

# SIPR/Police Scotland

## Postgraduate Symposium

Tuesday 30th June 2015

Room 2S12, The Dalhousie Building, University of Dundee

The Scottish Institute  
for Policing Research



12.00	Registration, lunch, and viewing of Posters			
12.40	Welcome and Introduction : Professor Nicholas Fyfe (Director, SIPR) and Professor Tara Fenwick (Director, ProPEL, University of Stirling and Associate Director, SIPR Education & Leadership Network)			
12.5 0 – 14.12	<b>Student Platform Presentations</b>			
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>e-mail</b>	<b>Title</b>
12.50	Nadine Aliane	Police Scotland	<a href="mailto:nadine.aliane@scotland.pnn.police.uk">nadine.aliane@scotland.pnn.police.uk</a>	Why is Racist Hate Crime under reported to the Police in Scotland?
13.02	Alistair Shields	SIPR post graduate	<a href="mailto:alistairshields@btinternet.com">alistairshields@btinternet.com</a>	Spectacle or Spectacular; the influence of the Specialist Officer on the Security Planning for a Mega-Event
13.14	Amy Humphrey	University of Dundee	<a href="mailto:a.z.humphrey@dundee.ac.uk">a.z.humphrey@dundee.ac.uk</a>	Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilization and performance in the police investigation of missing persons
13.26	Joe Apps	University of Dundee	<a href="mailto:joe.apps@nca.pnn.police.uk">joe.apps@nca.pnn.police.uk</a>	Cultural Nature of Missing
13.38	Lambros George Kaoullas	University of Edinburgh	L.G.Kaoullas@sms.ed.ac.uk	Security Deficit, Communalisation of the Monopoly of Violence and Polity-Building in Cyprus during the 1963-64 Crisis
13.50	Emmanuel Sotande	University of Leeds	<a href="mailto:lweos@leeds.ac.uk">lweos@leeds.ac.uk</a>	Framing Organized Crime in Nigeria: Rational Choice Theory and Anti-Money Laundering Framework
14.02	Questions for the presenters			
14.12	Short break / viewing of Posters			

14.25 – 15.25				
<b>Student Platform Presentations</b>				
	<b>Author</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>e-mail</b>	<b>Title</b>
14.25	Maureen Taylor	Glasgow Caledonian University	<a href="mailto:maureen.taylor@gcu.ac.uk">maureen.taylor@gcu.ac.uk</a>	Group-associated child sexual exploitation: Exploring the networks
14.37	Elaine McLaughlin	Glasgow Caledonian University	<a href="mailto:elaine.mclaughlin@gcu.ac.uk">elaine.mclaughlin@gcu.ac.uk</a>	A police response to women with an insecure immigration status experiencing domestic abuse
14.49	Katy Proctor	Glasgow Caledonian University	Katy.Proctor@gcu.ac.uk	Stalking in Scotland; Investigating the Invisible
15.01	Liam David Ralph	University of Glasgow	<a href="mailto:2151997R@student.gla.ac.uk">2151997R@student.gla.ac.uk</a>	A Case Study Exploration of Civilian Drivers' Responses to the Lowered Drink-Driving Limit within a Scottish Community
15.13	Johanne Miller	UWS	johanne.miller@uws.ac.uk	Dilemmas and distractions of defining a gang
15.25	Ali Malik	University of Edinburgh	<a href="mailto:a.malik-4@sms.ed.ac.uk">a.malik-4@sms.ed.ac.uk</a>	Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland
15.37	Questions for the presenters			
15.47	Tea / Coffee / viewing of Posters			
16.05	Presentation of Prizes by Chief Superintendent John Pow			
16.15	Close of Symposium			

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

	Gordon Mackenzie	Police Scotland	<a href="mailto:gordon.mackenzie3@scotland.pnn.police.uk">gordon.mackenzie3@scotland.pnn.police.uk</a>	Exploring Investigative Psychology's approach to homicide analysis
	Heather Horsburgh	UWS	<a href="mailto:hhorsb10@gmail.com">hhorsb10@gmail.com</a>	Police Media Activities in Scotland: Is Social Media the Way Forward?
	William Graham	Abertay University	<a href="mailto:W.graham@abertay.ac.uk">W.graham@abertay.ac.uk</a>	'Backflow of policy transfer' An exchange of ideas in a case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction
	Adam Aitken	SCCJR, University of Glasgow	<a href="mailto:a.aitken.2@research.gla.ac.uk">a.aitken.2@research.gla.ac.uk</a>	Communicating Security: local perceptions of mega event policing.
	James Sutherland	University of Abertay	<a href="mailto:j.sutherland@abertay.ac.uk">j.sutherland@abertay.ac.uk</a>	Remote Internet Observation - Internet usage monitoring for offender management
	Alexa Anderson	Equal Scotland (was an MRes student at Edinburgh)	<a href="mailto:alexa.anderson86@yahoo.com">alexa.anderson86@yahoo.com</a>	Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework'
	Eloisa Monteoliva García	Heriot-Watt University	<a href="mailto:em280@hw.ac.uk">em280@hw.ac.uk</a>	Interpreting in multilingual investigative police interviews: assumptions, needs and challenges

### Symposium Organisers:

Tara Fenwick, Director ProPEL, University of Stirling

Tim Heilbronn, Business & KT Manager, SIPR

Lynn Kelly, University of Dundee

Denise Martin, University of the West of Scotland

With thanks to SIPR, Police Scotland, and the University of Dundee for their support

# SIPR/Police Scotland, Postgraduate Symposium **ABSTRACTS**

## **PLATFORM PRESENTATIONS**

Nadine Aliane, Police Scotland

### **Why is Racist Hate Crime under reported to the Police in Scotland?**

My presentation summarises my research into why racist 'hate crime' is so extensively under reported to the police service in Scotland. This is despite the legacy of the Macpherson report into the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence in 1993, whose subsequent recommendations overhauled the way racist hate crime was dealt with by the police and aimed to improve reporting rates. My research also seeks to ascertain the preferred methods for victims reporting such crime to the police service in order to encourage future reporting and ensure victims are more confident in doing so. The review of literature examines scholarly work and previous research that attempts to quantify the extent, as well as highlight possible reasons for and solutions to this under reporting problem. My research utilizes a mixed methods approach, combining quantitative results from a questionnaire and qualitative data from two focus groups. These results were analysed to establish the main reasons for under reporting racist hate crime and to identify possible ways to overcome these. The results highlight the barriers faced by victims of racist hate crime within the Criminal Justice system. They also emphasise the need for the police and Crown Office and Procurator Service (COPFS) to provide a more tailored service to the Black and Minority Ethnic communities of Scotland (BME) and for the police to engage positively with them to increase trust and confidence.

Alistair Shields, SIPR post graduate University of Dundee

### **Spectacle or Spectacular; the influence of the Specialist Officer on the Security Planning for a Mega-Event**

At a sports mega event the impacts of security are substantial and the budgets required significant. The use of risk management tools to generate the protective regimes appear to stipulate a standardized one size fits all approach. This paper seeks to exam, the through the prism of the police specialist trained in using the tools, what they consider when seeking to impose the results upon the resident community and preparations for each venue hosting events. The study identified two significant issues that emerged from the officers. The first was the relationship with partners and how a preventative policing model permitted engagement to influence their outcomes. Secondly the commonality of perspective of the officers involved in this specialist role with an impact on the appointment process and training regime.

Amy Humphrey, University of Dundee

### **Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilization and performance in the police investigation of missing persons**

For the first time, Action-Network Theory will be used here to frame research into police investigative practices, thus recognizing the central role non-human 'agents' can have in progressing a case. Such heterogeneous plural policing is unquestionably evident in the complex networks supporting the police investigation of missing persons, where for example, information systems, media, dog units or CCTV may play as important a part in finding someone as the expertise of the people utilizing them.

32,700 missing persons incidents are reported in Scotland each year, a per capita rate higher than the UK average. Alongside the distress caused to those left behind, going missing is an established indicator of being at risk, (ACPO, 2013). Thus, missing persons are a high risk, significant business area for the police. A strong academic evidence base is being established for policies and documents guiding these investigations. However, little has been done to examine how cases are progressed as a whole, 'on the ground' or what good practice might look like in terms of police-led missing persons investigations.

This project will explore how diverse human and non-human investigative elements are coordinated and mobilized using an in depth ethnographic study of missing persons investigations in two police areas. Live case shadowing and 'deep dives' into select closed case police files will compliment semi-structured interview and focus group data.

This presentation will explore hybrid networks in the context of missing persons and show how Networked Geographies could support the ongoing development of police practice in missing persons.

Joe Apps, Manager, UK Missing Persons Bureau / PhD student with Nick Fyfe

## **Cultural Nature of Missing**

What are the perceptions of missing from different cultural viewpoints? Do these perceptions affect a person's 'missing' behaviour or the likelihood of reporting?

The notions of trying to define 'missing' and 'missingness' are fascinating. Many people, who are reported to authorities as being missing by family and friends, do not consider themselves as missing persons; when found, they are surprised that they have been considered as 'missing'. Adults have rights to do as they please and also the right to be forgotten.

There are responsibilities for many, parents for example, but also health, education and policing services as well as the state to safeguard the young and the vulnerable. In the first instance there is the local and personal nature of missing as it applies to the missing person and their families and loved ones.

Then there is a definition applied by authorities to missing - this definition may vary within countries and nation states. Following these 'regional' interpretations, there are national and political considerations around missing (see Edkins, J. *Missing: Persons and Politics*. (2011) New York: Cornell University Press). Lastly, it may be possible to determine differences in missing and missingness across cultures.

Defining culture is going to be problematic, but it could include definitions based on, for example, a European, a Scandinavian, a South Asian or an American culture. How does culture change the nature of missing and missingness - is culture about a sense of belonging to a group of nations or is it state-generated, police-generated or defined by families and communities.

Joe Apps has embarked on a professional doctorate with Dundee University researching, amongst other things linked to missing persons, the cultural nature of missing and missingness. His research will involve considerations of missing and missingness, responsibilities of the state in safeguarding vulnerable people, the nature of culture and how culture may be defined as well as seeking to understand the effect that culture plays on definitions of missing and missingness.

Whilst the research is at a very early stage, Joe is considering which research methods may be most suitable to use during his research. Qualitative or mixed methods lend themselves to studies in human geography (for example, Parr, Stevenson, Fyfe and Woolnough's [2013 onwards] *Geographies of Missing* project and publications) and whilst quantitative research has been used to explore who goes missing by categories of person, where they go, for how long and what harm comes to them (for example, Gibb and Woolnough's [2007] *Missing Persons: Understanding, Planning and Responding*, Aberdeen: Grampian Police).

Organising one's own worldviews: epistemologies, ontologies as well as ethical and political perspectives are important for any researcher (see Chan, J. [1997] *Changing Police Culture*, Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press). Joe is finding his way through the complexities of methodologies, theoretical and philosophical underpinnings and will describe his journey into research after a 20 year absence from (his own) academic study. He will set out how he plans to use 'research methods' in their widest sense for his current research proposal.

Lambros George Kaoullas, School of Law, The University of Edinburgh

### **Security Deficit, Communalisation of the Monopoly of Violence and Polity-Building in Cyprus during the 1963-64 Crisis**

Authors: Lambros George Kaoullas

Outline: After a series of political imbroglios, exacerbated by the involution of external actors in the internal affairs of the nascent Republic of Cyprus (established in 1960, preceded by a national-liberation revolution), the constitutional arrangement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots collapsed. The crisis culminated violently in 1963-64 and the political, legal and institutional rearrangements of that crucial period left a lasting effect. My work explores the development of the security and defence structures of the Cypriot state in these turbulent post-colonial years, with a particular focus on the police, the National Guard and the paramilitary formations, focusing on their role in countering the security deficit and their contribution in polity-building. In the process I have developed a novel theoretical approach to analyse conflictual situations in new states, or states-in-transition, and understand societal feelings of security and insecurity. Similarly, I develop concepts and typologies for the understanding of civil-police and civil-military relations, with a particular focus on paramilitarism and the cultural factors that contribute to its emergence, including phenomena such as volunteerism and vigilantism. I research the “chaotic security structures” of transitional periods between a violent crisis and the return to peaceful normality with a keen interest on the recruitment of new police and military personnel out of former revolutionaries. I also study the bidirectional flow of information between political elite and volunteers, both in the form of intelligence and propaganda dissemination, and how it is acted upon by both the security personnel as well as the citizens.

Emmanuel Sotande, University of Leeds

### **Framing Organized Crime in Nigeria: Rational Choice Theory and Anti-Money Laundering Framework**

The conceptual framework adopted in this paper comprises the rational choice approach and the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Framework. The rational choice theory seeks to evaluate law-violating behaviour of the organised criminal offender when conducting illicit transactions and financial flows in the international arena. On the other hand, the AML framework seeks to provide mechanism for combating illicit transactions and businesses of organised crime in the global states, West Africa and Nigeria in particular. Furthermore, the concept of cybernetics in relation to the design of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Transaction Validation Model seeks to adopt a scientific approach to validate customer identification procedure within the financial institutions and other reporting institutions that generate suspicious transactions reports to police and other competent authorities. This model also provides the mechanism to follow the money trail of the illicit flows that may originate from the vulnerabilities of these reporting institutions. The police and other competent authorities can tap into this AML model to drive-out the ill-gotten funds within their jurisdictions. The AML Transaction Validation Model also enhances the concept of financial system integrity, since only validated and authenticated transactions can pass through the core banking processes of the financial institutions and/or business processes of other non-financial institutions. Additionally, this model introduces transaction validation codes to increase the risk of committing identity theft by the cybercrime offenders that usually steal identifiable and financial information of potential customers in the globalisation of crime.

Maureen Taylor, Glasgow Caledonian University

### **Group-associated child sexual exploitation: Exploring the networks**

Child sexual exploitation is an issue for government, law enforcement and social welfare concern. It is not a new phenomenon, although its emergence in Parliamentary debate and policy development is the outcome of a series of high profile prosecutions of groups of young men across England for sexually exploiting girls and young women.

The networked nature of offending is cited as an aggravating feature of a number of crime types for both victims and investigators. Much of the research around networked crime focuses on 'organised crime' such as drug trafficking offences. Research increasingly positions child sexual exploitation as 'organised crime' by virtue of the involvement of networks, groups and co-offenders. However, the type, structure and nature of networks of offenders and victims in the context of child sexual exploitation has not been explored in the same way that other forms of networked crime have.

The aims of this PhD research are:

To identify and compare the structure and nature of child sexual exploitation networks across the UK  
To compare child sexual exploitation perpetrator networks with those of other criminal networks  
To identify the impact of networked offending on investigating child sexual exploitation  
To propose investigative practice improvements in the disruption and prosecution of offenders

This presentation will introduce what is currently known about networks involved in child sexual exploitation in the UK and identify the gaps in knowledge. It will also discuss the way in which social network analysis may be applied to the study of child sexual exploitation and its implications for police investigation.

Elaine McLaughlin, Glasgow Caledonian University

### **A police response to women with an insecure immigration status experiencing domestic abuse**

This research is a socio-legal study which concerns the impact of the UK spousal visa immigration rules on women living in Scotland experiencing domestic abuse. The women that participated in the study migrated to Scotland from the South Asian Sub-Continent after marriage to live with their husband and his extended family. They experienced domestic abuse and required the assistance of the Police.

Domestic abuse comprises a multitude of behaviour, principally criminal in nature, which occurs within the domestic environment. It is a matter of considerable significance within the criminal justice system. In an effort to tackle the problem, the Scottish Government and Police Scotland have adopted a robust proactive approach. The Joint Protocol between Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (2013) identifies among other things, 'that a consistent approach in the investigation, reporting and prosecution of cases is required to ensure an improvement in the service provided to victims of domestic abuse.'

Data analysis has identified the complexities police officers encounter when dealing with women from an immigrant community experiencing domestic abuse, and the innovative mechanisms adopted by them to ensure their safety. The extended family household is a unique domestic environment. Within this environment immigrant women experience a range of barriers and difficulties. Whilst all of the women ultimately enjoyed a positive relationship with the police, certain matters arose concerning the cultural competency of police officers. The matters identify a range of factors to be considered in order to ensure consistency of approach when dealing with victims of domestic abuse regardless of ethnicity or cultural background.

Katy Proctor, Glasgow Caledonian University

### **Stalking in Scotland; Investigating the Invisible**

This paper explores the issue of stalking in Scotland. Stalking is widely accepted to be repeated and unwanted behaviours directed towards an individual with motive often assumed to be the pursuit of an intimate relationship. This paper will argue, however, that working with these principles may lead us to misidentify and ignore many perpetrators and victims of stalking.

Using data gathered from a mixed methods approach of in-depth, unstructured interviews and an anonymous online survey, this research looks at the victim impact of stalking, and includes analysis regarding the stalker/victim relationship, tactics used by the stalker, 'secondary assailants' and victim resistance. Recruitment techniques which allowed participants to self-identify as victims of stalking enabled the inclusion of a range of stalking experiences and the analysis of the impact of stalking on victims targeted by a number of stalker types in a variety of settings.

Drawing on theory used to understand domestic abuse and sexual violence this paper will discuss the dynamics of power and control within a stalking situation and consequently present a new model to help us rethink our understanding of stalking, its impact on victims and how our services can be improved to help those victimised. The paper also develops and broadens the concepts and importance of third party stalking and 'stalking by proxy'. This analysis leads to a new definition for stalking using features which appear to be present within all victims' experiences regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator.

Liam David Ralph, University of Glasgow (Criminology MRes Student)

### **A Case Study Exploration of Civilian Drivers' Responses to the Lowered Drink-Driving Limit within a Scottish Community**

Supervisor: Dr Colin Atkinson ([Colin.Atkinson@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Colin.Atkinson@glasgow.ac.uk)) (SCCJR, Ivy Lodge, Gibson Street)

Despite the growth in policing studies from the 1960s, academic research on road policing is non-existent. Accordingly, the main objective of this research is to provide an explorative basis for future studies. Specifically, this research investigates civilian drivers' responses to the lowered drink-driving limit. This aspect of policing is important considering the extent of drink-driving accidents and fatalities on Scottish roads. The most recent data available shows that 440 recorded accidents on Scottish roads in 2012 included drivers over the legal alcohol limit with 10 road deaths in the same year classified as involving drink-drivers. This reflects comparably similar data over time and was taken as the premise, by the Scottish Government, for facilitating a lowered drink-drive limit. This was introduced on the 5th December 2014 (with Scotland now in line with most other European countries). 6 months after policy change, this research will generate an awareness of the meanings held by drivers over drink-driving and the reduced limit. Broadly, three themes have been identified for analysis: the significance of rational choice, in terms of decision making when consuming alcohol; how ecological perspectives may explain personal behavior and reporting drink-driving to the police; and public knowledge of how road policing operates in connection to controlling drink-driving and the perceived impact. This research will use a qualitative research strategy and case-study research design. Ten semi-structured interviews will be conducted with civilian drivers residing within a rural Scottish community. Data collection is scheduled for June 2015, with completion by September 2015.

Johanne Miller, University of the West of Scotland

### **Dilemmas and distractions of defining a gang.**

Researchers have been attempting to define gangs for over a century now with no consensus on what the concept is. The one constant gang researchers agree on is the changing, fluid nature of gangs. Ensuring there are precise and valid definitions in place for gangs is essential as the implications of getting it wrong are vast and affect many realms within society. By putting forward a definition of what a Glasgow gang is this paper will address areas of contention that arise from trying to define a fluid, loose, social group that changes dependent on geographical location. By drawing upon data from a three year grounded study of gangs in Glasgow this research will illustrate that there is a way forward, through the mire that is defining. By triangulating qualitative and quantitative methods this research puts forward a structural and cultural representation of what a Glasgow gang is. It found that by returning to the naturalistic approach employed by Thrasher (1929) gang researchers would be able to employ valid and reliable data sets for each city purporting to have gang activity allowing academics and practitioners comparable data sets that allow room for the fluctuating social entity we call street gangs.

Ali Malik, University of Edinburgh

## **Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland**

A conceptual framework

In this paper, I introduce a new framework, provisionally titled an “Epistocratic and Deliberative” approach, for conceptualising the new governance arrangements in Scotland, particularly in relation to the role of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA).

The composition of the SPA as a body of experts points to an “epistocratic” dimension to police governance, within the broader landscape. Epistocracy, is defined as “rule of the knowers” or knowledge-based rule (Estlund 2008: 7, 277). There is a lack of empirical research into the role of experts in police governance and the current arrangements present an ideal opportunity to shift away from the traditional focus on democratic governance.

However, there is no specific “technical” knowledge or expertise and no definitive list of competencies to ensure adequate governance and accountability over policing (Laing and Fossey 2011: 15). The inclusion of a ‘deliberative’ ideal to an epistocratic arrangement would bolster its legitimacy and enhance its democratic credentials. Experts can ensure that best decisions are achieved through knowledge and deliberation with other experts from across the spectrum and offer a counterbalance to police professional expertise. Expert deliberation and reasoning would also ensure that the decisions are justified to those who are bound by them and that good governance is achieved through persuasion and force of the better argument rather than coercion (Dryzek 2000).

A more developed version of this framework will be used for an empirical analysis of the Scottish Police Authority as part of my PhD. A fuller analysis would also explore whether an “epistocratic and deliberative” approach can be put forward as a normative framework for police governance and whether such an arrangement can help resolve some of the traditional paradoxes of police governance.

## **POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

Gordon Mackenzie, Police Scotland

### **Exploring Investigative Psychology's approach to homicide analysis**

This study applied the Investigative Psychology paradigm to a dataset of Scottish homicides. The dataset consisted of a retrospective case series of all solved single-offender single-victim homicides within the Glasgow City Divisions of Strathclyde Police between 2000 and 2004 (n = 85).

Using the Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS) analysis of 36 crime scene behaviours the homicides were classified according to expressive or instrumental offending styles. Once the homicides were classified the study went on to explore any utility in inferring offender characteristics of gender, relationship to victim and post-offence behaviour.

The study firstly identified that the collection of all relevant crime scene behaviour data was possible from each homicide case within the data set. Secondly, the study found that it was possible to identify expressive and instrumental homicide style facets within the resultant MDS plot of these crime scene behaviours. Thirdly, 79% of the homicide cases could be classified into expressive and instrumental offending styles, through their crime scene behaviours alone and according to stringent classification criteria. Fourthly, it was found that these classification results could not be used to infer any offender characteristics.

The discussion goes onto explore some key findings. Firstly, the nature of expressive and instrumental homicide styles in this study was found to be consistent across various samples and studies. Secondly, the influence of cultural and diversity settings can be observed through analysis of the homicide crime scene behaviours alone. Thirdly, no evidence base exists to support the use of expressive or instrumental homicide style to facilitate investigative inferences. Finally, limitations with data and methodology were identified with Investigative Psychology's approach to homicide analysis.

Heather Horsburgh, University of the West of Scotland

### **Police Media Activities in Scotland: Is Social Media the Way Forward?**

Research conducted in other countries has found that the police and the media are engaged in a symbiotic relationship where the police have a means of gaining publicity for their force and the media get a steady flow of information to fill their news space. However, the police are considered to hold the power within the relationship, which has implications for police accountability and questions whether the media can fulfil their role as the Fourth Estate. Research examining the relationship between the police and the traditional media in Scotland is lacking, as is research examining police use of social media. This research aimed to address these gaps in the literature. Findings from interviews with communications staff and police officers suggest that although the police are most often in control of their relationship with the media and engage in a wide range of proactive activities in order to influence media coverage in a positive manner, they are very rarely satisfied with the degree of coverage they receive and were very critical of the media's news values and approaches to researching a story. The content analysis of newspapers generally supports interviewees concerns. The findings also suggest the police view social media as a solution to their frustrations over the traditional media; interviewees could envisage a time where they would no longer invest in their relationships with the traditional media and instead use social media to communicate their messages to the public. The implications for the police-media relationship and police accountability are discussed.

William Graham, Abertay University

**'Backflow of policy transfer' : An exchange of ideas in a case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction**

Glasgow has long experienced the issue of gang-related violence, especially in the east end of the city, an area of high social deprivation and related problems. It was against this backdrop that in 2007 agencies in Glasgow looked for new ideas to tackle gang-related violence, and decided to replicate the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (US CIRV). The Glasgow agencies engaged in a process of policy transfer, forming a multi-agency strategy, the Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (Glasgow CIRV), in order to tackle violence by targeting gangs and gang members both collectively and individually.

This paper discusses the policy transfer of the criminal justice programme between US CIRV and Glasgow CIRV and examines in detail a key finding of this research, an instance of 'backflow of policy transfer', whereby the operating practices in Glasgow CIRV were ultimately adopted by US CIRV, a phenomenon not apparently documented before in the field of international criminal justice policy transfer. Glasgow CIRV operated for a period of three years (June 2008- July 2011), with some degree of success; however, in contrast to US CIRV, which is still in operation, it failed to achieve long-term sustainability.

Adam Aitken, SCCJR, University of Glasgow

**Communicating Security: local perceptions of mega event policing.**

The Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games security operation was unprecedented in scale and included the use of a diverse range of situational and environmental security strategies and personnel from Police Scotland, private security contractors and the military. Due to the proximity of several key venues with existing urban communities, this extensive security overlay was integrated and deployed into the everyday setting. This presented the opportunity to look at how such strategies successfully combined deterrence with reassurance and to uncover how aspects of the security operation communicated with local residents.

Using research from my ongoing ESRC/Scottish Government funded PhD titled 'G2014: The security legacy', this poster demonstrates some initial findings on how aspects of the security operation, mainly policing, were interpreted by residents in the East End community of Dalmarnock. Findings show that certain aspects of the security operation gave positive and negative 'signals' and that this impacted on residents feelings of safety and (in)security. Whether a signal was positively or negatively received depended on a number of subtleties in the way that policing was conducted. For example, policemen and woman who actively engaged with local residents were received far more positively than those who remained more distant. Furthermore, ordinary foot patrols provided a strong sense of reassurance, while police who patrolled with guns signalled an imminent threat.

The experiences of local residents provide a series of insights and recommendations into how police/community relations could be improved beyond the games, providing a lasting security legacy for communities in Glasgow and across Scotland.

James Sutherland (Natalie Coull & Ian Ferguson) Abertay University Dundee

### **Remote Internet Observation - Internet usage monitoring for offender management**

The proliferation of "smart" Internet-capable devices - televisions, games consoles, tablets - present a novel forensic challenge: storage devices are often encrypted (the Playstation 3, for example, encrypts all disk contents) while simpler devices may store little or no information in the first place.

In an offender management context prior to this development, a blanket prohibition on Internet-capable devices could be replaced with spot-check forensic examination of PCs with automated software to detect inappropriate usage. This, however, only addresses conventional computers, not smart devices, detecting misuse only at the next check and then only if a sufficient forensic trail remains for detection.

To address these needs, with funding from SIPR, we have developed a simple Internet usage monitoring appliance, RIO (Remote Internet Observation), which can collect a robust record of the nature and timing of Internet usage from all devices within a home, streaming an overview of usage in real time over the Internet for remote analysis in conjunction with more comprehensive local storage.

Where approaches in use elsewhere rely on prior knowledge of specific sites to block, RIO's approach offers real time detection of access to known inappropriate content regardless of location, while allowing monitoring of devices not otherwise accessible to normal forensic analysis.

Alexa Anderson, Equal Scotland

### **'Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework'**

Alexa Anderson is a researcher and consultant working within the third sector specialising in the topic of Human Trafficking.

This report analyses levels of existing co-operation between stakeholders within the institutional landscape of Human Trafficking in Scotland. The report concludes with recommendations towards a more effective co-operative framework. Co-operation between stakeholders working within multi-agency interventions in the field of Anti-Human Trafficking in Scotland was selected as an relevant research area. Human Trafficking is a highly complex and controversial issue, which illustrates a valuable 'real world' problem requiring investigation with a national focus and is also an appropriate example of institutional development and a development management problem. The technique of semi-structured interviews formed the basis of qualitative data research for the report, in an attempt to gather new data as a form of primary research. This was supported by other suitable research mapping techniques/tools including triangulation, stakeholder analysis, influence diagram and SWOT/C analysis.

Ultimately, this report suggests that working in partnership at multiple-levels as part of co-operative strategic frameworks is the recommended approach. As illustrated by the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group 'Human Trafficking is a global phenomenon and the nature of the crime is such that no one country or agency acting on its own can tackle it effectively. The key to eradicating trafficking is partnership working-at a local, national and international level' (2012, 7). It is suggested that an ability to appreciate, understand, evaluate and strategically-manage different forms of inter-organisational relationships will contribute towards the implementation of an effective co-operative framework. As evoked by Musto '...cooperation [across professional boundaries] is required to deal with the phenomenon effectively' (2010, 385).

'[T]he means to fight this crime lie in the hands of the world's citizens' (Lydia Cacho 2012 7) and '...for now, to improve our knowledge about trafficking, we should advance one small, but thorough, step at a time'(Tyldum, 2010, 11-12)

'...the reality is that wherever we live, regardless of city or nation, some form of human trafficking exists' (Hepburn and Simon, 2013, 1)

#### Key Broad Conclusions

- Although goodwill and a number of key partnerships exist between stakeholders significant improvements are required
- There is a plethora of institutional barriers currently limiting effective inter-organisational relationships requiring recognition and evaluation
- A significant number of issues surround attitudes towards horizontal forms of co-operation
- In order to achieve more sustainable, long-term and effective relationships between stakeholders, capacity-building, trust, mutual recognition and participation play pivotal roles
- The Scottish Government are required to adopt a clear and coherent stance in order to contribute towards Scotland becoming a zero-tolerance and 'hostile' place for human trafficking
- Co-operative working is currently being limited through unsuccessful/ non-existent strategic management of inter-organisational relationships.

Eloisa Monteoliva García, Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS), Heriot-Watt University

**Interpreting in multilingual investigative police interviews: assumptions, needs and challenges.**

This poster presents an overview of interpreting needs, modes and arrangements in investigative police interviews. The results presented are part of my ongoing PhD study on interpreter-mediated police interviews with Spanish-speaking suspects who are partially proficient in English. The poster addresses organizational, conversational and ethical aspects of interpreting in police interviews and explores the specific challenges emerging from particular language repertoires. Both interviewing techniques and interpreting arrangements can be affected by interlocutors' partial knowledge of the other's language. The preliminary results of a case study are presented and discussed in the framework of the interpreter-mediated police interview.