

# Trust and Confidence in Policing VAWG: Research Priorities and Evidence Gaps

Enhancing policing through focused research and knowledge

**Professor Loretta Trickett**

NTU P-ACE

# Research Summary on Trust and Confidence



## **Challenges in Policing VAWG**

Misogyny and cultural attitudes in police reduce public trust and impact victim safety in VAWG cases.

## **Evidence Gaps in Research**

Critical gaps include organisational culture change, trauma-informed care, and technology for risk management.

## **Importance of Fairness and Accountability**

Disproportionality in complaints processes undermines perceptions of fairness and officer accountability.

## **Officer Wellbeing and Public Trust**

Compassion fatigue affects officer wellbeing and quality of service, impacting public trust.

# Professor Loretta Trickett

## ARI trust in policing

### Research Focus

- Victimisation & Hate Crime: Gendered victimisation, misogyny, disablist hate crime.
- Co-developed hate crime risk assessment tools used by Nottinghamshire and Dyfed-Powys Police.
- Led global-first evaluation of misogyny as hate crime policy by Nottinghamshire Police.
- Policing & Public Trust: Investigated police responses to hate crime and victim satisfaction.
- Advocated multi-agency approaches and police training reforms.
- Community Engagement: Created educational materials like 'Changing Minds' comic.

### Awards & Recognition

- Times Higher Education Award (2021): Outstanding Contribution to the Local Community.
- NTU VC Outstanding Researcher Award: For impactful, policy-informing research.
- HEA Fellow & VC Teaching Award: Excellence in teaching and student support.

# NTU P-ACE Summary



## **Centre Designation and Funding**

NTU is one of nine UK Policing Academic Centres of Excellence, supported by £600,000 funding to enhance policing.

## **Collaborative Research Partners**

NTU-PACE unites 15 policing, industry, and community partners for research translation into policing strategies.

## **Focus Areas of Research**

Research targets violence against women, hate crime, modern slavery, digital harms, and climate-related security risks.

## **Impact and Innovation**

NTU develops advanced investigative tools and fosters public trust, protecting vulnerable communities through innovation.

# Professor Loretta Trickett's Role and Impact



## **Research on Gender-Based Violence**

Professor Trickett's research addresses gender-based violence, hate crime, and victim rights, shaping academic and policy spheres.

## **Policy and Police Practice Influence**

Her work influenced police training, risk assessment tools, and Home Office policies to improve criminal justice responses.

## **Civic Education Initiatives**

Led civic projects like the 'Changing Minds' comic to raise awareness about public gendered harassment.

## **Recognition and Global Impact**

Her contributions earned prestigious awards and have empowered victims worldwide while informing legislative change.

# Challenges Faced by Survivors in Police Interactions

## **Dismissive Police Attitudes**

Survivors often face disbelief and dismissive attitudes from police, undermining their credibility and increasing trauma.

## **Failure to Enforce Protection**

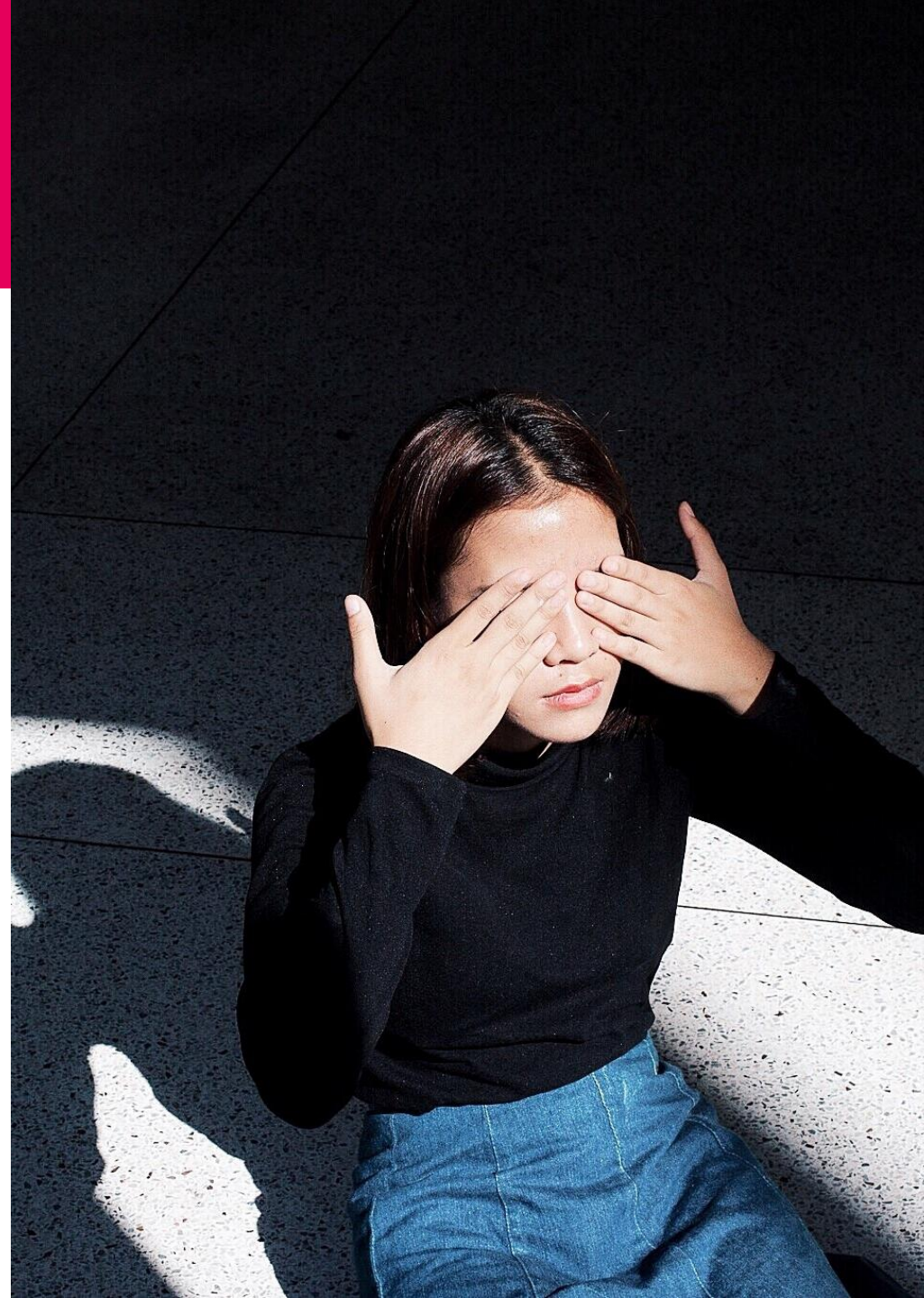
Police sometimes fail to act on breaches of bail or protection orders, leaving survivors vulnerable to further harm.

## **Secondary Victimization**

Survivors experience repeated trauma recounting their stories to multiple officers, intensifying emotional distress.

## **Need for Empathy and Training**

There is a critical need for police training to improve empathy and understanding of coercive control and trauma.



# Supportive Police Responses



## **Attentive and Courteous Policing**

Officers who listened carefully and treated survivors with respect greatly enhanced their sense of safety and recovery.

## **Proactive Protection Measures**

Police took steps to protect survivors, including facilitating access to refuge and safety services.

## **Sanctuary Scheme Intervention**

The Sanctuary scheme, fitting homes with locks and surveillance, was a successful safety intervention appreciated by survivors.

## **Empathy Beyond Prosecution**

Respectful and empathetic police responses were valued even when prosecutions were not possible.



# Improving Police Responses to Survivors

## **Comprehensive Trauma Training**

Officers must receive extensive training on coercive control and trauma to better understand survivor experiences.

## **Consistent Enforcement of Protection Orders**

Enforcing protection and contact orders consistently is vital to ensure survivor safety and uphold legal measures.

## **Preventing Secondary Victimization**

Reforming police practices to minimize survivors repeatedly recounting trauma reduces secondary victimisation.

## **Trauma-Informed Policing Culture**

Embedding trauma and survivor-informed practices fosters empathy, improves outcomes, and rebuilds trust.