

# **Campbell Collaboration Systematic Reviews: What Works in preventing crime, terrorism and radicalization**

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- An Introduction to the Campbell Collaboration (Crime and Justice Co-Ordinating Group)
- Overview of Systematic Reviews
- The Global Police Database
- Current programmes and research products



CampbellCollaboration

**Better Evidence for a Better World**

## Campbell's vision, mission and key principles

*Campbell vision statement:*

Better evidence for a better world.

*Campbell mission statement:*

The Campbell Collaboration promotes positive social and economic change through the production and use of systematic reviews and other evidence synthesis for evidence-based policy and practice.

“There was no more powerful way to drive the development of knowledge into practice than to discover, systematically review, and present that which we already knew...”

...The mine had barely been dug, but through the increase of systematic reviews on policing, we have given new impetus to police research and an emerging new professional framework.”

Telep, C. and Weisburd, D.W. (2014) A case study of the NPIA Program on Systematic Reviews. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10, 4, 371-399.

Articles

## General deterrent effects of police patrol in crime “hot spots”: A randomized, controlled trial

**Lawrence W. Sherman**  & David Weisburd

Pages 625-648 | Published online: 18 Aug 2006

 Download citation  <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418829500096221>

## Hot spots policing is effective in reducing crime



Wolverhampton Local policing unit officers on patrol. Photo: West Midlands Police

Focusing police efforts at high crime locations ('hot spots') is effective in reducing crime. Hot spot policing does not displace crime to nearby areas. Rather, the benefits of reduced crime diffuse into the areas immediately surrounding the targeted locations. A problem-oriented approach has a larger effect than a traditional policing approach.

### What is this review about?

Half of all crime takes place in small, localised areas, or hot spots. Examples of crime hot spots are apartment buildings, street corners, or a few city blocks. Can crime be reduced more efficiently if police officers focus their attention on these places? Or will this style of policing simply result in crime moving to a different location?

The review examines the crime reduction effects of focusing on hot spots to reduce crime, whether crime moves to another area (displacement), or if the benefits spill over, reducing crime in surrounding area (diffusion).

# Preventing Terrorism...





.....with Systematic knowledge



# What is a systematic review?

- Summary of the best available research on a specific question
- Synthesis of findings across multiple studies/countries/languages
- Transparent procedures to find, evaluate, and synthesize research
  - Clear inclusion/exclusion criteria and quality screening
  - Explicit search strategy
  - Systematic coding and analysis of included studies
  - Meta-analysis (quantitative summary of results) where possible

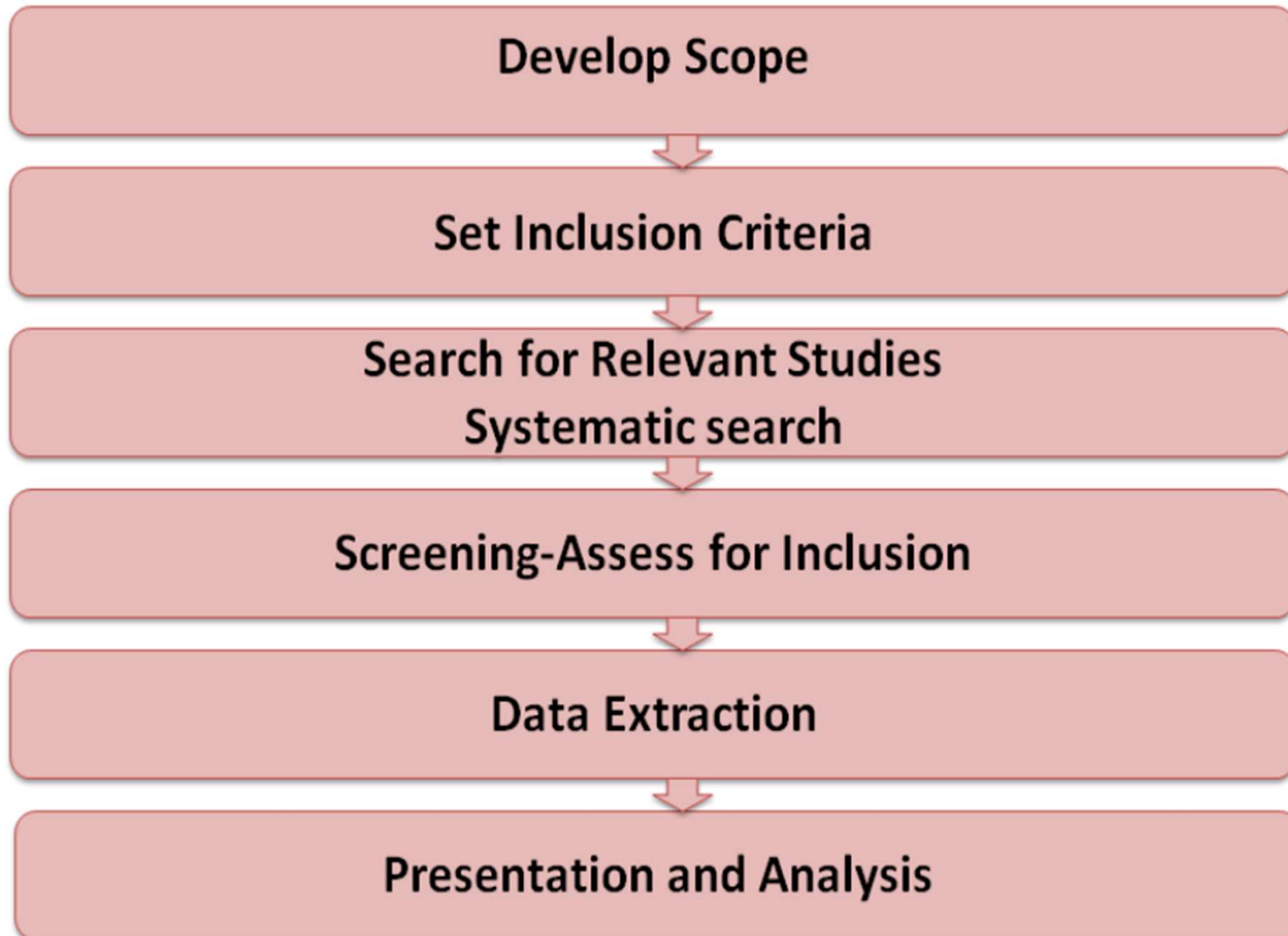
# Why are Campbell reviews different?

- Must include both published and unpublished reports to minimize bias
- International in scope
- Peer-reviewed protocol (study plan) developed in advance
- Requires a review team with multiple decision-makers
- Appraisal of study quality
- Rigorous methods and editorial process

# Three-stage Campbell review process

- Title registration
  - Brief description of background and rationale
- Protocol
  - Detailed plan for conducting search, coding, analysis
- Final report
  - Deviations from protocol; final results
  - Plain Language Summary
  - Publication in Campbell Journal: Open Access

# Overview of the Campbell Review Process

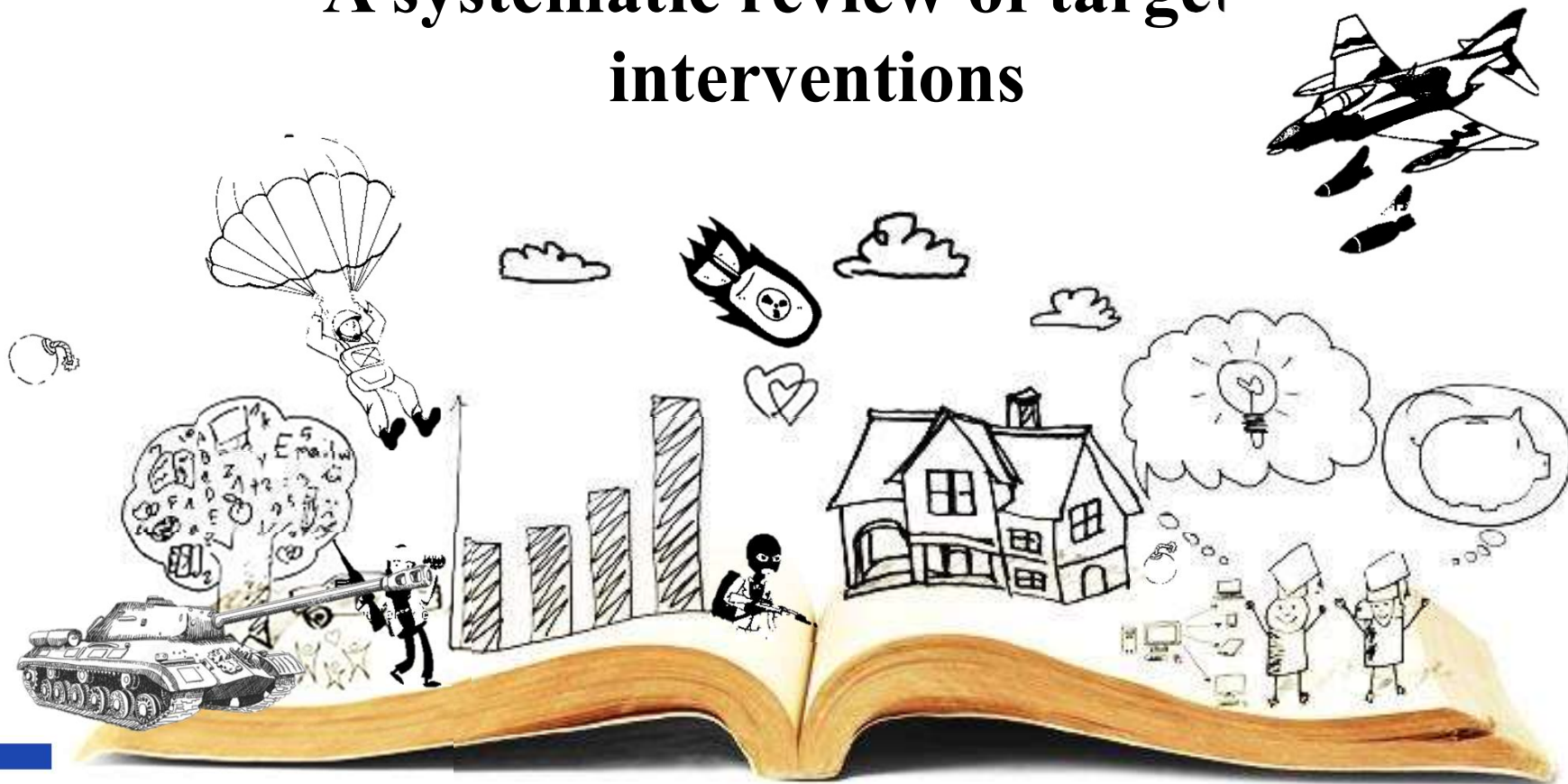


# Counter-narratives for the prevention of violent radicalization:

**Sarah Carthy**  
NUI Galway

*...Can They Work?*

## A systematic review of target interventions



# Pipeline.

Records identified through  
database searching  
(n = 1216)

Additional records identified through other sources  
(experts, reference lists) (n = 71\*)

\*Records identified through expert bibliographies

Records after duplicates  
(48) removed  
(n = 1168)

- Terrorism and the Media Part 2 and 3 (n=26)
- Islamist Narratives and Western Counter-Narratives Part 1 and 2 (n=20)
- Terrorism Research Literature Part 1 and 2 (n=1)

Records after duplicates  
removed and additional  
records added.  
(n = 1239)

Titles screened (n= 1239)  
Abstracts screened  
(n= 240)

Records excluded  
Title exclusion (n= 999)  
Abstract exclusion  
(n= 166)

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility (n=63)  
(n=74)  
Bibliographies (n = 13)  
Database and contacts (n= 61)

Full-text articles excluded, with reasons  
Not exposed to a counter-narrative  
(n=23)  
Not targeting violent extremism (n=13)  
No outcomes (n=21)  
Full text not available (n=1)  
No comparison group (n = 5)

Studies included in quantitative  
synthesis  
(n = 11)

“So”... (findings)

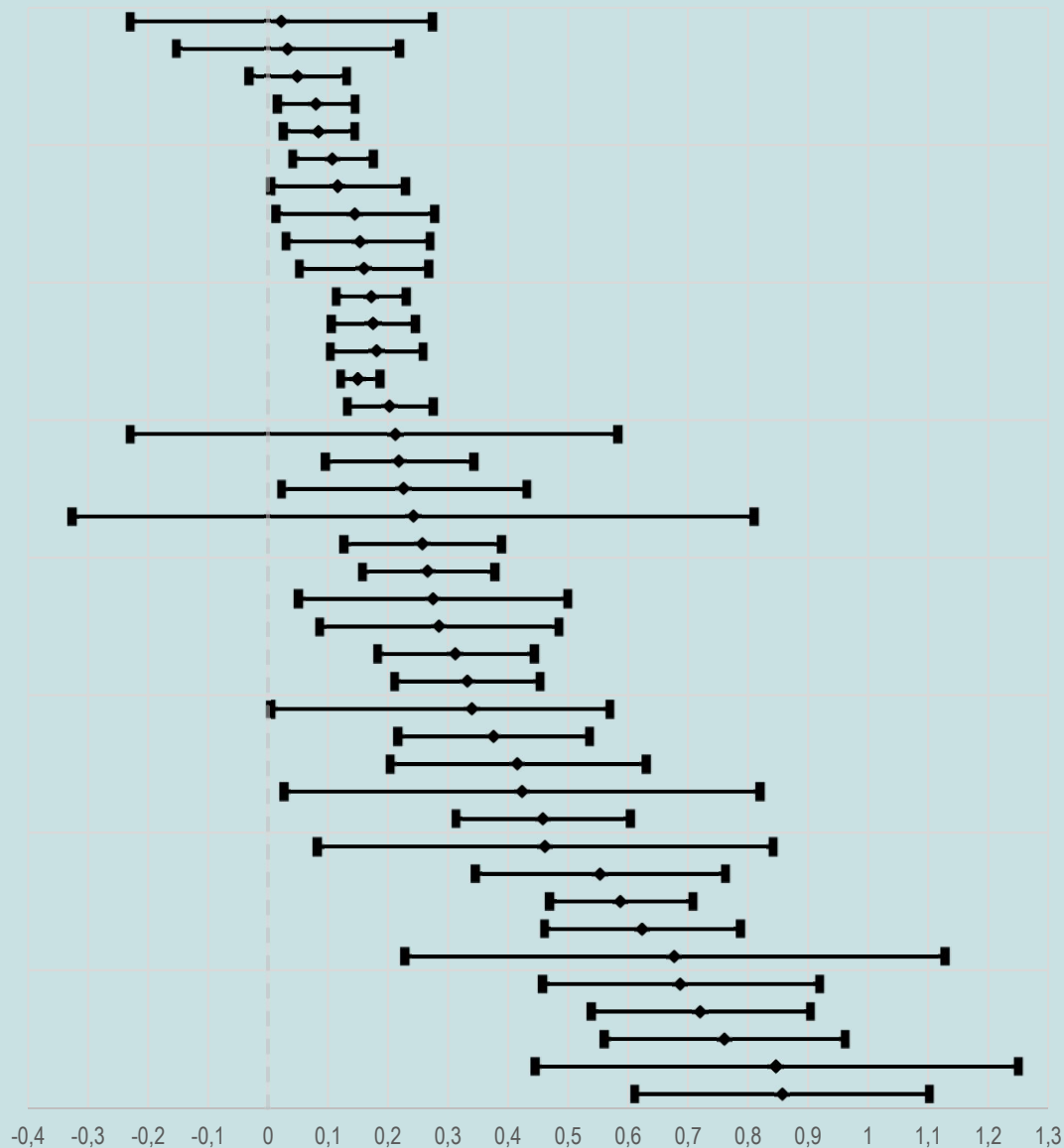
# Systematic review of the risk factors in radicalization and recruitment to terrorism

**Michael Wolfowicz, Yael Litmanovitz,  
David Weisburd and Badi Hasisi  
The Institute of Criminology,  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**





## Risk factors for radical beliefs



- Political efficacy (.022 NS)
- Uncertainty (.033 NS)
- Worship attendance (.049 NS)
- West Vs Islam (.08\*)
- Immigrant (.084\*\*)
- Welfare receipt (.108\*\*)
- Unemployment (.116\*)
- Religiosity (.145\*)
- Discrimination (.154\*\*)
- Political Grievance (.16\*\*)
- Prayer frequency (.172\*\*\*)
- Violent media Exp. (.175\*\*\*)
- Perceived injustice (.172\*\*\*)
- Violence exposure (.186\*\*\*)
- Male (.203\*\*\*)
- APD/Narcissism (.213 NS)
- NSM posting (.219\*\*)
- Aggression (.226\*\*)
- SES (High) (.242 NS)
- Relig/Nat identity (.258\*\*\*)
- Personal strains (.267\*\*\*)
- Anti Democratic (.275\*)
- Ind. Rel. Dep. (.285\*\*)
- Educ. Low (.313\*\*\*)
- Coll. Rel. Dep. (.332\*\*\*)
- Anger/Hate (.34 NS)
- Low integration (.376\*\*\*)
- Deviant peers (.416\*\*\*)
- Legal cynicism (.423\*)
- Segregation (.459\*\*\*)
- Moral neutralization (.462\*)
- Law legitimacy (.554\*\*\*)
- Low Self Control (.588\*\*)

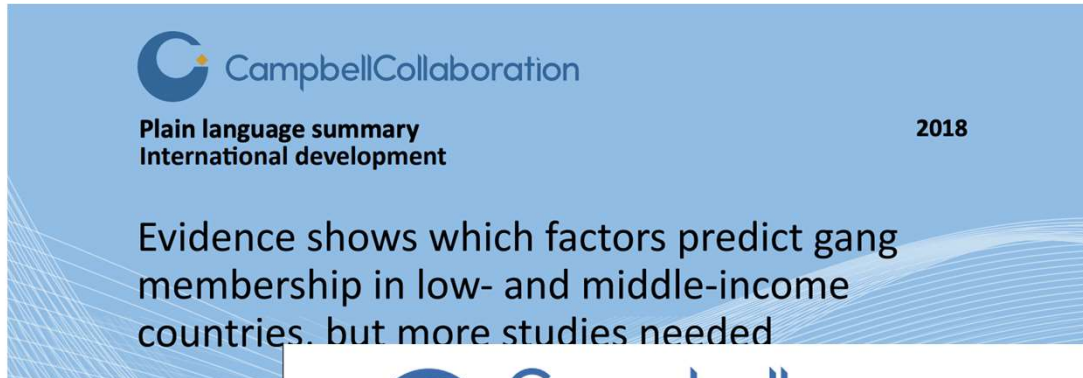


# The Global Policing Database

# Recent Titles and Titles in Progress....

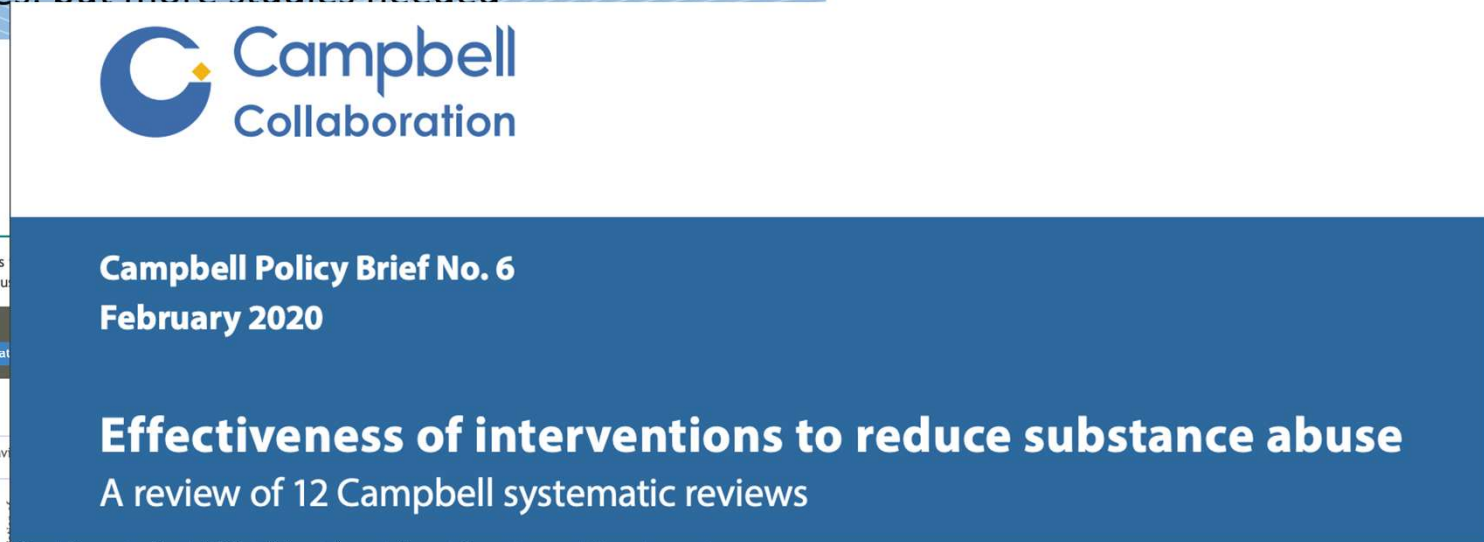
- Body Worn Cameras used by police
- CCTV – updated review
- Problem-oriented policing – updated review
- Terrorism and Radicalization prevention – with 5RD consortium
  - Phase 1: 4 reviews (2019-20)
  - Phase 2: 8 Reviews (2020-21) and EGM
- Police-led diversion of young offenders
- Promotion of well-being among children exposed to intimate partner violence
- Focused deterrence
- CBT for amphetamine use disorders
- Bystander programmes to prevent sexual violence

# ...And more than systematic reviews...



**Campbell Collaboration**  
**Plain language summary**  
**International development** **2018**

Evidence shows which factors predict gang membership in low- and middle-income countries, but more studies needed



**Campbell Collaboration**

**Campbell Policy Brief No. 6**  
**February 2020**

**Effectiveness of interventions to reduce substance abuse**  
 A review of 12 Campbell systematic reviews

## Agroforestry Evidence Gap Map

[Evidence map](#) [About](#)

HOVER OVER a bubble to see details with links to studies. CLICK ON a link in the axes categories on and off using the legend at the bottom of the chart. EXPORT the chart

Region: All | Country: All | Study design: All | [Update](#)

### Outcomes

Interventions	Outcomes															
	Productivity (yield)	Profitability	Provisioning - Energy	Provisioning - Materials	Provisioning - Nutrition	Reg & Main - Medicines/other water/toxins/other	Reg & Main - Med flows	Reg & Main - Physical/chemical conditions	Cultural - Physical intellectual interaction with environment	Cultural - Spiritual symbolic interaction environment	Income and house expenditure	Housing and materials	Food security/nutrition	Health	Cultural and subjective well-being	Other
Farmer capacity development	●	●	●	●			●	●			●	●				●