

Evidence and Insight Horizon Scan (April-June 2019)

Overview

The Evidence and Insight (E&I) Horizon Scan reviews published academic studies and other research reports relevant to the Mayor's 2017-21 Police and Crime Plan priorities for London. This latest version of the Scan examines publications from the period April-June 2019.

Methods

A scan of published research was undertaken using key search terms to reflect Police and Crime Plan (PCP) priority areas. *CrimPapers* weekly bulletins was the primary source used to highlight relevant publications in the reporting period. Publications were identified based on title and abstract relevance to the PCP, methodological quality, empirical findings, and potential for practical learning and application. The initial searches identified a 'long list' of articles which were then examined in greater detail to produce a final shortlist of 63. Abstracts for these are included in the Appendices (page 3 onwards).

Of the 63 studies in the shortlist, 34 are from the USA or Canada, 16 the UK, 6 from Australia, 3 from continental Europe (Portugal, Eire and the Netherlands respectively), while 4 are either systematic reviews or combine results from multiple locations.

Using the Horizon Scan

The Horizon Scan document includes a summary sheet (page 2) which provides headline findings for the most pertinent studies. Each of the studies in the summary is individually numbered - clicking on these numbers automatically takes you to the relevant abstract in the Appendices. For ease of identification, the studies that appear in the summary sheet are shaded in grey in the Appendices.

The references section at the end of this document lists full publication details for all 63 studies. Each study is hyperlinked to the relevant journal page or organisational website where it was originally published.





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1 Inaccuracies of Police Officer Professional Judgement

When asked to identify the **highest-crime street locations and offenders** with the most crime and harm in their areas, research in one UK police force found **substantial differences** between police officers' assessments and an



evidence-based rank-ordering of all possible locations and names derived from police force records.

2 Organisational Response to Police Wellbeing

56 interviews with Police Officers who had been **injured in the line of duty** explored leadership response to stress and injury.



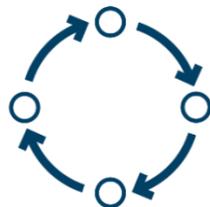
Qualitative analysis revealed a range of **attitudinal and structural failures**.

Several studies explore factors related to the **well-being of police officers and staff**. A range of **investigative techniques** are also discussed.

3 Victimization in a Family Setting

A meta-analysis of 59 studies found that the presence of **one form of family victimisation could predict further victimisation** amongst members of the same family.

Depression and **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)** significantly correlated with family **polyvictimization**.



Interest in **body worn cameras (BWCs)** continues. Research covers: arrestee's **level of support** for their use, patterns of **BWC activation** by the police, and analysis of the **impact of BWCs' use on the interaction between the police and eye witnesses**.

4 Disproportionality of Victimization Within Families

A US National sample of **youths** and their **primary care givers**, found that almost all serious victimisation incidents were **concentrated in 25% of families**.



5 Effective Police Recruit Training

A systematic review explored evidence on police academies, field training and police recruit learning environments. Analysis focussed on the following areas: **key training contexts, mechanisms and outcomes** to determine **how training works**, under what **conditions**, and **for whom**.

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6 The Gendered Effects of Recidivism

A study exploring the effects of prison **post-release supervision** found a small **reduction in recidivism**.

Notably, the effects were **greater for men** than women.



Keeping Children and Young People Safe

7 Social Bonds and Transition to Adulthood

A longitudinal survey found contemporary delinquent adolescents were significantly **less likely to experience traditional social bonds associated to crime desistance**,

such as employment and marriage, than non-delinquent adolescents and previous cohorts.



8 Predicting Knife-enabled Homicides

Analysis of which local areas across London are most likely to **suffer knife-enabled homicides** based only on recent non-fatal knife injuries can **forecast risk of homicide**.



This model could contribute to decisions around police **resource allocation**.

9 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) & Gang Involvement

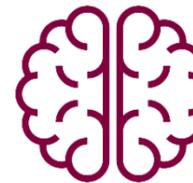
A longitudinal study of a large sample of juvenile offenders found **ACE exposure predicted gang involvement** by age 18.

Notably, the effect of ACEs on **substance-use** and **difficult temperament** had an influence towards future **gang involvement**.



10 Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

A study explored **120 mother-child case studies** over an 8 year period. All mothers had previously experienced IPV.



Findings highlight the long-term negative associations between **chronic exposure to IPV** and **child well-being**.

11 Childhood Maltreatment & Police Contact

Childhood maltreatment including: physical abuse, sexual abuse & exposure to IPV, **increased** the chance of both criminality and victimisation **associated police contact**.



Multiple articles explore the impact of **health status** (including substance abuse) and **social bonds** on **re-offending**.

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

12 Disability-related IPV

Analysis of A&E data from 26 London hospitals highlighted the prevalence of **IPV victimisation amongst disabled individuals**.



13 Specialist Rape Investigation Unit



A UK comparison study highlighted that a **specialist rape investigation unit performed better** than a non-specialist police approach.

A number of studies discuss the **CJS response to VAWG**. **bystander intervention & help seeking approaches** are also explored.

14 Stalking

A police dataset of domestic violence stalking cases revealed that **coercive control** is associated with a higher likelihood of experiencing **non-fatal strangulation**.

15 Special Measures in Sexual Offence Cases

Qualitative analysis of sexual offence complainants in the UK highlighted the following areas **problematic within the special measures system**:



1. Giving evidence
2. ISVA support
3. Combining measures

Important note:

This summary provides headline findings from a selection of recent academic studies (published April-June 2019). These studies often use sophisticated methodologies and may be conducted in countries outside the UK. If you would like to find out more about individual studies and/or include them in your work, please see the accompanying appendices or email the Evidence and Insight Team: evidenceandinsight@mopac.london.gov.uk

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Policing when and where you need it – in your community

Implementing police in schools is a common strategy for ensuring school safety, but it is unknown whether, to what extent, and for whom the presence of police in schools affects student arrest rates. Utilizing nationwide data from the American 2013–2014 Civil Rights Data Collection (N = 92,620), Homer & Fisher (2019) examined how police presence was related to student arrest rates, and whether this association varied by student race/ethnicity and gender. They found that association between police presence and arrest rates was stronger for all the groups examined in schools with police, particularly for Black students and boys, providing support for criminalization theories suggesting that police presence results in more arrests.

1. Sutherland & Mueller-Johnson (2019) assessed how accurately local police officers in Cambridgeshire Constabulary could identify the highest-crime street locations and offenders with the most crime and harm, in comparison to an evidence-based rank-ordering of all possible locations and names derived from police force records. A face-to-face survey was conducted in groups with a purposive convenience sample of 123 operational police officers to ask their professional judgement for selecting the ten most crime-prone streets and suspected offenders in their command areas. Separate rankings by crime harm were also requested. Crime and confirmed suspect reports were analysed to create the same lists the officers had been asked to provide and the results compared. The top ten lists generated by officers were highly inaccurate compared to the lists produced by comprehensive analysis of crime and charging records. Officers surveyed were 91% inaccurate in naming the most prolific suspected offenders in their areas and 95% inaccurate in naming the most harmful suspected offenders. Officers were slightly less inaccurate in naming the streets in their areas with the highest frequency of crimes (77% incorrect) and the greatest severity of crimes (74% incorrect). Officers in urban areas (N = 42) were substantially more accurate than officers working in semi-rural areas (N = 30) in identifying streets with the highest crime frequency (Cohen's $d = 0.9$; $p = .00$) and highest total harm (Cohen's $d = 1.3$; $p = .00$), but urban officers still failed to name about two-thirds of the most harmful streets.

Public access and engagement

The issue of how to measure the impact of situational-, suspect-, and officer-level factors on police actions has long been debated in the policing literature. In an American study, James *et*

al (2019) used a combined method of concept mapping and Thurstone scaling to score 667 incident reports from a large ($n \sim 1,500$) urban police department, exploring how police officers performed during encounters with the public. They found that officers performed better in “higher stakes” encounters and excelled in vigilance situational assessment as well as use of tactics and adapting tactics. Officers tended to receive the worst scores in routine police–citizen interactions and the highest in crisis encounters.

While many studies have looked at the public's trust in the police, fewer have examined police trust in the public. Based on Mayer, Davis, and Schoorman's model of trust, Mourtgos *et al* (2019) created scales measuring the antecedents of trust and assessed police trust in the public based on a survey of 990 police officers from across the United States. They then used the trust measures developed, as well as supervisors' evaluations and archival performance data, in a study of the job performance of 135 police officers. The authors found that officers who had greater trust in the public engaged in more proactive policing and made more arrests.

Protecting victims and vulnerable people

Despite efforts of Parliament, the Home Office, police forces and health practitioners, the number of people detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 continues to rise. Using quantitative data from Hampshire Constabulary, Thomas *et al* (2019) describe police engagement with the mentally ill. They found people in mental crisis were increasingly detained by the ambulance service using the Mental Capacity Act and taken to A&E Departments. Nationally, police officers were also found to be increasingly taking Section 136 detainees to A&E. The majority of people contacting Hampshire displayed delusions which were unlikely to result in a police response and may disproportionately account for the overall growth in contact with the police, leading them to conclude that ‘Triage’ schemes alone would not be effective in reducing detentions.

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Transforming the Metropolitan Police Service

2. A number of studies looked at issues around police officer stress and injury while on duty. Bullock & Garland (2019) used interviews with police officers who had been injured in the line of duty in England and Wales to examine officers' perceptions and experiences of organisational support following injury. Six constabularies in England (5) and Wales (1) were chosen in order to obtain a variety of rural and urban areas, crime levels and sickness/absence rates, and 59 in-depth, semi-structured interviews (the sample was self-selecting and was identified via participation in an online survey on the nature of work-based injury in England and Wales). Injured officers described how they lacked support, were dealt with inappropriately, and were approached unsympathetically and sceptically, leading to perceptions of cynical attitudes of leaders regarding injury, the organisational devolution of responsibility for recovery to the officer, and the limited nature of the provision of interventions designed to aid recovery. These left officers feeling cut off in the aftermath of injury.

Burnett *et al* (2019) aimed to gather information regarding the prevalence of compassion fatigue, compassion satisfaction and perceived stress within a large UK police force, and their relationships with personality, mental toughness and self-care activities. A questionnaire was completed by 605 police employees within a UK police force. The results demonstrated that 20% of personnel suffered from negative psychological outcomes and that these outcomes were predicted by individual differences and self-care activities. The requirement for shift work, and mental toughness scores, significantly predicted compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and perceived stress. The analyses also revealed a role for gender, tenure, personality and self-care in several aspects of well-being.

Similar results emerged from a study by Gray & Rydon-Grange (2019) using a convenience sample of police staff from North Wales Police (N = 78) from several specialist sexual and violent offending teams deemed to be at risk of developing work-related stress and psychological health difficulties. who completed an online survey. The study examined risk and resilience factors for secondary trauma, burnout and mental ill-health. Results indicated that coping self-efficacy, dispositional mindfulness and psychological flexibility are resilience factors and insecure attachment style is a risk factor for secondary trauma, burnout and mental ill-health.

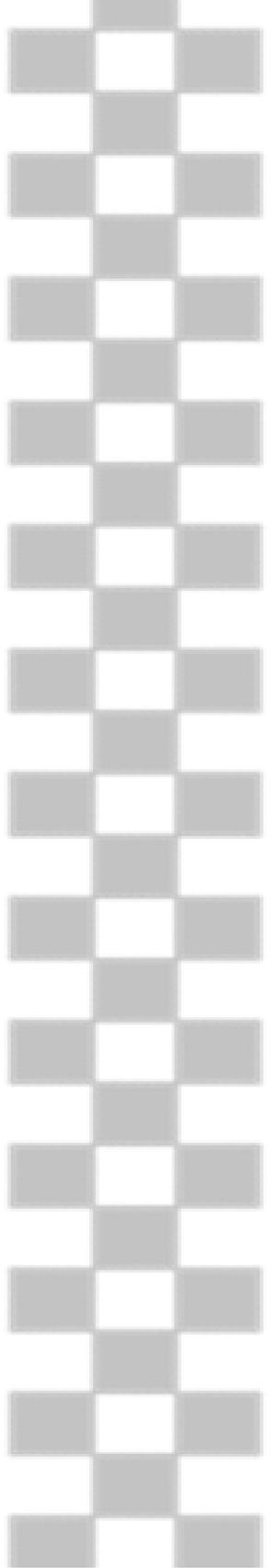
An American study (Deller & Deller, 2019) tested the hypothesis that law enforcement agencies that have a larger share of female officers should experience lower rates of police use of deadly force, using the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics

2013 survey of police and sheriff departments (N = 1,983), measuring the number of civilians killed by law enforcement officers from 2013 to 2015 as reported by the website Mapping Police Violence. They found that a higher share of female officers was associated with a higher likelihood of police-caused deaths, consistent with prior findings within the literature and implies that in order to "fit in" with their male counter-parts female officers will use coercive tactics to the same extent.

Police training

5. Belur *et al* (2019) undertook a systematic review of primary evidence on police academies, field training, and how police recruits learn. An evidence-based approach to guide the proposed changes to recruit police training under the Police Education Qualifications Framework (PEQF) in England and Wales requires that changes be grounded in the available evidence on what works in recruit training. This. The purpose of the review was to learn from the evidence to inform the development of a graduate level training programme in England and Wales. The review, inspired by a realist approach, included a total of 33 studies conducted in several countries. Key training contexts, mechanisms, and outcomes were examined to determine how training works, under what conditions, and for whom. Student-centred teaching approaches were found to promote critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Recruits preferred practical, hands-on training over theoretical lessons, and field training was consistently shown to have a positive impact on the process of transforming recruits from civilians into police officers. Finally, the role of academic and field training tutors was found to be of critical importance for recruits in integrating theoretical learning with practical skills.

Police personnel have often misperceived manifestations of trauma as indicators of reliability and credibility. Using a trend design, Franklin *et al* (2019) employed a sample of 979 police from one of the five largest U.S. cities to examine the relation between trauma-informed training and endorsement of trauma misperceptions. Firstly, among the pretraining sample, police participants reported endorsement of trauma misperceptions, suggesting average adherence to attributions that support stereotypical trauma response. Secondly, analysis revealed mean adherence to trauma misperceptions was significantly lower among participants who had completed training, controlling for demographic, occupational, and attitudinal variables. Additionally, male participants adhered to increased levels of trauma misperceptions compared with females, whilst officers with more years of service reported decreased trauma misperceptions.



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Investigation

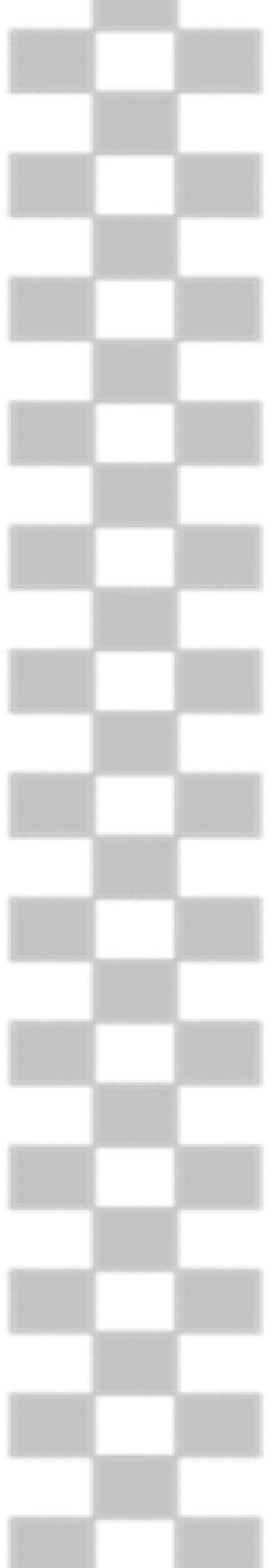
A study by Lee *et al* (2019) examined the attitudinal factors associated with online crimes and incidents using a convenience sample of 155 inspectors from 26 local agencies across England and Wales. The findings from the research suggest that inspectors in England and Wales appear to take cybercrime and online offenses seriously and have some direct experience with these cases in the field. There were, however, some differences observed between inspectors based on whether they had received online crime training. Those who reported some training spent significantly more time responding to online crimes overall, as well as identity theft, electronic theft, and online harassment. They were also more likely to perceive online crimes generally, online shopping and auction fraud, and electronic theft as occurring more frequently than those without training. This implication raises serious concerns, as more than two thirds of the sample indicated that they had not received training dealing with online incidents and crimes.

Using Australian data, Harkin & Whelan (2019) argue that specialist cyber-policing units experience 'low visibility' within the police, which has three key dimensions. Firstly, there is low 'vertical' visibility as higher management and supervisors often have a limited understanding of the nature of the work and the needs of these units. Secondly, there is low 'horizontal' visibility as peers and colleagues within the wider organisation are similarly lacking in terms of their understanding of cyber-policing. Finally, the third dimension of low visibility concerns the 'external-internal visibility' of the units as they relate to outside stakeholders including politics, media, the wider community and the judiciary where there is also a significant level of disinterest, disengagement and ignorance. The authors suggest all three have consequences for the effectiveness of the units.

There have also been a couple of articles that have examined the effectiveness of different interview techniques. Sivasubramaniam & Goodman-Delahunty (2019) explored interviewing practitioners' views about the effectiveness of a range of diverse interview strategies in the field. An online survey examined 73 interviewing practices comprising six broad strategy types and their perceived effectiveness. Interview practices were rated by a multinational sample of 324 criminal investigators and intelligence operators. Experienced interviewers reported preferences for cooperative, non-coercive information-gathering approaches. Rapport-building was rated highly effective in securing reliable information. Interviewers reported some

use of coercive techniques, but more commonly employed procedural justice elements of respect, kindness, genuine concern, and addressing basic interviewee needs to build rapport. They favoured non-coercive presentations of testimonial inconsistencies and evidence.

The Enhanced Cognitive Interview (CI) is a widely-studied method to gather informative and accurate testimonies. Nevertheless, witnesses still commit errors and it can be very valuable to determine which statements are more likely to be accurate or inaccurate. In a small-scale Portuguese study, Paulo *et al* (2019) examined whether qualitative confidence judgments could be used to evaluate report accuracy in a time-saving manner. Forty-four participants watched a mock robbery video and were interviewed 48 h later with a revised CI. Participants' recall was categorized as follows: (1) evaluated with very high confidence (certainties), (2) recalled with low-confidence utterances (uncertainties), or (3) recalled with no confidence markers (regular recall). Certainties were more accurate than uncertainties and regular recall. Uncertainties were less accurate than regular recall; thus, its exclusion raised participants' report accuracy. Witnesses were capable of qualitatively distinguishing between highly reliable information, fairly reliable information, and less reliable information in a time-saving way. The authors suggest this capability might be useful for investigative professionals who do not know what happened during the crime and may want to estimate which information is more likely to be correct.



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Body Worn Cameras

Based on a large national sample of U.S. adults, Miethe *et al* (2019) examined the nature and correlates of public support for body-worn cameras (BWCs) in various policing activities. Multivariate analyses were performed to assess the direct and moderating effects of individuals' socio-economic characteristics, general police attitudes and experiences, and specific beliefs about benefits of BWCs on the level of public support for this technology. While strong public support for BWC usage was found across different areas of police work, there was substantial contextual variability in this support dependent on the individuals' level of confidence in social institutions, personal involvement in these institutions, and beliefs about police legitimacy and their effectiveness.

Clare *et al* (2019) analysed police, public, and arrestee survey responses from a single jurisdiction (Western Australia Police Force) to give a multiple-perspective insight into the use of body-worn video (BWV) cameras by police. Police attitudinal data were collected from before (n = 190), during (n = 139), and at the conclusion (n = 221) of a BWV implementation trial. Public attitudes were collected at the conclusion of the BWV implementation trial via online survey (n = 995 respondents) and intercept survey (n = 428 respondents). Arrestee attitudes (n = 302) were collected for detainees in police custody over a 6-month period immediately preceding the BWV trial. Results showed (a) all three perspectives were supportive of the use of BWV, (b) the extent to which police felt BWV influenced their behaviour tempered during the trial, (c) the public who had encountered BWV-wearing officers and the arrestee sample indicated limited belief that BWV would reduce bad behaviour, and (d) there was clear contention about the policy and practice decisions around recording.

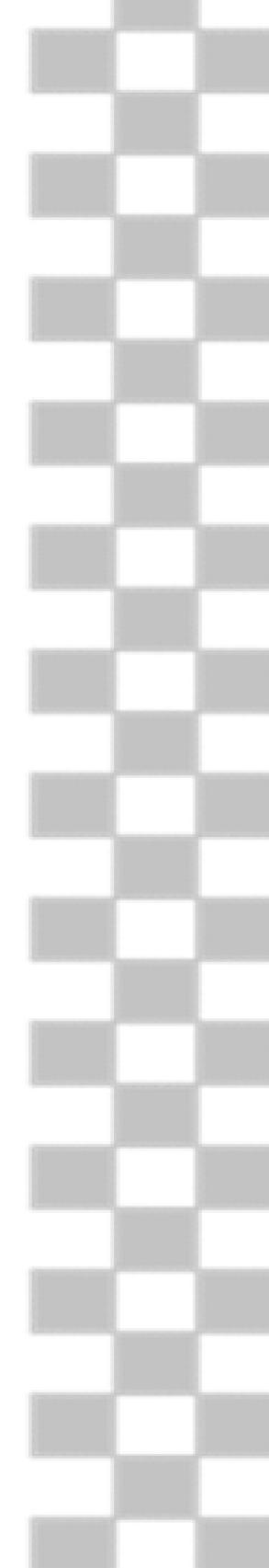
Graham *et al* (2019) used a national-level survey of African Americans (n = 1,000) to look at the level of support from Black citizens for the police use of BWC, finding a wide consensus in favour of their use. The analysis also revealed that African Americans supported a broad range of reforms to improve inner-city policing, of which BWCs were only one. Finally, the survey included a subset of 45 Black police officers, who also supported BWCs and most other proposed reforms but at a level that was lower and less intense than African American members of the public.

Taylor & Lee (2019) report findings from a study examining arrestee views and experiences of police BWCs. Data from interviews with 907 police detainees revealed that they were largely in favour of officers wearing cameras, believing that they can provide greater accountability and

improve the behaviour of both law enforcement officers and members of the public. Importantly, however, this support is contingent on a number of operational and procedural policies regulating the use of BWCs. The interviews were conducted in four Australian state capitals (Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney) during 2015.

Lawrence *et al* (2019) assessed the early (2015) deployment of BWC by Anaheim Police Department's by examining camera activations across officers, trends in activations over time, and how different police-community contacts predict BWC activations. These were assessed with correlational analyses among 40 BWC-equipped officers in the first 6 months of their use. Activation of the BWCs among officers varied widely, with 6-month average activations ranging from 0% to 72%. Average activation rates increased over time from 3% to 54%. Officers disproportionately activated their cameras for events related to crimes; for example, activation rates for other categories were significantly lower compared to violent crimes. The article concludes with a discussion on how the failure to activate a BWC limits the potential benefits of the technology suggesting that while officers have considerable discretion on when to activate their BWCs, law enforcement agencies must not only train and deploy BWCs among their officers but also audit and supervise individual use to ensure successful BWC programmes.

Although research suggests that BWCs generally have positive effects, legal scholars and media professionals have argued that deploying cameras may decrease public willingness to speak with the police. Hamm *et al* (2019) evaluated the effect of BWCs on police-eyewitness interactions using an online American national convenience sample (N = 508). The authors experimentally manipulated camera presence, whether it was recording, and the camera's salience across seven versions of an otherwise identical, video-taped scenario. They hypothesized that camera presence, camera activation, participant awareness of the camera's presence, and participant awareness of the camera's activation would improve willingness to help the officer, the amount of information provided, the accuracy of the information, and perceptions of the particular officer and the police generally. The results revealed no evidence of a chilling effect on eyewitness-relevant outcomes but suggest that while, as might be expected, whether the camera is recording matters more than whether it is present, somewhat surprisingly, its actual activation might matter more than its perceived activation.



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Victimisation

Ghafoori *et al* (2019) investigated factors associated with treatment access and treatment initiation in a low-income, racially and ethnically diverse, urban population of victims of violence who were screened for trauma-focused evidence-based psychotherapies (EBPs). The sample consisted of 941 adults who were screened for mental health treatment and offered an EBP. Overall, 55.7% of individuals accessed treatment by attending an in-person screening appointment, and 79.0% of the individuals who accessed treatment then initiated treatment by attending the first EBP session. Analysis revealed higher age and lower expression of PTSD symptoms predicted higher rates of accessing treatment. Higher global severity of distress, poor quality of life in the area of psychological health, and better quality of life in the area of physical health significantly predicted initiation of treatment. Findings suggest that low-income, ethnically and racially diverse victims of violence may effectively utilize trauma-focused EBPs offered in a community setting.

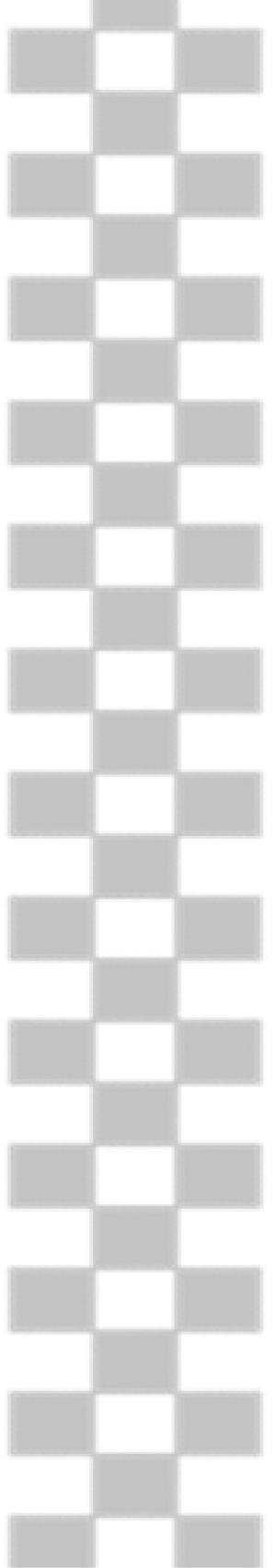
Correia (2019) reported on a sub-set of early results from a study based on N=17,049 computer misuse (CM) and fraud reports made by victims within the Welsh police forces, via the UK's national reporting centre Action Fraud (AF). It is argued that while Action Fraud data provides a rich source of data with respect to victims' needs, specific improvements in data collection and processing could aid local forces in the delivery (or facilitation) of a more victim-focused response. Alongside this, the results highlight how an adequate police response must take victim heterogeneity into account, both at national and local levels. Finally, better understandings of vulnerability (both theoretically informed and empirically tested) are necessary, on which to build an adequate victim-response to these crime types.

Rima *et al* (2019) explored whether there is a link between personal victimization in adolescence and intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization in adulthood. To do so, data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health were analysed. The results revealed a statistically significant and relatively consistent association between personal victimization in adolescence and IPV victimization in adulthood. This association was detected for both males and females, and it was detected even after controlling for low self-control (males and females) and being the perpetrator of IPV (males).

3. Ling Chan *et al* (2019) conducted a meta-analysis to explore the prevalence, impact, and correlates of family polyvictimization. Using databases of literature published on or before April 2018, a total of 59 publications met the inclusion criteria. Findings show that the

prevalence of overlapping family victimization among the clinical sample could be almost 4 times greater than that among the general. This result highlights the possibility that one type of family victimization could be a significantly associated factor or indicator of other types of victimization among members of the same family. Further results show that, when one reports the experience of one type of victimization, the likelihood of reporting other type(s) of victimization could be 6 times higher, compared to individuals who do not report victimization. Depression and post-traumatic stress disorder were two significant correlates associated with family polyvictimization.

4. Rima *et al* (2019) sought to explore whether victimization concentrates within families. Using a sample of kinship pairs drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (n=20,745 youth and n=17,700 primary caregivers) analyses revealed that almost all serious victimization incidents were found to be concentrated in approximately 25 percent of all families. Additional analyses examined the familial factors that might explain sibling differences in victimization and the results did not uncover any family-level factors that explained why one sibling might be more likely to be victimized than the other.



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Reducing reoffending

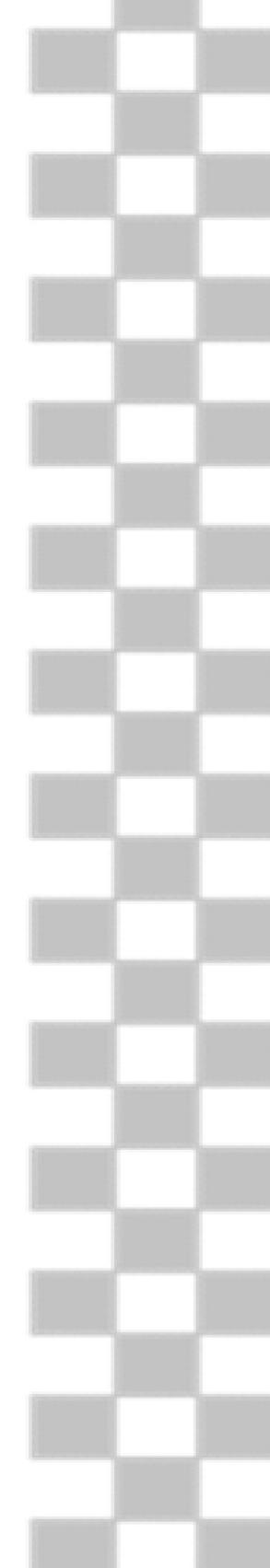
Despite the rapid growth in empirical research on the effectiveness of prison treatment programs for reducing post-release criminality, much less attention has been paid to the importance of the timing of these programs relative to inmates' release date. Papp *et al* (2019) examine the extent to which the timing of treatment during a prison sentence was a moderator of program effects on the odds of returning to prison within 3 years after release. Twelve re-entry approved programs in the state of Ohio USA were examined with a sample of 18,940 individuals who completed these programs. Findings for several programs indicated that more time between program completion and release corresponded with lower odds of returning to prison. Implications for future research and policy are presented.

Trinkner (2019) attempted to examine the influence of offender notification meetings—a key component of Chicago's Project Safe Neighbourhoods focused deterrence programme—on three mechanisms: perceptions of risks associated with future offending, perceptions of police legitimacy, and adherence to community norms. Over a 1-year period, parolees attending the notification meetings were randomly assigned to complete surveys assessing each of the mechanisms immediately before the meeting (control) or immediately after (treatment). The results suggested that parolees in the treatment condition had higher perceptions of risk and police legitimacy compared to those in the control condition. Additionally, they were more likely to judge police as procedurally fair. The groups did not differ with respect to adherence to community norms. Within both groups, perception of risk was positively associated with motivation to stay out of prison. Police legitimacy was also positively associated with motivation for the treatment group, while community norm adherence was positively associated with motivation for those in the control condition.

The substance abuse program (SAP) is a multifaceted, cognitive-behavioural program that targets attitudes and behaviours related to drug taking and criminal behaviour. Koegl (2019) assesses the short-term impact of the SAP using five standardized measures administered pre- and post-program. Its long-term impact was assessed by comparing recidivism rates for SAP participants in Canada to a matched control group. Results revealed large, desirable short-term changes but no differences in recidivism. For both groups, the strongest predictor of reoffending was whether individuals used crack cocaine, suggesting that the SAP and other programs should be tailored to meet the needs of specific subgroups of substance users.

Accessing substance use disorder (SUD) treatment after prison is a challenging process for released inmates. Pre-release behavioural health services appear to improve treatment access. However, a deeper understanding of pre-release services in facilitating treatment after release, as well as how pre-release services are affected by the introduction of post-release services, are needed to determine how to best facilitate SUD treatment access with this population. In an American study, Hamilton and Belenko (2019) examine the relationship between pre-release behavioural health services and SUD treatment at 3 and 9 months after release using the Serious and Violent Offenders Re-entry Initiative (SVORI) male dataset ($N = 1,697$). The results demonstrated that only a few pre-release services, along with individual motivation, maintained their influence on SUD treatment access over both follow-up time points; however, other services provided later into the post-release re-entry process also contributed to improved SUD treatment receipt. Implications for improving transition services for inmates with SUDs are discussed.

During the last few decades, criminologists have identified several adult roles and statuses, including employment, positive family relations, and economic stability, as critical for promoting successful reintegration and desistance. Very few researchers, however, have investigated the conditions that serve to bring about these transitions and successes crucial for behaviour change. A study by Link *et al* (2019) explores the ways in which both mental and physical dimensions of health affect life chances in the employment and family realms and ultimately recidivism. Also using the adult male SVORI dataset (see above), the research focused on re-entry programs across 12 U.S. states, and structural equation models, the overall findings support. The results indicate several significant pathways through which both manifestations of health influence employment, family conflict, financial problems, and crime and reincarceration, supporting the health-based model of desistance advanced. The findings highlight the need for implementation of correctional and transitional policies to improve health among the incarcerated and avert health-related re-entry failures.



A Better Criminal Justice Service for London

Reducing reoffending

Institutional misconduct has criminogenic implications, whereas visitation, work, and educational involvement have desistance implications, but there is considerable heterogeneity in the inmate population and in the effects of institutional experiences and various programming on their immediate and post-release behaviour. A study conducted by DeLisi *et al* (2019) used retrospective, archival data from the total population of 865 offenders on federal supervised release in a federal jurisdiction in the Midwestern United States to examine the effects of criminogenic (e.g., misconduct) and desistance-promoting (e.g., work, education, and visitation) factors occurring within prison along with the effects of importation factors (e.g., arrest onset, federal criminal history rank, and demographics) in relation to functioning/compliance on supervised release. Institutional misconduct and specifically drug/alcohol misconduct reduced post-release functioning/compliance, while the effects for visitation were limited. Prison work and educational experiences had no effect on supervised release outcomes. The most consistent predictor of supervision failure was age of arrest onset and to a lesser extent federal criminal history rank that is supportive of importation and life-course perspectives.

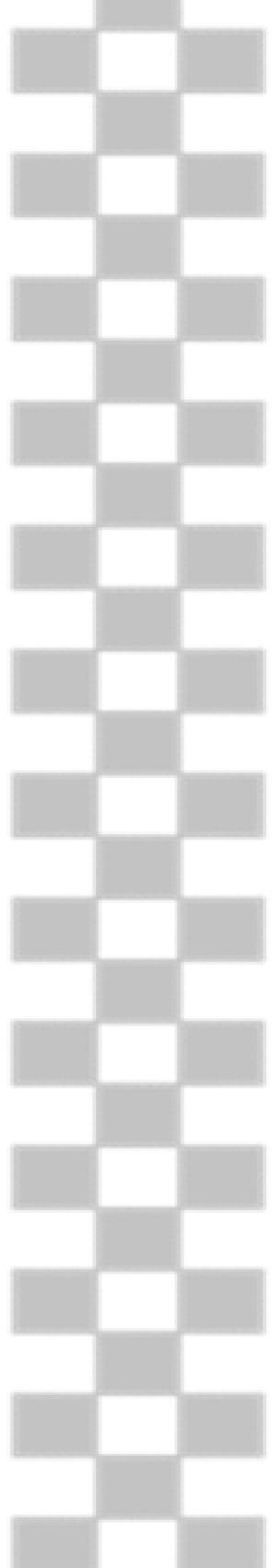
Previous research suggests that participation in victim-offender mediation (VOM) can lower the risk of reoffending. However, no randomized controlled trials have been done to examine this effect of VOM. Given that participation in VOM is voluntary, previous studies likely suffer from self-selection bias. To address this bias, Jonas-van Dijk *et al* (2019) compared reoffending rates of three different offender groups in the Netherlands: offenders who participated in VOM; offenders who were willing to participate, but whose counterpart declined VOM; and offenders unwilling to participate (total $N = 1,275$). Results replicated that participation in VOM predicts lower reoffending rates and suggested that this effect is not solely due to a self-selection bias. Suggestions are made for future research to examine why VOM causes lower reoffending rates.

A study conducted by Houser *et al* (2019) used a sample of 4,381 parolees released to the American city of Philadelphia to assess how disorder type may influence repeat criminal offending by examining the independent effects of mental illness, substance abuse/dependence, and co-occurring disorders (CODs) on recidivism controlling for individual

and neighbourhood contextual factors and non-residential land uses. In addition, the authors separated their measure of recidivism into two categories, re-incarceration for a new offense and re-incarceration for a parole violation to see whether different predictors emerged. The findings showed that there were indeed differences according to disorder type, as well as between neighbourhood variables and these findings also varied according to reason for incarceration. Moreover, evidence was found contrary to the assumption that COD offenders would have the worst outcomes due to the comorbid nature of their disorders.

An American study by Metcalfe *et al* (2019) expands the existing understanding of intermittency in offending by applying the age-graded theory of informal social control to further conceptualize and theorize intermittency. Using Pathways to Desistance data, random effects models are used to determine whether within-individual changes and between-individual differences in the duration and quality of school, employment, and marriage/engagement are related to the time between arrests. Bonds of greater duration to school, employment, and marriage are related to longer average gaps between arrests. Transitioning into low wage employment is related to shorter periods of intermittency in the later years. On average, lower quality employment and marriages during this time period are also tied to shorter time between arrests as opposed to high quality employment and marriages.

Kewley *et al* (2019) examined 91 Active Risk Management System (ARMS) assessments from four police areas across England and Wales (ARMS is a tool that guides criminal justice practitioners to assess and develop formal risk management plans based on the risks and strengths of individual clients convicted of sexual offending). The study was particularly concerned with the application of the tool and the quality of subsequent risk assessment as a result of police practitioner assessment. Findings indicated the quality of ARMS assessments were not to the expected standard. The study found while there were acceptable levels of detail and evidence documented by practitioners across individual areas; overall, assessor risk ratings and risk management plans were poor.

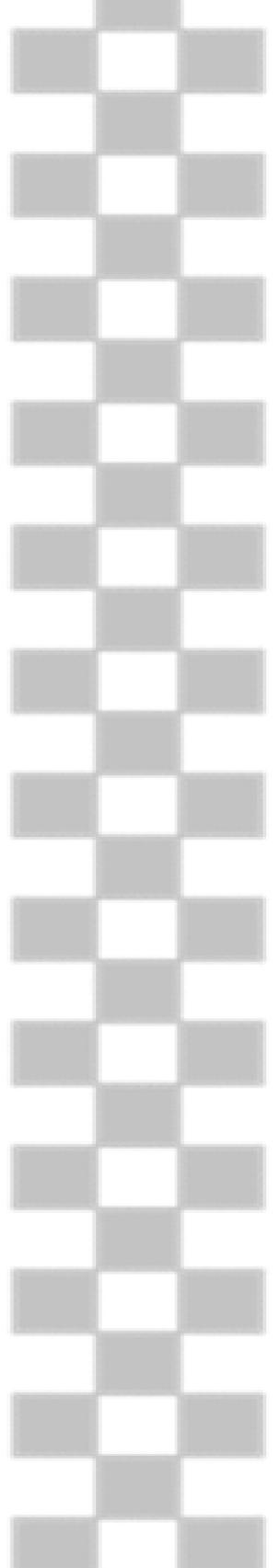


A Better Criminal Justice Service for London

Supporting female offenders

A paper by Griffiths et al (2019) aims to discuss how women in the UK experience peer support provided in prison to help them manage their self-harm through a case study in one women's prison which operated a therapeutic community (TC). The findings show that while women in prison welcomed both professional and peer support their support preferences were influenced by how serious women considered their self-harm to be and the degree to which they regarded their relationships with staff as trusting and/or supportive. The TC that operated in the prison facilitated "more open" relationships between women who self-harmed in prison and staff that allowed women to seek staff support when managing their self-harm behaviours. Women opted for support from staff for helping them to manage their severe self-harm, over and above the peer support available through the prison Listener Scheme. This finding contrasts with previous research that suggests women trying to manage their self-harm in prison prioritise support from their peers because staff are often found to harbour unhelpful attitudes to women's self-harm that makes seeking support difficult.

6. Although research recognizes gender differences in offending and interactions with the criminal justice system, few studies have explored the role of gender in the relationship between post-release supervision and recidivism. Building on feminist criminological research, a study by Miller et al (2019) uses a feminist pathways theoretical framework to investigate the overall and gendered effects of post-release supervision on multiple measures of recidivism. Using a large sample of offenders released from prisons in Florida USA (N = 141,338) and propensity score matching techniques, the study uncovers that post-release supervision is associated with a very small (4% to 4.5%) reduction in recidivism. Moreover, the effect sizes from the analyses also indicate that post-release supervision plays a greater role in reducing recidivism among men, but the effects for women are much smaller. Based on this study's findings, policymakers should consider the importance of gender in designing appropriate programming in prison and developing post-release techniques in reducing recidivism.



Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Tackling knife crime and violence

8. Research by Massey et al (2019) examines how accurately all recorded locations of knife-enabled (KE) homicides in one year can be forecast across all Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of London, based only upon all known locations of nonfatal knife injury assaults in the preceding year. Over two thirds (69%) of KE homicides in 2017/2018 (year 2) occurred in just 67 (1.4%) of all 4,835 LSOAs, comprising 3.3% of the 2,048 LSOAs that had had one or more of the 3,506 KE injury assaults mapped in 2016/2017 (year 1). The proportion of LSOAs with a KE homicide in year 2 was higher where there were higher numbers of KE injury assaults per LSOA in year 1. Among LSOAs with zero assaults in year 1, only 1% had a KE homicide in year 2. Among LSOAs with six or more KE injury assaults in year 1, 15% had a KE homicide in year 2. While the risk of homicide was 1400% higher in the hottest spots of knife assaults than in the coolest spots, the absolute number of year two KE homicides in those hottest areas was only 6% of the total. All LSOAs with one or more year 1 KE assaults had three times as much KE homicide risk than LSOAs with no year 1 KE assaults. Massey et al conclude that predicting which local areas are most likely to suffer knife-enabled homicides, based only on recent nonfatal knife injuries, can pinpoint risks of homicide in local areas, offering a range of strategies for resource allocation.

Pitts (2019) considers the evolutionary argument about gangs and suggests that gangs may develop in very different ways depending on the available opportunities, pre-existing forms of criminality in the areas in which gangs emerge and global change. His research is based on a review of the relevant literature and interviews with purposive samples of research, criminal justice and social welfare professionals and young people involved in or affected by gang crime in the UK. Findings were triangulated with data held by the police and other public authorities. He found that the term "street gang" includes a wide variety of groupings all of which are involved in some form of crime but with differential levels of organisation and commitment to purely instrumental goals. Gangs may form but not necessarily evolve. Gangs appear to develop in very different ways depending on the available opportunities, pre-existing forms of criminality in the areas in which they emerge and global changes in drugs markets.

Preventing young people from getting involved in crime

Race/ethnicity, citizenship status, and trauma, have significant impact on delinquency and crime outcomes; though the reasons for some expected and unexpected crime pathways are

still unanswered. A study by Allen Mallett *et al* (2019) using data from the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (n = 7,103) found the following results: no difference in the likelihood of engagement in delinquency and crime between blacks and whites; cumulative trauma increased delinquency and crime rates for all racial and ethnic groups; racial and ethnic minority groups compared to whites reported a significantly higher level of childhood trauma experiences; and native-born female immigrant groups (but not male) were more likely to engage in delinquency and crime than first-generation female immigrant groups. Implications and recommendations are set forth.

There has been a steep decline in child arrests in recent years. The Howard League Research Briefing *Child Arrests in England and Wales 2017* attributes this to a Howard League programme of work with police. Farrell *et al* (2019) show the decline in arrests began well before that programme of work and conclude the Research Briefing's claims are unfounded. However, there is strong evidence that the decline in arrests is due to the long-term fall in child offending rates, probably caused by security improvements. While Farrell *et al* are sympathetic to the aims of the Howard League, they argue that if security is having such positive effects in terms of safer communities and fewer children being processed through the criminal justice system, then it should command wide support.

7. Kang (2019) documents how age-graded social bonds, specifically employment and partnering, are timed and sequenced during the transition to adulthood among contemporary delinquent adolescents, and how these trajectories compare with those of non-delinquents to better inform desistance research. Multiple sequence and cluster analyses were conducted using data from the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (n = 8,984). Multinomial logistic regression was used to predict cluster membership by adolescent criminal behaviour and arrest history. The results show that contemporary delinquent adolescents are significantly less likely to experience traditional social bonds and sources of informal control that have been theorized to encourage desistance from crime (e.g., marriage, full-time employment) as they transition to adulthood compared with their non-delinquent counterparts and past cohorts, and those who do experience similar age-graded controls tend to do so later during the transition to adulthood. Crime and arrests during adolescence are also more consequential in determining partnering and employment trajectories for women compared with men.

Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Preventing young people from getting involved in crime

An American study by Novak (2019) examines the extent to which low school commitment and deviant peer association mediate the relationship between suspension by age 12 and justice system involvement by age 18. The analysis was performed in two steps using structural equation modelling and data from the LONGSCAN study (N = 837). Results of the full model indicate that suspension by the age of 12 is associated with justice system involvement directly and indirectly. Directly, youth who are suspended by age 12 are more likely to report justice system involvement at age 18; indirectly, these youth are more likely to associate with deviant peers in adolescence, increasing their odds of justice system involvement.

Previous work highlights the importance of criminal capital, or assets that help individuals evade police detection. Few studies have extended this work to adolescent offender populations or have considered the contribution of psychosocial and contextual factors to arrest avoidance. A study conducted by Knowles *et al* (2019) uses data from the Crossroads Study, a longitudinal examination of 1,216 first-time adolescent offenders arrested for low-level, misdemeanour offenses in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, and Orange County, California, to evaluate the contribution of criminal capital, psychosocial and contextual variables in predicting re-arrest. The results from the longitudinal random effect logit models confirm the contribution of established criminal capital variables in predicting arrest but also highlight the role of psychosocial predictors (future expectations and intelligence). Contextual factors such as parenting and neighbourhood disorder had no association with the likelihood of re-arrest. These findings highlight several factors that help youth avoid re-arrest and may exacerbate continued patterns of illegal behaviour.

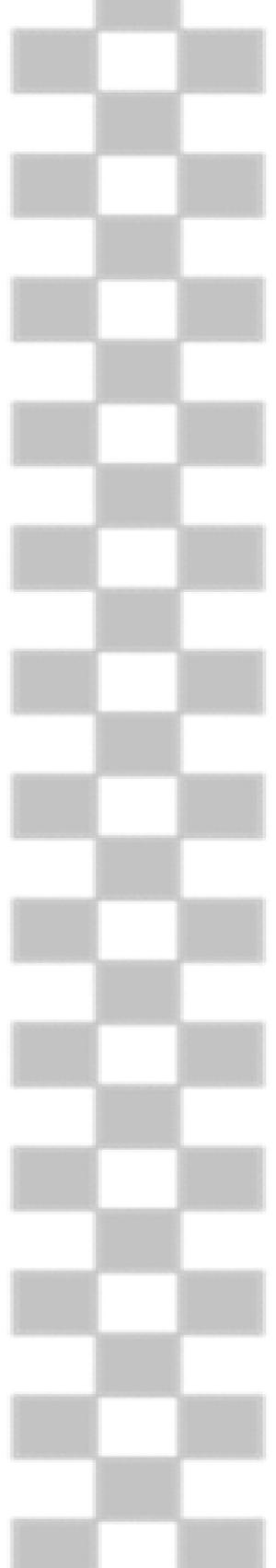
9. A growing body of research has demonstrated the deleterious effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Less understood is the role of ACEs in gang involvement among juvenile offenders. A longitudinal American study conducted by Wolff *et al* (2019) employs a sample of 104,267 juvenile offenders (mean age of 16, 76% male, 46% Black non-Hispanic, 15.7% Hispanic) to examine the effect of ACE exposure on two different measures of gang involvement by age 18. Structural equation modelling is used to test whether higher ACE exposure at Time 1 predicts gang involvement and whether current substance use and/or difficult temperament mediates the ACE-gang involvement relationship. Results indicate ACE exposure at Time 1 predicts gang involvement by age 18, but that much of the effect of ACEs on later gang involvement can be explained by their impact on current substance abuse and difficult temperament. Implications for juvenile justice systems are discussed.

Unnever and Chouhy (2019) generated a within-subject analysis that assessed whether changes in delinquency from the same American youth were associated with changes in the degree to which the youth perceived the delinquency of their peers across three waves of data. The results revealed that a within-person change in the youths' perceptions that their peers were engaging in greater delinquency increased offending across time. They also showed that young black males were more likely than young white males and young black and white females to increase their level of delinquency, within-person and across time, when they perceived an increase in their peers' levels of delinquency. The authors conclude that scholars may generate deeper theoretical insights and policies that are more efficacious when they reveal the causes of crime that are universal and those that uniquely affect a specific group.

Children and Domestic Violence/ IPV

10. Galano *et al* (2019) explore the long-term mental health outcomes following IPV exposure in childhood, by examining trajectories of PTSS, and investigating the associated factors. A total of 120 mother-child dyads participated in four study waves over an 8-year period, including involvement in an intervention. At the onset of the study, all mothers reported experiencing IPV over the previous year. Findings demonstrate that, in general, children experienced worsening of their PTSS over the 8-year trajectory. There were no associations between intervention participation, parenting behaviors, and long-term child PTSS outcomes; however, there were significant associations between amount of IPV exposure, mother's level of PTSS, and children's PTSS outcomes. Findings highlight the long-term negative associations between chronic exposure to IPV and child well-being, as well as the significant connections between caregiver and child mental health.

Through adopting a qualitative research approach, Elliffe and Holt (2019) explored how the child is seen by police as victim during a DV call-out and the way through which children's coping strategies may indirectly make them a less obvious victim to warrant a direct response from police. The authors conducted interviews with 10 children (most aged 7-9) and 14 police officers. Findings showed that children continue to be unseen by police and are not engaged with in a way that recognises their victim status at a DV incident. Additionally, Policing models that focus purely on the criminal justice aspect render the child's experience invisible. A reconceptualising of the child victim as involved actor in the DV home is required if police are to involve children in the response and for the child's experience to be fully acknowledged.



Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Child Sexual Abuse/Child Sexual Exploitation (CSA/CSE)

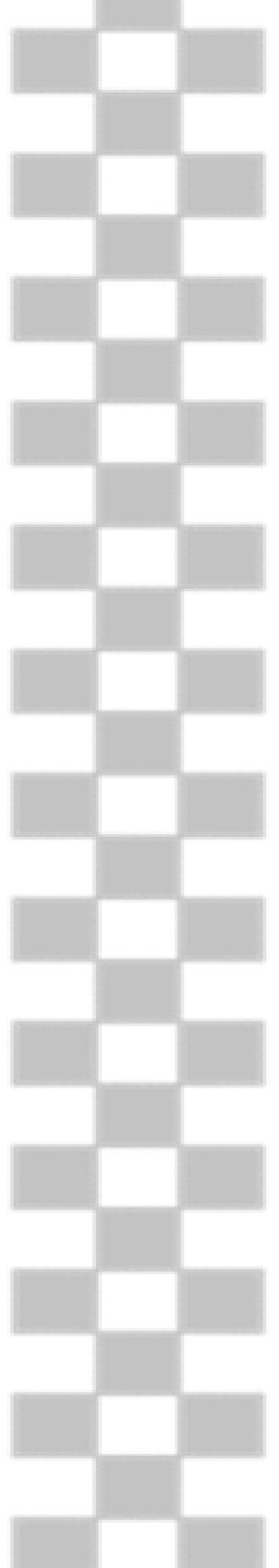
Tasharofi and Barnes (2019) investigated the possibility that CSA impacts depression and suicidal thoughts and that those experiences go on to affect the development and manifestation of impulse control in adulthood. Drawing on a nationally representative sample of adolescents and adults (Add Health, N=3,200) to test the pathways by which CSA might affect impulse control, the authors found that CSA negatively influences impulse control, and that depression and suicidal thoughts may mediate this relationship. Findings highlight the importance of trauma-oriented interventions for survivors of CSA – on top of their other benefits, such interventions may have an influence on the development of impulse control later in life.

Using a subsample of physically abused youth (12,451 respondents, 3,374 of whom reported childhood physical abuse) from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, Kuper and Turanovic (2019) examined whether protective and risk factors in adolescence explained why some victims fared better in early adulthood. Outcomes of violent offending, depressive symptoms, and low self-esteem were examined. Family attachments were found to be protective against depressive symptoms and low self-esteem, while the effects of intelligence were more limited. These findings emphasise that there is marked variability in how physically abused children fare in early adulthood.

11. Using nationally representative Canadian data (n= 23,846), Tiwari et al (2019) sought to examine associations between three subtypes of childhood maltreatment (physical abuse, sexual abuse, and exposure to intimate partner violence) and two forms of adult police contact (criminality, victimization). Adjusting for sociodemographic variables, results indicated that all maltreatment subtypes were significantly associated with increased odds of both forms of police contact. Presence of a mental health disorder was a partial mediator in the associations between child maltreatment and both forms of adult police contact. Additionally, as the number of subtypes of maltreatment increased, there was an incremental increase in risk of victimization. Future efforts are needed to prioritize child maltreatment prevention, trauma-informed approaches, mental health awareness, and training in law enforcement.

Fuller-Thomson et al (2019) explore three potential correlates of childhood physical abuse: childhood exposure to parental domestic violence, parental addictions, and parental mental illness. Secondary analyses were conducted using the Canadian regionally representative Brief Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) of adults in 2010 (n = 9,241 men, n = 13,627 women)

and 2012 (n = 11,656 men, n = 18,145 women). In 2010, 78.3% of men who had been exposed to all three of these early adversities reported that they had experienced childhood physical abuse compared with 7.5% of males who did not experience these adversities. Women reported similar levels of childhood physical abuse, and the 2012 BRFSS analyses resulted in comparable findings for both genders. Domestic violence, even in the absence of parental addictions and mental illness, was associated with a high prevalence of childhood physical abuse (between 34% and 38%). The authors propose an improved strategy for screening child abuse.



Tackling VAWG

Reducing VAWG

Based on data from the International Dating Violence Study (IDVS) conducted across 32 countries, Lysova and Straus (2019) tested whether socially approved forms of violence “spills over” into violence against an intimate partner. Individual and national level legitimate violence indexes based on 14,252 university students in 32 nations in the IDVS were used to measure legitimate violence. Additionally, the authors used the revised Conflict Tactics Scales to obtain the data on physical violence and injuries inflicted by the students in the IDVS. The association between legitimate violence and IPV at both levels of analysis was stronger for women than men, which is consistent with some previous studies. The results suggest that reducing legitimate violence can make an important contribution to reducing IPV.

Coomber et al (2019) investigated the role of illicit drugs in intimate partner violence (IPV), family violence (FV), and other violence within a representative Australian sample ($n = 5,118$). Those who reported having used any illicit drug in the past 12 months had over three times the odds of experiencing any violence in the past 12 months compared with those not using illicit drugs. Furthermore, drug involvement in FDV (IPV or FV) was significantly more likely than other violent incident types. Drug involvement at the most recent FDV incident was associated with over twice the odds of injury and significantly greater negative life impact. Additionally, in the most recent FDV, younger age groups were over twice as likely to report drug involvement than those over 65 years of age. Findings indicate the need for policy that advocates for interventions addressing both drug use and violence in combination.

Mujal et al (2019) conducted a systematic review to summarise and categorise the characteristics of sexual violence bystander intervention programs and analyse training approaches for the primary prevention of sexual violence and assault. From the 706 studies that resulted from this initial search (American and Canadian published and unpublished studies from 2007-2017), a total of 44 studies were included. Results showed that thirty-two percent of studies analysed bystander behaviour postintervention, and most found significant beneficial outcomes. The most frequently used training methods were presentation, discussion, and active learning exercises. Thus, the study concluded that the use of in-person bystander training can make positive changes in attitudes and behaviours by increasing awareness of a problem and responsibility to solve it.

Improving Support for Survivors

15. Majeed-Ariss et al (2019) surveyed 61 sexual offence complainants in Manchester, UK, on how they had decided to give evidence in court and what influenced this decision. Qualitative analysis highlighted three key issues with the practical implementation of these measures. Firstly, complainants were simply told how they were giving evidence. Secondly, complainants were given the impression that they had to choose between giving evidence in court, with their ISVA there as supporter or giving evidence by live link, without that support, and finally - victims were refused a combination of special measures (i.e. a screen and a live link).

13. Rumney et al (2019) examined quantitative (case file comparisons, $n=306$) and qualitative data (police officer interviews, $n=9$) within a UK specialist rape investigation unit to compare performance with a non-specialist investigative approach. Findings showed that the specialist unit outperformed the non-specialist investigative approach in many performance measures, including: charging and ‘reached court’ rates in rape cases, retention of cases characterised by complex victim vulnerability, allocation of Sexual Assault Investigation Trained (SAIT) officers, rate of referral to Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA) and accuracy of crime recording. Further, police officer interview data suggested that team working and support, communication and a sense of common purpose were distinctive features of the specialist unit. The article concludes by arguing that there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that investigative specialism is a crucial element in the police response to rape.

Tackling VAWG

Improving support for survivors

Scheer and Baams (2019) examined IPV-related help-seeking patterns among 354 US LGBTQ young adults (33.6% transgender and gender nonconforming [TGNC]) who experienced IPV victimization during their lifetime. Results showed that TGNC young adults experienced more identity abuse victimization and reported 2.06 times the odds of seeking medical services, 2.15 times the odds of seeking support services, and 1.66 times the odds of seeking mental health services compared to cisgender sexual minority young adults. LGBTQ young adults with physical abuse victimization reported 2.63 times the odds of seeking mental health services, 2.93 times the odds of seeking medical care, and 2.40 times the odds of seeking support services compared to LGBTQ young adults without physical abuse victimization. Finally, LGBTQ young adults with identity abuse reported 2.08 times the odds of seeking mental health services and 2.58 times the odds of seeking support services compared to LGBTQ young adults without identity abuse. These findings provide a more complete understanding of gender identity as both risk and protective factors for IPV and IPV-related help-seeking. This study also provides implications for training providers, service availability, and resource allocation for LGBTQ young adults with IPV victimization.

12. Liasidou and Gregoriou (2019) explored the extent to which disabled individuals experience interpersonal violence due to victimization. Data on people injured by violence were collated directly from the accident and emergency units in London hospitals. High frequency daily data were obtained from computerized records of 26 major accident and emergency departments in London for each day throughout the year of 2016. The final sample consisted of 408,000 observations. Data analysis provides strong evidence confirming the victimization of people with disabilities and the necessity to focus on disability equality in violence prevention work.

Human Trafficking

Cockbain and Bowers (2019) disentangle differences between key trafficking types using individual-level data from the UK's central system for identifying trafficking victims. For a sample of 2630 confirmed victims, the authors compare those trafficked for sex, domestic servitude and other labour across variables relating to victim demographics, the trafficking process and official responses. Overall, results highlight the complexity and diversity of human trafficking and warn against conflating different types. Within a holistic counter-trafficking framework, a more disaggregated and nuanced approach to analysis and intervention is vital in ensuring more finely-targeted responses.

Stalking

14. Given that stalking perpetrators exhibit many of the coercively controlling behaviours related to nonfatal strangulation, Bendlin and Sheridan (2019a) explored nonfatal strangulation and other coercively controlling behaviours in a stalking sample. An Australian police dataset of 9,884 cases of domestic violence that involved stalking was analysed. Results revealed that coercive control and related behaviours of excessive jealousy, victim isolation, victim fear, and victim's belief that the perpetrator will kill them were associated with higher likelihood of having experienced nonfatal strangulation. These results may help first responders to identify victims at risk of nonfatal strangulation and suggest a need for nonfatal strangulation to be a criminal offense.

Bendlin and Sheridan (2019b) sought to identify correlates of nonviolent, moderate, and severe physical violence within an archival sample of 369 Australian domestically violent police incident reports, where stalking behaviour was indicated. Incident reports utilized in this study occurred between 2013 and 2017, among intimate or ex-intimate partners and police records were coded for severity of physical violence analysed using a logistic regression. The regression analysis revealed significant independent associations between the outcome variable of severe physical violence and child contact, history of domestic violence, separation, nonfatal strangulation, jealousy, previous injury, and victim belief of potential harm. The awareness of factors that are shown to be related to serious physical violence may assist first responders in recognizing which victims may be at risk of serious harm, as well as effectively allocating any appropriate resources to reduce and prevent harm.

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