

Safety in prison: effects of regime management, workforce factors, and prisoner activity on levels of violence

A Rapid Evidence Assessment: Technical Appendix

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Appendix A: Design and method of the 51 retained studies

This section provides further information on the design and method of each of the 51 retained studies for the Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA). Tables A.1 to A.7 set out the seven categories presented in the main report in response to the first research question: How can domestic and international evidence on prison workforce and prison regimes help to inform our understanding of what works to reduce violence in prisons?

Table A.1. System management and design (20 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Bierie (2012)	Large-scale survey with multilevel modelling of data on staff perceptions and rates of prisoner violence
Bierie (2013)	Data on prisoner complaints and rates of violence were analysed over time using multivariate regression
Bosma et al. (2020)	Multilevel modelling study of variables influencing misconduct, including personal characteristics and prison environment
Camp et al. (2015)	Single cohort, before-and-after study of service user response to the introduction of a new service, analysed using Poisson regression models
Day et al. (2015)	Single cohort study of effects of different interactional variables on misconduct, using logistic regression modelling
Debus-Sherrill et al. (2017)	Survey- and interview-based study of impact of the use of CCTV on perceptions of safety and incident rates
Genschow et al. (2015)	Experimental study with random assignment to two different colours of cell, recording impact on measures of aggression
Glazener and Nakamura (2020)	Multisite statistical analysis of the relationship of prison density levels to misconduct over time
Griffin and Hepburn (2013)	Secondary analysis of official data on misconduct, across multiple sites, using regression analysis
Howard et al. (2020)	Multilevel analysis of patterns in which institutional routines influence levels of risk and victimisation
Jaspers et al. (2022)	Qualitative study employing interviews analysed by NVivo software, of factors perceived as influencing violence and its prevention
Newton (2010)	Quasi-experimental comparison of rates of misconduct before, during, and after Therapeutic Community (TC) placement
Pope et al. (2020)	Two-stage survey of the impact of body worn video cameras on assault rates and staff reactions to their use
Ricciardelli and Sit (2016)	Qualitative, interview-based study of perceptions of prison control, analysed using grounded theory
Sanhueza et al. (2021)	Multisite analysis of factors associated with changes in levels of prison violence to identify possible predictors using regression models

Sydes et al. (2022)	Survey and interview-based study of feelings of safety following the introduction of body worn cameras
Tahamont (2019)	Regression discontinuity design comparing different levels of security in a large prison system
Vogel et al. (2020)	Single cohort, interview- and questionnaire-based study of perceptions of misconduct, using regression analysis, to identify perceived causal factors
Weinrath et al. (2021)	Mixed methods study making comparisons of dispute resolution between a TC and other environments
Wilson and Tamatea (2010)	Report on the use of an evaluation measure designed to direct attention to features of environments and situations associated with the occurrence of violence

Table A.2. Engagement in purposeful activity (12 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Butler et al. (2018)	Quasi-experimental study with retrospective comparison group, using propensity score matching
Clark and Rydberg (2016)	Retrospective analysis of national survey data, comparing those in different educational interventions and a control sample, using propensity score weighting
Collica-Cox (2014)	Mixed-methods study (quantitative and qualitative) including a single-cohort before-and-after study and interviews with participants
Duwe et al. (2015)	Retrospective quasi-experimental design with propensity score matching and regression analysis
Hogan et al. (2012)	Randomised controlled trial, analysed using linear univariate models
Lerman et al. (2022)	Large-sample survey- and questionnaire-based study analysed with multilevel modelling statistics
Lugo et al. (2019)	Large-sample quasi-experimental evaluation of seven different re-entry programmes, using propensity score matching
Maglinger et al. (2013)	Cross-sectional comparison (in one prison site) of participants in a modified TC programme with others in five non-treatment units, testing differences with Anova
Perry et al. (2021)	Mixed methods study including a single-cohort evaluation of programme delivery, and evaluation of change using time-series analysis
Pompoco et al. (2017)	Large-sample cross-sectional comparison design study with use of propensity score matching
Randol and Campbell (2017)	Large-scale multisite study of a variety of programmes using repeated-measures analysis of United States (US) correctional facilities census data at three time-points, across 487 state prisons
Steiner and Wooldredge (2014)	Multisite gender-group comparison study across 46 facilities analysed using multilevel modelling

Table A.3. Staff relationships and skills (6 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Beijersbergen et al. (2015)	Longitudinal survey employing interviews and attitude questionnaires analysed using multilevel regression
Lerman and Harney (2019)	Large-scale attitude survey, in two waves, employing multilevel modelling
Meško and Hacin (2019)	Quantitative survey using structured interviews and rating scales, with regression analysis
Rocheleau (2015)	Mixed methods study incorporating a self-report survey of prisoners and in-depth interviews with staff
Trammell and Rundle (2015)	Qualitative study using partially structured interviews with a combination of open- and closed-ended questions
Trammell et al. (2018)	Qualitative study using partially structured interviews with a combination of open- and closed-ended questions

Table A.4. Assessment and classification strategies (5 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Andrés-Pueyo et al. (2017)	Psychometric study with analysis of reliability, validity, and survival and Receiving Operator Characteristics (ROC) analyses
Duwe (2020)	Development and testing of a classification system, testing of predictive validity using logistic regression, multivariate modelling and ROC analysis
Hausam et al. (2018)	Psychometric study using factor analysis, with prediction study using ROC analysis
Hausam et al. (2020)	Development of typology using latent profile analysis, and testing of its validity using regression analysis
Kerekes et al. (2018)	Psychometric study to establish construct and predictive validity of a new multimethod scale

Table A.5. Use of sanctions and segregation (4 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Fortescue et al. (2021)	Analysis of multisite data with group comparisons of the effectiveness of prison adjudications
Labrecque and Smith (2019)	Evaluation study of restrictive housing with use of multivariate logistic regression
Meyers et al. (2018)	Single group pre-test/post-test design of an intervention to evaluate the use of restrictive housing
Morris (2016)	Longitudinal, multisite data analysed with multilevel modelling and trajectory analysis
Kerekes et al. (2018)	Psychometric study to establish construct and predictive validity of a new multimethod scale

Table A.6. Situational factors (2 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
McNeeley (2021)	Cross-sectional comparison between assaults on staff and non-assaultive incidents, using logistic regression
Sorensen et al. (2011)	Cross-sectional comparison between data on a set of serious assaults, with statistical tests and logistic regression

Table A.7. Access to nature (2 studies)

CATEGORY AND STUDY	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD
Moran et al. (2021)	Multisite cross-sectional comparison using regression models
Nadkarni et al. (2017)	Quasi-experimental group comparison and outcome evaluation study

Appendix B: Findings of previous reviews

This Appendix provides summary information on a total of 14 previous reviews of potentially relevant areas of research that could contain findings related to the objectives of the current REA. These were excluded from the analysis in the main report but are included here to show the range of previous reviews undertaken.

All the relevant publications located were either narrative or systematic reviews, and the use of meta-analysis was rare: only two of the retrieved reviews employed it. One was retained for fuller inspection (Dickens, O'Shea and Christensen, 2020) but the other (Auty, Cope and Liebling, 2017b) was excluded for separate reasons noted below. Some of the reviews listed in Table B.1 below take a very focused, task-oriented approach to locating and integrating the available literature on a strictly defined question, using recognised and widely employed systematic review techniques (again see Brown, 2020). Others in contrast adopt a looser, sometimes historical, and often more conceptually-oriented approach to the analysis of a problem and of research pertaining to it (e.g. Wooldredge, 2020).

Some reviews had closer relevance than others to the present one, though most addressed only part of the questions posed here. The closest in coverage was a scoping review reported by Day, Newton, Cooke and Tamatea (2022), which included several studies published since 2010, not all of which had emerged in the database searches described earlier. Another overlapping review conducted by Auty, Cope and Liebling (2017a) evaluated the effectiveness of psychoeducational programmes in reducing prison violence. Hence, it addressed the question of whether engagement in purposeful activity had an effect on levels of in-prison violence. Five of the studies included in the Auty et al. (2017a) review were published in the period defined for the present REA (since January 2010). However, two were conducted in secure mental health units, and one was carried out with juvenile offenders. The remaining two (Hogan, Lambert and Barton-Bellessa, 2012; Maglinger, Hughey and Burke, 2013) were conducted in prisons and were included in the present review. Several other reviews were excluded because they limited in-prison changes to the assessment of well-being and behavioural functioning, but without specifying the meaning of the latter (Auty et al., 2017b; Shonin, Van Gordon, Slade and Griffiths, 2013).

Table B.1. Previous reviews of related research

Review	Focus	Number of studies¹	Key findings
Auty et al, (2017a)	Systematic review of the effects of psychoeducational programme in reducing prison violence	21	Reviewed research published in the period 1996-2016. Many of the originally located studies did not report violence as a separate outcome. Most of those which did had fairly short follow-up periods. The pattern of effects was mixed, with better outcomes appearing when programmes were better integrated with other aspects of the prison regime, such as overhaul of the disciplinary system by combining it with the possibility of positive reinforcement.
Brown (2020)	Systematic review of the effects of prison segregation	21: 5 of effects on in-prison variables	Extensive and detailed review covering the period January 1979 to March 2018, retaining studies of effects of segregation on psychological variables (mental state) and on behaviour including violent infractions. Only two studies reported effects on misconduct and only one reported prison violence; finding negligible effects of segregation.
Day et al. (2022)	Scoping review of interventions designed to prevent prison violence	18	Located studies of interventions on either in-prison or post-release violence. Divided studies into three categories, those focused on individual-level, situational, and social interventions respectively. While several in the first category reported positive effects, in the latter two either mainly negative or in some cases conflicting results were obtained.
Day et al. (2023)	Scoping review of the effectiveness of family focused interventions to prevent prison violence	15	Reviews studies publish in the period 2000-2020 of the possible effects of a range of family contacts on rates of prison violence. Types of contact included face-to-face visits, telephone calls, conjugal visits, and general support. However, only three studies examined prison violence as a dependent variable. The review did not examine the factors of core interest for the present REA.
Derlic (2020)	Review of “alternative rehabilitation” methods, yoga, meditation and mindfulness	21: yoga	Narrative review (mistakenly described as a systematic review) of studies of the potential association between the three methods and changes of several kinds in

¹ In systematic reviews, a procedure is followed to identify eligible studies and then to select those that meet pre-planned inclusion criteria. Where that occurred the number of studies reviewed is shown in the third column of Table B.1. Some narrative reviews and other reports adopted a looser method and gave no final number for the studies reviewed. Where that occurred the number of included studies is shown as not applicable (n/a).

		(8) meditation (9) mindfulness (4)	prisoners. Included 21 studies showing positive effects on well-being and reductions in aggression. Authors also reviewed a smaller number of studies evaluating the effects of these approaches on recidivism.
Dickens et al. (2020)	Systematic review and meta-analysis of the use of structured assessments of violence risk in prison and hospital settings	50 in narrative review; 31 in meta-analysis	A review of five separate instruments used for assessment of the likelihood of imminent violence in institutions. However, only three of the cited studies was conducted in a prison setting, of which one was an unpublished thesis and two were conducted with offenders diagnosed with mental disorders.
Duwe (2017)	Narrative review of the effects of correctional programmes on pre- and post-release outcomes	n/a	Extensive review that is focused mainly on post-release recidivism as an outcome variable. Briefly considers the role of prison-based education programs on prison violence, but does not contain any detailed analysis of this research.
Engstrom and van Ginneken (2022)	Systematic review of differences in prison design and architecture that may be associated with well-being of users	45	Surveys literature on prison design from 35 countries, all but one of which (Russia) are classed as high-income economies. The principal focus is on well-being and the review cites only one study within the present REA time limits that had already been located in current searches.
Finney et al. (2013)	Systematic review of job stress and burnout in correctional officers	8	Review of studies of stress and burnout published in the period 1999-2012. The review focused primarily on job-related stress arising from workloads, overtime, prison overcrowding and staffing numbers, and levels of training. Possible increased exposure to violence was not separately addressed.
Forman-Dolan et al. (2022)	Two-stage systematic review concerned with the effects of burnout on correctional staff, and of interventions to treat it, covering a wide range of professions	5 on burnout effects 8 on evaluations of treatment	Systematic review of factors influencing burnout and its effects. Notes that "one unique risk factor for burnout among forensic professionals is the perceived, or actual, threat of violence" (p.2); with findings in support of this. All treatment studies showed some positive effects in reducing symptoms of burnout (e.g. worry, emotional exhaustion, cynicism) or in increasing participants' skills for managing stress or in their sense of personal accomplishment. However, only one included prison employees.
Kiriakidis (2010)	Selective review of research on the extent and effects of bullying in penal settings	n/a	Narrative review covering a variety of aspects of bullying, including different forms it takes. Given the number of areas covered each one is discussed only briefly and the review contains no material specific to the issue of physical bullying amongst imprisoned adults.

Stephenson et al. (2021)	Literature review of research on the relationships between time out of cell (TOOC), time in purposive activity (TIPA), and mental health	14	Described as a “non-systematic” review to investigate the possible roles of time out of cell and time in purposeful activity on prisoners’ mental health, deliberate self-harm, suicide, and prison violence. Found an association between TOOC and TIPA variables for mental status and functioning, but no studies were located with violence as an outcome.
Wooldredge (2020)	General narrative review of prison violence research	n/a	Broad-ranging historical review of the growth of research on prison violence examining the role of prison culture and management in reducing it. Divides the period since 1950 into three “eras” with different emphases in each. A principal aim was to develop a revised model of the interaction of different factors in leading to in-prison violence.
Worthey et al. (2022)	General narrative review of several aspects of violence committed by or against members of incarcerated populations	n/a	General, wide-ranging overview of several aspects of prison violence. Recognises the problems of obtaining accurate data on the levels of physical assault in prisons. Focuses exclusively on individual factors associated with violence perpetration or victimisation, considering populations most at risk. Also considers staff-to-inmate violence but does not review factors associated with staff variables related to violent behaviour by prisoners.

Appendix C: Quality Appraisal (QA) of retained studies

C.1 Research methods and data analysis

The studies included in the REA employed a considerable variety of designs and methods of analysis. They consisted of the following range of methodological approaches.

- *Correlational study*, which report data analysed by correlational or regression analysis, or employ Receiving Operator Characteristics (ROC) analysis, used to test the accuracy of predictions; or some combination of those methods.
- *Multilevel modelling study*, often based on official or survey data, in which variables in different categories, such as individual differences or varieties of setting are compared in their associations with the dependent variable (prison violence).
- *Cross-sectional comparisons*, in which two or more groups, settings, or conditions are examined and differences between them are statistically analysed, usually in relation to one point in time.
- *Before-and-after or pre-post study*, examining the impact of a change on a single participant cohort or within a designated prison unit. This category also includes time-series designs. The emphasis is on observation and measurement of differences after a change is introduced.
- *Quasi-experimental design*, testing the effects of a change or of an intervention when two (or more) groups are compared, where members have not been randomly allocated to experimental and control conditions, but there are checks conducted on the equivalence of the study groups.
- *Experimental or randomised controlled trial (RCT)* of an intervention with random allocation to the experimental and control conditions.
- *Survey-based study*, gathering or analysing data usually either from official sources or from a specified study population on variations in rates of the dependent variable, but mainly reporting descriptive or univariate data analysis.
- *Qualitative study*, generally relying on interview or discussion data, analysed using qualitative methods, although some also employ quantitative analysis.

The tables C.1 to C.4 show the different studies by methodological approach.

Correlational studies

The largest single category (containing 11 studies) used some form of correlational design, where the main aim was to investigate the extent of association between two or more

variables. Thompson et al. (2005) developed an 18-point checklist of quality indicators for correlational research. The 18 indicators were classified under four headings: measurement; practical and clinical significance; avoiding some common macro-analytic mistakes; and use of confidence intervals for reliability coefficients, statistic and effect sizes. However, this was designed principally for the evaluation of educational research studies. Therefore, some of the items refer, for example, to reporting the properties of psychometric scales and have limited applicability for appraising the studies reviewed here. For present purposes therefore, only the main headings within the checklist were used in quality appraisal. Findings are shown in Table C.1.

Table C.1. Quality appraisal of correlational studies

Study	Measurement	Practical significance	Avoidance of errors in analysis	Use of confidence intervals
Andrés-Pueyo et al. (2017)	√	√	√	X
Bierie (2013)	√	√	√	√
Day et al. (2015)	√	√	√	X
Debus-Sherrill et al. (2017)	√	√	√	X
Griffin and Hepburn (2013)	√	√	√	X
Hausam et al. (2018)	√	√	√	√
Hausam et al. (2020)	√	√	√	X
Kerekes et al. (2018)	√	√	√	√
Labrecque and Smith (2019)	√	√	√	X
Sanhueza et al. (2021)	√	√	√	X
Vogel et al. (2020)	√	√	√	X

Multilevel modelling studies

Ten studies employed multilevel modelling. Schreiber and Griffin (2004) proposed quality assurance checks that can be applied to research using this design. Dedrick et al. (2009) reviewed 99 published studies employing this type of analysis and proposed a list of seven indicators that can be used as “reporting guidelines”. Table C.2 shows to what extent the indicators were present in the ten multilevel modelling studies included in the present REA.

Table C.2. Quality appraisal of multilevel modelling studies

Study	Description of process	Centering	Distributions	Missing values	Analysis	Para-meters	Standard errors
Beijersbergen et al. (2015)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bierie (2012)	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
Bosma et al. (2020)	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
Duwe (2020)	√	x	√	x	√	√	√
Glazener and Nakamura (2020)	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
Howard et al. (2020)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Lerman and Harney (2019)	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
Lerman et al. (2022)	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
Morris (2016)	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
Steiner and Wooldredge (2014)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Cross-sectional / Group comparison studies

It was not possible to find an established scale for quality appraisal of survey, group comparison or cross-sectional studies in the fields of criminology or psychology. In the field of epidemiology, however, a set of guidelines has been issued, the *Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology* statement (STROBE: Vandenbroucke et al., 2014). This is a 22-item checklist and it was decided that there were sufficient similarities for most components of this scale to be usable for quality assessment of the retained studies. Some of the items were not, however, relevant to the studies here.

Table C.3. Quality appraisal of cross-sectional studies

Study	Background	Objectives	Design	Setting	Participants	Variables	Data sources	Bias	Sample sizes	Descriptive data	Statistical methods	Missing data	Clarity of results	Conclusion validity	Summary linked to aims	Limitations	Interpretation	Generalisability
Clark and Rydberg (2016)	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fortescue et al. (2021)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Maglinger et al. (2013)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√
McNeeley (2021)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Moran et al. (2021)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√
Pompoco et al. (2017)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sorensen et al. (2011)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√
Weinrath et al. (2021)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√

The criteria applied in Table C.3 were as follows:

1. Background. The study provides a scientific context and rationale from previous research.
2. Objectives. There is a clear statement of the study's aims, goals or hypotheses to be tested.
3. Design. There is a clear description of the study design and the basis for using that approach.
4. Setting. Study sites, locations and periods of recruitment and follow-up are described.
5. Participants. There is a statement regarding eligibility criteria and methods of sample selection.
6. Variables. Definitions and relevant details are given on each variable recorded in the study.
7. Data sources. For each variable, here is a description of methods of measurement.
8. Bias. Information is given on any attempts to address potential biases in the data collection.
9. Sample sizes. There is an explanation of and rationale for the sample sizes obtained.
10. Descriptive data. Appropriate information is given on the characteristics of participants.
11. Statistical methods. All analysis procedure are explained and their use justified as appropriate.
12. Missing data. An account is given of the procedures used for handling missing data.
13. Clarity of results. The results are reported in a clear, well organised and comprehensible way.

14. Conclusion validity. The conclusions drawn follow coherently from the reported findings.
15. Summary linked to aims. There is a clear summary of findings linking them to study objectives.
16. Limitations. The discussion addresses limitations of the study and potential risks of bias.
17. Interpretation. There is an appropriate discussion of the meanings and implications of results.
18. Generalisability. There is discussion of the likely extent of generalisability of the findings.

Each element of appraisal was coded by two members of the review team. Discrepancies were discussed, and necessary adjustment to categories and code-sheets were made jointly with the records available for clarification and further review. As can be seen from Table C.3, most of the identified studies met the majority of the required criteria. It was not considered that the few remaining deficits in studies constituted serious threats to their statistical conclusion validity. Therefore, the findings of these studies could be regarded as a reasonable representation of what was likely to be discovered in this area.

Qualitative and open-ended interview research

For several other studies, a different approach to critical appraisal was required. There are five studies wholly or partly employing qualitative methods and where the researchers made extensive use of direct quotation from more open-ended interviews. There was some variance in the analysis, with the majority conducting grounded theory analysis, thematic analysis, or NVivo software, widely used in qualitative research (Jaspers et al., 2022; Ricciardelli and Perry, 2016; Trammell and Rundle, 2015). The other two collected data by means of open questions but did not utilise standard methods for analysing qualitative data (Collica-Cox, 2014; Trammell et al., 2018). These studies needed to be judged using separate criteria. A decision was made to use the qualitative studies checklist from the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP, 2023). However, the final criterion on the estimated value of the research was omitted, leaving nine items on which to appraise each study. The results of this are shown in Table C.4.

Table C.4. Quality appraisal of studies employing qualitative methods

Study	Aims clearly stated	Method appropriate	Appropriate design	Recruitment strategy	Data collection	Researcher-participant relationships	Ethical issues	Data analysis rigorous	Statement of findings
Collica-Cox (2014)	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√
Jaspers et al. (2022)	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
Ricciardelli and Perry (2016)	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
Trammell and Rundle (2015)	√	√	√	x	√	x	√	√	√
Trammell et al. (2018)	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	x

Appendix D: Details of retained primary studies

STUDY	Andrés-Pueyo, A., Arbach-Lucioni, K. and Redondo, S. (2017). The <i>RisCanvi</i> : A new tool for assessing risk for violence in prison and recidivism. In J. P. Singh, D. G. Kroner, J. S. Wormith, S. L. Desmarais and Z. Hamilton (eds.) <i>Handbook of Recidivism Risk/Needs Assessment Tools</i> . Hoboken, NJ: Wiley. Pp 255-268.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Describes the development of the <i>RisCanvi</i> , an assessment scale developed for prisons in Catalonia for the prediction of post-release violent recidivism and in-prison violence. The objective of the study is to test its psychometric properties.
METHODS USED	<i>RisCanvi</i> is a 43-item risk assessment scale introduced in 2010. It comprises five sets of variables on: criminal and prison history; biographical; family and social; clinical; and attitudes and personality. A screening version is administered to all prisoners on reception.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Development of the measure involved a series of samples over a number of studies, summarised in this book chapter.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Recorded three types: (a) Self-directed violence, (b) violence in prison directed at other prisoners or staff, and (c) further violent offences committed subsequently.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The <i>RisCanvi</i> combines information concerning five aspects of an individual's history and functioning as listed above. There are two versions respectively known as S and C.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The key results of interest for the REA are Area Under the Curve (AUC) figures for intra-institutional violence of 0.82 (for the <i>RisCanvi</i> -S version of the scale) and 0.83 (for the <i>RisCanvi</i> -C version). Corresponding results in a second study were both 0.82. (Page 262 of the publication).

STUDY	Beijersbergen, K.A., Dirkzwager, A.J.E., Molleman, T., Van Der Laan, P.H. and Nieuwbeerta, P. (2015). Procedural justice in prison: The importance of staff characteristics. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 59(4), 337-358.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	A report from the large-scale Dutch Prison Project, involving as part of it the Dutch Correctional Staff Survey. The study tested three hypotheses concerning the gender and demographic composition of the prison workforce, their work histories, and aspects of attitudes influencing their work roles.
METHODS USED	Survey-based study involving multilevel regression analyses.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Prisoners held in all Dutch remand centres, n=1,610 from 105 separate units. Prison correctional staff, n=690 from the same units.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The study did not include a recording of data on the rate or the occurrence of violent incidents.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The study was retained because of the established association between prisoners' perceptions of procedural justice and their likelihood of involvement in prison violence. The study investigated to what extent: (a) background characteristics of correctional officers, (b) work-related attitudes of correctional officers, and (c) the workload of correctional officers are related to prisoners' perceptions of fairness, respect, humanity, and relationships with officers.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Obtained three principal findings: The presence of a larger proportion of female officers was associated with prisoners' perception of their treatment as fairer and more humane. In units where officers had more positive attitudes towards rehabilitation, prisoners were more positive about their relationships with staff. Officer-to-prisoner staff ratio was significantly associated with prisoners' positive perceptions of procedural justice.

STUDY	Bierie, D. M. (2012). Is tougher better? The impact of physical prison conditions on inmate violence. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 56, 338-355.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate whether there is a relationship between physical conditions in prisons and the rate of serious violence within them.
METHODS USED	Independent variable: data extracted from the 2007 administration of the <i>Prison Social Climate Survey</i>, a survey questionnaire distributed to prison staff by the US Federal Bureau of Prisons (BoP). Dependent variable: monthly facility-level measures of violence across 114 prison units operated by the BoP.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	For prison conditions data: a randomly selected, representative sample of 1,738 prison staff who completed all questions on prison conditions, amongst 2,240 respondents (70.5%), from a total potential sample of 3,130 staff surveyed.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Study focused on relatively serious violent misconduct in two out of four categories routinely recorded: “100 level” = homicide, rape or assaults causing permanent injury “200 level” = assaults causing injury that is not life threatening (Data on assaults were verified by investigation).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Physical conditions of prisons, based on responses to a 7-item scale inquiring about dirt, clutter, dilapidation, sanitation, privacy, and noise in prison units. Other environmental data included a crowding measure, inmate-to-staff ratio, % female staff, % in different racial groups, average staff age, % involved in supervision. Individual-level data on prisoners were used as a control variable: race, gender, age, criminal history, which are established covariates of prison violence, were combined in custody classification scores which determine prisoners' security levels.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Data were modelled in two stages (a) base-level model without covariates, and (b) adding selected covariates in other models. Across 114 units, violence was found to decline significantly as the quality of physical conditions improved. This held across models after covariates were added including staff age, race and gender; and custody level scores.

STUDY	Bierie, D. M. (2013). Procedural justice and prison violence: Examining complaints among Federal inmates (2000–2007). <i>Psychology, Public Policy, and Law</i>, 19(1), 15-29.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the association between distributive and procedural justice and rates of prison violence, focusing on the roles of complaints and grievances in connection with this. Tested five specific hypotheses concerning such relationships.
METHODS USED	Sets of data on prisoners' complaints and rates of violence were analysed in relation to each other over time using multivariate negative binomial regression. Data on complaints were extracted from the SENTRY system, a set of transactional data maintained by the US Federal Bureau of Prisons (BoP) concerning all facilities operated by it. This yielded a total of 226,057 rows of data recording complaints filed in the designated study period. The dependent variable was monthly facility-level measures of violence across 114 prison units operated by the BoP.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	The data employed covered the 8-year period from January 2000 to December 2007, and analysed data for 9,753 "prison-months" from 114 institutions. Data on rates of violence were analysed in relation to information on the outcomes of complaints (rates of filing, granting, rejection, or denial).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The study focused on relatively serious violent misconduct in two (out of four) categories routinely recorded: "100 level" = homicide, rape or assaults causing permanent injury "200 level" = assaults causing injury that is not life threatening (Data on assaults were verified by investigation). To be included, incidents had to have been verified, i.e. substantiated after independent investigation.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The analysis was focused on the hypothesised association between the outcomes of prisoner complaints and the rates of violent incidents in the contemporaneous period or after a lag period of one month. The possible association was viewed as an instance illustrating or testing the operation of procedural and distributive justice in prisons. Covariates in the analysis included: inmate population, prisoner demographics, crowding levels, staff-inmate ratio, features of staff (e.g. proportion recently in post).
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The principal findings were that (a) most features of the grievance process did not impact inmate violence, but (b) there was a consistent association between prisoner violence and the proportion of responses to complaints which were late, and the proportion which were rejected.

STUDY	Bosma, A. Q., van Ginneken, A. F. J. C., Sentse, M. and Palmen, H. (2020). Examining prisoner misconduct: A multilevel test using personal characteristics, prison climate, and prison environment. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i>, 66(4) 451–484.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The objective of the study was to assess the extent to which prisoner characteristics (personal characteristics and prison climate) and prison environment are related to prisoner misconduct.
METHODS USED	Self-report measures, and official registration data, on forms of prison misconduct, using the two separately and in combination; 429 prisoners had a record in both respects.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Nationwide prospective study cohort of 4,427 prisoners from 240 prison units in the Netherlands.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Prisoners' self-report of their own misconduct including having punched, pushed, or kicked a fellow prisoner, alongside several other types of misconduct (threats, criminal damage, threats, obsessing contraband).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Multilevel analysis testing the respective influence of prisoner variables and environmental variables including aspects of prison climate and of staff-prisoner relationships.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The principal finding was that only one variable was related to both registered and self-reported misconducts, which was that prisoners with a more positive experience of staff–prisoner relationships and procedural justice were less likely to have registered or reported misbehaviour, compared with those who had a lower than average experience. Also, a more positive experience of prisoner relationships, as well as a higher than average experience of availability of meaningful activities, was related to decreased numbers of self-reported misbehaviour.

STUDY	Butler, H. D., Solomon, S. and Spohn, R. (2018). Programming in restrictive housing: Considerations for improving outcome evaluations. <i>Criminal Justice and Behaviour</i>, 45(8), 1174-1191.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To examine whether the provision of a programme in the setting of restrictive housing resulted in a reduction in prisoner violence and other misconduct. Quasi-experimental evaluation of the Transformation Project, a pilot cognitive-behavioural and motivational-interviewing based programme, alongside other variables that might influence any treatment effect.
METHODS USED	Quasi-experimental study comparing those in the programme with a larger group placed in restrictive housing without access to the programme, using propensity score matching.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Experimental: n=374 males who completed the Transformation Project in the period 2021-2014. Comparison: n=1,007 males in restrictive housing none of whom were exposed to the Project / programme.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Examined the prevalence of assault during a 6-month evaluation period, and also of other misconduct (drug/alcohol, and non-violence).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Comparison of the relative influences of the restrictive housing environment with the effect of participation in a programme.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Programme participants showed slightly fewer assaults before the programme but significantly fewer following it (28% versus 35%) as well as fewer instances of other kinds of misconduct. However, there was no difference found for a proportion of the sample in “administrative” segregation as compared to “disciplinary” segregation. For those in the latter and who remained for more than 90 days there was an effect on nonviolent misconduct (62% versus 73%) but no effect was found on assaults.

STUDY	Camp, J., Joy, K. and Freestone, M. (2018). Does 'enhanced support' for offenders effectively reduce custodial violence and disruption? An evaluation of the enhanced support service pilot. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 62(12), 3928–3946
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the effectiveness of The Enhanced Support Service (ESS) for reducing custodial violence and disruption. The services was jointly commissioned by the then National Offender Management Service (NOMS) and National Health Service (NHS) under the Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Strategy.
METHODS USED	Observation of behavioural change, including incidents of aggressive behaviours, but also of self-harm, noncompliance and positive behaviours. Single-cohort, before-and-after study, testing four hypotheses. Developed an Incident Rate Ratio (IRR) to analyse outcome data.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Study conducted in England and Wales. Based on n=35 male service users, mean age of 33.15 years, all reportedly with large frequencies of violent and disruptive behaviours, who participated in the first 22 months of the operation of the pilot of the ESS.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Verbal and physical aggression / assaults + other variables.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Tested the impact of the ESS in altering behaviour, as a specialist approach focused on "hard-to-engage" populations, employing individualised psychosocial interventions drawn from case formulations for each person involved, developed using cognitive-behavioural and motivational interviewing frameworks.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	From 3 months pre- to 3 months post-intervention, following analysis of change with other variables controlled: Physical aggression decreased by 70% Verbal aggression decreased by 54%. Using Poisson regression with several variables controlled, those who completed their intervention objectives reported only 39.7% of the number of postintervention incidents of physical aggression.

STUDY	Clark, K. and Rydberg, J. (2016). The effect of institutional educational programming on prisoner misconduct. <i>Criminal Justice Studies</i>, 29(4,) 325-344.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To analyse the association between participation in prison-based educational programming and instances of prisoner misconduct.
METHODS USED	Compared prisoners in with those not in educational programmes, to test hypotheses about the association between this and both general misconduct and major disciplinary infractions
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Analysed data from the United States National Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (n=6,957). Compared prisoners undertaking a basic education (General Educational Diploma), with those who completed it, and those who undertook a college course, in rates of violent indiscipline.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Major disciplinary infractions, a target variable, included an assault measure.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Sought to investigate the role of prison-based education in reducing involvement in indiscipline, and hypothesised that it would have that effect.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Found (counterintuitively, and contrary to stated hypotheses) that the “most pronounced relationship” (p.336) was among those attending college education in prison, who had a 327% higher rate of physically assaulting a staff member or another prisoner than those not in college programmes. The authors thought one explanation of the finding may be a surveillance effect of having higher levels of monitoring of many aspects of behaviour when attending a college course.

STUDY	Collica-Cox, K, (2014). Counting down: HIV prison-based peer education programs and their connection to reduced disciplinary infractions. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 58(8), 931–952.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the effects of prison-based peer education on rates of disciplinary infractions including violence among those providing it.
METHODS USED	One of several mixed-methods studies included in the review. Mainly an interview-based study with a report including many direct quotations, but also including quantitative analysis of receipt of “tickets” for prison indiscipline.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A study group of n=49 female prisoners who had previously worked or were currently working in two HIV prison-based peer programmes. Of participating prisoners, 51% were still incarcerated, others released.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Reports of time spent in a Special Housing Unit SHU, a segregation unit entailing strict solitary confinement for 23 hours per day)
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Considers that participation as a provider in peer education activities provides a hiatus from mundane daily routines, raises self-esteem and confidence, decreases frustration, and present opportunities to engage in “conventional behavior that is supported through conventional relationships” (p.935).
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Numbers of disciplinary “tickets” reduced from the group average of 5.17 to an average of 1 during their time working on peer education, a statistically significant drop ($p<.005$).

STUDY	Day, J. C., Brauer, J. R. and Butler, H. D. (2015). Coercion and social support behind bars: Testing an integrated theory of misconduct and resistance in U.S. prisons. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 42(2), 133-155.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To test the value of an explanatory model, <i>Differential Coercion/Social Support Theory</i> (DCSST) in helping to understand prisoner violence, misconduct, and resistance. Two questions were asked: (a) whether coercive and socially supportive experiences are associated with inmate misconduct and resistance, and (b) if so, of what types.
METHODS USED	Single cohort study of effects of different interactional variables on misconduct, using correlations and logistic regression modelling.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A sample of n=481 prisoners from 18 prisons across 6 regions of the United States; in each region 75 prisoners were randomly drawn from two large institutions and one small one.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violent misconduct was defined as whether or not a prisoner had ever injured or threatened another prisoner. Other less serious forms of misconduct were also analysed.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The paper explains the predicted contrasting effects of coercion and social support on prisoner behaviour. The independent variables were a 6-item measure of coercion (e.g. whether or not a prisoner had been victimised; perceptions of safety), and an 8-item scale including variables of social support (e.g. program involvement; perception of prison officers as effective in reducing violence). Other data included measures of overcrowding, and level of amenities; and individual prisoner demographic variables
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Measures of coercion were more consistently correlated with misconduct and resistance than were the measures of social support. All items measuring coercive prison environment were positively correlated with misconduct. There was a β value of 0.55 ($p < .05$) between the total coercion variable and violent misconduct (and significant positive associations with other forms of misconduct). Most social support measures were negatively correlated with the coercion variable. There was a β value of -0.30 ($p < .05$) between perceived correctional officer effectiveness and violent misconduct (and again, significant negative associations with other forms of misconduct).

STUDY	Debus-Sherrill, S. A., La Vigne, N. G. and Downey, P. M. (2017). CCTV In jail housing: An evaluation of technology-enhanced supervision. <i>Security Journal</i>, 30(2), 367–384. https://doi.org/10.1057/sj.2014.31
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To examine the effect of the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) on perceptions of safety and of violent incident rates in prisons. Three questions were addressed concerning: (a) how prisoners perceived the value and impact of CCTV, (b) how prison staff perceived them, and (c) whether there was an impact on prisoner behaviour, including physical violence
METHODS USED	Survey- and interview-based study conducted in jail facility in a large unnamed city in the eastern United States, as one part of a larger nationwide study. Data were analysed using structural break analysis. The study also included a cost-effectiveness component, reported separately.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Survey of a randomly selected sample of n=101 prisoners + data collection from adjudication records over a total period of 68 months (56 months prior to CCTV installation and 12 months afterwards). Qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews with n=14 correctional staff.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	In the initial phase of the study recorded numbers of incidents were as follows: 539 physical assaults, 353 by inmates on other inmates, 182 by inmates on staff; there were also 33 sexual assaults. Across the 6-year study period, the largest single group of incidents (43%) consisted of physical assaults. Other types of indiscipline were also recorded.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The study focused on how the use of CCTV was perceived, and whether it had an impact on recorded levels of violent and other types of disciplinary incidents. The study also focused on the analysis of situations in which violence occurred and contains extensive descriptive data relevant to situational crime prevention (SCP) theory.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Researchers found a mixed pattern of results. Most prisoners and some staff described the intervention as a useful tool, and reported changed perceptions of safety, with majorities saying violence was less likely. However there was no measurable change in rates of reports of actual incidents. More incidents were described as occurring in “blind spots” and so were not caught on CCTV. Thus: “No significant changes in incidents followed the implementation of the camera system – a finding that could be because of displacement of violence beyond the view of cameras” (p380). Some officers were suspicious of the intervention and considered it was mainly being used to monitor them; a small number of incidents involving staff were recorded. A confounding variable was that the inmate-to-staff ratio declined during the study period, from 26:1 to 18:1, and this may have been the major influence on feelings of safety.

STUDY	Duwe, G. (2020). The development and validation of a prison classification system designed to predict severe and frequent misconduct. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 100(2), 173-200.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To develop and validate a fully automated, gender-specific risk assessment system for the prediction of severe and frequent prison misconduct on a recurring, semi-annual basis (i.e. over 6-month intervals).
METHODS USED	Development and testing of a classification system, testing of predictive validity using logistic regression, multivariate modelling and ROC analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Large study sample of n=24,322 individuals, n=21,648 males and n=2,674 females released from prisons in Minnesota in the period 2006-2011. Some individuals were imprisoned and released multiple times during the 6-year study period.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Defined severe and frequent misconduct (SFM) as: (a) five (male) or three (female) discipline convictions, of which (b) three resulted in a restrictive housing sanction, or (c) discipline conviction for assaulting either staff or other inmates within a 6-month period.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Developed the system to be introduced as an addition to the pre-existing risk assessment approach used in the state of Minnesota, which employed 6 items: current offence, history of assault, institutional adjustment, history of escapes, age, and custody level on most recent release. Each item was scored on a rating scale and given a weighting. Final scores were used to assign prisoners to custody levels. The paper includes a lengthy list of variables thought to be predictive of SFM by female and male prisoners respectively. On the basis of these, a more elaborate system of SFM prediction was devised. This was developed through analysis of the SFM records of prisoners detained and released in the period 2006-2009. It was then validated by testing on prisoners released in 2010 and 2011. Developed a total of 12 statistical models (4 for females, 8 for males) in this process and compared their predictive efficacy through bootstrapping procedures.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Employed two types of consolidated statistics (SAR and SHARP) to assess predictive performances. For females, an average AUC across models of 0.832 was achieved, for males there was a corresponding average AUC of 0.836. The paper gives details of predictive accuracy and other statistical results over periods of 6, 12 and 18 months. The author advised that a predictive measure developed in this way, i.e. customised to the population with whom it is to be used, will have an advantage over “global, off-the-shelf” assessments (p,197).

STUDY	Duwe, G., Hallett, M., Hays, J., Jang, S. J. and Johnson, B. R. (2015). Bible college participation and prison misconduct: A preliminary analysis. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i>, 54, 371-390.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Reports an evaluation of a faith-based educational programme specifically examining its effect on prison misconduct, including violence, in a prison in Texas.
METHODS USED	Retrospective quasi-experimental design with propensity score matching (PSM) and Cox regression analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	From an initial group of 380 prisoners applying to participate, of whom 158 were selected, using PSM n=115 prisoners were matched to controls yielding a study sample of n=230.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The outcome measure in the study was prison misconduct resulting in a discipline conviction that occurs after the time of enrolment in the bible college. Data were available on total, minor, and major indiscipline convictions, the last of them including violent infractions.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The authors emphasise that the objective of the research was not to test whether any observed change could be attributed to the faith-based component of the programme as that could not be studied in isolation. The authors acknowledged limitations of the PSM matching used in the study. The matching process employed 31 control variables which is a large number in a comparatively small study sample.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The follow-up at-risk period varied from 15 and 39 months for different prisoners depending on when they entered the programme. During the at-risk period 57% of the control group had a discipline conviction compared to 24% of the intervention group. Corresponding figures for major indiscipline were 27.8% and 6.1%. Using Cox regression the latter difference was significant at the $p < .01$ level.

STUDY	Fortescue, B., Fitzalan Howard, F., Howard, P., Kelly, G. and Elwan, M. (2021). <i>Examining the impact of sanctions on custodial misconduct following disciplinary adjudications</i>. London: Ministry of Justice Analytical Series.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The study was designed to provide a profile of those found guilty of rule-breaking in prisons, and to examine the impact of different punitive sanctions on levels of prison rule-breaking after adjudications, and search for any variations in the level of impact. Research study conducted in England and Wales.
METHODS USED	Analysis of multisite data with group comparisons of the effectiveness of prison adjudication, analysed using Cox regression and survival analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	From an initial potential group of 6,982 prisoners given a sanction during a 4-week period in June-July 2017, after removal of some cases for statistical reasons a final sample was obtained consisting of 6,143 prisoners, who were then followed up over a period of 9-10 months.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	A proportion of the study sample, totalling n=784 prisoners (12.8% of the total sample) were made subject to adjudications having been found guilty of violent misconduct. No details are given however on the exact nature of incidents.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Data were collected on demographic variables, nature of infraction, type of sanction, sanction status (immediate or suspended), sentence type, risk of reoffending Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) version 4 for general reoffending (OGRS4/G), risk of violent reoffending version 4 (OGRS4/V), risk of harm score, and data on any learning or mental health difficulties or challenges.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Principal findings included the following. Individuals who received suspended adjudications appeared to have a statistically significantly lower propensity for further rule-breaking than those who immediately experienced their punishments. Those who were confined to cells showed higher subsequent rates of repeated rule-breaking, whereas those who were cautioned showed lower rates, than those who were required to forfeit privileges. For violent incidents, those assessed to be at lower risk of general or violent reoffending had significantly lower propensities to break further prison rules, compared with higher risk people.

STUDY	Genschow, O., Noll, T., Wänke, M. and Gersbach, R. (2015). Does Baker-Miller pink reduce aggression in prison detention cells? A critical empirical examination. <i>Psychology, Crime and Law</i>, 21(5), 482-489.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To test the hypothesis that painting prison cells in a specific colour scheme known as Baker-Miller pink would have a positive impact in reducing levels of prisoner aggression.
METHODS USED	Experimental study with random assignment to two different colours of cell (respectively pink or white), recording impact on measures of aggression. Data were analysed using a 2x2 analysis of variance (AnoVa). Study conducted in a prison in Switzerland.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=59 male prisoners, mean age 28.97 years (range 19-46), placed in detention after violating prison regulations. For ethical reasons “highly agitated” prisoners were excluded from the study.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Reasons for detention included: assault, threat, disturbance of order and security, possession of weapons, alcohol and drug abuse. Prison guards rated the aggression of prisoners at designated time-points, using a 7-point rating scale with 9 items. Aggressive behaviour was assessed using an adapted version of the <i>Overt Aggression Scale</i> (OAS).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	In the original studies of the effects of the experimental colour, carried out in a United States navy correctional facility in Seattle, it was considered that it may have an effect on neural and endocrine system functioning, and thereby would lower physical strength.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	There was a main effect for time, with aggression reducing from placement in detention to a point three days later. However, there was no effect of the colour condition, nor any interaction effect. The pink paint of experimental cells had no discernible effect.

STUDY	Glazener, E. and Nakamura, K. (2020). Examining the link between prison crowding and inmate misconduct: Evidence from prison-level panel data. <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 37(1), 109-131
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the relationship between prison crowding levels and rates of prison misconduct, including violence.
METHODS USED	Multisite statistical analysis of the relationship of prison density levels to violent misconduct over a period of 36 months. Using fixed-effects analytical models.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Data obtained from 24 institutions (22 for males, 2 for females) in the Pennsylvania state prison system, thus yielding 864 prison-month data points. Prison population in the study institutions increased after the first year of the study period due to the closure of two other prisons and transfer of their prisoners elsewhere.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The key dependent variable was the <i>violent misconduct rate</i> , defined by the following incidents identified as violent: aggravated assault, assault, body punching or horseplay, involuntary deviate sex, kidnapping, fighting, murder, rape, riot, robbery, and unlawful restraint. Researchers analysed the association between this rate and the changing numbers imprisoned.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The study emerged from a context in which many American states had a significant problem of overcrowding in their prison systems, but the relationship between population levels and violent misconduct remained unclear. The main independent variable was percent capacity: the prison's actual population counted on a monthly basis, divided by its rated capacity.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Authors found that the rate of both violent and non-violent misconduct increased as prison crowding increased. However, above a certain level the relationship to violence ceased to hold, and the impact of crowding weakened as density continued to grow beyond that point. Increases in percent capacity had a positive but diminishing effect on misconduct rate. Thus the authors' model indicates: "an institution at 75% capacity will have a violent misconduct rate of .60 per 100 inmates, while a facility at 100% capacity will have a rate of .84, and a facility at 125% capacity will have a rate of .67" (p.122).

STUDY	Griffin, M. L. and Hepburn, J. R. (2013). Inmate misconduct and the institutional capacity for control. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 40(3), 270-288.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the association between prison environment variables, also defined as an institution's capacity for control, and levels of misconduct, including violence.
METHODS USED	Secondary analysis of official data on misconduct, across multiple sites, using bivariate correlations and regression analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Male prisoners from 50 state prisons in the state of Arizona, using official reports of misconduct over a 4-month period, and other recorded variables.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violent prison misconduct was measured by the number of major misconducts that occurred for any violent behavior (e.g., homicide and physical assault of inmates or staff, sexual assaults, fighting, physical threats or extortion, and possession of a weapon) per 100 inmates. (Also analysed data on nonviolent misconduct).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Collected and analysed data on prisoner characteristics, and of the prison environment, with security level as a control variable. The latter was measured as units by which a prison was above or below the median for other units at the same security level.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Prison environment variables did not significantly improve the prediction of either violent misconduct or nonviolent misconduct beyond that which was predicted by security level alone. But the results offered partial support for the hypothesis that prison environment will <i>condition</i> the effect of prisoner population characteristics on the level of prison misconduct. Inmate population characteristics had a greater effect on the level of both violent and nonviolent inmate misconduct in prisons with a low level of environmental control than in prisons with high environmental control. Percentage of prisoners with a violent offence was a significant predictor of violent misconduct only in the context of high environmental control. The findings accord with the general proposition of interactional models of person-situation relationships.

STUDY	Hausam, J., Lehmann, R. J. B. and Dahle, K.-P. (2018). Predicting offenders' institutional misconduct and recidivism: The utility of behavioral ratings by prison officers. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>, 9, art. no. 679.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To establish the construct and predictive validity of a new multimethod behavioural rating scale designed to predict misconduct and recidivism. Study conducted in 2014-2016 in three prisons in Berlin.
METHODS USED	Psychometric study employing factor analysis (to investigate construct validity) and receiving operator characteristics (ROC: to investigate predictive validity) analysis. The focus of the study was to investigate the applicability and validity of the <i>Shedler-Westen Assessment Procedure</i> , shortened from 200 to 40 items, and adapted for use with a rating scale format (SWAP-RS). A total of n=76 prison officers were asked to rate prisoners' behaviour using it. On average each officer rated three individuals. No training was provided on use of the scale.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=272 male prisoners sentenced for violent and sexual offences. Among them however, n=75 were juveniles. Members of the study group were also assessed by means of file review by psychologists, using three established scales validated in Germany: Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R), History-Clinical-Risk Assessment (HCR-20) Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violent and non-violent misconduct in prison for all study participants. Data on post-release recidivism were obtained for n=116 of the original sample.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Investigation and testing of a prediction rating scale: the literature review mainly discusses and compares other assessment scales and the paper does not include detailed coverage of hypothesized explanatory variables.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Factor analysis identified three factors, respectively labelled Externalizing Prison Behaviour (EPB), Adaptive Prison Behaviour and Internalizing Prison Behaviour. However, in ROC analyses only the first of these was predictive of violent institutional conduct (AUC 0.62) and post-release recidivism (AUC 0.78). These results were however better than for other scales tested (LSI-R, HCR-20, and PCL-R). The SWAP-RS emerged as showing high internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha for the EPB factor = 0.96) and the authors thus considered its psychometric properties to be generally satisfactory. They considered that with respect to the externalising items it could be used by prison officers. However, they concluded that "it would be inappropriate to use prison officers' observations alone for risk assessment purposes" (p.9).

STUDY	Hausam, J., Lehmann, R. J. B. and Dahle, K.-P. (2020). A person-centered approach to prison behavior based on officers' observations: Relations to risk, prison misconduct, and recidivism. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>, 11, art. no. 241.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To test the feasibility of identifying meaningful sub-groups in terms of variations in externalising, internalising, and adaptive behaviours within a prison population. Hypothesised that based on prison officers' ratings of prisoners using the SWAP-RS, four subtypes of prisoners would be found.
METHODS USED	Development of a typology using latent profile analysis, and testing of its validity using regression analysis, based on analysis of data from the SWAP-RS. The scale was used in tests of its predictive validity for violent incidents in prison, and for violent recidivism at an average of 30.71 months after release with a sample of n=149 offenders.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=277 male sexual and violent offenders. Study conducted in three prison units in Berlin: for information on the SWAP-RS, see previous entry (Hausam et al., 2018). Also as for that entry, n=75 of participants were juveniles.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Prison-based behaviour observed and rated by officers using a jargon-free scale, centred on problematic and disruptive behaviour directed towards others. Separately, using prison files, analyses were conducted of violence against other prisoners or against staff (verbal threats and physical assaults).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Investigation and testing of a prediction rating scale: as with Hausam et al. (2018) the paper has a predominantly practical focus and includes only limited coverage of hypothesized explanatory variables.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Latent profile analysis produces five rather than four subtypes within the prisoner sample. One sub-group emerged as having the highest risk profiles on other assessments, and that sub-group (designated LC2) also had the highest risk of being disciplined for violent misconduct against other prisoners and against staff. That group also had the highest rate of severe recidivism following release, but the numbers involved were very small.

STUDY	Hogan, N. L., Lambert, E. G. and Barton-Bellessa, S. M. (2012). Evaluation of CHANGE, an involuntary cognitive program for high-risk inmates. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 51(6), 370–388.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Evaluation of the impact of a skills training programme, <i>Cognitive Housing Approach: New Goals Environment</i> (CHANGE), on levels of official misconduct, including violence, in an adult male prison in the Midwestern USA.
METHODS USED	Randomised controlled trial (RCT) to evaluate CHANGE. Data were analysed using general linear univariate models.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A total of n=213 prisoners were randomly allocated to the programme (n=122) or to the control condition (n=91). Groups were housed separately, apart from each other and the general prison population. Participation was not voluntary: those who refused to engage were housed separately until they complied. This issue is briefly discussed in the context of a wider debate on the use of compulsion, and reference is made to other studies where involvement in treatment is coerced. It is stated that “hostile attitudes and resistance of the inmates dwindled as time went on” (p.384).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Outcome variables measured were: numbers of violent, nonviolent, and total infractions; disobeying a direct order; and insolence. These were measured at 3 and 6 months following the end of the programme.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	As an experimental trial the explanatory emphasis of change is being specifically placed on the intervention to which some participants were randomly allocated, i.e. the intervention programme. Notionally (although in practice, only a proportion of the time) this is the only difference that can explain the observed differences in outcome. However other possible explanations are also discussed.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The study reported a significant reduction in violent infractions 6 months following completion of the cognitive training programme. This effect held “even after controlling for weeks in the program, number of violent misconduct reports 6 months prior to the program, and the number of violent misconduct reports during the programme” (p.382). However, this was the only significant change that was found. No effect was noted on rates of general misconduct. Continuation of the programme did not prove possible due to funding being eliminated.

STUDY	Howard, M. V. A., Corben, S. P., Raudino, A. and Galouzis, J. J. (2020). Maintaining safety in the prison environment: A multilevel analysis of inmate victimisation in assaults. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 64(10-11), 1091-1113.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate patterns in which institutional environmental variables including routines influence levels of risk and victimisation, over a mean exposure period of 143.2 days. Study conducted in New South Wales, Australia.
METHODS USED	Multilevel modelling analysis with two levels, individual level and facility level. Missing data were dealt with by an imputation procedure.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	For level 1 (individual), n=10,484 individuals, 6.5% female. For level 2 (prison site), n=43 sites in 31 correctional centres Individual predictors included demographic features, mental health, victimisation and misconduct history, time spent in structured occupations, numbers of visits, time in segregation. Site-level predictors included institutional capacity, extent of crowding, security level, formal controls, time out of cells, and amount of inmate turnover.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The main outcome variable of interest was incidence of assault victimisation, defined as “all events in which the inmate was identified as sustaining observable physical harm from an inmate-on-inmate assault or fight” (p.1099). These were recorded by custodial staff using critical incident procedures. Prisoners had been detained for an average of almost 2 years and 19.2% had experienced assault in that period.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Reviews the evidence of an association between in structured activities and lower risk of being victimised and considers it to be mixed. As an additional explanatory concept the authors cite <i>routine activities theory</i> as helpful in explaining patterns of victimisation in terms of daily schedules and opportunities.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Significant individual predictors which emerged were age, prior assault victimisations, prior violent misconduct, and index violent offence. Other predictors were inmate routine activities (employment) and formal controls (time spent in disciplinary segregation, or in protection units). Level 2 (facility) predictors entered into the model were found to account for a 52.4% reduction in unexplained variance between sites, relative to variance components derived from the null model. Increasing time out of cells was associated with increasing risk of victimisation. Individual differences in daily routines and activities were associated with assault victimisation: increasing time spent in employment predicted significantly lower incidence of assault, whereas time spent in other structured activities such as

	education, treatment programming, or visits was not associated with outcomes.
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STUDY	Jaspers, S.Ø., Andersen, D.R., Karlsen, I.L., Pedersen, A.H.M., Andersen, L.P.S., Conway, P.M., Aust, B. and Dyreborg, J. (2022). Contextualizing violence prevention - how contextual aspects influence the implementation of a violence prevention initiative in prisons and psychiatry. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology</i>, 7 (1), 4, 1-16. doi: https://doi.org/10.16993/sjwop.141
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The aim of the study was to investigate which contextual aspects and mechanisms are decisive in the implementation of an integrated, tailored intervention to prevent violence and threats of violence from prisoners towards employees in prisons and detention centres. The study also focused on similar issues in healthcare settings. Study conducted in Denmark.
METHODS USED	Qualitative study employing interviews with data subjected to thematic analysis employing NVivo software, of factors perceived as influencing violence and its prevention. Research conducted within a “realist evaluation” framework.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Commenced in 4 prison units (+ 4 in probation, and 8 in psychiatry, not discussed here), with 2 being selected as in-depth case studies. Interviews were conducted with n=13 prison officers.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violence was reportedly extensive within the two prison units included as case studies, which differed markedly in their perceived ability to implement change. One had recently been assigned to work with a different group of prisoners. There were intense demands placed on staff in both settings as a result.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Applied an approach called Integrated Violence Prevention, modelled on a previously developed framework for accident prevention. Participating units were invited to consider whether they could implement this framework, and to identify obstacles to doing so.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Qualitative analysis identified a number of core themes within the concerns of staff members. For both prison units those centred on parallel change processes, resource limitations, low degree or weak culture of employee participation and proactivity; and in one, episodes of violence from gang members and high levels of sickness absence. A forthcoming second report will discuss outcomes.

STUDY	Kerekes, N., Apelqvist, S., Fielding, C., Anckarsäter, H. and Nilsson, T.(2018). The Prison Adjusted Measure of Aggression (PAMA): Psychometric characteristics of a new tool measuring change in aggressive behaviors in correctional settings. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 263, 130-138.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To test a prediction instrument that specifically assesses the past month's aggressive <i>behaviours</i> and is adapted for use in prison facilities. Study conducted in prisons in Sweden. Investigation focused on internal and test-retest reliability, and convergent validity, of the measure.
METHODS USED	Psychometric study to establish the construct and predictive validity of a new multimethod scale with both interview-based and self-report versions. Comparisons are made with two previously established scales. The new scale was administered in two formats at two time-points one month apart.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Study group of n=93 male and n=59 female prisoners from two prisons followed for a 2-month period. Only a small proportion of their index offences consisted of acts "against life and health" (10.8% for men, 28.6% for women).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	In the new scale individuals are asked to rate the occurrence of aggressive and antisocial behaviours during the previous month.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	As the objective was the development of a measurement scale, the paper does not include detailed discussion of theory of the factors considered to influence the occurrence of violence in prison.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The psychometric evidence provided mixed support for use of the scale. Internal reliability was acceptable with high correlations in relation to aggression; test-retest reliability was described as excellent although correlations while significant appeared low. Correlations between the interview-based and self-report versions were low. Convergent validity results were in the moderate range. The authors' conclusions regarding the utility of the scale appeared more favourable than was justified by their findings.

STUDY	Labrecque, R. M. and Smith, P. (2019). Assessing the impact of time spent in restrictive housing confinement on subsequent measures of institutional adjustment among men in prison. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 46(10), 1445–1455.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Evaluation study of restrictive housing (RH), investigating the association between length of time spent in it and subsequent institutional adjustment behaviour, including amount of return to it.
METHODS USED	Data were analysed using multivariate logistic regression. The independent variable was the number of days kept in RH. Analyses also took account of a number of demographic, criminal history, and institutional behaviour variables.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Cohort of n=9,016 male prisoners who entered a Midwestern US state prison system during a 3½ year period (2007-2010), who spent at least 1 day in restrictive housing (range: 1 to 294 days, mean 16.8 days), and remained in prison for at least 1 year after return to lower security; 73% of the sample had been sentenced for a violent offence.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	General focus on institutional adjustment but this included violent misconduct. Age, mental illness, ethnicity, gang affiliation, and number of prior misconducts were significantly associated with violent incidents prior to RH.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The context of the study is that of addressing the debate between proponents of deterrence theory who consider RH to be effective, and adversaries who maintain that the use of it causes serious psychological damage to prisoners.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Of those placed in RH, 31% engaged in subsequent violent misconduct after leaving it. Data analysis found no statistically significant relationships between the number of days spent in restrictive housing and subsequent measures of institutional misconduct (violent or nonviolent), but uncovered a small, yet statistically significant, negative relationship between its duration and the likelihood of subsequent placement in restrictive housing. This fails to support the deterrent position on use of RH.

STUDY	Lerman, A. E. and Harney, J. (2019). Feedback effects and the criminal justice bureaucracy: Officer attitudes and the future of correctional reform. <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 685(1), 227-249.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To present data and findings from the <i>California Correctional Officer Survey</i> (CCOS), a large-scale exploration of American prison officers concerning their perspective on and explanations of the factors that contribute to violence in prisons. This study is closely connected to the one following, by Lerman et al. (2022).
METHODS USED	Large-scale attitude survey conducted in two waves, in 2006 and 2017, employing multilevel modelling. The survey incorporated questions on attitudes to wider public policies including the purposes of imprisonment, why individuals are sent there, and to what extent officers supported efforts towards rehabilitation activities.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	For the 2017 survey described in this report, a final sample of n=8,436 was obtained. Data were collected on age, ethnicity, education level, and work location. Respondents were asked not only the above questions, but others on the extent to which they had witnessed violence inside and outside prison, on their perceptions of prisoners, and political partisanship.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The study does not focus directly on violent misconduct at a behavioural level so does not contain data or records of this. However it examines the views of prison staff concerning it in order to establish whether such views or beliefs are associated with the patterning of violent infractions in different penal institutions.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The paper develops a model of associations between attitudes to prison violence and its causes as part of a wider set of beliefs concerning imprisonment and the possibility of rehabilitation. In a separate analysis of younger officers new in post, who were assigned to work in higher security prisons, a causal connection was established between the influence that environment had in shaping accompanying attitudes towards the causes of prison violence and also to the value of rehabilitation.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The data revealed substantial variation in attitudes towards rehabilitation, though findings were skewed “somewhat in the direction of punitiveness” (p.233). However, a large majority also agreed in allowing access to rehabilitation programmes for those who wished to receive them. Greater exposure to violence in general was associated with lower support for rehabilitation; but the greater an officer’s exposure to violence inside prison, the greater his or her support for providing rehabilitation programmes. At the same time, those assigned to high-security institutions expressed substantially more punitive attitudes, linked to the model of causal relationships outlined in the preceding box.

STUDY	Lerman, A. E., Harney, J. and Sadin, M (2022). Prisons and mental health: Violence, organizational support, and the effects of correctional work. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 49(2), 181-199.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To explore the effects of exposure to prison violence on correctional services staff, based on data from a large-scale survey of prison officers in California. Part of the study is hypothesis-driven, with three hypotheses tested in relation to the results of the multivariate modelling.
METHODS USED	Large-sample survey- and questionnaire-based study analysed with multilevel modelling statistics. Like the previously summarised study by Lerman and Harney (2019) the data are based on the 2017 administration of the <i>California Correctional Officer Survey (CCOS)</i> .
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Final study sample of n=8,436 corrections officers; a response rate of 42% of those eligible. Analysis however focuses on data from n=4,300 officers then employed in a state prison. In addition to the data collected for their preceding study, for the purposes of this study information was also sought on well-being and asked for completion of a series of self-report scales, covering PTSD, sleep problems, anxiety, depression, alcohol use (AUDIT), and risk of suicide.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Similarly to the preceding entry, the study does not contain data on directly observed or recorded incidents or rates. The focus is on the experiences of staff who are in direct contact with violent incidents, their reactions to this, and the longer-term effects on them.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Two sets of independent variables were assessed in this research: The first employed the <i>Violence Inside Index</i> , designed to measure exposure to violence in a prison context. This asks questions on very sensitive issues of personal injury, fear, witnessing harm to others (including death). The second was a battery of questions on officers' perceptions of the institutions where they worked. This included items on supervisor competence, professionalism, empathy, features of their organisation, and any problems encountered with their management.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Respondents reported high rates of having witnessed serious injury or death and of having seen or handled dead bodies. Officers reported high levels of mental health issues. The study found, at an individual level, strong associations between violence and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and suicide risk, as well as symptoms of depression, alcohol abuse, anxiety, and sleep disorder. Also found that institutional factors were influential. When quality of supervision was lacking, negative effects of violence on mental health increased. Authors expressed concern for officers' health, and also about "spillover" effects on families (including domestic violence), and the impact on incarcerated individuals (p.193).

STUDY	Lugo, M., Wooldredge, J., Pompoco, A., Sullivan, C. and Latessa, E. J. (2019). Assessing the impact of unit management programs on institutional misconduct and prison “returns”. <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 36(1), 59–92.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To answer the question of whether prisoners in specific unit management (UM) reentry programmes differed from others in rates of return to prison, and in prison rule violation, including violence. The study tests 4 hypotheses on this. The research was conducted in prisons in Ohio, linked to the earlier study by Pompoco et al. (2017). While this report could have been classified under the “system management” heading, the emphasis on “purposeful activity” suggested it was more appropriately placed here.
METHODS USED	Large-sample quasi-experimental evaluation using propensity score matching (PSM), comparing prisoners who participated in UM programmes with those who were similarly eligible but were on waiting lists and never participated. PSM was carried out using 10 variables for matching. The study reports a comparison of effects for six different re-entry programmes.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	For the misconduct study: in total, n=4,258 male prisoners admitted to Ohio prisons between January 2008 and June 2012. PSM was undertaken drawing on the larger sample of those who were imprisoned during the same period (n=92,217).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Researchers examined several types of misconduct including violent, property, and drug offences, in addition to all other rule violations.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The study was primarily focused on any difference between programme starters, completers and non-attenders. Hence the key independent variable was level of programme participation.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Attendance and completion of some programmes were both associated with lower rates of violent misconduct. For example with the <i>Thinking for a Change</i> programme (p.80): programme non-attenders were 1.3 times more likely than program starters to engage in violence (24.3 percent vs. 18.7 percent), and 1.7 times more likely than program completers to engage in violence (16.7 percent vs. 9.7 percent). Significant results for completers were also obtained for the <i>Victim Awareness</i> and <i>Money Smart</i> programmes. The paper provides a detailed breakdown of those results for each of six programme types evaluated. Significant effects emerged for only three of those programmes.

STUDY	Maglinger, L. W., Hughey, A.W. and Burke, M. G. (2013). Assessing the efficacy of a modified therapeutic community on the reduction of institutional write-ups in a medium security prison. <i>US-China Education Review B</i>, 3(7), 538–547.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the impact of a modified prison-based therapeutic community (TC) on reducing institutional misconduct, measured in terms of disciplinary “write-ups”.
METHODS USED	Cross-sectional study within a single medium-security prison site testing between-unit differences using analysis of variance (Anova). The principal comparison of interest was between participants in the TC setting and other prisoners in 4 non-treatment units or “dorms”. Data were collected over a 4-year period.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	The study was conducted at the ARCH modified TC in the Green River Correctional Center, Kentucky. The TC is classed as “modified” because the programme was not kept wholly segregated from the general prison population in terms of some daily routines. The numbers included in the study and control groups are not specified, but it is stated that the TC group had a mean age of 30 years, and a mean sentence length 11 years
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	“Write-ups” for misconduct were divided into 7 categories. One defines physical violence, threats of physical violence, or intimidation against any person.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The main explanatory variable was considered to be requirement of the TC that prisoners act as agents of change for each other’s negative behaviour.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Analyses found that the TC residents had significantly fewer “write-ups” for total and for violent infractions than those in the 4 other prison units that served as comparators. Prisoners in the other units had on average longer sentences, but the authors discounted this as a reason for the finding. Many of the differences appear so large as to be difficult to explain in terms of differences in sentence length. There were no significant differences in any infraction rates between the other units.

STUDY	McNeeley, S. (2021). Situational risk factors for inmate-on-staff assaults. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 101(3), 352-373.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Undertook a comparison between assaults on staff and non-assaultive incidents, to examine whether characteristics of situations accounted for the differences between the two. Addresses 4 questions: (a) do assaults occur at particular times of day or in certain locations? (b) do inmates who assault staff exhibit certain behaviour or symptoms? (c) what factors contribute to inmate-on-staff assaults? (d) are such assaults less frequent when protective measures are used? The study is placed in the context of relatively high rates of violence against prison employees.
METHODS USED	Cross-sectional comparison between two sets of incidents using logistic regression analyses.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Comparison was made between 85 discipline reports on assaults against staff, committed by 68 males housed in a maximum security institution in the state of Minnesota, USA, and 85 non-assaultive incidents randomly selected from a separate study. Some assaults involved >1 inmate. Incidents involved a total of 249 correctional services staff.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Behaviour forming part of an assault was defined to include: striking (e.g. hitting, kicking, pushing), biting, grabbing, spitting, throwing objects or liquid, throwing or using a bodily fluid (urine or faeces), using a weapon; and whether these were attempting or completed (p.357). Of 68 assaults, 41 were completed.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Other variables prior to assaults were assessed including: Time of day (3 variables, representing staff shift patterns) Locations (3 variables: in cell, segregation, or elsewhere) Features of prisoners (6 variables, including previous verbal aggression, and known mental health problems) Other contributing factors (4 variables, e.g. during a property search, during escorted movement, following a command). Protective factors (3 variables). Prisoner characteristics (8 variables). Staff characteristics (6 variables).
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Using multivariate analysis, in the third model used it was found that several situational characteristics (time, location, behaviour of inmates, and actions taken by staff) differentiated between inmate-on-staff assaults and non-assaultive incidents. Other trends were comparatively weak. For example, assaults were more likely during “third watch” (afternoons and evenings), when prisoners were verbally aggressive, when they resisted restraints, or when staff used physical force. They were less likely in prisoners’ cells, or during escorted movement. Prisoners who had been incarcerated longer were less likely to commit assaults. No staff characteristics emerged as significant.

STUDY	Meško, G. and Hacin, R. (2019), Social distance between prisoners and prison staff. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 99(6), 706-724.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The study was designed to examine factors that affect social distance between prisoners and staff. As part of their investigation the authors examined the roles of prison violence and subculture on the social distance variable.
METHODS USED	Quantitative survey using structured interviews and rating scales; data analysed by means of regression analysis. The research was conducted partly in the largest prison in Slovenia, and partly in a more widely dispersed sample of six prisons, other departments, and one correctional home.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Questionnaires were completed by two samples of male prisoners: 103 conducted in 2008, and 330 conducted in 2016. All participation was voluntary.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The study does not report direct measures of levels or rates of violent indiscipline but probes the perceptions that are widely considered to influence its likelihood of occurrence.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The research is placed in the context of attempts to understand the distance and mistrust that exists between staff and prisoners, and of how to reduce it and increase legitimacy. The questionnaire included statements and rating scales about social distance, procedural justice, perceptions of legitimacy, and violent subcultures.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Perceptions of social distance were found to be significantly negatively correlated with perceptions procedural justice but positively correlated with violent subculture. However, this set of relationships altered over time, with perceptions of a violent subculture in prisons having a larger influence in 2016 than in 2008. Such perceptions had a negative impact on perceptions of staff-prisoner relationships, of social distance, and of procedural justice in 2016. Overall, while procedural justice had an influence in both phases of the study, in the second survey the task was made more difficult by increased perceptions of violent subculture. The authors saw it as a potential limitation of the study that respondents may have given socially desirable answers to some of the questionnaire items, due to fear of sanctions, suggesting the confidentiality of data was compromised.

STUDY	Meyers, T. J., Infante, A. and Wright, K. (2018). Addressing serious violent misconduct in prison: Examining an alternative form of restrictive housing. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 62(14), 4585–4608.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the effects of a restrictive status housing program (RSHP) used as a disciplinary intervention for prisoners who have engaged in serious violence, to test whether it could reduce the likelihood of its repetition.
METHODS USED	Single group pre-test/post-test design. Target variables were measured at 12 and 6 months prior to placement in the RSHP and again at 6 and 12 months after completion of the RSHP. Changes were analysed using paired-sample t-tests.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Study was conducted in a state prison complex in Arizona. From an initial population of 284 graduates of the RSHP in 2017, a sample of 240 was identified on whom data could be collected at 6- and 12-month follow-up points. The paper reports demographic and other types of descriptive data.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The RSHP targets inmates who have committed one of “three forbidden acts”: (a) serious assault on staff, (b) aggravated assault on another inmate involving a weapon or serious injury, or (c) aggravated assault on another inmate involving multiple aggressors and a single victim.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Part of the context of this study is that while the use of restrictive or segregated housing is based on a specific deterrence framework, most previous research on its effects has reported negative results, including significant harm to the well-being of prisoners. The focus in this research was on a variant of the procedure that included therapeutic elements. Prisoners were required to take part in a three-step contingency management process entailing cognitive-based group counselling and self-study.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Results suggested that the RSHP, being based on an alternative model that contained therapeutic elements, resulted in more beneficial changes than typical segregation. Compared with their prior records of prison violence, those placed there showed reduced rates of violent infraction at 6-month and 12-month follow-up: against both other inmates and against staff (both significant at $p < .01$). In supplementary analyses authors attempted to identify which prisoners were most likely to benefit from the RSHP. However, the authors raised a critical issue of the lack of a comparison condition or untreated group making it difficult to draw firm conclusions on the effectiveness of the RSHP.

STUDY	Moran, D., Jones. P. I., Jordaan, J. A. and Porter, A. E. (2021). Does nature contact in prison improve wellbeing? Mapping land cover to identify the effect of greenspace on self-harm and violence in prisons in England and Wales. <i>Annals of the American Association of Geographers</i>, 111(6), 1779-1795.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the possibility of an association between the extent of access prisoners have to the natural environment and their state of well-being and rates of violent misconduct. Study conducted in prisons for adults in England and Wales.
METHODS USED	Multisite cross-sectional comparison using regression models, analysing trends over the 5-year period from 2014 to 2018.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Using ordnance survey mapping data and aerial photographs, data were computed for a total of 107 prisons on the proportions of open or green/vegetated space within their perimeters. Open prisons, and prisons with multiple specialist functions with differing levels of security were excluded. Data were collected on types of prison establishment, their age and functions.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	For the dependent variables: data were analysed on number and rates of prisoner assaults on staff, and prisoner-on-prisoner assaults. Also analysed data on incidents of self-harm
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The paper provides illustration of the procedures by which amounts of greenspace in prisons were calculated. There was substantial variation in the latter, from zero to 75%. Results are partly presented in scatterplots showing prison percentages of greenspace against dependent variables, with accompanying statistical analysis.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	For prisoner-on-prisoner assaults: rates were lower in prisons with more greenspace. This was affected by age of prisons, total prison population, and specialism (YOIs had highest rates). For prisoner assaults on staff: amount of greenspace had the highest association with this, taking into account the effects of control variables. More detailed analysis indicated that greenspace had both a direct effect on both self-harm and prisoner assaults but also an indirect effect whereby prisoner assaults affected self-harm.

STUDY	Morris, R. (2016). Exploring the effect of exposure to short-term solitary confinement among violent prison inmates. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i>, 32(1), 1–22.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the effects of the use of short-term solitary confinement (SC, or punitive segregation) on the likelihood of future violent indiscipline on those who had been found guilty of a physically violent act in their initial period of incarceration.
METHODS USED	Longitudinal, multisite data analysed using propensity score matching (PSM), with multilevel modelling and trajectory analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Total sample n=3,808 from an eligible population of 24,331 (i.e. between 15 and 276 in any single prison) in 70 different prison units in a southern American state. All sample members were serving a minimum sentence of three years and had engaged in violent misconduct during their first two years of imprisonment. Of the study sample: n=1,076 were placed in solitary confinement. n=2,732 were not and thus acted as controls. The observation and data collection period lasted a maximum of 36 months.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violent infraction was defined (p.9) by an official report of physically assaultive behaviour that targeted another inmate or a staff member and resulted in at least a minor injury. Threats of violence were excluded. The study had three outcome variables: (a) the recurrence of a violent infraction at any time during the 12-month period following the initial violent infraction; (b) the number of days until the second violent infraction (if it occurred); and (c) the developmental trajectory profile of misconduct for 180 days following an initial violent act.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Other research indicates that acts of violence are more likely during the initial phases of a prison sentence (the first three years). The central focus of this study was on whether the use of SC had an effect on the likelihood of occurrence of a further violent act. The study incorporated extensive checking of the potential roles of covariates on the dependent variables. PSM entailed use of 26 variables.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	It was concluded that exposure to short-term solitary confinement as a punishment for an initial act of violence does not appear to play a role in increasing or decreasing the probability, timing, or development of future misconduct for this group of participants. The direction of the conditional SC effect was in the expected direction but was not significant. Checks with bootstrapping suggested that exposure to SC would be likely to have an effect on likelihood of further violent indiscipline in only 5.3% if 1,000 repeated analyses. "The development of misconduct post-initial violence is similar between those experiencing solitary for the initial violent act, and those not" (p.16).

STUDY	Nadkarni, N. M., Hasbach, P. H., Thys, T., Crockett, E. G. and Schnacker, L. (2017). Impacts of nature imagery on people in severely nature-deprived environments. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i>, 15(7), 395-403.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The objective of the study was to evaluate the possible effect on prisoners, detained in a controlled and nature-deprived environment, of having access to video material showing scenes of nature.
METHODS USED	Evaluation study employing a quasi-experimental group comparison design, with an experimental group having access to videos showing natural scenes and a control group without such access. Data were analysed using a procedure called Stochastic Gradient Boosting (SGB).
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=48 male prisoners in one of five solitary confinement cellblocks in an Intensive Management Unit (IMU) of a maximum security correctional institution in Oregon, USA. The block is divided into two halves each housing 24 men. One served as the experimental and the other as the control condition.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The dependent variable was a person day rate of violent infractions or disciplinary referrals (DRs). Independent variables in the SGB model were prior DR rate, assessments of mental health and developmental disability, and having a prior IMU admission. Risk scores for the two groups derived from this model were not significantly different. Prisoners were asked to complete survey questionnaires and interviews were carried out with a proportion of inmates and staff.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The study reflected part of a wide-ranging concern over the issue of lack of access to the natural environment. Prisoners were considered to be on “the most extreme end of the nature deprivation spectrum” (p.397). The study evaluates what the authors called <i>vicarious experience</i> of the natural world. The experimental condition was the viewing of one of up to 38 videos of natural phenomena, shown in the exercise room once per day for 45 minutes, up to 5 times per week.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Survey and interview data indicated that the exposure to videos had a positive effect on many prisoners’ emotional states. Prisoners who viewed the nature videos received fewer disciplinary reports for violent infractions than those who did not view them. Researchers calculated that there would be 26% fewer DRs for those exposed to nature videos, if the IMU had been working at full capacity, evidence of a “substantial positive impact” (p.401). This is an extrapolated rather than actual figure; nevertheless, the results show a beneficial effect.

STUDY	Newton, M. (2010). Changes in prison offending among residents of a prison-based therapeutic community. In R. Shuker and E. Sullivan (eds.), <i>Grendon and the Emergence of Forensic Therapeutic Communities</i>. Chichester: Wiley. Pp.281-292.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the impact of a therapeutic community (TC) as part of a prison on levels of violent misconduct. Research conducted at HM Prison Grendon.
METHODS USED	Quasi-experimental comparison of rates of misconduct, including for violence, before, during, and after TC placement
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A sample of n=93 men who served a period in Grendon TC was compared on a 1:1 matching basis with a sample who had not.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Notes that Grendon prison has a low rate of adjudications, even though prisoners located there have a substantial history of violent misconduct in previous prison placements. For example, the adjudication rate for male closed training prisons was 5 times higher than Grendon's.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The objective of the study was to test whether changes in patterns of behaviour could be attributed to placement in the TC environment as it is hypothesized to influence individuals towards seeking non-violent solutions to problems including conflicts. Thus, the hypothesised explanatory variable is that of the experience of living in a TC.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The study found a significant reduction in both general and violent misconduct among prisoners who had previously had high numbers of infractions in other prisons. In addition, in contrast to members of a matched-pairs control group, the rate of violence among the Grendon sample was significantly lower. Data were obtained on adjudication rates for the same periods of time for the two groups described above. Analysis showed a large difference in patterns over time with a much steeper drop in adjudications for the Grendon sample during the period spent there (Fig. 17.2, p.285 of the report). There was also a significant difference between those who spent <18 months at Grendon as compared with those who stayed ≥18 months, with a much more favourable pattern for the latter (Fig.17.3, p.286 of the report).

STUDY	Perry, A. E., Waterman, M. G., Dale, V., Moore, K. and House, A. (2021). The effect of a peer-led problem-support mentor intervention on self-harm and violence in prison: An interrupted time series analysis using routinely collected prison data. <i>EClinical Medicine</i> , 32, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100702
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To determine whether a brief peer-led problem-support mentor intervention could reduce the incidence of violence and of self-harm in an English prison (population 825 male adult prisoners).
METHODS USED	Mixed methods study including (a) a cross-sectional (2-group) evaluation of programme delivery, and (b) evaluation of change using time-series analysis over a 31-month period (November 2016 to June 2019), with the intervention introduced at a point approximately halfway through that time.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A sample of 36 participants was recruited to carry out work as problem support mentors (PSMs), either through volunteering following either a response to an advertisement, or staff recommendation. They were matched on a 1:1 basis with 36 controls.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Violent incidents represented 18 different categories of violent and disruptive behaviour, tabulated in a supplement to the paper. However, they are simply categories and are not defined in a precise way or described in detail. Not all would be accepted as violent by some definitions. The concept was somewhat “eclectic” (p.9), though a majority describe forms of aggressive or rule-breaking behaviour.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The paper includes two other notable features: (a) a meta-analysis of other studies of the effects of problem-solving training (PST), and (b) an elaborate causal map of factors which affect mental health and well-being in prison. The theoretical basis of the planned intervention relies on the model of PST.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The average number of incidents in the 16 months before the intervention began was 256 per month. During and post intervention this decreased over the following 15 month period to an average of 203 per month. However, this was not statistically significant. It was concluded that there was no evidence that the brief intervention led to a significant reduction in people at risk of self-harm or violent episodes for the whole prison.

STUDY	Pompoco, A., Wooldredge, J., Lugo, M., Sullivan, S. and Latessa, E. A. (2017). Reducing inmate misconduct and prison returns with facility education programs. <i>Criminology and Public Policy</i>, 16(2), 515-547.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the association between participation in a range of educational and vocational programmes while in prison, and rates of violent misconduct. Study conducted in prisons in Ohio, linked to the later study by Lugo et al. (2019).
METHODS USED	Large-sample cross-sectional comparison design study with use of propensity score matching. "The final step in each analysis involved a <i>t</i> test of the difference in the percentages of inmates who engaged in misconduct between the treatment and control groups" (p.526). This was done for separate strata defined by propensity scores (odds of recidivism), and with all strata pooled.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	The eligible group consisted of all men admitted to prison in the 4.5-year period from January 2008 to June 2012, and serving a minimum of two years. This resulted in a final total sample of n=92,217. Post-release follow-up was continued for 36 months.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Explored 7 groups of rule violations, one of them violent offences (alongside others such as drug offences, property offences, and attempted escapes), of which prisoners were found guilty during their second year of imprisonment.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The independent variable, and allocation to treatment or control conditions, was based on whether or not prisoners participated in adult basic education (ABE), studied for the General Equivalency Degree (GED), attended college education, or vocational training and apprenticeship programmes. Control variables included: demographic and related factors (age, ethnicity, marital), sentencing history and status, security level, and prior educational attainment.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Prisoners who completed college classes or GED within their first year of incarceration were significantly less likely than non-participant prisoners to engage in violence during incarceration, whereas completing vocational training and apprenticeship programs had no such effect on any of the types of misconduct examined. The study also examined rates of return to prison following release, which also showed positive results.

STUDY	Pope, L., Wakeling, H., Box, G., Avis, S., Travers, R., Mann, R. and George, R. (2020). <i>Body Worn Video Camera (BWVC): Pilot Evaluation</i>. Ministry of Justice Analytics Series, HM Prison and Probation Service.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To evaluate the impact of body worn video cameras (BWVCs) on rates of prison violence, and staff reactions to their use. Six questions were posed for the research: on the impact of the cameras, perceptions of them, how they would affect prison processes, their use in staff and prisoner development, the possible risks arising from their use, and to note any examples of effective practice.
METHODS USED	Two-stage study consisting of (a) a survey of staff reactions to the introduction of BWVCs and their effect on relationships, using interviews and focus groups, and (b) evaluation of the impact of their use on rates of assault, and the use of force. There was also an action research component at 2 sites. Study conducted in prisons in England and Wales.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Investigated the use of 600 BWVCs in 23 prisons in a pilot experiment conducted in 2015, collecting survey data pre- and post-pilot, analysing a total of n=2,800 staff and n=800 prisoner responses. Also analysed data on recorded rates of violent incidents during the pilot period.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Changes in the rate of violent incidents per 1,000 prisoners: overall assault rates, assaults on staff, serious assaults on staff, and use of force.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Experimental study comparing prisons with and without the introduction of the BWVC pilot places explanatory emphasis on the effects of the BWVCs both on any change in rates of recorded assault and on staff and prisoner perceptions.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	With respect to impact on levels of violence or use of force, there was no straightforward pattern of results, with comparison between pilot and comparator sites proving statistically non-significant. Most prisons showed an increased rate of assault. Pre-post analysis found that the use of BWVCs was described as having some positive effects, e.g. leading to a general improvement in prisons, and having an impact on procedural justice, and perceptions of safety; but also some negative effects, e.g. prisoner perceptions of relationships with staff. There were more positive perceptions among staff and prisoners who felt better informed about BWVCs.

STUDY	Randol, B.M. and Campbell, C.M. (2017). Macro-correlates of inmate violence: The importance of programming in prison order. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 97(4), 451-474.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	The study had two aims: (a) to contribute to an understanding of the dynamic effects that factors of deprivation and treatment availability have on inmate violence, and (b) to add to our understanding on inmate–staff assault.
METHODS USED	Large-scale multisite study of a variety of programmes using repeated-measures analysis.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Very large-scale study of United States correctional facilities census data, collected across 487 state prisons at three time-points, in 1995, 2000, and 2005. Some analyses are based on an even larger number of units. However, no figure is given for numbers of prisoners.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The main outcomes of interest were violent acts committed by prison inmates, against other inmates and against staff. The latter in any category).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Independent variables comprised a number of facility-level factors, including aggregate measures of officer and inmate demographics, the criminal propensity of prisoner populations, a measure of prison overcrowding, measures of formal control, and availability of treatment programmes. Several of the findings were thought to be best explained by a “routine activities” theory, in that increased rates of assault were associated with increased amounts of contact and of situations that provided opportunities for assault.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Higher staff-prisoner ratios were associated with higher levels of assaults by inmates on staff; and the use of segregation was associated with increased violence. Another finding was that participation in programmes was associated with a reduction in levels of violence by prisoners. Treatment programmes were divided into 8 categories, of which 4 (substance abuse, sex offender, family and life skills, and educational), were associated with lower rates. By contrast, vocational, employment, and prison industry programmes were associated with higher rates. However, involvement in programmes was associated with a higher rate of assaults by prisoners on staff.

STUDY	Ricciardelli, R. and Sit, V. (2016). Producing social (dis)order in prison: The effects of administrative controls on prisoner-on-prisoner violence. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 96(2), 210-231.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Objective was to explore the impact of two types of social order administrative controls on prisoner-on-prisoner violence. Study conducted in Canada.
METHODS USED	Qualitative study employing in-depth, semi-structured interviews to investigate perceptions of methods of prison control. Interview lengths varied between 45 minutes and >3 hours and were conducted using an interview guide. Data were analysed using grounded theory.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=56 male former prisoners (mean age 37, range 19-58) who had all served at least one sentence in a Canadian federal penitentiary, and who on parole at the time they took part in the research. They had committed a wide range of types of offences; 33 had convictions for violence.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Types of prison-based violence were not specified, as the main focus was on prisons' response to it, taking the main forms of either coercion/control or of systems of reward.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The research is cast in the framework of administrative control theory which is an established approach to prison and other organisational management. Authors review previous literature and contrast two approaches to addressing violence, respectively coercive and remunerative.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The possible methods for controlling or reducing prison violence were reported to vary significantly according to security level. This is vividly illustrated in quotations from the interviews. Reliance in high security prisons on strict regulation was viewed by prisoners as contributing to undesirable behaviours and violence. Constant surveillance was considered to facilitate violence. Lesser use of controls in lower security levels was associated with lower levels of violence. Remunerative controls in contrast were considered to reduce feelings of frustration and emotional stress. There were also more opportunities for meaningful activity. Availability of liberties and opportunities led to greater compliance with institutional rules.

STUDY	Rocheleau, A. M. (2015). Ways of coping and involvement in prison violence. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 59(4), 359-383.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To examine prisoners' methods of coping with imprisonment and the association between that and involvement in violence.
METHODS USED	Mixed methods study incorporating a self-report survey of prisoners and in-depth interviews with staff. Survey of stratified random sample of prisoners using scale from the <i>COPE inventory</i> , concerned with coping methods.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Survey sample of n=312 prisoners from medium and maximum security levels in a prison in Rhode Island, USA. In-depth interviews with n=25 prisoners and with n=26 members of prison staff.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Dependent variable: annual rate of violent disciplinary reports over a 2-year period. This included actual assaults, fights, threats, and weapon possession. Included 230 violent offences, 8% against staff.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Control variables included age, ethnicity, marital status, nature of offending, incarceration history and other factors.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Prisoners who were able to elicit emotional and instrumental support were less likely to be violent. "Specifically, a one-unit increase in the get support scale was associated with an expected 82% decrease in one's annual rate of violent disciplinary reports controlling for all other variables in the model" (p.372). Qualitative findings showed that prisoners who sought emotional support from family members were less likely to go to them for help in solving problems. It was thought that serious violence was often associated with a feeling of being disrespected in front of others.

STUDY	Sanhueza, G.E., Pérez, F., Candia, J. and Urquieta, M.A. (2021). Inmate-on-inmate prison violence in Chile: The importance of the institutional context and proper supervision. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 36(23-24), NP13391-NP13414.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To analyse patterns of inmate-on-inmate violence including changes over a 4-year period, and identify factors associated with violence, in prisons in Chile, with 2 specific aims: (a) to describe the magnitude and evolution of prison fights in that period, and (b) to establish predictors at the facility level.
METHODS USED	Multisite analysis of administrative data on factors associated with changes in levels of prison violence to identify possible predictors, using regression analysis models.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Data were collected and analysed on collective fights by prisoners from 83 prison facilities over a period of four years (2014-2017).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Prison violence was taken to mean (p.NP13400): physical fights, inmate-on-inmate, registered as a violent event in official records. The report defines “collective fights” as a dependent variable, meaning a fight involving three or more individuals, with the intention of inflicting damage, and usually involving injury. This is recorded in all prisons nationwide.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The authors point out the substantial differences between prison in Latin America and those in Europe or North America. In a wider context those are related to structural issues in a region that has among the highest levels of social inequality, and rates of violence, in the world. Independent variables included: prison occupancy rate and staff-prisoner ratio (including officers and professionals); demographic data on prisoners; their “criminal involvement severity score”; type of prison (public/private), and “functioning conditions” of the prison, mainly linked to security features.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Expressed concern over discovery of the extent of the rise (515%) in collective violence during the study period. A regression model showed that the variable significantly and most consistently associated with this change was the ratio of inmates to guards (more fights when there were more inmates to guards); and for 2017 only, the ratio to all staff, though the association was reversed (more fights when there were more staff available). It was speculated that the latter finding may be an effect of increased expectations that were not met. In addition, there were more fights in private than in public prisons, though only 8 of 83 prisons were in that category. Prisoners’ average criminal involvement severity score was only significant for 2017.

STUDY	Sorensen, J. R., Cunningham, M. D. Vigen, M. P. and Woods, S. O. (2011). Serious assaults on prison staff: A descriptive analysis. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 39, 143-150.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To examine the patterns associated with serious inmate-on-staff assaults and the characteristics of perpetrators and victims.
METHODS USED	Analysed a set of violent assaults on staff, using file data from the Emergency Action Center (EAC) which logs information on such events. Analysis of data on the events themselves, on victims, and on perpetrators.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Studied a series of n = 79 assaults by prisoners on staff; involving a total of 94 known perpetrators (+ a further two unknown). Incidents took place within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) system over a 14-month period (1 Sept 2007 to 31 Oct 2008).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Assaults on prison staff inflicting injury that required more than first aid treatment: 39 classed as outpatient minor injury, 45 as outpatient moderate injury, 4 as inpatient serious injury, 1 as inpatient severe injury.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Data analysed included (a) features of assault: time, location, number of assailants, weapon where used, potential contributing factors; (b) victim information: ethnicity, gender, age, years in post, rank, extent of injury; (c) offender information: ethnicity, gender, age, height, weight, IQ, conviction offence, sentence, number of arrests, prison history.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Most offences took place during the middle hours of day (6.00am-6.00pm - 70.5%); in a corridor (40.5%) or cell (32.9%); involved a single assailant (88.6%); involved beating/kicking/biting (54.4%) or stabbing (26.6%); and were associated with prisoner movement (30.4%), officer's command (27.8%), or mental/emotional instability (25.3%). Staff had worked in TJDC for an average of 7 years; most victims were correctional officers; just under half were white (48.2%). Perpetrators were almost all males (97.9%), the majority were black (68.1%), the largest group aged 20-29 (48.9%). In most incidents assailants and victims were from different racial groups. Assailants had committed mainly violent index offences (86.7%); over half (54.1%) had previous convictions for violence; and a majority (77.4%) had committed serious disciplinary violations before, just over half (51.2%) having previously assaulted an officer. After race the next strongest predictor of assault was gang membership. The data tables in this article contain some obvious errors in entries.

STUDY	Steiner, B. and Wooldredge, J. (2014). Sex differences in the predictors of prisoner misconduct. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 41(4), 433–452.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To compare the influences on prison-based misconduct for men and women respectively, addressing aspects of background characteristic and their experiences of confinement to test for different strengths of effects.
METHODS USED	Multisite gender-group comparison study analysed by means of multilevel modelling techniques.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	A final sample of n=5,629 prisoners (5,059 men, 570 women) across 46 facilities (41 male, 5 female) in the American states of Ohio and Kentucky. Extensive information on demographic criminal history, and prison-related variables was gathered on this group.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Outcome variables included the prevalence rates of violent and nonviolent offences while in custody during the 6 months prior to the survey date. Violent offenses included “infractions such as threatening, causing physical harm, or attempting to cause physical harm to an inmate or staff member” (p.440). Note that while for nonviolent offences data were also collected on incidence rates, this was not done for violent offences because there were too few in the study period and so findings for prevalence and incidence were “virtually identical” (p.441).
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Predictor variables consisted of prisoners’ backgrounds and incarceration history and experiences. The authors of this study had conducted extensive research on factors affecting prison violence and used this analysis to test for any evidence of gender differences.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Overall, the study found more similarities than differences in the magnitudes of effects of different variables associated with misconduct by men and women respectively. Prior to being imprisoned, women were less likely to have been involved in gangs. Regarding violence in prison, only three gender-related differences were discovered. Male inmates who spent more time at a facility work assignment, less time in recreation, and had served less time in prison also had lower odds of violent misconduct. No similar pattern emerged for females. Among women, the effect of security risk level was not only stronger than the comparable effect among men, but security risk level also explained 35% of the variation in violent misconduct among women, but only 19% among men. Authors suggest that the greater number of significant effects for men was most likely attributable to the larger sample of men compared with the sample of women.

STUDY	Sydes, M., Dodd, S. and Antrobus, A. (2022). Body cameras behind bars: Exploring correctional officers' feelings of safety with body worn cameras. <i>Criminology and Criminal Justice</i>, 22(2), 323-342.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To investigate the extent to which the introduction of body worn cameras influences staff feelings of safety. Researchers set two questions for the study: (a) Do correctional officers perceive that the presence of BWCs improves their physical and/or professional safety while on duty? (b) Do these perceptions of physical and/or professional safety vary by officer demographics, BWC usage, or prison type? Study conducted in prisons in Queensland, Australia.
METHODS USED	Survey and interview-based study.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	In Phase 1 of the study, a statewide survey across 19 prisons secured n=548 survey responses over a 4-month period (22% return rate). In Phase 2, follow-up interviews were conducted with n=34 officers (24 male, 10 female) from 9 prisons, to clarify and elaborate on survey results. Interviews lasted an average of 35 minutes.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The dependent variables were officers' reported feelings of safety, perceptions of prisoners as less aggressive when officers wore BWCs, and perceptions that wearing BWCs led to fewer assaults on staff. Responses were given on 7-point Likert scales. Other data were collected on aspects of safety perceptions.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Authors state that while there is a good deal of research on the use of BWCs in policing there is a paucity in corrections. Here, the independent variables studied included officer demographics, type of prison, and years of experience (for interviewees, 10 years).
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The principal finding was of relatively mixed views: while 45% of officers said BWCs made them feel safer, 31% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 24% disagreed. Only 28% of officers had any level of belief that BWCs had a "civilizing effect" on prisoner behaviour. A majority (56%) did not think that wearing BWCs resulted in fewer assaults. Female officers, and those who activated cameras sooner, reported being more likely to feel safer with BWCs. No other characteristics were significantly associated with feeling safer.

STUDY	Tahamont, S. (2019). the effect of facility security classification on serious rules violation reports in California prisons: A regression discontinuity design. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i>, 35, 767-796.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To examine differences in the amounts and types of violations comparing security levels in California prisons, in order to identify the relationships between security classification and rules violation reports.
METHODS USED	Regression discontinuity design comparing different levels of security in a large prison system. This is based on a model in which prisoners are assigned to security levels based on prior risk scores. But it is assumed that often, those with only marginally different scores will nevertheless be assigned to different levels. Any observed difference in the dependent variables is thus likely to be attributable to different treatment.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Very large sample, n=60,000 from multiple sites in the prison system of California. Security level ranged from Level I (minimum) to level IV (maximum) units. However, because reliable data were not available for level I, only data from levels II to IV were analysed. Rates of violent disciplinary reports per 100 prisoners in those three levels were: II: 5.0. III: 11.25. IV: 25.8. Prisoners were distributed according to preliminary scores based largely on the nature of their convictions and offence histories.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Compared the security levels in terms of the numbers of "serious rules violation reports" within each, which included use of force or violence, or threats to use them.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Demographic information, prisoner's offence history, sentencing information, housing and security levels, and personal and institutional characteristics.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	The analysis "failed to detect an effect of security level placement on the prevalence of serious rules violation reports" (p.788). The effect of security level placement was most clearly evident in relation to the lowest level of disciplinary infractions, but was not observed for those involving violence. The author suggested that a major process influencing recorded levels of incidents lay in that "officers attempt to maintain control and minimize their own personal risk by selective non-enforcement of the rules" (p.791). The findings of the study led to a revision in the cut-off scores used for allocating prisoners to different levels of security.

STUDY	Trammell, R., Cook, A. R., Marquez, M. V. D., Hinkle, P., Protze, L. M. and Rodriguez, N. (2018). From procedural justice to procedural injustice: Understanding prison staff and inmate conflict. <i>Howard Journal of Crime and Justice</i> , 57(4), 537-555.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To explore the issue of procedural justice in prison by obtaining staff perspectives on staff-prisoner interactions, how the exercise respect, and their views of situations likely to give rise to conflict and violence. / conducted in a midwestern state of the USA.
METHODS USED	Qualitative study using partially structured interviews with a combination of open- and closed-ended questions. Interviews varied in length from 17 minutes to 1 hour 24 minutes (average 39 minutes)The list of questions asked is tabulated in the paper.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Conducted in-depth interviews with n=43 prison employees (32 male, 11 female; mean age 39; having worked in corrections for on average 9 years) from four prison facilities (all housing male inmates), to examine how they describe interactions with prisoners.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The focus of the study was not recording or observation of violent acts in themselves but discussion with members of staff concerning how they believed such incidents arose. In the course of interviews, staff described a variety of incidents with varying outcomes that they had experienced.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	The theoretical background to the study centred on disrespect as a central cause of prison violence, as it runs counter to the principles of procedural justice that enable prisons to function with a lower level of conflict. Interview questions were planned in order to allow staff to express their views on these issues.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Authors drew conclusions on the basis of which they make proposals concerning the training of prison staff. While all respondents showed a clear understanding of the value of showing respect and fairness in the application of rules, when their authority was called into question they sometimes acted in ways that effectively delegitimised their position.

STUDY	Trammell, R. and Rundle, M. (2015). The inmate as the nonperson: examining staff conflict from the inmate's perspective. <i>Prison Journal</i>, 96(4), 472-492.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To gain an understanding of how prisoners view conflict amongst prison staff, and how this influences their own behaviour. The study was conducted in a midwestern state of the USA.
METHODS USED	Qualitative study using partially structured interviews with a combination of open- and closed-ended questions. Interviews varied in length from 15 minutes to 3 hours (average 43 minutes). Data were analysed using an open-coding technique to examine themes.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=308 male prisoners from 4 prisons were selected from state prison rosters and interviewed by one of 6 researchers. Steps were taken to protect confidentiality.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Participants were asked if they had perpetrated acts of violence while in prison. Among those interviewed, 49% said they had experienced violence including assaults or fights while in prison; 49% reported fighting and ascribed the main cause of this to disrespect.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Authors propose that "the relationship between staff and inmates is more nuanced than previously believed" (p.473). They explore the possible connection between inappropriate behaviour between staff and some instances of violent acts by prisoners. In some instances, prisoners' low status leads to a position where they are regarded as a "nonperson" (p.487).
RELEVANT FINDINGS	A principal finding was the frequency with which prisoners reported having witnessed disrespect or conflict between staff members, reported by 28% of the sample. The proposal that staff disrespect and conflict creates an atmosphere where violence becomes more likely is supported by numerous examples in quotations from interview material, where being treated "like trash" led prisoners to become unwilling to cooperate with staff. "As the level of disrespect rises, inmates choose poor coping mechanisms to deal with their problems" (p.485).

STUDY	Vogel, J., Sauter, J., Vogel, B.-O. and Dahle, K.-P. (2020). Targeting misconduct in prison by modifying occupational factors in correctional facilities. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>, 11, Article 517. doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2020.00517
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To identify perceived causal factors influencing prison misconduct including violence. Study conducted in German prisons.
METHODS USED	Single cohort, semi-structured interview and questionnaire-based study of perceptions of misconduct, analysed using regression analysis, Interviews lasted 1.5-2.0 hours.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	n=60 prison officers from three different units in Berlin, one a preventive detention unity, the other two social-therapeutic facilities (intended to establish a therapeutic community) for adults and adolescents respectively. Two different procedures were used in recruitment of the study sample.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Misconduct was classified under headings that included physical conflicts, verbal threats, weapons, and sexual assault, with 8 other non-violent categories.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	As part of the interviews, respondents also completed a series of questionnaires on perceived misconduct. team climate. Job satisfaction, and self-efficacy. Data were collected on numbers of days absent due to sickness.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Analysis showed that perceived misconduct in prison was moderately correlated with team climate ($r=-.34$, $p<.05$), job satisfaction ($r=-.38$, $p<.01$), and sick days ($r=.42$, $p<.01$). The last was also correlated with physical conflicts ($r=.46$, $p<.01$), blackmail ($r=.43$, $p<.01$), verbal threats ($r=.29$, $p<.05$), and sexual assaults between inmates ($r=.29$, $p<.05$). Job satisfaction and team climate were not significantly correlated with perceived misconduct. It was concluded that occupational factors are “associated with various forms of misconduct in treatment units that can corrupt safety and rehabilitation in correctional facilities” (p.5).

STUDY	Weinrath, M., Tess, C. and Willows, E. (2021). Prison misconduct and the use of alternative resolutions by correctional officers in therapeutic communities and other custody units. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 65, 1-22.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	To test three hypotheses concerning rates of misconduct in therapeutic communities (TCs) linked to the use within them of alternative resolutions to disputes (other than the use of formal charges), compared to patterns in five other types of prison unit. Alongside this to assess staff-prisoner interactions and their role in the application of alternatives to formal charges.
METHODS USED	Mixed methods study making comparisons of dispute resolution between a TC and other environments. Employed analysis of official records, together with interviews with prisoners and staff (n=20 prisoners and n=14 staff) in the TCs.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Study conducted in an unnamed Provincial Correctional Center in Canada. Compared two TCs (respectively n=84 and n=72 prisoners) with five other prison units: (a) general population (n=298), (b) kitchen workers (n=64), (c) protective custody (n=94), (d) mental health (n=90), and (e) high risk (n=127), over a 24-month period (October 2012 to September 2014). The units were compared in risk levels, to control for prior differences. TCs were equivalent to three of the other units, but lower than high risk and higher than kitchen workers.
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	Employed a measure of <i>General Institutional Misconduct</i> with 9 categories of infraction recorded separately, one of them consisting of <i>fighting/assault</i> . Outcome variables included records of moves to segregation and moves for protection due to incompatibility or threats; also combined into a single <i>Forced Moves</i> variable.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Comparison between units took account of prior risk level and rates of usage of alternative resolutions to conflicts. The two TC units differed from each other somewhat in that one held "senior" TC members who had been in the setting longer, but had similar prior risk scores.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Findings showed lower rates of misconduct in TCs. This included more serious forms of misconduct such as fights. "Correctional staff did not have to move prisoners off TC's as frequently as general population or other units due to serious fighting, assaults, or threats" (p.17). TCs also had much higher rates of use of alternative resolutions than all but the kitchen worker units, but the latter accepted lower-risk prisoners. Interview data, though from a far smaller sample, produced examples of how problems were solved without resorting to formal charges.

STUDY	Wilson, N. J. and Tamatea, A. (2010). Beyond punishment: Applying PRISM in a New Zealand maximum security prison. <i>International Journal of Forensic Mental Health</i>, 9(3), 192-204.
KEY AIMS/RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS	Report on pilot research designed to test the usefulness of an evaluation measure designed to direct attention to features of prison environments and of situations associated with the occurrence of violence.
METHODS USED	Evaluation of <i>Promoting Risk Intervention by Situational Management</i> (PRISM), a specially designed measure for assessing the contribution of environmental and situational factors to the occurrence of violent incidents. PRISM incorporates 5 domains: History of violence; Physical and security factors; Organizational factors; Staff features; and Case management.
POPULATIONS AND SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED	Based in three blocks of Paremoremo, the only dedicated maximum security prison units in New Zealand. The blocks housed n=179 male prisoners, 70% of Maori ethnicity, mean age 30 (range 17-56).
TYPES OF VIOLENCE STUDIED	The work that is reported followed the occurrence of a number of high-profile serious assaults by prisoners against other prisoners and against staff. Numbers of reported assaults were recorded in the three blocks over a 2-year period.
NATURE OF THE EXPLANATORY VARIABLES STUDIED	Use of PRISM involves multi-method information-gathering on a wide range of features of a prison, and includes interviews with key personnel, and identification of areas or position that pose a high risk for violence. The principal focus is on the role of prison design, management, analysis of violent incidents, and other factors as a switch of emphasis from individual-level of internal (importation) factors. The procedure enables users to identify scenarios of likely violence occurrences.
RELEVANT FINDINGS	Use of PRISM over a 2-year period led to consultation with staff over risk management and appropriate preventive action that could be taken to reduce violent incidents. Results of the application of PRISM showed that both staff and prisoners considered situational factors as being relevant to violence risk (both individual and collective) and developed a shared understanding of the associations between the variables involved. It was concluded that PRISM had “ecological validity” but it proved difficult to take it to the stage of implementing changes that could reduce prison violence. Some significant changes were, however, made to staff training in identifying situational risk factors.