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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*, 26198-203.

<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 ( $\beta = .50, p < .001$  and  $\beta = .48, p < .001$ ) above and beyond levels of peritraumatic distress ( $\beta = .21, p < .05$  and  $\beta = .22, p < .05$ ) and irrespective of level of satisfaction ( $\beta = -.02, ns$  and  $\beta = -.10, ns$ ). 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)