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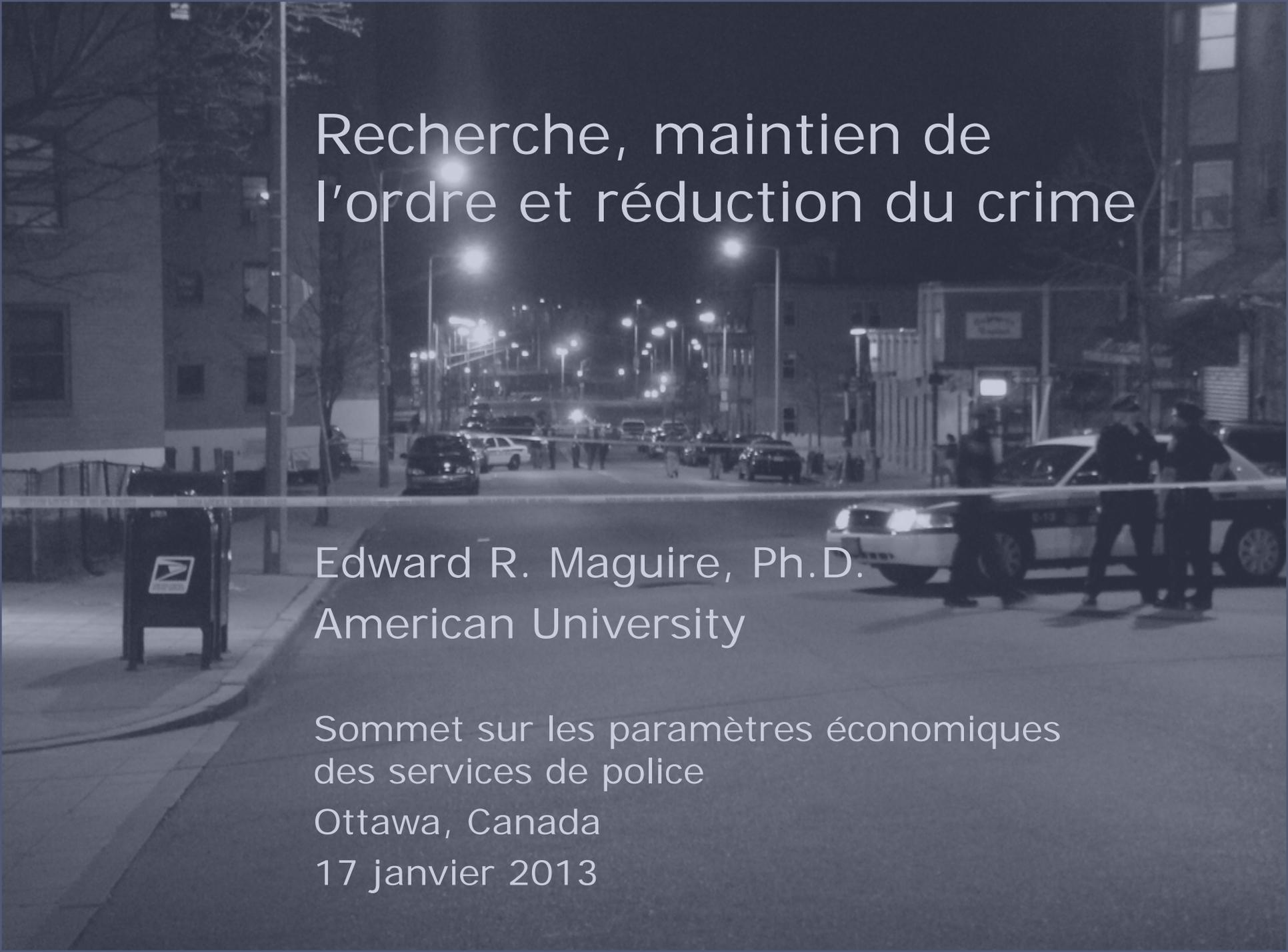
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# Recherche, maintien de l'ordre et réduction du crime

Edward R. Maguire, Ph.D.  
American University

Sommet sur les paramètres économiques  
des services de police

Ottawa, Canada

17 janvier 2013

# Domaine de la recherche sur les services de police

Le domaine est constitué de nombreux universitaires, groupes de réflexion, instituts de recherche et associations professionnelles qui travaillent ensemble en vue d'accroître les connaissances et d'améliorer les services de police.

# Différents types de « preuves »

- Preuves utilisées dans les affaires criminelles
- Preuves utilisées pour déterminer quels programmes, quelles pratiques et quelles politiques sont efficaces



# Sources des éléments de preuve



- Formation
- Expérience
- Intuition
- Pairs
- Associations professionnelles
- Preuves scientifiques

# Pourquoi se baser sur les preuves scientifiques?

- Pour mettre en place des politiques, des programmes et des pratiques plus efficaces.
- Pour utiliser les fonds publics de façon plus judicieuse et efficiente.
- Pour éviter les effets iatrogènes ou les « remèdes qui nuisent ».

# Les remèdes qui nuisent

## Exemple 1 : « Scared Straight » [dissuasion par la peur]

« Les programmes comme “Scared Straight” risquent d’avoir des effets nuisibles et d’accroître la délinquance, engendrant une situation pire que si les jeunes n’avaient suivi aucun programme. »

# Les remèdes qui nuisent

## Exemple 2 : Système judiciaire pour les jeunes

« Selon toutes les données, le système judiciaire pour les jeunes semble accroître la délinquance. Comme le système engendre des coûts supplémentaires et que les preuves ne montrent pas d'avantage pour la sécurité publique, les administrations devraient revoir leurs politiques en ce qui concerne le traitement des mineurs. »

Source : <http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/81>

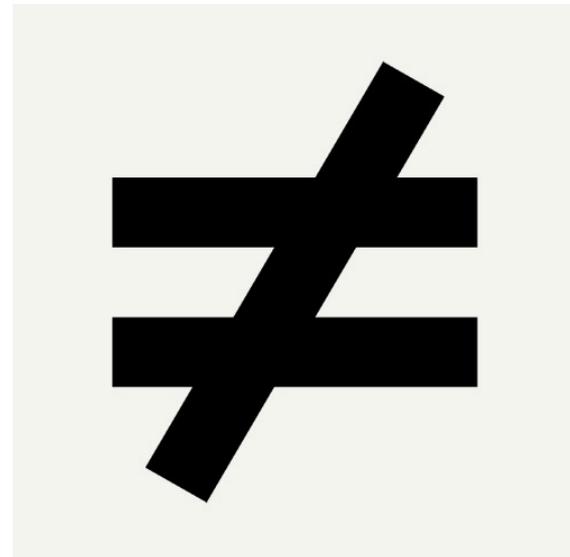
# Les remèdes qui nuisent

## Exemple 3 : Interventions policières

- Lorsque les forces policières agissent de manière injuste au plan procédural, elles nuisent à la perception de légitimité de leur institution et de la loi en général.
- De plus, lorsque les policiers traitent un gang d'une manière injuste au plan procédural, ils augmentent le niveau de cohésion du gang, ce qui accroît la violence et la criminalité.

# Qualité des preuves

Les preuves  
ne se valent  
pas toutes



# Qualité des preuves

« Nos résultats suggèrent que la qualité de la conception compte et que son effet sur l'étude de la justice pénale est systématique. Plus la conception est faible, comme l'indique la validité interne, plus une étude est susceptible d'arriver à des résultats favorables au traitement et de ne pas faire état des effets nuisibles du traitement. »

*Source : Weisburd, D., A. Petrosino, & C. Lum (2003). « Assessing Systematic Evidence in Crime and Justice: Methodological Concerns and Empirical Outcomes ». Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 578: 50-70.*

Les preuves  
scientifiques sont  
comme un casse-tête.



Nous devons  
assembler les  
morceaux.



# Synthétiser les preuves

- Trouver les preuves
  - Y compris les études « fugitives », de façon à éviter le biais de publication.
- Tenir compte des différences dans les résultats
  - Il est fréquent que des études sur un même sujet n'aboutissent pas aux mêmes conclusions.
- Tenir compte des différences dans la qualité
  - Que faire avec les études de moins bonne qualité? Les exclure? Leur accorder moins de poids?

# Quatre jalons en matière de services de police fondés sur des éléments probants

1. Le rapport «Evidence-Based Policing» de Sherman
2. Le rapport « What Works » de l'Université du Maryland
3. Le réseau Campbell Collaboration
4. [CrimeSolutions.gov](http://CrimeSolutions.gov)

# 1. Le rapport «Evidence-Based Policing» de Sherman

« De toutes les idées concernant les services de police, l'une se distingue par son potentiel à créer le changement : les pratiques policières devraient se fonder sur les preuves scientifiques qui montrent ce qui fonctionne le mieux. »



## *Evidence-Based Policing*

By Lawrence W. Sherman

### Abstract

The new paradigm of "evidence-based medicine" holds important implications for policing. It suggests that just doing research is not enough and that proactive efforts are required to push accumulated research evidence into practice through national and community guidelines. These guidelines can then focus in-house evaluations of what works best across agencies, units, victims, and officers. Statistical adjustments for the risk factors shaping crime can provide fair comparisons across police units, including national rankings of police agencies by their crime prevention effectiveness. The example of domestic violence, for which accumulated National Institute of Justice research could lead to evidence-based guidelines, illustrates the way in which agency-based outcomes research could further reduce violence against victims. National pressure to adopt this paradigm could come from agency-ranking studies, but police agency capacity to adopt it will require new data systems creating "medical charts" for crime victims, annual audits of crime reporting systems, and in-house "evidence cops" who document the ongoing patterns and effects of police practices in light of published and in-house research. These analyses can then be integrated into the NYPD Comstat feedback model for management accountability and continuous quality improvement.

*Most of us have thought of the statistician's work as that of measuring and predicting... but few of us have thought it the statistician's duty to try to bring about changes in the things that he [or she] measures.*

—W. Edwards Deming

*Ideas in American Policing* presents commentary and insight from leading criminologists on issues of interest to scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. The papers published in this series are from the Police Foundation lecture series of the same name. Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Police Foundation.

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Lawrence W. Sherman is professor and chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland at College Park. He was the Police Foundation's director of research from 1979 to 1985.

Source : <http://www.policefoundation.org/content/evidence-based-policing>

## 2. Le rapport « What Works »

« On doit investir une bien plus grande part des ressources nationales en matière de prévention du crime dans l'essai rigoureux de programmes novateurs afin de cerner les bons ingrédients des programmes qui connaissent du succès à l'échelle locale pour les mettre en pratique à l'échelle nationale. »

Source : [www.ncjrs.gov/works/index.htm](http://www.ncjrs.gov/works/index.htm)

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
National Institute of Justice



# National Institute of Justice

Research in Brief

Jeremy Travis, Director July 1998

## Issues and Findings

**Discussed in this Brief:** A congressionally mandated evaluation of State and local crime prevention programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Key issues:** What works to prevent crime, especially youth violence? Out of all the hundreds of different strategies used in communities, families, schools, labor markets, places, police, and criminal justice, which ones succeed, and to what extent? What does the scientific evidence suggest about the effectiveness of federally funded crime prevention?

**Key findings:** Very few operational crime prevention programs have been evaluated using scientifically recognized standards and methodologies, including repeated tests under similar and different social settings. Based on a review of more than 500 prevention program evaluations meeting minimum scientific standards, the report concludes that there is minimally adequate evidence to establish a provisional list of what works, what doesn't, and what's promising. The evidence is current as of late 1996 when the literature

*continued...*

## Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising

by Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise C. Gottfredson, Denis L. MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn D. Bushway

Many crime prevention programs work. Others don't. Most programs have not yet been evaluated with enough scientific evidence to draw conclusions. Enough evidence is available, however, to create provisional lists of what works, what doesn't, and what's promising. Those lists will grow more quickly if the Nation invests more resources in scientific evaluations to hold all crime prevention programs accountable for their results.

These are the major conclusions of a 1997 report to Congress, which was based on a systematic review of more than 500 scientific evaluations of crime prevention practices. This Research in Brief summarizes the research methods and conclusions found in that report.

In 1996, a Federal law required the U.S. Attorney General to provide Congress with an independent review of the

### What Works?

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

# 3. Le réseau Campbell Collaboration

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Campbell Collaboration website. The header features the C2 logo (a globe with 'C2' inside) and the text 'THE CAMPBELL COLLABORATION' in large yellow letters, with the tagline 'What helps? What harms? Based on what evidence?' below it. The main content is organized into three columns. The left column, titled 'The Campbell Library', lists navigation links such as 'Season's Greetings', 'C2 Home', 'News', 'Review News', 'Newsletters', 'Selected presentations', 'About Us', 'What is a systematic review?', 'Our Annual Colloquium', 'Coordinating Groups', 'Resource Center', and 'Contact Us'. Below this list is a search bar. The middle column, titled 'News', contains three articles: 'Legitimacy in Policing' (with a photo of a police car), 'Call for 2013 award nominations', and 'Campbell Colloquium 2013'. Each article includes a brief text summary and a 'Read more...' link. The right column, titled 'Spotlight Event', features a large image of the Chicago skyline and text announcing 'The Next Campbell Colloquium' in Chicago, USA, in May 2013, and another event in Belfast, UK, in the spring of 2014. The C2 logo and the text 'THE CAMPBELL COLLABORATION' are repeated at the bottom of the right column.

**THE CAMPBELL COLLABORATION**  
What helps? What harms? Based on what evidence?

**The Campbell Library**

- Season's Greetings
- C2 Home
- News
- Review News
- Newsletters
- Selected presentations
- About Us
- What is a systematic review?
- Our Annual Colloquium
- Coordinating Groups
- Resource Center
- Contact Us

**News**

**Legitimacy in Policing**

The key feature of a legitimate police force is that people feel obliged to voluntarily comply with or obey the police. Police require such voluntary cooperation from the general public to be effective in controlling crime and maintaining order. What is the impact of police efforts that seek to enhance citizen perceptions of police legitimacy?

[Read more...](#)

**Call for 2013 award nominations**

Nominations are now being accepted for the 2013 Mosteller Award and the 2013 Boruch Award. The deadline has been extended until 15 January 2013.

[Read more...](#)

**Campbell Colloquium 2013**

The annual C2 Colloquium will be back May 21st - 23rd, 2013! Our venue this year is in beautiful, downtown Chicago just one block from the Magnificent Mile at Loyola University Chicago. Come enjoy the sights and sounds of the big city while engaging with reviewers from around the globe!

[Read more...](#)

**Spotlight Event**

**The Next Campbell Colloquium**

will be in Chicago, USA in May 21-23, 2013,

and

in Belfast, UK in the spring of 2014,

**THE CAMPBELL COLLABORATION**

Source : <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org>

# 3. Le réseau Campbell Collaboration

## News

### Legitimacy in Policing

The key feature of a legitimate police force is that people feel obliged to voluntarily comply with or obey the police. Police require such voluntary cooperation from the general public to be effective in controlling crime and maintaining order. What is the impact of police efforts that seek to enhance citizen perceptions of police legitimacy?



*Read more...* 

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Source : <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org>

# 4. CrimeSolutions.gov

The screenshot shows the homepage of CrimeSolutions.gov. At the top left is the logo "Crime SOLUTIONS .gov". To the right of the logo is the tagline "RELIABLE RESEARCH. REAL RESULTS." and a navigation menu with links for "Home", "Help", "Contact Us", "Site Map", and "Glossary". Below the logo is a search bar with a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search". A green navigation bar contains the following menu items: "TOPICS", "All Programs", "About CrimeSolutions.gov", "Resources", "FAQs", and "Nominate a Program". On the left side, there is a vertical list of topics: "Topics A-Z", "Corrections & Reentry", "Courts", "Crime & Crime Prevention", "Drugs & Substance Abuse", "Juvéniles", "Law Enforcement", "Technology & Forensics", and "Victims & Victimization". The main content area features a large banner with the heading "Use the Ratings" and the text "Review tips on using the information in this site." Below this is a "Learn More" link and a row of five small images representing various program ratings. To the right of the banner is a photograph of a police officer in a car using a laptop. Below the banner, there are three tabs: "About CrimeSolutions.gov", "Announcements", and "Recently Posted Programs". The "About CrimeSolutions.gov" tab is active, showing text about the site's purpose and a list of findings. To the right of this text is the CrimeSolutions.gov logo and tagline. At the bottom right, there is a section titled "I would like to:" with a list of five links: "Learn how programs are rated", "Understand how to use this information", "Search for a program", "View a list of all programs", "Find out who rates programs", and "Recommend a program". Above this list are icons for printing, email, social media, and RSS, along with a font size selector.

Crime SOLUTIONS .gov

Home | Help | Contact Us | Site Map | Glossary

RELIABLE RESEARCH. REAL RESULTS.

Search   [Advanced Search](#)

TOPICS | All Programs | About CrimeSolutions.gov | Resources | FAQs | Nominate a Program

Topics A-Z

Corrections & Reentry

Courts

Crime & Crime Prevention

Drugs & Substance Abuse

Juvéniles

Law Enforcement

Technology & Forensics

Victims & Victimization

## Use the Ratings

Review tips on using the information in this site.

[Learn More](#)

Announcements | Recently Posted Programs

**About CrimeSolutions.gov**

The Office of Justice Programs' CrimeSolutions.gov uses rigorous research to determine **what works** in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

On CrimeSolutions.gov you will find:

- Research on program effectiveness reviewed and rated by Expert Reviewers
- Easily understandable ratings based on the evidence that indicates whether a program achieves its goals: ([Program Review and Rating from Start to Finish](#))

Crime SOLUTIONS .gov

RELIABLE RESEARCH. REAL RESULTS.

I would like to:

- [Learn how programs are rated](#)
- [Understand how to use this information](#)
- [Search for a program](#)
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- [Find out who rates programs](#)
- [Recommend a program](#)

Source : <http://www.crimesolutions.gov>

# 4. CrimeSolutions.gov



Vue d'ensemble du processus d'examen sur CrimeSolutions.gov

Source : <http://www.crimesolutions.gov>

# 4. CrimeSolutions.gov

Evidence Rating	Icon*	
	One Study	More than One Study
Effective		
Promising		
No Effects		

Résumé du système de notation sur CrimeSolutions.gov

Source : <http://www.crimesolutions.gov>

Pratiques policières  
fondées sur les faits

**TROIS EXEMPLES**

# Services de police axés sur les problèmes

- Source : Un examen systématique de dix études scientifiques rigoureuses menées aux États-Unis et au Royaume-Uni concernant les effets qu'ont les services de police axés sur les problèmes sur la criminalité et le désordre.
- Résultats : Huit des dix études ont conclu que les services de police axés sur les problèmes réduisaient la criminalité et le désordre. Les services de police axés sur les problèmes « sont associés à une baisse statistiquement significative de la criminalité et du désordre ».

# Les stratégies de dissuasion « à leviers »

- Ces stratégies ciblées de dissuasion utilisent les principes des services de police axés sur les problèmes de manières particulières afin de contrecarrer la violence de groupe.
- Un examen systématique concluait que « les stratégies ciblées de dissuasion sont associées à une baisse globale de moyenne ampleur et statistiquement significative de la criminalité ».

# Services de police dans les points chauds

Les preuves montrent que le fait de concentrer les services de police dans les points chauds constitue une stratégie efficace de prévention du crime.

La recherche suggère également que « concentrer les efforts de maintien de l'ordre dans les lieux où l'activité criminelle est élevée n'engendre pas inévitablement un déplacement de la criminalité, et que les gains en matière de contrôle du crime peuvent s'étendre aux secteurs immédiatement voisins des points ciblés ».

# Défis permanents des services de police fondés sur des éléments probants

- Accumuler et synthétiser les preuves
- Communiquer et traduire les preuves
- Adopter des solutions fondées sur des éléments probants et surmonter les lacunes de la mise en œuvre
- Tenir à jour les preuves

# Merci!



Ed Maguire

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[www.edmaguire.net](http://www.edmaguire.net)

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