact on violent and property crime		No
Uchida, Forst & Annan (1992)	Special Duty Unit 3 (SDU-3) 1988	Oakland, California	Specially trained officers engaged in undercover operations, buy-busts, aggressive patrol,	Crack cocaine	Dealing	Some evidence of a positive effect on crimes against the person, but not on robbery or burglary. There were also positive effects on community perceptions of the visibility of drug	Displacement to nearby areas but police soon included these areas in the targeted areas to be	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			raids on crack houses, and vehicle stops. Compared to door-to-door contact with residents to enlist their cooperation in dealing with the drug problem			dealing, feelings of safety, and perceptions of police	cracked down on	
Zimmer (1990); Kleiman (1988); Kleiman (1986)	Operation Pressure Point (OPP) 1984	Lower East Side of Manhattan, New York	Crackdowns involving an aggressive, proactive approach to both crime fighting and order maintenance. Tactics included saturation patrol, undercover operations, buy-busts, surveillance, raids, traffic and parking enforcement, and establishment of a drug hotline	All Illicit drugs (particularly heroin)	Dealing, trafficking, use & drug-related offending	Interviews with police personnel suggested drug dealing was reduced and became less visible in more gentrified areas but only led to subtle changes in drug market characteristics (some users reported being deterred from buying in the area, and dealers tended to move their operations indoor or to other neighbourhoods) in poorer areas of the Lower East Side. Burglary and robbery declined in the OPP area (by 44.8% and 38.5%, respectively). Reduction in the visibility of street-level drug activity. Also reductions in criminal activity including robbery (between 40-47%), burglary (between 27-37%), grand larceny (between 22-32%), and homicide (between 62-69%)	No evidence of displacement of drug activity or criminal activity to nearby areas	No
Kleiman (1988); Kleiman (1986)	Lawrence Drug Task Force 1984	Lawrence, Massachusetts	Crackdowns involving surveillance, use of informants, questioning of suspects, undercover operations, buy-busts and search warrants executed on drug houses	Heroin	Dealing & use	Evidence points to failure of this intervention. Heroin market shrunk only in areas most heavily targeted, otherwise little evidence of market suppression. Robberies increased by 30% and rates of burglary remained unchanged	Some evidence of displacement to nearby areas	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Kleiman (1988); Kleiman (1986)	Lynn Drug Task Force 1983	Lynn, Massachusetts	Concentrated police efforts at drug hot spots - surveillance, use of informants, questioning of suspects, undercover operations, buy-busts and search warrants executed on drug houses. Drug hotline was also established and cooperation with the housing authority allowed issuing of code violations	Heroin	Dealing & use	Evidence suggests substantial decline in visibility of the heroin market and in individual consumption. Demand for treatment increased by 85%. There was also decreases in robberies (18.5%), burglaries (37.5%), and crimes against the person (66%)	Hard to determine whether there was displacement of use to other drugs. 12 months after burglaries and robberies were still low or had decreased further	No
Reuter, Haaga, Murphy & Praskac (1988)	Operation Clean Sweep 1988	Washington, D.C.	Intensified street-level drug enforcement involving undercover operations	All illicit drugs	Dealing	No discernable effect on the street market. Some evidence to suggest a reduction in overall crime rates		No
<b>Raids</b>								
Cohen, Gorr & Singh (2003)	Nuisance Bar Task Force (NBTF) 1990	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Collaboration between the police, prosecutors, representatives from liquor control and code enforcement agencies, and civilians. When complaints were made toward a bar, plain-clothed officers monitored the bar to verify claims. If the bar is classified as a nuisance bar, a raid is conducted by the police narcotics squad	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Monthly mean number of calls for service were significantly higher at nuisance bars than at non-nuisance bars. There were approximately 5.5 drug-related calls for service a month at nuisance bars compared to just 0.3 per month at non-nuisance bars. Almost 3 calls per month were reported for assaults at nuisance bars, compared to just over 1 per month at control bars. Calls were also higher in experimental areas for shots being fired (0.9 per month compared to 0.2) and robberies (0.5 compared to 0.1). There was an immediate significant reduction in calls for service which increased over		Yes



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						the following months of the intervention. Increasing the dosage of raids also had a significant positive effect. Findings indicate that the effects of the intervention largely disappeared upon withdrawal of the treatment. Further, areas of increased risk predictors seem more resistant to the positive effects of the intervention		
Sherman & Rogan (1995)	1991	Kansas City, Missouri	Police squads raided suspected crackhouses, securing the premises, detaining persons, searching the premises, and seizing illegal goods (drugs, weapons, stolen property). Consequences of the raid depended on what was/wasn't found. Raids were forceful and highly evident to surrounding residents (to act as a deterrent)	Crack cocaine	Dealing & use	Reductions in all offence and call for service categories at the targeted sites. Furthermore, the decline was larger in target blocks compared to control blocks (except for property offences where control group had slightly larger decrease). However, decay of effects was evident within 2 weeks of the completion of the raid. Positive but modest results point to concerns regarding the cost effectiveness of raids. Seasonal analysis showed that raids had a greater impact on total calls for service in winter compared to spring, however no such differences were recorded for total offences		No
<b>Undercover Operations</b>								
Williams, White, Teece & Kitto (2001)	Operation Mantle 1998	Adelaide, Australia	Special investigative, tactical teams consisting of six officers, involved in problem solving, and situational crime prevention strategies, integrating the use of	All illicit drugs	Trafficking & dealing	Prior to the operation the number of drug specific offences, with the exception of manufacturing and growing offences, had been rising. During the intervention the total number of drug offences decreased slightly, however not significantly. The intervention did not lead to any		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			local intelligence and cooperating with non-police agencies			significant changes in the number of use and possession offences, selling and trafficking arrests, manufacturing and growing offences, or total drug offences. The intervention failed to significantly impact on the number of break and enter offences, property offences, or robberies		
Grizzle (1979)	1972	Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	A grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was used by the Mecklenburg County PD to employ three additional officers, and \$10,000 was to be used as "buy money", to conduct undercover drug buys and work up the local drug distribution chain making arrests	All Illicit drugs	Trafficking & dealing	Increases in the average number of confiscations per month and mean price of confiscations (from 13.7 confiscations/month at an average of \$328 per confiscation to 19.2 confiscations/month at an average of \$469 per confiscation). Self-reported drug use by junior and senior high students and estimates regarding changes in the supply and demand of the local drug market suggest an increase in the number of sellers, experimental users, and frequent users for all drugs (with the exception of frequent heroin users)		No
<b>Intensive Policing</b>								
Arizona Department of Public Safety (1999)	Operation Street Sweep 1997	South Tuscon, Arizona	First step (weed) in a Weed & Seed initiative. Involved undercover buy-busts, electronic and video surveillance, high-visibility patrol (with a zero-tolerance approach), and the implementation of drug free zones to keep prosecuted drug offenders out of the	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Observed gang and drug activity was reduced. There were also sizeable reductions in rape, robberies, assaults, burglaries, larceny, and auto theft		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			area. Seeding component involved the implementation of various safe street programs					
Fitzgerald, Broad & Dare (1999)	Operation JUVA 1998	Fitzroy, Melbourne, Australia	Covert operation followed by high visibility police presence using a low tolerance approach for approximately three weeks with the aim of disrupting the open air drug market	Heroin	Trafficking & dealing	Majority of local business operators (57%) thought the operation had little or no effect but were glad of the high police presence. The operation also resulted in a decrease in use of the local needle exchange facilities and an increase in the use of surrounding facilities. Overall, the police operation created a temporary halt in heroin trafficking in the targeted areas but displacement to surrounding areas suggests possible repercussions on the health of users and the public. Residents reported a reduction in levels of fear of crime and improved relationships between the police and the community and businesses	Some displacement to surrounding areas	No
Fritsch, Caeti & Taylor (1999)	Anti-Gang Initiative 1996	Dallas, Texas	Involves primarily saturation patrol, aggressive curfew, and truancy enforcement, but also buy-bust operations and warrant servicing. Police cooperated with other agencies. Officers received overtime pay to implement the developed strategy	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	There was a non-significant reduction in drug offences in experimental beats. There were significant reductions in violent gang-related offences, weapon offences, and criminal mischief offences. There were also non-significant reductions for most other offences (except for murder, auto theft, and robbery). The increases in robbery and auto theft offences were significant. Authors state that undirected saturation patrol had little affect on reducing crime. What is needed, it is suggested, is more directed strategies		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
<b>Search &amp; Seizures</b>								
Salt Lake City Police Department (2003)	Methamphetamine Initiative 1998	Salt Lake City, Utah	Multi-agency initiative (funded by the Office of Community-Oriented Policing) aimed at investigating and closing down methamphetamine labs, while also addressing associated issues such as child welfare, neighbourhood health and safety, and substance abuse treatment	Methamphetamine	Trafficking & manufacturing	There was a 50% reduction in the number of laboratories from 1999 to 2002. Residents reported an improvement in quality of life		No
Indiana State Police Department (1997)	1995	South-central Indiana	Information on methcathinone laboratories gathered from numerous sources including local police departments, citizens, welfare and probation workers, and local prosecutors. Consent to search, or search warrants gained to enter and search all suspected properties and seize drugs, equipment, and assets. Petition also filed to revoke parole and relocate children where appropriate	Methcathinone	Manufacturing	Large amounts of chemicals and drugs seized and thus diverted from making it to the streets. Large amounts of stolen property also recovered and subsequently many burglaries cleared by police. A major supplier of ephedrine (a necessary chemical ingredient for methcathinone) shut down and steps taken to ensure large quantities of the chemical can no longer be purchased. Officers have reported the scarcity of methcathinone on the street		No

**Table 3: Proactive/Partnership Interventions**

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
<b>Drug Nuisance Abatement &amp; Civil Remedies</b>								
Coldren & Higgins (2003); Higgins & Coldren (2000)	Municipal Drug & Gang Enforcement (MDGE) Pilot Program 1997	Chicago, Illinois	Multi-agency anti-gang and drug taskforce involving cooperation between the police and the council to target landlords who neglect their property and fail to deal with offending tenants. Abatement ordinances are enforced by inspectors and the police and may result in fines and/or closing or selling of the property if necessary rectifications are not enacted	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related or criminal behaviour	Data provided shows a decrease in narcotics offences in both the target and comparison areas however the drop in drug offences is greater in the target areas. There were also drops in reported violent and property offences in the target area while slight increases were observed in the comparison areas	Some evidence of a diffusion of benefits effect	No
Oakland Police Department (2003)	Oakland Airport Motel Program 2000	Oakland, California	Beat Health team and city attorneys filed a drug nuisance abatement lawsuit against the parent corporation of a motel known to be a haven for drug activity. Through intense negotiation it was agreed by the motel to improve management, clean up the appearance and physical environment of the motel, and pay a \$250,000 bond to ensure crime and disorder reductions	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	In the two year monitoring period there were very few calls for service (reduction of 59%) and the property has returned to legitimate use. Police served only one search warrant and arrested only a few individuals		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			would be monitored					
Vancouver Police Department (2001)	Growbusters 1999-2000	Vancouver, Canada	Police accompanied fire department and city council inspectors after obtaining search warrants on houses or similar sites suspected of grow operations. The property's utilities were shut-off, drugs, equipment, and other goods were seized, and code violations were issued. Owners were educated on how to identify individuals who may be growers so as they did not rent their properties to such individuals. The community was educated regarding the health hazards associated with grow operations	Cannabis	Growing & manufacturing	The operation led to 344 warrants on illegal grow operations and the seizure of \$60 million worth of drugs, \$2.6 million of growing equipment, and \$165,000 in cash. These figures were reported to be 4 times that which would have been expected using traditional techniques. There was also an increased level of community support of the police		No
Joliet Police Department (2000)	1997	Joliet, Illinois	Police developed a formal abatement process for dealing with drug, gang and disorder problems. Collaboration with the city council to issue inspection ordinances on landlords whose properties were being used for drug and criminal activity. Failure to cooperate led to the landlord being evicted. Police educated landlords how to screen	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Reductions in various calls for service categories including drug-related (55%), disorder related (39%), and violence related (22%). There were also improvements in the quality of life of residents		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			tenants, identify drug and criminal activity, and enforce illicit drug clauses in lease agreements to facilitate eviction of problem tenants					
Mazerolle, Price & Roehl (2000); Mazerolle, Kadleck & Roehl (1998); Mazerolle & Roehl (1998); Mazerolle, Roehl & Kadleck (1998)	Beat Health (includes SMART, the Specialised Multi-Agency Response Team) 1988	Oakland, California	Cases are opened following visits by officers and a police service technician to sites that have generated emergency calls, a number of narcotics arrests, or citizen complaints. A cooperative relationship is sought from place managers to abate the problems at the site. If cooperation is not established, SMART inspectors (in cooperation with city departments) inspect the site, cleaning up the property and enforcing necessary code violations. Consequent civil sanctions may result leading to fines and/or the closing or selling of the property	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Reductions in drug (7%), property (18.8%), and violence (3%) related calls for service. Slight increase in disorder related calls (1.3%). Only significant difference was in drug related calls for service - control sites (regular police patrol) experienced increases (581 to 897) while target sites experienced decreases (383 to 356). Target sites had significantly greater reductions in signs of disorder and the number of males observed selling drugs, and increases in signs of civil behaviour. However, unclear which of the various tactics employed by Beat Health team led to the observed effects	Displacement effects were found for experimental commercial sites and both commercial and residential control sites. Displacement was largest in the commercial control sites	Yes
Mazerolle, Ready, Terrill & Waring (2000); Mazerolle, Ready, Terrill & Gajewski (1998)	1995	Jersey City, New Jersey	Representatives from the police, local housing authority, social service providers, and public housing tenants formed six separate problem-solving teams. Problem-	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	In two of the six target sites there was a significant reduction in reported crime. 3 others had reductions in crime that did not reach significance, while the last had a non-significant increase. The problem-solving tactics had more pronounced effects		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			solving activities varied between sites and within sites across time. Some tactics included patrol, raids, community policing, and drug nuisance abatement			on interpersonal violent crimes, property crime, vehicle crime, and assistance calls. There was no effect on drug-related calls for service. Observations revealed an increase in licit activity and a decrease in illicit behaviour		
Chattanooga Police Department (1999)	Operation Focus 2000  1998	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Officers cooperated with the local housing authority to conduct sweeps in neighbourhoods. Code violations were issued against owners of properties known to be the source of drug activity. Owners were contacted and told to evict problem tenants or risk having the property condemned. In instances where the drug offender was the owner houses were condemned. Majority of condemned houses were demolished	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Drug dealers have been forced from the neighbourhood and consequently there has been a reduction in drug activity and associated criminality. Resident support for police actions was evident and there were reports of an improvement in quality of life		No
Clarke & Bichler-Robertson (1998)	1993	San Diego, California	Police worked with a slumlord, using drug nuisance abatement processes - threatening arrests, issuing fire, home, and health and safety code violations, conducting tenant checks and surveillance, and threatening abatement if properties were not cleaned up	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Reductions in arrests and calls for service in the intervention site compared to increases in the control sites. Positive impact still observed on arrests and calls for service two years after the intervention		No



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Eck & Wartell (1999); Eck (1998); Eck & Wartell (1998)	Drug Abatement Response Team (DART) 1993	San Diego, California	DART officers sent place managers a letter outlining that drug activity was occurring at their property, what they (the place managers) were required to do about it, help available to aid in the implementation of necessary changes, and the consequences for non-cooperation (fines and/or closing of the property). In some cases DART officers followed the letter with a scheduled meeting with the place manager in which an inspection was conducted and officers and place managers cooperated to get changes implemented	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	When controlling for pre-intervention differences in reported crime, places that received a letter only did not differ significantly from the control group, and more crime was actually reported in the letter area than the control in two of the five 6-month reporting periods. Places that were followed up with a meeting experienced a large significant drop in reported crime in the first six months of the intervention. While crime remained lower in this group than the control in all other measurement periods none of these reached statistical significance. Over the entire 30-month measurement period the meeting group and significantly fewer reported offences than the control group (60% reduction in crime relative to the control area)		Yes
Joliet Police Department (1998)	1311 Fairmount 1997	Joliet, Illinois	During a raid on a drug house video and still photographic evidence was obtained by police. With this evidence drug nuisance abatement processes were used and a city council inspector issued dozens of code violations. Failure of the owner to rectify crime and blight problems led to eviction of tenants and demolition of the property	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Informal survey with surrounding residents suggested pleasure related to the demolition of the drug house and a cessation of drug and disorder problems at this site	Drug activity displaced to a nearby street corner, although activity was not as extensive as had occurred at the drug house	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Remmel (1998)	Project HAPPEN 1993	Akron, Ohio	Police accompany housing inspectors on house inspections in sweeps. Outstanding warrants are checked for residents, and arrests are made if drugs or drug paraphernalia are observed. Housing code violations are issued where appropriate and prison labourers clean rubbish, abandoned vehicles, and weeds from dilapidated properties	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Large amount of police outputs achieved in a small number of working days. Residents reported an improvement in quality of life and local churches, block clubs, and citizen groups have been established in the area. There has also been an increase in people wanting to move to the area		No
Spokane Police Department (1997)	West First Project 1996	Spokane, Washington	Civil remedies initiative involving code enforcement, cooperation with the liquor board, prosecution of gang members under organised crime statutes, and enhancement of correctional supervision of offenders living in the project area. Crime prevention through environmental design techniques were also employed to create defensible space	Crack cocaine	Trafficking & dealing	Violent crime was reduced by 75%. Calls for service and officer initiated activity decreased by 35%. Observations of community revitalisation, and an elimination of criminal activity which was replaced with legitimate business activity		No
Green (1996); Green (1995)	Specialised Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART) (part of the Beat Health program) 1988	Oakland, California	Cases are opened following visits by officers and a police service technician to sites that have generated emergency calls, a number of	All Illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Significant reductions in drug-related field contacts (down 59%), arrests (down 34%), and calls for service (down 4%) were found. Physical conditions (as measured by photographs before & after of the sites) also improved in most sites	Large significant drops in drug-related arrests/contacts at SMART site catchment areas (24%) suggested a diffusion of benefits effect	Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			narcotics arrests, or citizen complaints. A cooperative relationship is sought from place managers to abate the problems at the site. If cooperation is not established, SMART inspectors (in cooperation with city departments) inspect the site, cleaning up the property and enforcing necessary code violations. Consequent civil sanctions may result leading to fines and/or the closing or selling of the property					
Joliet Police Department (1995)	1994-1995	Parkwood, Joliet, Illinois	Officers used drug nuisance abatement processes to issue code violations against the owners of dilapidated rental properties known to be the source of drug activity. Failure to rectify drug and disorder problems, and code violations resulted in evictions and closure, selling, or demolition of the problem properties	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Quality of life improved as drug activity associated with problem sites decreased	There was displacement to nearby properties but the drug activity was not as extensive as it had previously had been. A diffusion of benefits effect was noted when property owners began to contact police to avoid having their properties closed	No
Kansas City Police Department (1995)	6100 Block of Charlotte Project	Charlotte, North Carolina	Police used community information to gather information regarding a drug house, then cooperated with other agencies (DART, Department of Aging,	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Drug house was closed. Property crime dropped by 60%, and there was also a reduction in calls for service. Quality of life improved for local residents	No evidence of displacement	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			City Waste Department) and used drug nuisance abatement processes to vacate the uncooperative owner and sell the property to a more responsible owner					
Seminole County Sheriffs Department (1995)	Lockhart Neighborhood Project 1995	Seminole County, Florida	An officer convinced an absentee landlord whose property was being used as a crack house to sell the property to the church that backed up against the offending property. Communications between the officer and the minister of the church had already taken place with plans to demolish the house and create space for a parking lot. abatement processes were used to evict the tenants and demolish the crack house	Crack cocaine	Dealing	The drug and associated crime problems associated with the address were eliminated. Quality of life at the intersection where the property was situated improved. Calls for service related to crack sales virtually ceased	Some displacement to nearby areas	No
Edmonton Police Department (1994)	Special Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART) 1993	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	After informants were used to gather information required to obtain a search warrant, SMART, in conjunction with other government agencies, inspected drug houses leading to closure of some of the properties as inhabitable, and numerous code violations issued to	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Last drug house reported to have been closed in late 1993. Many of the dealers were arrested. Residents have reported less drug activity and fewer discarded syringes		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			landlords to rectify property dilapidation. Followed up, by local Drug Action Teams who executed warrants, seized drugs, and made arrests					
Smith, Davis, Hillenbrand & Goretsky (1992)	Milwaukee Drug Abatement Team 1990	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Team consists of members from the police, staff of the city's attorney's office, building inspectors, and members of community organisations. After receiving nuisance complaints from community and police through special hotline previously established, team uses abatement processes to investigate, making arrests, issuing code violations, evicting problem tenants and landlords, and cleaning up/demolishing/selling problem properties	All illicit drugs	Dealing	There was a significant reduction in total reported offences (21%) compared to a 14% reduction observed citywide	Reduction in crime in areas surrounding the target areas was equivalent to citywide decrease suggesting no displacement	Yes
<b>Community Policing</b>								
Hallas, Robinson, Skelly & George (2004)	Weed & Seed 2000	Youngstown, Ohio	Community-oriented policing initiative involving traditional law enforcement (stings, knock-and-talks, saturation patrol, seizures, bicycle patrol), community policing (establishing cooperative relationships with the community),	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Reduction in drug complaints (55.3%) and overall crime (9.6%), as well as an increase in vice squad drug buys (65.7%). Residents also reported decreases in fear of crime		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			encouragement of prevention, intervention, and treatment, and finally neighbourhood revitalisation					
Broken Arrow Police Department (2003)	Operation Don't Meth Around 2000	Broken Arrow, Oklahoma	Community education through informational brochure, dissemination of coloured posters to businesses highlighting ingredients used in methamphetamine production, community seminars, hidden cameras in some businesses, hotline established for reporting suspicious activity, information section on police department's website, training of officers and dispatches, and the development of departmental policy and procedures on clan labs	Methamphetamine	Manufacturing	There were increases in drug related arrests (up 25%) and search warrants (56%). Over the evaluation period there was a 100% increase in the number of meth lab seizures, of which 50% were attributed to the program. Interviews with meth offenders showed increased difficulty in buying ingredients and equipment		No
Byxbe & Carlan (2001)	Neighborhood Enhancement Team (NET) 1994	Southern Mississippi	Community policing initiative involving cooperation with multiple community groups and other agencies including the family network group, housing authority, churches, city parks and recreation service, and local businesses. Also involved high visibility saturation patrols on foot and bicycle, and surveillance	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related or criminal behaviour	Significant reductions in felony arrests (630 to 317) and misdemeanour arrests (5972 to 3615)		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Stevens (2001)	Families Involved and Revived Stay Together (Families First) 1998	City of New Haven	Multidimensional intervention involving community-oriented policing, family support and empowerment designed to improve familial functioning through child care services, substance abuse treatment, father engagement, case management, and job training and placement. Multiagency initiative involving cooperation between police, Families FIRST staff, treatment centres, and the community	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Significant improvements observed in levels of drug consumption and abuse, drug selling, and violence related to drug use. Intervention area experienced significant decrease in drug selling however it was still deemed to be a major problem, as was use and abuse, and drug-related violence. Reported offences and calls for service decreased significantly and residents reported a significant decline in their fear of crime and an increase in their perception of the community		Yes
Josi, Donahue, Magnus & Bennett (2000)	Weed & Seed 1995	Savannah, Georgia	Community policing intervention involving a collaborative effort between federal, state, and local government agencies, private organisations, and residents. Police attempt to establish cooperative relationships with the community, suppress drug and criminal activity, and mobilize the community for neighbourhood revitalisation	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	No significant effects on rates of drug related crime, violent crime, public nuisance, and simple assault from 1996-1999. These offences were higher in Weed and Seed areas than citywide rates. A follow-up survey of residents showed that 56.3% believed their community was safe, with 49.6% stating it was safer than a year earlier. Many still believed drug sales were a big problem in the community (43.1%). 16.1% of residents believed that drug sales had increased, 31.4% said it had decreased, while 33.7% believed it had remained the same. Perceptions of police were fairly positive with 42.8% of residents stating the police were doing a very good/good job of controlling drug use and sales, 60.1% stating the police were working with		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						the community to reduce crime and drug dealing, and approximately 35% stating that police presence had increased in the community and that police were practicing community policing		
Walsh, Vito, Tewksbury, Wilson (2000)	Community Policing Housing Patrol Unit 1996	Medium sized southern US city	Fourteen member unit involved in creating a highly visible police presence through an array of strategies including saturation patrol, crackdowns, meetings with residents to develop and implement community policing programs, and the development of problem-oriented policing strategies through needs assessment	All illicit drugs	Trafficking, dealing & use	During the first year of the operation, housing authority records indicate a 15% decrease in reported crime and 14% decrease in calls for service within its properties. 37% of the residents interviewed believed their community was safer, and 46% were pleased with the results of the operation. The authors conclude that after the first year the community policing operation is "gaining a foothold" especially in improving police/residents relations but that much remains to be done to strengthen cooperation and eliminate drug related activities		No
Child & Family Policy Center (1999)	Weed & Seed 1995	Des Moines, Iowa	Weeding component involved community policing and traditional law enforcement strategies. Seeding component involves more community-oriented strategies - specifically, the development and operation of a "Safe Haven" - a neighbourhood-based, multi-service centre that provides a variety of opportunities and resources for the community in a safe	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related and/or criminal behaviour	Drug violations decreased (365 to 268) in the target area but increased citywide (672 to 911). There was a decrease in reported offences for all crime categories (except murder). In all but a few cases (total violent crime, murders, weapon violations) the decreases were greater in the target area compared to citywide.		No



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			environment					
Minneapolis Police Department (1999)	Hawthorne Huddle 1998	Hawthorne, Minneapolis	Police worked with community, other law enforcement agencies, and community organisations, to establish a block club where citizens were trained in ways to help police reduce crime. The neighbourhood strategy involved increased enforcement of existing laws, establishing partnerships, and fostering a sense of community	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Number of drug violation warrants were reduced by 50%. Vandalism decreased by around 45% and home burglaries by 25%. Community reported feeling safer and a perception of crime as decreasing		No
Popkin, et al. (1999)	Anti-Drug Initiative (ADI) 1988	Chicago, Illinois	Cooperative initiative between the police, Chicago Housing Authority, and residents, involving law enforcement tactics such as drug sweeps (Operation Clean Sweep), in-house police and private security, referrals to treatment and prevention, and community crime prevention by residents	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Residents reported significant overall improvement in social disorder (e.g. drug sales and gang-related drug activities), however drugs remained a major problem for 50% of residents. Residents also perceived a significant decrease in the level of violent crime. The follow-up study revealed the positive effects of the intervention had largely disappeared by 1996 due to renewed gang wars in Chicago and a change of policies by the Chicago Housing Authority (e.g. buildings were demolished and residents relocated, creating much short-term disturbance and reducing funding for in-house security). The study provides evidence of some positive effects of the intervention but highlights the fragility of the gains		Yes
Harris, O'Connell & Mande (1998)	Operation Weed & Seed	Wilmington, Delaware	Community-oriented policing (establishing	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	After the start of the program in 1992, there was a decrease in drug-related		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
	1992		cooperative relationships with the community, foot and bicycle patrols, and increasing police visibility); traditional law enforcement strategies; treatment and prevention through the development and implementation of programs and services. Aim is to disrupt the drug market and reduce the violence associated with it, and to improve quality of life through neighbourhood restoration			calls for service followed by an increase in 1994, and a subsequent decrease in 1996. Overall, the number of drug-related arrests decreased in 1996, however arrests for cocaine trafficking had increased, indicating the fall in calls for service could be related to a decrease in trafficking activities brought about by the arrests. Despite the closing of two drug markets residents reported they perceived the drug problem to be worsening, as well as becoming increasingly violent		
Thurman, Lincoln, Atella & Massoglia (1998); Giacomazzi (1995)	Project ROAR (Reclaiming Our Area Residence) 1994	Spokane, Washington	Community policing initiative, aimed at improving quality of life, involving cooperation between the Spokane Police Department, Housing Authority, and residents. Strategies employed included establishing a local "Cop Shop", assigning community police officers to the project area, coordination with crime prevention organizations, employment of a resident resource coordinator, physical improvements to the neighbourhood,	Crack cocaine	Dealing	There was a massive significant increase in the number of felony drug arrests in the target areas (from 99 to 357). There was a decrease in comparison site felony drug arrests (5 to 3) but given low numbers it is hard to interpret this finding. There were similar rises in the number of arrests for burglary in the target (8 to 17) and comparison (9 to 19) areas. Arrests for sex crimes decreased in both areas however the drop was greater in the comparison area (6 to 4 compared to 8 to 4). Arrests for robbery increased in the target area (19 to 30) but remained stable in the control area (10 to 11). Overall total offences rose in both the intervention and comparison areas with the rise being greater in the target area (33 to 51 compared to 27 to 34). The		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			situational prevention strategies (e.g. target hardening), and assignment of a community corrections officer to the project area			changes in burglary, robbery, sex crime and total arrests were not significant in the target areas across 1992-1995. Interviews with residents reveal levels of fear had significantly decreased between 1994 and 1997. Residents also perceived an improvement in the social conditions of the area		
Harris & O'Connell (1994)	Eastern Substance Abuse Awareness Program 1989	Eastside Wilmington, Delaware	Community policing intervention promoting increased interaction and improved relationship between police and citizens, as well as encouraging citizens to become more involved in drug prevention. Involves an augmentation between traditional policing strategies and community strategies addressing resident empowerment, drug demand reduction, and neighbourhood revitalisation	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Results suggest a positive effect on both drug related arrests and calls for service. The impact on drug arrests appears to be immediate and lasting, whereas the effect on drug calls appears to be delayed. Mapping analyses also revealed downward trends in drug activity neighbourhoods in the experimental area identified as drug hot-spots at pre-intervention		No
Karp (1993)	Operation NOAH 1984	New South Wales, Australia	State initiative involving the police launching media campaigns to increase the public's involvement in reporting drug offences and drug-related behaviour. Drug hotline set up after the campaign in which citizens could readily contact police to report illegal drug activities	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Overall, some officers reported negative attitudes toward the initiative stating that the information typically provided by the public was often incomplete and unsubstantiated and difficult to follow-up. They stated that cases spawning from the initiative were usually not deemed as important as other cases. The public however, reported positive perceptions of the initiative and many believed (with some justification) that		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						NOAH was successful in combating illegal drug use. Police have also managed to make a number of arrests, laid charges and seized drugs due to information gathered throughout the operation		
Koper (1993)	Maryland Project 1991	Edgewood, Maryland, D.C.	Aim of program was to reduce crime (particularly drug related) and build neighbourhood cohesion through increased patrol (and increased arrests and enforcement) as well as increased contact with citizens to build trust and rapport. Also police to be more involved in problem solving and prevention strategies and to work cooperatively with community groups	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Crime trend analyses showed little or no impact on crime trends in either of the intervention areas. Citizen survey data however shows significant or marginally significant changes (in a positive direction) in fear of crime, satisfaction with neighbourhood and perception of police. A neighbourhood survey suggested a significant decrease in fear, significant increase in satisfaction in the community, marginally significant decrease in social disorder, and contrary to expectations a non-significant decrease in satisfaction with the police		No
McElroy, Cosgrove & Sadd (1990)	Community Patrol Officer Program (CPOP) 1984	New York, New York	Community policing intervention primarily designed to increase interaction between the police and citizens. Involves continuous assignment of officers to particular beats with the insistence that officers be knowledgeable about that community and the community's needs. The officers then develop and implement strategies. Makes for a higher level of accountability	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Results suggest an effect on violent and property offences and total calls for service. In both the intervention and control precincts rates of robbery increased in the first year and then decreased. However, the decrease in the second year was significantly greater in the treatment areas dropping to a level lower than that of pre-intervention rates (not observed in the comparison precincts). For burglary the intervention group experienced slight decreases for both years, while the comparison increased in the first year and then decreased in the second year. The control group experienced a greater		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						drop at 2 yr follow-up from pre-intervention rates. Thus, the effect of the intervention on burglary appeared to be immediate but not lasting. Total calls for service continued to rise over both post intervention years. However, the rise was significantly less in the targeted precincts		
<b>Multijurisdictional Taskforces</b>								
Decker, Bynum, Curry & Swift (2000); Ramker (1999)	Kankakee Metropolitan Enforcement Group (KMEG) 1998	Kankakee, Illinois	Evaluates the reorganisation of the KMEG that occurred in early 1998. Prior to the reorganisation the KMEG focused on long-term undercover investigations targeted at high-level drug dealers. After the reorganisation the KMEG focused on street-level drug trade and the associated nuisances through problem-oriented tactics and cooperation with the traditional narcotics unit	All illicit drugs	Dealing	At the 1999 evaluation, arrests had increased by a staggering 610% and investigations by 60.5%. Drug seizures had also increased: cocaine up 212%, crack up 200%, marijuana up 186%, and opiates up 120%. There was also a 187% increase in asset seizures (comparing rates 9 months before and after the intervention was implemented). At the 2000 evaluation, arrests were reported to have increased by 908%, drug investigations by 67.6%, and seizures increased by 700% for crack, 671% for marijuana, 85% for opiates, 46% for cocaine, and asset forfeitures by 403% (comparing rates 2 years before and after the intervention was implemented).		No
Smith, Novak, Frank & Travis (2000); Frank, Smith, Novak, Travis & Langworthy (1998); Jefferis, Frank, Smith, Novak & Travis (1998)	Ohio Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces Early 1980's	Ohio	Evaluates multi-jurisdictional taskforces in general (focussing on the state of Ohio), rather than any specific individual taskforce. Taskforces involved coordinated and cooperative relationships between law enforcement agencies (local, state,	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Task force membership did not significantly predict drug sales arrests, drug possession arrests, total drug arrests, agency forfeitures, or fines. While task force membership did not effect police outputs, those agencies involved in a multijurisdictional task force had significantly better intra-agency communication and perceived the quality of their drug cases significantly more positively than non-		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			and federal), as well as prosecution and probation agencies			task force agencies		
Herzik, Bartridge & Hoyt (1998)	1987	Nevada, Texas	Coordinated and cooperative relationships between law enforcement agencies (local, state, and federal), as well as prosecution and probation agencies. Focus on more serious drug offences such as manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, and sales, with the aim of supply reduction	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Of the eight taskforces evaluated under this study there were no discernable effects on total arrest, nor on drug and asset seizures		No
Pennell, Melton & Hoctor (1996)	Jurisdictions Unified for Drug Gang Enforcement (JUDGE) 1987	San Diego, California	Multijurisdictional task force consisting of police officers, probation officers, and deputy district attorneys, cooperating to target gang members involved in drug sales and use. Also involves increased supervision of targeted youth	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Almost 83% of the 231 JUDGE targets were rearrested in the two year follow-up period. The mean number of total arrests decreased from 3.9 in the two years prior to the JUDGE intervention to 3.0 in the two years following the intervention. There were substantial reductions in the number of felony and misdemeanour drug arrests (63% and 45%, respectively). There was no change in the number of violent felony offences committed by JUDGE targets, and there was a dramatic increase (223%) in the number of probation violations. The authors suggest the task force were appropriately focused on the relatively small proportion of offenders who are particularly crime prone		No
Witt, Brown & Bushweiler (1995)	Wisconsin Multijurisdictional	Wisconsin	Coordinated and cooperative	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Between 1990 and 1994 there was an increase in total drug arrests of		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
	Task Force 1987		relationships between law enforcement agencies (local, state, and federal), as well as prosecution and probation agencies. Focus on more serious drug offences such as manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, and sales, with the aim of supply reduction			240% for juveniles and 40.5% for adults. Between 1990 and 1994 there was an increase in drug sales arrests of 293% for juveniles and 37% for adults. Between 1990 and 1994 there was an increase in drug possession arrests of 213% for juveniles and 44% for adults. For all arrest categories there was an increase in marijuana, crack, heroin, LSD, and amphetamine related arrests (with the exception of amphetamine possession arrests), while there was a decrease in the number of cocaine arrests. There were also increases in the amount of crack, LSD, and amphetamines seized, and decreases in the amount of marijuana and heroin seized		
Pullen & Mande (1991)	1987	Colorado	Evaluates multi-jurisdictional taskforces in general (focussing on the state of Colorado), rather than any specific individual taskforce. Taskforces involved coordinated and cooperative relationships between law enforcement agencies (local, state, and federal), as well as prosecution and probation agencies	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Taskforce implementation generally resulted in a large increase in drug arrests, drug seizures and asset seizures. Police and other involved personnel viewed taskforce performance positively		No
<b>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</b>								
Baker & Wolfer (2003)	1998	Local park in small Pennsylvania suburb	Initial increased patrol in hot-spot areas surrounding the park, followed by numerous situational crime	All licit and illicit drugs	Any drug-related or criminal behaviour	Target area residents reported significant reductions in fear of crime, and improvements in the perception of police. Further, significant reductions in victimisation (break and		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			prevention tactics (pruning of foliage, installation of surveillance cameras, additional lighting, repair to fences, improved signage, and limited access)			enter, property theft) and observed vandalism and public disorder/drunkenness were also reported		
Stone (1993)	1989	Atlanta, Georgia	Crime prevention through environmental design including additional lighting, removal of rubbish and abandoned vehicles, neighbourhood repairs. Improving police-community relations was also a major aim of the intervention to be achieved through increased inter-agency communication and cooperation in regard to drug enforcement, attend community meetings, aiding the community in resource and fund attainment, and opening a community mini-precinct	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Drug arrests in targeted areas were significantly reduced, as were violent arrests, when compared to control areas. Property crime increased in both areas with no significant between-group differences. Residents did not report impact on fear of crime, victimisation, indicators of social control, or perception of police/Housing Authority.		Yes
<b>Drug Free Zones</b>								
Robinson (2004); Robinson (2003)	Drug Free Zone Initiative 1992	Portland, Oregon	Neighbourhoods with high levels of drug related criminal activity are identified and declared as drug free zones, with individuals convicted of a drug related offence banished from this area, and all	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Drug sales arrests were not significantly affected by the drug free zone initiative. When controlling for other time-varying covariates, drug free zone status only contributed to 1.03 more arrests per year	Appears the introduction of drug free zones in downtown and eastside regions of Portland may have resulted in more concentrated areas of arrest and contributed to displacement to neighbourhoods in the	Yes



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			other drug free zones in the region				northeast region	
<b>Combination</b>								
San Diego Police Department (1998)	1400 J Street 1997	San Diego, California	Combination of crime prevention through environmental design tactics (removal of rubbish, abandoned vehicles, foliage trimmed) and drug nuisance abatement processes (cooperation with DART to issue of code violations, demolish severely dilapidated houses, renovate and improve the physical environment at other dilapidated properties)	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Drug activity was virtually eliminated from the area and consequently there were improvements in the quality of life for residents		No
Delray Beach Police Department (1996)	Mario's Market Project 1994	Delray Beach, Florida	Primary intervention was crime prevention through environmental design (additional lighting, repaired fencing, improvements to the general physical appearance of the buildings, removal of rubbish, disconnection/removal of phone boxes used by drug dealers, installation of surveillance cameras, and increased trespassing signage). These efforts followed up with drug nuisance abatement processes, where crack houses are	Crack cocaine	Dealing & use	Observed drug and associated criminal activity was reduced. Calls for service and arrests were also reduced. Several crack houses were torn down, and several individuals were helped into treatment	Many drug dealers were reported too have left the area and moved operations to other cities	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			issued code violations, problems tenants evicted, dilapidated buildings condemned					
Norfolk Police Department (1995)	Police Assisted Community Enforcement (PACE) 1995	City of Norfolk, Virginia	Officers used information gathered from door-to-door, and community surveys to gain search warrants to problem addresses and make arrests for drug, weapon, and stolen property offences. Drug nuisance abatement processes used to evict problem tenants. Crime prevention through environmental design techniques were also used to close access to the street typically used when drug transactions were made, as well as to improve lighting and the general physical appearance of the street	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Calls for service were almost eliminated as a result of the intervention. Quality of life in the street was improved		No

**Table 4: Individualised Interventions**

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
<b>Arrest Referral</b>								
Applied Criminology Group (2003)	Tower Project 2002	Blackpool, United Kingdom	Based on an assertive and intensive supervision model combining drug treatment and lifestyle support with the traditional police tactics (known as the "carrot and stick approach"). Program targets persistent offenders who commit offences (especially property offences) to fund their drug habits. Offenders are provided immediate access to treatment services after being contacted by arrest referral workers while in police custody	All illicit drugs	Use	Of 27 drug using referred offenders there was a 22% reduction in self-reported offences. 20 reported less offending, 2 no change, and 5 an increased rate of offending. Total crime, burglary from private dwellings, and theft from vehicles all decreased in Blackpool but the authors suggest that a maximum of 30-40% of the reductions can be attributed to the scheme		No
Lardner (2003)	West Lothian Arrest Referral Scheme 2003	West Lothian, Scotland	All arrestees suspected to have drug abuse problems are informed of the scheme as part of a form completed on all arrestees. If arrestee is interested consultation with the arrest referral worker is organised, where the arrestee is informed about treatment services and access	All licit and illicit drugs	Use	Limited data regarding the effectiveness of the scheme on individual levels of drug use. Of 12 individuals who had available data, 4 reported cessation or reduction of alcohol and/or prescription drug use. 3 reported cessation of illicit drug use, and 2 reported reductions (however, all 3 reporting cessation and 1 reporting reduction were in prison)		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Crossen-White & Galvin (2002)	Arrest Referral Scheme Late 1980s	United Kingdom	Arrest referral scheme where drug misusing arrestees are diverted to treatment by a specialist drug worker who approaches the arrestees while they are in police custody and informs arrestees of treatment options available to them	All illicit drugs	Use	A total of 11 referred arrestees were surveyed in 1998 and then followed-up in 2000. Of the 11, eight had entered treatment and remained clean since, two had relapsed following treatment but had taken other courses and were clean at follow-up, and one had relapsed following treatment and, despite having taken other courses, was not clean at follow-up. Of the eight individuals who had remained clean since initial treatment, seven gave consent for criminal history data to be explored, with six having no arrests or convictions at follow-up		No
Sondhi, O'Shea & Williams (2002)	London Outcome Study (LSO); Greater Manchester Outcome Study (GMOS); Greater Manchester Re-Arrest Study (GMRS) 2000	Manchester & London, United Kingdom	All are police-led arrest referral schemes involving partnerships with local drug treatment services. The aim is to reduce drug and criminal activity and increase treatment access for problem drug users by approaching the arrestees while they are in police custody and informing them of the treatment options available	All illicit drugs	Use	Results of the LMO study included massive significant decreases in the percentage of individuals using drugs and the mean number of days using (for heroin, crack, cocaine, cannabis, and other injection drugs). There was also a large significant reduction in weekly expenditure. Further, there were significant reductions in criminal behaviour (selling drugs, shoplifting, fraud/forgery), and non-significant reductions in burglary and street robbery. The GMOS showed that both arrest referral scheme and conventional treatment (the comparison group) led to reductions in drug use (heroin, crack, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, alcohol), offending behaviour, and weekly expenditure. However, for both drug use and criminal offending there were no significant differences between individuals referred and those receiving conventional treatment. The GMRS did not have data pertaining to reductions in drug use, but there were reductions in		For the LMO and GMRS but no for GMOS

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						arrests and crime		
May, Harocopos & Turnbull (2001)	Capital Care Project (CCP) 1999	Kings Cross, London, United Kingdom	In Kings Cross the program targets drug abusing sex workers. Offenders are referred to a number of treatment services and agencies by a Needs Assessment Worker (NAW). Aim is to reduce drug use and related offending	Heroin & crack cocaine	Use & offending behaviour	Intervention had very little affect on heroin and crack use rates. Frequency of daily use, average amount used, daily expenditure, and frequency of injecting and smoking were unaffected as a result of the intervention		No
Seeling, King, Metcalfe, Tober & Bates (2001)	1999	Leeds, United Kingdom	Arrest referral scheme under the Health promotion, Enforcement, Awareness, and Treatment (HEAT) initiative. Multi-agency approach to diverting offenders to treatment, involving cooperation between the police, social workers, and addiction therapists. Aim is to provide access to treatment for drug offending individuals with the goal of reducing drug related harm and offending	All illicit drugs	Use	There was a 37% reduction in the rates of rearrest for those individuals involved in the scheme. In the first 10 months of the intervention a total of 642 assessments were made with 66% (N = 426) referred to treatment. Of those referred, 33.8% (N = 144) were reported to have attended treatment		No
Edmunds, May, Hearnden & Hough (1998)	Capital Care Project (CCP) 1994	Southwark, Derby & Brighton, United Kingdom	Arrest referral scheme in which drug workers work closely with the police and the courts to assess drug abusing offenders, refer them to treatment, and give them information regarding services available to them	All illicit drugs	Use	Of the 90 clients contacted, 66 were referred to drug agencies and 24 were given information regarding available services. Of the 80 clients contacted that avoided prison, drug use fell sharply, with 21 reporting no use at time of follow-up. At 30-day follow-up, illicit opiate use had fallen from 70 persons reporting use in the 30-days prior to contact, to 37. Similarly, amphetamine use dropped from 20 to 6, cocaine and		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						crack use from 49 to 13, and cannabis from 54 to 40. Further, the average number of days injected in past 30 fell from 29 to 19, drug expenditure fell from £400 per week to £70 per week, and offence behaviour also decreased sharply		
Edmunds, May, Hough, Hearnden & Van Rozeboom (1997); Turnbull, Webster & Stillwell (1996)	Get It While You Can (GIWYC) 1994	Brighton, United Kingdom	Arrest referral scheme at both the police and the court level (an amalgamation of two previously separate programs). Involves three drug workers (two at Brighton Police station and one at Brighton Magistrates Court) who make contact with drug abusing offenders and provide information regarding available treatment and services	All illicit drugs	Use	In the 1997 evaluation, of the 60 respondents 39 were referred. 22 entered the treatment program while 17 did not. Of the 60, 48 reported a reduction in use, 5 reported an increase and 7 reported no change. There were also reductions in the average number of days using. Self-reported crime decreased by over 70%. The scheme was viewed favourable by the majority of the respondents. In the 1996 evaluation, of the 84 clients referred to drug agencies data was available for 60. Of these 60, over half (55%) attended the agency they had been referred too. Based on 28 clients whose data was available, 14 (50%) reported having ceased taking drugs, while another 6 (21%) had reported a decrease in their drug use. Data regarding criminal behaviour existed for 16 clients only with 14 having not reoffended at follow-up		No
Southwark Drug Prevention Team (1993)	Southwark Arrest Referral Pilot Project 1988	Southwark, United Kingdom	Cooperation between Southwark Police Station and the Maudsley Hospital's Community Drug Team. Leaflet given to all arrestees informing them of the arrest referral scheme. Those who are interested are contacted and referred to, or given	All illicit drugs	Use	Of 23 drug using referred offenders 9 were known/thought to be drug-free, 8 were not drug-free but were participating in treatment, 2 had dropped out of treatment, and 4 had unconfirmed whereabouts. The limited data available suggested that reoffending of those drug-free, or participating in treatment was non-existent		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			information regarding, treatment services					
<b>Diversion</b>								
Baker & Goh (2004)	New South Wales Cannabis Cautioning Scheme 2000	New South Wales, Australia	Under the scheme, minor cannabis offenders are cautioned, and avoid criminal justice proceedings and a criminal conviction. Cautioned offenders are provided information about the health and legal ramifications of cannabis use and information about access to treatment services. For individuals receiving their second caution attendance to a mandatory education session is required	Cannabis	Use	In the three years prior to the scheme, the monthly number of minor cannabis charges increased by 16%. In the three years following the scheme there was an 11% decrease in the number of charges laid (a total of 6,679 less charges). Similar changes were recorded for the number of minor cannabis charges dealt with by the court (a total of 5,421 fewer cases) and the number of convictions for minor cannabis offences (a total of 2,658 fewer convictions). During the three years of the scheme's implementation only 63 persons (0.7% of all cautioned) contacted the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS). Since the amendment, 26 of the 187 (14%) receiving their second caution contacted ADIS. Author argues that the relatively poor rates of cautioned individuals contacting ADIS may be a result of the fact many minor cannabis offenders do not believe they have a "drug problem" and indeed, they may not be dependant		No
Hales, Mayne, Swan, Alberti & Ritter (2004)	Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (QIDDI) 2001	Queensland, Australia	Police diversion program involving mandatory referral of eligible minor cannabis offenders to avoid criminal charges through referral to an assessment and education session. Failure to attend session results in original charges being reinstated. Session involves information of	Cannabis	Use	Reduction in self-report cannabis use observed for the diversion group (95% to 74%). However, for other drugs, use remained consistent or increased: hallucinogens (9% to 13%), amphetamines (20% to 19%), and heroin and cocaine (3% unchanged to 3%, for both drugs). Reported criminal activity amongst the diverted group also decreased: drug dealing (14.4% to 4.7%), property crime (7% to 1.2%), violent crime (2.9% to 0.6%), and fraud (2.4% to 1.8%). There were also slight		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			consequences of drug use, screening for other drug-related problems and advice regarding available treatment and services			decreases in the number of risky injecting and sexual behaviours of the diverted group		
Benier (2000)	Western Australian Cannabis Cautioning & Mandatory Education System (CCMES)	Western Australia, Australia	Instead of criminal convictions, minor cannabis offenders are cautioned and must attend an education session, about the social and health harms associated with cannabis use, in order to expiate the caution	Cannabis	Use	The majority of participants (76%) reported an enhanced knowledge regarding cannabis. There was an increase in access to treatment programs. 13 of the 19 participants reported a reduction in use, with 4 suggesting an intention to cease use altogether. As a result of the cautioning experience about 25% reported an increased trust in police. Police reported benefits such as timesaving and greater options in resolving issues		No
Donnelly, Hall & Christie (2000); Lenton, Humeniuk, Heale & Christie (2000); Humeniuk, Brooks, Christie, Ali & Lenton (1999); Donnelly, Hall, & Christie (1998); Lenton, et al. (1998); Donnelly, Hall & Christie (1995); Christie (1992); Sutton & Sarre (1992)	South Australian Cannabis Expiation Notice Scheme (CEN) 1987	South Australia	Cautioning of minor cannabis offenders. Caution is exiated upon payment of a fee, thus avoiding criminal justice proceedings and criminal conviction. Does not extend to more serious offences (dealing, cultivation, trafficking)	Cannabis	Use	No impact on rates of weekly or lifetime cannabis use. Any differences observed are not likely to be associated with the scheme. The rate of police detections for minor cannabis offences increased at approximately 16% per annum between 1985, when the Controlled Substances Act was introduced, and 1987, when the CEN scheme was introduced. Since the introduction of the scheme the rate of detection has decreased to 11% per annum. However, this reduction in the rise of detections is within the normal temporal fluctuations in trends, and it is unlikely the differences are due to the CEN scheme. Furthermore, there has been no significant change in the profile of individuals detected for minor cannabis offences, rates of redetection, or in rates of detection at high-risk places such as schools. Compared to a group of minor cannabis offenders who		Yes



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
						received criminal convictions (in Western Australia), individuals who reviewed CEN's, while being significantly more likely to have used cannabis in the last 12 months and in the 6 months prior to contact with the criminal justice system, were less likely to be involved in dealing at time of contact, or to report negative experiences and consequences relating to employment, relationships, and accommodation, or to have come into contact with the criminal justice system again. They also had more positive perceptions of the police. There were no differences in rates of subsequent use between the two groups		
McLeod, Stewart, Meade & Munro (1999)	Cannabis Cautioning Program 1998	Victoria, Australia	Extension of original scheme is evaluated. Essentially the same as the original diversion program with the extension of cautions to minor offences for other types of illicit drugs. Links drug using offenders to treatment services. Caution expiated contingent on attendance to a minimum of two mandatory treatment service sessions. Cautioning available only to those without a prior conviction	Most illicit drugs	Use	Of all clients cautioned by the program, 78% fulfilled the requirements of the caution, with 35% of these individuals continuing with treatment following expiation. At three month follow-up, 73% of all offenders cautioned had not reoffended. Police, treatment agency staff, and clients alike, showed considerable support for the program, viewing it as a positive step toward promoting harm minimisation and addressing drug use as a health issue, and citing the opportunities for education, assessment, and rehabilitation, as well as the increased positive interaction with police, as the main strengths of the intervention		No
Penter, Walker & Devenish-Meares (1999)	Cannabis Cautioning & Mandatory Education System	Mirrabooba & Banbury police districts, West Australia, Australia	Cautioning and education for first-time minor cannabis offenders with the aim of streamlining police	Cannabis	Use	Of the 125 persons apprehended during the period that were eligible for cautioning, 95 (76%) received a caution. Of those cautioned 74 (78%) attended the mandatory education session and		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement/Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
	(CCMES) 1998		procedures, reducing the workload of the criminal justice system, and ultimately reducing drug related harm and offending			had there offence expiated and 21 (22%) were summonsed for non-compliance. Only 5 (5.2%) had reoffended and been charged. A pre-post survey conducted with 19 individuals who attended the education session revealed that 13 (68%) reported using less at post-test, 6 (32%) reported no change in use levels, and none reported an increase in use		
Gell, Preston & Rosier (1998)	Queensland Police Service Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Youth Drug & Alcohol Diversion Project 1996	Rural/remote Indigenous Australian communities in Queensland, Australia	Police diversion involving the design and implementation of local strategies aimed at diverting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth away from drug and alcohol environments. Secondary aim of improving police-community relationships	All licit and illicit drugs	Use	Survey responses of involved officers and youth were generally positive regarding both the impact of the intervention on reducing drug and alcohol use and on the increased positive relationships between the police and the youth in the community.		No
<b>Other</b>								
Farrell, Holder & Tyrrell (2004)	Operation Cape 2003	West Yorkshire, United Kingdom	Police issued anti-social behavioural orders (ASBO's) in order to reduce drug activity and associated crime in the Leeds Estate and lay the platform for a wider recovery plan for the area	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Residents reported a reduction in fear of crime and perception of drug activity (especially dealing) in the neighbourhood. There was a 40% reduction in robbery, 72% drop in auto theft, and 36% decrease in theft from vehicles		No

**Table 5: Combination of Reactive/Aggressive & Proactive/Partnership Interventions**

<b>Evaluation(s)</b>	<b>Intervention &amp; Yr Implemented</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drug(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Behaviour(s) Targeted</b>	<b>Main Findings/Effectiveness</b>	<b>Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits</b>	<b>Test Of Significance</b>
St. Petersburg Police Department (2003)	2001	St. Petersburg, Florida	High-visibility patrol, surveillance, undercover buy operations, and the execution of search warrants paved the way for the arrest of the major dealers and buyers at a single address that was the source of multiple drug problems. Drug nuisance abatement processes were then used to issue code violations against the property owner that were required to be rectified or the property was to be condemned	Cocaine	Dealing & use	All drug sales on and from the property ceased. There was also a reduction in drug related calls for service. Community satisfaction was also improved	There was no evidence of displacement	No
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (2002)	Project Metrotown 1998-1999	Burnaby, B.C., Canada	Multi-agency approach involving the police, community, city agencies, schools, and other local, national, and federal law enforcement agencies. Two taskforces developed with separate, but complementary, roles. First taskforce coordinated traditional policing initiatives including buy-busts and saturation patrol. The second, engaged in	All illicit drugs	Trafficking & dealing	After initial traditional policing strategies drug and associated criminal activity and calls for service were reduced however returned some time later. After community policing, drug nuisance abatement, and crime prevention through environmental design efforts drug trafficking was reduced at all stations on the rapid transit route. Drug offences also dropped by 49%. Drug offences continue to decline as do overall crime rates. Police observations confirm the reduction of drug activity in the area	Some temporal displacement after traditional policing strategies, but overall no evidence of displacement	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			community policing (civilian patrols, block watch groups), drug nuisance abatement, and crime prevention through environmental design (foliage trimming, shutting down of pay-phones, moving of bus-stops)					
Katz, Webb & Schaefer (2001); Katz, Webb & Schaefer (2000)	Operation Restoration 1997	Chandler, Arizona	Included a Neighbourhood Response Team that engaged in bicycle patrols of the neighbourhood, making traffic stops, conducting field interviews, and aggressively enforcing local laws and municipal codes. Also, a Neighbourhood Service Unit was responsible for enforcing city code violations on properties regarding weeds, rubbish, abandoned vehicles, and graffiti	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	There was a significant reduction in public morals calls for service. Reductions were also recorded for drug, person, property, suspicious persons, disorderly conduct, and traffic-related calls, however these findings did not reach significance. There were significant increases in calls for physical disorder and nuisance, and a non-significant rise in assistance related calls	Some evidence of displacement of traffic and drug offences. Also some evidence of a diffusion of benefits effect on public morals and physical disorder offences	Yes
Chicago Police Department (2000)	Distressed Neighbourhoods Initiative 1999	Western Chicago, Illinois	Three step process: "Reclaim" - police engage in saturation patrol on back of community identification of problems, and with the support from public and private agencies; "Revitalise" - police continue high-visibility patrol (with a zero-tolerance approach),	Heroin & crack cocaine	Dealing	There was a virtual elimination of the drug market and all associated drug activity. There was a reduction in the percentage of drug related incidents (from 50% to 22%), as well as dramatic decreases in reported crime (90%) and calls for service (72%)		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			while community and public and private agencies mobilise for re-development. Also involves the formation of community block groups and implementation of crime prevention through environmental design techniques; "Maintain" - police maintain patrolling, while the community and public and private agencies promote investment into, and continued development of, the community					
Grandview-Woodland Community Policing Centre (2000)	1998	Vancouver, Canada	Primary tactics were geared towards crime prevention through environmental design by improving the physical environment of the park and reducing the ease which drug and associated criminal activity could be conducted. Police surveillance techniques were also used. Council and the community was involved in improving the appearance of the park and in monitoring the behaviour in the park	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Drastic reduction in number of dealers occupying the park and subsequent increase in the amount of legitimate activity being conducted in the park. Emergency calls were reduced by 83%		No
Arizona Department of Public Safety (1999)	Operation Desert Mirage 1998	El Mirage, Arizona	After a five month undercover operation (focused on a single address that was the	All illicit drugs	Dealing	There was an elimination of calls for service of any kind regarding problems at that address. There was also a reduction in the overall rates of	There was no evidence of displacement	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			source of the majority of the cities drug complaints) involving narcotics purchases, search and arrest warrants were issued. Building inspectors accompanied police and the house was condemned			crime in the city. Observed dealing was reduced and quality of life for surrounding residents was improved		
Rancine Police Department (1999)	1992-1993	Rancine, Wisconsin	Police developed cooperative partnerships with the local community, and other city and county agencies to gather intelligence on drug and gang activity in the area (e.g. police-community problem solving group. Followed by high-visibility patrol (foot, bicycle, and mounted), and Operation Crackdown on drug and gang members. Landlords and home owners not complying with housing codes were also prosecuted under drug nuisance abatement laws. Community policing offices were set up in renovated houses, and the neighbourhood was cleaned up	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Violent crime was reduced by 70%, property crime by 59%, and part II offences by 32%. Further, calls for service decreased by 35%. In all instances, these reductions were greater than the reductions experienced citywide. Citizens and business owners began to reinvest in the community bringing about an improvement in the quality of life		No
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (1999)	Project Peppercorn 1999	Burnaby, B.C., Canada	Multi-agency approach involving the police, community, city agencies, schools, and	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Calls for service dropped by 6% in the six months following the intervention. Observed drug activity also decreased	Displacement not ruled out as an explanation for the reduction in observed drug activity	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			other local, national, and federal law enforcement agencies. Two taskforces developed with separate, but complementary, roles. First taskforce coordinated traditional policing initiatives including buy-busts and saturation patrol. The second, engaged in community policing (civilian patrols, block watch groups), drug nuisance abatement, and crime prevention through environmental design					
San Diego Police Department (1998)	Operation Hot Pipe, Operation Smokey Haze, & Operation Rehabilitation 1996	San Diego, California	Three phase response: Phase I: "Operation Hot Pipe" - increased patrol and marketing of anti-drug tactics to make target area an undesirable area for drug users and dealers. Phase II: "Operation Smokey Haze" - series of reverse stings, sweeps, and leaks (some honest and some fabricated) to users and dealers of imminent anti-drug tactics to be employed with the aim of confusing users and dealers and continuing to make the target area an undesirable place for	Crack cocaine	Dealing & use	Many of the dealers were arrested and incarcerated which resulted in the market being destabilised. There was a reduction in robberies. Majority of the local businesses (83%) indicated the intervention had a positive effect and reported a 36% increase in business. Users reported an increased difficulty in purchasing crack on the street		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			them to be. Phase III: "Operation Rehab" - local marketing firm volunteered to work with the police to help local businesses to promote the area, fliers were handed to users and dealers describing treatment services that were available and how they could be contacted					
District of Columbia Police Department (1997)	Levis Street Project 1997	Northeast Washington, D.C.	Various law enforcement agency members (Narcotics and Special Investigations Division) set up observation posts, conducted undercover buys, reverse stings, aggressive patrol (with a zero-tolerance approach), traffic stops and vehicle checks, periodic K9 sweeps of the area, and used other investigative techniques to gain arrest and search warrants. Crime prevention through environmental design techniques were also employed including foliage trimming, removal of rubbish and abandoned vehicles, inspections of businesses and properties, and changing the street to a one-way	Cannabis & crack cocaine	Dealing	Observed drug dealing decreased. Residents reported improvements in quality of life, increased feelings of safety, more satisfaction with the neighbourhood, and improved perceptions of the police		No



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Kessler & Borella (1997)	1992	Druid Hills, Birmingham, Alabama	Police conducted crackdowns, involving roadblocks, surveillance, saturation patrol, and buy-busts. Establishing community assistance with law enforcement efforts was also an important component of the initiative. Police gathered information from community by attending public meetings and conducting door-to-door contacts. Citizens were encouraged to contact the appropriate authorities (e.g. landlords, council) to report graffiti, excess rubbish, and other problems that may lead to drug activity. Council was also heavily involved in cleaning up the neighbourhood	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Analyses revealed that the community meeting and door-to-door contacts had significant impacts on calls for service but that the roadblock and cleanup had no such effects. Further, the meeting led to an increase in calls while the door-to-door contacts led to a reduction in calls to original levels. There was a 41% reduction in violence related calls for service as a result of the meeting		Yes
Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department (1997)	59th Place Street Project 1995	Los Angeles, California	Traditional policing tactics such as directed patrol, undercover operations, and stings, supplemented by community policing ("Block Watch" community group), crime prevention through environmental design (additional lighting, street made one-way,	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Drug and crime problems have been dramatically reduced. Residents reported a feeling of empowerment	Moderate displacement to neighbouring blocks	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			graffiti removal), and drug nuisance abatement processes against the owners of problem properties					
Montgomery County Police Department (1997)	George One Beat Team 1996	Montgomery County, Maryland, D.C.	Officers used informants and undercover operations to arrest the majority of drug dealers. Police then used saturation patrol, adopting a zero-tolerance approach. Finally police worked with the community to help them in activities geared towards the revitalisation of the community	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Immediate and lasting impact on the drug market with a reduction in dealing and other drug-related behaviour. Calls for service decreased and quality of life was improved	Displacement not evident	No
Honolulu Police Department (1996)	Akepo Lane Project	Kalihi District, Honolulu, Hawaii	Buy-busts were made by an 80-member taskforce made up of various law enforcement agency personnel. These operations were followed by efforts to mobilize the community to clean-up the area (e.g. remove rubbish from streets and vacant lots, install additional lighting, trim foliage, remove graffiti, put up no parking signs, inspect homes) with the cooperation of government agencies	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Street-level drug dealing was eliminated. There was also a reduction in drug-related problems such as graffiti, public drinking, theft, and property damage. Residents reported a reduction in their fear of crime and improvements in their quality of life		No
Kansas City Police Department (1996)	Stonewall Court Initiative	Kansas City, Missouri	High-visibility policing, increased surveillance, drug sweeps,	Crack cocaine	Dealing & use	Massive reduction in calls for service and an improvement in the quality of life of local residents	Minimal displacement observed	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			implementation of no trespassing agreements and lease clauses to facilitate eviction of problem tenants, mobilisation of community activist groups, and establishment of a tenant committee geared toward crime prevention					
Kessler & Duncan (1996)	War on Drugs Initiative; Link Valley Drug Sweep; Blocks Organising Neighborhood Defence (BOND) 1987-1989	Four neighbourhoods in Houston, Texas	Community policing initiatives in four Houston neighbourhoods: (1) The War on Drugs (Acres Homes): tactics included meetings between the community and the police, crackdowns, drug nuisance abatement of vacant lots, and rallies; (2) Link Valley Drug Sweep (Link Valley): involving crackdowns, drug sweeps, buy-bust operations, door-to-door searches, and neighbourhood clean-ups involving residents and the city's Housing and Conservation Department; (3 & 4) BOND (Fifth Ward & Near North Side): neighbourhood watch program where citizens work closely with police to reduce crime	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related and criminal behaviour	The War on Drugs initiative was associated with an immediate and permanent (but nonsignificant) increase in narcotics offences. There were no significant impacts on calls for service, total crime, or part I crime. The Link Valley Drug sweeps did not have an impact on narcotics offences, calls for service, total crime, or part I offences. There was a short-term effect of the BOND program on calls in Fifth Ward, but no impacts on the other variables. In Near North Side there was a significant increase in part I offences, but no impacts on any other variables		Yes

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
Lauderhill Police Department (1996)	Mission Lake Plaza Project 1995-1996	Lauderhill, Florida	Police used buy-bust operations, confidential informants to gain information on dealers, and made an effort to improve the physical appearance of the plaza. A drug nuisance abatement lawsuit was taken against the owner of the plaza	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Calls for service were reduced slightly. Observations by citizens and government officials indicate positive changes in the appearance of the plaza	Drug use and dealing was displaced into a nearby park and apartment complex adjacent to the plaza	No
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (1996)	Vanier Project 1995-1996	Vanier, Canada	Royal Canadian Mounted Police worked with local officers and numerous other agencies to shut down known drug house. First step involved saturation patrol. Follow-up strategy involved working with the owner to evict squatters and problem tenants, and to clean up the physical appearance of the property. Drug nuisance abatement processes used to issue code violations, as well as offer treatment access to owner	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	Saturation patrol eliminated drug and associated criminal activity which returned contingent with the withdrawal of patrol. Owner failed to rectify code violations which led to the closure and boarding up of the property. Since closure break and enter calls related to squatters has declined and the property is no longer considered a drug hot-spot by officers	Displacement was minimal, and was sporadic and isolated	No
Sacramento Police Department (1996)	New Helvetia & River Oaks Project 1992	Sacramento, California	Officers were assigned to the projects as Neighbourhood Police Officers (NPOs). After making large numbers of arrests and seizures, cooperation with residents and numerous city and community	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Large number of drug, asset, weapons seizures resulted from the patrol efforts. By the end of 1993 the open-air drug market had been virtually eliminated and quality of life was improved. Drug-related calls for service dropped by 94%, robberies were down 73%, felony assaults 74% and all calls for service reduced by	Displacement occurred to a nearby housing complex which was then included in the project area and cleaned up.	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			agencies (such as the Housing Authority, Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, schools, local government, and other public and private agencies) was established to mobilise the community, educate property managers, evict problem tenants, appropriately screen new tenants, and improve the physical environment			64%. The intervention received substantial community support		
Santa Barbara Police Department (1996)	411 Anacapa Street	Santa Barbara, California	Joint operations between the Narcotics Unit and Special Enforcement Team, from the Operations Division, targeting dealers and users with buy-busts and directed patrols, followed by multi-agency cooperation employing drug nuisance abatement processes to make owners accountable for crime and disorder occurring at their properties. Inspections and issuing of code violations where necessary	All illicit drugs	Dealing & use	As a result of the drug nuisance abatement procedures the physical environment of the targeted apartment complex was improved (additional lighting, repaired fencing, rubbish removed), the apartments were upgraded, and problem tenants were evicted. Drug activity and criminal activity associated with drug use decreased dramatically, and quality of life improved		No
Santa Barbara Police Department (1996)	Dennis Palmer Elk's Lodge 1995-1996	Santa Barbara, California	First, multiple law enforcement agencies (including the Narcotics Unit, beat officers, Tactical Patrol Force	Crack cocaine	Dealing	Drug activity and associated criminal activity no longer exists at the address. Property owners and businesses have begun to reinvest in the community. There has been		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			Officers) engaged in undercover buy-bust operations to suppress dealing at the target location. Second, civil remedies were employed to revoke the alcoholic beverage licence of the nightclub. Finally, drug nuisance abatement processes were used to evict the owners from the club and close the property			improvements in the trust and confidence local residents and businesses have in the police, as well as quality of life		
St. Petersburg Police Department (1996)	Project Respect 1995	Childs Park, St. Petersburg, Florida	Combination of a range of tactics including traditional policing (high visibility motorcycle patrols), community policing (Mobile Community Resource Center, community anti-drug marches, trespass agreements), and crime prevention through environmental design (additional lighting, street made one-way to traffic, area clean-ups, street barriers to stem the flow of through traffic)	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Observed drug dealing in the area has decreased. Drug-related calls for service have been reduced by 34%, however calls for many other crime categories have increased (authors suggest this is a result of the communities increased willingness to report crimes to the police). There were also reported improvements in quality of life and feelings of safety		No
Asheville Police Department (1995)	1994-1995	Asheville, North Carolina	Police used a range of tactics including traditional policing (high-visibility patrol and interdiction checkpoints) and community policing (information gathering through knock and talks	All illicit drugs	Dealing	The drug activity at the residence ceased and there was an improvement in the quality of life for residents surrounding the address		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			and mobilising the community to conduct anti-drug rallies) to combat a host of drug problems occurring at a single address					
Edmonton Police Services (1995)	The Klondiker Hotel Project	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	Undercover work performed by drug unit officers, as well as informant information was used to identify and arrest major dealers. These tactics were also employed to identify and dismiss corrupt staff of the hotel that were facilitating the illegal activities. This was followed up with cooperation with the owners of the hotel to improve management and supervision of staff	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Initial strategy was viewed as too reactive - while most dealers were removed, corrupt staff would allow their re-entry, or new dealers would take the place of those arrested. Upon cooperation with the owners, corrupt staff were replaced with more cooperative staff leading to more dealer arrests. There was a subsequent reduction in drug sales due to the lack of dealers. Hotel saw an increase in legitimate business. Residents and local businesses surrounding the hotel reported improvements in the quality of life	Displacement to a nearby hotel occurred. Police worked with this hotel, and the two hotels worked with each other to abate the problem	No
Kansas City Police Department (1995)	Community Action Team	Kansas City, Missouri	Range of tactics employed including traditional policing (frequent foot and car patrols with a zero-tolerance approach, undercover buy-busts, search warrants), community policing (cooperation with property owners to conduct surveillance, private pager numbers given to residents to contact officers 24/7), drug nuisance abatement (cooperation	All illicit drugs	Dealing	Calls for service were reduced by 20% and serious crime dropped by 34%		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			with DART and local housing authority to issue code violations and shut down known drug houses), and crime prevention through environmental design (payphones used by users and dealers shut off, foliage trimmed, bus station moved, additional lighting, more restrictive parking signs)					
Popkin, Olson, Lurigio, Gwiasada & Carter (1995)	Chicago Housing Authority's Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) 1988	Chicago, Illinois	Extensive anti-drug and crime initiative involving drug and weapon sweeps, improvements to the security and general physical environment of public housing developments, drug nuisance abatement processes (eviction of problem tenants) community policing (quick-responses to resident needs), and implementation of drug prevention and intervention programs	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Residents reported significant reductions in drug dealing inside buildings but no such effect was perceived to have occurred outside. There were significant differences regarding the perceived effectiveness of the program between residents of a stable housing development with high crime and vacancy rates and an unstable housing development with very high crime and vacancy rates, with residents from the former reporting more improvements (including a greater reduction in drug dealing inside, and greater increases in feelings of safety)		Yes
Weisburd & Green (1995)	Drug Market Analysis (DMA) program 1992	Jersey City, New Jersey	Stepwise approach: "planning stage" involving data collection on the characteristics of drug hot-spots to be targeted; "implementation stage" involving crackdowns, closedowns, and	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Reduction in drug related calls for service (611 to 466) in target area (compared to no change in control area), however results of ANOVA were unreliable. Increase in disorder related calls was significantly less than the increase experienced by the control sites. Non-significant reduction in property related calls	There was a diffusion of benefits effect evidenced by a significant decline in drug related calls for service in catchment areas surrounding the target areas that was not observed in control catchment areas	With conditions - ANOVA results unreliable for drug outcome - but yes



DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			saturation patrol, as well as drug nuisance abatement and civil remedy processes; and a "maintenance stage" involving routine patrol and increased patrol when necessary			also reported, however reduction was greater in the control area. Violence related calls increased at a greater rate than that of the control, however this finding did not reach significance		
Hope (1994)	1991	St. Louis, Missouri	Three case studies of various strategies such as zero-tolerance policing, high-visibility enforcement, buy-bust operations, saturation patrol, interdiction, as well as third-party policing activities involving cooperation between the police and other agencies to enforce building and safety codes, and engage in asset forfeiture and mortgage foreclosure	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	All areas involved in the study had high rates of calls for service when compared to surrounding areas. Case Study 1: there was an increase in calls for service during the intervention however a dramatic decrease in calls was recorded following the end of the intervention. Case Study 2: again a marked increase in calls during the intervention followed by a drop in numbers upon withdrawal of the intervention. Case Study 3: again, following a rise in calls for service during the intervention, numbers decreased dramatically post-intervention	Case study 1: There was a 234% increase in calls to addresses surrounding the target area suggesting a displacement effect. Case study 2: No evidence of displacement to surrounding addresses. Case study 3: No evidence of displacement to surrounding addresses.	No
Kansas City Police Department (1994)	Creston Apartment Project 1993	Kansas City, Missouri	Police contacted residents of the apartment complex providing them with a pager number so they could contact the police 24/7. On the back of information provided by residents, undercover drug buys were made by the Street Narcotics Unit. DART officials, along with other city agencies inspected the property and issued	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	Known dealers were either arrested or moving after receiving eviction notices. Calls for service dropped by 60%. Observations suggest that drug use and sales and the violence associated with this activity have been eliminated		No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			violations to the owners of problem properties.					
Annan & Skogan (1993)	Narcotics Enforcement in Public Housing Unit (NEPHU) 1989	Denver, Colorado	Unit consists of six officers who engage in traditional policing strategies such as undercover operations and buy-busts. Police presence also increased through intensive patrol. Drug awareness and education programs were implemented in the public housing developments, and the cooperation with the Housing Authority allowed the housing developments to be cleaned up	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	In one target area (Curtis Park) reductions in part I crimes and arrests, burglary, property crime, and drug arrests were observed (there was a slight increase in personal crime). In the other (Quigg Newton) there were only slight reductions in burglary and part I arrests, with all other categories increasing. There were significant decreases in the availability and use of drugs at both target sites. Reported victimisation of property and personal offences decreased significantly, as did fear of crime, at Curtis Park. No such effects were reported at Quigg Newton. Perceptions of police were not effected in either target area		No
Bureau of Justice Assistance (1993)	Late 1980s - early 1990s	San Diego, California; Tampa, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Numerous case studies of specific problem-oriented policing anti-drug strategies (in most cases targeted towards a single address). Various strategies are employed including drug nuisance abatement, crime prevention through environmental design (clean-ups, target hardening, improvements of physical environments), and community policing. In most cases these strategies are preceded, followed, or supplemented by	All illicit drugs	Any drug-related behaviour	In the majority of cases there were moderate to substantial decreases in drug market activity (with some case studies even suggesting an elimination of the market). In many cases, there were reductions in drug related crime and an overall improvement in quality of life	In many cases there was displacement to similar nearby sites	No

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EVIDENCE

Evaluation(s)	Intervention & Yr Implemented	Jurisdiction	Description	Drug(s) Targeted	Behaviour(s) Targeted	Main Findings/Effectiveness	Displacement /Diffusion of Benefits	Test Of Significance
			traditional policing tactics (undercover operations, buy-busts, reverse stings, use of informants)					

## REFERENCES

- Aitken, C., Moore, D., Higgs, P., Kelsall, J., & Kerger, M. (2002). The impact of a police crackdown on a street drug scene: Evidence from the street. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 13, 193-202.
- Annan, S. O., & Skogan, W. (1993). *Drug enforcement in public housing: signs of success in Denver*. Washington: Police Foundation.
- Applied Criminology Group. (2003). *'The Tower Project': Final Report*. Huddersfield: University of Huddersfield.
- Arizona Department of Public Safety. (1999). *Operation Desert Mirage*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Arizona Department of Public Safety. (1999). *Operation Street Sweep*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing.
- Asheville Police Department. (1995). *Problem solving efforts at 177 Flint Street*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Australian Federal Police. (2004). *The impact of AFP drug law enforcement on the availability of heroin* (No. AFP Research Notes Series: Research Note 7).
- Baker, J., & Goh, D. (2004). *The cannabis cautioning scheme three years on: An implementation and outcome evaluation* (August 2004). Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics.
- Baker, T. E., & Wolfer, L. (2003). The crime triangle: alcohol, drug use, and vandalism. *Police Practice and Research*, 4(1), 47-61.
- Barnard, D. (2002). *Effectiveness of domestic and foreign drug supply reduction measures: Perceptions of federal agents*. Unpublished PhD, Capella University.
- Benier, E. (2000). *WA Cannabis Cautioning and Mandatory Education System*. Paper presented at the Conference "Reducing Criminality: Partnerships and Best Practice", Perth, 31 July and 1 August.
- Best, D., Strang, J., Beswick, T., & Gossop, M. (2001). Assessment of a concentrated, high-profile police operation. *British Journal of Criminology*, 41, 738-745.
- Broken Arrow Police Department. (2003). *Operation "Don't Meth Around"*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Bynum, T., & Worden, R. (1996). *Police drug crackdowns: An evaluation of implementation and effects*. Washington: National Institute of Justice.

- Byxbe, F., & Carlan, P. (2001). The Neighborhood Enhancement Team: Contemporary initiatives in community-oriented policing. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 16*(1), 11-19.
- Caulkins, J., Larson, R., & Rich, T. (1993). Geography's impact on the success of focused local drug enforcement operations. *Socio Economic Planning Sciences, 27*(2), 119-130.
- Chattanooga Police Department. (1999). *Operation Focus 2000*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Chicago Police Department. (2000). *Taking back our blocks: the Avers story*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Child and Family Policy Center. (1999). *Des Moines Weed and Seed evaluation: final report*. Des Moines: The Child and Family Policy Center.
- Christie, P. (1992). The Cannabis Expiation Notice system in South Australia: Its effects on cannabis use. In J. White (Ed.), *Drug problems in society* (pp. 101-114). Adelaide: Drug and Alcohol Services Council.
- Clarke, R. V., & Bichler-Robertson, G. (1998). Place managers, slumlords and crime in low rent apartment buildings. *Security Journal, 11*, 11-19.
- Cohen, J., Gorr, & Singh. (2003). Estimating intervention effects in various settings: Do police raids reduce illegal drug dealing at nuisance bars? *Criminology, 41*(2), 257-292.
- Coldren, J. C. J., & Higgins, D. (2003). Evaluating nuisance abatement at gang and drug houses in Chicago. In S. Decker (Ed.), *Policing gangs and youth violence* (pp. 131-166). Belmont: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Crossen-White, H., & Galvin, K. (2002). A follow-up study of drug misusers who received and intervention from a local arrest referral scheme. *Health Policy, 62*, 153-171.
- Curtis, R. (1996). *The war on drugs in Brooklyn, New York: Street-level drug markets and the Tactical Narcotics Team*. Unpublished PhD, Columbia University.
- Curtis, R. (2000). *Lockin' niggas up like it's goin' out of style: The differing consequences of police interventions in three Brooklyn, New York, drug markets*. Paper presented at the NIJ Conference.
- Decker, S., Bynum, T., Curry, D., & Swift, D. (2000). *Evaluation of the Kankakee Metropolitan Enforcement Group*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.
- Delray Beach Police Department. (1996). *Mario's Market, problem oriented policing project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- District of Columbia Police Department. (1997). *The Levis Street Project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.

- Donnelly, N., Hall, W., & Christie, P. (1995). The effects of partial decriminalisation on cannabis use in South Australia, 1985 to 1993. *Australian Journal of Public Health*, 19(3), 281-287.
- Donnelly, N., Hall, W., & Christie, P. (1998). *Effects of the Cannabis Expiation Notice scheme on levels and patterns of cannabis use in South Australia: Evidence from the National Drug Strategy Household Surveys 1985-1995. Monograph Series No. 37.* Canberra: Department of Health and Aged Care.
- Donnelly, N., Hall, W., & Christie, P. (2000). The effect of the Cannabis Expiation Notice system on the prevalence of cannabis use in South Australia: Evidence from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey 1985-95. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 19(3), 265-269.
- Eck, J., & Wartell, J. (1998). Improving the management of rental properties with drug problems. In L. Mazerolle & J. Roehl (Eds.), *Civil remedies and crime prevention - Crime Prevention Studies Vol. 9* (pp. 161-186). Monsey: Criminal Justice Press.
- Eck, J., & Wartell, J. (1999). *Reducing crime and drug dealing by improving place management: A randomized experiment.* Washington: U.S. National Institute of Justice.
- Eck, J. E. (1998). Preventing crime by controlling drug dealing on private rental property. *Security Journal*, 11, 37-43.
- Edmonton Police Service. (1994). *Fortified drug houses - a problem solved: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.*
- Edmonton Police Service. (1995). *The Klondiker Hotel Project: hotels, crime, and problem-solving on the beat: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.*
- Edmunds, M., May, T., Hearnden, I., & Hough, M. (1998). *Arrest-referral: Emerging lessons from research - DPI Paper 23.* London: Home Office.
- Edmunds, M., May, T., Hough, M., Hearnden, I., & Van Rozeboom, R. (1997). *Get It While You Can: An evaluation.* Sussex: Sussex Association for the Rehabilitation of Offenders.
- Farrell, T., Holder, T., & Tyrell, K. (2004). *Operation Cape: analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT): Home Office Research, Development & Statistics (RDS) Team, Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber.*
- Fitzgerald, J. L., Broad, S., & Dare, S. (1999). *Regulating the street heroin market in Fitzroy/Collingwood.* Carlton South: VicHealth.
- Frank, J., Smith, B., Novak, K., Travis, L. I., & Langworthy, R. (1998). *Ohio multijurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces.* Cincinnati: Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati.

- Fritsch, E., Caeti, T. J., & Taylor, R. (1999). Gang suppression through saturation patrol, aggressive curfew, and truancy enforcement: A quasi-experimental test of the Dallas anti-gang initiative. *Crime and Delinquency*, 45(1), 122-139.
- Gell, L., Preston, W., & Rosier, L. (1998). *Evaluation of the Queensland Police Service Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth Drug and Alcohol Diversion Project*. Queensland Police Service and Criminal Justice Commission.
- Gersh, J., & Beardsley, K. (2000). Evaluating the impact of a drug crackdown. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Mapping case studies: Successes in the field, Vol. 2* (Vol. 2). Washington: Police Executive Forum.
- Giacomazzi, A. (1995). *Community crime prevention, community policing, and public housing: an evaluation of a multi-level, collaborative drug-crime elimination program in Spokane, Washington*. Unpublished PhD, Washington State University, Washington.
- Grandview-Woodland Community Policing Centre. (2000). *Showdown at the Playground*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Green, L. (1995). Cleaning up drug hot spots in Oakland, California: the displacement and diffusion effect. *Justice Quarterly*, 12(4), 737-754.
- Green, L. (1996). *Policing Places with Drug Problems* (Vol. Vol 2). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Grizzle, G. (1979). Illicit drug availability: Effects of a local law enforcement program. *Evaluation Quarterly*, 3(4), 516-536.
- Hales, J., Mayne, M., Swan, A., Alberti, S., & Ritter, A. (2004). *Evaluation of Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (QIDDI) police diversion program: Final report*. Brisbane: Queensland Health, Queensland Government.
- Hallas, H., Robison, J., Skelly, S., & George, R. (2004). *City of Youngstown police department's Weed and Seed strategy: Year four evaluation report*. Youngstown: Center for Human Services Department, University of Youngstown.
- Harris, R., O'Connell, J., & Mande, M. (1998). *City of Wilmington Operation Weed and Seed 1992 to 1996: An evaluation*. Dover, Delaware: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center.
- Harris, R. J., & O'Connell, J. (1994). *Eastside Substance Abuse Awareness Program evaluation*. Delaware: Delaware Statistical Analysis Center.
- Herzik, E., Bartridge, J., & Hoyt, R. (1998). *Evaluating the effectiveness of Nevada's multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces*. Reno: Great Basin Policy Research Institute.
- Higgins, D. F., & Coldren, J. R. (2000). *Evaluating gang and drug house abatement in Chicago*. Chicago, Illinois: Criminal Justice Authority.

- Honolulu Police Department. (1996). *Akepo Lane Project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Hope, T. (1994). Problem-oriented policing and drug market locations: Three case studies. In R. Clarke (Ed.), *Crime Prevention Studies, Vol. 2* (pp. 5-31). Monsey: Criminal Justice Press.
- Humeniuk, R., Brooks, A., Christie, P., Ali, R., & Lenton, S. (1999). *The social impacts of the Cannabis Expiation Notice scheme in South Australia: Phase 2 Research - DASC Monograph No. 3*. Parkside: Drug and Alcohol Services Council.
- Indiana State Police Department. (1997). *Methcathinone "cat laboratories: a collaborative effort to eliminate illicit production*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Jefferis, E., Frank, J., Smith, B., Novak, K., & Travis, L. I. (1998). An examination of the productivity and perceived effectiveness of drug task forces. *Police Quarterly, 1*(3), 85-107.
- Joliet Police Department. (1995). *Parkwood Neighborhood*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Joliet Police Department. (1998). *1311 Fairmount: drug dealers' demolition of a neighborhood leads to their operations demolition*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Joliet Police Department. (2000). *Repairing neighborhoods with partnerships*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Josi, D., Donahue, M., Magnus, R., Bennett, K., Johnson, M., Fillingame, L., et al. (2000). *Savannah's Weed and Seed program evaluation (1999)*. Savannah, Georgia: Armstrong Atlantic State University Public Service Center.
- Kansas City Police Department. (1994). *Creston Apartment Project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Kansas City Police Department. (1995). *6100 Block of Charlotte Project: eliminating drug and prostitution houses from a family neighborhood*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Kansas City Police Department. (1995). *Community Action Team*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Kansas City Police Department. (1996). *Stonewall Court Initiative*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Karp, J. (1993). *Operation NOAH: an evaluation*. Sydney, Australia: Department of Social Work and Social Policy, The University of Sydney.



- Katz, C., Webb, V., & Schaefer, D. (2000). *An assessment of the Chandler police department's Operation Restoration*. Chandler: Police Department.
- Katz, C., Webb, V., & Schaefer, D. (2001). An assessment of the impact of quality-of-life policing on crime and disorder. *Justice Quarterly*, 18(4), 826-864.
- Kennedy, D. (1993). *Closing the market: Controlling the drug trade in Tampa, Florida*. Washington: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.
- Kessler, D., & Borella, D. (1997). Taking back Druid Hills: An evaluation of a community policing effort in Birmingham, Alabama. *Law and Policy*, 19(1), 95-115.
- Kessler, D., & Duncan, S. (1996). The impact of community policing in four Houston neighborhoods. *Evaluation Review*, 20(6), 627-669.
- Kleiman, M. (1986). *Bringing back street-level heroin enforcement. Working Paper #86-01-08*. Cambridge: John F Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
- Kleiman, M. (1988). Crackdowns: The effects of intensive enforcement on retail heroin dealing. In M. Chaiken (Ed.), *Street-level drug enforcement: Examining the issues*. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.
- Koper, C. (1993). *The Maryland project: Community-oriented policing and drug prevention in Edgewood, Maryland*. College Park: Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR), University of Maryland.
- La Penna, E., Tremblay, P., & Charest, M. (2003). Une évaluation retrospective d'une operation coup-de-poing dans un quartier "sensible". *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique et Scientifique*, 56(2), 166-185.
- Lardner, C. (2003). *Evaluation of the West Lothian Arrest Referral Scheme*. Edinburgh: Clarity.
- Lauderhill Police Department. (1996). *Mission Lake Plaza: combating an open-air drug market in a shopping complex*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Lawton, B. A., Taylor, R. B., & Luongo, A. (2004). *Police officers on drug corners in Philadelphia, drug crime and violent crime: estimating the impact of Operation Safe Streets*. Unpublished manuscript.
- Lenton, S., Christie, P., Humeniuk, R., Brooks, A., Bennett, M., & Heale, P. (1998). *Infringement versus conviction: The social impact of a minor cannabis offence under a civil penalties system and strict prohibition in two Australian states*. Canberra: Department of Health and Aged Care.
- Lenton, S., Humeniuk, R., Heale, P., & Christie, P. (2000). Infringement versus conviction: the social impact of a minor cannabis offence in South Australia and Western Australia. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 19, 257-264.

- Los Angeles Police Department. (1997). *59th Place Street Project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Maclean, D., Gilliat, J., & Brogden, J. (2002). *Evaluation of the "Know the Score" drugs campaign*: Scottish Executive Social Research.
- Maher, L., & Dixon, D. (1999). Policing and public health: Law enforcement and harm minimization in a street-level drug market. *British Journal of Criminology*, 39(4), 488-512.
- Maher, L., & Dixon, D. (2001). The cost of crackdowns: Policing Cabramatta's heroin market. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 13(1), 5-22.
- May, T., Harocopos, A., & Turnbull, P. (2001). *Selling sex in the city: An assessment of an arrest-referral scheme for sex workers in Kings Cross - DPAS Paper 13*. London: Drugs Prevention Advisory Service, Home Office.
- Mazerolle, G. L., Ready, J., Terrill, W., & Waring, E. (2000). Problem-oriented policing in public housing: the Jersey City evaluation. *Justice Quarterly*, 17(1), 129-159.
- Mazerolle, G. L., & Roehl, J. (1998). *Controlling drugs and social disorder using civil remedies: Final report of a randomized field experiment in Oakland, California*. Washington: National Institute of Justice.
- Mazerolle, G. L., Roehl, J., & Kadleck, C. (1998). Controlling social disorder using civil remedies: Results from a randomized field experiment in Oakland, California. In G. L. Mazerolle & J. Roehl (Eds.), *Civil remedies and crime prevention - Crime Prevention Studies* (Vol. 9). Monsey: Criminal Justice Press.
- Mazerolle, L., Kadleck, C., & Roehl, J. (1998). Controlling drug and disorder problems: The role of place managers. *Criminology*, 36(2), 371-403.
- Mazerolle, L., Price, J., & Roehl, J. (2000). Civil remedies and drug control: A randomized field trial in Oakland, California. *Evaluation Review*, 24(2), 212-241.
- Mazerolle, L. G., Ready, J., Terrill, B., & Gajewski, F. (1998). *Problem-Oriented Policing in Public Housing: Final Report of the Jersey City Project*: National Institute of Justice.
- McElroy, J. E., Cosgrove, C. A., & Sadd, S. (1990). *CPOP: the research: an evaluative study of the New York City Community Patrol Officer Program*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.
- McFadden, M., & Mwesigye, S. E. (2001). Estimating the economic value of AFP fraud and drug investigations. *Platypus Magazine*, 73(12), 11-14.
- McLeod, J., Stewart, G., Meade, J., & Munro, G. (1999). *Evaluation of the Drug Diversion Pilot Program*. Melbourne: Department of Human Services.

- Minneapolis Police Department. (1999). *The Hawthorne Huddle: motivating residents to reclaim a neighborhood*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Montgomery County Police Department. (1997). *Carroll Avenue/Quebec Terrace Neighborhood Initiative*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Norfolk Police Department. (1995). *Police Assited Community Enforcement (PACE)*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Oakland Police Department Beat Health Unit. (2003). *The Oakland Airport Motel Program: eliminating criminal and nuisance behavior at a motel*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Pennell, S., & Curtis, C. (1993). *Crack abatement: Comparison of drug control strategies*. San Diego: Criminal Justice Research Division, San Diego Association of Governments.
- Pennell, S., Melton, R., & Hocter, D. (1996). *Assessment of a multi-agency approach to durg involved gang members*. San Diego: Association of Governments.
- Penter, C., Walker, N., & Devenish-Mearns, M. (1999). *Evaluation of the pilot West Australian cannabis cautioning and mandatory education system*. Perth: Western Australian Drug Abuse Strategy Office. Available from <http://www.wa.gov.au/drugwestaus/>.
- Popkin, S., Gwiasda, V., Rosenbaum, D., Amendolia, J., Johnson, W., & Olson, L. (1999). Combating crime in public housing: A qualitative and quantitative longitudinal analysis of the Chicago Housing Authority's anti-drug initiative. *Justice Quarterly*, 16(3), 519-557.
- Popkin, S., Olson, L., Lurigio, A., Gwiasda, V., & Carter, R. (1995). Sweeping out drugs and crime: Residents' views of the Chicago Housing Authority's public housing drug elimination program. *Crime and Delinquency*, 41(1), 73-99.
- Potter, G., Gaines, L., & Holbrook, B. (1990). Blowing smoke: An evaluation of marijuana eradication in Kentucky. *American Journal of Police*, 9(1), 97-116.
- Pullen, S., & Mande, M. (1991). *Drug task forces in Colorado: An evaluation of multijurisdictional strategies*. Denver: Office of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Safety.
- Ramker, G. (1999). *Kankakee MEG unit employs problem-solving approach to combat drug crime*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.
- Rancine Police Department. (1999). *The power of partnerships: revitalising neighborhoods through community policing houses*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.

- Rommel, R. (1998). Project HAPPEN: Where law enforcement and housing code enforcement meet. *American Journal of Public Health*, 88(6), 978-979.
- Reuter, P., Haaga, J., Murphy, P., & Praskac, A. (1988). *Drug use and drug programs in the Washington metropolitan area*. Santa Monica: RAND.
- Robinson, J. (2003). *The drug free zones, the police, locations, and trends of drug sales in Portland, Oregon, 1990-1998*. Unpublished PhD, Temple University, Temple.
- Robinson, J. (2004). *Measuring the impact of a targeted law enforcement initiative on drug sale in Portland, Oregon, 1990-1998*. Unpublished manuscript.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (1996). *Vanier Project: a problem-oriented policing initiative on a drug hot-spot*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (1999). *Project Peppercorn*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police. (2002). *Project Metrotown: reducing drug trafficking and related crime through multiagency cooperation and community partnerships*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Rumbold, G., & Fry, C. (1999). *The Heroin Market Place Project: Examining the short-term impact of the Port Macquarie heroin seizure on the characteristics of the retail heroin market in Melbourne*. Melbourne: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre.
- Sacramento Police Department. (1996). *New Helvetia and River Oaks Project: combating gang and drugs with partnerships in housing projects*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Salt Lake City Police Department. (2003). *Methamphetamine Initiative*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- San Diego Police Department. (1998). *1400 J Street: a community's commitments*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- San Diego Police Department. (1998). *Operation Hot Pipe, Smokey Haze, and Rehab: disrupting an illicit drug market*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Santa Barbara Police Department. (1996). *411 Anacapa Street*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Santa Barbara Police Department. (1996). *Dennis Palmer Elk's Lodge*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.

- Seeling, C., King, C., Metcalfe, E., Tober, G., & Bates, S. (2001). Arrest referral - a proactive multi-agency approach. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 8(4), 327-333.
- Seminole County Sheriff's Department. (1995). *Lochart Neighborhood Project*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Sherman, L., & Rogan, D. (1995). Deterrent effects of police raids on crack houses: A randomized, controlled experiment. *Justice Quarterly*, 12(4), 755-781.
- Smith, B., Davis, R., Hillenbrand, S., & Goresky, S. (1992). *Riddling neighborhoods of drug houses in the private sector*. Washington: American Bar Association.
- Smith, B., Novak, K., Frank, J., & Travis, L. I. (2000). Multijurisdictional drug task forces: An analysis of impacts. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 28, 543-556.
- Smith, M. (2001). Police-led crackdowns and cleanups: An evaluation of a crime control initiatives in Richmond, Virginia. *Crime and Delinquency*, 47(1), 60-83.
- Sondhi, A., O'Shea, J., & Williams, T. (2002). *Arrest referral: Emerging findings from the national monitoring and evaluation programme - DPAS Paper 18*. London: Home Office.
- Southwark Drug Prevention Team. (1993). *Southwark Arrest Referral Pilot Project - Phase 2 - review of first year progress - February 1992-January 1993*. Southwark: Southwark Drug Prevention Team.
- Spokane Police Department. (1997). *West First Project: combating an emerging drug market in "The Block"*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- St. Petersburg Police Department. (1996). *Project "Respect"*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- St. Petersburg Police Department. (2003). *Stemming the drug flow on 28 Street South*: Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Stevens, D. (2001). *Evaluation of a comprehensive intervention strategy in public housing*. Washington: National Institute of Justice.
- Stone, S. (1993). *Problem-oriented policing approach to law enforcement: Atlanta as a case study*. Unpublished PhD, Emory University.
- Sutton, A., & Sarre, R. (1992). Monitoring the South Australian Cannabis Expiation Notice initiative. *The Journal of Drug Issues*, 22(3), 579-590.
- Sviridoff, M., & Hillsman, S. (1994). Assessing the community effects of Tactical Narcotics Teams. In D. MacKenzie & C. Uchida (Eds.), *Drugs and crime: evaluating public policy initiatives* (pp. 114-128). London: Sage.

- Sviridoff, M., Sadd, S., Curtis, R., & Grinc, R. (1992). *The neighborhood effects of street-level drug enforcement: Tactical Narcotics Teams in New York*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.
- Thurman, Q., Lincoln, R., Atella, J., & Massoglia, M. (1998). *Final outcomes of project ROAR: A discussion of findings and implications for future research*. Washington: National Institute of Justice.
- Turnbull, P., Webster, R., & Stiliwell, G. (1996). *Get it while you can: An evaluation of an early intervention project for arrestee with alcohol and drug problems*. London: Drug Prevention Advisory Service, Home Office.
- Uchida, C., Forst, B., & Annan, S. (1992). *Modern policing and the control of illegal drugs: Testing new strategies in two american cities*. Washington: National Institute of Justice.
- Vancouver Police Department. (2001). *Growthbusters: an alternative POP project*. Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem Solving Policing.
- Walsh, W., Vito, G., Tewksbury, R., & Wilson, G. P. (2000). Fighting back in Bright Leaf: Community policing and drug trafficking in public housing. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 25(1), 77-92.
- Weatherburn, D., & Lind, B. (1997). The impact of law enforcement activity on a heroin market. *Addiction*, 92(5), 557-569.
- Webster, R., Hough, M., & Clancy, A. (2001). *An evaluation of Operation Crackdown*. Criminal Policy Research Unit, South Bank University.
- Weisburd, D., & Green, L. (1995). Policing drug hot spots: The Jersey City Drug Market Analysis Experiment. *Justice Quarterly*, 12(4), 711-735.
- Wilkins, C., Bhatta, K., & Casswell, S. (2002). The effectiveness of cannabis crop eradication operations in New Zealand. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 21, 369-374.
- Williams, P., White, P., Teece, M., & Kitto, R. (2001). Problem-oriented policing: Operation Mantle - A case study. Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No. 190. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.
- Witt, J., Brown, G., & Bushweiler, L. (1995). *Wisconsin drug law enforcement task forces 1990-1994*. Madison: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center.
- Wood, E., Spittal, P., Small, W., Kerr, T., Li, K., Hogg, R., et al. (2004). Displacement of Canada's largest public illicit drug market in response to a police crackdown. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 170(10), 1551-1556.
- Wood, E., Tyndall, M., Spittal, P., Li, K., Anis, A., Hogg, R., et al. (2003). Impact of supply-side policies for control of illicit drugs in the face of the AIDS and overdose epidemics:

Investigation of a massive heroin seizure. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 168(2), 165-169.

Zimmer, L. (1990). Proactive policing against street-level drug trafficking. *American Journal of Police*, 9(1), 43-74.