

SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium

Tuesday 28th June 2016

Room 2F13, The Dalhousie Building, University of Dundee

The Scottish Institute
for Policing Research



10.00	Registration, lunch, and viewing of Posters			
10.30	Welcome and Introduction : Professor Nicholas Fyfe (Director, SIPR) and Dr Denise Martin (SIPR Education & Leadership Network)			
10.40 – 13.00	Student Platform Presentations			
	Author	Affiliation	e-mail	Title
10.40	Elaine McLaughlin	Glasgow Caledonian University	elaine_mclaughlin@hotmail.com	WINNER OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENT AWARD 2015 Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland: An Uncertain Legal Status & No Recourse to Public Funds
10.55	Alexa Anderson	Equal Scotland	alexa.anderson86@yahoo.com	Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework
11.10	Maureen Taylor	GCU	maureen.taylor@gcu.ac.uk	Child sexual exploitation: Organised crime or crime that is organised?
11.25	Gemma Johnston	GCU	GJOHNS205@caledonian.ac.uk	The Attitudes of Psychologists Towards Sexual Offenders
11.40	Questions for the presenters			
11.50	Inga Heyman	Robert Gordon University	i.heyman@rgu.ac.uk	Supporting an understanding of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services
12.05	Claire Taylor	Abertay University	C.Taylor2@abertay.ac.uk	Multiple Missing: An Exploration of Behavioural Consistencies in Repeat Missing Adults
12.20	Maria MacLennan	DJCAD, University of Dundee	M.M.Maclennan@dundee.ac.uk	Forensic Jewellery: A Design-Led Approach to Scoping Jewellery as a Tool To Aid Forensic Human Identification
12.35	Anjam Ismail	Strathclyde/Police Scotland	anjam.ismail.2013@uni.strath.ac.uk	Who Guards the Guardians: A Consideration of Police Officers Human Rights in Scotland
12.50	Questions for the presenters			
13.00	Lunch and viewing of Posters			

13.45 – 14.55	Student Platform Presentations			
	Author	Affiliation	e-mail	Title
13.45	Mae MacDougall-Heasman	Abertay University	1001227@live.abertay.ac.uk	Statistical Modelling to Identify Links between Illicit Cases for Drug Intelligence Purposes
14.00	Graeme Dickson	Dundee	g.dickson@dundee.ac.uk	Thinking about Volunteering in the Police Organisation
14.15	Liam Ralph	Edinburgh Napier University	10005254@live.napier.ac.uk	An in-depth study on police use of social media in Scotland
14.30	Questions for the presenters			
14.40	Tea / Coffee / viewing of Posters			
15.00	Presentation of Prizes by Supt Andrew Todd, Police Scotland			
15.15	Close of Symposium			

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

	Author	Affiliation	e-mail	Title
	Richard Jefferies	UWS	richard.jefferies@uws.ac.uk	Charting the creation of a single national police force through discourse analysis: a Police Scotland case study
	Katarzyna Prusak	Abertay University	0800903@abertay.ac.uk ;	Policing Domestic Violence in Scotland – a social constructionist approach
	Maria MacLennan	DJCAD, University of Dundee	M.M.Maclennan@dundee.ac.uk	Forensic Jewellery: A Design-Led Approach to Scoping Jewellery as a Tool To Aid Forensic Human Identification
	Graeme Dickson	Dundee	g.dickson@dundee.ac.uk	Thinking about Volunteering in the Police Organisation

Symposium Organisers: Tim Heilbronn, Business & KT Manager, SIPR and Denise Martin, University of the West of Scotland

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SIPR/Police Scotland, Postgraduate Symposium ABSTRACTS

PLATFORM PRESENTATIONS

Elaine McLaughlin, GCU [WINNER OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENT AWARD FOR 2015]

Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland: An Uncertain Legal Status & No Recourse to Public Funds

Women who are non-EEA nationals who migrate for marriage purposes are issued with a spouse visa to allow them to enter the UK. This research is a critical examination of the spouse visa immigration rules and their impact upon immigrant women living in Scotland who experience domestic abuse.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with nine women from the South Asian subcontinent. Data analysis identified the women endured various forms of gender-based violence, at the hands of multiple perpetrators, whilst living within an extended family household. The difficulties of the women were exacerbated as a consequence of their insecure immigration status. Immigrant women have no citizenship rights and are denied permanent residency for five years. They are also prohibited from accessing public funds. As a consequence, they are unable to obtain accommodation or welfare benefits. These immigration rules constrain women and provide perpetrators of abuse with an additional mechanism of control.

The data highlighted the successes and challenges of the Police when called to an incident of domestic abuse, as well as the numerous barriers confronting the women when seeking help and assistance from the Police. The women had no information in relation to their legal status pre or post migration. They were misinformed by the perpetrators in relation to what legal support and protection was available from Police Scotland.

As winner of last year's prize, the researcher is currently working with senior police officers in Glasgow to develop her research and Police Scotland's response to immigrant women experiencing domestic abuse.

Alexa Anderson, Equal Scotland (MSc in Development Management)

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

Human Trafficking is a deeply complex, controversial and hidden issue existing as a valuable 'real world' global issue requiring national investigation. This research focuses on existing co-operation between stakeholders currently working in the Anti-Human Trafficking landscape in Scotland. It was selected as; an appropriate example of 'institutional development'; a development management problem; a worthwhile and engaging subject and a subject requiring more national Scotland-specific research.

This paper analyses levels of existing co-operation between stakeholders working across the institutional landscape of Human Trafficking in Scotland. It concludes with recommendations to be considered by stakeholders as a potential step towards adopting a more effective and co-operative national framework in identifying and tackling Human Trafficking more effectively across Scotland.

Semi-structured interviews formed the basis of qualitative data research for this paper in an attempt to gather new data as a form of primary research. This was supported by other mapping techniques including triangulation, stakeholder analysis, influence diagram and SWOT/C analysis.

The key recommendation is for all stakeholders to work in partnership at multiple-levels as part of a co-operative national strategic framework. '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 national co-operative framework.
trust and confidence.

Maureen Taylor, GCU

Child sexual exploitation: Organised crime or crime that is organised?

Child sexual exploitation has emerged in Parliamentary debate and policy development as a result of a series of high profile prosecution of groups of 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. 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 as other forms of networked crime.

The aim of this PhD research is to identify and compare the structure and nature of child sexual exploitation networks across the UK and to compare these networks with those of other crime types. It is hoped that in developing a greater understanding of the way child sexual exploitation networks are structured and how they function, investigative practice may be improved.

This presentation will offer some preliminary research findings from the analysis of three case studies, whereby social network analysis has been used to reconstruct offender networks and illustrate the way child sexual exploitation is organised.

Gemma Johnston, Glasgow Caledonian University

The Attitudes of Psychologists Towards Sexual Offenders

Research focusing on the attitudes of psychologists towards sex offenders is limited, particularly in the United Kingdom. This is despite the fact that psychologists frequently have contact with offenders when, for example, administering assessments and providing treatment. The proposed study intends to recruit practicing psychologists from different areas of psychology who have different levels of professional experience and training. It is hypothesised that psychologists who have received more training and who have more experience working with sex offenders will have more positive attitudes towards sex offenders. It is also hypothesised that male psychologists will have more positive attitudes than female psychologists, that psychologists who are forensically specialised will have more positive attitudes than those who are not specialised, and that there will be an effect of primary workplace on attitudes towards sex offenders. One hundred participants will complete an online questionnaire, which consists of nine initial questions to gain knowledge about participants' professional background and experience. Participants will then complete the Attitudes Towards Sexual Offenders short item scale (Hogue, 2013). Data will be analysed to explore differences in attitudes towards sex offenders in terms of training, experience etc. Research in this area is important due to the indirect effect that attitudes have on behaviour and subsequent treatment of sexual offenders from professionals. It additionally affects the responsiveness levels from the offenders themselves. The findings from this study will provide additional knowledge on psychologists' attitudes to sex offenders, which are more specific and relative to the UK.

Inga Heyman, Robert Gordon University

Supporting an understanding of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services

The first step on a help-seeking pathway for many considering suicide or self-harm is through contact with police services. In Scotland, by virtue of 24/7 access to police and attenuation of health resources, police officers have become one of the primary responders to those in mental health distress requiring transfer to health services for support. Yet, at times there may be a disagreement on the individuals vulnerability between police and health practitioners or assessment may be compromised due to intoxication resulting in a tension between services and those at risk. This resource intensive intervention has resulted in a 'grey area' of mental health service delivery.

The pathways and interface between those at risk, police and emergency health services, impact on organisations and those who work with in them, is poorly understood. With much of the contemporary collaborative police and mental health research focused out with the UK, on custody care, or on those with severe mental illness, this embedded multiple case study seeks to bridge a gap in knowledge in the care and processes involved to support those in mental health distress, who initially come to police attention. Study methodology and preliminary findings of phase 1 (of 3) of this study will be provided bringing insights into this phenomenon through the lenses of police and health managers. These findings seek to bring a fuller understanding of influences on practice and interagency relationships with an aim to inform police and health policy, practice models and inter-professional education and research.

Claire Taylor (co-authors: Dr Penny Woolnough & Professor Geoff Dickens), Abertay University

Multiple Missing: An Exploration of Behavioural Consistencies in Repeat Missing Adults

UK police record around 350,000 missing person reports on an annual basis costing up to £2500 per case. Approximately 38% of these recorded incidents involve individuals who have previously gone missing, many of whom are considered vulnerable and/or at risk. Despite the financial and human costs associated with this behaviour, research into and theory development regarding this population is extremely underdeveloped. Whilst some attention has been applied to repeat missing behaviour in children, there is very little literature that is concerned with missing adults.

This presentation will therefore discuss the aims and objectives of a research study that will directly investigate adult repeat missing behaviour for the first time. The concept 'missing person' will be discussed along with an overview of the project, which is in its initial data collection stage. Both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used in the form of database analyses and in-depth interviews to investigate the notion of behavioural, cognitive and affective consistencies across multiple disappearances. Overall, the study aims to advance our understanding of why such individuals go missing repeatedly, their vulnerabilities and experiences whilst missing, and to provide critical insights for multi-agency prevention and future safeguarding strategies.

Maria Maclennan, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art and Design, The University of Dundee

Forensic Jewellery: A Design-Led Approach to Scoping Jewellery as a Tool To Aid Forensic Human Identification

Jewellery as an identifiable characteristic is increasingly referenced within the scientific process of Forensic Human Identification (FHI) as a useful tool for assisting in the identification of the deceased. In spite of this, it is an approach to establishing identity that has yet to be explicitly investigated. This research aims to explore the potential of jewellery as a tool to aid in the practice of FHI and to highlight jewellery's varying significance within this context, through employing the methods and perspective of Contemporary Jewellery Design (CJD).

Informed by the researcher's own practice-driven approach to research as a designer, this research seeks to develop the interdisciplinary proposition of 'Forensic Jewellery' as a hybrid methodology through which the dualistic perspectives of both forensic science and design may be explored, engaging the common artform of jewellery as both a methodological lens and a research tool. Through a series of research projects (secondments, internships and deployments), the researcher sought to immerse herself in the field of FHI in order to consider how the jewellery practitioner might add value to this traditionally disciplinarily distant field. Auto-ethnographic and phenomenological reflections on the researcher's new role as "Forensic Jeweller" subsequently considered the effect of this new interdisciplinary enquiry on her own personal practice of CJD, and subsequently the wider education and practice of jewellers.

This presentation will detail and present in a visually dynamic way the research, methodology and resulting portfolio of practice of this award-winning doctoral project, which is the first research of its kind in the world.

[ALSO PRESENTED AS A POSTER]

Anjam Ismail, Strathclyde/Police Scotland

Who Guards the Guardians: A Consideration of Police Officers Human Rights in Scotland

I am a police officer with 12 years' service based in Irvine. Before I joined the police, I obtained a double first in Public Administration & Management. In 2011, I commenced a part time LLB at Strathclyde university, graduating in 2015. I am currently enrolled on a part time Masters degree in Human Rights law. I have recently completed my first year.

Human rights are important to Scotland as the SNP have indicated intentions to embed these within the fabric of public service delivery including the police. Next year, I will have to write a masters dissertation in a human rights area. It is my intention to do this on the human rights of police officers within the disciplinary process. This will take the form of questionnaires, interviews and inputs from staff associations like the federation, the superintendents association (who have indicated that they would like to be very involved), and diversity groups to see if there are disproportionality issues.

Mae MacDougall-Heasman, Abertay University

Statistical Modelling to Identify Links between Illicit Cases for Drug Intelligence Purposes

Mae MacDougall-Heasman (1), Isobel Stewart (1), David H Bremner (1), Anne Savage (1), Ann Tough (2) and Kerr Matthews (2)

1. School of Science, Engineering and Technology, Abertay University, Bell Street, Dundee Scotland, DD1 1HG
2. School of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Robert Gordon University, Garthdee, Aberdeen, Scotland AB10 7GJ

Diazepam is the most commonly used benzodiazepine in Scotland and is taken medically for the treatment of anxiety disorders, alcohol withdrawal and seizures. It is also used recreationally in conjunction with other drugs and/or alcohol, to enhance euphoric effects and ease withdrawal. Such widespread use of diazepam and other benzodiazepines has provided a market for both pharmaceutically manufactured and illicitly produced tablets.

Through an Abertay University sponsored project, working with the Specialist Crime Division of Police Scotland and Robert Gordon University, illicit blue tablets recovered from 65 different closed cases within Tayside have been analysed. These street samples are believed to be a representative snapshot of the illicit blue tablets in general circulation at the time.

A range of physical and chemical characteristics of the individual tablets have been analysed and recorded in a database. Selected analytical parameters have been used to differentiate between tablets and by using data clustering techniques, cases sharing key characteristics have been grouped. A range of clustering strategies have been employed and it is envisaged that consistency in the grouping of cases using different statistical approaches will help identify different tablet populations within the illegal supply chain and indicate the likelihood of potential links between the cases. The resulting information is aimed at providing useful intelligence regarding linking batches of illicit cases with common sources.

This statistical modelling and linkage identification is intended to prove beneficial for both the police and medical services.

Graeme Dickson, University of Dundee

Thinking about Volunteering in the Police Organisation

In recent times, many forces across the United Kingdom have experienced an increase in the number of volunteers applying to devote their time to the Special Constabulary, a group of uniformed police volunteers with powers equivalent to their regular counterparts. We can see why, in a time of financial insecurity, this cost-effective resource can be seen as a means to ensure savings, and allow police forces the means to deal with demanding workload (Bullock and Leeney, 2015). However, there has been little recent research into the way in which policing volunteers experience their volunteering within the policing organisation, and the different factors which influence their volunteering experience.

Following the collection of data from a recent pilot study focused on understanding these issues further, this paper is an attempt to make sense of these findings in the context of volunteerism and the policing organisation, to understand how these volunteers make sense of their own volunteerism and the role they play within the policing organisation, and how, if at all, the discourse around police volunteering can be shaped to ensure that we reflect on this unique group of volunteers in a valuable and meaningful way.

[ALSO PRESENTED AS A POSTER]

Liam Ralph, Edinburgh Napier University

An in-depth study on police use of social media in Scotland

In recent years, police forces internationally have invested more time and money on using social media as a communications tool. This now customary practice is situated within a series of political, cultural and socio-economic historical shifts. For example, the notion 'public engagement' has become embedded in political discourse, while at the same time police forces are seeking to develop direct communication with citizens. Accordingly, this presentation sets the context for current research being undertaken on police use of social media in Scotland. Special attention is given to up-to-date Scottish policy and existing research on social media communications practices. This is conveyed taking into account theoretical, and practical considerations and is illustrated using contemporary examples from police forces across the UK. With this in mind, this presentation points to gaps in current understandings which will be addressed as part of this PhD project. Namely, the main objective of this research is to better understand police use of social media in terms of both the ways police forces are using these platforms and the impact these practices have upon its targeted audience. In turn, findings from this project will contribute to an already remarkable body of literature on police-public relations in Scotland with a unique insight on the impact of digital communication technologies on citizen-focused policing. Similarly, this will offer an empirical basis for evaluating current and future communications and social media strategies for Police Scotland given the crime control, legitimacy and accountability implications of this project.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS (See also Abstracts for Maria Maclennan and Graeme Dickson above)

Richard Jefferies, UWS

Charting the creation of a single national police force through discourse analysis: a Police Scotland case study

On the 1st of April 2013 Police Scotland officially came into being. The creation of one single police force through the merging of 8 regional forces was as a result of the enactment of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. This act fundamentally changed how policing services in Scotland were to be delivered and this was the largest scale change in policing in Scotland since the Police (Scotland) Act 1967. A change on this scale is no small undertaking and appropriate management of the change process is essential in order to ensure success (Cummings and Worley, 2015).

The creation of this new police force heralds a massive change in the strategic priorities of policing in Scotland and a move away from the previous tri-partite accountability that existed prior to the 2012 Act. This change in strategic direction is accompanied by a turbulent and rapidly changing external environment which makes this an ideal setting in which to study the complementary and integrated constructs of Leadership and Organisational Change. Through critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2005) this research takes a processual approach (Pettigrew, 1990, 1997) to examine the radical organisational change which has resulted in the creation of a single national police force which is evidenced in the annual reports of the 8 legacy police forces from 2008 to 2013 and Police Scotland subsequently.

Katarzyna Prusak, Abertay University

Policing Domestic Violence in Scotland – a social constructionist approach

There has been an extensive analysis of 'mandatory and presumptive arrest policies' in the US and also analysis of the nature of police officer's use of discretion in domestic abuse cases. This type of research has not however been carried out in Scotland despite the fact that concerns have been raised about the limited discretion available to police officers when attending residences where domestic abuse has been reported. In an attempt to fill this gap, the researcher conducted interviews with police officers on their experience of dealing with domestic abuse as well as their opinions on the new procedures, policies and legislation related to it. It is believed that the value of this research derives from the fact that it tries to reach those whose voices are largely absent in the debate as police constables are at the bottom of the decision making ladder despite being at the forefront of tackling this problem. Indeed, one of the main arguments and conclusions of this paper is that the official response to domestic abuse is largely an elitist, top-down approach influenced by ideology rather than a proportionate reaction. By drawing on theories of social constructionism and the theory of 'vulnerable autonomy' this paper argues that this response is heavy-handed and intrusive and should be seen as a reflection of the legitimacy crisis of the neo-liberal state and the collapse of politics in the west which result in preoccupation with issues of law and order and in policies that aim at reasserting the state's authority and reassuring the 'vulnerable public'.