

Evidence and Insight Horizon Scan (January-March 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 January-March 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 56. Abstracts for these are included in the Appendices (page 3 onwards).

Of the 56 studies in the shortlist, 32 are from the USA or Canada, 13 the UK, 3 from continental Europe, 1 from Australasia, while 7 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 56 studies. Each study is hyperlinked to the relevant journal page or organisational website where it was originally published.





Horizon Scan – Jan to March 2019

A Better Police Service for London

1 Predicting the 'Solvability' of Burglary

Analysis of UK police data produced a **model with the ability to predict the 'solvability' of burglary** through analysing evidence recovered during initial investigation.



This model could result in **reduced police demand** and **resource savings**.

Police literature also explores the impact of community policing on **crime clearance rates & police use of force**, the link between **police stress & mental health**, and police contact with **marginalised groups**.

2 Assumptions of Police Racial Discrimination

An American study criticises the methods used to determine whether or **not police discriminate on the basis of race** because the tests used make implausible assumptions about police behaviour.



3 The Limited Benefits of BWV

Evidence from one US Police Department demonstrates that whilst the **impact of BWV on reduced police force** is strongest following implementation, this influence **weakens over time**.



A number of articles discuss **crime hotspots** and links to mental health & deprivation.

4 Victims of Cyber-Fraud



A UK survey identified the following **characteristics** which **increase susceptibility to cyber-fraud victimhood**:

- Older age
- Impulsive & addictive traits
- Risky activities

5 Moped-enabled Crime

Availability of **suitable victims** and **road systems** can influence moped-enabled mobile phone snatches in London. A multi-layered approach to crime reduction is required.

A Better Criminal Justice Service for London

6 Innovative Responses to Low-Level Offending

An **alternative response to prosecution** via a 4-month individually tailored intervention programme, resulted in **reduced re-arrest and reoffending rates** for low-level offenders.



7 Prison Conditions and Offender Outcomes



From a sample of over 224 MOJ surveys conducted within prisons across England and Wales, findings suggest that **higher quality of life** and **greater legitimacy** supports **positive outcomes for prisoners on release**.

Keeping Children and Young People Safe

8 The Evolution of London Gangs

One piece argued that London gangs have evolved over the last 10 years towards an increasingly **business, organised and profit-orientated ethos**.



Developments include:

- County Lines activity
- Violence to protect business interest
- Rejection of traditionally visible indicators of gang membership.

9 Risk, Protection and CSA

A systematic review of 25 studies established risk and protective factors underpinning the **link between CSA and future victimisation**.

Risk factors:

- Maltreatment at home
- Risky sexual behaviour
- PTSD
- Emotion dysregulation.



Protective factor:

- Perceived parental care

10 Exploring Attitudes Towards Knife Carrying

Physical defence ability, limited trust in authority, restricted control of personal status and a desire for respect are associated with **'masculine cultures'**, which can **predict tolerable attitudes towards knife carrying**.



The study also found **anti-knife injury posters to be an effective form of advertisement**.

11 Risk of Violent Injury Amongst Young People

Analysis of **London Trauma Centre** data found **age, gender and deprivation status** to be the greatest influences of **risk to violent injury for young people**.



Children are most at risk immediately following the end of school day.

A number of studies explore factors influencing **juvenile delinquency**, and interventions linked to **reoffending** throughout the CJS.

12 Violence and Young Sexual Offenders

Young people with harmful sexual behaviours often **experience a range of personal and health related issues**.



Both sexual and general violence can endure during their engagement with services and pose a **risk to staff safety**.

13 CSA Survivors Healing Experiences

A meta-ethnography of 8 articles found that the **healing experiences** of CSA Survivors focussed on **personal growth**.

Multiple studies highlight the effect of **Adverse Childhood Experiences** on adulthood, including: trauma, violence, and revictimisation.

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

14 DA Perpetrator Interventions



A **US Batterer Intervention Programme** for high risk offenders proved **effective in reducing recidivism generally** as opposed to domestic violence.

15 Suicide in DA Victims

Experiences of **isolation** and **hopelessness** were **related to suicide amongst victims of domestic abuse**. An uplift in resource and attention to suicide risk is recommended throughout the UK DV service provision.

16 Sexual Assault Case Closures

Victim refusal to cooperate and **Prosecutor decision to decline** a sexual assault case **decreased** in cases **perpetrated by strangers**, involving **victim injury**, occurring in **public**, and involving **multiple offences**.



Cases involving **male** and **older victims** were **more likely to be declined** by prosecutors.

Three studies explore **'Batterer intervention programmes'** in the US. Research focussed on effectiveness, programme completion, and the role of accountability.

Important note:

This summary provides headline findings from a selection of recent academic studies (published Jan – March 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 to include them in your work please see the accompanying appendices or email the Evidence and Insight Team: evidenceandinsight@mopac.london.gov.uk.

A Better Police Service for London

Policing when and where you need it – in your community

Kingshott & Meesig (2019) used logistic regression to compare three data sets from each of two national crime programmes to explore whether community policing helped to solve crime in the US between 1997 and 2007. Findings indicated that it had some significant associations with all Uniform Crime Report crime clearance rates but that it was almost twice as likely to be related to lower clearance rates than higher ones. Moreover, increases in the percentages of community policing officers were related to increases in the likelihood of lower clearance rates, and decreases in the percentages were related to decreases in the likelihood of both lower and higher clearance rates.

McCarthy *et al* (2019) examined whether community-oriented policing (COP) influenced rates of police use of force across communities, and whether the impact of COP varied according to the level of violent crime in communities. A range of data sources from 64 'socially challenged' communities in Australia were used including police use of force reports, online surveys of Officers-in-Charge and recorded crime data to examine the association between formal and informal community consultation and the frequency of police use of force. Poisson multilevel modelling indicated no overall association between informal or formal community engagement and rates of police use of force. However, significant interaction terms for both informal and formal community consultation with violent crime rates indicated that higher levels of informal and formal community consultation were associated with lower rates of police use of force in communities with higher levels of violent crime. This relationship was not evident in low violent crime areas.

Public access and engagement

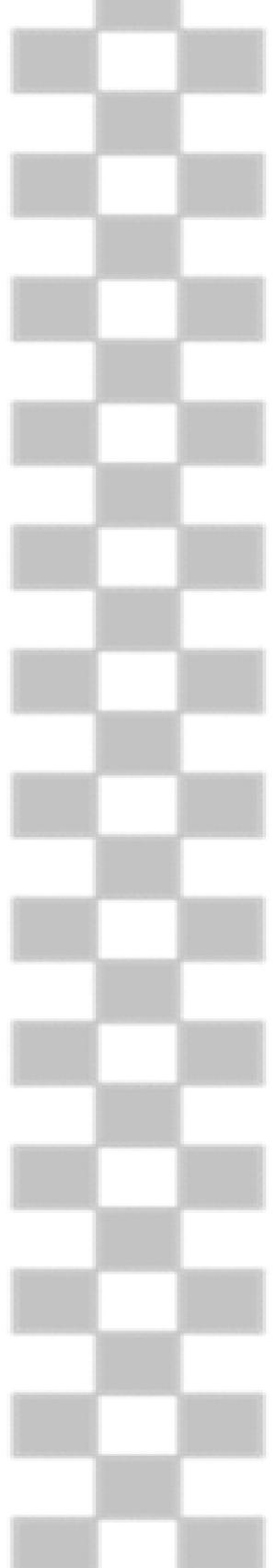
2. A large body of empirical research exists that attempts to determine whether or not police discriminate on the basis of race. American academics Neil & Winship (2019) examine whether the methods typically used to research police discrimination produce valid inferences. Using illustrative examples, they conclude that often they do not, with results diverging from reality in either direction, indicating discrimination when it is not present or a lack of discrimination when it is present. They suggest the reason for this is that the tests make assumptions about police behaviour that are often implausible. Consequently, they suggest that the simplest forms of tests (benchmark and outcome tests, for example) should not be used, and discuss possible ways to improve inferences about the absence or presence of discrimination, such as employing matching or weighting techniques and using novel, computationally intensive methods.

In the UK the majority of calls for service are vulnerability-related. For a local authority in Wales

Ford *et al* (2019) matched police safeguarding notifications over a one-year period (N=3,466) to social care records. They found that while over half (57.5%) of notifications were referred to social services only 4.8% received social service input (e.g. social worker intervention). Over a third of individuals had repeat notifications in the study year. Findings evidence high levels of police-identified vulnerability and an imbalance in vulnerability-related risk thresholds across agencies.

Traffic stops are the most common reason for face-to-face encounters between police officers and citizens. Contact with the police can affect citizens' behaviour toward the police, particularly when citizens perceive unfair treatment by officers during these encounters. Yet, few studies have examined how experiencing a traffic stop affects citizens' decisions to seek assistance from police or report non-crime emergencies. Chenane *et al* (2019) analysed data (10,056 respondents who had had face to face contact with the police in the previous month, and, of these, 4,028 who had at least one traffic stop in the previous year) from the US Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) to examine (a) the relationship between experiencing traffic stops and calling police for help and/or to report non-crime emergencies and (b) why perceptions of fairness and reasons for the traffic stop might affect these outcomes across different racial/ethnic categories. Results from multivariate logistic regression models show that citizens stopped for traffic violations are significantly less likely to seek help from the police and/or to report non-crime emergencies compared to those with other types of face-to-face police contacts. Additionally, those who perceived unfair treatment during traffic stops were less likely to report non-crime emergencies compared to those who felt the police treated them fairly. In addition, the research did not find racial/ethnic differences in the effect of perceived fairness on calling the police for help, although perceptions of fairness were only significantly related to reporting non-crime emergencies among Hispanics and exerted a stronger effect on reporting non-crime emergencies for Hispanics relative to Whites.

Focusing on census tracts in Boston USA, merging calls for service data with perceptual survey data, St. Louis & Greene (2019) found significant differences in the types of police services requested by advantaged and disadvantaged communities. Public-initiated calls for service were largely for emergency response matters as opposed to crime prevention and community restoration; police-initiated services, however, were more evenly distributed across prevention, response, and restoration. While residents of disadvantaged, high-crime communities request the police more often, they perceive themselves as unwilling to report crime. Additionally, they perceive their communities as unsafe while also viewing the police as less legitimate.



A Better Police Service for London

Crime Prevention

Groff & Taniguchi (2019) studied burglary patterns in 10 U.S. cities to better estimate the crime prevention potential of focusing on near-repeat burglaries. They used the most restrictive definition of near-repeat burglaries possible 'because it more accurately reflects actionable near repeats and thus sets more realistic expectations for the potential crime reduction that might follow a crime prevention program' and found that the percentage of actionable near-repeat burglaries varied significantly among the 10 cities. They concluded that, although 'the space-time risk window associated with near-repeat burglary patterns would seem to present a natural opportunity for burglary prevention efforts. However, constraints associated with the reporting of, police response to, and space-time patterning of burglaries can reduce the crime prevention potential of such efforts'. Significant space-time clustering does not necessarily indicate an actionable near-repeat problem, and police analysts and researchers should also consider the crime prevention potential of focusing on near repeats—in other words, the proportion of burglaries that are preventable.

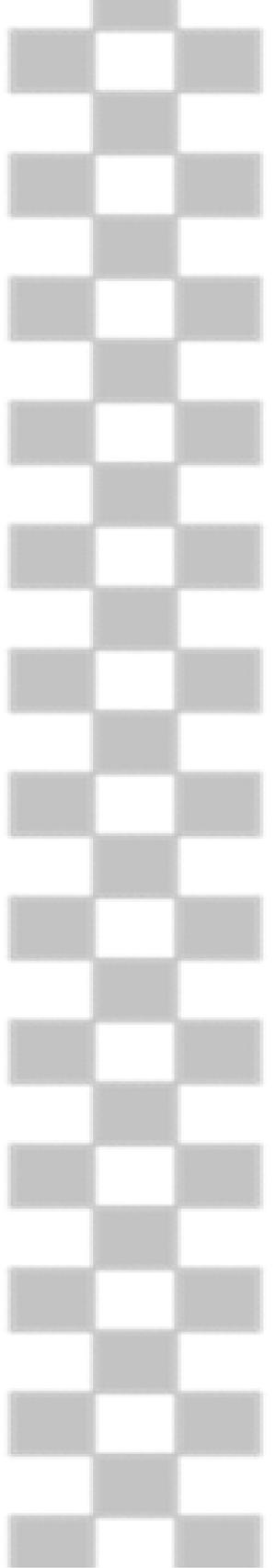
Protecting victims and vulnerable people

4. Whitty (2019) aimed to develop a theoretical framework to predict susceptibility to cyber-fraud victimhood in the UK. A survey (11,780 participants: 10,723 non-victims, 728 one-off victims, 329 repeat victims) was constructed to examine whether personality, socio-demographic characteristics and online routine activities predicted one-off and repeat victimhood of cyber-fraud. Overall, the final model revealed that psychological and socio-demographic characteristics and online routine activities should be considered when predicting victimhood. Consistent with the hypotheses, victims of cyber-frauds were more likely to be older, score high on impulsivity measures of urgency and sensation seeking, score high on addictive measures and engage in more frequent routine activities that place them at great risk of becoming scammed. There was little distinction between one-off and repeat victims of cyber-frauds. Findings challenge the current utility of government websites to protect users from becoming scammed and provides insights into methods that might be used to protect users.

In a Dutch study, Ten Boom *et al* (2019) studied how the victim's need for protection and punishment correlated to the victim's relational distance to the offender. The authors distinguished more than the usual two victim-offender relationships (known vs. stranger offender), so that the needs of victims at intermediate relational distance (i.e. offender is known

to the victim, but not an intimate) to the offender was apparent. A total of 370 victims were interviewed about their reasons for reporting the crime. Respondents were divided into three relational distance groups: small (intimates), intermediate (non-intimates), and large (strangers). While controlling for gender of the victim and type of crime, the needs of victims were found to vary with the relational distance to the offender. This finding confirms the hypothesis that with increasing relational distance between the victim and the offender, the victim's need for protection will be a decreasingly pressing reason for reporting to the police.

Although a great deal of literature shows that victimisation often leads to increases in criminal behaviour, there are also reasons to believe that, for some offenders, victimisation can serve as a turning point that marks the end of criminal careers. Turanovic *et al* (2019) sought to identify the processes that lead to changes in crime over time among victimised offenders using a subset of data from the American Pathways to Desistance Study (a multi-site, 7-year longitudinal study of serious juvenile offenders). Multilevel models were estimated to determine the behavioural, cognitive, and social sources of changes in crime among 190 victimised male offenders (N = 1540 person-waves). The results suggest that victimised offenders who reduced their affiliations to deviant peers (i.e., peers who hold attitudes favourable to crime) engaged in less crime over time. These changes to peer affiliations are preceded by victims' reductions in binge drinking and transition into fatherhood.



A Better Police Service for London

Transforming the Metropolitan Police Service

3. Outcomes associated with police body-worn cameras (BWCs) and their influence on use of force are chiefly known from large-scale implementation studies and randomised controlled trials. While these studies provide valuable insight, there is concern that these studies are susceptible to the Hawthorne effect. Using an interrupted time series analysis, Koslicki *et al* (2019) examined whether the implementation of BWCs influenced use of force incidents within a United States police department that had independently adopted BWCs and had not participated in a collaborative research trial. Results showed that while there was a non-significant drop in use of force incidents at the month of BWC implementation, there was a steady, significant increase in use of force incidents for every month following implementation, with the number of incidents reaching pre-BWC implementation frequencies after three years.

David Weisburd has co-authored two papers looking at the relationship between crime hot spots and health/human development. The first seeks to address whether hot spot streets have higher levels of mental and physical illness than streets with little crime, and if residents of crime hot spots are more likely to have health problems that interfere with their normal daily activities, using data from a large National Institutes of Health study of a sample of hot spots and non-hot spots in Baltimore, Maryland. The findings suggest that both physical and mental health problems are much more likely to be found on hot spot streets than streets with little crime, suggesting that crime hot spots are not simply places with high levels of crime, but also places that evidence more general disadvantage (Weisburd & White 2019).

In a related article (Leshem & Weisburd 2019) the authors suggest that crime hot spots function as violent and stressful environments and thus may have long-term, possibly intergenerational, impacts on brain development. They suggest living in such places may be associated with DNA methylation profiles related to aggressive behaviour, and that the study of the epigenetic influences of crime hot spots has tremendous potential for advancing understanding of crime and violence, as well as generating new approaches for crime prevention.

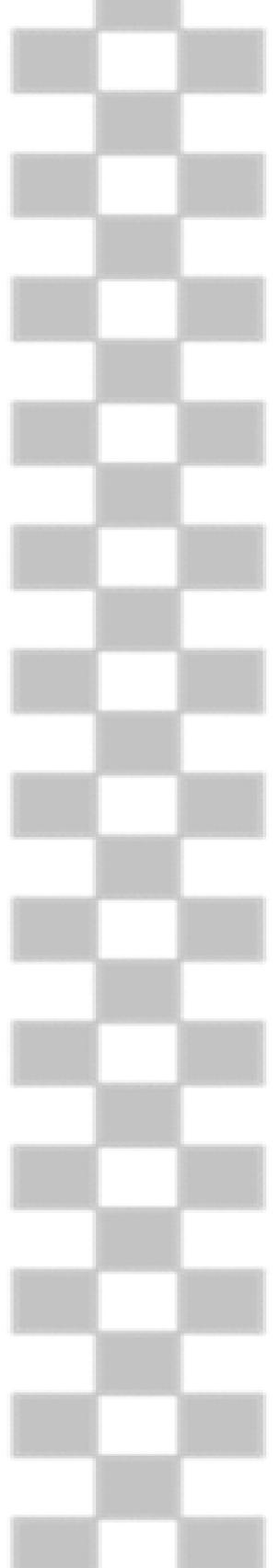
In a qualitative study Ratcliffe *et al* (2019) examined the extent to which the introduction of predictive technology in Philadelphia in the U.S conflicted with or aligned with patrolling officers' craft. Researchers were randomly assigned to 100 8hr ride-alongs with officers in two of the treatment conditions keeping notes, observing, and speaking with officers and supervisors about the experiment. The officers identified limitations of the technology, including spatial,

temporal, and spatiotemporal inaccuracies and/or unresponsiveness conflicted with officers' craft-based knowledge. Concerns about the technology marginalising their expertise and interfering with peer-based responsiveness norms surfaced as well. Notwithstanding those concerns, some officers pointed out how the prediction technology helped deepen their craft-based knowledge.

Strategic policing

Emeriau-Farges (2019) explored the relationship and influence of emotional self-efficacy (ESE) on psychological health at work (PHW) in policing using a sample of 990 employed Canadian police officers, 26 percent of whom were under 34 years of age and 74 percent over 35. PHW results from psychological distress at work (PDW) (irritability, anxiety, disengagement) and psychological well-being at work (PWBW) (social harmony, serenity and commitment at work) (Gilbert *et al*, 2011). Regression analyses confirmed links between police officers' emotional skills and PHW. Self-efficacy in managing emotions, self-efficacy in managing emotions that others feel, self-efficacy in using emotions and self-efficacy in understanding emotions partially explained PWBW at work. On the other hand, self-efficacy in perceiving the emotions that others feel, self-efficacy in using emotions and self-efficacy in managing emotions partially explained PDW.

In an American study, Velazquez & Hernandez (2019) undertook a meta-review of research into police officer mental health and the reasons why they do not seek mental health treatment. A comprehensive, systematic search of multiple academic databases was used to identify studies conducted within the USA (77 were selected), and then to identify the type of duty-related trauma expected by police officers, how influential stigma is amongst the police culture and intervention strategies employed to assist police officer mental health wellness. The research found that job-related trauma and stress led to the development of post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, substance use disorder and suicide or suicide ideation. The stigma behind seeking mental health treatment was associated with law enforcement organizations and environmental factors. Organizational stressors may include rules, regulations, shift lengths, chain of command and department size, environmental factors such as abiding by social and law enforcement culture ideologies.



A Better Police Service for London

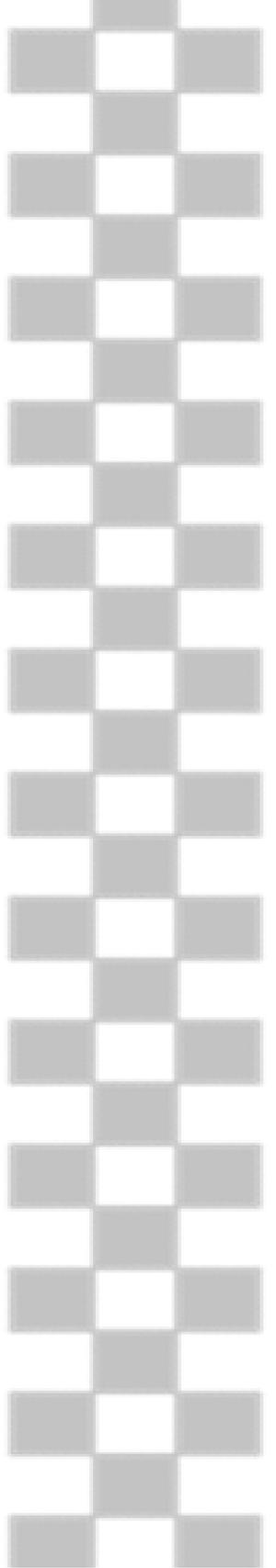
McCarty *et al* (2019) used survey data from 13,000 sworn respondents from 89 agencies throughout the United States to describe the extent of two components of burnout in police officers—emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. The analysis indicated that approximately 19% of the total sample experienced severe levels of emotional exhaustion while 13% had extreme values of depersonalization. In addition, regression analyses suggest that specific measures of workload and values were the strongest predictors of emotional exhaustion, while depersonalization was driven by similar factors in addition to a measure of community that tapped into relations with the public. Furthermore, little empirical support was found for the importance of agency and community-level variables as predictors of either component of burnout. A discussion of how to translate those results into efforts to mitigate burnout is also presented.

Black & Lumsden (2019) undertook an ethnographic study focusing on the responses to domestic abuse incidents in a police force control room (FCR) in England. The research found that, despite policy discussions of the need to reduce officers' risk aversion and reduce unnecessary bureaucracy, a risk averse culture still operated in the control room. Uncertainty became a justification for pre-emptive action by officers and staff before risks became known and demonstrates a shift to precautionary policing practices which do not follow the blueprints of risk management. This zero-tolerance for risk also highlights the issue of resources being 'diverted into unattainable attempts to eliminate the possibility of "high-profile" failures'.

1. Olphin *et al* (2019) used 9,655 burglary offences reported to a UK Police force between 1st April 2012 and 30th April 2015 to build and test a predictive model for solvability of burglary offences. The dataset was split in half, with half being used to build the model and half to test it. Thirty-one solvability factors were identified, along with nine case-limiting factors, allowing a logit model to be built to predict solvability of burglary offences. Compared to a model of investigating all burglary offences, the authors suggest this model would reduce investigative workload by up to 42.2% (1,321 cases per year), a potential resource saving of up to £700,000. The five most important factors in determining solvability of burglary offences were identified as; an arrest being made, suspect information being provided, between times being less than 1 h, there being no CCTV available (case-limiting), and whether DNA was recovered.

The use of automated license plate readers (LPRs) has spread rapidly among American police in recent decades. However, research on LPRs has been very limited and focused primarily on small-scale use of LPRs in patrol. Koper & Lum (2019) evaluated (changes in the likelihood and timing of case closures) in the investigative use of a large-scale (nearly 100) fixed LPR network in an American city, focusing on auto theft, theft of vehicle parts, and robbery investigations. Case clearances for auto theft and robbery improved after the installation of the LPR network, particularly in places where LPRs were concentrated. However, these changes were not statistically significant, and patterns in the data suggest that other factors may have also contributed to higher clearances during the intervention period, particularly for auto theft cases.

5. Research by Brown *et al* (2019) utilises quantitative and qualitative methods to examine the rapid growth of moped-enabled mobile phone snatches across two London boroughs. The research demonstrates how the availability of suitable victims and the roads system influences moped enabled mobile phone snatches, suggests several crime reduction initiatives which could be adopted/studied further but concludes that there is no single solution to the rapid growth in moped enabled mobile phone theft.



A Better Criminal Justice Service for London

Reducing reoffending

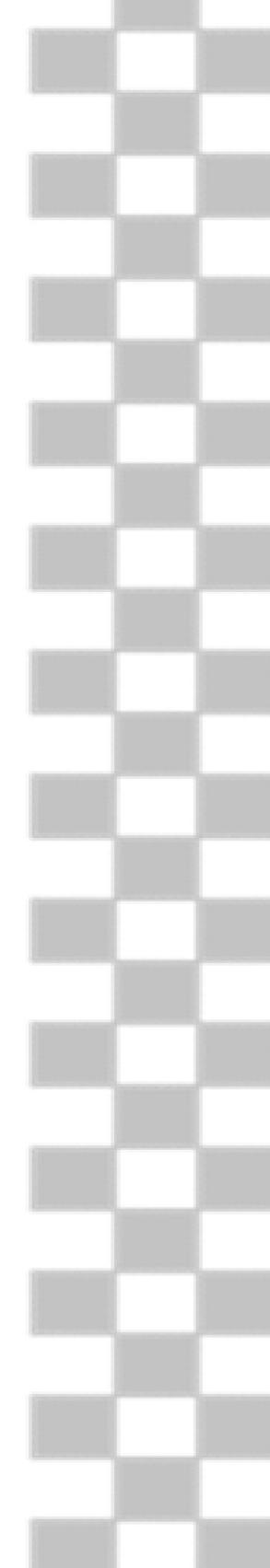
Andersen (2019) used Danish administrative data and a policy reform in 1994 that promoted swifter case processing for violent offenders in Denmark as a natural experiment to measure the impact of swifter punishment on the timing of first imprisonment and on criminal recidivism among young men before and after the reform (N = 521). It was found that the reform promoted faster case processes and thereby also affected the timing of first imprisonment. It also led to more criminal recidivism, both regarding the probability of new charges and the average number of new charges. Anderson concludes that when imprisonment happens matters for youth recidivism, which has implications for understanding of the relationship between deterrence and the timing of punishment. Implications of the study are limited by its historical and cultural context, and future research should validate the findings in other and more recent contexts.

6. Checkpoint is a voluntary adult offender deferred prosecution scheme operating in Durham Constabulary, UK. Checkpoint targets low-level offenders entering the Criminal Justice System by providing an alternative to a criminal prosecution. It offers a tailored, 4-month programme agreed through a contract. The scheme targets the reasons why offenders commit crime by assessing their individual needs in order to provide interventions. Research by Weir *et al* (2019) employing a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the implementation phase of Checkpoint develops an evidence base for the use of deferred prosecution schemes within a police setting. Applying theories of deterrence and desistance, Weir *et al* describe the process of the Checkpoint intervention and the implementation findings of the 519 offenders in the programme. The results indicate that the Checkpoint Implementation phase cohort achieved a lower re-arrest and reoffending rate in comparison to a typical Durham Out of Court Disposal sample, at reduced harm and cost.

Probation supervision is marked by the dual roles of surveillance and casework. A key feature of supervision that aligns with the goals of community safety through surveillance is the use of officer-probationer contacts. Zettler & Medina (2019) explore the relationship between missed probation contacts and re-arrest while on supervision in a surveillance-driven context. Logistic regression analyses modelled the effects of missed contacts on rearrests using probation data from a large supervision agency located in a large north-eastern city in the USA (n = 3,809). Analyses included the overall percentage of missed contacts and missed contacts above/below the median and mean percentage of missed contacts to subsequent rearrests while on

supervision. Overall, the percentage of missed contacts increased the likelihood of re-arrest while on probation. Furthermore, the percentage of missed probation contacts that significantly predicted re-arrest was lower than expected (4.17%). The results suggest that missing contacts while on probation has a negative impact on probation success.

7. Auty & Liebling (2019) analyse the relationship between prison moral and social climate and reoffending. The study relates proven reoffending data from the Ministry of Justice to data from the 'measuring the quality of prison life' (MQPL) survey carried out in all prisons in England and Wales between 2009 and 2013. The sample contained data from 224 prison surveys, completed by 24,508 prisoners. Several of the MQPL dimensions were found to be related to rates of proven reoffending for each prison. As the MQPL survey measures the moral, relational and organizational quality of prison life for prisoners, overall these findings suggest that higher moral quality of life, or higher interior legitimacy, supports better outcomes for prisoners on release. This is consistent with theoretical expectations about the links between legitimacy, engagement in prison programs, well-being, and compliance with the law.



Keeping Children & Young People Safe

Child sexual abuse/Child sexual exploitation (CSA/CSE)

9. Over the period there have been three systematic reviews on various aspects of CSA/CSE. Scoglio *et al* (2019) conducted a systematic review of 25 studies, synthesising research which examines possible risk and protective factors that might explain the established link between CSA and future victimisation. Specific risk factors identified included co-occurring maltreatment in the home, risky sexual behaviour (particularly in adolescence), post-traumatic stress disorder, emotion dysregulation, and other maladaptive coping strategies. Only one protective factor was identified: perceived parental care. The review also revealed considerable variability in definitions and measurement of both CSA and adult victimisation, particularly in terms of how researchers conceptualised age.

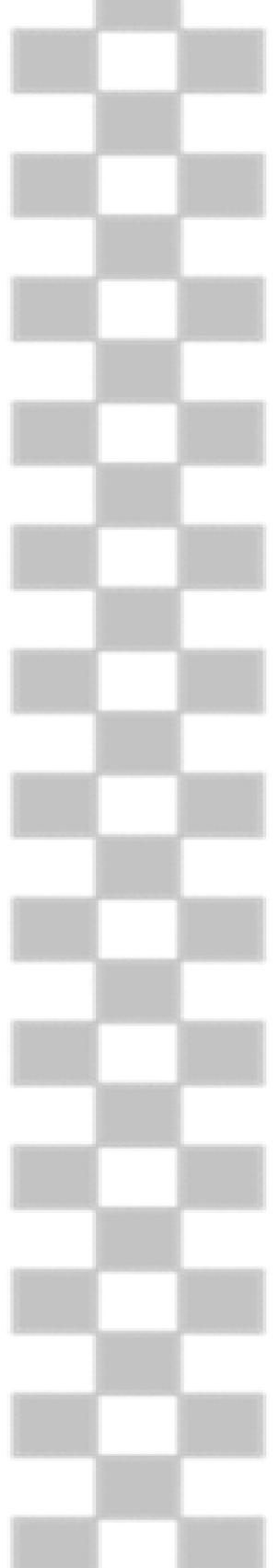
Franchino-Olsen (2019) presents the identified risk factors that make minors vulnerable to sexual exploitation. 15 studies (published between January 2010 to September 2017) were selected for inclusion. Relevant risk factors and vulnerabilities found include: child abuse and maltreatment, caregiver strain, running away or being thrown away, substance use, peer influence, witnessing family violence or criminality, poverty or material need, difficulty in school, conflict with parents, poor mental health or view of self, involvement in child protective services, involvement in juvenile detention or delinquency, early substance use, and prior rape or adolescent sexual victimisation.

13. Using meta-ethnography, Jeong & Cha (2019) attempted to depict the healing experience among CSA survivors presented in the literature. Analysis was conducted on eight articles (published between 2007-2017) from the CINAHL, PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science databases. CSA healing experiences included dissociating oneself from the memories of CSA, finding peace by creating a comfort zone, disclosure as the start of healing, attempting to establish identity through ongoing self-reflective activities, feeling comfort by sharing experiences and connecting with CSA survivors, and accepting CSA as part of the life history and stepping forward. Healing experiences from CSA synthesised from the analysis focused on personal growth, supporting previous theory on CSA health in the broader literature.

Coburn *et al* (2019) investigated gender differences in the delay of CSA disclosure. Judicial outcomes of Canadian CSA cases between 1986 and 2012 were coded (N = 4,237) for variables related to the offence, the complainant-accused relationship, and court proceedings. Findings demonstrated that males were at a higher risk than females for abuse in the community, particularly in organizations such as churches, schools, or sports teams, which the researchers felt was not surprising as most children who participate in sports are males. However, overall male complainants had longer delays to court than female complainants, but this finding was dependent upon the relationship with the accused. In cases where the alleged perpetrator had a

community connection to the child, male complainants had significantly longer delays to court than female complainants; there were no differences in length of delay when the accused was a parent, non-parental relative, or had a non-relative family connection to the child. Additionally, male complainants were more likely than female complainants to report being abused by a member of the community. In cases involving a community member, male complainants reported longer durations of abuse and were more likely to be involved in cases with multiple complainants. Accused who were members of the community were also more likely to plead guilty in cases involving male complainants than female complainants.

In a study of 277 adult survivors of CSA in the USA, participants advised the many ways they were groomed into being abused by up to three perpetrators (Wolf & Pruitt 2019). The sample was generated via a survey link posted on websites (Adult survivor of child sexual abuse (ASCSA) organizations, trauma blogs, and Facebook organisations) which had agreed to requests to host the survey. There were five inclusion criteria required in order to be included as a participant: 1) 18 years of age or older, 2) a U.S. citizen, 3) a survivor of child sexual abuse, 4) no history of suicidality within the last six months, and 5) no hospitalisations due to suicidal ideation within the past six months. Using linear regression, 3 categories of grooming (verbal coercion, grooming that used drugs/alcohol, and threatening/violent grooming) were examined for their effects on trauma symptom severity. Multivariate analyses suggested that verbal coercion was a significant predictor of sexual problems for the survivors of this study. For every other dependent variable (anxiety, depression, sexual abuse trauma, sleep problems, dissociation, and the trauma-symptom checklist total score), the significant predictor in the multivariate analyses was threatening/violent grooming. The results of this study suggest that it is not only the CSA experience (or even the severity of the CSA experience) that determines the severity of trauma symptoms in survivors, but also the grooming experience. The most common grooming approach perpetrators used to get their victims to comply was verbal coercion (by pressuring them, using their authority position, or telling them that the abuse was a game), but each of the three methods that the perpetrators used to coerce their child victims into the sexual abuse added to the overall trauma experience for the survivors. While every type of grooming had a direct effect on the severity of trauma symptoms in adult survivors of child sexual abuse, the method that was most likely to cause harmful effects was one that uses threatening or violent tactics to achieve its goal. Specifically, Threatening/Violent grooming has a significantly positive predictive effect on anxiety, depression, sleep problems, dissociative issues, and overall trauma symptoms in CSA survivors.



Keeping Children & Young People Safe

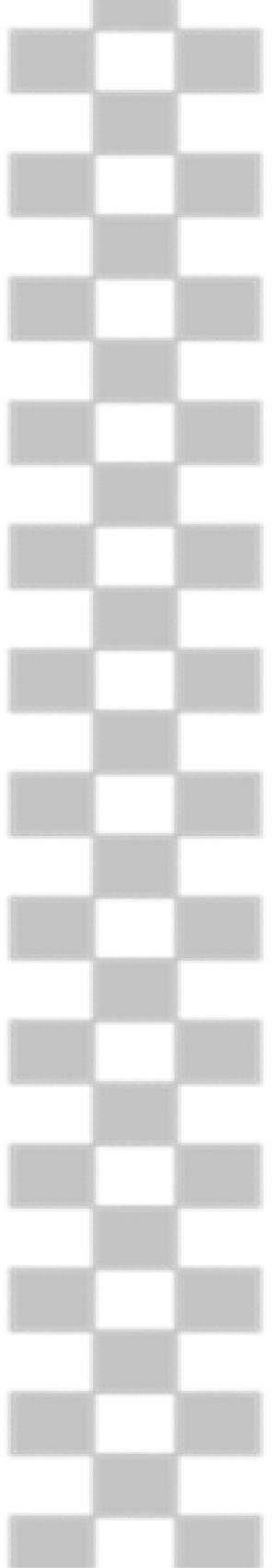
Muniz *et al* (2019) examine the effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on the risk of internalising or externalising outcomes among juveniles. The data used in the study were acquired from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (FDJJ) and comprised high-risk youth who were referred to FDJJ for at least one misdemeanour or felony in Florida, administered the full Positive Achievement for Change Tool (PACT) risk assessment, and turned 18 between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2012. For a sample of 30,909 youth, regression techniques and propensity score matching were utilised to evaluate the impact of each ACE on the risk of internalising versus externalising outcomes. Results indicate that the most pertinent factor for predicting externalised problems is emotional abuse. Household member incarceration, physical abuse, emotional neglect, and household violence or substance abuse also predicted externalising outcomes. Sexual abuse was the only ACE predictive of internalising, while physical neglect and parental mental illness did not have a correlation with either outcome.

Tackling knife crime and violence

11. Vulinamy *et al* (2018) report the results from an 11-year retrospective cohort study describing the epidemiology of assaults resulting in stab injuries among 1,824 patients under the age of 25 years presenting to a London major trauma centre. Incident timings and locations were obtained from ambulance service records and triangulated with prospectively collected demographic and injury characteristics recorded in the hospital trauma registry. Geospatial mapping of individual incidents was also used to investigate the relationships between demographic characteristics and incident timing and location. The authors found most stabbings occurred in males from deprived communities, with a sharp increase in incidence between the ages of 14 and 18 years. With increasing age, injuries occurred progressively later in the day and were less frequent within 5 km of home. Among children (age <16), a significant peak in injuries occurred between 16:00 and 18:00 hours, accounting for 22% of injuries in this group compared with 11% of injuries in young adults. In children, stabbings occurred earlier on school days and a greater proportion were within 5 km of home. Mapping individual incidents demonstrated that the spike in frequency in the late afternoon and early evening was attributable to incidents occurring on school days and close to home. The authors conclude that age, gender and deprivation status are potent influences on the risk of violent injury in young people, and that stab injuries occur in characteristic temporal and geographical patterns according to age group, with the spike in incident frequency for children in the immediate after-school period providing an opportunity for targeted prevention strategies in this population.

10. Although knives are the most common homicide instrument in Britain, factors that influence knife-carrying tolerance (i.e., the extent to which it is seen as acceptable and justified) and perceptions of anti-knife messages (i.e., slogans and posters aimed at reducing knife crime) have not been examined. Palasinski *et al* (2019) conducted three related studies on the topic. In the first 227 men took part in a study on factors associated with knife-carrying. In Study 2, 200 participants took part in an experimental study on anti-knife slogans. In Study 3, 169 men took part in a study on existing anti-knife injury posters. In Study 4, 151 men took part in a study on anti-knife CGI posters featuring an avatar with different types of knife injury. Study 1 proposes a structural equation model that shows the intercorrelations between physical defence ability, limited trust in authority, limited control over one's status and the need for respect, and how they predict aggressive masculinity (i.e., macho culture), which, in turn, predicts knife-carrying tolerance. The model also reveals two significant latent factors: saving face inter-male competition (i.e., honour) and perceived social ecological constraints (i.e., socioeconomic limitations). Study 2 shows that the injury slogan was rated as most persuasive. Study 3 shows that the fresh injury poster was rated as most persuasive, emotional, and believable. Study 4 shows that it was the eye injury that was rated as most persuasive, emotional, and believable.

8. Whittaker *et al* (2019) examine how gangs have changed in the past 10 years since Pitts' (2008) study in the London Borough of Waltham Forest. The study undertook interviews with 21 practitioners working on gang-related issues and 10 young people affected by gangs or formerly embedded in them. Two focus groups involving 37 participants from key agencies then explored the preliminary findings and contributed to a conceptualization of a new operating model of gangs. The study found that local gangs had evolved into more organized and profit-oriented entities than a decade earlier. The new operating model rejected visible signs of gang membership as 'bad for business' because they attracted unwanted attention from law enforcement agencies. Faced with a saturated drugs market in London, gangs moved out to capture drugs markets in smaller UK towns in 'county lines' activities. This more business-oriented ethos has changed the meaning of both territory and violence. While gang members in the original study described an emotional connection with their postcode, territory is increasingly regarded as a marketplace to be protected. Similarly, violence has moved from an expressive means of reinforcing gang identity to being increasingly used as an instrumental means of protecting business interests.



Keeping Children & Young People Safe

Focused deterrence seeks to change the violent behaviour of gangs not directly targeted by the intervention by leveraging network ties between groups. A study by Braga *et al* (2019) appraises group-based and place-based methodologies in detecting direct and spillover crime reduction impacts of a focused deterrence strategy implemented in Oakland, California. Quasi-experimental designs and panel regression models were used to compare shooting trends for directly treated gangs and census block groups to shooting trends for comparison gangs and block groups that did not directly receive the treatment. The design further analysed whether vicariously treated gangs and untreated block groups immediately surrounding treated block groups experienced spillover shooting reductions. The focused deterrence programme generated statistically significant direct reductions in shootings in treated block group areas and by treated gangs relative to shootings in untreated block group areas and by untreated gangs, respectively. Spillover deterrent effects of varying magnitudes were found when shooting trends by vicariously treated gangs and in surrounding block groups were compared to shootings trends in comparison units. Group-based evaluation methodologies were better positioned to detect changes in violent gang behaviours after treatment and to shed light on deterrence mechanisms supporting programme efficacy.

Preventing young people from getting involved in crime

Trinidad *et al* (2018) analysed a sample of 88 empirical papers published from 2010 to 2017 looking at the role of situational factors in juvenile delinquent behaviour. The results highlight the robustness of some situational and environmental variables – concluding there is a considerable amount of evidence to corroborate the impact of unstructured leisure activities on antisocial behaviour, or the role of home location in establishing a geographic area of action. However, there is ambiguous evidence on other aspects: i.e. guardianship needs to be understood and measured in a more complex way, and the role of physical design of the places where juvenile delinquency happens deserves further analysis.

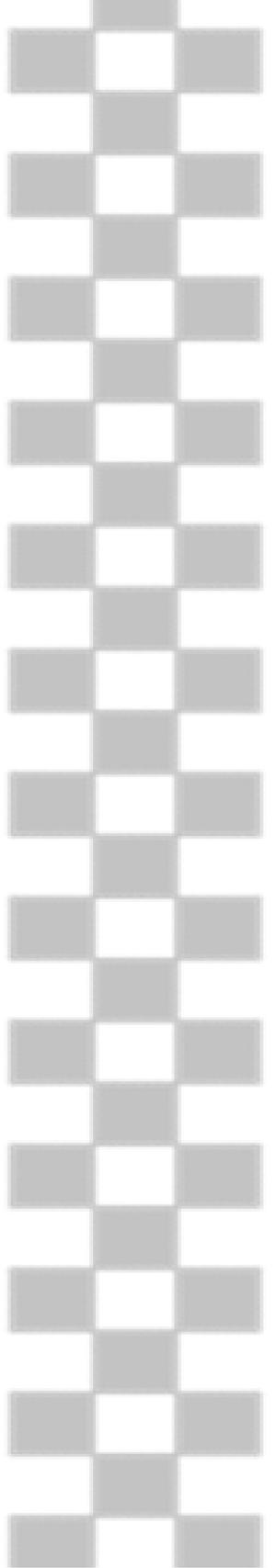
Since the beginning of the twentieth century, criminology has attempted to identify ecological factors affecting the rise or the decrease in crime rates. In this framework, concepts of “social disorganization”, “collective efficacy”, and “social capital” have been coined. Particularly in recent years, the perspective of “social capital” has attracted the interest of criminologists, but, despite the numerous studies conducted in this field, some issues remain open. Firstly, studies conducted outside the US context are few. Secondly, even in North American studies, there is a

disagreement over the impact of social capital on crime, in particular on violent crimes. A study by Binik *et al* (2019), conducted on data obtained by the ISRD3 survey in 23 countries around the world, and addressed to 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students (N = 55,201), tries to address these issues. The results show a negative correlation between social capital and self-reported crime also outside North America, both for violent crimes and general delinquency. The preventive role played by social capital on crime is also confirmed considering the self-reported data on victimization.

Steketee *et al* (2019) analysed surveys completed by 57,892 students across 25 countries (including the UK) to test the direct and indirect effects of child maltreatment and interparental violence on self-reported violent delinquency. Analysis suggests direct effects of child maltreatment and interparental violence, as well as mediating effects of parental monitoring, parental knowledge, and parental moral authority. Child disclosure and attachment to parents do not affect violent juvenile offending. Being a victim of both child maltreatment and interparental violence is found to exacerbate the effect on violent offending. The results support the cross-national generalisability of the “cycle of violence” argument that children tend to reproduce the behaviour of their parents.

Helping young offenders turn their lives around

12. Balfe *et al* (2019) explored the health characteristics and service experiences of young people with sexual behaviour problems, and the issues that services face when working with them. The study was based on thematic analysis of 117 case files, identified from nine specialist services in the UK. Case files provided information on the following topics: the reasons why the young people were referred to harmful sexual behaviour services; young people’s personal characteristics; their medical and mental health problems; their interests and aspirations; their attitudes toward services and interventions; continued problematic sexual incidents in services; progress in services; and post-service experiences. Overall, findings indicated that whilst the young people had a number of strengths, they often had problems across a range of personal and health domains. A number of them continued to remain sexually and generally violent in services, particularly in residential settings, creating risk management implications for staff.



Tackling VAWG

Reducing VAWG; Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)/ Domestic Violence (DV)

De Puy *et al* (2019) examined the nature and circumstances of children's exposure to IPV. Nurses completed a semi-structured questionnaire with victimised parents (n=438) in Switzerland, recording their answers in the patient file. Victims' statements about the abuse, their personal, family and social contexts, and their children's exposure to IPV were analysed. Descriptive statistics and qualitative thematic content analyses were conducted to identify, from the victimised parents' accounts, elements useful to understand the nature and circumstances of children's exposure and involvement during violent events. Parent statements on specific violent events described children being present in 75% of the cases. Children were said to be exposed to, and responded to, severe physical violence, serious threats and insults, in the context of repeated assaults and coercive control. Families, especially mothers, were often coping with additional socio-economic vulnerabilities.

15. Munro & Aitken (2019) analysed findings from a large-scale study conducted in England and Wales into the prevalence, and mediators and moderators, of risk in relation to suicidality amongst victims of domestic abuse. The data included experiences of suicidal ideation or suicide across a sample of more than 3,500 domestically abused adults, in addition to 20 semi-structured staff interviews. The authors underscore the need for more effective multi-agency cooperation, for greater priority to be given to self-harm and suicidality in risk-assessment processes, and for sustainable resourcing of domestic abuse service providers. In a context in which suicidality was correlated with experiences of isolation and hopelessness, they also emphasise the importance of appropriate and effective engagement by state agencies and those professionals tasked with intervening to help victims of domestic abuse.

In an American study, Gottlieb & Mahabir (2019) examined whether there was a) an association between different types of intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, emotional, and economic) and a mother's risk of experiencing criminal justice involvement, and b) whether exposure to multiple types of intimate partner violence was particularly detrimental to mothers. Using longitudinal data from a nationally representative sample of 4,898 mothers and through logistic regression modelling, findings firstly showed that mothers who had experienced any abuse type were at greater risk of criminal justice involvement. Secondly, once co-occurrence of abuse types was accounted for, only physical and economic abuse were independently associated with a greater risk of criminal justice involvement. Thirdly, being exposed to multiple types of intimate partner violence was found to place women at particularly great risk for criminal justice involvement.

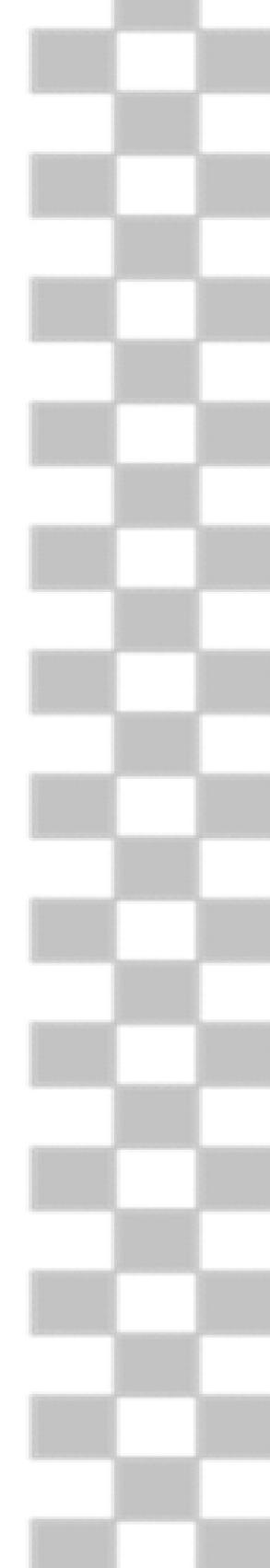
Franklin *et al* (2019) employed a 3 (sexual orientation) × 2 (physical evidence) × 2 (trauma response) between-subjects factorial design with a sample of 467 police-participant survey responses in one of the five largest U.S. cities to examine predictors of arrest in a randomly assigned hypothetical IPV vignette. Findings revealed arrest likelihood decreased when police were presented with a sexual minority couple, whilst presence of physical evidence and increased importance on police processes increased arrest likelihood. Additionally, adherence to heteronormative IPV myths decreased arrest likelihood despite couple sexual orientation.

Rape

Anderson *et al* (2019) sought to document the rates of rape acknowledgment (labelling rape as rape rather than using a minimising label) and the corresponding mental health correlates amongst racially diverse sexual and gender minority young adults. Participants were 245 bisexual young adults from Canada and the USA, 159 of whom (65.2%) identified their gender identity as nonbinary. All participants completed a series of online questionnaires regarding their sexual victimization history, mental health outcomes and constructs relevant to minority stress theory (level of outness, internalised bisexual negativity, connection to LGBTQ community). Rape acknowledgment was significantly greater among gender nonbinary participants (79.9%) than among trans and cisgender male participants (17.9%). Lack of rape acknowledgment was associated with increased anxiety, depression, and PTSD, whereas outness was significantly associated with greater rape acknowledgment.

Male Rape & Sexual Violence

Stults *et al* (2019) explored longitudinal determinants of IPV among a sample of young men living in the New York City area who have sex with men (YMSM) (N = 526). Longitudinal analyses were used to examine individual, relationship, mental health, psychosocial, and substance use factors in relation to IPV victimisation and perpetration. Most notably, early experiences of IPV were a robust predictor of later experiences of IPV victimisation and perpetration. Relationship status, depression, public gay-related stigma, and illicit substance use were associated with IPV victimisation over time. Similarly, relationship status, depression, public gay-related stigma, marijuana, and other illicit substance were associated with IPV perpetration. These findings suggest that prevention programs and awareness campaigns should target YMSM before their first experiences of relationship violence, should be tailored to the needs of YMSM and should target depressive symptoms, gay-related stigma, and substance use behaviours. Additionally, substance use interventions may be improved by addressing IPV.



Tackling VAWG

Sexual assault/ Sexual harassment

16. Richards *et al* (2019b) examined the predictors of sexual assault case clearance, with a focus on arrest and two types of exceptional clearance: victim refusal to cooperate and prosecutorial declination to prosecute. Using US National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data of crime incidents that contain a sexual offense (N = 21,977), the authors used a multinomial regression model to examine the predictors of different clearance types for cases of sexual assault. Results indicated that the likelihood of victim refusal decreases in cases perpetrated by strangers, involving victim injury, occurring in public, and involving multiple offenses. A similar pattern of findings was observed for the decision to decline to prosecute a case. In addition, prosecutors were more likely to decline to prosecute cases with male victims and older victims.

Taylor *et al* (2019) compared online sexual harassment to in-person sexual harassment amongst a sample of 1,184 youth from a national representative household survey focused on youth interpersonal aggression in the USA. Participants completed a baseline and a follow-up survey 1 year later. Through latent class analysis, findings did not reveal an in-person-only or online-only sexual harassment class, highlighting the overlapping nature of in-person and online sexual harassment.

Stalking

In an American study using a community sample of 2,719 men and women and a five-item stalking assessment, Logan & Walker (2019) examine the prevalence and impact of stalking and stalking-related fear on concern about personal safety, perceived vulnerability to an attack, perceptions that risk of victimisation is higher due to personal characteristics, discomfort when thinking about safety, and post-traumatic stress symptoms controlling for victimisation history, age, and environment risk by gender. Overall, 30% of women and 12% of men experienced stalking using the extreme fear standard which is double the national rates. Stalking-related fear, for both women and men, was associated with all of the outcome measures. Furthermore, there were significant main effects of gender after controlling for stalking-related fear on three of the outcomes consistent with the gender fear gap.

Improving support for survivors

Drabkin *et al* (2019) evaluated the efficacy of IMPACT, an American online, interactive, capacity-building intervention for professionals engaged in direct intimate partner violence. 156 participants from a diverse range of organisational settings across the United States completed baseline assessments and were randomised to the IMPACT intervention or to the control

condition. Participants also completed a 3-month follow-up assessment. Compared with control participants, IMPACT participants significantly increased their general IPV-related knowledge and their self-efficacy to utilise best practice IPV prevention strategies. No differences by condition were observed in other outcomes such as scenario-based skills implementation or utilisation of IPV-related strategies in participants' work. In addition, analyses showed that these findings were consistent across IPV prevention experience levels. Results suggest that IMPACT is flexible, generalisable, scalable, and a promising tool for disseminating IPV research into practice and helping to prevent IPV.

Peter *et al* (2019) tested the Behavioural Model of Healthcare Utilisation (BMHU) ability to predict completion of a free, multisession mental health evaluation for female survivors of IPV (N = 214) in an American university-based mental health clinic. Two models were tested, each assessing a separate need-based predictor: the first model assessed symptoms of depression and the second model assessed symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Results were consistent across both models and suggested that younger age and receiving public assistance were both associated with a lower likelihood of completing the evaluation. Greater severity of depression and PTSD symptoms were both associated with a lower likelihood of completing the evaluation. It is possible that IPV may engender help-seeking, but too much distress may serve as a barrier to continued utilisation. Future research should seek to explore the complex relation between need and access, in the context of mental health care, and develop strategies for retaining IPV survivors who access mental health resources.

In a qualitative American study, Goodman *et al* (2019) conducted six focus groups with Domestic Violence advocates across four programmes. Findings demonstrated that advocates perceived profound tension between their role as facilitators of empowerment and their obligations as mandated reporters, especially given their general distrust of the Department of Children and Families (DCF). They used myriad strategies to manage the resultant conflict, including inward facing strategies, designed to manage their own biases and see survivors in context; survivor-facing strategies, designed to name, share, and use their power in every way possible within the systemic constraints they face; and system-facing strategies that balanced cooperation with DCF and continued advocacy for survivor-mothers. Despite their thoughtful and strategic efforts to minimise "power-over" dynamics, advocates reported that navigating this tension often exacted an emotional toll on them, causing irreparable damage to their advocacy relationships, and harming survivors.



Tackling VAWG

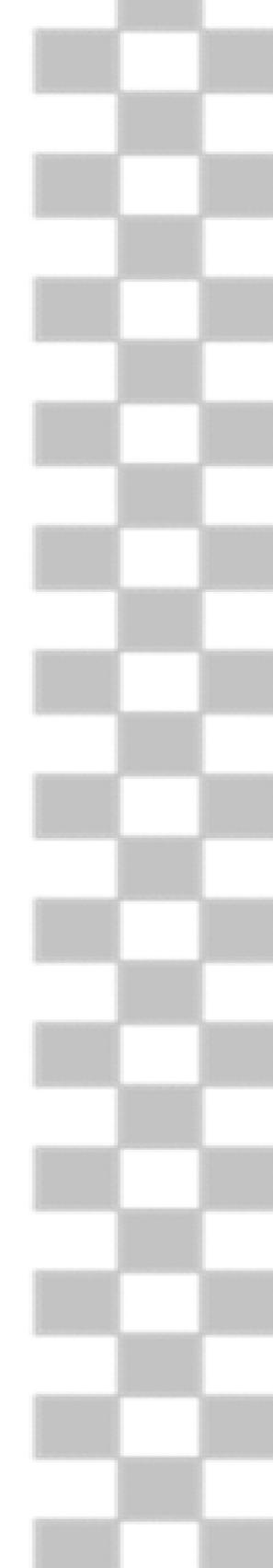
Targeting offenders

Three American studies focused on ‘batterer intervention treatment programs’ (BIPS). Richards *et al* (2019a) assessed attrition in BIPs. The influence of 25 risk and protective factors on treatment “no shows,” “dropouts,” and “completers” were examined for a large sample of male and female intimate partner violence offenders (n = 1,553). Multinomial regression analysis demonstrated that the relationship between risk/protective factors and treatment engagement was different across most factors. ‘No shows’ were less likely to have education qualifications, be employed, or to be on probation, and more likely to report a mental health problem, or have a history of drug crimes than completers (but not dropouts), while dropouts were more likely to have a history of general violence or property crimes than completers (but not no-shows). These distinctions can inform efforts to improve intake procedures and engagement strategies and enhance recognition of “red flags” for early treatment disengagement.

14. Cox & Rivolta (2019) employed a quasi-experimental research design with a propensity-matched comparison group to test the effectiveness of Connecticut’s batterers’ programme for serious male family violence offenders. Findings showed that the programme participation group (n=185) had significantly lower one-year arrest rates than the comparison group (n=185). While the effect size for any type of arrest was moderate, it remained when controlling for other variables known to influence recidivism such as age, race/ethnicity, family violence risk, and criminal history. These differences, however, applied to any type of new arrest but not specifically to family violence offenses. For family violence offenses, the programme group had lower arrest rates, but these were not statistically significant. Overall, findings show that court-mandated batterer programs can be effective in reducing general recidivism but is inconclusive with battering violence.

Finally, Pallatino *et al* (2019) aimed to describe how stakeholders involved in intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention and treatment at different levels of the Social Ecological Model view accountability, and their role in addressing future incidence of IPV. 36 in-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with BIP facilitators, IPV advocates, socio-judicial officials, and local and state policy makers. Interview participants emphasised a multi-systems level approach to addressing IPV, one that required the responsibility of both programmes and judicial systems in establishing IPV as a serious crime and stressed the need to ensure accountability across all relevant stakeholders engaged in the broader scope of IPV intervention. In order to have a

sustainable impact on IPV perpetration, stakeholders will need to utilise crucial intervention periods using a standardised response to improve outcomes for IPV survivors, perpetrators, families and communities.

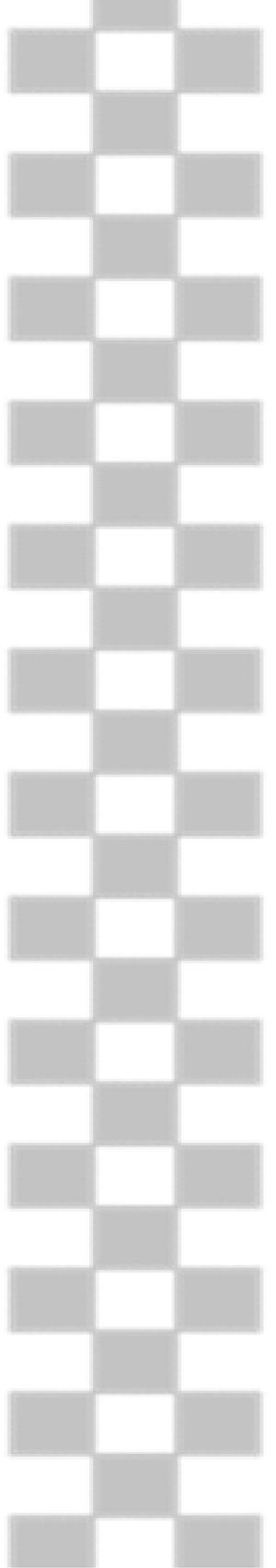


Standing Together Against Hatred, Intolerance & Extremism

Extremism/counter radicalisation

Research on terrorism has frequently been critiqued for being too narrow, too event-driven and too strongly tied to governments' counter-terrorism policies. Using keywords Schuurman (2019) examined the degree to which these issues remained present in the literature on terrorism (represented by the 3,442 articles published between 2007 and 2016 in nine of the field's leading academic journals). The study found research on terrorism had retained a strong focus on al-Qaeda, jihadist terrorism more generally, and the geographic areas most strongly associated with this type of terrorist violence, that the field remained event-driven and consistently underemphasized state terrorism as well as non-jihadist terrorism, such as that perpetrated by right-wing extremists.

When Britain imposed the "Prevent duty" critics argued it would accentuate the stigmatisation of Muslim communities, "chill" free speech, and exacerbate societal securitisation. Based on 70 interviews with educational professionals and a national online survey (n = 225), Busher *et al* (2019) examine perceptions of how the duty has played out in practice, finding that, contrary to expectations, not only has overt professional opposition been limited, but there has been some evidence of positive acceptance. The authors argue that these findings neither reflect reluctant policy accommodation nor straightforward policy acceptance but rather comprise the outcome of 'multi-level processes of policy narration, enactment and adaptation'. Three processes are identified as being of importance in shaping education professionals' engagement with the duty: the construction of radicalisation as a significant societal, institutional and personal risk; the construction of continuity between the Prevent duty and existing professional practices; and the responsabilisation of first-line professionals.



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