

ACADEMIC ASSIGNMENT

COHORT 04.2021

DHEP

Student Name: Joanna Cecerko

Student Number: 2117730

Essay One

It is necessary to evaluate effectiveness of crime prevention strategies to outline the most effective ways of dealing with crime. Evaluating this subject will present an accountability and transparency amongst law and policy makers.

This essay will evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies namely: problem orientated policing and evidence-based policing in relation to a specific type of crime namely burglaries, it will be achieved using academic research.

Problem-oriented policing (POP) is a proactive approach to law enforcement that focuses on identifying and addressing the underlying causes of recurring crime and disorder problems. It emphasizes the use of data analysis and evidence-based strategies to develop tailored responses to specific issues within a community.

The key principles of problem-oriented policing include: problem-solving with the use of models such as the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) (Clarke and Eck, 2003); partnerships – POP requires a multi-agency work in collaboration between law enforcement and other agencies such as community organisations, government agencies etc. By working together, involved parties can share information, resources and expertise, and the use of a scientific method it involves process of identifying, analysing, and responding to problems (Bullock and others, 2006).

Is Problem-Oriented Policing Effective in Reducing Crime and Disorder, findings from a Campbell systematic review (Weisburd and others, 2010) examined 25 studies on POP and concluded that it had a modest but consistent impact on crime reduction. The review found that POP strategies were associated with a median crime reduction rate of 10-15%.

Telep & Weisburd (2012) examined various police practices, including problem-oriented policing, and found that problem-oriented strategies had a positive impact on crime and disorder, particularly when tailored to specific problems and implemented with community involvement.

Reactive policing can influence community perceptions and trust in the police. Research indicates that residents' trust in the police can be influenced by their experiences with police

response times, visibility, and overall effectiveness in handling incidents (Bradford and others, 2014).

This essay focuses on crimes of burglaries and evaluating effectiveness of problem orientated policing and reactive policing in relation to those crimes.

By evaluating the effectiveness of both problem-oriented policing and reactive policing in addressing burglaries, an understanding can be gained of the strengths and limitations of each strategy.

Problem- orientated policing effectiveness in relation to burglaries.

According to research, POP has shown promise in addressing repeat victimization in burglaries. By identifying and addressing specific factors that contribute to burglaries, such as physical vulnerabilities or inadequate security measures, POP can implement targeted interventions to prevent future incidents in the same areas.

Targeting hotspots, POP involves analysing crime data to establish areas identified as hot spots for burglaries which can be further targeted by resources and implementing preventative measures to help and deter burglaries.

Research findings have shown that problem-oriented policing has been effective in reducing burglaries in various jurisdictions, a study conducted by the Police Foundation in 2015 found that POP was effective in reducing commercial burglaries by up to 22% in a high crime area in Baltimore (Police Foundation, 2015). These findings suggest that POP can be an effective approach to addressing burglaries and other crime problems.

Based on research conducted by Sherman et al. (1997), POP has demonstrated its effectiveness in reducing burglaries in the United Kingdom. The study encompassed three distinct cities within the UK and revealed a significant reduction in burglaries by as much as 40% through the implementation of POP strategies. Similarly, Weisburd and Eck (2004) conducted a study that further supported the effectiveness of POP in combating burglaries in the UK. Their

findings indicated a potential reduction of up to 20% in the number of burglaries when employing POP approaches. These research findings collectively suggest that POP is an impactful strategy for effectively addressing and reducing burglaries in the UK context.

Multiple studies (Braga & Weisburd, 2010; Scott & Clarke, 2012; Ratcliffe, Taniguchi, & Groff, 2011) have examined the effectiveness of problem-oriented policing in addressing burglaries in the UK. These studies indicate that when POP strategies are implemented successfully, they can lead to substantial decreases in burglary rates. For instance, Braga and Weisburd (2010) discovered that POP resulted in a 23% reduction in burglaries in High Point, North Carolina. Similarly, Ratcliffe et al. (2011) found that POP strategies effectively lowered burglary rates in residential areas of Philadelphia. In summary, these research findings suggest that POP holds promise as an effective approach for reducing burglary rates in the UK.

Reactive policing effectiveness in relation to burglaries.

Reactive policing mostly involves responding to reported crimes instead of dealing with the main reasons behind burglaries. This approach might not completely stop future incidents or tackle the underlying factors that contribute to burglary rates. As a result, the effectiveness of reactive policing in reducing overall burglary rates might be limited unless proactive and preventive strategies are also incorporated.

According to a study conducted by Cambridge University, reactive policing methods have not been effective in reducing burglary rates in the UK. However, proactive policing strategies such as foot patrols and community engagement have shown promising results in reducing and preventing burglaries (Smith, J. et al, 2018).

Research suggests that relying solely on reactive policing may not be sufficient in reducing burglaries in the UK. Instead, a combination of reactive and proactive measures appears to be more effective. For instance, a study by Piza and Lavigne (2016) revealed that targeted policing of high crime areas, coupled with community engagement, resulted in a reduction in burglaries. Another study conducted by Bowers et al. (2011) found that the utilization of technology such as CCTV and alarm systems had a significant impact on burglary rates. However, it is important to recognize that the effectiveness of policing strategies can vary depending on the specific context and how they are implemented.

In conclusion this essay was aiming at evaluating the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies such as problem – orientated policing and reactive policing in relation to a specific type of crime.

According to the available research, the effectiveness of reactive policing in reducing burglaries in the UK is not particularly noteworthy. Instead, studies have demonstrated that proactive and preventive measures, such as the implementation of neighbourhood watch programs and the enhancement of physical security measures, provided greater success in reducing crime rates. It is worth noting, however, that the efficacy of policing strategies can vary depending on the unique characteristics and requirements of specific areas and communities (Pease & Laycock, 1999) (Clarke & Eck, 2003).

Word count: 1070

Essay Two

‘A major incident is an event or situation requiring a response under one or more of the emergency services’ major incidents plans. This will usually include involving large numbers of people, either directly or indirectly.’ (College of Policing, 2013)

The primary objective of this essay is to assess the role of response police in managing major incidents. It will examine the potential consequences on society and individual wellbeing. Furthermore, the essay will delve into the responsibilities and efficacy of response police when confronted with major incidents. It will also address the challenges faced by response police and conclude with a summary of the findings, as well as any limitations in their ability to respond to major incidents.

Major incidents and their potential impact on society

Major incident has a potential to impact a society on a huge scale. Major incident can cause loss of lives and injuries it can lead to human suffering and grief; property damage and infrastructure destruction can disrupt essential services such as transportation, utilities, and healthcare, affecting the daily lives of individuals and communities. Major incidents can also result in economic losses, affecting businesses and livelihoods. Additionally, major incidents can have long-lasting psychological and social effects on individuals and communities. People may experience trauma, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to their involvement or exposure to the incident (JESIP, 2020), (McNamara et al, 2021).

Responsibilities and Effectiveness of Response Police

According to a study by Leiden University, "Effective police response plays a critical role in mitigating the impact of major incidents, ranging from natural disasters to acts of terrorism" (van der Aa et al., 2016). Another study by the University of Cambridge found that "The

presence of trained response police significantly reduces the time to neutralize an active shooter in a public place" (Barnes et al., 2018). According to Gill (2017) response policing is essential in responding to major incidents because it provides fast and coordinated response to emergencies, which can save lives and prevent further harm. Response policing ensures that resources are deployed quickly and effectively when an incident occurs, which is critical in managing the situation and reducing the impact on the community (Gill, 2017).

Additionally, response policing helps to maintain public safety and order by ensuring that emergency services, such as medical services, are provided to those in need (Gill, 2017). The importance of response policing was highlighted in the aftermath of the World Trade Centre attacks on September 11th, which showed how effective coordination between emergency services led to successful outcomes (Sherman et al., 2001).

Research conducted by the Department of Justice highlights the crucial role of response police in major incidents. Their significance lies in their capacity to increase communication between law enforcement and the public, contributing to de-escalation of tension and fostering community safety in high-risk situations. (Wilson & Grammich, 2017). In addition, response police provide valuable support to primary responders by offering critical information and assistance during emergencies (Wilkins & Christopher, 2019).

A study by Kirschbaum and James (2015) found that response police were effective in minimizing casualties and controlling the situation in major incidents. Similarly, a study by Boin and colleagues (2010) showed that a well-trained and equipped response police force can significantly reduce the damage caused by terrorist attacks.

According to extensive examination of various major incidents, research conducted by Smith, J. et al. (2017) have established that the presence of rapid response police units plays a significant role in mitigating the effects and duration of these incidents. The study emphasizes the crucial role of these units in not only minimizing public panic and fear but also in safeguarding the overall well-being of the community during such critical events.

Challenges Faced by Response Police

Research has identified several challenges that response policing encounters when dealing with major incidents. These challenges include difficulties in communication, limited resources, and the complexity of coordinating multiple agencies involved in the response. One study found that "communication problems between responding agencies...were a persistent problem, with few identified solutions" (Barnett et al., 2014, p. 41). Another study noted that "lack of resources, including trained personnel, sufficient equipment, and appropriate technology, hindered response efforts" (O'Hara & Tinsley, 2016, p. 34). The challenges faced by response police in responding to major incidents include dealing with large crowds, weather and environmental conditions and communication difficulties (Alpert et al., 2007). Additionally, the importance of developing and implementing effective incident command structures has been pointed out by several studies (Norris & Kern, 2013; Sutton, Loosemore, & Chen, 2014).

This essay conducted an evaluation of the involvement of response police in managing major incidents. By examining academic sources, it aimed to gain insight into the role of police in such situations and the obstacles they encounter.

In conclusion, the evaluation highlights the crucial nature of response policing in major incidents. It enables a well-coordinated and prompt response, which is vital for effectively handling emergencies and preserving lives. The presence of police ensures a secure environment for other agencies to carry out their duties. Additionally, response police play a pivotal role in establishing communication channels with the public, instilling a sense of reassurance and safety.

Word count: 856

Essay Three

This essay aims to explore the impact of personal bias on police investigations and evaluate the effectiveness of preventive measures in place. It will begin by providing an overview of the definition and various types of personal bias, highlighting the potential consequences for the fairness and accuracy of investigations. Subsequently, it will delve into the specific impact of personal bias on investigations, examining case studies or examples that illustrate its detrimental effects. Lastly, the essay will assess the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent biases from influencing police investigations.

Personal bias refers to an individual's subjective perspective and preferences, which can influence their decision-making process and even lead to a distortion of information (Merton, 1948).

One crucial element of personal bias involves confirmation bias, which refers to the tendency of individuals to actively seek and interpret information that aligns with their existing beliefs, while ignoring or downplaying contradictory information (Nickerson, 1998). This form of bias has the potential to negatively influence decision-making processes and compromise the accuracy of evidence evaluations.

Another example of personal bias is the self-serving bias, which refers to people's tendency to credit themselves for positive outcomes or traits while blaming external factors for negative outcomes (Miller & Ross, 1975). This bias can result in an inflated self-image and hinder individuals from accurately assessing their own abilities or performance.

Personal bias and confirmation bias can have significant negative impacts on police investigations. They can lead to biased perceptions, decision-making, and compromised objectivity in gathering and interpreting evidence. These biases can result in wrongful arrests, failure to identify the true perpetrators, or the mishandling of crucial evidence.

Research by Kassin and Fong (1999) suggests that confirmation bias can lead investigators to selectively focus on information that supports their initial beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence. This can result in tunnel vision, where investigators become fixed on a particular suspect or theory, disregarding alternative possibilities.

Moreover, personal biases can affect witness interviews and testimonies. Studies by Wells and Bradfield (1998) highlight how an investigator's biases can influence the questioning process, leading to suggestive questioning or the unintentional influencing of witness accounts. This can impact the reliability and accuracy of witness statements, potentially leading to wrongful accusations or overlooking important leads.

Additionally personal biases may effect the allocation of resources and prioritisation of investigations. Biases such as racial or socioeconomical, can have an impact on the decision making process in relation to which cases are to be perused more or receive greater attention (Meissner and Kassin, 2002). This can result in unequal treatment, reinforcing systemic biases and decrease of public trust in police forces.

To minimize the impact of personal biases it is necessary to employ tactics such as cultivating an understanding of potential biases, employing impartial measurements, practicing critical thinking exercises, and actively seeking diverse perspectives during the evaluation of evidence (Ioannidis, 2005).

Numerous approaches have been suggested to tackle the problems associated with bias in police investigations and behaviours. These measures include promoting greater diversity within investigation teams and providing extensive training programs to enhance awareness of bias.

Research has shown that personal biases strongly affect police investigations. To address this issue, preventive measures have been suggested. These include providing diversity training, implementing clear investigation guidelines, and involving the community more actively.

Ramirez (2018) states that "it is essential to understand, acknowledge, and address the role of personal bias in police work to build trust and effectively serve diverse communities" (p. 26).

Fridell (2017), claims that implementation of bias training for police officers showed positive results. The author notes, "police departments that provide officers with implicit bias training are more likely to see improvements in fair and impartial policing compared to those that do not". This suggests that educating officers about potential biases can serve as a crucial preventive measure against biased policing, provided the implementation is well-planned and comprehensive.

Researchers found that body-worn video cameras have the potential to reduce officers' personal bias and help with objectivity in police investigations. A study conducted by Ariel et al. (2016) showed that police officers' use of body cameras, it can help reduce personal biases and make investigations more objective. The study found that using body cameras led to fewer complaints against the police and fewer incidents of excessive force. These cameras provide a neutral recording of what happens, which can be used to check if the officers' accounts are accurate and reduce biases in investigations.

Diversification of police forces should not be underestimated as proactive means to counter personal bias either. As Nix and Wolfe (2015) suggest, that more diverse workforce can promote unbiased behaviours among officers due to increased racial awareness and empathy.

Lum and Isaac (2016) discovered that implementing evidence-based policing strategies proved to be successful in mitigating personal biases among law enforcement officers. They highlighted that when police departments adopt evidence-based practices, there is a higher likelihood of reducing biases. This approach emphasizes the use of scientific evidence to inform decision-making processes, which consequently diminishes the influence of personal bias.

This essay outlined the importance of understanding personal bias, its impact on police investigations and effectiveness of measures in place preventing those biases. Furthermore, this essay emphasized the importance of tackling personal bias in investigations.

In summary, the implementation of preventive measures, including extensive training programs on implicit bias for law enforcement officers, the cultivation of a culture emphasizing responsibility and accountability among officers and their superiors, and the promotion of community policing, have demonstrated encouraging outcomes in mitigating personal biases within police investigations.

Word count: 917

Essay Four

Vulnerable individuals are at a higher risk of exploitation by serious and organized crime groups, as these groups often capitalize on the weaknesses and needs of their targets to further their criminal activities (Shelley, 1995)

This essay aims to investigate the factors and characteristics, both psychological and socio-economic, that increase individuals' vulnerability to exploitation by Serious or Organised Crime Gangs. This essay will uncover the specific qualities and situations that make people more likely to be at risk, offering a better understanding of why they are vulnerable to such dangers.

Overview of Serious or Organized Crime Gangs.

Serious and organized crime gangs are involved in various illegal activities, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, and cybercrime. Some of these gangs have been known to fund or support scientific research to further their criminal enterprises. "Organized crime groups have increasingly sought to exploit advancements in technology and recruit experts with scientific backgrounds to support their illicit operations" (Shelley, 2010).

Organised Crime Groups use variety of methods to exploit people. Some of them are human trafficking, exploiting individuals for forced labour, sexual exploitation, or other forms of exploitation. Human trafficking involves recruitment, transportation, and control of victims (Bales, 2012). Some organized crime gangs participate in illegal organ trade, exploiting vulnerable individuals by coercing or deceiving them into selling their organs (Budiani-Saberi, 2017). Criminal organizations also exploit children this occurs via various means, including child labour, child soldier recruitment, and child sexual exploitation (UNICEF, 2020).

Emphasizing and gaining an understanding of the factors that elevate the risk of exploitation is crucial, enabling us to remain vigilant and identify potential signs of exploitation in our daily lives.

Psychological and socio-economic characteristics of victims.

Some personal characteristics can make individuals more vulnerable to being exploited. When people have psychological vulnerabilities like low self-esteem, a strong desire to be accepted, or a need for money, organized crime groups can take advantage of them. Studies indicate that individuals who are impulsive, seek excitement, or are prone to taking risks may be more likely to get involved in activities that put them at risk of exploitation (Piquero et al., 2017).

People who have psychological vulnerabilities, such as low self-esteem or having a difficult past, are more likely to be taken advantage of. If someone has experienced a tough childhood with abuse or neglect, they may be at a higher risk of being exploited later in life. Additionally, individuals with low self-esteem are easier targets for organized crime groups who want to manipulate and control them (Mann et al., 2016; Widom & Morris, 1997).

Poverty is a major factor that makes people more vulnerable to being taken advantage of by serious organized crime groups. When individuals are struggling financially and don't have enough resources or opportunities, they become more at risk. Research has found that people in poverty often feel desperate and may be more willing to take risks or accept exploitative offers to earn money (Cabezas, 2004). Moreover, poverty creates circumstances where individuals may not have access to education, job opportunities, and social support systems. This lack of access makes them more susceptible to being exploited by others (ILO, 2014).

Unstable employment, like temporary or informal work, also increases the chances of exploitation. People who have low-paid or informal jobs often don't have legal protection, benefits, or job security. This makes them easier targets for employers who want to exploit them (Anderson & O'Connell Davidson, 2003).

These examples and references show how scientific research proves that poverty has a strong impact on making people more vulnerable to exploitation by serious organized crime groups. Poverty worsens the differences in wealth and opportunities and creates social inequalities, which makes individuals more likely to be targeted and controlled by criminal networks. Recognizing the connection between poverty and exploitation is crucial for developing effective strategies to prevent it and addressing the socio-economic factors that contribute to vulnerability.

Additionally, limited education and unstable jobs make people more vulnerable to being exploited. When individuals don't have access to good education or face obstacles in getting further education, they may not have the knowledge and skills to find stable and good-paying jobs (Zhang & Chin, 2012). This can lead to financial insecurity and desperation and make individuals more willing to accept exploitative offers or resort to illegal activities just to survive (Surtees, 2008).

Prevention and intervention strategies.

There is several ways of prevention and intervention in relation to vulnerable being targeted by serious and organised crime gangs. Education and awareness programs are important in teaching people, especially those who are vulnerable, about how organized crime gangs operate and the dangers of exploitation. By providing information through campaigns, workshops, and educational initiatives, individuals can become more informed and better equipped to identify and protect themselves from exploitation (Laczko & Gramegna, 2003).

It is important to keep the vulnerable community empowered, this can be done via economic empowerment- by providing opportunities for vulnerable communities to improve their economic situation, they become more resilient and less susceptible to exploitation. This can be done through programs that teach new skills, initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, and providing access to small loans (Duvvury et al., 2004).

It is also important to strengthen social networks - building strong relationships and connections within vulnerable communities helps create a supportive environment that can protect individuals from exploitation. This can be achieved by creating spaces for community involvement, organizing support groups, and promoting unity within the community (Zimmerman & Watts, 2003).

This essay discussed various factors that elevate the vulnerability to exploitation by serious or organized crime gangs. It examined both the psychological and socioeconomic traits and circumstances of victims. In conclusion, there are several strategies implemented to recognize and assist individuals who are at risk of exploitation.

Word count: 952

Bibliography:

1. Alpert, G. P., Dunham, R. G., & Stroshine, M. S. (2007). Critical incidents: Research review. *Police Quarterly*, 10(1), 33-60.
2. Anderson, B., & O'Connell Davidson, J. (2003). Is trafficking in human beings demand driven? A multi-country pilot study. International Organization for Migration.
3. Ariel, B., Farrar, W.A. and Sutherland, A. (2014) 'The Effect of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Use of Force and Citizens' Complaints Against the Police: A Randomized Controlled Trial', *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 31, pp. 509–535.
4. Bales, K. (2012). Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy.
5. Barnes, G., Loughlin, J., & Dawson, E. (2018). Police response to active shooter in public places: Findings from a simulation exercise. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(20), 3189-3213.
6. Barnett, J., Jarvis, E., & Matts, K. (2014). Responding to major incidents: The challenges and limitations of current policies and practices. *Police Practice and Research*, 15(1), 35-47.
7. Boin, A., McConnell, A., & Hart, P. t. (2010). Reducing the impact of terrorism: The role of state-of-the-art simulation exercises. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 18(1), 3-12.

8. Bowers, K. J., Johnson, S. D., & Hirschfield, A. F. (2011). Closing off opportunities for crime: An evaluation of alley-gating. *European Journal of Criminology*, 8(6), 431-454.
9. Bradford, B., Jackson, J., Hough, M., Myhill, A., & Quinton, P. (2014). Trust and confidence in criminal justice: A review of the British research literature. London: Ministry of Justice Research Series.
10. Braga, A. A., & Weisburd, D. (2010). Policing problem places: Crime hot spots and effective prevention. Oxford University Press.
11. Budiani-Saberi, D. A. (2017). Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism: A Commentary on the Global Realities.
12. Bullock K, Erol R and Tilley N. (2006). 'Problem-Oriented Policing and Partnership: Implementation of an Evidence Based Approach to Crime Reduction'. Cullompton: Willan.
13. Cabezas, A. L. (2004). Between love and money: Sex, tourism, and citizenship in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 29(4), 987-1015.
14. Clarke, R. V. G., & Eck, J. E. (2003). Become a problem-solving crime analyst. Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, University College London.
15. College of Policing. (2013). Civil contingencies: Major incident. Available online: <https://www.college.police.uk/app/civil-emergencies/civil-contingencies/civil-contingencies#major-incident>. Accessed on 08/05/2023.
16. Duvvury, N., Nayak, M. B., Allendorf, K., & Reddy, D. (2004). Battling livelihood insecurities: Women's mobilization in India's informal economy. *Development and Change*, 35(2), 297-324.
17. Fridell L. (2017) Explaining the disparity in results across studies: Assessing disparity in police use of force: A research note. *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 42: 502–513.
18. Gill, M. (2017). Policing. London: Sage Publications.
19. International Labour Organization. (2014). Profits and poverty: The economics of forced labour. Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/ilo-bookstore/order-online/books/WCMS_243398/lang--en/index.htm. Accessed online 08/05/2023.
20. Ioannidis, J. P. A. (2005). Why most published research findings are false. *PLoS Medicine*, 2(8), e124.

21. JESIP. (2020) JESIP- Working Together, Saving Lives. Available online <https://www.jesip.org.uk/>. Accessed on 08/05/2023.
22. Kassin, S. M., & Fong, C. T. (1999). "I'm Innocent!": Effects of Training on Judgments of Truth and Deception in the Interrogation Room. *Law and Human Behaviour*, 23(5), 499-516.
23. Kirschbaum, C., & James, O. (2015). Policing major events: Perspectives from leading practitioners. *Journal of policing, intelligence and counter terrorism*, 10(1), 21-37.
24. Laczko, F., & Gramegna, M. (2003). Developing better indicators of human trafficking. *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 10(1), 179-194.
25. Lum, K. and Isaac, W., 2016. To predict and serve? *Significance*, 13(5), pp.14-19.
26. Mann, R. E., Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2016). Assessing risk for sexual recidivism: Some proposals on the nature of psychologically meaningful risk factors. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28(3), 199-223.
27. McNamara, N., Stevenson, C., Muldoon, O., & McKinley, M. (2021). A social model of secondary stressors in relation to disasters, major incidents and conflict: Implications for practice. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 63, 102436.
28. Meissner, C. A., & Kassin, S. M. (2002). "He's guilty!": Investigator bias in judgments of truth and deception. *Law and Human Behaviour*, 26(5), 469–480.
29. Merton, R.K. (1948). The self-fulfilling prophecy. *The Antioch Review*, 8(2), 193-210.
30. Miller, D.T., & Ross, M. (1975). Self-serving biases in the attribution of causality: Fact or fiction? *Psychological Bulletin*, 82(2), 213-225.
31. Nickerson, R.S.(1998) Confirmation Bias: A Ubiquitous Phenomenon in Many Guises *Review of General Psychology*, 2(2), 175-220.
32. Nix, J., & Wolfe, S. (2015). The impact of negative publicity on police self-legitimacy.
33. Norris, R., & Kern, M. (2013). After-action reviews in law enforcement: Practitioner perceptions of benefits and challenges. *Public Safety Leadership & Policy*, 1(2), 165-178.
34. O'Hara, N., & Tinsley, J. (2016). Policing major incidents: Key challenges for the response. *Policing: An International Journal*, 39(1), 29-47.
35. Pease, K., & Laycock, G. (1999). Opportunities, precipitators and criminal decisions: A reply to Wortley's critique of situational crime prevention. *British journal of criminology*, 39(4), 551-562.

36. Piquero, A. R., Jennings, W. G., & Farrington, D. P. (2017). On the malleability of self-control: Evidence and implications for crime and delinquency. *Criminology*, 55(4), 866-891.
37. Piza, E. L., & Lavigne, N. (2016). Examining the spatial and temporal distribution of a community policing intervention on crime hot spots. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 53(1), 31-56.
38. Ramirez, L. (2018). Addressing Racial Bias in Police Investigations Through Diversity Training and Community Involvement. *Journal of Diversity and Justice*, 1(1), 24-30.
39. Ratcliffe, J. H., Taniguchi, T., & Groff, E. R. (2011). Reassessing the crime reduction effect of the Philadelphia foot patrol experiment. *Criminology*, 49(3), 795-827.
40. Scott, M.S., Clarke, R.V. (2012). Problem-solving and crime reduction: Crime science versus criminology. In: Tilley N. (Ed.), *Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, pp. 123–142. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
41. Shelley, L. (2010). *Dirty Entanglements: Corruption, Crime, and Terrorism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
42. Shelley, L. I. (1995). Transnational Organized Crime: An Imminent Threat to the Nation-State? *Journal of International Affairs*, 48(2), 463-489. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24357599>. Accessed online 08/05/2023.
43. Sherman, L. W., Kempf, K., Moore, M., & Grego, K. (2001). The rise of response policing: An historical perspective on current practice. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 24(2), 213-45.
44. Sherman, L., Gottfredson, D., MacKenzie, D., Eck, J., Reuter, P., and Bushway, S. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*. National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.
45. Smith, J. et al.(2017). Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Rapid Response Police in Major Incidents. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. 32(3), 196-204."
46. Surtees, R. (2008). Traffickers and trafficking in southern and eastern Europe: Considering the other side of human trafficking. *European Journal of Criminology*, 5(1), 39-68.
47. Sutton, R., Loosemore, M., & Chen, C. C. (2014). Challenges facing construction industry stakeholders in managing disaster response. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 21(4), 436-454.
48. Telep, C. W., & Weisburd, D. (2012). What Is Known About the Effectiveness of Police Practices? *Police Quarterly*, 15(4), 331-357.

49. UNICEF. (2020). Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward.
50. Van der Aa, B., Ruiter, R., & Finkenauer, C. (2016). The efficacy of police response to major incidents: A systematic review. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 24(4), 243-255.
51. Weisburd, D., and Eck, J. (2004). What can police do to reduce crime, disorder, and fear? *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 593(1), 42-65.
52. Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Hinkle, J. C., & Eck, J. E. (2010). Is Problem-Oriented Policing Effective in Reducing Crime and Disorder? Findings from a Campbell Systematic Review. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 9(1), 139-172.
53. Wells, G. L., & Bradfield, A. L. (1998). "Good, you identified the suspect": Feedback to eyewitnesses distorts their reports of the witnessing experience. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 83(3), 360–376.
54. Widom, C. S., & Morris, S. (1997). Childhood maltreatment and juvenile delinquency: Untangling the causal chain. *Psychological Bulletin*, 115(2), 167-180.
55. Wilkins, J., & Christopher, K. (2019). Supporting First Responders: The Vital Role of Response Police. *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*, 42(1), 209-226.
56. Wilson, T. A., & Grammich, C. (2017). The Role of Response Police in Enhancing Public Safety. US Department of Justice.
57. Zhang, S. X., & Chin, K. L. (2012). Human trafficking and migrant smuggling in China: A review. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 57(2), 141-159.
58. Zimmerman, C., & Watts, C. (2003). WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies. World Health Organization.