Annotated Bibliography: Police & Victim Interactions

This research may be helpful to command staff, training staff, and policy makers in law enforcement agencies.

Victims of Trafficking

Police Perceptions and Interactions

Barrick, K. k., Lattimore, P. l., Pitts, W. w., & Zhang, S. s. (2014). When farmworkers and advocates see trafficking but law enforcement does not: challenges in identifying labor trafficking in North Carolina. *Crime, Law & Social Change*, *61*(2), 205-214. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=95046804&site=ehost-live

> This article reports on the perceptions and experiences with labor trafficking of farm workers, stakeholders, and law enforcement representatives in North Carolina. We found a sizeable number of farmworkers who had experienced labor trafficking violations, albeit with a convenience sample; and community agencies reported

stories of labor trafficking victimization. However, most of the state and local law enforcement agencies that we attempted to contact simply ignored our requests for information about labor trafficking or reported no evidence of such victimization. Notwithstanding the sample limitations, we found a general lack of awareness of agricultural labor trafficking problems among law enforcement officials in our surveyed jurisdictions. We question whether our current law enforcement system will ever be in a position to effectively enforce the anti-labor-trafficking law; and suggest an alternative specialized mechanism be established. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Belin, D. (2016). Police perceptions and decision making related to domestic minors trafficked through prostitution. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 76*(9-A(E)).
http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&res_dat=xri:pqm&rft_dat=xri:pqdiss:3705130

In spite of a paradigm shift redefining domestic minors trafficked through prostitution as victims instead of criminal offenders, many police officers experience uncertainty in the way they evaluate the nature of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) and assess the culpability status of prostituted minors. This problem often results in revictimizing children and hindering their ability to access needed services. The purpose of this multiple case study was to explore police officers' perceptions of minors engaged in prostitution and derive an understanding of the experiences, beliefs, and values that underlie these perceptions. The study also focused on how these factors influence police decision making regarding DMST. Attribution theory provided the framework. Participants included 4 police detectives assigned to a youth sex trafficking unit in a large city in the western region of the United States. Data were derived from individual interviews and significant documents. Coding and category construction were utilized to analyze single cases, and content analysis was used to analyze documents. Through cross-case analysis, data from all cases and sources were examined for common themes and discrepancies. The study's findings indicated all respondents perceived minors involved in prostitution as victims and that police empathy influenced perceptions and police decision making. The results of the study will potentially facilitate positive social change through advancing a deeper awareness of the nature of DMST and informing law enforcement policy and practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Casarella-Espinoza, M. (2015). Whose fault is it anyway? Comparison of victim blaming attitudes towards sex trafficking and sexual assault across gender and two

ethnic groups. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 76*(2-A(E)).

Victim blaming is a societal phenomenon that has received attention in the extensive literature available on rape. However, examining victim blaming in sex trafficking is nonexistent within the literature as the research on sex trafficking is limited overall. The purpose of this study was to build upon that literature by examining victim blaming perceptions in situations of rape and sex trafficking. This study focused on cultural aspects that contribute to the cognitive process of victim blaming, such as gender and ethnicity. Underlying cultural components were also analyzed, including social desirability and ethnic experience, for a comprehensive examination of how culture influences our understanding of sexual violence. As consistent with previous literature, men were significantly more likely to blame the victim than women and Hispanics participants endorsed significantly higher levels of victim blaming than White participants. As compared to Whites in the sample, Hispanics endorsed significantly higher levels of social desirability. Finally, significant differences emerged in regards to specific domains of ethnic experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Farrell, A., Pfeffer, R., & Bright, K. (2015). Police perceptions of human trafficking. *Journal Of Crime & Justice*, *38*(3), 315-333. doi:10.1080/0735648X.2014.995412. http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=22&sid=9937139e-bce8-4711-a7bc-121c3f3f53dc%40sessionmgr4009&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=115193499&db=cja

"Although the US federal government and all 50 states have passed legislation that defines human trafficking as a crime and specifies stiff penalties for such offenses, little is known about how police perceptions of human trafficking influence investigation and response strategies. Previous research confirms that human trafficking definitions are ambiguous and police commonly lack the training and experience necessary to identify the crime. Using schema theory as a guide to our inquiry, we explore how existing crime schema influence police perceptions of and responses to human trafficking. In addition, we examine how new human trafficking laws change police perception of previously existing crimes, particularly prostitution. Data from in-depth interviews from a targeted sample of 90 law enforcement officials in 12 US counties inform how the police frame the problem of human trafficking and how those frames guide their actions." [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Hopper, E. K. (2004). Underidentification of human trafficking victims in the United States. *Journal of Social Work Research and Evaluation, 5*(2), 125-136. Retrieved from https://login.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/61433807?accountid=4840

"Despite the fact that tens of thousands of people are estimated to be trafficked into the US each year, few cases are reported annually. The present article describes the current literature on the prevalence of estimated & reported human trafficking cases in the US & reviews three systems of tracking cases. There is a discussion of factors contributing to the underidentification of trafficking victims, including: aspects of the trafficking situation, trauma-related symptoms, lack of awareness about human trafficking, & limitations of the Victims of Trafficking & Violence Protection Act. Recommendations to increase identification of human trafficking victims are given" [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR].

McMahon-Howard, J. (2017). Youth Involved in Prostitution (YIP). *Criminal Justice Review (Sage Publications)*, *42*(2), 119. doi:10.1177/0734016817702194
https://login.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edb&AN=123753722&site=eds-live

Since the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) legally defined anyone under the age of 18 who is induced to engage in a commercial sex act as a sex trafficking victim, there has been a shift in the conceptualization of youth involved in prostitution (YIP). While YIP were historically viewed and treated as juvenile delinquents, this shift has called for the processing and treatment of YIP as victims in need of services. Despite these changes, the results of the present study suggest that there have been little changes in the interactions that YIP have with police and social service agencies. Also, similar to the participants who were involved in prostitution as minors before the adoption of the TVPA, those who were involved in prostitution as minors after the TVPA strongly reject the victim label. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Williams, L. M. (2015). Police and domestic sex trafficking of youth: What teens tell us that can aid prevention and interdiction. *Journal Of Crime & Justice*, *38*(3), 297-314. doi:10.1080/0735648X.2015.1034970.
http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=14&sid=9937139e-bce8-4711-a7bc-121c3f3f53dc%40sessionmgr4009&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=115193498&db=cja

"Juveniles are more likely to come into contact with the criminal or juvenile justice systems in the USA as victims than as offenders. Yet, except in the case of child victims of sexual abuse at the hands of a family member, juveniles as victims still receive little attention in the criminal justice literature. And, for the most part, the actors in the justice system in the USA have not been given the skills, tools, and resources to effectively deal with juveniles, especially teenaged-youth, as victims. Furthermore, policing of domestic sex trafficking of youth has focused on police response at later stages of sex trafficking (when such a crime is clearly identified) and the role of the police in coordinated response teams and building cases against

the perpetrators including 'pimps.' This article offers evidence from research on commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents to examine police interactions with youth who are at a high risk for or on the pathway into domestic sex trafficking and identifies prevention and interdiction strategies. Notably, these strategies reflect the connection of police responses to domestic violence, youth status offenses, and homeless teens." [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Victim Perceptions

Halter, S. (2010). Factors that influence police conceptualizations of girls involved in prostitution in six U.S. cities: child sexual exploitation victims or delinquents?. *Child Maltreatment*, *15*(2), 152-160. doi:10.1177/1077559509355315
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=105185990&site=ehost-live

> This study examined how the police conceptualize juveniles involved in prostitution as victims of child sexual exploitation (CSE) or delinquents. Case files from six police agencies in major U.S. cities of 126 youth allegedly involved in prostitution, who were almost entirely girls, provided the data for this inquiry. This study found that 60% of youth in this sample were conceptualized as victims by the police and 40% as offenders. Logistic regression predicted the youths' culpability status as victims. The full model predicted 91% of youth's culpability status correctly and explained 67% of the variance in the youths' culpability status. The police considered youth with greater levels of cooperation, greater presence of identified exploiters, no prior record, and that came to their attention through a report more often as victims. In addition, the police may consider local youth more often as victims. It appears that the police use criminal charges as a paternalistic protective response to detain some of the youth treated as offenders, even though they considered these youth victims. Legislatively mandating this form of CSE as child abuse or adopting a ''secure care'' approach is needed to ensure these youth receive the necessary treatment and services.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Police Perceptions and Interactions

Belknap, J. (1995). Law enforcement officers' attitudes about the appropriate responses to woman battering. *International Review Of Victimology*, *4*(1), 47-62. doi:10.1177/026975809500400104

http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=1996-30868-001&site=ehost-live

Examined law enforcement officers' attitudes towards battering victims and offenders. 324 law enforcement officers (mean age 36.8 yrs) completed a survey questionnaires to measure their preference for mediation or arrest, perception of victims' and offenders' rights and behaviors, and the status of the victims and offenders in responding to battering cases. Rank preferences were calculated by comparing the means for the various goals. Results show that Ss preferred handling woman battering with mediation rather than arrest, and viewed women's claim of having been battered as non-credible and unworthy of police time. They reported no bias in their treatment of victims and offenders based on race, class, and marital status. Departmental affiliation, followed by race and sex played important roles in predicting Ss' response. These findings point out serious limitations in the services the police offer to the problem of woman battering. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Darwinkel, E., Powell, M., & Tidmarsh, P. (2013). Improving Police Officers' Perceptions of Sexual Offending Through Intensive Training. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *40*(8), 895-908.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=89410064&site=ehost-live

We examined whether specialist police training on the dynamics of sexual offending can modify officers' victim-blaming attitudes and negative perceptions regarding likely case authorization. The sample included 77 Australian police officers specialising in sexual assault investigation. The training, delivered face to face over 4 weeks, included focus on identifying elements of grooming in offending relationships and how these elements can be elicited from victims and suspects within a narrative interviewing framework. Officers' perceptions of cases were assessed immediately pre- and post-training using a series of case scenarios. For each scenario, officers rated (on a 10-point Likert-type scale) their confidence that the case should be authorised to proceed to prosecution and the responsibility attributable to the victim. For each case, officers also listed up to 5 factors to justify their case authorization decision. Overall, confidence in case authorization increased from pre- to post-training, whilst perception of victim "responsibility" decreased. The pattern of results, including the qualitative evidence to justify officers' decisions, support that the attitude change was due to greater understanding of the dynamics of sexual offending. The implications for police trainers, and directions for future research, are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Davies, M., Smith, R., & Rogers, P. (2009). Police Perceptions of Rape as a Function of Victim Gender and Sexuality. *Police Journal*, *82*(1), 4-12. doi:10.1350/pojo.2009.82.1.466 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=43202123&site=ehost-live

This study investigated United Kingdom police workers' perceptions of adult rape when victim gender and victim sexual orientation were manipulated. Based on the work of Davies, Pollard and Archer (2001), it was predicted that the victim would be judged more negatively when portrayed as a gay man. One hundred and twenty-eight United Kingdom police workers of various ranks read a hypothetical rape scenario in which victim gender and victim sexuality were experimentally manipulated before completing a 12-item rape attributions questionnaire focusing on perceptions of victim blame and assault severity. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) were then performed. Overall, police workers were largely pro-victim although, as expected, they were more negative towards male victims than female victims. Contrary to expectations, these trends existed regardless of victim sexuality. Results are discussed in relation to positive police practice in the treatment of rape. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

DeJong, C., Burgess-Proctor, A., & Elis, L. (2008). Police Officer Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence: An Analysis of Observational Data. *Violence & Victims*, *23*(6), 683-696.http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=35002991&site=ehost-live

This article explores police officer perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) using observational data from police ride-alongs. We performed a qualitative analysis of narrative data from the Project on Policing Neighborhoods (POPN) to examine officers' views of IPV as well as whether policing philosophy is related to officers' attitudes toward IPV. Results indicate that POPN officers expressed problematic views of IPV (including simplification of IPV, victim blaming, patriarchal attitudes toward women, and presumption of victim non-cooperation) as well as progressive views of IPV (including recognition of the complexity of IPV, awareness of barriers to leaving, and consideration of IPV as serious and worthy of police intervention). Additionally, our analysis offers tentative support for a relationship between policing philosophy and officers' attitudes toward IPV. While this study is largely exploratory, we address the implications of our findings both for police practice and training and for future research. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Horwitz, S., Mitchell, D., LaRussa-Trott, M., Santiago, L., Pearson, J., Skiff, D., & Cerulli, C. (2011). An Inside View of Police Officers' Experience with Domestic Violence. *Journal Of Family Violence*, *26*(8), 617-625. doi:10.1007/s10896-011-9396-y

http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=104596140&site=
ehost-live

Since the recognition of domestic violence (DV) in the late 1970s, police officers
have been frontline providers. Despite their changing role as a result of the
criminalization of DV, little is known about their experiences and responses to this
public health issue from their unique perspective. Via focus groups, 22 police officers
discussed their scope of practice and emotional reactions to DV calls. Participants
reported frustration with the recurring nature of DV and with the larger systems' lack
of accountability (e.g., courts, prosecution and community) that follow their initial
interventions. Participants discussed the limitations of their role as protectors of
public safety, attitudes that evolve over time and their beliefs as to contributing
factors that perpetuate DV. Additionally, the officers recommend: more professional
training, counseling, incident debriefing for officers including feedback on case
disposition, better collaboration across professional groups, and evidence-based
prosecution. Harsher penalties were also recommended.

Kane, R. J. (1999). Patterns of arrest in domestic violence encounters: Identifying a
police decision-making model. *Journal of Criminal Justice, 27*(1), 65-79.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0047-2352(98)00037-3

Arrest patterns of police officers in domestic violence events were explored for a
stratified random sample of domestic violence incidents (from police reports) in two
police districts in Boston for the calendar year 1993. The initial analytic strategy used
was the chi-square automatic interaction detector, which conducts segmentation
modeling useful for identifying interaction effects among a predefined set of
variables. The interaction effects were then entered into several logistic regression
models to generate odds ratios in the predictions of arrest. Results showed that risk
to the victim is the most important decision-making criterion for officers, and that
officers use variable pieces of information in deciding when to make arrests in
domestic violence events based on the different levels of risk. (PsycINFO Database
Record (c) 2017 APA, all rights reserved)

Lea, S. J., & Lynn, N. (2012). Dialogic reverberations: Police, domestic abuse, and the
discontinuance of cases. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*(15), 3091-3114.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0886260512441075

This study investigated the social construction of domestic abuse by police officers,
specifically in the context of arguments presented to the prosecutor for a decision on
whether to proceed with or discontinue the case. Nineteen police files were
examined with a particular focus on the MG3, the "Report to Crown Prosecutors for
Charging Decision." Access to such sensitive material is usually denied to
researchers; therefore, this study offers unusual insights into the treatment of victims

and perpetrators of interpersonal violence by the police. Discourse analysis revealed three dominant speech genres: impartiality, credibility, and the "real" victim. These genres separately and in interaction served to construct domestic abuse cases in ways that did not support the victim's account. The "dialogic reverberations" of these findings are discussed and the implications of the work for research and practice are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Leisenring, A. (2012). Victims' Perceptions of Police Response to Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal Of Police Crisis Negotiations*, *12*(2), 146. doi:10.1080/15332586.2012.728926 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=f5h&AN=826 11582&site=ehost-live

Police officers have historically been criticized for ignoring the seriousness of intimate partner violence (IPV) and for dismissing victims' needs. Many jurisdictions in the United States have implemented policies encouraging or mandating the arrest of IPV offenders in an attempt to address these shortcomings. However, a more aggressive police response has not necessarily changed victims' perceptions of officers or improved victim–officer interactions. In this article, using both qualitative interview data and data from existing literature, I examine the victims' understandings of IPV, particularly in the context of mandatory and preferred arrest policies, and consider how these understandings likely shape victims' interactions with police officers. I also discuss implications for the future policing of IPV. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Oxburgh, G., Ost, J., Morris, P., & Cherryman, J. (2015). Police officers' perceptions of interviews in cases of sexual offences and murder involving children and adult victims. *Police Practice & Research*, *16*(1), 36-50. doi:10.1080/15614263.2013.849595 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=99 463038&site=ehost-live

This paper examines 90 UK police officers' perceptions of characteristics of interviews with suspects of rape and murder involving child and adult victims. Officers rated their beliefs about how stressful they would find such interviews, the importance of confessions, their likely emotional involvement and how much empathy they would show towards the suspect. Murder cases were reported to be more stressful than rape, and confessions were deemed to be less important for respondents compared to 'other' officers. Officers reported that they would become more emotionally involved in cases involving children, and they would show more empathy in murder cases than rape cases. Officers were unable to provide clear and unambiguous definitions of 'empathy' or 'sympathy'. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Rose, V. M., & Randall, S. C. (1982). The impact of investigator perceptions of victim legitimacy on the processing of rape/sexual assault cases. *Symbolic Interaction, 5*(1), 23-36. http://dx.doi.org/10.1525/si.1982.5.1.23

The present analysis of 610 reports of rape/sexual assault, collected during 6 mo of intensive field research within a metropolitan police department, addresses the issue of differential handling of such reports by police investigators. Their attributions of "relative legitimacy" to cases and victims are analyzed in the light of information items contained in the offense reports completed by patrol officers. Victim credibility, victim consent, offense seriousness, and victim characteristics are among the factors taken into account by the investigators as they assess rape/sexual assault cases and victims for the purpose of making dispositionary decisions. The likelihood of a case being actively pursued is discussed in terms of the tendency of investigators to classify cases along a continuum from "real" rapes to "deals." (22 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Saunders, D. G. (1995). The tendency to arrest victims of domestic violence. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *10*(2), 147. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=9507231268&site=ehost-live

Presents the results of a study of the nature of police response to domestic violence using as subjects 111 officers from police departments in Wisconsin. High rate of arrest of victims of domestic violence; Characteristics of officers who are more likely to arrest such victims; Implications of the study for officer training.

Sleath, E., & Bull, R. (2017). Police perceptions of rape victims and the impact on case decision making: A systematic review. *Aggression & Violent Behavior*, *34*102-112. doi:10.1016/j.avb.2017.02.003 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=123630174&site=ehost-live

Police officers are frequently perceived to hold negative attitudes about rape victims. The aim of this systematic review is to: (1) synthesise the current literature on police officers' attributions of rape victim blame, assessments of rape victim credibility, and rape myth acceptance; and, (2) examine the evidence that holding these attitudes impacts on police investigative decision making in rape cases. Twenty-four articles published between 2000 and 2016 were included following a systematic search of the available literature. The findings highlight that some police officers do hold problematic attitudes about rape victims e.g., blame, rape myth acceptance, although they are frequently noted to be at a low level. Furthermore, characteristics of the victim, e.g., alcohol intoxication and emotional expression, can affect attributions of victim credibility. Assessments of victim credibility were related to

police investigative decision making e.g., recommendations to charge the perpetrator, perceptions of guilt. However, the impact of rape victim blaming and rape myth acceptance is less clear. Given that the literature was predominantly vignette-based, it is unclear how these judgements have an impact in real rape investigations. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Stalans, L. J., & Finn, M. A. (1995). How Novice and Experienced Officers Interpret Wife Assaults: Normative and Efficiency Frames. *Law & Society Review*, *29*(2), 287-321. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=9508213536&site=ehost-live

Prior research has speculated about, but has not provided systematic empirical data on, how officers use their prior knowledge to interpret wife assault situations and how these interpretations shape their responses. Our findings challenge claims that officers' reluctance to pursue formal arrest stems primarily from their proclivity to blame victims. By manipulating whether or not a wife exhibited abnormal behavior, we show that experienced officers do not focus on whether wives can control their "provoking" actions and are to blame; instead they consider the relative credibility and dangerousness of the husband. Prior experience with handling wife assault situations thus shifts the focus of decision-making from normative considerations such as blameworthiness to efficiency considerations such as substantiating claims for successful prosecution. However, both novice and experienced officers base their arrest decisions on prior beliefs about whether wives provoke their husbands when wives have alcohol problems. Our findings indicate that future research can profitably examine how prior knowledge shapes interpretations to gain a better understanding of police decision-making. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Weller, M., Hope, L., & Sheridan, L. (2013). Police and Public Perceptions of Stalking: The Role of Prior Victim–Offender Relationship. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *28*(2), 320-339. doi:10.1177/0886260512454718 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=84490744&site=ehost-live

One in every five women will experience stalking in their lifetime. Research suggests the lifetime prevalence rate ranges between 12% and 32% for among women and 4% and 17% among men. The majority of stalking victims have had some form of prior relationship with their stalker. The aim of the current study was to examine whether victim–offender relationship influences police officers' perception of a stalking event. Police officers (n = 132) and lay participants (n = 225) read one of three stalking scenarios where the nature of relationship between the victim and the stalker was manipulated to reflect an ex-intimate, work acquaintance, or stranger relationship. Results revealed that, for both samples, prior victim–offender

relationship affected the extent to which the scenario was perceived to involve stalking behavior, with the stranger stalker scenario endorsed as most strongly constituting a case of stalking. Officer experience of stalking cases mitigated some prevalent stereotypical beliefs concerning stalking (e.g., victim responsibility). The findings suggest that further training is necessary to combat common misconceptions surrounding stalking. The importance of understanding how both lay and police responses are influenced by the perceived victim–offender relationship is discussed in relation to the development of public awareness campaigns and police officer training. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Wentz, E., & Archbold, C. A. (2012). Police Perceptions of Sexual Assault Victims: Exploring the Intra-Female Gender Hostility Thesis. *Police Quarterly*, *15*(1), 25-44. doi:10.1177/1098611111432843
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=71456863&site=ehost-live

This study explores variation in the perception of sexual assault victims among male and female police officers in a Midwestern police agency. Surveys that include both qualitative and quantitative questions are completed by 100 patrol officers. An analysis of qualitative data revealed some support for the Intra-Female Gender Hostility Thesis, which posits that female officers subscribe to rape myths and victim blaming more than male officers. Quantitative analysis showed no significant differences in the way that male and female officers perceived sexual assault victims. Policy implications based on these findings are presented and discussed at the end of this article. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Victim Perceptions

Apsler, R., Cummins, M. R., & Carl, S. (2003). Perceptions of the Police by Female Victims of Domestic Partner Violence. *Violence Against Women*, *9*(11), 1318-1335.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=11225710&site=ehost-live

For this study, 95 consecutive female victims who came to the attention of the police for a domestic violence incident involving a partner were interviewed. Victims' helpfulness ratings of police were very positive, and more than 80% would definitely call the police for help in the future. Most victims wanting their offenders arrested or wanting help with a restraining order received the help. However, many victims wanting help finding counseling were not helped. The impact on helpfulness ratings of receiving or not receiving desired assistance was mixed. Police arresting offenders despite victims' objections did not diminish victims' willingness to call the police in the future. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Ashworth, C. D., & Feldman-Summers, S. (1978). Perceptions of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system: The female victim's perspectives. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 5*(3), 227-240. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/009385487800500303

   26 female rape victims (mean age 28.7 yrs), 26 female assault victims (mean age 31.3 yrs), and 51 matched non-victimized controls (26 rape controls, mean age 27.4 yrs, and 25 assault controls, mean age 32.9 yrs) completed a questionnaire at several time periods during a 1-yr interval. The questionnaires assessed the participants' perceptions of the effectiveness of the police, judiciary, and penal system in handling several types of crimes. Findings indicate that (a) rape victims' perceptions of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system decline with time, (b) the system was seen as least effective in handling rape cases, and (c) assault victims, when compared to the other study participants, perceived the criminal justice system as less effective in dealing with the crime of assault. Implications are discussed with regard to low victim reporting rates. (7 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Coulter, M. L., Kuehnle, K., Byers, R., & Alfonso, M. (1999). Police-reporting behavior and victim-police interaction as described by women in a domestic violence shelter. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 14*(12), 1290-1298. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/088626099014012004

   Studied women's perceptions of police response to allegations of domestic violence, police-reporting behavior, and types of abuse suffered. 498 women who had lived in Florida's largest domestic violence shelter at some time during the period 1995–1996 provided questionnaire responses. Results show that 58% of Ss called the police, 83% of which were for reasons of physical abuse, 8% for emotional abuse, and 9% for such crimes as sexual abuse or stalking. 19% of all domestic violence victims reported that their batterers were arrested. Arrests were more likely in cases of physical abuse than emotional abuse. Most Ss described the police response positively. 45% of the victims were informed by police about a domestic violence shelter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Dichter, M. E., & Gelles, R. J. (2012). Women's Perceptions of Safety and Risk Following Police Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence. *Violence Against Women, 18*(1), 44-63. doi:10.1177/1077801212437016 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=73279031&site=ehost-live

   Police intervention is a primary response to intimate partner violence (IPV) but does not guarantee a victim's future safety. This study sought to identify factors associated with IPV survivors' perceptions of safety and risk of revictimization

following police intervention. One hundred sixty-four women completed a questionnaire, and 11 of those women also took part in qualitative interviews. The findings revealed that feeling unsafe and perceiving oneself to be at risk of future violence is associated with experiencing particular forms of IPV, including battering, lethality threats, and sexual violence. Having support from others and distance from the partner helps women feel safe. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Johnson, I. M. (2007). Victims' perceptions of police response to domestic violence incidents. *Journal Of Criminal Justice*, *35*(5), 498-510. doi:10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2007.07.003
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=26491806&site=ehost-live

This study examined the nature of police response to domestic violence incidents with a focus on the identification of areas of police intervention that female victims of domestic abuse find "most" helpful and "least" helpful. The first part of the study was based on the analysis of a random sample of incident reports of domestic abuse cases recorded in 2000 and 2001. These reports were examined to obtain information about the characteristics of domestic abuse victims and summary information about the incidents of domestic abuse offenses. The second stage of the research study involved a telephone survey conducted with a random sample of fifty female domestic abuse victims who called the police. The study examined female victims'' perceptions of how the police responded to the domestic abuse incidents, how helpful or not so helpful victims found the police to be when they responded to their calls, and how their cases were handled by the legal system. [Copyright &y& Elsevier]

Leisenring, A. (2012). Victims' Perceptions of Police Response to Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal Of Police Crisis Negotiations*, *12*(2), 146. doi:10.1080/15332586.2012.728926
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=f5h&AN=82611582&site=ehost-live

Police officers have historically been criticized for ignoring the seriousness of intimate partner violence (IPV) and for dismissing victims' needs. Many jurisdictions in the United States have implemented policies encouraging or mandating the arrest of IPV offenders in an attempt to address these shortcomings. However, a more aggressive police response has not necessarily changed victims' perceptions of officers or improved victim–officer interactions. In this article, using both qualitative interview data and data from existing literature, I examine the victims' understandings of IPV, particularly in the context of mandatory and preferred arrest policies, and consider how these understandings likely shape victims' interactions

with police officers. I also discuss implications for the future policing of IPV. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Li, S., Levick, A., Eichman, A., & Chang, J. C. (2015). Women's Perspectives on the Context of Violence and Role of Police in Their Intimate Partner Violence Arrest Experiences. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *30*(3), 400-419. doi:10.1177/0886260514535100 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=103867553&site=ehost-live

Intimate partner violence (IPV) accounts for up to 50% of all calls to police. In an effort to standardize arrest criteria, mandatory arrest laws were established. It is unclear whether subsequent increased rates of female arrest are due to greater recognition of female IPV perpetrators or of women acting in self-defense. This study aims to understand the context and consequences of IPV-related arrest from perspectives of women arrested in a single metropolitan area. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with women arrested and court-ordered to attend IPV education groups at a women's shelter in the Northeast United States. Interviews addressed circumstances surrounding arrest, experience with past violence, and reasoning regarding use of partner violence. Two researchers independently coded transcripts and met to iteratively refine the code and review transcripts for themes. Eighteen women were interviewed. Major themes that emerged were as follows: (a) Women's use of violence occurred within the context of their own victimization; (b) the arrest included a complex interplay between subject, partner, and police; (c) women perceived police arrest decisions to be based on a limited understanding of context; and (d) women experienced both positive and negative consequences of arrest. Many relationships did not fall under the traditional victim/perpetrator construct. Rather, women's use of violence evolved, influenced by prior experiences with violence. More appropriate methods must be developed for making arrest decisions, guiding justice system responses, and developing interventions for couples experiencing IPV. Recognition that women's use of partner violence often represented either a retaliatory or self-defensive gesture within the context of prior victimization suggests that victims' interventions should not only focus on empowerment but also provide skills and strategies to avoid temptation to adopt aggression as a primary method of self-protection.

Miller, J. (2003). An arresting experiment: Domestic violence victim experiences and perceptions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 18*(7), 695-716. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0886260503251130

This study looks at the experiences and perceptions that domestic violence victims reported with Mills's power model. The victims' partners were the primary research

participants in an arrest experiment. The following were empirically examined: the occurrence of violence following suspect arrest, victim perceptions of personal and legal power, victim satisfaction with the police, and victim perceptions of safety following legal intervention. Race and two victim resource measures (i.e., employment status and income advantage) explained variance in perceptions of independence. A police empowerment scale was used to measure legal power. It was found that arrest affected the probability of reoccurring domestic violence. Suspect arrest and the victim's perceptions of legal power were related to perceptions of safety following police intervention. The .study concludes with some implications for domestic violence research, programs, and perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Srinivas, T., & DePrince, A. P. (2015). Links between the police response and women's psychological outcomes following intimate partner violence. *Violence & Victims*, *30*(1), 32-48.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=107778553&site=ehost-live
Virtually no research considers the psychological impact of institutional support for survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). This study sought to fill this gap by examining associations between one component of institutional support-the police response-and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom severity and posttrauma appraisals (i.e., anger, fear, and self-blame) in a diverse sample of female IPV survivors (N = 236). Results indicated that a more negative police response, as operationalized by women's unmet expectations in relation to the police, was significantly associated with greater PTSD symptom severity in a very conservative test that involved controlling for personal resources and social support. Police response was not significantly associated with the tested posttrauma appraisals. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed. This study advances understanding of the psychological impact of the police response-one key component of institutional support.

Stephens, B. J., & Sinden, P. G. (2000). Victims' voices: domestic assault victims' perceptions of police demeanor. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *15*(5), 534-547.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eft&AN=507695357&site=ehost-live
A study was conducted to examine the perceptions of domestic violence victims regarding police attitudes toward them and their assailants. Data were drawn from interviews with 25 victims whose assailants were arrested under a new mandatory arrest law for domestic assault. Findings identified four primary negative aspects of

police demeanor as perceived by victims: minimizing the situation, disbelieving the victim, indifference, and a "macho cop" approach.

Minorities and Immigrants

Police Perceptions and Interactions

Bachman, R. (1996). Victim's perceptions of initial police responses to robbery and aggravated assault: Does race matter? *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 12*(4), 363-390. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02354424

> Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1987–1992, this paper investigates the effects of both the victim's and the offender's race on 3 police responses to robbery and aggravated assault: police response time to the scene, effort exerted by the police at the scene, and likelihood of arrest. It was found that police were quicker to respond and also exerted more effort at the scene such as searching and taking evidence to incidents of Black on White robbery compared to all other racial dyads. This relationship held even after controlling for other factors such as victim–offender relationship, poverty, injury to the victim, and victim's gender. No significant effects of race, however, were found when predicting the probability of arrest in cases of robbery. The effects of race on police responses to aggravated assault were more complicated. For assaults involving strangers, police were significantly more likely to exert additional effort at the scene if the victim was White and the offender was perceived to be Black. This effect was reversed, however, for nonstranger assault victimizations. Police were significantly less likely to exert effort at the scene or to make an arrest in Black on White assaults involving non-strangers. The most consistent predictors of arrest in both stranger and non-stranger assault victimizations were police response time, injury to the victim, and the incident occurring in a public setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Vogel, B. L. (2011). Perceptions of the Police: The Influence of Individual and Contextual Factors in a Racially Diverse Urban Sample. *Journal Of Ethnicity In Criminal Justice*, *9*(4), 267. doi:10.1080/15377938.2011.609399 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=f5h&AN=67040246&site=ehost-live

> People of color commonly hold more negative attitudes toward the police than do Whites. Research in this area, however, generally examines the views of African Americans, Whites, and, more recently, Hispanics. The present study contributes to this literature by exploring perceptions of the police across a sample of African American, Hispanic, Asian, and White respondents. Multivariate analysis is used to

test several hypotheses linking perceptions of law enforcement to neighborhood disorder, victimization, contact with the police, and gender. The influence of cultural history on attitudes toward authority and the implications for crime control policies are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Victim Perceptions

Ammar, N., Couture-Carron, A., Alvi, S., & Antonio, J. S. (2013). Experiences of Muslim and Non-Muslim Battered Immigrant Women With the Police in the United States: A Closer Understanding of Commonalities and Differences. *Violence Against Women*, *19*(12), 1449-1471. doi:10.1177/1077801213517565
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=104020310&site=ehost-live

Little research has been conducted to distinguish the unique experiences of specific groups of interpersonal violence victims. This is especially true in the case of battered Muslim immigrant women in the United States. This article examines battered Muslim immigrant women's experiences with intimate partner violence and their experiences with the police. Furthermore, to provide a more refined view related to battered Muslim immigrant women's situation, the article compares the latter group's experiences to battered non-Muslim immigrant women's experiences. Finally, we seek to clarify the similarities and differences between battered immigrant women aiming to inform responsive police service delivery.

Barboza, G. E. (2012). Group consciousness, identity and perceptions of unfair police treatment among Mexican Americans. *Policing: An International Journal*, *35*(3), 505-527. doi:10.1108/13639511211250776
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=83444742&site=ehost-live

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between global and specific attitudes of unfair police treatment towards Mexican Americans and how attitudes towards the police vary with socio-demographic characteristics, victim status, linguistic barriers, group consciousness and socially disorganized contexts. Design/methodology/approach – Data from the 2006 National Latino Survey, which is a representative random sample of 1,815 self-identified persons of Mexican-origin born in the USA were used to investigate three research questions: What is the prevalence in which Mexican-Americans claim to be treated unfairly by the police?; What is the prevalence in which Mexican-Americans perceive unfair treatment toward their ethnic group?; and Do cultural factors and/or heightened group consciousness and identity contribute to Mexican-Americans perceptions of either specific or more generalized unfair police treatment? A structural equation model was developed to explore the relationship between global and specific measures of

unfair police treatment and variables measuring socio-demographic and linguistic characteristics, as well as socially disorganized contexts, group consciousness and identity. Findings – Mexican-Americans residing in socially disorganized contexts are significantly more likely to have positive global assessments of the police. The relationship between both social disorganization and specific and global attitudes was statistically significant. Individuals who have a strong sense of linked fate, possess a shared sense of common purpose and interest, and identify strongly with their ethnic group are significantly more likely to perceive that the police treat their group unfairly. Research limitations/implications – The current investigation is limited by the nature of the data, which is based wholly on self-report. In addition, while the frequency and nature of police contact plays a role in influencing negative perceptions of police encounters, it was not possible to assess those influences here. Finally, the current analysis is limited by the cross-sectional nature of the data and no inferences regarding causality can be made. Practical implications – This study has implications for the legitimacy of the criminal justice system and will help criminal justice actors understand the broader implications of police-citizen interactions. Social implications – The paper shows how social interactions are affected by group membership. Originality/value – No study to date explores the relationship between group-based identity, group consciousness and perceptions of unfair treatment by the police. These studies are usually limited to the political science literature. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Gainey, R. R., & Payne, B. K. (2009). Gender, victimisation, perceived risk and perceptions of police performance in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. *International Journal Of Police Science & Management*, *11*(3), 306-323. doi:10.1350/ijps.2009.11.3.132
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=43202167&site=ehost-live

Although research on the public's attitudes towards the police has a long history, and gender has long been considered a potential correlate, theoretical and empirical development concerning the role of gender in forming positive or negative attitudes towards the police is limited. In this paper we approach this issue in three ways to understand better how gender may or may not affect attitudes towards the police among a sample of residents in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in two south-eastern cities. We find that the total bivariate effect of gender in the sample is small and not statistically significant. However, there is some evidence that gender plays a distal causal role because women feel less safe or at greater risk of victimisation, but are less likely to be victimised or confronted with a drug dealer. Theoretical and policy implications are provided. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Hamby, S. (2008). The Path of Helpseeking: Perceptions of Law Enforcement Among American Indian Victims of Sexual Assault. *Journal Of Prevention & Intervention In The Community, 36*(1/2), 89-104. doi:10.1080/10852350802022340
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=34157763&site=ehost-live

The longstanding history of violence and oppression toward American Indians (AI) by the United States has created numerous problems for native communities, including high crime rates. AI women are sexually victimized more than other U.S. racial groups, but often receive very limited services. Secondary analyses of National Violence Against Women Survey data indicate that AI women's reasons for not reporting rape suggest ongoing suspicion of law enforcement. AI women, compared to others, more often said law enforcement would not believe or would blame them, and more often reported that they or their family dealt with the perpetrator. Many other barriers to help-seeking persist, including prejudice, conflict between Western and native values, language barriers, and poverty. A! communities also possess numerous resources that are specific to their cultures and their sovereign relationships with the U.S. government. More needs to be done to minimize barriers and make full use of community assets. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Ho, T., & Mckean, J. (2004). Confidence in the Police and Perceptions of Risk. *Western Criminology Review, 5*(2), 108-118.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=14706357&site=ehost-live

This study tests the hypothesis that there is a reciprocal, negative relationship between perceptions of risk of criminal victimization and confidence in the police, using data from a survey of the residents of Asheville, North Carolina, conducted by the Asheville Police Department. Factor analysis is employed to create composite measures of perceptions of risk and of confidence in the police, and these factors were the dependent variables in multiple regression analyses. Respondents' demographics such as age and race were found to be predictors in determining confidence in the police. On the other hand, respondents' education, family income, and experience as being a victim or a witness were found to be crucial indicators of risk perceptions. Most importantly, this study's results showed confidence in the police and risk perceptions were negatively correlated. Such a negative reciprocal relationship suggests that increased confidence in the police may diminish risk perceptions, and vice versa. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Liebschutz, J., Schwartz, S., Hoyte, J., Conoscenti, L., Christian AB, S., Muhammad, L., & ... James, T. (2010). A chasm between injury and care: experiences of black

male victims of violence. *Journal Of Trauma*, *69*(6), 1372-1378.
doi:10.1097/TA.0b013e3181e74fcf
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=104967233&site=ehost-live

BACKGROUND: Despite higher rates of stabbing and shooting violence among black men, healthcare systems have not demonstrated an efficacious response to these patients. This study describes challenges and promotive factors for engaging black male violence victims of violence with medical and mental healthcare. METHODS: Black male victims of stabbings and shootings were recruited through fliers and word of mouth, and were interviewed individually (n = 12) or in pairs (n = 4) using a semistructured guide. A racially diverse multidisciplinary team analyzed the data using Grounded Theory methods. RESULTS: Challenges to engagement with healthcare included the following: (1) Disconnect in the aftermath; e.g. participants reported not realizing they were seriously injured ('just a scratch' 'poke'), were disoriented ('did not know where I was'), or were consumed with anger. (2) Institutional mistrust: blurred lines between healthcare and police, money-motivated care. (3) Foreshortened future: expectations they would die young. (4) Self-reliance: fix mental and substance abuse issues on their own. (5) Logistical issues: postinjury mental health symptoms, disability, and safety concerns created structural barriers to recovery and engagement with healthcare. Promotive factors included the following: (1) desire professionalism, open personality, and shared experience from clinicians; (2) turning points: injury or birth of a child serve as a 'wake up call'; and (3) positive people, future-oriented friends and family. CONCLUSIONS: For black male violence victims, medical treatment did not address circumstances of and reactions to injury. Policies delineating boundaries between medical care and law enforcement and addressing postinjury mental health symptoms, disability, and safety concerns may improve the recovery process.

Lee, J. M., Steinberg, L., Piquero, A. R., & Knight, G. P. (2011). Identity-Linked Perceptions of the Police among African American Juvenile Offenders: A Developmental Perspective. *Journal Of Youth And Adolescence*, *40*(1), 23-37.http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ909254&site=ehost-live

Ethnic identity development can play a role in youths' perceptions and attitudes concerning police, but this process has not been explored in delinquent samples. In this article, we examine how youths' perceptions of police legitimacy and levels of legal cynicism are related to processes of ethnic identity development. Participants were 561 black youth ages 14-18 (12% female) who were adjudicated of a felony or serious misdemeanor. Data were taken from semi-annual interviews conducted over 3 years. Increased ethnic identity exploration was related to positive perceptions of

police legitimacy and lower legal cynicism. Higher ethnic identity affirmation predicted higher perceived legitimacy over time, but affirmation was not related to legal cynicism after accounting for psychosocial maturity. This study provides evidence that ethnic identity development operates similarly among high risk youth as in non-delinquent samples, and that it is connected to beliefs that can have implications for juvenile offenders' future compliance with the law. (Contains 2 figures and 3 tables.)

Messing, J. T., Becerra, D., Ward-Lasher, A., & Androff, D. K. (2015). Latinas' Perceptions of Law Enforcement: Fear of Deportation, Crime Reporting, and Trust in the System. *Affilia: Journal Of Women & Social Work*, *30*(3), 328-340. doi:10.1177/0886109915576520
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=109001104&site=ehost-live

Latinas may be unlikely to report violent crime, particularly when undocumented. This research examines the impact of fear of deportation and trust in the procedural fairness of the justice system on willingness to report violent crime victimization among a sample of Latinas (*N* = 1,049) in the United States. Fear of deportation was a significant predictor of Latinas' perceptions of the procedural fairness of the criminal justice system. However, trust in the police is more important than fear of deportation in Latinas' willingness to report violent crime victimization. Social workers can provide rights-based education and encourage relationship building between police and Latino communities.

Novich, M., & Hunt, G. (2017). "Get off me": Perceptions of disrespectful police behaviour among ethnic minority youth gang members. *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy*, *24*(3), 248-255.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=s3h&AN=122331087&site=ehost-live

Recent media accounts have highlighted issues of use and abuse of police force and policing practices targeted at ethnic minorities within inner city areas. To date, little research has focussed specifically on the experiences and perceptions of youth gang members in dealing with police. Using data from 253 in-depth interviews with ethnic minority San Francisco-based youth gang members, we examine perceptions of respectful and disrespectful police behaviour. Premised on a procedural justice model, we explore how frequently disrespectful police behaviour is reported and how these negative experiences shape gang members' attitudes towards the police more generally. We refine our investigation by comparing adverse encounters to examples in which gang members are treated respectfully. Using a data-driven inductive and qualitative theory testing deductive approach, our data revealed that male and

female gang members regularly experience disrespectful police behaviour in terms of physical and verbal abuse. Our findings indicate that these exchanges contribute to negative attitudes, fear and distrust of police, while respectful interactions are meaningful and can contribute to positive attitudes towards officers. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Theodore, N., & Habans, R. (2016). Policing immigrant communities: Latino perceptions of police involvement in immigration enforcement. *Journal Of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, *42*(6), 970-988. doi:10.1080/1369183X.2015.1126090 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=114015211&site=ehost-live

Using data from a survey of 2004 Latinos in four urban counties in the USA, this paper considers a question that has not been systematically investigated: how has increasing police involvement in immigration enforcement impacted the perceptions of the police that are held by immigrant and non-immigrant Latinos? Survey results indicate that many Latinos report fear of police, contributing to their social isolation and exacerbating their mistrust of law enforcement authorities. A substantial portion of Latino respondents report that they would be less likely to voluntarily contact the police if they are the victim of a crime, or to provide information about a crime, because they fear that police would use this contact as an opportunity to investigate their immigration status or that of their friends and family members. We use regression analysis to further analyse the determinants of these responses. Our findings suggest that negative encounters with police involving questions of immigration status and perceived unfair treatment, as well as vulnerabilities due to immigration and documentation status, contribute to social isolation and hesitancy to report crimes to police. These findings have implications for cooperation between police and Latino communities, particularly since local authorities have been enrolled in immigration enforcement. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Barriers to Victim Reporting

Davis, R. C., & Henderson, N. J. (2003). Willingness to Report Crimes: The Role of Ethnic Group Membership and Community Efficacy. *Crime & Delinquency*, *49*(4), 564-580. doi:10.1177/0011128703254418 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2003-08164-003&site=ehost-live

Law enforcement experts and observers of immigrant communities have suggested that immigrants are reluctant to report crimes to the police. Various reasons have been advanced to support this idea, ranging from distrust of authorities to fear of retaliation or deportation to lack of confidence in the police. This study examined

willingness to report crimes among residents of six ethnic communities in New York City. In spite of the pessimism expressed in the literature, the authors found that large majorities of respondents said that they would report break-ins, muggings, family violence, and (to a lesser extent) drug selling. Persons who said that their ethnic community was likely to work together to solve local problems and those who believed that their community wielded political power were more likely than those whose communities were disenfranchised to say that they would report crimes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Pitts, K. M. (2014). Latina Immigrants, Interpersonal Violence, and the Decision to Report to Police. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *29*(9), 1661-1678. http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=95801702&site=ehost-live

> Interpersonal violence (IPV) occurs across all ethnic and racial groups and affects women of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds. Battered women of Latin American descent are less likely to seek help from either formal or informal sources and these women are more likely to stay longer in an abusive relationship before seeking help. To contribute to the growing body of literature on IPV, this research will examine particular situational and individual-specific characteristics of IPV incidents experienced by Latina immigrant women living in a metropolitan area in the Southern United States. Based on a sample of 568 immigrant Latina women collected over a 6-year period, this research explains whether particular situational and individual-specific characteristics of IPV incidents affect the decisions of Latina victims to report to the police. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Sexual Assault/Crimes

Police Perceptions and Interactions

Ask, K. (2010). A survey of police officers' and prosecutors' beliefs about crime victim behaviors. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *25*(6), 1132-1149. doi:10.1177/0886260509340535 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=105202102&site=ehost-live

> A survey of police officers (n = 211) and prosecutors (n = 190) in Sweden was conducted to assess law personnel's beliefs about the behaviors and reactions of victims of violent crimes.There were considerable differences in the expected behavioral display of different types of crime victims, with rape and domestic assault victims seen as particularly prone to expressive self-presentation and self-blame.

Despite empirical evidence showing otherwise, most respondents thought that crime victims' nonverbal and emotional expression is to some extent related to the truthfulness of their accounts. However, educational efforts appeared to have a corrective influence on such beliefs. The perceived prevalence of false reports differed across crime types, with rape and mugging receiving particularly high estimates. Police officers believed false reports to be more common than did prosecutors. Time constraints were seen, especially by prosecutors, as an impediment to appropriate treatment of crime victims. Potential explanations for occupational differences and limitations associated with the survey methodology are discussed.

Campbell, B. c., Menaker, T. A., & King, W. R. (2015). The determination of victim credibility by adult and juvenile sexual assault investigators. *Journal Of Criminal Justice*, *43*(1), 29-39.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=101017594&site=ehost-live

Purpose Literature on sexual assault case outcomes has demonstrated that victim credibility is a critical component in criminal justice outcomes. Much of this literature has focused on prosecutors' evaluations of victim credibility and the role of credibility in decisions to charge. Comparatively less research has examined the specific factors that impact police investigators' evaluation of victim credibility. This study examines how sexual assault investigators determine victim credibility. Methods This study analyzes interview data collected from 44 sexual assault investigators to understand how investigators evaluate victim credibility, and victim credibility's role in decisions to arrest and present cases to prosecutors. Results Findings indicate that extralegal characteristics including victim behavior at the time of victimization and victim moral character were important factors when evaluating victim credibility. In the absence of corroborating evidence, victim credibility was considered the most critical factor in decisions to arrest and present cases to prosecutors. Finally, important distinctions were revealed between juvenile and adult investigators regarding the evaluation of credibility. Conclusions Police investigators' decisions are guided by their perceptions of the characteristics necessary for prosecutors to accept charges in sexual assault investigations. Among these characteristics, victim credibility appeared to be the most important. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Briones-Robinson, R., Powers, R. A., & Socia, K. M. (2016). Sexual orientation bias crimes: Examination of reporting, perception of police bias, and differential police response. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*(12), 1688-1709.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0093854816660583

LGBT hate crimes are typically more violent and involve greater victim injury as compared to other victimizations, but they are substantially underreported. Victim reluctance to contact law enforcement may arise from perceptions of police bias. This study explores victim–police interactions, specifically reporting to the police, perceived police bias among victims who did not report, and differential police behavior among victims who reported. Using multiple years of National Crime Victimization Survey data, sexual orientation bias victimizations are compared with other forms of victimization. Logit regression models are examined before and after the Matthew Shepard Act. The pattern of results indicate that in the years following progressive policy reforms, LGBT bias victims continue to perceive the police as biased. Results do not significantly differ between sexual orientation bias victims and victims of other types of crime regarding police reporting and differential police response. Implications for policing efforts with the LGBT community are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2017 APA, all rights reserved)

Campbell, R. (1995). The role of work experience and individual beliefs in police officers' perceptions of date rape: an integration of quantitative and qualitative methods. *American Journal Of Community Psychology*, *23*249-277. http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=512603568&site=ehost-live

Surveyed police officers from two police departments in the Midwest on their perceptions of date rape (N = 91). The aim of this research was to examine the influence of officers' work experiences and general beliefs about women on their perceptions of date rape. Two approaches were utilized. First, using quantitative structural-equation modeling, a model that integrated work experiences and individual beliefs was evaluated using LISREL VII. Results suggest a direct path from the work experience variables to perceptions of date rape: Officers with more experience with rape cases held more sympathetic beliefs about date rape and date rape victims. Officers who found their training on rape to be very helpful, and those who reported that their work environment was sexualized and sexual harassment was a problem, were also less victim blaming. An indirect influence of these variables was also supported. Officers with more experience, those who perceived their training as helpful, and those with heightened awareness of sexual harassment in the workplace also held more favorable attitudes toward women, which, in turn, predicted less victim-blaming perceptions of date rape. Second, qualitative methods were used to have the police define and describe in their own words what has shaped their beliefs about date rape. These narratives were content analyzed by two raters. The qualitative results validated the quantitative findings as the officers were most likely to mention professional experience with rape cases and departmental trainings as important factors that changed their opinions. Work climate and

personal experiences were also cited as influential. Implications for integrating qualitative and quantitative methods in research, and training interventions with police are discussed. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

Campbell, R., & Johnson, C. R. (1997). Police officers' perceptions of rape: is there consistency between state law and individual beliefs?. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *12*255-274.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eft&AN=507568861&site=ehost-live

> A study was conducted to investigate how reforms in state law that have shifted the emphasis from the behavior of the victim to that of the assailant have affected police by examining the level of consistency between officers' personal definitions of rape and state law. The findings demonstrate the existence of three clusters of definitions: Of a sample of 91 officers in a state with a revised rape law, 19 percent described many of the reformed legal factors in their definitions of rape, such as the use or threat of force; 31 percent focused mainly on penetration and consent; and 51 percent of the officers defined rape in a manner that mixed old legal definitions with some victim blaming views.

Mennicke, A., Anderson, D., Oehme, K., & Kennedy, S. (2014). Law enforcement officers' perception of rape and rape victims: a multimethod study. *Violence & Victims*, *29*(5), 814-827.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=107783918&site=ehost-live

> In a study to assess law enforcement officers' perceptions of rape and rape victims, researchers asked 149 law enforcement officers to respond to surveys which included a definition of rape measure, an unfounded rape claims measure, and the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale-Revised (RMA-R) measure. Although most officers scored low on the RMA-R-indicating that they did not adhere to myths about rape-most officers also responded with incomplete definitions of rape and inaccurate estimates of the number of false rape claims. Multivariate analyses indicated that officers' open-ended responses did not predict their scores on the RMA-R scale. It is argued that the RMA-R alone does not accurately measure officers' understanding of rape. Officers need ongoing training on the legal elements of the crime, the necessity of sensitivity with victims, and research-based statistics on the prevalence of rape.

Patterson, D. (2011). The impact of detectives' manner of questioning on rape victims' disclosure. *Violence Against Women*, *17*(11), 1349-1373.
doi:10.1177/1077801211434725

http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2012-03501-002&site=ehost-live

Research has documented that few reported rapes are prosecuted by the legal system. The purpose of this study is to explain how the interactions between victims and detectives can strengthen or weaken the investigation itself. Twenty rape victims were interviewed to examine how law enforcement detectives' manner of questioning affects rape victims' level of disclosure. Using qualitative methodology, the results show that the detectives' manner of questioning can play a role in victims' disclosure. Detectives using a gentle manner of questioning with victims can help produce stronger victim statements and thus build stronger cases for prosecution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Rose, V. M., & Randall, S. C. (1982). The impact of investigator perceptions of victim legitimacy on the processing of rape/sexual assault cases. *Symbolic Interaction*, *5*(1), 23-36. doi:10.1525/si.1982.5.1.23
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=1983-03342-001&site=ehost-live

The present analysis of 610 reports of rape/sexual assault, collected during 6 mo of intensive field research within a metropolitan police department, addresses the issue of differential handling of such reports by police investigators. Their attributions of 'relative legitimacy' to cases and victims are analyzed in the light of information items contained in the offense reports completed by patrol officers. Victim credibility, victim consent, offense seriousness, and victim characteristics are among the factors taken into account by the investigators as they assess rape/sexual assault cases and victims for the purpose of making dispositionary decisions. The likelihood of a case being actively pursued is discussed in terms of the tendency of investigators to classify cases along a continuum from 'real' rapes to 'deals.' (22 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Sleath, E., & Bull, R. (2017). Police perceptions of rape victims and the impact on case decision making: A systematic review. *Aggression & Violent Behavior*, *34*102-112. doi:10.1016/j.avb.2017.02.003
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=123630174&site=ehost-live

Police officers are frequently perceived to hold negative attitudes about rape victims. The aim of this systematic review is to: (1) synthesise the current literature on police officers' attributions of rape victim blame, assessments of rape victim credibility, and rape myth acceptance; and, (2) examine the evidence that holding these attitudes impacts on police investigative decision making in rape cases. Twenty-four articles published between 2000 and 2016 were included following a systematic search of

the available literature. The findings highlight that some police officers do hold problematic attitudes about rape victims e.g., blame, rape myth acceptance, although they are frequently noted to be at a low level. Furthermore, characteristics of the victim, e.g., alcohol intoxication and emotional expression, can affect attributions of victim credibility. Assessments of victim credibility were related to police investigative decision making e.g., recommendations to charge the perpetrator, perceptions of guilt. However, the impact of rape victim blaming and rape myth acceptance is less clear. Given that the literature was predominantly vignette-based, it is unclear how these judgements have an impact in real rape investigations.

Smith, M. m., Wilkes, N., & Bouffard, L. A. (2016). Rape Myth Adherence Among Campus Law Enforcement Officers. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *43*(4), 539-556. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=113263907&site=ehost-live

Campus police agencies are often the first, if not only, responders to sexual assault incidents occurring on college campuses. Little is known, however, regarding the attitudinal dispositions of these officers, specifically their acceptance of rape myths and the effect this has on case processing. The current study addresses this gap in the literature by examining attitudes toward and perceptions of sexual assault among a sample of campus law enforcement officers in Texas. This was done through the administration of a short survey to a sample of campus law enforcement officers prior to their attendance at a sexual assault-focused training, as well as all campus police chiefs via the Internet. Survey items inquired about officers' careers in law enforcement, contact with victims, and perceptions of sexual assault. Results suggest that officers' adherence to rape myths is strongly related to their perceptions of campus sexual assault incidents and their attitudes toward victims. Suggestions for future research and policy are offered. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Venema, R. M. (2016). Police officer schema of sexual assault reports: Real rape, ambiguous cases, and false reports. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *31*(5), 872-899. doi:10.1177/0886260514556765 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2016-04074-007&site=ehost-live

While extensive research has studied sexual assault reporting behaviors and described negative experiences with the criminal justice system among victim-survivors, fewer studies have explored police officer attitudes, knowledge, and thought processes that may affect victims' perceptions of negative interactions and unsatisfactory outcomes within reported sexual assault cases. This study explores police officer understanding of the definition of sexual assault and characteristics

that influence their perceptions and response. Ten police officers were interviewed within one police department in a midsized city in the Great Lakes region. The study uses a modified grounded theory approach. Findings suggest that officers employ distinct schema of reported sexual assaults. Case characteristics, perceived credibility of the victim, and types of evidence formed categorizations of false reports, ambiguous cases, and legitimate sexual assaults. Police officers describe the ways in which perceptions of the case may or may not influence the response and point to areas for improvement within police procedure. The study findings provide insight into recommendations for improved police interviewing and response to reported sexual assaults.

Venema, R. R. (2018). Police Officers' Rape Myth Acceptance: Examining the Role of Officer Characteristics, Estimates of False Reporting, and Social Desirability Bias. *Violence & Victims*, *33*(1), 176-200. http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=128779846&site=ehost-live

This study examines police officers' perceptions of sexual assault and those who report sexual assault to the police, using a revised version of the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale along with a measure of social desirability bias. The study includes survey responses from 174 officers from 1 mid-sized police department in the Great Lakes region. Results show low to moderate levels of rape myth acceptance scores on the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, with highest scores related to victim lying. Officers report very high estimates of false reporting, indicating some rape myth acceptance. Officer level of education, rank, and estimates of false reporting influence rape myth acceptance; however, social desirability bias is an important explanatory factor. Implications for measurement and training are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Victim Perceptions

Greeson, M. R., Campbell, R. r., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2014). Cold or Caring? Adolescent Sexual Assault Victims' Perceptions of Their Interactions With the Police. *Violence & Victims*, *29*(4), 636-651. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=97605990&site=ehost-live

One-third of sexual assault cases that are reported to the police involve adolescent victims (Snyder, 2000), yet little is known about adolescent victims' interactions with law enforcement. Through semistructured interviews with 20 adolescent sexual assault victims, this study sought to understand--from the perspectives of the adolescents--how the police interacted with them on an interpersonal level and the

impact this had on the adolescents' emotional well-being and engagement in the criminal justice system. Findings revealed that when the police engaged in behaviors that the victims perceived as caring, compassionate, and personable (vs. behaviors that were perceived as uncaring, insensitive, and intimidating), there was a positive impact on victims' emotional well-being and criminal justice system engagement. Implications for improving adolescents' help-seeking experiences are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Greeson, M. R., Campbell, R., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2016). ' NOBODY DESERVES THIS': ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' PERCEPTIONS OF DISBELIEF AND VICTIM BLAME FROM POLICE. *Journal Of Community Psychology*, *44*(1), 90-110. doi:10.1002/jcop.21744
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=111869210&site=ehost-live
Prior research reveals that many police engage in victim blaming, skeptical reactions to adult sexual assault survivors. However, little is known about adolescent survivors' experiences with police. To address this gap, qualitative interviews were conducted with 20 adolescent rape survivors to understand adolescents' perceptions of their interactions with the police(specifically the messages the officers conveyed about the assault and the victims themselves). Positive perceptions occurred when the adolescents perceived police behavior as indications of believing their story, validating their decision to report, and refraining from judgment of their behavior. On the other hand, negative perceptions were associated with behaviors that were viewed as indications of skepticism, blame, or judgment. Specific behaviors that were associated with each of these themes are discussed. Interactions with the police influenced survivors' emotional well-being and their hope for their case's success. Implications for improving interactions between police and adolescent sexual assault victims are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

James, V. J., & Lee, D. R. (2015). Through the looking glass: Exploring how college students' perceptions of the police influence sexual assault victimization reporting. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *30*(14), 2447-2469. doi:10.1177/0886260514553116
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2015-36635-004&site=ehost-live
Despite increased attention, education, and prevention programs, sexual assault of college students and underreporting of this victimization remain a pervasive problem. Previous research has examined factors influencing the reporting of crimes by the public to the police, the extent of sexual victimization on college campuses, sexual assault victimization reporting and/or disclosure (for both university victims

and non-university victims), and perceptions of police by university students. However, there remains a dearth of research examining whether students' perceptions of police influence their decision to report victimization, in particular sexual assault victimization. The present study examined whether students' perceptions of police influence their decision to report victimization. Using data obtained from a survey of students attending a public university in Southwestern Pennsylvania, the current study examines factors that impact victimization reporting and whether perceptions of police influence victims' decision to report or not. The results of the analyses indicated that victimization reporting and satisfaction with the police were impacted by gender, and support was found for the proposition that perceptions of the police influence the likelihood to report victimization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Javaid, A. (2015). Police responses to, and attitudes towards, male rape: Issues and concerns. *International Journal Of Police Science & Management*, *17*(2), 81-90. doi:10.1177/1461355715580914
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=103222809&site=ehost-live

This article critically examines how the police respond to, and deal with, male rape victims. It also explores male rape victims' experiences of the police. This is an issue that has been hugely overlooked in the growing literature on the treatment of sexual offences in the criminal justice system; that is, the treatment of adult male sexual assault and male rape complainants by police officers. To fill this gap in the literature, this article will explore findings from empirical studies of police attitudes alongside an increasing amount of research that has examined the experiences of male rape victims. This article also explores social attitudes to male rape victims and the different ways wherein such attitudes influence the police responses to male rape victims. Moreover, this article recognises three barriers to the recognition of male rape: police statistics; the under-reporting of male rape; and the masculine police subculture and policing homosexuality. Finally, the article concludes by considering potential strategies for improving the treatment of male rape victims in England and Wales. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Patterson, D. (2011). The Linkage Between Secondary Victimization by Law Enforcement and Rape Case Outcomes. *Journal Of Interpersonal Violence*, *26*(2), 328-347. doi:10.1177/0886260510362889
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=104815532&site=ehost-live

Prior research has suggested that almost half of rape victims are treated by law enforcement in ways that they experience as upsetting (termed *secondary*

victimization). However, it remains unknown why some victims have negative experiences with law enforcement and others do not. The purpose of this study is to explore victims' experiences with secondary victimization by detectives, comparing how these experiences vary in cases that were ultimately prosecuted by the criminal justice system to those that were not prosecuted. A total of 20 rape victims are interviewed within one county. The study uses grounded theory qualitative analysis, which showed that participants whose cases were eventually prosecuted described the detectives' treatment toward them considerably different than participants with non prosecuted cases. The study findings further show that victims with cases that were not prosecuted primarily described their detectives as engaging in secondary victimization behaviors and that victims with cases that were ultimately prosecuted primarily described their detectives as responding compassionately toward them.

Barriers to Victim Reporting

Chen, Y., & Ullman, S. E. (2010). Women's Reporting of Sexual and Physical Assaults to Police in the National Violence Against Women Survey. *Violence Against Women*, *18*(3), 262-279. doi:10.1177/1077801209360861
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=48022288&site=ehost-live

> Previous research has assumed that rape reporting is unique, but no study has systematically tested this assumption. The present study used a probability sample of female victims from the National Violence Against Women Survey to compare factors affecting rape and physical assault reporting using multinomial logit regression. Overall, results suggested that there was similarity in reporting decisions between rapes and physical assaults in terms of main effects. However, interactions suggested that age, marital status, and physical force each influenced reporting differently by assault type. Implications of these results are discussed and directions for future research are offered. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Egan, R., & Wilson, J. C. (2012). Rape Victims' Attitudes to Rape Myth Acceptance. *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, *19*(3), 345-357. doi:10.1080/13218719.2011.585128
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=77384591&site=ehost-live

> The present study examined victims' attitudes to rape and rape-reporting behaviour. There were 36 Rape Victims, and approximately half reported their rape to the police (Rape Victim – Report) and half did not report their rape to the police (Rape Victim – Not Report). There were 42 Crime Victims, and approximately half reported the crime to the police (Crime Victim – Report) and half did not (Crime Victim – Not Report). Participants filled out a questionnaire which consisted of six scales: Rape

Myth Acceptance, Just World Beliefs, Attitudes towards the Police, Locus of Control, the Pro-Victim scale and the Anti-Rapist scale. The results showed that Rape Victims-Not Report had significantly higher levels of Rape Myth Acceptance and Internal Locus of Control than Rape Victims-Report. However, all rape victims reported similar levels of Just World Beliefs and Attitudes towards the Police. Rape Myth Acceptance was significantly related to Just World Beliefs for crime victims but not for rape victims. Finally, crime victims had higher levels of Internal Locus of Control than rape victims. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

Thompson, M., Sitterle, D., Clay, G., & Kingree, J. (2007). Reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police: do they vary for physical and sexual incidents?. *Journal Of American College Health*, *55*(5), 277-282.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=105985844&site=ehost-live

Victimization is a significant problem among college students, but it is less likely to be reported to the police than are victimizations in the general population. OBJECTIVE: In this study, the authors examined (1) whether reasons for not reporting varied by type of victimization (sexual or physical) and (2) victim-, offender-, and incident-related predictors of these reasons. PARTICIPANTS: To address these objectives, the authors used data collected from 492 female college students. METHODS: The authors recruited women via flyers placed around campus that asked them to come to the student health center to complete anonymous surveys. RESULTS: Findings from within-subject analyses indicated that women were more likely to cite the following reasons for not reporting a sexual rather than a physical victimization: the incident would be viewed as their fault, they were ashamed, they did not want anyone to know about the incident, or they did not want the police involved. Results from logistic regression analyses indicated that the predictors of not reporting also varied across crime types. CONCLUSIONS: The authors discuss study implications for campus-based prevention strategies.

Other Police Interactions

Individuals with Disabilities

Cederborg, A., & Lamb, M. (2008). Interviewing alleged victims with intellectual disabilities. *Journal Of Intellectual Disability Research*, *52*(1), 49-58.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=105750276&site=ehost-live

BACKGROUND: When interviewing alleged victims of crime, it is important to obtain reports that are as accurate and complete as possible. This can be especially

difficult when the alleged victims have intellectual disabilities (ID). This study explored how alleged victims with ID are interviewed by police officers in Sweden and how this may affect their ability to report information as accurately as possible. METHODS: Twelve interviews with 11 alleged victims were selected from a larger sample. The complainants were interviewed when their chronological ages ranged from 6.1 to 22 years. A quantitative analysis examined the type of questions asked and the numbers of words and details they elicited in response. RESULTS: Instead of open-ended questions, the interviewers relied heavily on focused questions, which are more likely to elicit inaccurate information. When given the opportunity, the witnesses were able to answer directive questions informatively. CONCLUSIONS: Interviewers need special skills in order to interview alleged victims who have ID. In addition to using more open-ended questions, interviewers should speak in shorter sentences.

Henshaw, M., & Thomas, S. (2012). Police Encounters with People with Intellectual Disability: Prevalence, Characteristics and Challenges. *Journal Of Intellectual Disability Research*, *56*(6), 620-631.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ965231&site=ehost-live

Background: This study investigated the experiences and perceptions of operational members of Victoria Police in relation to their contacts with people with intellectual disability (ID). Key interests for exploration included how frequently and in what context police reported coming into contact with people with ID, how they made this identification, and the challenges they experienced at this interface. Methods: Participants comprised 229 operational police members who attended mandatory firearms training sessions over a 2-week period in Melbourne, Australia. Results: Police reported coming into contact with people they believed to have an ID on a regular basis and for a wide variety of reasons. They were most likely to base their knowledge on job-related experiences and were most likely to identify individuals on the basis of physical and behavioural cues. The most common challenges were communication, and gaining access to assistance and cooperation from other service providers. While many considered themselves capable in their interactions with those with ID, those who identified that they were most in need of training reported lower confidence in how to respond in these encounters. Conclusions: Future training needs to focus on differentiating between mental illness and ID, techniques for enhancing identification and communication, and the inclusion of hands-on scenario-based sessions involving an interdisciplinary approach.

Hughes, R. B., Curry, M. A., Oschwald, M., Child, B., Lund, E. M., Sullivan, M. J., & Powers, L. R. (2011). Responding to Crime Victims with Disabilities: The Perspective

of Law Enforcement. *Journal Of Policy Practice*, *10*(3), 185.
doi:10.1080/15588742.2011.582812
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=f5h&AN=62668151&site=ehost-live

> This focus group study identified methods and techniques to improve the criminal justice system's response to crime victims with disabilities. Twenty-five city and county law enforcement officers from two northwestern settings participated in focus groups. A police officer co-facilitated the groups. Results indicate increased vulnerability of people with disabilities and explain barriers law enforcement faces in its service to crime victims with disabilities. Researchers, the disability community, and law enforcement need to work together to develop and implement efficient, effective, and realistic methods to improve the response of the criminal justice system to the victimization of people with disabilities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Modell, S. J., & Mak, S. (2008). A Preliminary Assessment of Police Officers' Knowledge and Perceptions of Persons with Disabilities. *Intellectual And Developmental Disabilities*, *46*(3), 183-189.
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ800232&site=ehost-live

> Individuals with developmental disabilities are 4 to 10 times more likely to become crime victims than individuals without disabilities (D. Sobsey, D. Wells, R. Lucardie, & S. Mansell, 1995). Victimization rates for persons with disabilities is highest for sexual assault (more than 10 times as high) and robbery (more than 12 times as high). There are a number of factors related to individuals' with disabilities susceptibility to interactions with the criminal justice system. In addition to these factors, many significant barriers exist, both real and perceived, that limit investigation and prosecution of these cases. How police officers perceive and understand disability play significant roles in how these cases develop and evolve. The purpose of this study was to assess police officer knowledge and perceptions of persons with disabilities.

Ogloff, J. R., Thomas, S. D., Luebbers, S., Baksheev, G., Elliott, I., Godfredson, J., & ... Moore, E. (2013). Policing Services With Mentally Ill People: Developing Greater Understanding and Best Practice. *Australian Psychologist*, *48*(1), 57-68.
doi:10.1111/j.1742-9544.2012.00088.x
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eue&AN=85016757&site=ehost-live

> Although it is now well known that there is a disproportionate number of people with mental illnesses in the criminal justice system, surprising little attention has been paid to the challenges faced by policing people with mental illnesses in the community. This article provides an overview of some of the key findings from a

programme of research undertaken in Victoria to further understand and develop a best practice model at this interface. The areas covered will include the prevalence of psychiatric symptoms and mental illnesses among police cell detainees; the existing knowledge base and attitudes of police towards mentally ill people; the relationship between mental illness and offending; the frequency and nature of police apprehensions of mentally ill people under the Mental Health Act; the association among mental disorder, police shootings, and other injuries to people as a result of these encounters; and police interactions with victims of crime. The work highlights the need for ongoing improvements in policing people with mental illnesses, and particularly the need for improved inter-agency practices for dealing with them. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Oschwald, M., Curry, M. A., Hughes, R. B., Arthur, A., & Powers, L. E. (2011). Law enforcement's response to crime reporting by people with disabilities. *Police Practice & Research*, *12*(6), 527-542. doi:10.1080/15614263.2011.596713 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=67344073&site=ehost-live
One hundred and thirty three US law enforcement departments completed a survey about protocols used to serve crime victims with disabilities, such as asking about and providing accommodations and recording disability and accommodation information. Most departments did not have these protocols and service and community based barriers were indicated. Cross-training and co-advocacy between law enforcement and disability agencies were supported. Two recommendations are offered: provide disability awareness training to law enforcement and ask all victims if they need accommodation and supports. Finally, systematic use of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) definition of disability is also recommended. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Spivak, B. L., & Thomas, S. M. (2013). Police Contact with People with an Intellectual Disability: The Independent Third Person Perspective. *Journal Of Intellectual Disability Research*, *57*(7), 635-646. http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eric&AN=EJ1013421&site=ehost-live
Background: A number of jurisdictions have instituted legislation requiring an independent person to be present during police interviews with vulnerable people. In Victoria, Australia, a group of volunteers known as Independent Third Persons help to fulfil this role with people who present with cognitive impairment arising from their mental illness or disability. This study sought to explore the perspectives of the Independent Third Person volunteers on police identification of and responses to people with intellectual disability (ID). Methods: All registered Independent Third

Person volunteers across the State of Victoria in Australia were identified and sent a postal survey on their experiences and confidence in performing their role, their perceptions of police competency, and the challenges they faced working at this interface. Results: Of the 207 Independent Third Persons identified, 94 (45%) completed and returned the survey. Participants reported that despite being overly reliant on previous police contacts and cues relating to communication difficulties, they viewed police as generally competent in their ability to identify people with ID. They also considered themselves confident in performing their own roles at this interface, albeit more so at the perfunctory aspects of the role and less so with the emotional aspects of supporting the person being interviewed. Conclusions: Police are seen as competent at identifying those with cognitive deficits and seeking appropriate supports for the person with ID in the interview context. More specialised training for police members is recommended in communicating with people with IDs. Volunteers working at this interface require additional support and training in helping to meet the emotional needs of those being interviewed. (Contains 6 tables.)

Watson, A., Corrigan, P., & Ottati, V. (2004). Police officers' attitudes toward and decisions about persons with mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, *55*(1), 49-53. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&AN=106606103&site=ehost-live

OBJECTIVE: A significant portion of police work involves contact with persons who have mental illness. This study examined how knowledge that a person has a mental illness influences police officers' perceptions, attitudes, and responses. METHODS: A total of 382 police officers who were taking a variety of in-service training courses were randomly assigned one of eight hypothetical vignettes describing a person in need of assistance, a victim, a witness, or a suspect who either was labeled as having schizophrenia or for whom no information about mental was provided. These officers completed measures that evaluated their perceptions and attitudes about the person described in the vignette. RESULTS: A 4 x 2 multivariate analysis of variance (vignette role by label) examining main and interaction effects on all subscales of the Attribution Questionnaire (AQ) indicated significant main effects for schizophrenia label, vignette role, and the interaction between the two. Subsequent univariate analyses of variance indicated significant main effects for role on all seven subscales of the AQ and for label on all but the anger and credibility subscales. Significant role-by-label interaction effects were found for the responsibility, pity, and credibility subscales. CONCLUSION: Police officers viewed persons with schizophrenia as being less responsible for their situation, more worthy of help, and more dangerous than persons for whom no mental illness information was provided.

Sex Workers/Prostitutes

Alsgaard, H. (2011). Symposium: Uncovered: The Policing of Sex Work. *Berkeley Journal Of Gender, Law & Justice*, *26*198-203.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=59923557&site=ehost-live

> The article highlights the symposium entitled "Uncovered: The Policing of Sex Work" in April 2010. The event was attended by several academics, practitioners and sex workers to discuss the influence of race, class and gender in how sex workers are treated by the police. Participants also debated whether sex work should be decriminalized or legalized. Panelist and legal practitioner Robert Uy argued that people and media should address human trafficking as a whole and not just focus on sex trafficking alone.

Dewey, S., & St. Germain, T. (2014). 'It depends on the cop:' Street-based sex workers' perspectives on police patrol officers. *Sexuality Research & Social Policy: A Journal Of The NSRC*, *11*(3), 256-270. doi:10.1007/s13178-014-0163-8
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2014-26210-001&site=ehost-live

> Based upon 50 interviews that took place over the course of 3 years of ethnographic research with 100 female street-based sex workers in Denver, Colorado, the tenth largest city in the United States, this article explores the cultural ethos informing women's interactions with police and the tools women use to navigate their struggles with homelessness, addiction, and the everyday violence of the street. It identifies three beliefs about patrol officers that reflect the complexities of women's interactions with police: arrest is indiscriminate in a 'known prostitution area,' arrest avoidance strategies necessitate interpreting behavioral cues while showing respect to officers and forming affective bonds with potential clients, and officers may abuse their authority. This belief system is part of an environment in which women's stigmatized behaviors are highly visible and constitute an increased risk of negative police encounters. Changes to policing practices remain unlikely while women's sex work and drug use activities remain criminalized. Findings presented support arguments for decriminalizing prostitution as well as the implementation of harm reduction-oriented social policy, including services that inform women about their rights in the criminal justice system while facilitating awareness of how their individual lives intersect with gender, class, and racial bias in a sociolegal system that stigmatizes and criminalizes their choices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Prince, K. M. (2017). An analysis of the relationship between knowledge of sex trafficking and perceptions of law enforcement officers when identifying victims.

Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 77(11-B(E)).

The human trafficking industry has become one of the largest and most profitable industries worldwide. Sex trafficking victims are forced into exploitative conditions including being required to break laws to benefit their captors. Law enforcement officers are trained to apprehend criminals for the public good. For these reasons, law enforcement officers may tend to view a victim as a criminal if trafficked individuals are breaking the law, such as in prostitution. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to understand if the knowledge about trafficking and beliefs about prostitution predict whether an officer perceives a person as a victim or a criminal in an ambiguous prostitution-based situation. This study hypothesizes that the amount of time on the police force and training in trafficking are predictive. This study followed a correlational research design, using Pearson's R Correlations and a Multiple regression to determine predictive ability of the four variables, knowledge, training, beliefs, and time on the force. The criterion variable is the respondent's choice of criminal or victim (i.e. perception) in response to a vignette. The goal of this study is to find information that may be used to decriminalize victims and provide victims with appropriate assistance. Results found a significant relationship between total knowledge in human trafficking and victim identification in the victim vignette. A significant relationship was also found between total training in human trafficking and victim identification in the ambiguous vignette. Training and knowledge were found to be predictive of victim identification (i.e. perceptions). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2017 APA, all rights reserved)

Williamson, C. c., Baker, L., Jenkins, M., & Cluse-Tolar, T. (2007). Police-Prostitute Interactions: Sometimes Discretion, Sometimes Misconduct. *Journal Of Progressive Human Services*, *18*(2), 15-37. doi:10.1300/J059v18n02-03 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eue&AN=26691446&site=ehost-live

Laws related to vice are laws in which police officers are given a considerable amount of discretion. Because of police authority and frequent contact with marginalized women involved in prostitution, opportunities to engage in inappropriate behavior are ever present. Data collected from three studies on women in prostitution, from 1998 to 2004, are the focus for this article. Analysis of the data revealed that officers, while involved in duties of law enforcement, behave in a number of ways when interacting with prostitutes, some of which are beyond the appropriate use of police 'discretion.' Findings reveal six types of police-prostitute interactions. Implications for radical social work practice are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Miscellaneous

Felson, R. B., & Lantz, B. (2016). When are victims unlikely to cooperate with the police?. *Aggressive Behavior*, *42*(1), 97-108. doi:10.1002/ab.21626
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=111924047&site=ehost-live

> Data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) are used to examine the tendency for victims of physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery to refuse to cooperate with the police (N= 3,856,171). Analyses of physical assaults involving homosexual and heterosexual couples did not support the hypothesis that women attacked by their male partners are less likely to cooperate than victims of other assaults. Analyses of violent offenses more generally showed that victims of violence were more likely to refuse to cooperate if they knew the offender in any way than if the offender was a stranger. In the case of physical and sexual assault, these effects were mainly observed for minor incidents. Finally, victims of sexual assault were more likely to cooperate with the police than victims of physical assault. The findings suggest the importance of comparing the victim's reactions to intimate partner violence and sexual assault to their reactions to other offenses.

Foley, T., & Terrill, W. (2008). Police comfort and victims. *Victims & Offenders*, *3*(2-3), 192-216. doi:10.1080/15564880801938334
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2008-10793-006&site=ehost-live

> Research has shown that the nature of interactions with police can impact victim recovery from trauma, satisfaction with police, and cooperation within the criminal justice system. However, evaluations of police effectiveness often view crime prevention as the 'bottom line' for successful policing while overlooking the socioemotive factors that are actually important to victims. Drawing on the attributional and blaming literature for conceptual guidance, the present research examines 1,865 police-victim encounters from a large-scale observational study in an attempt to better understand the relationship between victim characteristics and police comforting behavior. The findings indicate that a number of factors affect the likelihood of whether comfort will be offered by police officers to victims. More specifically, female and middle- to upper-class victims were more likely to be comforted by police officers, as were those exhibiting signs of injury or depression. However, those encounters involving officers with a college degree or more years of work experience were less likely to involve comforting behavior. The implications of these findings for theory and practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Koster, N. N. (2017). Victims' perceptions of the police response as a predictor of victim cooperation in the Netherlands: a prospective analysis. *Psychology, Crime & Law, 23*(3), 201-220. doi:10.1080/1068316X.2016.1239098 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=121504507&site=ehost-live

The current study prospectively explores whether crime victims' willingness to cooperate with the police is predicted by victims' perceptions of police officers' behaviour with regard to their case through their perceptions of police legitimacy. Structural equation modelling was used to examine the interrelationships between the study variables while controlling for baseline values among a sample of 201 crime victims in the Netherlands. Results indicate that victims' perceptions of procedural justice and police performance were predictive of both indicators of perceived police legitimacy (i.e. obligation to obey the law and trust in the police). Moreover, victims' willingness to cooperate with the police was indirectly predicted by victims' perceptions of procedural justice and police performance, through their perceptions of obligation to obey the law. These findings suggest that police officers may play an important role in stimulating victims' willingness to cooperate with the police by treating victims fairly and by taking investigative actions to solve the crime. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Koster, N. N., Kuijpers, K. F., Kunst, M. J., & Van der Leun, J. P. (2016). Crime Victims' Perceptions of Police Behavior, Legitimacy, and Cooperation: A Review of the Literature. *Victims & Offenders, 11*(3), 392-435. doi:10.1080/15564886.2015.1065532 http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cja&AN=118223235&site=ehost-live

According to Tyler's theoretical framework, police officers can motivate cooperation among citizens during direct interactions by using fair procedures and by showing how the police perform their job in combating crime. By conducting a systematic literature review, prior research was examined to see whether perceptions of procedural justice and police performance result in higher levels of perceived legitimacy of the police institution, and in turn whether this perceived legitimacy stimulates cooperative behavior among crime victims specifically. Results of the 15 included studies indicate that partial support for the applicability of this framework on crime victims was found. However, none of the included studies tested all relationships within the framework simultaneously among crime victims; they typically focused only on one of the interrelationships between the frameworks' key concepts. Implications for future research and police practice are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Kunst, M. J., Rutten, S., & Knijf, E. (2013). Satisfaction with the initial police response and development of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in victims of domestic burglary. *Journal Of Traumatic Stress*, *26*(1), 111-118. doi:10.1002/jts.21774 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=104317488&site=ehost-live

The current study used a prospective design to investigate the association between early symptoms, satisfaction with the initial police response, and development of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology in victims of domestic burglary (*n* = 95). Early symptoms and satisfaction with the initial police response were assessed through telephone interviews conducted within the first month after the burglary and PTSD symptoms 4 to 6 weeks after baseline. Separate regression models were tested for satisfaction with performance and satisfaction with procedure. Results suggested that early symptoms were a risk factor for PTSD symptomatology (β = .50, *p* < .001 and β = .48, *p* < .001) above and beyond levels of peritraumatic distress (β = .21, *p* < .05 and β = .22, *p*< .05) and irrespective of level of satisfaction (β = −.02, *n*s and β = −.10, *n*s). Victims with high levels of early symptoms, however, were clearly at an increased risk of PTSD symptomatology if they scored low on satisfaction at baseline. Results were discussed in light of the framework of therapeutic jurisprudence.

Lynch, K. R., & Logan, T. K. (2015). Police Officers' Attitudes and Challenges With Charging Stalking. *Violence & Victims*, *30*(6), 1037-1048. doi:10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-13-00085 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=111525476&site=ehost-live

This study examined 2 groups of police officers on perceived barriers and attitudes related to charging stalking. Police officers who categorized into groups based on if they had (n=73) or had not (n=90) previously charged stalking. Results indicated that officers who had never charged stalking viewed stalking as less dangerous, believed that officers do not file reports when called for stalking, and perceived all barriers related to charging stalking as more challenging than officers who had previously charged stalking. Officers who charged stalking had greater comprehension of the stalking statute and identified specific problems within the statute. The results have implications related to improving specialized police training in an effort to better protect victims of stalking and increase stalking charges.

Stretesky, P. B., Shelly, T. O., Hogan, M. J., & Unnithan, N. P. (2010). Sense-making and secondary victimization among unsolved homicide co-victims. *Journal Of Criminal Justice*, *38*(5), 880-888.

http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ssf&AN=511528125&site=ehost-live

    Sense-making is a form of meaning-making that focuses on understanding loss which then contributes to identity reconstruction. This qualitative study examines how perceived communication with the criminal justice system can inhibit sense-making among unsolved homicide co-victims. One-time intensive interviews were conducted with 37 co-victims about their interactions with police and prosecutors. A grounded theory approach suggest that co-victims held negative views of the police and prosecutors because they perceived them as inhibiting their ability to adequately locate information needed to understand the crime and achieve justice. Results also suggest that race and ethnicity play a role in reducing sense-making because constructions of meaning were based on perceptions of discrimination. In the end, the intense desire for information, resolution, and justice led several co-victims to investigate their loved one's murder. Policies that law enforcement should adopt to promote better communication with co-victims and facilitate sense-making are examined. Copyright (c) 2010 Elsevier Ltd.

Tewksbury, R., & West, A. (2001). CRIME VICTIMS' SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES: AN ASSESSMENT IN ONE URBAN COMMUNITY. *Justice Professional*, *14*(4), 271.
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=6583426&site=ehost-live

    Examines the satisfaction of crime victims with police response to calls for service in the U.S. Rating of officers who interacted in overall satisfaction; Indication of nonparametric statistics; Presentation of the nonparametric correlations.

Wirtz, P. W., & Harrell, A. V. (1987). Police and victims of physical assault. *Criminal Justice And Behavior*, *14*(1), 81-92. doi:10.1177/0093854887014001007
http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.fsu.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=1988-17279-001&site=ehost-live

    Interviewed 150 recent victims of physical assault concerning interactions with police officers and reassessed Ss at 1 mo and 6 mo postattack on 3 measures of psychological distress. Victims of all 3 crime types—rape, domestic assault, and non-domestic assault—exhibited similar patterns of response to victimization, including significant declines in symptomatology on 2 of the 3 measures across the 6-mo period. While some police actions were approximately equally distributed across crime types, non-domestic assault Ss were significantly less likely to receive information on available intervention resources. A strong relationship was found between nature of services received and police mention of service availability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Police Techniques that Enhance Interaction

Elliott, I., Thomas, S. D., & Ogloff, J. R. (2012). Procedural justice in contacts with the police: the perspective of victims of crime. *Police Practice & Research*, *13*(5), 437-449. doi:10.1080/15614263.2011.607659
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=79830504&site=ehost-live

This study examined perceptions of procedural justice (the fairness of methods used to achieve outcomes) in contacts with the police among victims of crime. In-depth interviews were conducted with 110 people who reported a crime (personal and property) to the police in the previous 12 months. The findings indicated that police willingness to do their best to solve the case and police relating to victims as persons independently of the case itself were at least as important to victims of crime as the police delivering a desired outcome. Implications for evaluation of police performance are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Elliott, I., Thomas, S., & Ogloff, J. (2014). Procedural justice in victim-police interactions and victims' recovery from victimisation experiences. *Policing & Society*, *24*(5), 588-601. doi:10.1080/10439463.2013.784309
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2014-38707-006&site=ehost-live

The vast majority of studies to date have documented a negative impact associated with contacts between the police and victims of crime. In contrast, this qualitative study examined how victim-police interactions, specifically perceptions of procedural justice (fair treatment by police) can help victims reduce the trauma associated with the crime and help them recover from the negative psychological consequences of victimisation experiences. In-depth interviews were conducted with 110 people who had reported a crime (personal or property) to the police during the previous year. The findings indicated that validation of victimisation experiences by the police was beneficial in addressing the negative psychological consequences of crime by giving victims a sense of closure, empowerment, and making them feel safer. Moreover, the validation of victimisation experiences by the police was vitally important to the victims of crime as it was seen as an indication of their value in and a broader validation from a wider community. This study suggests that the processes associated with reporting crimes to the police may be essential for the victims' recovery from their victimisation experiences. Implications for policy development are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)

Fritsch, E. J., Caeti, T. J., Tobolowsky, P. M., & Taylor, R. W. (2004). POLICE REFERRALS OF CRIME VICTIMS TO COMPENSATION SOURCES: AN

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDINAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPEDIMENTS. *Police Quarterly*, *7*(3), 372-393. doi:10.1177/1098611103257691 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=14320015&site=ehost-live

Victim compensation funds are designed to aid people in recovering financially from criminal victimization. Somewhat surprisingly, the victim compensation fund in Texas currently has a large cash surplus and is underutilized. Police officers in Texas are responsible for providing victims information about compensation. A survey was distributed to police officers in Texas to determine their knowledge about the fund as well as factors that inhibit or predict referrals of victims to the crime victim fund. Results show that knowledge of the compensation fund, source of that knowledge, department size, college education, and perceptions of time constraints, victims, support for advising, and capability of victim liaison are all predictive of referrals. Implications of these findings and suggestions for increasing the referral rate are discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Koster, N. N., Kuijpers, K. F., Kunst, M. J., & Van der Leun, J. P. (2016). Crime victims' perceptions of police behavior, legitimacy, and cooperation: A review of the literature. *Victims & Offenders*, *11*(3), 392-435. doi:10.1080/15564886.2015.1065532 http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2016-27002-004&site=ehost-live

According to Tyler's theoretical framework, police officers can motivate cooperation among citizens during direct interactions by using fair procedures and by showing how the police perform their job in combating crime. By conducting a systematic literature review, prior research was examined to see whether perceptions of procedural justice and police performance result in higher levels of perceived legitimacy of the police institution, and in turn whether this perceived legitimacy stimulates cooperative behavior among crime victims specifically. Results of the 15 included studies indicate that partial support for the applicability of this framework on crime victims was found. However, none of the included studies tested all relationships within the framework simultaneously among crime victims; they typically focused only on one of the interrelationships between the frameworks' key concepts. Implications for future research and police practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)