The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report

2014

Scottish Funding Council
Promoting further and higher education

POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe

Cover picture © Scottish Police Authority. Scene Examiners meticulously search the crime scene, recording and recovering forensic evidence.

(See page 14)

DISCLAIMER: The views in this Report are those of the Author(s), and are not necessarily those of the SIPR Governing Body, Advisory, or Executive Committees

© Scottish Institute for Policing Research, April 2015

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

A 60 Second Briefing

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) is a strategic collaboration between 12 of Scotland's universities[1] and the Scottish police service supported by investment from Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, the Scottish Funding Council and the participating universities.

Our key aims are:

- To undertake high quality, independent, and relevant research;
- To support knowledge exchange between researchers and practitioners and improve the research evidence base for policing policy and practice;
- To expand and develop the research capacity in Scotland's universities and the police service;
- To promote the development of national and international links with researcher, practitioner and policy communities.

We are an interdisciplinary Institute which brings together researchers from the social sciences, natural sciences and humanities around three broad thematic areas: Police-Community Relations; Evidence & Investigation; and Education & Leadership;

We promote a collaborative approach to research that involves academics and practitioners working together in the creation, sharing and application of knowledge about policing;

Our activities are coordinated by an Executive Committee comprising academic researchers and chief police officers, and we are accountable to a Board of Governance which includes the Principals of the participating universities and Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland.

We work closely with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, the Scottish Government, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and the Scottish Parliament to ensure our research informs the development of policing policy in Scotland;

We engage in joint projects with colleagues in the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, and are a founding member of the European Police Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) and currently chair the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology;

Since we were established in 2007 our key achievements include:

- Making significant contributions to evidence-based approaches to policing policy and practice closely aligned with the requirement for universities to demonstrate the impact of their research;
- The award of over £8 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;
- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community with over 70 students having completed or currently studying for PhDs on policing-related subjects since 2007;
- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 100 events attended by more than 5,000 people;
- Establishing Scotland's first postgraduate programme in Policing Studies for police practitioners and those who work with policing organisations;

[1] Abertay, Dundee, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Napier, Glasgow, Glasgow Caledonian, Heriot-Watt, Robert Gordon, St Andrews, Stirling, Strathclyde, and West of Scotland.

Contents

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research: A 60 Second Briefing 3

Introduction and Overview of 2014 6
Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director, SIPR

SIPR Perspectives on Policing: Critical Challenges for Policing Professionalism and Education 10
Tara Fenwick, University of Stirling; Associate Director of SIPR: Education and Leadership

SIPR Research, Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building Awards 13

Accelerating Professional Judgement & Decision Making Expertise: Feedback and Scenario-Based Training in Crime Scene Examination 14
Dr Amanda Martindale (*Human Performance Science Research Group, Institute of Sport, P.E. and Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh*) and Prof Dave Collins (*Institute of Coaching & Performance, University of Central Lancashire*)

AQMeN Police Analyst Training 16
Professor Susan McVie, Heather Alexander and Vernon Gayle
University of Edinburgh

Scoping Exercise for the Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland (SCEMS) 18
Dr Elizabeth Aston, Nick Currie and Dr Robert Kukla (*Edinburgh Napier University*) and Professor Kenneth Scott (*University of the West of Scotland*)

Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach 20
Dr Sundari Joseph *Interprofessional Education Research RGU & UoA*

Police-Muslim Relations: The nature and impact of airport experiences 22
Dr Leda Blackwood *University of St Andrews*

Cybersecurity @Abertay 24
Natalie Coull, Ian Ferguson, Ethan Bayne, James Sutherland & David La Rooy
Abertay University

SIPR and Social Media 26

SIPR Practitioner Fellowships 27

The impact of assets-based community integration initiatives in Scottish and Danish locations 28
Chief Inspector Tony Bone *(Police Scotland)* and Professor Ross Deuchar *(UWS)*

Applying an Asset-Based Approach 30
Inspector Keith Jack (*Violence Reduction Unit, Police Scotland*); Dr Liz Frondigoun (*Glasgow Caledonian University*); Professor Rob Smith (University of the West Scotland)

Knowledge transfer in action: crime reduction through a regulatory approach 32
James Royan *Chief Inspector, Police Scotland*
John E. Eck *Professor, University of Cincinnati*

Innovations in policing domestic abuse 34
Frazer McFadyen, *Police Scotland* &
Michele Burman, *University of Glasgow*

SIPR Visiting Overseas Fellow

Investigating the reasons for and impact of police reform in Scotland 36
Garth den Heyer, New Zealand Police

Commissioned Research and Knowledge Exchange undertaken by SIPR 37

The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (S.P.A.C.E.) Project 38
Dr Annette Robertson (Annette.Robertson@gcu.ac.uk), Professor Lesley McMillan and Professor Jon Godwin (*Glasgow Caledonian University*) and Professor Ross Deuchar (University of the West of Scotland)

The Scottish Community Engagement Trail (ScotCET) 40
Sarah MacQueen (*University of Edinburgh*) and Ben Bradford (*University of Oxford*)

Policing research in SIPR consortium universities 43

Roles of Alcohol in Intimate Partner Violence 44
Professor Liz Gilchrist, Dr Lana Ireland, Dr Alasdair Forsyth, Tim Laxton & Professor Jon Godwin *Glasgow Caledonian University*

Emergency Service Collaboration (ESC) 46
Dr Denise Martin (*University of the West of Scotland*), Jon Parry (*Skills for Justice*), Professor Eddie Kane (*University of Nottingham*) Dr Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay (*University of Brimingham)*

Police Interpreting Research and Knowledge Transfer in the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS), Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies, (LINCS), Heriot-Watt University 48
Professor Ursula Böser, Professor Christine Wilson & Professor Jemina Napier

The Distinguished Achievement Award in Evidence-Based Crime Policy 49

SIPR supported Post-Doctoral Research Assistants and PhD studentships 51

Recent and current PhD Studentships on policing related topics supported by HEIs, research councils and other sources 52

SIPR Research & Knowledge Exchange Awards 2014 56

External research grants awarded in 2014 57

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2014 58

SIPR On-line Publications 72

SIPR Programme of Network Seminars and Events 75

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange Projects and Police Scotland Priorities 2014/15 84

SIPR Committee Membership
Executive Committee 88
International Advisory Committee 88
Network Steering Group 89

Introduction and Overview of 2014

A centre of excellence in policing research focused on evidence, innovation and professional development

In 2013, SIPR identified three strategic priorities to guide its activities over the next five years:

- Facilitating and contributing to the development of evidence-based approaches to policing drawing on research and analysis conducted in Scotland, the UK and internationally;
- Supporting a strategic approach to innovation in policing by testing new interventions and using knowledge exchange opportunities to examine new policing approaches;
- Supporting leadership, professionalism and organisational learning within policing by drawing on knowledge and skills within Scottish higher education to contribute to professional development and educational opportunities.

Through focusing on these priorities, SIPR aims to support and create opportunities for researchers across the consortium universities to engage in cutting-edge policing research and scholarship, demonstrate impact, build capacity, and enhance competitiveness in securing research, knowledge exchange and impact-related income.

As this eighth Annual Report illustrates, we have made significant progress in relation to these objectives during 2014. Through our strong relationships with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority (SPA), HM Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS) and Scottish Government, as well as through our participation in wider UK and international networks of researchers and practitioners, we continue to develop Scotland's reputation as a centre of excellence in policing research.

Our focus on **evidence-based approaches** to policing has seen researchers from across the consortium universities engage in a range of inter-disciplinary projects during 2014, supported by investment from SIPR and by awards from research councils and other funding bodies. Examples of this work can be found in this report and also includes:

- analysis of effective interventions to reduce crime as part of the UK ESRC funded consortium supporting that What Works Centre for Crime Reduction hosted by College of Policing (Dundee, Glasgow, and Stirling);
- studies of police-victim interaction in domestic violence cases and of reports of domestic abuse made to Police Scotland (Edinburgh and Glasgow);
- an analysis of police-Muslim relations (St Andrews) (see p. 22);
- a local case study analysis of the impacts of police reform on local policing from police, community, and local authority perspectives (Dundee);
- an analysis of inter-agency support and protection provided by police, health care and social care professionals (Robert Gordon and Abertay) (see p. 20);
- an analysis of the challenges around missing persons investigations and the role families play in searching for missing relatives (Abertay, Dundee and Glasgow).
- an analysis of police interpreting in multi-lingual settings (Heriot-Watt and Abertay) (see p. 48);
- a range of projects taken forward by SIPR Practitioner Fellows (see pp. 27-35)

A further important development in ensuring the use of evidence to inform policing has been the partnership forged with HMICS to use academic research to help support their inspection process. Two early examples of this joint approach are the commissioning by HMICS of a literature review to assist with a study of multi-agency public protection arrangements for sex offenders and the carrying out of interviews in relation to an assessment of police responses missing person reports from hospitals and care homes.

SIPR also plays a key role in driving **innovation** in policing through the identification, application and independent evaluation of new ideas and approaches. Significant initiatives taken forward in 2014 include:

- introducing and testing the principles of procedural justice in police probationer training and routine encounters between traffic officers and the public by drawing on approaches developed in US and Australian contexts (Glasgow Caledonian, West of Scotland and Edinburgh) (see pp. 38-41) ;
- evaluating of the Rape Advocacy Pilot Project in Scotland (Glasgow);
- evaluating the Police Scotland Fife Division Stop and Search pilot project (Dundee and Edinburgh Napier);
- evaluation of the new Forensic Science Gateway (Strathclyde)
- developing a new Safer Communities Evidence Matrix for Scotland (Edinburgh Napier and West of Scotland) (see p. 18);
- developing of a mobile app to support child interviewers (Abertay) (see p. 24);
- Organising the fourth Scottish International Policing Conference with a focus on policing and technology, including the James Smart Memorial/SIPR Annual Lecture delivered by Cynthia Lum Director of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University, Washington DC on *The Impact of Technology on Modern Policing*

In terms of **supporting leadership and professional development,** SIPR is able to draw on a range of expertise from across the consortium universities and its wider UK and international networks to help in the design and delivery of new programmes to enhance the professionalism of policing. Examples of such activities in 2014 include:

- working with Police Scotland to help develop their approach to future leadership programmes and their plans to establish a degree pathway for new recruits to the police service (Stirling and Dundee);
- working with the Scottish Police Authority to deliver a series of seminars as part of a new Strategic Development Programme (Dundee and Edinburgh);
- providing new crime and intelligence analyst training for Police Scotland (Edinburgh) (see p. 14);
- examining ways of accelerating professional judgement and decision-making in crime scene investigations (Edinburgh);
- organising a workshop on 'Professionalism and Policing' with speakers from Scotland, the UK and Europe reflecting on different approaches to recruitment, training and police education (Stirling) (see p. 76);
- delivery of Dynamic Forensics Evaluation and Training to law enforcement practitioners across Europe (Edinburgh Napier).
- Contributing to the new cross-sector executive Leadership for Outcomes programme for senior criminal justice practitioners.
- Continuing support for the SIPR Practitioner Fellowship programme.

2014 also saw the first three students graduate from the SIPR MSc in Policing Studies which is delivered by a consortium of five universities (Dundee, Glasgow, Robert Gordon, St Andrews and West of Scotland). One of the graduating students said of the programme:

> *The course provided me with the opportunity to broaden my awareness of policing issues at a local, national and international level. The course was designed to gradually build upon new learning, including an introduction to policing theories, communities at risk, research skills and leadership and management models. My dissertation allowed me to consolidate this new learning into research in an area of policing that not only interested me but uncovered relevant and important issues relating to the victims of racist hate crime in Scotland. I intend to use these findings to assist me and my colleagues in this area of policing. The course was challenging, interesting but above all highly enjoyable. (Nadine Aliane)*

Achieving impact

Ever since it was established, SIPR has been focused on how research can be used to enhance the effectiveness, professionalism and legitimacy of policing. Central to this approach is a commitment to co-production, bringing together researchers and practitioners to jointly identify, design and deliver research and knowledge exchange projects. In addition, SIPR has drawn on three established models of evidence use to inform its approach to enhancing the connections between research and practice:

- **The research-based practitioner model** with its emphasis on professional education and training which SIPR supports through its knowledge exchange activities, Practitioner Fellowships programme and the MSc in Policing Studies;
- **The embedded research model** in which research is integrated into systems, protocols and practice tools and which SIPR has contributed to in 2014 through initiatives such as the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction toolkit, the design of protocols for child interviews, and training of officers in the principles of procedural justice;
- **The organisational excellence model** which attempts to foster a culture of organisational learning and 'research mindedness' which SIPR achieves through the strong collaborative relationships it has built between Scotland's universities and Police Scotland, SPA, and HMICS.

With the introduction of a requirement on universities to submit impact case studies for the **Research Excellence Framework** (REF) assessment process, there has been a renewed focus on demonstrating the value of policing research for policy and practice. In the most recent REF exercise, which reported at the end of 2014, nine universities within the SIPR consortium submitted 12 policing related impact case studies. See Table 1.

International engagement

As previous annual reports have highlighted, SIPR's reputation as a centre of excellence in policing research extends well beyond the UK and we now play a leading role in a range of international networks, including the European Police Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) and the European Society of Criminology Policing Working Group.

The value of these European relationships has been clearly demonstrated in 2014 by invitations to researchers from SIPR to be involved as partners in applications made under the EU Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Research Programme. SIPR has directly supported this activity through its Engagement in European Policing Research initiative which provides funding for researchers from Scotland to participate in preparatory research consortium workshops at which research proposals are being developed.

Table 1. REF 2014 Impact Case Studies linked to policing related research

University	Policing-related Impact Case Studies
Abertay	*Self Administered Interview tool*: developed by psychologists and used by police officers in the UK and Europe, the SAI is an innovative investigative device to enhance witness statements. *The treatment and management of sex offenders with an intellectual disability*: this tool has become routinely used internationally in forensic services, and allows a means of monitoring the effectiveness of treatments.
Dundee	*Perpetrator Identification in the investigation of child sexual abuse*: research at the Centre for Anatomy and Human Identification has helped in investigation and prosecution of child sex offenders across the UK. *Protecting Intimidated Witnesses*: pioneering research led from Dundee on witness protection has helped shaping policy and practice in the UK and internationally, including changes to UK legislation and reforms to the organisation and delivery of witness protection in Scotland.
Edinburgh	*Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime:* findings from this study have led to major changes to the youth justice system in Scotland, including the diversion of young people away from formal interventions by the police and other youth justice agencies. McVie and McAra also won the 2013 Howard League Penal Reform Research medal for this work by researchers from the Law School[1].
Glasgow	*Missing Persons*: In collaboration with Police Scotland, the Metropolitan Police Service and UK Missing Persons Bureau, researchers have led a major study of focusing on the experiences of missing persons and their families and the challenges of police investigations which has resulted in the development of new training materials for police officers.
Heriot-Watt	*Access to justice for speakers of foreign languages:* the Police Interpreting Research Group have been involved in research which has led to changes to police practices for working with interpreters and have influenced legal professionals and policy makers in the area of communication support in investigative processes[2]. *Improving police investigation procedures, informing legislation and improving support for victims of stalking*: this research has changed police practice in UK police forces in investigating cases of alleged stalking, as well as raising public awareness of the nature and dangers of stalking behaviour.
Robert Gordon	*Best practice guidance on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of people affected by disasters and major incidents*: research findings from several projects have informed this guidance, including work with police officers authorised to use fire arms, those involved in major incidents and working as hostage negotiators.
Stirling	*EvoFIT: Applying psychology to the identification of criminals*: Originally conceived by Professor Peter Hancock and developed into an effective system used by police forces across the UK and abroad. A world-leading 25-60% of composites made with EvoFIT directly lead to an arrest, four times better than the best previous system used by police forces[3].
Strathclyde	*Global drug crime involving the illicit production of synthetic drugs and the emergence of new legal highs:* this project has resulted in new capabilities for law enforcement agencies by equipping them with new tools to identify the manufacturing routes of illicit drugs and linking this to criminal intelligence databases, and has also influenced the policy and protocols of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime
West of Scotland	*Gang culture and youth offending in the West of Scotland*: this research focused on young people's involvement in gang violence and has had national and international influence on public debate about violent youth offending and the development of services by community-based agencies and the police in Scotland who work with marginalised young people and young offenders.

[1] Lesley McAra and Susan McVie's work on the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime (ESYTC) was identified as being one of the most influential impact case studies of the 2014 Research Excellence Framework and has been highlighted by both the Academy of Social Sciences and the Russell Group. The ESYTC's findings on the effectiveness of policing and youth-justice interventions provided evidence for the Scottish Government's recent reforms to youth justice, including the Early and Effective Intervention Programme for under-16s and the Whole System Approach for under-18s.

[2] The impact case study on police interpreting submitted by the Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland, at Heriot-Watt University, came 1st in Scotland and second in the UK among units rated in its disciplinary peer group (Modern Languages and Linguistics) and thus acknowledges the fruitful co-operation between researchers and practitioners that CTISS has created between research and practice in this field.

[3] The work of Professor Peter Hancock's group at Stirling on applying psychology to the identification of criminals and which has been developed into an effective system used by police forces across the UK and abroad, is also worthy of special comment, having been included in research which was awarded a score of 100% world-leading quality.

Through this process, I am delighted to report that Megan O'Neill (Dundee) and Liz Aston (Edinburgh Napier) were part of a successful 4.2 million Euro bid for a project examining ways to enhance community policing across Europe through the use of new technologies. SIPR's involvement in this bid resulted directly from its membership of EPIC and an invitation from the Finnish Police University College to join their consortium. SIPR are also a partner in a successful application made by the Norwegian Police University College to the Norwegian Research Council for a three year programme of research and knowledge exchange activity on New Trends in Modern Policing focusing on organised crime, policing mobile offenders, and trans-national policing.

Another highlight of our international activity in 2014 was the 3-day visit of academic and police colleagues from the Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy at George Mason University in the United States. Building on the very successful joint SIPR-CEBCP symposium held in Washington DC in 2012, the events in Scotland comprised a research symposium held at the Scottish Police College, a field excursion to Midlothian to hear about police-community partnership working, and an afternoon hosted by the Scottish Parliament examining the role of research and analysis in policing from the perspectives of practitioners, policy makers and academics. On the final day, the Director of CECBP, Associate Professor Cynthia Lum, delivered the James Smart Memorial/SIPR Annual Lecture as part of Scotland's fourth International Policing Conference organised by SIPR (see pp. 77-81). I was also greatly honoured to receive the Distinguished Achievement Award in Evidence-Based Crime Policy by the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) (see p. 49)

The benefits to Scotland of these different forms of international collaboration are considerable. For the academic community, they raise the profile of research conducted by Scottish universities and provide opportunities to be involved in prestigious, well-funded research programmes. For the policing community, there are significant benefits in terms of knowledge exchange, opportunities to showcase examples of good practice to an international audience, and scope to be directly involved in cutting-edge research as 'end users' of innovative products produced by international collaborative projects.

The SIPR Model: imitation as the sincerest form of flattery?

As previous Annual Reports have highlighted, the strategic partnership between the police service and universities established in Scotland eight years ago is the focus of increasing attention across the UK and internationally. The 'SIPR model' (as it is increasingly referred to) is now used as the template for a whole series of new, regionally based partnerships between universities and police forces supported by significant investment from the Home Office, College of Policing and the Higher Education Funding Council for England. Representatives from police-academic partnerships being developed in the North of England, the East Midlands, London and Northern Ireland have all sought information and advice from SIPR about how to design and deliver large inter-disciplinary and multi-institutional collaborations.

Further afield, the Dutch police have also expressed interest in exploring the scope for a SIPR-style approach to linking universities with their new national police force in the Netherlands. Such UK and international interest underlines the way in which SIPR is seen as an exemplar of best practice in police-academic partnerships.

Next steps: policing and research in an era of reform

The publication of this annual report neatly coincides with the second anniversary of the establishment of Police Scotland. The creation of a national police service (along with a national fire and rescue service) represents one of the most significant programmes of public sector reform seen in Scotland in recent years and SIPR has (as previous annual reports have highlighted) engaged with the research and knowledge exchange opportunities that this transformative moment has created.

SIPR, in partnership with the Scottish Centre for Social Research and What Works Scotland, has also recently (February 2015) been awarded a 4 year contract by Scottish Government to evaluate police and fire reform and assess the lessons learned from these changes for other future large scale reforms.

While police reform and associated changes to policy and practice are helping to define a new research and knowledge exchange agenda in areas like local policing, forensics and police leadership, the changing landscape of policing in Scotland also has a broader strategic significance for SIPR in terms of the opportunities it creates to work closely with a range of organisations involved in the delivery and governance of policing, from Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority to HMICS and Scottish Government. Reform has therefore helped reposition SIPR as a key actor in helping inform decision-making and professional judgment at a time when policing is having to adapt to the pressures of budget cuts, changing patterns of criminality and the needs of increasingly complex communities. Now more than ever policing in Scotland needs access to a knowledge base that can help provide critical insights into issues of effectiveness, professionalism and legitimacy.

Finally, the annual report provides me with an important opportunity to thank the wide range of people and organisations whose support is vital to the success of SIPR as a collaboration of research, practitioner and policy communities. I am hugely grateful for this support for the ways in which it has contributed to make SIPR an internationally recognised centre of excellence for policing research.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe
SIPR Director
April 2015

SIPR Perspectives on Policing: Critical Challenges for Policing Professionalism & Education

Tara Fenwick, University of Stirling
Associate Director of SIPR: Education and Leadership

In the first of a new series of short essays by members of SIPR in which they offer their own reflections on contemporary policing, Professor Tara Fenwick, Associate Director for the Education and Leadership Network, discusses the critical challenges that are faced by professionals. Professionalism is a seductive category, in policing as much as in all other professions. It has attracted many, many meanings and conflicting analyses, including those showing that it is no longer a viable category given the range of occupations claiming to be professions.

Many recent writers conclude that the notion of 'professionalism' is at best a temporary construction in a particular context (Evans 2008; Evetts 2013; Martimianakis et al. 2009; Stronach et al 2002). That is, there is no solid 'thing' that is professionalism, but a set of discourses – different ways of thinking and speaking about something. In fact Julia Evetts (2013), a leading expert on professions, claims that the question of definition – *what* is professionalism – has long ago lost relevance. What is far more interesting, she argues, is *why* so many occupational groups seek professionalism, and what it means to them.

Discourses of professionalism are mostly used as powerful ideology wielded for governance and control (Evetts 2013; Fournier 1999). Many actors are complicit in maintaining their governing power. Practitioners aspire to professional status and privilege. Professional bodies seek to gain or retain 'closure' of their autonomy and competence. Employers seek control of workers by invoking the high performance standards and responsibilities of 'professionalism'. An anxious society wants people it can trust to be altruistic and demands 'professionalism' – often defined vaguely as an all-encompassing ethical integrity.

Meanings of professionalism

It is easy to make a list of virtues that we think ought to be inculcated in all new practitioners so that they become 'professional'. And it is just as easy, as research has shown, for new professionals to perform these characteristics 'handily' while they are being assessed (Rees and Knight 2007). Such virtue lists are often marked by unrealistic rhetorical inflation – including hints of heroism and redemption - while reducing all practitioners to a single universal ideal. If in policing we want to move beyond this sort of empty exercise to actually help new professionals learn to grapple with the ethical complexities and dilemmas of policing practice, we need to return to core concepts of professionalism.

Traditionally the condition of professionalism defined a social contract of trust between society and an occupational group. Sociologists like Sullivan (2005) explain that a profession is awarded some autonomy and monopoly in its practice, status of its knowledge, financial reward and self regulation in exchange for the guarantee of professionalism: altruistic service to the public, practiced with ethical diligence, integrity, and guarantee of quality. This position understandably led to the requirements for professional education to instil the moral attitudes and behaviors in new professionals that will ensure this service. However the flipside of this development is a tendency then to define professionalism as a set of ethical behaviors rather than as a more critical orientation assessing the struggles for control in the name of professionalism.

Martimianakis et al (2009) have created a simple framework to summarise four main views about how professionalism works, and the limitations of each.

- *a list of desirable qualities or behaviors*. This checklist approach reduces the complexities of professionalism, is narrowly focused on the individual, and doesn't explain how these traits arise.
- *a protected role*, with particular definitions of competence and boundaries of activity. Normative definitions like this do not respond well to the contingencies of context, or to socio-economic and political concerns that fashion a role's expectations and scope.
- *a social construction*. Professional identity is socially constructed and sustained through institutional structures such as the culture and values of a particular unit or region in which professionals work.
- *a means of social control of knowledge and privilege*. An occupational group defines the boundaries of service and expertise, gaining control of the territory thus created (called professional 'closure'), and then insists on monitoring its own service provision. This suggests important questions: who is setting the standards, to serve what interests?

These different perspectives often exist simultaneously in a given profession such as policing. This creates problems for practitioners trying to understand what is expected of them, as well as for a profession attempting to strengthen its control or at least to standardise its education and thus guarantee its reliability in quality services.

Challenges for public sector professionals

Besides these difficulties of definition, public sector professionals like police confront increasingly difficult challenges in contemporary society.

Conflicting demands. Professionals must serve the interests of the individual client as well as the broader needs of society - the 'one vs. the many' problem - which are not often aligned. Nor is there always consistency between the demands of a professional's employing organisation, the broader ideals of the profession, and the individual's personal allegiances of 'the right thing to do'. Finally, professionals increasingly find themselves caught in conflicts between demands to offer quality service or care, and demands to be more efficient and cost-saving. These conflicts lead Larry May (1996) to write that professionalism is always a matter of 'negotiated compromises'.

1) *Fast-changing knowledge and evidence of what works*. Evidence-based policing is a relatively new – and welcome – phenomenon. However the changing views about what counts as the most useful 'evidence' for particular contexts, and the rapid developments of policing knowledge on many frontiers such as cyber crime, GIS intelligence, and predictive crime mapping, are reconfiguring what constitutes good practice and professional responsibility.
2) *Partnership work and interprofessional practice,* which is becoming expected in most public sector services including policing, can blur professional identities, the expectations of participating professional, and the accountability for what happens.
3) *New digital technologies,* such as social media and wearable technologies, are transforming professional practice and raising difficult new ethical issues for police officers.
4) *Increased audit.* Analysts argue that, particularly in the UK under general conditions of 'new public management', there has been a shift from trust in professionals' competency and freedom of their discretionary judgement to external audit, particularly focused on external measures of performance outcomes. Increased audit often means more paperwork and performance management systems, which intensify professionals' workload. It also signals a shift in power from the profession itself to the employing organisations.
5) *Declining public trust in professions and increased societal anxiety about the quality of service.* Research shows that these trends are evident more in some areas and for some professions than for others (Evetts 2013). However many professionals in health, social care, education and policing– perhaps particularly in the UK – argue this is a major challenge for them.

So what for policing education?

These challenges should prompt us to look very closely at how we are educating professionals. Presumably we want education to support novices to learn how to manage what faces them: massive uncertainty and dynamic complexity. Perhaps we need to ask ourselves some fundamental questions about the sorts of capabilities that will serve them best.

- Are we helping professionals learn how to think critically and respond flexibly in uncertainty? (or, is our training still focused on memorizing units of knowledge?)
- Are we helping professionals learn to work effectively in shifting webs of relations? (or, are we continuing to train and test them as though they work as isolated individuals?)
- Are we helping professionals learn how to build relationships & trust, how to initiate collaborations with diverse partners, and how to problem solve? (or, is our training continuing to focus on discipline, control and protocols?)
- And finally, how are we preparing professionals for the work of negotiating compromises across competing demands and difficult dilemmas of professionalism?

From Fenwick, T. (forthcoming 2015). *Reconceptualising Professional Responsibility in New Regimes of Governance.* London: Routledge*. [See: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/fenwick_police-challenges.pdf for slides of a related presentation]*

References

Evans, L. (2008). Professionalism, professionality and the development of education professionals. *British Journal of Educational Studies* 56 (1), 20-38.

Evetts, J. (2013). Professionalism: value and ideology. *Current Sociology 61* (5/6), 778-796.

Fournier, V. (1999). The appeal to 'professionalism' as a disciplinary mechanism. *The Sociological Review*, 47 (2), 280-307.

Martimianakis, M.A., Maniate, J.M. and Hodges, B.D. (2009). Sociological interpretation of professionalism. *Medical Education 43* (9), 829-837.

May, L. (1996) *The Socially Responsive Self. Social theory and professional ethics*, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Rees, C.E. and Knight, L.V. (2007). Viewpoint: The trouble with assessing students' professionalism: theoretical insights from sociocognitive psychology. *Academic Medicine* 82 (1), 46-50

Stronach, I., Corbin, B., McNamara, O. Stark, S., and Warne, T. (2007). Towards an uncertain politics of professionalism: Teacher and nurse identities in flux. *Journal of Education Policy, 17* (1), 109-138.

Sullivan W. (2005). *Work and integrity: the crisis and promise of professionalism in North America*, 2nd edn. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

SIPR Research, Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building Awards

Supported by funding provided by Police Scotland, SIPR regularly awards research and knowledge exchange grants on topics aligned with current policing priorities. These awards are intended to support:

- Research that is relevant for policing in Scotland;
- Knowledge exchange involving academic, practitioner and policy communities;
- Enhancing the UK and/or international visibility policing research in Scotland;
- Development of research capacity and capability within universities and policing in Scotland.

The following articles report on recent awards relating to the development of training for SPA Forensic Services Crime Scene Examiners; bespoke training in statistical analysis and data modelling for newly recruited crime and intelligence analysts from Police Scotland; the development of the Safer Communities Evidence Matrix; Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals; the experiences by Muslims of airport security; and two projects on cyber security and computer applications.

Photo: Scottish Police Authority.

The Professional Judgement and Decision Making expertise of Scene Examiners is of the utmost importance

Accelerating Professional Judgement & Decision Making Expertise: Feedback and Scenario-Based Training in Crime Scene Examination

Dr Amanda Martindale (*Human Performance Science Research Group, Institute of Sport, P.E. and Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh*) and Prof Dave Collins (*Institute of Coaching & Performance, University of Central Lancashire*)

Scene Examination (SE) is a crucial part of the Forensic Services offered by the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) in the provision of an integrated 'crime scene through to court' approach. In fact, the importance of skilled Scene Examiners (SEs) "cannot be underestimated"[1]. SEs meticulously search the crime scene recording and recovering forensic evidence which can be used to prove or disprove if a crime has occurred. These environments typically comprise stressful conditions, ill-defined competing goals, conditions of uncertainty and pressured decision making[2].

Given the inherent complexities of SE and the huge amount of visual information potentially available, Professional Judgement and Decision Making (PJDM) expertise of SEs is central to successful delivery of this service. Delivery is a series of judgements and decisions. SEs are required to process vast amounts of information, think on micro and macro levels (often concurrently) and rapidly formulate and enact coherent plans of action. Development of PJDM expertise has been studied in several domains (e.g., psychological support, elite sport and coaching[3]) and is readily applicable to human performance. Indeed, as SEs develop this expertise, cognitive development, knowledge structures and reasoning processes become more sophisticated and enhanced[4]. Yet, these processes are inherently 'covert' - difficult to 'see', understand and train in developing practitioners.

Previous work exploring PJDM in SE has attempted to 'make thinking visible' by accessing and capturing thought processes of experienced SEs[5]. This initial work involved the use of Applied Cognitive Task Analysis (ACTA[6]) to understand the cognitive demands of SEs and to identify key elements required to perform proficiently. This meta-method comprises three mutually complementary techniques (task diagram, knowledge audit and simulation scenario) which also tap into different elements of cognitive skill[7]. This offers a unique window on the PJDM of SEs, transforming covert thinking into detailed observable information about actions taken, situation assessment and the use of critical cues.

In pursuit of these positive goals, this SIPR-funded project's aims were to provide feedback to SEs involved in pilot work exploring PJDM expertise in SE (funded by a University of Edinburgh KE grant) and to develop a simulation scenario training tool as a means of accessing and documenting expert knowledge. This work was designed to establish 'cognitive authenticity' (emulation of the features perceived in the performance environment that support decision making[8]) within the SE profession and therefore contribute to sustainability for the future in terms of retaining expert knowledge and training PJDM expertise within the workforce.

Key Findings

Results suggest that knowledge elicitation tools such as ACTA are effective in generating information about the cognitive processes required for effective SE performance, providing a range of operational uses and offering valuable additions to existing training. Feedback from SEs supports research and literature in this area that Cognitive Task Analysis techniques provide measurably greater quantities of useful information about how to perform tasks proficiently than other methods such as observation or self-generated explanations[9].

Several implicit findings emerge from the data additional to the explicit and generally positive perceptions reported and perhaps indicative of SE culture. For example, the potential to move towards a more adaptive expertise base with consequent gains for quality of service emerged as a consistent theme. Current culture within SE appears to be overly geared towards 'competent' practice characterised by the prevalence of SOPs as markers of 'quality' and the use of competency-based assessment in order for SEs to reach baseline levels of service provision. Indeed, responses generated reflect this culture (e.g., some difficulty in 'thinking on the spot' and being 'unsure' if responses were 'correct') suggesting that perceptions of 'what is expected' are procedurally based.

In contrast, other responses suggest some inherent drivers (indeed desire) for SE culture to be expertise-based. This would be characterised by ongoing training and development opportunities for SEs (largely embedded within practice rather than bolt-on 'top-up' courses) plus development and enhancement through a 'Community of Practice' approach. Learning systems and structures enabling SEs to share experiences and explore the 'shades of grey' inherent in practice would relieve competency-based constraints and make for a more flexible and adaptable workforce. Positive exemplars of this approach are apparent from a variety of professional domains including nursing, military and elite refereeing[10].

Participants reported that every scene/scenario is different and that there will always be challenges that SEs may not have come across before. This complex environment highlights the need for adaptive expertise over competency. Given the current financial and other resource constraints imposed on SE, we should stress that once developed and established these practices would be cost-neutral.

Scene Examination is a crucial part of the Forensic Services offered by the Scottish Police Authority

Simulation Scenarios: A Future Training Method

The simulation scenario of a complex and major incident developed to incorporate four separate but related scenes of crime (first deposition site, deceased's home address, second deposition site, suspect's home address). The scenario included photographic stills and panoramas and was designed with support from the Forensic Services Scottish Multimedia Unit.

SEs responses to the simulation scenario (including actions, situation assessment, critical cues and potential errors someone less experienced may make) were synthesised to form exemplar responses from SEs in the East, West and North regions of Scotland. These products of the ACTA method highlight potentially important regional differences in the effectiveness of the approach to the examination of a scene by SEs and provide an exemplar of the type of training tools that could be generated as part of a wider expertise-based training environment[11].

> *This work is a unique opportunity to invest in our people. It will allow us to have a greater understanding of expertise within scene examination activities and therefore inform our training system development.*
>
> *A key benefit of this research is that we can use it to make thinking visible and train our staff from competent to expert level quicker therefore delivering a more effective service.*
>
> Dr Victoria Morton, Head of Scene Examination, SPA Forensic Services

References

1 Scottish Police Authority, 2015. Scene Examination. Retrieved from: http://www.spa.police.uk/forensic-services/150843/ on 1st February 2015.

2 Ross KG, Shafer JL, Klein G, 2006. Professional judgments and naturalistic decision making. In Ericsson KA, Charness N, Hoffman RR, Feltovich PJ. eds. The Cambridge Handbook of Expertise and Expert Performance. Cambridge University Press, 403-20.

3 Martindale A, Collins D, 2013. The development of professional judgment and decision making expertise in applied sport psychology. The Sport Psychologist 27, 390–98.

4 Hoffman RR, 1996. How can expertise be defined? Implications of research from cognitive psychology. In: Williams R, Faulkner W, Fleck J. eds. Exploring Expertise. Edinburgh, Scotland: University of Edinburgh Press, 81–100.

5 Martindale A, 2013. Exploring professional judgement and decision making expertise in scene examination. Cognitive Demands Table (Overview) East, West & North of Scotland. A report prepared for the Scottish Police Authority Forensic Services by the University of Edinburgh.

6 Militello LG, Hutton RJB, 1998. Applied cognitive task analysis (ACTA): a practitioner's toolkit for understanding cognitive task demands. Ergonomics 41, 1618– 41.

7 McAndrew C, Gore J, 2013. Understanding preferences in experience-based choice: a study of cognition in the "wild". Journal of Cognitive Engineering and Decision Making 7, 179-97.

8 Ross KG, Pierce LG, 2000. Cognitive engineering of training for adaptive battlefield thinking. In IEA 14th Triennial Congress and HFES 44th Annual Meeting (Vol. 2, pp. 410-413). Santa Monica, CA: Human Factors.

9 Tofel-Grehel C, Feldon DF, 2013. Cognitive task analysis-based training: a meta-analysis of studies. Journal of Cognitive Engineering and Decision Making 7, 293-304.

10 Collins D, Burke V, Martindale A, Cruickshank A, 2015. The illusion of competency versus the desirability of expertise: seeking a common standard for support professions in sport. Sports Medicine 45, 1–7.

11 Alison L, van den Heuval C, Waring S, Power N, Long A, O'Hara T & Crego J, 2013. Immersive simulated learning environment for researching critical incidents: a knowledge synthesis of literature and experiences of studying high-risk strategic decision making. Journal of Cognitive Engineering and Decision Making 7, 255-72.

AQMeN Police Analyst Training

Professor Susan McVie, Heather Alexander and Vernon Gayle
University of Edinburgh

The aim of this project, funded under the SIPR Small Grant Programme, was to provide two days of bespoke training in statistical analysis and data modelling for newly recruited crime and intelligence analysts from Police Scotland. The project was developed and delivered by members of the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) from the University of Edinburgh, working in partnership with the Principal Trainer from the Scottish Police Training College.

This project built on established relationships between members of AQMeN, SIPR, Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Training College and further developed two earlier training initiatives developed by the AQMeN team. The first of these was a pilot training course conducted in 2011, funded by a University of Edinburgh KE Grant, which delivered two days of training aimed at improving the quantitative data analysis and GIS skills of police crime analysts from Fife Constabulary. The longer term aim from this pilot training was to develop and improve upon this initial 'proof of concept' project in order to offer bespoke training courses to the Scottish Police Training College on a commercial basis as part of their annual CPD programme (and potentially broadening this out to other organisations). The second initiative was a half day introduction to statistical modelling attended by 28 crime analysts from Police Scotland in February 2014. This event was aimed at those who work with data and would like to find out more about what statistical modelling can be used for.

Project details and objectives

The current project built on the above two earlier two initiatives by developing a more bespoke approach to learning about the principles of and theory behind data analysis and modelling. The first day of training, held on 17th November 2014 and delivered by Professor Vernon Gayle, focused on introducing basic statistical concepts and techniques at a conceptual level in order to show how statistical ideas could address major social scientific issues. The training covered: definitions of variables and cases; different levels of measurement (categorical and continuous variables); measures of central tendency; measures of dispersion; probability and p values; experiments and hypotheses; testing differences in means (t-test); presenting and interpreting data tables; correlations and coefficients of determination; and tests of association. This initial day of training focused on the theory rather than practical application of statistical testing, in order to provide the groundwork for the second event.

The second day of training, held on 13th January 2015 and delivered by Professor Susan McVie, was aimed at providing more in-depth knowledge of statistical concepts and hands-on experience of conducting analyses. The specific aims of the workshop were to: increase understanding of key statistical concepts that underpin analytical methods; practice using a range of analytical tests and procedures for exploring statistical relationships; and develop greater confidence in applying, interpreting and explaining these statistical techniques. The training started with a revision test of concepts covered in the first training day, and then focused on four main sessions covering: measurement types; presenting statistical data; calculating differences; and hypothesis testing. The course built up in complexity over the course of the day, with each session including both a review of the theory and a set of easy to follow practical exercises (spreadsheets containing all the answers were also provided).

Course evaluation

The first one-day course was attended by 8 recent police analysts from Police Scotland, of whom 6 provided detailed feedback, indicating that the course met or exceeded their expectations. The materials provided and the tutor's knowledge were rated as very good, and all felt that the informative value of the event was very good or good.

> "The trainer used simple examples to illustrate his points which made abstract theories accessible and easier to understand.

> "He's very passionate about the subject and got everyone involved in the subject matter throughout the input. All of our questions were answered with patience and understanding which was greatly appreciated

When asked what they would like to be covered in the second part of the training, most asked for more practical examples and hands on experience, and to look at police-related data that they could relate to their own work. All of this feedback was taken on board in designing day two.

Positive comments on the second day's training focused on the knowledge and experience of the trainer ("who simplified the learning process for the duration of the course"); the application of the theory

to crime related examples; demonstrating practical ways of displaying data and identifying trends that could be adapted in their work; and the mix of both theory and practice. Interestingly, one respondent stated:

> All of it was useful and enjoyable, acting as revision as well as learning new concepts.

All of the participants stated that they would be likely to recommend the event to colleagues, and one in particular stated:

> The course is probably more beneficial to some analysts than others depending on the nature of their current role; but for a day or two of input I think it would be useful to analysts who have longer service and not just those completing the initial analytical training modules.

Lessons learned

Overall, the feedback from the training courses was positive and it appears that the level of the training was largely appropriate for the participants. The introductory session laid important groundwork in describing concepts and helping the participants to understand the fundamental aspects of key statistical concepts. The second session then built on this introduction to develop greater understanding, specifically with reference to crime related examples, and practical hands-on experience in conducting data analysis and presentation. It is clear that the two components of the training worked well together and, should the course be delivered again, it would be worthwhile incorporating both days.

Most of the participants had fairly rudimentary statistical skills and the level of training provided was suitable for the audience. The first day of training was largely unproblematic; although the second day could have benefited from being extended in order to spend more time going over the practical examples on hypothesis testing and calculating confidence intervals. While most of the participants felt that their knowledge had been increased and enjoyed the practical sessions, it is less certain whether they felt confident about applying and explaining the techniques to others on a day to day basis.

It is possible that another half day which focuses on developing a specific practical example from start to finish might help to boost confidence. Nevertheless, it was clear that some participants coped well with the training and were fairly confident about applying it in their work. These individuals would benefit from even more advanced training, and there was some appetite for this.

Those who said the course was not of particular benefit mainly felt this way because it did not relate to their current work. While this course was targeted at new recruits, it was noted that there may be greater benefit in making the course accessible to experienced police analysts and tailoring it to those who have current responsibility for working with this type of data. This may have a greater payback in terms of building capacity within Police Scotland, than providing training to those who have no immediate need of it.

Working with the Scottish Police Training College was very beneficial because the Principal Trainer was able to liaise with the participants and had background knowledge of their level of experience, which was beneficial in informing the course leaders.

The participants were familiar with the training facilities and there were no issues around data or software (all practical sessions were conducted in excel). It is recommended that this training be considered alongside the wider professional development of the Police Scotland analysts and a widespread needs assessment conducted on exactly what capacity building needs exist in terms of statistical skills.

Therefore, if these training workshops were to be run again the following should be taken into account:

- There should be no restriction on the length of service of participants.
- The participants should have a similar level of statistical knowledge and expertise.
- The training should have a practical relevance to their current role.
- The course should be conducted over 2.5 days, with additional time dedicated to working through practical examples and building confidence in the application of techniques.
- The training should be coordinated in partnership with the Scottish Police Training College and a needs assessment conducted prior to training delivery.

Follow up activity

Discussions are ongoing with Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Training College as to what further training might be provided. In the first instance, a half day advanced introduction to statistical modelling (building on day one) is being developed in collaboration with the Administrative Data Research Centre – Scotland. In addition, we aim to discuss with the Principal Analyst for Police Scotland what further training might be beneficial in light of current and potential future strategic and operational priorities. We are aiming to develop the day 2 materials into a more detailed course manual that can be shared with Police Scotland. Finally, we will be conducting a longer term evaluation of the outcome of these training events to determine what impact it has had in terms of improving individual work practices and increasing value of data analysis for Police Scotland.

Scoping Exercise for the Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland (SCEMS)

Dr Elizabeth Aston, Nick Currie and Dr Robert Kukla (*Edinburgh Napier University*) and Professor Kenneth Scott (*University of the West of Scotland*)

The development of the Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland (SCEMS) has emerged from earlier work undertaken by Professor. Ken Scott and Dr Liz Aston, which had sought to develop and provide an evidence based database for local policing in Scotland – the Scottish Local Policing Evidence Database (SLoPED). The original database, a full description of which is available in Aston and Scott's SIPR Briefing Paper No. 13[i], exists in word format and confined itself to an examination of evidence based policing in line with a 'what works' approach to effective local policing strategies. The work had been funded through a SIPR Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer (IMPAKT) grant and developed in a pre-Police Scotland context in response to the needs of the reform programme's Local Policing work stream. SLoPED research was presented across X and Y axes, where the Y axis related to 'policing principles' (community engagement, crime reduction and partnership working) and the X axis to 'research methodology' (experimental, non-experimental, and conceptual).

Over time it became clear that this approach appealed to organisations beyond the Police and in July 2014 Dr Liz Aston received a small SIPR grant to conduct a scoping exercise on the development of the Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland. The intention of this project was to provide an opportunity to: review the feasibility of incorporating additional categories in line with the Building Safer Communities agenda; provide IT support to identify how the database might be delivered online; and consult with Police Scotland and other partners.

The development of SCEMS

The aims of SCEMS are both broader and more dynamic than SLoPED. Its breadth lies in the attempt to add criteria derived not simply from the policing principles enshrined in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, but to include and incorporate some of the key principles of the Scottish Government's Building Safer Communities (BSC) Programme.

To this end, in addition to 'community engagement', 'crime reduction' and 'partnership working', two further categories have been added to the Y axis, 'harm reduction' and 'reducing re-offending', both of which are highlighted as key aims of the BSC Programme Vision for 2020. The X axis, which previously represented 'research methodology', will now reflect 'policing approach', presented on a scale from 'reactive' to 'proactive' and 'highly proactive'. This will enable users to gain a visual message when they look at the matrix and where entries sit. Furthermore, SCEMS is to become a more dynamic matrix which will also break down information based on specific criteria – for example: the success or otherwise of the policing strategies employed; research scope (individuals, groups, micro-places, communities/neighbourhoods and municipality); the year in which the research was undertaken; and the research methodology employed.

A number of ways of representing the research were examined including: Cynthia Lum and colleagues' 'Evidence Based Policing Matrix' (Lum, Koper and Telep, 2011[ii] and 2012[iii]); Gloria Laycock's (2014) summary of research highlighted in her SIPR presentation 'What Practitioners need to know about what works'[iv] and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR)'s 'Security of Mega Events Research Grid'[v].

Although there were strengths and weaknesses to each it was felt that the Mega Events Research Grid in particular provided some useful ideas in terms of how SCEMS could be presented. However, it should be pointed out that feedback from possible future users of the Matrix and BSC stakeholders is also being sought. The essential strengths of the Mega Events Research Grid lie in its visual simplicity and ease of use. It allows those using it to filter research according to a range of criteria and in so doing narrow down results in such a way that only those that are most immediately relevant appear. The ability to filter out unwanted or unnecessary research is essential for the success of SCEMS since the amount of available research covered by the intersection of policing and the BSC criteria is likely to be considerable. When users hover over symbols, which are used to represent entries in the matrix, they reveal a key message about the study.

Future directions

It is anticipated that the wider remit of SCEMS will also be of considerable benefit to groups and organisations whose interest in community safety and harm reduction go beyond that traditionally

associated with policing and crime reduction. To this end, in addition to Police Scotland, BSC partners such as the Violence Reduction Unit, The Poverty Truth Commission, Community Justice Authority, and other independent organisations such as SACRO, have expressed considerable interest in SCEMS. It is hoped that along with further funding, the involvement of such organisations, as well as that of grass roots community groups, will lead to the development of a national evidence matrix that would be accessible to practitioner and policy communities and would bring together a range of evaluated research and evaluated and non-evaluated practice information.

SCEMS also aims to strengthen the evidence base on which policy and practice can be developed in Scottish policing. However, it is not only of relevance to policing in Scotland but will also create a source of evidence about good practice in policing and community safety which can be used by community partners to help inform effective models of partnership working with the police and other community safety organisations.

Interested parties are encouraged to get in touch with the researchers (Contact: Dr Elizabeth Aston, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Edinburgh Napier University, L.Aston@napier.ac.uk) to discuss the development of SCEMS.

References

[1] Aston, E. and Scott, K. (2013) 'Developing an Evidence Base for Local Policing in Scotland', *Scottish Institute for Policing Research Briefing Paper No.13* http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Briefing13.pdf

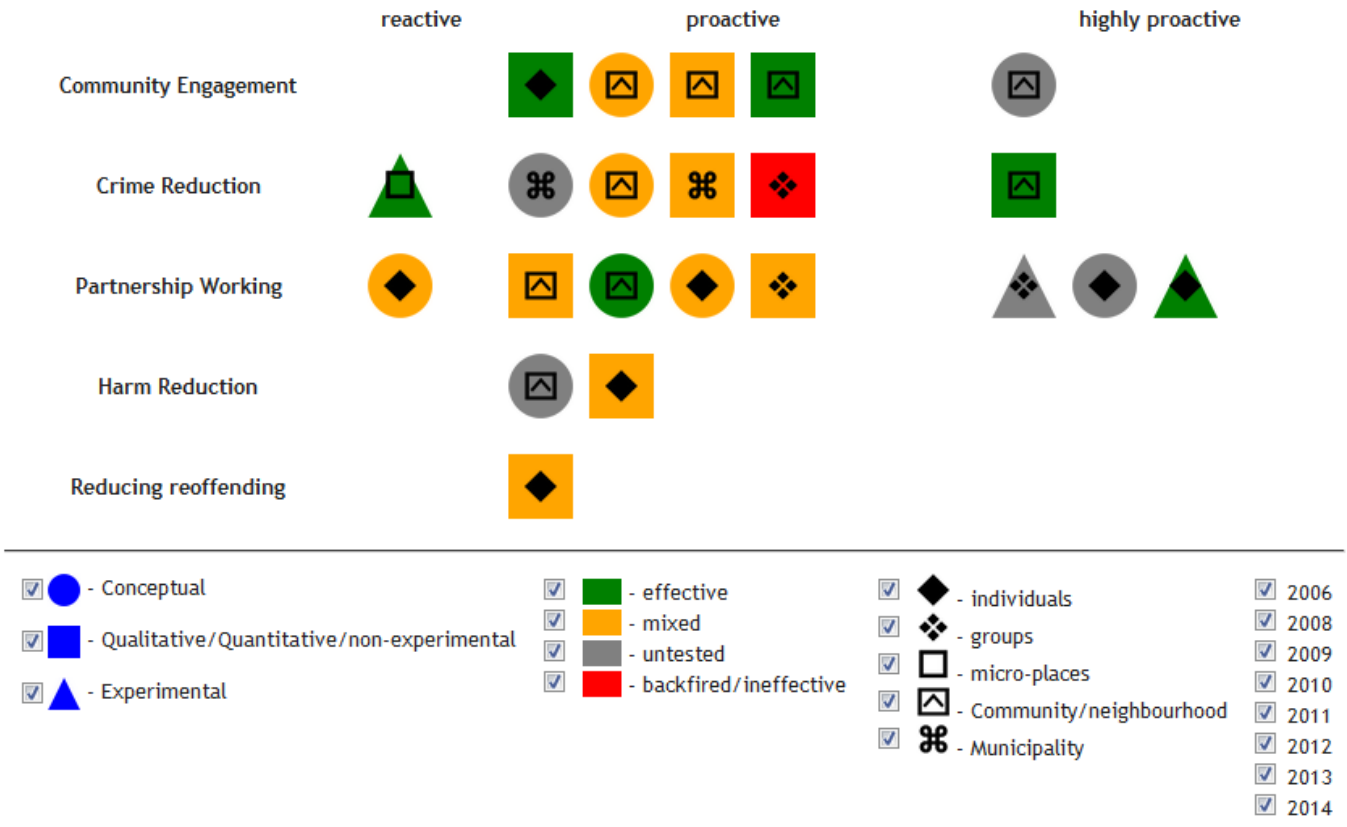
[i1] Lum C., Koper C.S., and Telep C.W. (2011) The Evidence-Based Policing Matrix. *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 7, 1: 3-26.

[iii] Lum C., Koper C.S., and Telep C.W. (2012) The Evidence Based Policing Matrix website. Last accessed 23rd February 2015 http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/the-matrix/

[iv] Laycock, G. (2014) 'What do practitioners need to know about what works?' SIPR-GMU Research Symposium Presentation. Scottish Police College, Tulliallan. Last accessed February 2015 http://www.sipr.ac.uk/events/SIPR-GMU-Symposium_201014.php

[v] SCCJR / Hamilton-Smith, N., Mackenzie, S., Burman, M. and Fyfe, N. (2014) 'The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega Events'. Last accessed 24th of February 2015 http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/projects/g2014/

Figure 1



Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach

Project team members : Dr. Sundari Joseph (Project Lead), *Interprofessional Education Research RGU & University of Aberdeen*; Professor Lesley Diack, *School of Pharmacy & life Sciences, RGU*; Mrs. Inga Heyman, *School of Nursing & Midwifery, RGU*; Professor Susan Klein, *Director Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research*; DCI Samantha McCluskey, *Domestic Abuse Task Force, Police Scotland*; Dr Penny Woolnough, *Police Scotland (now Abertay University)*.

This project was funded by SIPR as part of its SIPR Research and Knowledge Exchange Programme in 2013-14.

The purpose of this project was to investigate the interagency Adult Support and Protection practices of police, health and social care professionals in Scotland by means of a 'Realistic Evaluation Approach'. The study comprised of two specific phases. The first phase sought to establish the 'state of play' for cross boundary working by: identifying the gaps in interagency practice; evaluating the education and training needs of professionals working in the area of adult support and protection, and identifying information sharing practices. Focus groups (Figure 1) with members of the police and health and social care professionals were conducted in each of the three Police Scotland Command areas. Thirteen focus groups were conducted, with 101 professionals participating, and key themes were identified. The second phase will inform the development and evaluation of future interprofessional training resources and identify key performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will enable subsequent evaluation and monitoring of practice for all professionals involved in adult support and protection.

Details of the background, project partners, and study design were featured in the SIPR Annual Report for 2013. A full report on the work was published as a SIPR Research Summary in January 2015, and can be seen at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_19.pdf

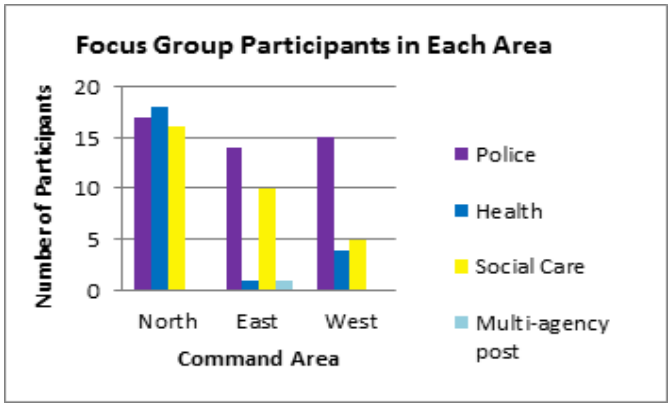


Figure 1 Focus group participants in each area

Major Findings

The following key themes were identified:

- **Information sharing** included discussions on two main topics. Firstly, the development of an at risk persons' database which may be available to all involved in protection issues in the future. Secondly, participants identified existing issues with information sharing across the different professions often exacerbated by the need to protect confidentiality, with police and social work demonstrating frustration at healthcare professionals' perceived reluctance to share vital information.
- **Relationships** highlighted that 'team working' results when organisations are co-located and/or informal relationships are established resulting in greater collaborative working practices and the development of trust for information sharing.
- **People and processes** There was perceived over reporting by the police of persons who may not 'fit the 3-point test' resulting in some areas reporting less scrutiny of police reports. Conversely when more than one agency is involved in a case there was a reliance on the police to submit the report when all agencies should have submitted.
- **Lessons from child protection** identified that there were already established and effective processes of information sharing and case conference.
- **Environment** related to the lack of places of safety for at risk adults to recover from an acute episode. The closure of safe environments such as National Health Service hospital wards has led to individuals being inappropriately 'locked up' in police cells.
- **Implementation of The Adult Support and Protection Act 2007**[1] Participants felt that this Act had not fully met the needs of the at risk adults of harm and has required some challenging decision-making by professionals to provide appropriate support.
- **Regional variations** It appeared that remote and rural areas had developed more cohesive team arrangements and practised cross boundary working. Urban locations tended to report fragmented team working which often resulted in a lack of information sharing.

Phase 2

The interprofessional education (IPE) programme in Aberdeen has delivered multi-agency workshops to police officers and undergraduate health and social care courses. This approach was evaluated positively demonstrating an awareness of public protection issues and an appreciation of the different professionals' roles in interagency working practices.

The mapping of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and learning from pre-qualifying to post qualifying roles are seen as critical to the development of the future workforce of health, social care and police professionals. In this study the KPIs focus on inter-organisational goals to achieve the best practices for public protection. The KPIs have been developed based on Barr's competency framework for interprofessional working and informed by the evidence from this study[2].

Pre-qualifying KPIs relating to the attributes that health and social care graduates and police probationers should acquire on qualification

- Recognise inter-agency working and professional expertise in public protection
- Demonstrate awareness of public protection legislation and issues of concern
- Analyse challenging situations with client groups and consider solutions using team approaches
- Analyse effective collaborative practice, evaluating his/her future contribution to working this way.

Initial post-qualifying KPIs for professionals working with the public

- Recognise and understand the police and partner agencies' roles in public protection legislation
- Explain his/her role and responsibilities clearly to other agencies and discharge them to the satisfaction of those others
- Work flexibly across organisational boundaries facilitating information sharing and cooperation for joint assessments and shared decision making
- Identify the constraints of one's own roles, responsibilities and competence recognising the need for further training

Specialised post-qualifying KPIs for professionals working with clients requiring support and protection

- Work effectively with other agencies to review processes, effect change, improve standards, solve problems and strive to resolve conflict amongst professionals
- Work collaboratively to engage with team members who are not operating appropriately with public protection legislation. Appreciating differences and unilateral change in another profession
- Operationalise interdependent relationships, sharing information, alerting one another to changing client situations and developing trust and respect for different professional expertise
- Work effectively across boundaries, facilitating positive experiences at interagency case conferences, meetings, and networking.
- Identify the need for specialised training, making recommendations for the content and scope of future interagency training

Conclusion

Firstly, gaps were identified in the working practices of police, health and social care professionals involved in adult support and protection. It became apparent that the lessons learned from child protection on how 'people and processes' were organised and implemented, should and could be applied to adult support and protection. However, it is acknowledged that the two are not comparable as 'information sharing' in child protection is less complex because the child is deemed not to be able to give consent. The challenges in adult support and protection are that the adult is deemed to have capacity so can refuse consent and the 2007 legislation is designed to target people meeting a specific criterion of 'adults at risk of harm'.

Secondly, the participants highlighted that the project's focus needed to be more comprehensive and move from 'adult protection' to the more generic 'public protection' and from multi-agency, multi-professional to inter-agency and interprofessional. This research was conducted during the introductory phase of Police Scotland in April 2013 and since then 'Risk and Concern Management Hubs' have been established in each Division. The hubs are responsible for collating 'concern reports' on adults at risk; child protection; hate crime and domestic abuse incidents. These reports are referred by the police to appropriate departments and relevant partners in health and social work.

The third important factor was that processes were practiced differently in different areas. This was of particular significance for reporting and referral where the appropriate process is for all agencies involved to submit reports. This should provide a clear demonstration of the multi-agency perspectives however there was an over reliance on the police to submit a report.

Another important recommendation is to build on the strong education and training foundations but to increase the emphasis on pre and post qualifying inter-agency training, as a requirement for all involved in public protection. Finally the KPIs related to those working in public protection have been identified and will serve to enable subsequent evaluation and monitoring of practice for all professionals involved in public protection.

References

[1] Adult Support and Protection Act (Scotland) (2007). http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2007/10/contents [Accessed 13 February 2015]

[2] Barr, H. (1998). Competent to collaborate: towards a competency based model for interprofessional education. *Journal of Interprofessional Care* 12, 181-187.

Police-Muslim Relations: The nature and impact of airport experiences

Dr Leda Blackwood
University of St Andrews

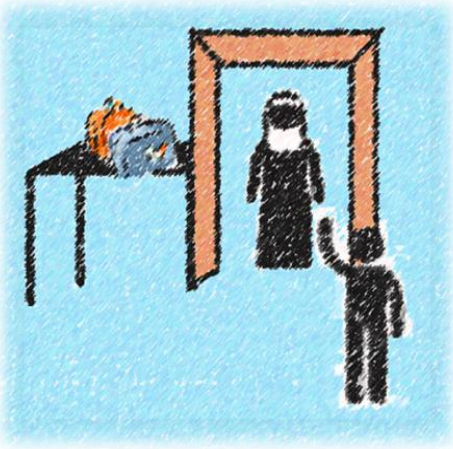
The purpose of this research was knowledge exchange and to identify factors in the *generic* airport environment that may contribute to the experiences described by Muslims in the SIPR project conducted between 2009 and 2012, *Collective alienation and community support for authorities*. The initial piece of research identified airports (both in the UK and abroad) as one site where Muslims' experiences of interactions with authorities were contributing to a sense of 'us and them' with potential consequences for trust and cooperation[1]. More specifically, key findings included:

- Frequency of stops within and across airports undermines confidence in authorities' ability to discern between 'good' and 'bad' Muslims; and in claims that ethnic and religious profiling is not occurring.
- Distress is associated with the public nature of being pulled aside; a sense of powerlessness to question or complain; and questioning that is seen as ill-conceived and disrespectful of Islam.
- Those who identified as British and saw themselves as respectable citizens, found the local airport experience as painful because it signalled a denial of these valued identities.
- Even those who were confident in their relations with authorities, and reported relatively benign experiences at airports, expressed doubts about the safety of interacting with authorities in high security contexts.
- People reported adjusting their travel behaviours (e.g. avoiding gaze and removing markers of Muslim identity) in order to avoid interactions with authorities and fellow travellers, and withholding assistance to authorities and other travellers.
- Treatment that was seen as illegitimate and meshing with a political narrative about Muslims as 'other' was viewed as undermining the credibility of community leaders who urge cooperation with police.

When the initial research was conducted, Scotland's police forces (now Police Scotland) were engaged in consultations with Muslim communities, and airports were emerging as an issue. Some effort had been made to address community concerns through local innovations at Glasgow and Edinburgh airports. The *Impakt* research reported here was conducted in response to an invitation from Edinburgh airport police and with the support of the Edinburgh airport cross-agency management committee.

The Research

Individual interviews and / or focus groups were conducted with senior and front-line personnel from each of the agencies at Edinburgh airport (police and intelligence officers, border force, security, and airline agency staff). Analysis of the data focused on identifying potential contributing factors to those themes identified in the initial phase of research conducted with Muslims.



There were many positives in the interviews. Senior staff viewed addressing Muslim community concerns as aligned with wider airport policy. Across agencies, front-line staff made favourable comments about the airport culture and efforts to ensure that all passengers have a positive experience. And many senior and front-line staff showed awareness and sympathy regarding Muslims' experiences of attention from authorities and from other members of the airport community (e.g., airport businesses and passengers).

Notwithstanding the positives, the focus of analysis was on factors that may contribute to Muslims' perceptions and experiences. These are summarised below.

<u>Multiple agencies and multiple stops</u>. For police, a critical aspect of the airport context is the involvement of multiple agencies in processes of surveillance and scrutiny. From the perspective of front-line staff it was clear that differences in priorities, practices, and training entail different opportunities and constraints around engagement (e.g., purpose; time; potential for conflict) as well as different expectations and competencies in managing conflict.

Both from our own research and from the wider psychological literature we know that, particularly in stressful contexts, people may not readily distinguish between groups; and even where they do so, negative experiences can generalise leading to negative expectations with similar groups and / or similar locations[2]. The problem of minority groups generalising negative experiences with other authorities to the police is potentially compounded in airports by the role of police in supporting other agencies in the management of difficult interactions.

Profiling and the decision to stop. Police officers were cognisant of 'official' policy regarding the illegitimacy of profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, or religion alone. But some questioned the policy's practicality and perceived ambiguity around what is normatively understood to constitute legitimate profiling. There was also some indication that in a context where Muslims report self-conscious avoidance of attention, belief in police 'intuition' (e.g., relying on "*your usual criminal radar, that guy's looking shifty*") may further contribute to the frequency of stops.

Also identified were indirect and subtle biases associated with (a) reliance on Behaviour Detection Officers (BDOs) and assumptions about what they are looking for; and (b) the role of the police in inviting and responding to airport staff and passengers' identification of those who look suspect.

The nature of interactions. Across agencies and at all levels, good communication was considered vital and indeed people were proud of their communication skills. Communication was often judged to be successful, however, where an agency's immediate objectives were achieved (e.g., eliciting information and compliance) and not on how well the perspective and needs of the other had been accommodated.

Stress and time pressures associated with the nature of peoples' jobs and the environment; negative expectations of encounters with passengers; responding to other passengers and airport staff biases; and anxieties about complaints of prejudice; also emerged as potentially compromising interactions.

There was evidence of a shared normative belief that minority group members are less likely to ask questions or complain and this was understood as signalling satisfaction with treatment (rather than lack of confidence to do so). The corollary of this was that those who did ask questions or complain were described as "*having something to hide*" or "*playing the race card*" and so deserving of additional scrutiny.

Conclusion

This research has drawn attention to a number of structural and organizational features that we would expect to be common to airports, as well as psychological processes that may have both direct and indirect effects on Muslims' experiences in the generic airport context.

What this research cannot address is the actual nature of Muslim experiences at Edinburgh airport or more widely; nor can it address how policy and practice can and should be developed in specific contexts without compromising security. What it can address is what may contribute to the undermining of community relationships in this environment and so identify areas for intervention and further study.

Below are a number of learning points, some of which are already being addressed in Scotland's airports.

- Any efforts to improve the airport experience for Muslims and other minority groups will be enhanced to the extent that this is an agreed priority across airports and across agencies. This requires: making community relations a priority across agencies and levels within agencies and empowering front-line staff through knowledge, skills and organisation support; the development and sharing of training and best practice; and partnerships with other agencies that are contingent on shared values.
- Police efforts to address Muslim concerns will only be effective to the extent that underlying reasons for policy and principles of good practice are understood and regarded as legitimate. Areas for attention include: shared understanding about what constitutes legitimate profiling; ability to reflect on and challenge unconscious biases; understanding the implications of actions for members of minority communities; and awareness of one's own leadership role in the wider context – i.e. partner agencies, other passengers.
- Practices based on procedural justice principles of neutrality, voice, respect and sincerity are recognized as contributing to positive police-community relations[3]. Underpinning the effects of procedural justice, and of particular concern to stigmatised groups, is recognition of shared group membership and sensitivity to how other valued identities may be consequential for one's experiences as a group member. Practices should also be designed to (a) clearly communicate recognition of Muslims as valued citizens and differentiate from those who are a threat; (b) facilitate people's legitimate intentions such as catching a plane or protecting oneself from negative attention; and (c) acknowledge the collective nature of British Muslims experiences and provide 'collective' voice mechanisms.
- Police officers' ability to act in procedurally just ways is contingent on perceptions of procedural justice within their own organisation. This requires clarity about what is valued and rewarded (e.g., performance targets, promotion); and confidence in policy and procedures in regards to complaints.

References

[1] Blackwood, L., Hopkins, N. & Reicher, S. (2013a). I know who I am, but who do they think I am? Muslim perspectives on encounters with airport authorities. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 36(6), 1090-1108. doi: 10.1080/01419870.2011.645845

[2] Blackwood, L., Hopkins, N. & Reicher, S. (2013b). Turning the analytic gaze on "us": The role of authorities in the alienation of minorities. *European Psychologist.* doi: 10.1027/1016-9040/a000151

[3] Tyler, T.R. (2007). Racial profiling, attributions of motive, and the acceptance of social authority. In R. L. Wiener, B. H. Bornstein, R. Schopp & S. L. Willborn (Eds.). *Social consciousness in legal decision making: Psychological perspectives.* (pp. 61-74). New York, NY US: Springer Science + Business Media.

Cybersecurity @Abertay

Natalie Coull, Ian Ferguson, Ethan Bayne, James Sutherland & David La Rooy
Abertay University

The Cybersecurity Research Group at Abertay University has grown from the establishment of the UK's first degree course in Ethical Hacking, founded in 2006. From this small beginning, have been developed n Digital Forensics and Open Source Intelligence. Abertay University's research expertise has grown to include many other aspects of cybersecurity including usable security, database forensics, security visualisation, biometric, security anti-patterns, and hardware security. The group currently consists of 10 academics and seven PhD students and is aligned with Abertay University's *Security Research Theme*.

Recent research activities directly funded by SIPR have include two projects: RIO, to develop a means of monitoring the online activity of registered Internet sex offenders; and NICHDApp, the creation of an App for mobile devices which acts as a guide through the NICHD structured interviewing technique for child victims of crime. This interviewing procedure has been recently advocated in the Evidence and Procedure Review by the Scottish Court Service (published in March 2015, Lord Carloway, Lady Dorrian, Craig Scott & Eric McQueen).

Project 1: RIO (Remote Internet Observation)

Police Scotland Offender Management Unit (D Division) and Dundee City Council Criminal Justice Social Work Services have a statutory responsibility for the management of registered sex offenders in Dundee. A growing number of these are Internet offenders who receive either custodial or community sentences following conviction. Management of offenders' Internet activities is currently conducted in one of two ways:

1) Offenders may be denied Internet access outright and thus accessing the Internet without approval would constitute a breach of order / licence and could result in a recall to prison; or

2) Offenders may be permitted Internet access on condition that electronic equipment is checked, and at present, this is done using Windows-based software, in the offender's own home.

Currently this Windows-based software can only be applied to a desktop PC or laptop computer. This software cannot monitor games consoles, tablets or smartphones. Locally, the Police Scotland Technical Support Unit could, in principle, carry out checks on this equipment but such checks would have to be prioritised in the context of ongoing criminal investigations. Therefore routine and pro-active monitoring of offenders' Internet activities requires on-site, physical access in the face of other operating pressures and is limited to specific classes of devices. To address this issue, we are currently developing a prototype of a physical device to enable remote monitoring of Internet traffic from all broadband enabled devices in a home. This project is in collaboration with Dundee City Council Criminal Justice Social Work Services and supported by the Police Scotland Offender Management Unit.

Our Approach

Using existing techniques for network monitoring in the work place, we are developing and evaluating a proof of concept device to replace the broadband or cable 'router' in the home of the individual under observation. This device provides secure logging of all Internet activity that is transparent to users, including offenders, while also preserving the confidentiality of, for example, banking transactions or client email contact with a legal representative.

Figure 1 - Off-the-shelf Router

Our device is based on a standard off-the-shelf router (Figure 1) which has been modified to provide the functionality described in Table 1.

Successful implementation of RIO will support practitioners in the remote observation of an offender's internet activity, from a range of devices in the home. Ultimately it will support the Police Offender Management Unit and Criminal Justice Social Work in meeting their duty to co-operate within the MAPPA framework and contribute to the protection of children and vulnerable adults.

Table 1 RIO Functionality

1.	Route all Internet traffic through the device (including traffic from phones and tablets);
2.	Log the web address (URL), timestamp and a *hash* (i.e. a unique digital signature) that can identify the content downloaded of each web request;
3.	Detect and log when devices appear to have been used on other networks since they were last used on this network;
4.	Log any attempts to disconnect or tamper with the device;
5.	Send summary logs of the information gathered in steps 1 – 4 to a remote monitoring server (this small amount of data has little impact on the user's connection);
6.	Record *all* Internet traffic on a securely encrypted local device, which would only be accessible by Police Scotland Offender Management Unit and Dundee Criminal Justice Services Public Protection team as deemed appropriate by the Parole Board for Scotland.

Project 2: NICHDApp

The NICHDApp project was based upon "computerising" the existing NICHD prototcol[1] for child interviewing developed by Professor Michael Lamb and colleagues (including Dr David La Rooy at Abertay University). To date, the NICHD protocol is only available in a paper format which is sometimes perceived to interrupt the natural flow of communication and be distracting to the child victims.

The App version of the NICHD Protocol allows the interviewer to get to the right place in the interview with a single press of a button or a swipe on a mobile device such as the latest generation of Samsung phones. This helps interviewers navigate between the phases of the interview seamlessly – instantly taking them to the appropriate section with no need to shuffle through paperwork during the forensic interview.

The development project has been successfully completed and the app is available as a free download from http://cybersecurity.abertay.ac.uk/nichd/.

It will shortly also be available via the Google App store.

It is hoped that its availability will benefit several stakeholders, but key amongst them are:

- Child victims – through improved child protection through the more successful prosecution of offenders;
- Police and forensic interviewers worldwide. Interviewers who use this system already have improved prosecution and convictions rates; the electronic version will make the approach more accessible and promote wider use due to improved usability;
- SIPR will benefit from the international profile; clear SIPR branding is included on the App.

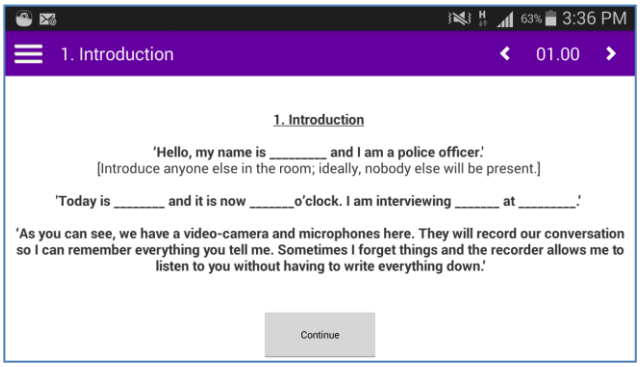


Figure 2 Screen shot of the app on an Android device

[1] http://nichdprotocol.com/the-nichd-protocol/

SIPR and Social Media

In addition to its long-standing website presence on the internet (www.sipr.ac.uk) and its “SIPR Noticeboard” sent by email to c. 1,500 recipients on a monthly basis, during 2014 SIPR launched a Twitter account (@The SIPR) and a Facebook account (Scottish Institute for Policing Research). Early in 2015, the SIPR Blog was launched, under the direction of Professor Tara Fenwick and the Education and Leadership Network, with fortnightly postings from some leading figures in policing research. We look forward to developing this initiative during 2015.

SIPR Practitioner Fellowships

SIPR Practitioner Fellowships are aimed at all practitioner groups involved with the policing of Scotland, including police officers and police staff, those working on policing issues in central and local government, the business community and in the voluntary sector. They provide an opportunity for practitioners to work together with members of academic staff from the consortium universities on the practical and/or policy applications of a policing topic or issue. Academic staff provide guidance on issues of research design and methodology, including topics such as data collection and analysis, the relationship with other relevant research, and the writing up and presentation of the project. The ouputs from this period of study might include a briefing paper for the police service, or a conference presentation co-authored with their academic supervisor. The following articles report on recent and current SIPR Practitioner Fellowships. More information on this initiative can be found at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/research/fellow.php

Photo: istock. Ross Deuchar (UWS) and Tony Bone (Police Scotland) organised a CPD event on "Assets-based approaches to youth crime prevention and community participation"

The impact of assets-based community integration initiatives in Scottish and Danish locations

Chief Inspector Tony Bone *(Police Scotland)* and Professor Ross Deuchar *(University of the West of Scotland*

It has been argued that 'flourishing' communities can only emerge where there is open and deliberative dialogue involving individuals listening to each other, engaging in critical thinking and reasoned argument[1,2]. The focus of this SIPR Practitioner Fellowship project was to explore and analyse the impact of implementing assets-based community networking initiatives on local public perceptions about youth violence, on the building of localized social capital and on the motivation and morale of local patrol and community officers in socially deprived communities in Copenhagen and Scotland. CI Bone and Professor Deuchar anticipated that a comparative study of similar initiatives in these two diverse settings could lead to important insights that could potentially stimulate important Nordic European policy implications for community policing. For a full Research Summary on this piece of work, see http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_20.pdf

Working closely with Danish Politi officers in the summer of 2014, semi-structured interviews were set up with 12 local residents (including three young people and five youth workers), four police officers and a local community worker (and former police officer) in Nørrebro, Copenhagen, during the implementation phase of a local 'community network'. Later, during an implementation period of community 'listening events' in Govan, Glasgow, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 people involved with the local community including six local residents, one local councillor, two youth workers, three local social entrepreneurs and four local community police officers. These events were led by the Licensing and Violence Reduction Division (LVRD) within Police Scotland but implemented in partnership with a range of local freelance artists, community-based third sector agencies and local residents.

Main Findings and Insights

Insights from the Community Network in Nørrebro, Copenhagen

Against the backdrop of a community which had become labelled in the media as a ghetto because of the presence of social housing and gang problems, it appeared that there was strong local animosity towards the police in Nørrebro. Certainly the area has been the site for several violent clashes over the years, most recently illustrated early in 2015 when police officers shot dead a gunman they believe was behind two deadly shootings in Nørrebro and who had a background in criminal gangs.

In the year prior to this research, a young community officer based in Nørrebro, Søren, had attended several international seminars where he was introduced to innovative violence prevention initiatives such as establishing community focus groups and 'listening events'. He returned from these trips inspired and decided to create a community network in Nørrebro.

The community network's membership comprised local social workers, members of School Boards, representatives from the Municipality, local residents and gang members and meetings took place monthly. Several large public meetings were also arranged, where local people had the opportunity to ask questions of a panel consisting of police officers, Municipality members, social workers, local volunteers and emergency services. Gang leaders were also in attendance.

By initiating open dialogue among diverse members of the local community, wider forms of *bonding* and *bridging* social capital emerged[3], while localised trust was deepened between the participating young gang members and those with whom they were already familiar (such as social workers and some local volunteers), the meetings also enabled previously unconnected people and organisations to communicate and collaborate. Norms of support were expanded, socialisation networks widened and trust, reciprocity and social cohesion deepened.

A more sustained period of relative peace emerged between local rival gangs, and local residents began to realise that young people of all cultures needed to be consulted rather than negatively labelled and demonized. During the meetings of the community network, local residents, agency members, young people and police officers made fledgling attempts to orient towards shared objectives for future localised change and development[3]. However, although Søren was motivated and inspired by the impact of the community network and the pioneering collaboration and social capital which emerged within it, his other colleagues in the police were less than supportive. Søren was frequently told that the community-centred approach he used was seen as a 'soft' way of doing police work.

After a decade of working as a police officer, Søren left the force in order to take up a new post as an Operations Manager running the local 'People's House' where local people (including gang members) hang out together and where network

meetings and workshops take place, and a local café sells food and drink. Although the community network continued under the leadership of Søren's closest colleague, it lost some of the momentum it had had when Søren was in post.

Insights from Community Listening Events in Govan, Glasgow

Similar to the neighbourhood of Nørrebro, the data gathered from Scottish participants suggested that the neighbourhood of Govan was one which had also suffered for many years from unemployment and social deprivation. It had also been home to territorial gangs. Consequently, the long-held traditions of previously celebrated occasions like the Govan Fair had been blighted by conflict between local gangs looking for a stage to display their combative skills.

Set against this backdrop, an opportunity arose to apply the principles of the Strengths Based Approach (or Assets Based Approach) to community development in the Govan area. Not without its difficulties, the success of this approach relies on true empowerment of residents and community groups while significantly adjusting the mindsets of service providers to create an equilibrium of understanding. The importance of the 'Govan Fair' as a potential conduit for lasting change became crystal clear. Here was an opportunity to galvanise extensive community support that might just be quite transformational.

Significant control for the planning of events was handed over by the local police to the residents' 'Govan Fair' committee. Instead of flooding the local area with high visibility police officers, local people were given vests and trained on the art of crowd control and traffic management. According to local residents, a kind of positive contagion appeared to spread before, during, and after the fair and procession which resulted in a completely different type of event from the one experienced over the last few years. The atmosphere was safe, happy and family-friendly, and real sense of pride and achievement began to spread. Significantly, reported violent crime was virtually non-existent throughout the 'Govan Fair' celebrations, and local fear and anxiety about youth disorder also diminished.

Running in tandem with this collaborative police and community approach on the Govan Fair was the 'We are Listening' initiative sponsored by Creative Scotland. This involved permission from the local area commander to site three artists in residence within the local Govan Police Office. Once an element of trust was established they were given free rein to visit the internal environs of the station. Once officers and local residents realised there was significant commonality between them, a sense of togetherness emerged. This simple step began to raise morale, trust and confidence. Residents commented on a new 'feel-good' factor, reportedly due to a perception that community police officers were genuinely listening.

Conclusions

The success of the assets-based community networking initiatives in both Nørrebro and Govan illustrates that local feelings of fear and anxiety about youth crime and violence can only be resolved through a holistic, multi-agency approach with an emphasis on crime prevention and the building of local cohesion and reciprocity.

Across Nordic Europe, there is a need for the police to learn from case studies such as the ones emerging from this research. Groups of officers who are highly committed to encouraging community integration and promoting localized assets should be able to gain affirmation and motivation from within their organization, and believe that their ongoing efforts will be legitimately viewed as 'real' police work. Finally, officers need to ensure that localised trust and cohesion is sustained by continually placing local people at the heart of local decision-making processes.

> *The introduction of Assets Based Community Policing has inspired a new phase of face-to-face engagement between local people and my community police officers. Instead of recognising residents for all the negative reasons, my officers are now more aware of what's positive about Govan. Similarly, local people are now beginning to see local police officers as a friendly face in the community.*
>
> *We welcomed our three new 'Artist in Residence' friends with open arms into the police office where they had free rein to engage with officers. This enhanced morale and introduced creative opportunities around diversity of personal awareness. However, most importantly, in collaboration with the people of Govan we have created a safer and more positive environment where people can truly make a difference.*
>
> Inspector John Haynes,
> Community Policing, Govan Police Office

References

1. Mathie A and Cunningham G (2003) From clients to citizens: Asset-based community development as a strategy for community-driven development. *Development in Practice* 13(5): 474-486.
2. Whiting L, Kendall S and Willis W (2012) An assets-based approach: An alternative health promotion strategy? *Community Practitioner* 85(1): 25-28.
3. Putnam R (2000) *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community.* New York: Simon and Schuster.
4. Innes M and Jones V (2006) *Neighbourhood Security and Urban Change.* York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Applying an Asset-Based Approach

Inspector Keith Jack (*Violence Reduction Unit, Police Scotland*); Dr Liz Frondigoun (*Glasgow Caledonian University*); Professor Rob Smith (University of the West Scotland)

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) have adopted an asset-based approach in a small community in central Scotland. It is a community that falls into the lowest 5% of the SIMD, and had complex social and criminal problems, particularly anti-social behaviour. While it didn't have particularly high levels of violence or criminality it was an area which was scourged by poverty, deprivation, anti-social behaviour and a number of known criminals/ex-criminals who lived within it.

The project and work reported on here is led by Inspector Keith Jack of the Violence Reduction Unit. Dr Liz Frondigoun and Professor Rob Smith are Keith's supervisors for his SIPR Practitioner Fellowship and they have visited the project and conducted interviews both formally and informally with the residents on a number of occasions over the last 2 years.

The Scottish Government aspires to deliver a 'Scotland that is a better, fairer and more prosperous place for us all to live and work'[1] in. Furthermore, the Christie Commission had identified that in order for effective service provision to be delivered it has to 'be designed with and for the people and communities'[2] in order to deliver a Scotland where we can 'live our lives safe from crime, disorder and anger and where our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs. Our People and communities support and respect each other, exercising both their rights and responsibilities.'[3] It is an ambitious plan and has implications for all public service providers which it is perceived will require doing things differently and in particular adopting more inter-agency working.

Asset-based approaches are characterised as being:

> *…an integral part of community development in the sense that they are concerned with facilitating people and communities to come together to achieve positive change using their own knowledge, skills and lived experience of the issues they encounter in their own lives. They recognise that positive health and social outcomes will not be achieved by maintaining a 'doing to' culture and respect that meaningful social change will only occur when people and communities have the opportunities and facility to control and manage their own futures. In community development terms, assets based approaches recognise and build on a combination of the human, social and physical capital that exists within local communities.* [4]

The study aimed to identify what the key characteristics of an asset-based approach are for this community; to make it a safer and more vibrant and sustainable environment in which to live and work; and to assess the outcomes thus far. It includes the voice of some of its residents on how the asset-based approach has impacted on their community and what they, the community, perceive as their next steps.

It is argued that while this approach has been found to be successful in this pilot and in other multi-agency projects (for example see the Connecting Communities (C2) programme[5]), it is also recognised that it will not necessarily be so for all communities. The key elements that are believed to be crucial to the successful adoption of an asset-based approach are:

- Is it the right community?
- Are the issues it faces ones that can be addressed by a community asset-based approach?
- Is there support (buy-in) from other service providers?
- Does the community have the prerequisite assets, including people to facilitate it?

Encouraging change to happen

This was a fractured community that did have the above pre-requisites and in particular it also had a Community Centre which was being under-utilized. "*We the local residents were not welcome there…some local residents were banned from using the centre*" which it is perceived was because of the negative image which the local area had.

The first and most crucial step in making such a change at the community level was that of enlisting the support, and perhaps more importantly the trust, of the local community. The asset-based approach requires communities to be active members in a bottom-up model rather than the more traditional approach to troubled and troublesome communities which is top-down. Therefore it is important to take "an honest" approach and let the community know why the VRU are there, what they want to do, and how they are going to go about it. It is crucial to be able to bring the people in and get them to work on their own problems. One of the key areas where there is often a local deficit is that in many deprived and socially excluded communities residents don't know how to access services or to let their community concerns and desires be known. Adopting

an asset-based approach allows for these communities to discuss their problems, identify their needs, and then initially to get the relevant support to encourage them to take responsibility for making the changes they desire.

The asset-based approach is about empowering local communities to be active in shaping their own community. Therefore it is not a quick fix but more likely to be a process of change with the ultimate goal of the community taking responsibility and making decisions for itself and its residents.

Making change happen

The area has been transformed over the last 2-3 years and is now a thriving hub for the local community. They run a Man-up Group, the members of which meet weekly helping each other to deal with troubled pasts and to regain self-confidence, self-esteem, skills and to support each other on their journey. They now have an established community garden where they grow vegetables and keep chickens. They have also organised themselves and now offer a service to the local community to maintain gardens of those residents who are unable to do so themselves. There is a small charge for this services (£5) which is used to maintain the machinery, lawnmowers, barrows, etc.

There is also a lively women's group who are planning to provide a Community Shop service on a Thursday. They are negotiating with a food supplier to take the 'ugly vegetables[6]' and to sell them in the community centre. They have also started a 'walking bus' to take the children from the community to and from school. They arrive at the school around 8.30, where the children are provided with a breakfast. After school they are met at the school and walked back to the community centre where they have a 45 minute homework group, a quick snack, and then 45 minutes of games. This offers instant benefits around health and fitness and supporting those with difficulties in getting their children to school (it costs c. £6 per day for a taxi) but in the longer term it is hoped that improvements in educational attainment will be seen.

The children, along with the women's group, make Christmas cards and calendars which they deliver to the elderly in the community. At the same time they encourage some of Hawkhill's most vulnerable people to take up the offer of fire safety checks (50 carried out last Christmas). This simple initiative promotes community safety through people speaking and getting to know each other. There is a vibrant youth club. The local school is also planning to work with the community centre on a summer project to get the children growing and maintaining vegetables - '*…aye, if the children are growing them then it might encourage them to eat vegetables…if I grew that maybe I should taste it…eh*'.

Overall the perception of the residents is that since the VRU arrived and helped them to develop through an asset-based approach there has been '*a massive difference*'. '*Young people in the area now have role models*'. '*We have a welcoming friendly environmen*t'. '*We are more self-confident and more confident about the future*.' '*We would like to think... that if the VRU were to leave this would continue - we know how to do things now*.' '*The time might not be right yet, but we are a lot further forward than we were before they came.*'

The researchers' observations would echo those of the residents in that there is a welcoming and vibrant buzz around the project. Some residents use it every day, and over the 2 year period it was evident that some of the residents are now much more confident about the future of the community.

Acknowledgements
The research team would like to thank the following organisations for their help and support:
NHS, Clackmannanshire Council, Police Scotland, Fire and Rescue, and Link Up.

References

[1] http://www.gov.scot/#slide/1
[2] http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/352649/0118638.pdf
[3] http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0040/00401734.pdf
[4] http://www.scdc.org.uk/what/assets-scotland/
[5].http://www.healthcomplexity.net/content.php?s=c2&c=c2_background
[6] Those vegetables that don't make the exacting standards demanded by supermarkets

Knowledge transfer in action: crime reduction through a regulatory approach

James Royan ***Chief Inspector, Police Scotland***
John E. Eck ***Professor, University of Cincinnati***

In April 2013, the Centre for Evidence Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) and the Scottish Institute of Policing Research (SIPR) assembled academics and practitioners from the United States and Scotland at George Mason University to promote the transfer of knowledge of evidence based practices. In October, 2014 SIPR and CEBCP held a second meeting at the Scottish Police College, outside Edinburgh.

This paper is the result of a fortuitous meeting of the authors. At the first meeting, Eck spoke about regulating crime places, based on a paper 'Crime Place and Pollution' (Eck & Eck, 2012) which argues that crime is concentrated on places because some places create crime opportunities. Unless the opportunities that create 'hot" places are rectified, these addresses will stay 'hot'. Although many believe it is enough to go after the offender, a regulatory approach suggests that this belief facilitates further crime. Arresting and prosecuting offenders serves justice, but leaves the opportunities for crime untouched, so more crimes occur. A regulatory approach addresses the opportunities for further crime. That paper used the Ritz Nightclub as an example. At the second meeting, Royan spoke about his application of a regulatory approach to places within his command area. Because their work illustrates the utility of both police-researcher and international exchanges, CEBCP and SIPR asked Royan and Eck to describe it. In this article, they illustrate the utility of practitioner-researcher information exchange by focusing on the direct application of a theory.

Introduction and context

Two murders, 5994 kilometres (3724 miles) and 45 months apart, illustrate the value of police-researcher exchange of information. The first occurred in 2010 at the Ritz Nightclub, in Cincinnati, USA. The victim was shot. The nightclub had a history of trouble with the police, including numerous violent events. The second killing occurred in 2013, at the Rowantree Inn, outside Dalkeith, Scotland. The victim was stabbed. This place too had a history of violence and other troubles. Both events illustrate the utility of taking a regulatory approach to crime prevention.

Licensing Developments – Midlothian

On 26th November 2012, Royan was appointed the Local Area Commander for Midlothian. He identified alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour as a priority, and began exploring partnerships which could help reduce these problems. He identified two specific concerns:

- The Licensing Act 2005, placed a duty on all Local Licensing Boards to have a 'Licensing Policy Statement' containing an overprovision assessment. Midlothian's Local Licensing Board had neither a 'Policy Statement' nor an 'Overprovision Assessment'.
- The Act provides for the creation of Local Licensing Forums who should review the operation of the act and to give advice and make recommendations to the Board. The Midlothian Council had a Forum but it was administered within the Licensing section of the Council, which limited its independence from the Board.

To rectify issue 1, Royan suggested to the Clerk of the Licensing Board, and it was agreed, that the Community Safety Partnership Analyst would prepare an alcohol profile for Midlothian, which would allow the Board to develop a Policy Statement, containing an overprovision assessment.

In response to issue 2, Royan requested that the administration of the Local Licensing Forum be moved from the Licensing Department to the Safer Communities Team. This increased community representation at the Forum, and gave the Forum greater independence. Thus, the Forum became the key driver for creating the overprovision assessment and making recommendations to the Board. Simultaneously, Forum membership was increased and widened to include greater representation from the community and licensed trade. This fostered effective working relationships between the Police and partners, specifically the licensed trade.

Case Study – The Rowantree Inn, Mayfield, Midlothian

This was the background when a culpable homicide of a 28 year old male outside the Rowantree Inn occurred on the 24th November 2013.

The Place The Rowantree Inn is a licensed premise within one of the many residential communities of Midlothian. Between October 2010 and November 2011 there were 17 separate incidents on the premises requiring police intervention, including four disturbances involving multiple individuals; eight assaults and five other miscellaneous licensing offences, including patrons refusing to leave the premises and selling alcohol to underage patrons.

As a consequence, police asked the Local Licensing Board to review the premises' operating plan. The police supported this request with documentary evidence, oral testimony, and CCTV footage. The Board upheld the grounds for the review and reduced the Rowantree's operating hours by one hour. The Rowantree Inn did not come to the attention of the

police for any significant incident until 24th November 2013.

The Incident At 2341 hours, the police received an emergency call reporting a male entering the Rowantree with a knife. He threatened the barmaid, his ex-partner. A second male intervened and with a group of other patrons ushered the first male out, into the adjacent carpark. Within the carpark, the disturbance resumed, and the first male fatally stabbed the second male. A full criminal investigation ensued and the male responsible was convicted of culpable homicide and is currently serving a custodial sentence.

Licensing Interventions To prevent further violence, Royan considered the Alcohol Licensing Toolkit, sought advice and support from the National Licensing and Violence Reduction Policy Unit and considered the contents of 'Crime Place and Pollution' when developing his community impact assessment. From the 24th to the 29th November 2013 the premises was a crime scene and police locked it down for forensic examination. On the 29th November 2013, the police were ready to hand the premises back to the owners.

Royan identified a significant risk in the premises being handed back on a Friday with all likelihood that it would re-open over the weekend. Community tensions were running exceptionally high following the incident, particularly between the two families involved and the Rowantree was a potential scene of more trouble.

Mindful of the limitations of an emergency closure, Royan considered other options. Through involvement in the Local Licensing Forum, Police Scotland had developed an enhanced working relationship with Midlothian's Licensed Trade. Exploiting these positive working relationships, Royan invited the Premises Manager of the Rowantree Inn to a meeting. At this meeting the police informed the manager that the property would be returned to him. However, a licensing investigation still had to examine any malpractice. Since community tensions were still high, Royan asked the premises manager if he would agree to close the premises until the 16th December on a voluntary basis. This would allow for: a full licensing investigation; community tensions to subside; and, a formal application for a closure order to be made to Midlothian Local Licensing Board.

The premises manager agreed and the premises closed immediately on a voluntary basis. This agreement was facilitated by the positive working relationships developed among the licensed trade, Licensing Forum, and police.

On 13th December 2013, an application was made for a formal Closure Order. This was granted until the Local Licensing Board could hear from the police of their review and suggestions for the premises operating plan. This was only the second formal closure order to be granted within Scotland under this legislation. A month later, the Board upheld the reasons for the review and agreed to a full implementation of the conditions requested by the police. These were that the Premises Licence Holder should:

- Be present on the Rowantree at all times that it is open.
- Hire stewards to be on duty between 9pm and close of business every Friday and Saturday.
- Pay for an independent review of stewarding needs, to the satisfaction of the police.
- Remove indoor and outdoor sports.
- Keep an up-to-date incident book.

The premises were only permitted to re-open after the review of stewarding was undertaken. After re-opening, the police conducted regular visits and inspections to ensure all conditions were being adhered to. By this time, community tensions had gone down.

Conclusion

This case study deftly combined three dimensions of regulation. The first is the government: here the police and Local Licensing Board. The second is "self-regulation", and involves the organization or industry imposing rules upon themselves: here the premise owner and representatives of the license trade. The third is community-based regulation: here the expanded Local Licensing Forum (Grabosky, 2011). This case also illustrates the interconnectedness of a problem-oriented approach and regulation (Sparrow, 2000). Finally, it shows that although theory based on evidence is useful, practitioners must artfully apply the general principles to local problems.

Eck and Eck suggest that place management practices are in part responsible for high crime and place managers can reduce the crime in their respective place. To achieve this, a regulatory approach can be useful. Through the application of specific legislation the police and partners can apply regulatory control over problematic premises. Finally, by requiring an independent review of stewarding, at the premises manager's expense, the burden of responsibility shifts towards place managers reducing crime.

References

Eck, J.E. &. Eck, E.B. (2012). Crime Place and Pollution: Expanding Crime Reduction Options through a Regulatory Approach.*Criminology and Public Policy* 11(2), 281-316.

Grabosky, P.(2011). On the interface of criminal justice and regulation. In: Hanna Quirk, Toby Seddon, and Graham Smith(eds.). *Regulation and Criminal Justice: Developing a New Framework for Research and Policy Development*. Cambridge University Press.

Sparrow, M.(2000). *The Regulatory Craft: Controlling Risks, Solving Problems, and Managing Compliance*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

Innovations in policing domestic abuse

Frazer McFadyen, *Police Scotland* &
Michele Burman, *University of Glasgow*

Domestic abuse is a pervasive social problem with wide-ranging adverse effects on victims and their families. It can include a range of behaviour and actions by an abuser that can cause physical, sexual and/or emotional harm; it is rarely a one-off discrete incident and more likely a pattern of persistent behaviour by a partner or ex-partner which gets worse over time. In the majority of cases, domestic abuse is experienced by women and children and is perpetrated by men.

Because of its chronic and often hidden nature tackling domestic abuse is a priority for Police Scotland. For this SIPR Practitioner Fellowship, PC Frazer McFadyen, from the Licensing and Violence Reduction Force Flexible Policing Unit in Forth Valley, was mentored by Professor Michele Burman, University of Glasgow and Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research.

Police Scotland have developed clear guidelines on policing models and procedures and work to a nationally agreed definition of domestic abuse which has been adopted by the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS):

> *Any form of physical, sexual or mental and emotional abuse which might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship will be between partners (married, co-habiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere.*[1]

There is currently no specific offence of domestic abuse in Scotland. Rather, domestic abuse incidents are those recorded by the police using the above definition of domestic abuse, and hence include crimes of violence (both non-sexual and sexual), and other crimes such as breach of the peace, threats, and vandalism.

Although recorded crime in Scotland has largely reduced over recent years, the number of domestic abuse incidents steadily increased in the ten years from 2003 (Figure 1). This demonstrates the need for a focused and consistent approach to both victims and perpetrators.

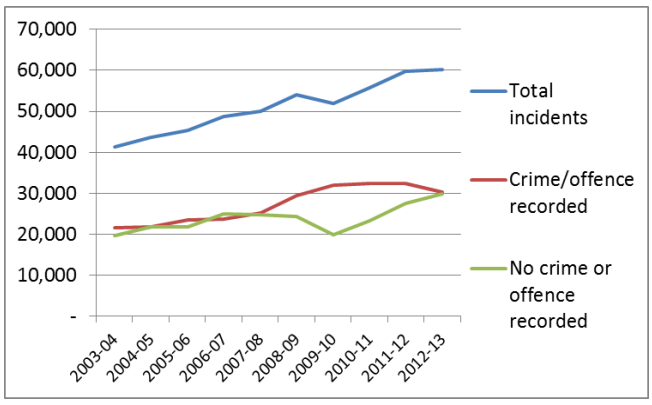


Figure 1. Domestic calls recorded by Scottish Police, 2003-2013. (Scottish Government, 2013)

Trends in recording Domestic Abuse

Understanding of the nature of domestic abuse has improved since seminal work looking at the impact of arrest on reoffending, where the majority of abuse was spousal[2]. Over the past ten years, although there has been an increase in recorded incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland, the increase in calls to police relates primarily to recidivist offenders.

Trends have been identified such as a rise in domestic incidents reported by women aged between 26 – 30yrs and 41 – 50yrs. The majority of the abuse is committed by partners / ex partners in the victim's home, with repeat offending increasing annually.

Over the past ten years, the number of new cases of domestic abuse being reported has remained relatively steady whereas the number of repeat victims that have contacted police has increased in line with the total figure (Figure 2). This would suggest that the methods currently used to tackle domestic abuse are not targeting these repeat perpetrators, and are therefore failing victims.

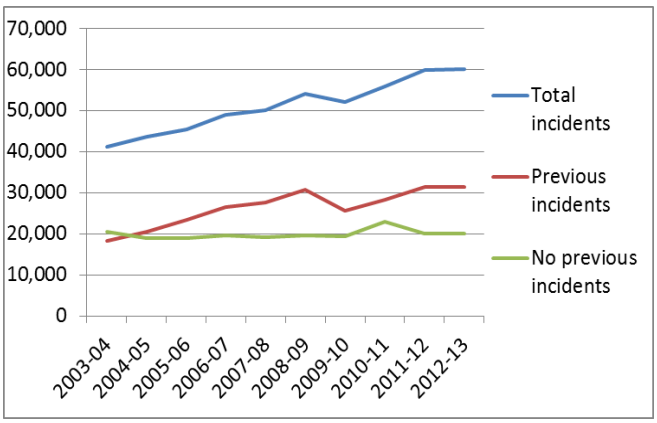


Figure 2. Repeat victimisation recorded by Scottish Police, 2003-2013. (Scottish Government, 2013)

The Fellowship

This Fellowship looks at the role of front line police officers in responding to domestic abuse. It aims to identify strengths and weaknesses of the current policy and practice. It also seeks to provide an overview of promising practices from elsewhere that have been adopted in the policing of domestic abuse, and considers their applicability to the Scottish setting.

Police Powers

In their response to domestic abuse, Police Scotland and COPFS have agreed a pro-arrest policy whereby perpetrators of domestic abuse will be arrested regardless of support from the victim, providing there is a sufficiency of evidence[1]. This policy allows one procedural route for officers who are dealing with incidents of domestic abuse; that the perpetrator is arrested and the case sent to the Procurator Fiscal.

As a result victims may not always contact the police if they know it will lead to criminal proceedings, and so either tolerate the abuse or seek support elsewhere. Furthermore, perpetrators who understand this procedure can potentially make malicious complaints knowing the victim will be detained, which can extend their control over victims and vindicate their abusive behaviour[3].

This response has an impact both on the way that police officers deal with each situation and on victim's perceptions of the service provided; when officers attend a situation they are duty bound to investigate every alleged crime and this can result in dual arrests/detentions. Research has shown that although male perpetrators are more common, per incident women were three times more likely to be arrested[4]. This can potentially lead to cases of injustice where victims are arrested under laws in place to prosecute perpetrators.

Recent legal developments that have been put in place to counteract the problems raised by this reactive approach, such as the use of Domestic Violence Protection Notices, or perpetrator programmes, will be explored as an alternative to this pro arrest policy.

Victim Support and Advocacy

The provision of appropriate support is key in responding to domestic abuse, as without support of the victim it is far more difficult to collate available evidence or progress any case in court. The likely outcome is that the perpetrator will not be held to account for their actions and continue their abusive behaviour[5].

Although Police Scotland state victims will be supported based on their individual needs, research indicates that the response given is not based on the needs of the individual, but rather on the organisation[5]. For example the DASH questions asked by the police to victims (used to gauge the level of risk) are always the same, regardless of how domestic abuse may manifest within different communities[5].

The applicability of Victim Advocacy schemes in domestic abuse cases will be explored with the aim of understanding how advocacy works in domestic abuse circumstances, and its limitations. As part of this, it will draw on recent research on independent advisors who work closely with the police and other criminal justice partners in the support of those who experience domestic abuse.

References

1. COPFS & Police Scotland (2013). Joint Protocol between Police Scotland and Crown Prosecution and Procurator Fiscal Service: In Partnership Challenging Domestic Abuse.
2. Sherman*, L.W. &* Berk*, R.A*. (1984). The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. *American Sociological Review* 49, 261-272.
3. Hoyle, C. & Sanders, A. (2000). Police Response to Domestic Violence. *British Journal of Criminology* 40(1),14-36.
4. Hester, M. (2013). Who Does What to Whom? Gender and Domestic Violence Perpetrators Bristol. University of Bristol in association with the Northern Rock Foundation Bristol.
5. Edwards, K., Sylaska, K. & Neal, A. (2015). Intimate Partner Violence Among Sexual Minority Populations: A Critical Review of the Literature and Agenda for Future Research. *Psychology of Violence*. Advance online publication

SIPR Visiting Overseas Fellow

Investigating the reasons for and impact of police reform in Scotland

Garth den Heyer, New Zealand Police

Dr Garth den Heyer is a Chief Inspector with the New Zealand Police and a Senior Research Fellow with the Police Foundation in Washington DC and lecturer in investigation management and leadership with the Australian Graduate School of Policing and Security/Charles Sturt University in Sydney, Australia. Dr den Heyer had a two and a half month Police Foundation fellowship with SIPR during which he undertook a study of police reform.

Context

The study took a cross-sectional approach by interviewing and surveying serving and former police officers and other governmental officials from Scotland who had been involved in the reform in an official capacity. Twenty-five serving and former police officers and government officials were contacted to obtain their permission to be included in a semi-structured interview for this research. Twelve officers and officials agreed to be involved in the research, of which seven were serving police officers and five were government officials. The interview phase of the research took place between mid-July and mid-August 2014.

Why was a merger of police forces adopted? What were the main drivers?

All twelve participants noted that the eight forces had performed well, and, as one participant claimed “in some cases, at the top of their game”. According to the participants, public confidence in the Police throughout Scotland was evidence of the high level of performance by the eight police forces.

Only four of the twelve participants initially agreed with the single force concept, while six participants expressed that they had preferred the eight force or status quo model, while two favoured the regionalization model.

All of the twelve participants noted that the main goal of the reform was to save money and that the main driver for the single force option was for the Scottish Government to ensure that the same level of police service could be maintained in the future with a decreasing level of funding. One participant also identified that the establishment of the single police service was the start of a wider Scottish public sector reform programme and if the reform of the police was successful, the approach may be used in other sectors. Another participant believed that the merger was about ensuring sustainability in the police service and that the establishment of a single national police force was inevitable. As noted by one participant, the single force option was the only way to drive police service delivery efficiency and effectiveness.

What is the evidence for any change in the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services by the new Police Service of Scotland?

A number of questions were used to answer this research question. The first question asked participants to identify the major challenges in implementing a single force. Six of the participants believed that there were three major challenges to the implementation of the single force: the different cultures of the eight forces; the scale, complexity and the timeline of the reform; and being able to retain local support for the Police.

Five of the twelve interview participants said that the reform had been successful, especially as far as the public were concerned. According to four of these five participants, the public did not notice any difference in how police services were delivered, and how the Police responded to emergency calls and requests for assistance from the public from day one of the merger. Five of the participants felt that policing in Scotland had improved as a result of the establishment of the single force. An improvement could be seen from the deployment of specialist officers to assist other police localities with operations and the capability of Police Scotland to investigate sexual offending historic/cold cases.

Participants were also asked which elements of service have improved since the establishment of Police Scotland. Two of the elements of improvement that were identified by most of the participants were the budgetary savings that had been made and the improvement in the accountability of Police by the establishment of the Scottish Police Authority and Scottish Police Investigations and Review Commissioner, and from the increase in the audit responsibility of HMICS.

The final question asked what was the greatest challenge facing Police Scotland. The most frequently cited challenge for the future was the level of funding for Police Scotland and whether the current level of service could be delivered if further funding cuts were imposed.

Commissioned Research and Knowledge Exchange undertaken by SIPR

SIPR works closely with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Scottish Government to support the commissioning of research and knowledge exchange. This creates a wide range of opportunities for members of SIPR to engage in new, relevant projects that contribute to innovative and evidence-based policing approaches. Projects taken forward in 2014 include:

- The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Project
- The Scottish Community Engagement Trial
- An evaluation of the Rape Advocacy Project
- An evaluation of the Fife Police Division Stop and Search pilot
- A study of organisational culture and collaborative working on the Scottish Crime Campus;
- Support for a series of seminars as part of the Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Development Programme
- Research contributions to HM Inspectorate of Constabulary work on missing persons and multiagency protection arrangements in relation to sex offenders.

Reports on some of these projects are provided in this section.

Photo: Police Scotland. Engaging with the public at the Scottish Open.

The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (S.P.A.C.E.) Project

Dr Annette Robertson (Annette.Robertson@gcu.ac.uk), Professor Lesley McMillan and Professor Jon Godwin (*Glasgow Caledonian University*) and Professor Ross Deuchar (University of the West of Scotland)

The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Trial, jointly funded by the Scottish Government and SIPR, tested the impact of introducing procedural justice training to probationers at the Scottish Police College (SPC). The Project drew on a wide range of research on procedural justice and policing (for a comprehensive overview see Mazerolle, Bennett, Davis, Sargeant and Manning, 2013), and was modelled on the Chicago Quality Interaction Training Programme (Schuck and Rosenbaum, 2011; Rosenbaum and Lawrence, 2013). The hypothesis underpinning the SPACE Project was that probationers who were exposed to focused procedural justice training as part of their standard police training course would exhibit enhanced awareness of the significance of this framework to policing, and consequently place greater value on positive engagement with the public. This would be demonstrated through measurements of probationers' attitudes, perceptions, and behavioural intentions using key procedural justice indicators: fairness/neutrality/impartiality; respect; trust; participation/voice; and communication. For more details on the background to the project, see the SIPR Annual Report for 2013, p.16.

Methods

SCOTTISH POLICE AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT PROJECT

The project took the form of a cohort trial, to which a total of 159 participants were recruited; 64 to the control group (who did not receive any focused procedural justice training) and 95 to the intervention group (who did receive additional inputs on the procedural justice approach). Participants were assessed using a main survey conducted at the start and end of their 12-week training programmes, as well as additional scenario surveys, observations of role-playing exercises, and focus groups, to test for the effect of the additional training.

Trial Results

Main Survey

A comparison of the main survey conducted at the start and end of the trial revealed measurable, and in some cases, significant differences between the intervention and control groups. Statistically-significant differences were found for 'communication' and 'respect' measures:

- Four out of eight communication measures changed in a positive direction over the course of the project, all of which were for the intervention group, suggesting the additional training had a positive impact.
- Two out of four 'respect' measures changed over the course of the project, both in a negative direction; one applied to both the control and intervention groups, and the other to the intervention group alone. This indicates potential issues with both the routine training programme and the additional SPACE inputs, which warrant further investigation/research.

Further differences were found between the control and intervention groups for other questions measuring 'communication', 'respect', and for some measuring 'trust', 'impartiality' and 'voice', but these were not statistically-significant.

Additional Scenario Surveys

Three additional scenario surveys showed that neither the intervention nor the control group demonstrated an overall greater or lesser awareness of procedural justice issues, and their general attitudes, perceptions and behavioural intentions were similar in many respects. However, qualitative data collected from both groups suggested that the context of encounters was significant for some:

- When dealing with an offender (for example in a traffic stop), there was a tendency towards reporting the use of procedures as a means to an end (processing an offender) rather than demonstrating procedurally-just approaches.
- When dealing with young people, greater focus appeared to be placed on communication and dialogue, and constructive engagement, which was a positive outcome.
- When dealing with victims of crime, there were mixed views about whether it was appropriate to apologise, empathise, or sympathise with victims, suggesting greater clarity was required in training.

Role-Pay Observations

All probationers involved in the trial were observed participating in role-play exercises. The results demonstrated a consistent pattern whereby members of the intervention group were more likely to score 'good' than the control group, who were more likely to score 'fair/average' across a range of measures (*verbal communication, empathy/sympathy; active listening; professional intentions/motives*). Although the results suggested SPACE training did improve probationers' performance, these results were not statistically-significant.

Focus Groups
The focus groups explored, among other factors, views on procedural justice and the challenges of upholding values. Officers demonstrated awareness of the need for positive engagement with members of the public and recognised the importance of drawing on key principles reflected in the procedural justice approach and Police Scotland's guiding values to develop trust and positive relations with communities. However, different motivations were expressed for this, which could be characterised as more pragmatic for the intervention group and more intrinsic for the control group.

Evaluation
A final evaluation of probationers in the intervention group at the end of the SPACE trial revealed that knowledge of procedural justice increased over the course of the project considerably: by the end of training 18% of probationers reported their knowledge as high, 68% as medium and 14% as low, compared with 3% who said high, 25% medium and 72% low at the start of the project, clearly demonstrating training impact.

Knowledge of the key skills and approaches related to procedural justice also improved in several areas, with high percentages reporting a better understanding of:

- The use of empathy in police work (83%)
- The role of active listening in police work (80%)
- What police legitimacy is and why it is important (78%)
- How procedural justice approaches can help develop positive relationships with young people (69%)
- What procedural justice is and how it applies to general policing (66%)
- How procedural justice approaches might be particularly pertinent when dealing with victims of sensitive crimes (64%)

When reporting behavioural intentions related to the SPACE inputs generally:

- 28% reported it was likely or very likely that they would use the knowledge and skills covered in their work as a police officer, compared to 39% who said it was unlikely or not very likely.
- 9% reported that they thought the additional training would make a difference to the way they did their job, compared with 57% who reported it would make little to no difference.

These outcomes are concerning as they indicate probationers' lack of intention to translate their self-reported knowledge into action, however some probationers did highlight areas where SPACE training would help in how they did their job, including active listening, engaging with young people; effective communication; and empathy. There was a tendency by some to dismiss the procedural justice approach as 'common sense', and therefore to perceive any specific focus on it as 'not core policing' and even a 'distraction' from 'real' police training. This suggested that some participants were not open to engagement and therefore unlikely to have their perceptions, beliefs and attitudes challenged.

Conclusions
The general survey results were relatively favourable over a range of measures for both control and intervention groups, which suggests there were no serious underlying attitudinal issues. This also indicates that current recruitment methods are, for the most part, fit for purpose and recruiting individuals into police training who are likely to have a reasonable capacity to enact the principles of procedural justice.

The results suggest that both the standard probationer training programme and the additional SPACE training inputs had an impact on probationers' perceptions and attitudes that were positive in the most part. The additional training also had a significant positive effect on communication, which is particularly important as communication is vital for modern day police work and a fundamental component of procedural justice.

More generally there was evidence of a more procedure-driven approach, perhaps at the expense of procedurally-just approaches, although the two are not mutually exclusive and both would, ideally, be given appropriate consideration.

> *Police Scotland recognises the importance of positive and professional engagement with members of the public in maintaining confidence in both the police service and the broader justice system. In this regard we constantly review and refine our training to ensure that officers are properly equipped to carry out public contact duties. The SPACE Project, using procedural justice theories, allowed us to test the underlying attitudes of our recruits and the efficacy of our existing training programmes. The trial produced some interesting results, which we are currently considering, and these results will no doubt influence the direction of future training at the Scottish Police College.*
>
> Chief Superintendent Grant Manders, Police Scotland

References

Mazerolle, L., Bennett, S., Davis, J., Sargeant, E., and Manning, M. (2013). Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy: a Systematic Review of the Research Evidence. *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 9(3), 245-274.

Rosenbaum, D. P. and Lawrence, D. S. (2013) *Teaching Respectful Police-Citizen Encounters and Good Decision Making: Results of a Randomized Control Trial with Police Recruits*. Available online at: http://www.nationalpoliceresearch.org/storage/research-papers/Rosenbaum%20%20LawrenceTeaching%20Respectful%20Police-Cit%20%20Encounters.pdf)

Schuck, A. and Rosenbaum, D.P. (2011) *The Chicago Quality Interaction Training Program: A Randomized Control Trial of Police Innovation*. National Institute of Justice: Washington.

The Scottish Community Engagement Trail (ScotCET)

Sarah MacQueen (*University of Edinburgh*) and Ben Bradford (*University of Oxford*)

The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET), funded by SIPR and the Scottish Government, was initially conceived as a replication of the Queensland Community Engagement Trail (QCET). QCET used a large-scale randomized field trial methodology to test the effect of police using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens. The trial found that the quality of interaction between public and police during random breath testing operations had a direct positive effect on: satisfaction of members of the public with the process and outcome of the encounter; perceptions of police fairness; respect for the police; trust and confidence in the police; and self-reported willingness to comply with police directives (Mazerolle et al, 2012; Mazerolle et al, 2011). Crucially, implementing and adhering to core elements of the procedural justice model developed by Tyler (2006) through treating individuals with dignity and respect, inviting citizen participation, and providing clear explanation during encounters was what led to these positive outcomes. As such, QCET makes an important contribution to an expanding evidence base that supports the importance of procedural justice and, through the application of robust experimental methods, was the first study to demonstrate the causal link between the implementation of procedurally just forms of policing, and the formation of public opinion and conferment of legitimacy.

ScotCET was funded by the Scottish Government in 2013 to address growing policy concerns around public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system and the relative dearth of robust, Scottish-based evidence available to inform policy and strategic development. Through replication, the relationships observed in QCET could be tested within a Scottish context and provide findings to inform the development of the Reassuring the Public programme and the wider Justice Strategy for Scotland.

Design

Critical legislative and operational differences between Australia and Scotland meant a direct replication of QCET was not possible. Thus, whilst the broad context of road policing was retained, an adapted experimental design was developed in partnership with a range of active road police officers working across Scotland. All 20 road police units participated in the final experiment, which took place during the Festive Road Safety Campaign 2013-14 to ensure a high volume of broadly uniform roadside encounters, based around the common theme of winter safety and prevention of drink-driving. Prior to the campaign, units had been randomly assigned to experiment or control conditions.

Following a baseline period of one week, during which all officers conducted 'business as usual' with the addition of distributing questionnaires to drivers, half of the units began operating under experimental conditions, delivering a set of key messages during encounters and distributing a leaflet designed to enhance perceptions of procedural justice. The introduction of the key messages was to introduce a level of consistency to encounters such that each included *all* of the core elements of the procedural justice model, whilst allowing officers to protect their responsivity to individual drivers and maintain a natural style of interaction. The leaflet was designed to reinforce the key messages and 'collective' nature of the campaign. The remaining units continued to operate business as usual.

Hypotheses

The overarching hypothesis for ScotCET was that the positive findings from the original QCET would be replicated. The analyses undertaken sought to test the relationships shown in the conceptual map in Figure 1 and, in essence, examine whether receiving the experimental intervention shifted perceptions of procedural justice, and levels of satisfaction, trust and confidence and legitimacy in a positive direction.

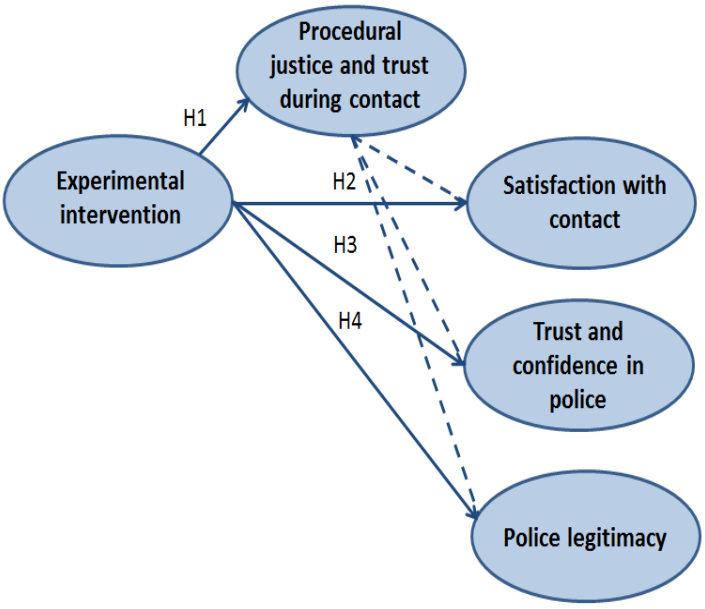


Figure 1. Conceptual map

Response

Over the course of the trial, 12,431 questionnaires were issued to drivers. In total 816 questionnaires were returned by the cut-off point in April 2014: 305 in the baseline ('pre' period), comprising 122 responses from the units assigned to the experiment condition and 183 from those assigned to the control condition; and 511 in the 'post' period, comprising 176 responses from the experiment condition and 335 responses from the control condition. The overall response rate is 6.6 per cent. Of the responses achieved, the majority were male drivers (63%) and the mean age was 50.7 (SD=14.8, min=17 years, max=87 years). Three quarters (75%) of the sample were owner-occupiers, and 40 per cent had a first degree or higher, while 12 per cent reported they had no qualification. Seventy one per cent were in employment, 21 per cent were retired; and 73 per cent were married or in a *de facto* married relationship. Crucially, there was no significant difference pre and post, or between experimental or control groups, on any of these measures, suggesting that the approach to design achieved broad equivalence between experiment and control groups.

Findings

Overall, analyses highlighted that driver opinion about the police in terms of each of the key constructs measured was highly favourable. With regard to procedural justice, over 80 per cent of respondents answered that the police 'completely' met each criterion of interest. Similarly, the overwhelming majority 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' with the indicators of trust in police officers and around 90 per cent of respondents reported being 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with officer conduct, personal treatment and encounter outcome.

However, comparing the effect of the experimental intervention against that of the control condition revealed interesting results. Across the control areas there was a consistent pattern of improvement in scores over the key constructs over the course of the campaign. Yet this pattern was not repeated in the experiment areas. In fact, driver assessments of procedural justice during encounters and subsequent driver satisfaction *fell* in the experiment areas relative to the control areas. Thus the experimental intervention appeared to diminish the sense of procedural justice having been adhered to by police officers during encounters, and led to a decrease in satisfaction with encounters within the experiment group. The opposite of the effect predicted in H1 and H2 outlined above. H3 and H4 found no support in the data, with general trust and conferment of legitimacy shown to be similar across both groups.

Overall, the experimental intervention had some unintended detrimental impact on policing practice, which led to some small but significant negative effects on public perception. These findings are unexpected. The experimental intervention was designed in line with existing evidence on procedurally just modes of policing and effective police-public communication, led by previous successful experimental intervention in the field (Mazerolle et al, 2011; 2012) and incorporating the fundamental elements of the procedural justice model: treating drivers with dignity and respect; demonstrating neutrality of decision making and trustworthy motives for action; and presenting drivers with opportunities to be an active participants during and after the encounter (Tyler, 2006; Tyler and Huo, 2002). Moreover, those police officers responsible for implementing the experimental intervention were key contributors to its design.

Drawing on extensive collective experience of policing and interaction with the public, officers devised key messages and shaped the ways in which these ought to be communicated. For this to have had a detrimental effect on perceptions of procedural justice and satisfaction is surprising. Nevertheless, we suggest that in policing contexts where police/ citizen interaction and satisfaction are already high, it is not enough to simply up the 'dosage' of procedural justice to positively 'shift' perceptions. There is more to successfully operationalizing the procedural justice model than merely adding in the components

As yet, nothing in the data gathered explain *why* the observed effects occurred. In order that meaningful conclusions may be reached and the implications for policing practice and theory development drawn out, the research team are currently engaged in qualitative fieldwork with officers involved in experiment delivery to understand better the impact of experiment implementation.

References

Mazerolle, L., Bennett, S., Antrobus, E. & Eggins, E. (2012). Procedural justice, routine encounters and citizen perceptions of the police: Main findings from the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET)' *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 8(4), 343-366.

Mazerolle, L., Bennett, S., Eggins, E., Antrobus, E., White, G. & Davis, J. (2011). *Testing police legitimacy…one breath at a time: The Queensland Community Engagement Trial Technical Report*, Brisbane: ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security.

Tyler, T.R. (2006). *Why People Obey the Law*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Tyler, T.R. & Huo, Y.J. (2002). *Trust in the Law: Encouraging Public Cooperation with the Police and Courts,* New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Policing Research in the Consortium Universities

In addition to reporting on research and knowledge exchange supported directly by SIPR, the Annual Report also provides an opportunity to highlight other policing research and knowledge exchange activity being carried out within universities that comprise the SIPR Consortium.

Roles of Alcohol in Intimate Partner Violence

Professor Liz Gilchrist, Dr Lana Ireland, Dr Alasdair Forsyth, Tim Laxton & Professor Jon Godwin
Glasgow Caledonian University

One of the key findings of previous work[1] is that whilst alcohol is often present in relationships characterised by Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), there is little evidence of consistent attitudinal difference between those who are abusive in their intimate relationships and those who are not. There is the view that alcohol is only an excuse, used as a post hoc explanation for IPV[2].

One driving aim of the research was to explore the possibility that alcohol, and perhaps specific patterns of alcohol use or sets of beliefs about alcohol, may work alongside problematic pro-abuse attitudes and provide some explanation for the different outcomes.

This study, funded by Alcohol Research UK, and supported by Glasgow Caledonian University, sought to tease out the various potential relationships between alcohol and IPV, across three groups of people, those in abusive relationships (*convicted*), those in conflictual relationships (*conflicted*) and those in harmonious relationships (*content*), and aimed to increase our theoretical understanding of these links and from this develop a better understanding of the implications for interventions for victims and perpetrators.

Brief Description of Methods

The study collected quantitative data from police over a number of years, relating to their call-outs on domestic abuse incidents; and attitudinal and behavioural measures from a range of groups of individuals. Qualitative data was collected from the convicted sample, exploring the perceived and reported links between drinking and relationship conflict, and also sought to explore cultural events known to co-occur with drinking and domestic violence, such as football. The three phases were:

Phase 1 involved secondary data, incorporating statistical analysis of cases from Strathclyde Police's databases which provided details of 220,847 police call-outs to domestic incidents.

Phase 2 involved 80 quantitative interviews with three groups who were termed as follows; the 'convicted' (male prisoners - including both those convicted of domestic offence and general offenders'), the 'conflicted' (mainly female clients of agencies dealing with domestic issues – comprising those who might be considered as 'victims'/survivors of domestic problems), and the 'contented' (male community football players – envisaged to be experiencing general population levels of relationship conflict).

All three groups received the same questionnaire pack which included three validated screening tools that assess alcohol and/or violence risk, specifically:

- The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT);
- The Alcohol Related Aggression Questionnaire (ARAQ);
- The revised Conflict Tactics Inventory (CTS2) (Phase 2 and Phase3)

Phase 3 involved semi-structured one-to-one digitally recorded qualitative interviews with a subset of the prisoner group who had completed the questionnaire pack from Phase2.

Key Findings

Police Data
Analysis of police callouts to domestic incidents revealed that alcohol was logged as being involved in nearly 70% of these, with 61.4% of accused and 36.4% of victims being recorded as under the influence. 82.4% incidents involved a male accused and female victim (though the majority of both male and female accused were under the influence).

The majority of police call-outs to a domestic incident were made to a dwelling house. Of the 220,847 incidents in the police data set, 192,280 (87.1%) were to a house and around half (98,227, 51.1%) were identified as being the 'Victim's Home'.

In a large majority of cases the 'Victim' was female (n=182,156, 83.1%) and in a large majority the 'Accused' persons in these domestic incidents were male (n=181,411, 83.2%).

Far smaller numbers were recorded as being either 'Drug Related' (n=2,574, 1.2%) or 'Drug and Alcohol Related' (7,450, 3.4%).

The accused were more likely to be identified as being under the influence of alcohol regardless of gender, with a majority of the accused men (n= 94,073, 62.3%) and women (18,483, 57.1%) being intoxicated. It was the minority of victims who were recorded as being under the influence of alcohol; again this was regardless of gender, with around one third of female victims (n=59,717, 34.4%) and less than half of male victims (16,399, 46.5%).

Questionnaire Data

The project used a range of questionnaires, including standardised measures of relationship conflict and alcohol use. Data were collected from 'convicted' (n=40), 'conflicted' (n=17) and 'contented' (n=23) participants. The 'convicted' and 'contented' groups were exclusively male, while the 'conflicted' group was predominantly female (13/17). The majority of participants described their sexual orientation as 'straight'. The groups were of a similar age range and partner status, but the 'convicted' group was less well educated and the 'contented' group had fewer children.

Total AUDIT scores and responses to the Alcohol Related Aggression Questionnaire varied across the three groups, with the 'convicted' groups scoring higher than the 'conflicted' or the 'contented', indicating that the prisoners were more likely to engage in alcohol-related violence than the other two groups.

Scores on the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) also varied greatly across the three groups, however on this occasion both the 'convicted' and 'conflicted' had equally elevated scores as compared to the 'contented' group.

Overall those convicted of domestic abuse were more risky drinkers and associated their drinking with aggression more than the other groups. Interviewed participants considered alcohol to have a direct effect on their behaviour and did sometimes present alcohol as an exculpatory factor.

Interview Data

The qualitative interview phase indicated a high rate of problematic alcohol use in prisoners' family backgrounds, and conscious awareness of the effects of alcohol use in enabling violent behaviour and criminality. Participants considered alcohol to have a direct effect on their behaviour and also did sometimes present alcohol as an exculpatory factor. Multiple roles by which alcohol use may influence partner conflict were reported (not just intoxicated violence), including male entitlement to drink and alcohol spend harming limited family budgets.

However, alcohol's role in conflict was not restricted to times of intoxication but extended across issues such as male entitlement to drink, control or prevention of his partner's drinking and his spending from family budget to buy drink. When women were drinking, they were held more accountable for any relationship conflict, whilst if men were drinking they were held to be less accountable.

Conclusions and Implications

This research suggests that certainly in this area of Scotland, alcohol is a correlate of domestic abuse; however the roles played by alcohol for perpetrators and victims and for men and women are complex and need disentangling.

Alcohol was a common feature in the police call outs to domestic abuse incidents, but there was a clear difference in the likelihood of perpetrators or victims being deemed to be 'under the influence' and this were not directly linked to gender. High alcohol use and strong beliefs about involvement in alcohol related violence featured in the lives of the higher risk participants, and alcohol was a strong feature in the conflict and abuse accounts of our offender participants.

The high levels of alcohol consumption and the prevalence of alcohol related behaviour and beliefs, in our convicted sample, and relationship conflict in our conflicted and convicted samples, suggests that joint intervention might be appropriate for those experiencing relationship conflicts.

Impact

This work has been identified as being useful in unpicking data already known to the police, and providing it with meaning, such that it could be used in planning strategic action, as was the case in relation to the 2015 'Auld firm' football cup game in Glasgow (Police Scotland comment, January 2015).

References

[1] Gilchrist, E., Johnson, R., Takriti, R., Beech, A., Kebbell, M. & Weston, S. (2003). Domestic violence offenders Characteristics and offending related needs. *Findings No. 217*, London: Home Office.

[2] McMurran, M. & Gilchrist, E. (2008) Anger Control and Alcohol Use: Appropriate interventions for perpetrators of domestic violence? *Psychology, Crime & Law* 14, 107-116.

Emergency Service Collaboration (ESC)

Dr Denise Martin (*University of the West of Scotland*), Jon Parry (*Skills for Justice*), Professor Eddie Kane (*University of Nottingham*) Dr Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay (*University of Brimingham)*

In November 2014, the Emergency Services Collaboration Working Group, through the Home Office, commissioned research to evaluate existing and emerging emergency services collaboration in order to establish an evidence base for greater cooperation across the emergency services. This research led by Skills for Justice, included a consortium of other Universities including Nottingham, Birmingham and the University of West of Scotland.

The key research questions for the research related to whether collaboration been achieved? To what extent do these collaboration projects support wider public service change? How do collaboration projects ensure longevity and become sustainable? What lessons have been identified? What evidence is there of successful outcomes (including financial) of these projects? Which indicators should be used to monitor collaboration activity in the future? What evidence is there of wider sharing of the lessons and of them being learnt?

Policy Drivers

According to much of the grey literature resilience, efficiency and reducing bureaucracy are key principles that have underpinned collaboration. Since the introduction of austerity measures for public services, thinking around co-operation between emergency services has intensified. What was once considered exceptional performance required in the event of a major incident is now becoming part of the expected response to budget cuts. The Knight Report, whilst placing most of its emphasis on the need for rationalisation of structures within the Fire Service, admitted that "national level changes to enable greater collaboration with other blue-light services, including through shared governance, co-working and co-location, would unlock further savings[1]."

Collaboration has also been viewed not just as potentially realising savings but also as a duty and obligation. This was evident in policy and legislation across all the blue-light services. For example, *The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act, 2011* inserted new duties on chief officers and policing bodies to *"keep collaboration opportunities under review and to collaborate where it is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of their own and other police force areas."*

Other reports[2] and policy identified collaboration as fragmented and slow to progress. The HMIC has expressed concern about the *ad hoc* way collaboration is being implemented. In its July 2012 report *Increasing Efficiency in the Police Force - the role of collaboration*, it sounded a warning: "A step change" requires knowledge and understanding of what works best in delivering high value savings whilst protecting visible policing. Experimentation with different approaches rather than making evidence based and informed decisions about where and how to make savings is time consuming and costly - both of which are in short supply**.** In a later report the HMIC noted that 'extensive collaboration is not materialising in the majority of forces, and only a few are achieving substantial savings.' Justification for this has often been the incompatibility of organisational structures and culture

The Research

The approach combined qualitative and quantitative data collection from primary and secondary sources. This included interviews, focus groups, surveys (out of area and public), performance reports, academic literature and policy documents. The practical possibilities of mixing inquiry methodologies contributed to, and reflected, the complexity and diversity of the challenges involved in *inter* and *intra* service collaboration.

Some Key Findings

A key part of the research was to identify what the enablers and barriers to collaboration are. These are initial findings from the research team; the final report is currently being produced and will be available shortly.

Enablers of collaboration

Seven key enablers of collaborations were identified:

- *A clear and shared vision of the objectives of the collaboration*. The most effective of these covered staffing, facilities, revenue and capital budgets and were seen as essential if collaborations were to realise potential benefits.

- *Trust at all levels of the collaborating agencies*. The most effective collaborations were underpinned by high levels of trust between organisation and key individuals.

- *Clear, shared resource plan*. Taking into account differing funding arrangements and broken into achievable steps.

- *Agreed and realistic timeline and delivery pathway*.

- *Local cross party political buy-in and overt support*. Without this, effective collaboration would be unlikely

- *Robust governance architecture*. It was seen as essential that time needed to be spent at the outset designing, testing and embedding a governance infra-structure in order to ensure this complexity and potential challenge could be managed as work progressed.

- *Retaining service identity*. Services were keen to maintain the key features of their identify which were seen as critical to the service but that also allowed for effective collaboration to happen.

Barriers to collaboration

There were six key barriers to collaboration noted/identified:

- *Current focus of collaboration*. The focus of collaboration should be across all levels of service and include non-blue light agencies.

- *Funding streams and cycles* which are inflexible and varied can make it difficult to sustain projects across partners and make it difficult for long-term planning.

- *Organisational differences*, can make it difficult to succeed but these issues can be overcome. Learning how this is achieved is critical.

- *Representative bodies*. The role of the various representative bodies is rightly to ensure the welfare of their members. Staff engagement with both representative staff and other staff are seen as critical.

- *Current legislation.* A number of instances of where current legislation was a barrier to collaboration were highlighted. There is no doubt that some of the far-reaching vision described during the evaluation would need changes to primary legislation and consideration should be given to this in the future.

- *Government Departments.* A number of instances where a more coherent, consistent and shared vision would be helpful from the key policy-making departments supporting blue light services were highlighted during the evaluation work.

Reference

[1] Facing the Future, Sir Ken Knight, May 2013.

[2] HMIC (2012) *Increasing Efficiency in the Police Force - the role of collaboration, London, HMIC.*

Police Interpreting Research and Knowledge Transfer in the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS), Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies, (LINCS), Heriot-Watt University

Co-Minor-In/Quest
Professor Ursula Böser & Christine Wilson

During a two-day conference on the 13th and 14th of November in Antwerp, the findings of the Co-Minor-IN/QUEST project were presented. Keynote speakers from various professional fields (police, justice, psychology, child support and interpreting) discussed current practices in interpreter-mediated communication with children, particularly in the pre-trial phase of criminal cases. In a joint presentation, special attention was given to working with particularly vulnerable children. The project partners outlined the results of the international survey they had conducted and presented findings on the interpreter's role, interpreting modes, (de)briefing and support, and joint training. Speakers from Scotland included David La Rooy from Dundee Abertay University. He spoke about the psychologist's perspective of current practice in child interviewing. Ursula Böser and Christine Wilson presented about challenges to dominant role definitions for interpreters when working for children in investigative settings. The challenges of working with children in an investigative setting were addressed by Catherine King and Maryam Mojab from the perspective of sign as well as spoken language interpreters.

The conference provided an opportunity to disseminate the results of the research project, but also to promote an interdisciplinary exchange of knowledge and best practices in the field of interpreter-mediated child interviewing. Based on the project findings, recommendations were formulated in the form of a Code of Practice for practitioners and interpreters. A more in-depth discussion of the issues identified will be available in an edited volume which will be available from April 2015.

Justisigns - Professor Jemina Napier

Jemina Napier received new funding at the end of 2013 (€75,000) from the EU Leonardo Da Vinci Lifelong Learning Programme for a project called 'Justisigns', to investigate signed language interpreting in legal settings across Europe. This project will run for 30 months in collaboration with Trinity College Dublin, KU Leuven, the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters and the European Legal Interpreters and Translators' Association.

Further Activities
Researchers contributed to the Course on Hostage and Crisis Negotiation at the Scottish Police College with sessions on interpreted-mediated Hostage negotiation.

Heriot-Watt University is presently organising the Critical Link International Conference which will take place in 2016. This is the biggest international conference on Public Service Interpreting and translation in medical, social and legal settings. The Conference at Heriot-Watt will be the 8th of its kind, and Police interpreting will be one of the focuses of the event.

Impact

CTISS submitted an impact case study to the Research Excellence Framework 2014 exercise. Under the title *Promoting Equal Access to Justice in Multilingual Societies* this focused on police interpreting. Three mature strands of impact were identified in the study:

- Informing and guiding changes to police practice and training for working with interpreters at national and international level. Influencing legal professionals and policy makers in the area of communication support in investigative processes.
- Providing the foundation for evidence based policy-making in multilingual communication support.
- Intervening in a vicious circle of under professionalisation by focusing on the development of professional training, quality assurance and professional accreditation.

The CTISS impact case study on police interpreting came 1st in Scotland and second in the UK among units rated in its disciplinary peer group (Modern Languages and Linguistics) and thus acknowledges the fruitful co-operation between researchers and practitioners that CTISS has created between research and practice in this field.

Final conference of the Co-Minor/IN/QUEST Project at Leuven Unievsity, Antwerp

The Distinguished Achievement Award in Evidence-Based Crime Policy

The Distinguished Achievement Award in Evidence-Based Crime Policy is the highest honour given by the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) each year in recognition of outstanding achievements and contributions by individuals in academia, practice, or the policy arena who are committed to a leadership role in advancing the use of scientific research evidence in decisions about crime and justice policies. This year's award winners are Professor Nicholas Fyfe from the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (University of Dundee) and Professor Jeremy Travis from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York City. The following are Professor Fyfe's remarks on receiving the award at the SIPR-GMU symposium in Scotland. [1]

Receiving this award is a huge honour and I first want to express my thanks to David Weisburd, Cynthia Lum and the CEBCP nominating committee. The work of CEBCP has been a great inspiration to me in my role as Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR). The quality of CEBCP's research, its commitment to independence and relevance, its focus on working with practitioners and the policy community, and its investment in knowledge exchange and knowledge translation are all things which we in Scotland have learned a great deal from over the years and so it is a particular pleasure and honour to receive this award from your Center.

Although I was disappointed not to be able to travel to the United States to receive the award earlier in the year, there is something very special about receiving it here in Scotland at the Scottish Police College during this the second SIPR-GMU symposium, with so many friends and colleagues from SIPR and those involved in Scottish policing and policing research. This is partly because I see this award as a recognition of our collective endeavours, one that recognises the achievements of SIPR's unique strategic partnership between 12 universities and the Scottish police service as much as my individual contribution; and partly because it was here at the Scottish Police College in October 2006 that we launched SIPR. I have dusted down the notes that I prepared for my speech that day because so much of what I said then is still very relevant now, but you will be relieved to know that I am not going to repeat the whole of that speech (particularly those of you who heard it eight years ago!). However, there is one short passage about aims and opportunities that I think is worth repeating.

In terms of SIPR's aims, I highlighted how the Institute would build on the foundations of existing policing research in Scotland to undertake high quality research of relevance to the police and enhance processes of knowledge transfer and exchange so that research can provide the basis for informed, evidence based contributions to policy and practice. In terms of opportunities, I highlighted how the Institute would increase the capacity and opportunities for relevant, applicable research via investment in new lectureships, post-doctoral and PhD positions and in Practitioner Fellowships that support police personnel to access research evidence and learn new research skills. I also highlighted how the Institute would increase opportunities for 'adding value' to research via new knowledge transfer structures and knowledge exchange activities, including joint police-academic seminar programmes, conferences and Continuing Professional Development courses.

In the eight year since I made that speech, SIPR has not only exceeded expectations in terms of delivering on its aims and creating opportunities, but its structure of collaboration between higher education institutions and policing, its development of a culture of engagement and a relationship of trust between academics and police practitioners, is now admired across the world. There are particular people and

organisations represented here this evening who I would like to thank for making SIPR such a success. In terms of its origins, it was Peter Wilson who while a Chief Constable and President of the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland first had the vision of a policing research institute in Scotland which started the process that led to SIPR. Since then a small group of academics and police colleagues have invested a great deal of time and energy over the years as members of SIPR Executive Committee, steering the strategic development of the Institute.

These include Dr Alistair Henry (University of Edinburgh and lead for the network on Police-Community Relations), Professor Jim Fraser (University of Strathclyde and lead for the network on Evidence and Investigation); Professor Tara Fenwick (University of Stirling and lead for the network on Education and Leadership); Deputy Chief Constable Neil Richardson OBE, Deputy Chief Constable Iain Livingstone; Dr Tom Nelson OBE (Director of Forensic Services); and Tim Heilbronn (SIPR Administrator and Knowledge Exchange Manager).

Finally, if it wasn't for the wider community of researchers (from postgraduates to established academics), police practitioners (from constables to chief officers) and colleagues in those organisations we work so closely with (including Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, the Scottish Police Authority and the Scottish Government) we would not have been able to achieve all that we have done over the last 8 years in terms of supporting evidence-based approaches, innovation and professional development in policing.

In closing there are two other issues I want to highlight. The first concerns the state of policing research. A few years ago I was asked to deliver the keynote lecture at the CEPOL (European Police College) Research and Science Conference about the future of police science and I focused on 3 'P's.

The first 'P' concerned the 'paradox' of police science: that despite the increase in volume of policing research in recent years, the extent to which this research is used in policy and practice has remained limited.

The second 'P' was about 'paradigms' and the way that a paradigm shift in the relationship between science and policing is now underway, involving greater use of evidence to inform police decision-making.

The 3rd' P' was about 'pluralism' and the need for a plurality of approaches in order to achieve the effective integration of research evidence into discussions about police policy and practice. Furthermore, this commitment to pluralism, I argued, also needed to extend to how we think about the different uses of police research, the different types of intervention researchers make into public discourse about policing, and the different institutions that exist to promote the development and use of police research.

What is particularly special about this evening is that so many of the people whose work and activities I referenced in my lecture and who have contributed so much to addressing the paradox of police research, to shifting paradigms, and to promoting pluralism are here: not only Cynthia and David but Peter Neyroud (University of Cambridge and a previous recipient of this award), Gloria Laycock (University College London), Betsy Stanko (Mayor's Office of Police and Crime), Jenny Fleming (University of Southampton) and Sandra Nutley (University of St Andrews).

My final point is that a significant and continuing challenge for policing research is to find a way of helping inform police decision making at a time when public and political pressures for 'quick fixes' are growing. Now more than ever the police need a knowledge base for professional practice that can help inform a vision of 'good policing' in democratic societies that promotes better public security, a reduction in crime, enhanced social justice, and the protection of liberty and human rights. This requires bringing together the insights generated by a plurality of approaches to police research and drawing on what we know about effective mechanisms for knowledge exchange between researchers and practitioners. Police research should provide critical insights into, and reflections on, what constitutes good policing in democratic societies, and through contributions to police education, policy and training, help stimulate the intellectual development, critical thinking and problem solving skills of all those who work in and with police organizations. That is exactly what CEBCP have been doing so effectively over many years and is what SIPR is also clearly focused on. This award recognizes that work and I am deeply honoured to receive it.

[1] This article appeared in the Spring 15 edition (Issue #8) of *Translational Criminology* http://cebcp.org/tcmagazine/

SIPR supported Post-Doctoral Research Assistants and PhD studentships

PDRAs

Researcher and topic	Network	HEIs	Additional investigators	Start date
Dr Catriona Havard *Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses*	Evidence & Investigation	Aberdeen Abertay (London)	Memon Gabbert Clifford Finn	October 07 Completed
Dr Elizabeth Aston *Local policing in Scotland*	Police Organization	West of Scotland	Scott	November 08 Completed
Dr Leda Blackwood *Collective radicalization and police-community encounters*	Police-Community Relations	St Andrews Dundee Abertay	Eller Reicher Hopkins	January 09 Completed

PhDs

Researcher and Topic	Network	HEI	Supervisors	Start / completion dates
Julie Gawrylowicz *People with a learning disability and the construction of facial composites*	Evidence & Investigation	Abertay	Carson Gabbert	September 07 PhD awarded December 2010
Neil Davidson *Policing the night-time economy in Scotland*	Police-Community Relations	Dundee	Fyfe Elvins	October 07 PhD awarded February 2012
Anika Ludwig *The integration of investigation and forensic science in volume crime*	Evidence & Investigation	Strathclyde West of Scotland	Fraser Scott	May 08 PhD awarded November 2011
Fiona McGrath *Policing and democracy in Scotland and Northern Ireland*	Police-Community Relations	Edinburgh	Aitchison	September 08
Mwenda Kailemia *Good Enough Policing: A case study of police-community relations in Govanhill, Glasgow*	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson Nottingham	October 08 PhD awarded December 2012
Omair Uthmani *Intelligence interface between the Scottish police and community partners*	Evidence & Investigation	Napier	Buchanan	October 08 PhD awarded October 2013
Midj Falconer *Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police force*	Police Organisation	Robert Gordon	Alexander Klein	December 08 PhD awarded March 2015
Maureen Egan *Scottish-based anti-money laundering operations*	Police Organisation	Abertay West of Scotland	O'Neill [Maria] Wilson Scott	February 09 PhD awarded October 2012
Amy Goulding *The Inverclyde Initiative evaluation – situating policing policy in a community planning context*	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson McMillan	October 09 (thesis in preparation)

Recent and current PhD Studentships on policing related topics supported by HEIs, research councils and other sources

(projects beginning in 2014 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Adam Aitken *Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014 - The Security Legacy*	Police Organization	ESRC / Scottish Government	Glasgow	Burman Mackenzie
Colin Atkinson *Beyond cop culture: exploring cultures of intelligence in Scottish Policing*	Evidence and Investigation		Glasgow	Armstong McNeill
Sara Skott Bengttson ***Violence and Homicide in Scotland***	**Evidence and Investigation**	**Edinburgh University**	**Edinburgh**	**McVie Norris**
Jarrett Blaustein *Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Police-Community Relations	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchson Henry
Stefano Bonino *Multidimensional Approach to Understanding Cultural Conflicts*	Police-Community Relations		Edinburgh	Henry McVie
Dmitry Chernobrov *Stereotypes in Conflict*	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Overseas Research Award	St Andrews	Murer
Monika Dabrowska *Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Catherine Davidones *Multi-agency partnerships*	Police Organization	ESRC	Stirling	Rummery Ferguson
Phil Etherson *The role of police boards in the governance of policing*	Police Organisation	ESRC and Scottish Government	Strathclyde Dundee	Wisnieski Fyfe
Sarah Fay *The development of an MRI atlas for assessing age by the left hand wrist.*	Evidence and Investigation	self funded	Dundee	Black Hackman
Ruth Friskney *Linguistic study of police apologies*	Police Organization	AHRC	Edinburgh	Joseph
Stephanie Fohring *Victims, including reporting of crime to police*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC / Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Sparks
Ron Fyfe *Police leadership*	Police Organisation	SPC and self-funded	Strathclyde	
Anna Gavine *The primary prevention of violence in secondary school pupils in the West of Scotland*	Police-Community Relations		St Andrews	

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Alison Gehring *Violence Reduction: An Institutional Ethnography of the World Health Organisation*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
William Graham *Policing Gangs and Violent Youths: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer*	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	Robertson McMillan Tombs
Eddie Goodwin *Scottish policing in the Second World War*	Police organization	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Jackson Rodger
Yvonne Hail *Local policing in transition*	Police Organization	ESRC / ACPOS	Dundee	Fyfe Mendel
Sarah Halpin *Well-being of offenders with intellectual disability*	Evidence and Investigation	Private Donation	Abertay	Carson
Inga Heyman *Black, white and grey – a study of the interface and pathways between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services*	Police Organization	RGU	RGU	MacDuff Klein
Lucy Hill *Fingerprint and shoe mark enhancement technology*	Evidence and Investigation	HOSDB	Strathclyde	Fraser NicDaeid
Heather Horsburgh *Police and the media in Scotland*	Police organization	UWS	UWS	Scott Boyce Hughes
Amy Humphrey ***Geographies of Search: Exploring the importance of space and place in the police investigation of missing persons***	**Evidence and Investigation**	**ESRC**	**Dundee**	**Fyfe Mendel**
Iain Hunter *The Strains of Violent Street Worlds: A Study of Glasgow's Young Gang Members*	Police-Community Relations	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Kat Jamieson *Memory conformity between eyewitnesses*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert Carson
Pinar Kadioglu *Ethnio-Nationalist Identity and Conflict on Cyprus*	Police-Community Relations	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Lambros Kaoullas *Police, army and state formation in Cyprus*	Police Organisation	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Zbigniew Kwecka *Policing of e-fraud*	Evidence and Investigation	Financial Services Authority	Napier	Buchanan
Debbie Kyle *Quantitative study of desistance in sex offenders using survival analysis*	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC	SCCJR, Glasgow	McNeill McVie

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Viviane Lira *Hand radiographs and age estimation in Romania*	Evidence and Investigation	CNPq scholarship, Brazil	Dundee	
Oliver Lauenstein *Use of Family Language in Nationalist Discourse*	Police-Community Relations	German Government-University of Gottingen	St Andrews	Murer
Ali Malik Governance, Accountability and Policing Priorities of Police Scotland			Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Ben Matthews *Examining Patterns of Criminal Careers in Scotland*	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie
Ashleigh McGregor *Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert La Rooy
Lisa McGeehan *Training for child forensic interviews*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Elaine McLaughlin *Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland*	Police-Community Relations	Self-funded	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun
Robert McLean *Criminal Signalling, Weight Lifting and Violence Capital*	Evidence and Investigation	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Annabelle Nicol *Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell *The police, MAPPA and community disclosure*	Police Organisation	UWS	UWS	Scott
Katy Proctor Stalking in Scotland	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Ted Reynolds *Self-discipline and extremist discourses: on-line discussions boards from the far-right and "Jihadis"*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Nighet Riaz *Bridging the gap through schools and youth work partnerships*	Police-Community Relations	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Matt Richards *Post-critical incident stress*	Police Organization	Lothian & Borders Police	Edinburgh	Power
Laura Robertson *Evaluating the whole system approach to young people who offend*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	Burman McVie

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Johanne Roebuck *The Nature and Impact of Violence Prevention Strategies within Police Scotland*		UWS Studentship	UWS	Deuchar
Carol Roxburgh *Police Professionalisation and the police in Scotland: the role of Higher Education*	Police Organization	UWS	UWS	Scott
Georgia Scott-Brien *Policing rape in Scotland*	Police Organisation	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Louise Settle *Regulation of prostitution*	Police Organization		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Sarah Shrimpton *Facial avatars and familiar face recognition*	Evidence and Investigation	DSTL	Dundee	Wilkinson
Katherine Smith *Food Security and Collective Violence*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ailsa Strathie *Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification*	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC	Glasgow Caledonian	McNeill
Sana Sukhera *Government as Outgroup: Political Participation and Identity*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Maureen Taylor **Group Associated Child Sexual Exploitation: Exploring the Connections**	**Evidence and Investigation**	**GCU**	**GCU**	**McMillan Robertson**
Grant Thomson *The development of an atlas for cut marks on bone*	Evidence and Investigation	self-funded	Dundee	Black
William Thompson *Teaching and Leaning Peace: Israeli-Palestinian Joint Educational Programmes*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
John Tsukyahama *Democracies and the Use of Torture in Counter Terrorism*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ashley Varghese *Human-trafficking*	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Sparks
Claire Wason *'Sectarianism', Scotland & the Rule of Law*		GCU	GCU	Wheate Frondigoun Connolly
Liam Wells *Alcohol and the Game: An Ethnography of Male Football Players and Supporters*	Evidence and Investigation	UWS	UWS	Deuchar

SIPR Research and Knowledge Exchange Awards 2014

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Developing a mobile App to support child interviewers	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£3,000	Abertay	LaRooy Ferguson
RIO (Remote Internet Observation)	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£4,911	Abertay	Coull Ferguson Macleod
Police Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training	Education & Leadership	SIPR	£3,002	Edinburgh	McVie Gayle Thomson
Dual Reports of Domestic Abuse made to the Police in Scotland	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£4,900	Glasgow	Brooks
Evaluation of the National Forensic Science Gateway	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£4,271	Strathclyde	Fraser
Scoping Exercise for Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland	Police-Community Relations	SIPR	£4,938	Edinburgh Napier UWS	Aston Scott
Accelerating professional judgement & decision making expertise: feedback and scenario-based training in crime scene examination	Education & Leadership	SIPR	£4,979	Edinburgh	Martindale

External research and knowledge exchange grants awarded in 2014

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Think Tank Sessions and Evidence Review	SIPR	Police Scotland	£20,000	Dundee Edinburgh	Fyfe Henry
Evaluation of the Stop and Search Pilot in Fife Division	Police-Community Relations	Police Scotland / SIPR	£34,000	Dundee Edinburgh Napier	O'Neill Aston
Rape Advocacy Pilot	Evidence & Investigatio	Police Scotland / SIPR	£19,498	Glasgow	Brooks Burman
Stimulating Desistance among Young Violent Offenders: The Impact of Boxing, Youth Work and Pastoral Care	Police-Community Relations	Carnegie Trust	£1,786	UWS	Deuchar
L&B Community Justice Authority Learning and Innovation Workshops	Education & Leadership	Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority	£2,990	Edinburgh Napier	Aston
Procedural justice in practice: Exploring the outcomes of the Scottish community engagement trial (ScotCET)	Police-Community Relations	Moray Endowment Fund	£1,800	Edinburgh	MacQueen Bradford
Visiting scholarship at the Centre for Policing and Security, University of Queensland	Police-Community Relations	University of Queensland Travel Award scheme	£5,000	Edinburgh	MacQueen
Historicizing "historical child sexual abuse" cases: social, political and criminal justice contexts	Evidence & Investigation	ESRC	£105,489	Edinburgh	Jackson
Homicide Investigation and Forensic Science: Tracing Processes, Analysing Practices	Evidence & Investigation	Leverhulme Trust	£216,500	Strathclyde	Fraser
The influence of professional cultures, perceptions, practices on investigative use of forensic science	Evidence & Investigation	Scottish Government	£6,200	Strathclyde	Fraser Shaw
Developing Consensus on Remote Healthcare Practitioners' Competency	Evidence & Investigation	Institute of Remote Health Care	£5,788	RGU	Klein Williams Robertson Watson

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2014

This section includes relevant publications submitted by researchers within the consortia of 12 Universities.

Publications with a 2013 publication date are also included where these were not included in the Annual Report for 2013.

Articles in Refereed Journals

ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Early mental health interventions after disasters. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*.

ASTON, E.V. (in press). Are risk factors for drug use and offending similar during the teenage years?' *International Journal of Drug Policy*. doi:10.1016/j.drugpo.2014.11.002

BAKER, M.J., TREVISAN, J., BASSAN, P., BHARGAVA, R., BUTLER, H., DORLING, K.M., FIELDEN, P.R., FOGARTY, S.W., FULLWOOD, N.J., HEYS, K., HUGHES, C., LASCH, P., MARTIN-HIRSCH, P.L., OBINAJU, B., SOCKALINGUM, G.D., SULE-SUSO, J.R., STRONG, J., WALSH, M.J., WOOD, B.R., GARDNER, P. & MARTIN, F.L. (2014). Using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy to analyse biological materials. *Nature Protocols* 9, 1771-1791.

BAKER, M.J., GRAVETT, M.R., HOPKINS, F.B., CERYS REES, D.G. RICHES, J.R. SELF, A.J., WEBB, A.J. & TIMPERLEY, C.M. (2014). Plants as nerve agent detectors. *OPCW Today* 3(1), 27 – 36.

BIEDERMANN, A., TARONI, F. & AITKEN, C.G.G. (2014). Liberties and constraints of the normative approach to evaluation and decision in forensic science: a discussion towards overcoming some common misconceptions. *Law, Probability and Risk* 13, 181-191. doi:10.1093/lpr/mgu009

BRADFORD, B., JACKSON, J., HOHL, K.& MacQUEEN, S. (2014). Obeying the rules of the road: Procedural justice, social identity and legal compliance' accepted by *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* Online advance access DOI: 10.1177/1043986214568833

BUCHANAN, W. (in press). The Increasing Challenge for Digital Forensics. *The Texas Investigator*, 10-12.

BUCKLETON J., BRIGHT J., TAYLOR D., EVETT I., HICKS T., JACKSON G. & CURRAN J.M. (2014). Helping formulate propositions in forensic DNA analysis. *Science & Justice*. 54(4), 258-261. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scijus.2014.02.007

CARSON, D., LINDSAY, W.R., HOLLAND, A. J., TAYLOR, J. L., O'BRIEN, G., WHEELER, J., STEPTOE, L & JOHNSTON, S. (2014). Sex offenders with intellectual disability referred to levels of community and secure provision: comparison and prediction of pathway. *Legal and Criminological Psychology* 19, 373-384. DOI:10.1111/lcrp.12005

CARSON, L. & LA ROOY, D. (2014). 'Commonsense psychology' is a barrier to the implementation of best practice child interviewing guidelines: A qualitative analysis of police officers' beliefs in Scotland. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, DOI 10.1007/s11896-013-9139-5*

DAVIDSON F.P. & FERGUSON, P.R. (2014). The corroboration requirement in Scottish criminal trials: Should it be retained for some forms of problematic evidence? *International Journal of Evidence & Proof* 18, 1-27.

DEUCHAR, R., MILLER, J. & BARROW, M. (2014). Breaking down barriers with the usual suspects: Findings from a research-informed intervention with police, young people and residents in the West of Scotland. *Youth Justice.* DOI: 10.1177/1473225414530538.

EARHART, R., LA ROOY, D., BURBACHER, S. & LAMB, M. E. (2014). What don't we know about don't know responding in forensic interviews with children? *Behavioral Sciences & Law. DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2149*

EVANS, M.J., CLEMENS, G., CASEY, C.& BAKER, M.J. (2014). Developing a mobile app for remote access to and data analysis of spectra. *Vibrational Spectroscopy* 72, 37-43. http://www.materialstoday.com/materials-chemistry/news/an-app-for-remote-analysis-of-spectroscopy-data/

FARRUGIA, K.J., DEACON, P. & FRASER, J. [Joanna] (2014). Evaluation of Lumicyano™ cyanoacrylate fuming process for the development of latent fingermarks on plastic carrier bags by means of a pseudo operational comparative trial. *Science & Justice* 54 (2), 126-132.

FARRUGIA, K.J., FRASER, J.[Joanna], CALDER, N. & DEACON, P. (2014). Pseudo-operational trials of Lumicyano Solution™ and Lumicyano Powder™ for the detection of latent fingermarks on various substrates. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 64 (6), 556-582.

FENWICK, T. (2014). Knowledge circulations in inter-para/professional practice: a sociomaterial enquiry**.** *Journal of Vocational Education and Training* 66 (3), 264-280.

FERGUSON, P.R. & McDIARMID, C. (2014). A victory for fairness and common sense*: R v Hughes. Edinburgh Law Review* 18, 84-86.

FERGUSON, P.R. (2014). Moving from Preparation to Perpetration? Attempted Crimes and Breach of the Peace in Scots Law.) *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, 687-700.

FRASER, J. [Joanna], DEACON, P., BLEAY, S. & BREMNER, D. (2014). A comparison of the use of

vacuum metal deposition versus cyanoacrylate fuming for visualisation of fingermarks and grab impressions on fabrics. *Science & Justice* 54 (2), 133-140.

FYFE, N.R., STEVENSON, O. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Missing Persons: the processes and challenges of police investigation. *Policing and Society.* Published online 5 Feb 2014. DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2014.881812

GORDON, V., DONNELLY, P. D. & WILLIAMS, D. J. (2014). ADHD symptoms and their relationship to criminal convictions and prison breaches of discipline. *Personality and Individual Differences, 58*, 116-121.

GRAVETT, M.R., HOPKINS, F.B., SELF, A.J., WEBB, A., TIMPERLEY, C.M. & BAKER, M.J. (2014). Evidence of VX nerve agent use from contaminated white mustard plants. *Proceedings of the Royal Society A* 470 (20140076).

GRIBBLE, R., WESSELY, S., KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., DANDEKER, C. & FEAR, N.T. (2014). Public Awareness of UK Veterans Charities. RUSI; doi: 10.108003071847.2014.895258.

GRIBBLE, R., WESSELY, S., KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., DANDEKER, C. & FEAR, N.T. (2014). British public opinion after a decade of war: attitudes to Iraq and Afghanistan. *Politics*. Article first published online: 16 SEP 2014 DOI: 10.1111/1467-9256.12073 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1467-9256.12073/pdf.

GRIBBLE, R., WESSELY, S., KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., DANDEKER, C. & FEAR, N.T. (2014). Attitudes towards Iraq and Afghanistan: British public opinion after a decade of war has implications for the viability of future missions. LSE Blog Post http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/british-public-opinion-after-a-decade-of-war-attitudes-to-iraq-and-afghanistan/

HAMILTON-SMITH, N., MACKENZIE, S., HENRY, A. & DAVIDONES, C. (2014). Community policing and reassurance: three studies, one narrative. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 14(2) 160-178.

HAMMELL, L., DEACON, P. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2014). Chemical enhancement of soil-based marks on non-porous surfaces followed by gelatin lifting. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 64 (6), 583-608.

HOLLIGAN, C. & DEUCHAR, R. (in press). What does it mean to be a man: Psychosocial undercurrents in the voices of incarcerated (violent) Scottish teenage offenders. *Criminology and Criminal Justice.* DOI: 10.1177/1748895814545407.

KWECKA, Z., BUCHANAN, W., SCHAFER, B. (2014). "I am Spartacus" – Privacy Enhancing technologies and Privacy as a public good. *Artificial Intelligence and La*w 22(2), 113-139.

LINDSAY, W.R., CARSON, D.R., HOLLAND, A. J., TAYLOR, J. L., O'BRIEN, G., WHEELER, J. & STEPTOE, L. (2014). A comparison of referrals with and without autism spectrum disorder to Forensic Intellectual Disability Services. *Psychiatry Psychology and the Law* 21 (6), 947-954*.* DOI: 10.1080/13218719.2014.918081.

LUDWIG, A. & FRASER, J. (2014). Effective use of forensic science in volume crime investigations: Identifying recurring themes in the literature. *Science and Justice* 54, 81-88.

MacQUEEN, S. & NORRIS, P. (2014). Police awareness and involvement in cases of domestic and partner abuse. *Policing and Society* Online advance access DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2014.922084

McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2014). Maximum diversion, minimum intervention: An evidence base for Kilbrandon. *Scottish Justice Matters* 2(3), 21-22.

McCARTHY, D. & O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). The Police and Partnership Working: Reflections on Recent Research. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. Published online 12 August 2014, doi: 10.1093/police/pau022.

McMILLAN, L. (2014). The Role of the Specially Trained Officer in Sexual Offence Cases. *Policing & Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy* DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2014.912648.

McVIE, S. (2014). The impact of bullying perpetration and victimization on later violence and psychological distress: A study of resilience amongst a Scottish youth cohort. *Journal of School Violence* 13(1), 39-58.

MILLER, J., MCAULIFFE, L., RIAZ, N. & DEUCHAR, R. (in press). Exploring youth's perceptions of the hidden practice of youth work in increasing social capital with young people considered NEET in Scotland. *Journal of Youth Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/13676261.2014.992311

MUNRO, M., DEACON, P. & FARRUGIA K.J. A. (2014). Preliminary investigation into the use of alginates for the lifting and enhancement of fingermarks in blood. *Science & Justice* 54 (3), 185-191.

MURER, J.S. (2014). The Emergence of a Lumpen-consumerate: The Aesthetics of Consumption and Violence in the English Riots of 2011. *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, July 2014.

NEVILLE, F.G., GOODALL, C.A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Violence brief interventions: A rapid review. *Aggression and Violent Behaviour, 19*(6), 692-698.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Ripe for the Chop or the Public Face of Policing? PCSOs and Neighbourhood Policing in Austerity. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice. P*ublished online June 11, 2014 on doi:10.1093/police/pau018.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). The case for the acceptable 'other': the impact of partnerships, PCSOs and Neighbourhood Policing on diversity in policing. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. Published online 29 August 2014, doi: 10.1093/police/pau026.

PARR, H., STEVENSON O. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (in press). Lived absence: the strange geographies of missing people. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space.*

PEDERSEN, S., BURNETT, S., SMITH, R. & GRINNALL, A. (2014). The impact of the cessation of blogs on others within the police blogosphere. *New Technology, Work and Employment* 29(2), 160-176.

PICKERING, C.L., HANDS, J.R., FULLWOOD, L., SMITH, J.A. & BAKER M.J. (in press). Rapid Discrimination of Maggots Using ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy. *Forensic Science International*.

SCHAFER, B. & ABEL, W. (2014). All the world's a stage - reflection on the surveillance of online games. *Datenschutz und Datensicherheit* 593-600.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). "Theirs' not to make reply, Theirs' not to reason why"- a report on Big Data, forensic reasoning and the trial. *SCRIPTed* 145-152.

SCHAFER, B.. ABEL, W., ORK, G. & ORK, B. (2014). Snowden und die staat-liche Überwachung von Online-Spielen in Grossbritannien. *Jusletter-IT* 6 RZ 1-43 Vl 6.

SIMMONS, R. K., DEACON, P. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2014). Water-Soaked Porous Evidence: A Comparison of Processing Methods. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 64 (2), 157-173.

SIMMONS, R.K., DEACON, P., PHILLIPS, D. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2014). The Effect of Mark Enhancement Techniques on the Subsequent Detection of Semen/Spermatozoa. *Forensic Science International* 244, 231-246.

SMITH, R. & McELWEE, G. (2014). Synthesising the literatures on informal, illegal and criminal entrepreneurship. *Routledge Companion on Entrepreneurship.*

SMITH, R., BURNETT, S. & PEDERSEN, S. (2014). Towards an organizational folklore of policing: Reflecting on the storied nature of policing and the police use of storytelling in an organizational context. *Folklore* 125(2), 218-237.

SPYRA, G., BUCHANAN, W., CRUICKSHANK, P. & EKONOMOU, E. (2014). Cloud-based identity and identity meta-data: secure and control own data in globalization era. *International Journal of Reliable and Quality E-Healthcare* 3(1), 49-66.

STEVENSON, O., WOOLNOUGH, P. & PARR, H. (2014). Geographies of Missing Persons: Improving Police Education and Response to Missing Persons. *Translational Criminology, Spring 2014.* Washington DC: George Mason University.

TERPSTRA, J. & FYFE, N.R. (2014). Policy processes and police reform: examining similarities and differences between Scotland and the Netherlands. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 42, 366-383.

WIGHTMAN, G., WARK, J. & THOMSON, J. (in press). The interaction between clothing and air weapon pellets. *Forensic Science International 26, 6-11.* doi:10.1016/j.forsciint.2014.10.039 *http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0379073814004587.*

WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Is violence a disease? Situating violence prevention in public health practice. *Public Health, 128*(11), 960-967.

WILLIAMS, D.J., CURRIE, D., LINDEN, W. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Addressing gang-related violence in Glasgow: A preliminary pragmatic quasi-experimental evaluation of the Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV). *Aggressive and Violent Behavior, 19*(6), 686-691.

WILSON, A., AITKEN, C.G.G., SLEEMAN, R. & CARTER, J. (in press). *The evaluation of evidence for autocorrelated data with an example relating to traces of cocaine on banknotes. Applied Statistics.*

WOOLNOUGH, P, STEVENSON, O., PARR, H. & FYFE, N. (2014). Missing partnerships. Police Professional. Verdant Media: Aylesbury. Wednesday 12th March. *Police Professional* 396, 13/03/2014 (ISSN 2041-8809).

WOOLNOUGH, P., STEVENSON, O., PARR, H. & FYFE, N. (2014). Investigating missing persons, learning from interviews with located missing adults. *Journal of Homicide and Major Crime Investigation* 9 (2),14-25.

Books

BHOPAL, K. & DEUCHAR, R. (in press). *Researching Marginalised Groups.* London: Routledge.

BRADFORD, B. & MacQUEEN, S. (in press). Victimisation surveys: tools for research and policy; sites of contest and debate. *Oxford Handbooks Online in Criminology and Criminal Justice*, New York: Oxford University Press.

DEL MAR, M. & SCHAFER, B. (eds.) (2014). *Legal Theory and the Natural Sciences*. Ashgate.

FENWICK, T. & NERLAND, M. (2014). *Reconceptualising Professional Learning in Turbulent Times*: *changing knowledges, practices, and responsibilities.* London: Routledge.

FERGUSON, P.R. & McDIARMID, C. (2014). *Scots Criminal Law: A Critical Analysis*. 2nd edn. Edinburgh University Press, 701pp.

JACKSON, L.A. & BARTIE, A. (2014). *Policing Youth: Britain c. 1945 – 1970*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 240pp.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] & SWINTON, K. (in press). *Challenges and Critiques of the EU Internal Security Strategy: Rights, power and security*. Cambridge Scholars.

SMITH, R. & McELWEE, G. (2014). Developing a conceptual model of illicit rural enterprise. In: Fayolle, A. (ed). Handbook of Research in Entrepreneurship: What We Know and What We Need to Know. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

TARONI, F., BIEDERMANN, A., BOZZA , S., GARBOLINO, P. & AITKEN, C.G.G. (2014). Bayesian networks and probabilistic inference in forensic science. John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 2nd edition. 500 pp.

Book chapters

(eds.). *The Oxford Textbook of Violence Prevention*. London: Oxford Press.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Psychological effects of trauma. In: I. Greaves, K. Porter (eds.). *Key Topics in Trauma*. JP Publications: England.

ALEXANDER, D.A., KLEIN, S., EASTBRIDGE, B.J. & ELLIOTT, T. (in press). War and families. In: I. Greaves, J.J. Rasmussen, B.J. Eastman, J. Garner (eds.). *War: Principles and Practice*.. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

BEST, D. & ASTON, E. (in press). Long-term recovery from addiction: criminal justice involvement and positive criminology?' In: Ronel, N. and Segev, D. (eds). *Positive Criminology: The Good Can Overcome the Bad.* Routledge.

DEUCHAR, R. (2014). Curfews. In: J. M. Miller (ed.). *International Encyclopedia of Theoretical Criminology.* NJ: Wiley Blackwell.

DEUCHAR, R. (2014). Violence and the education system. In: P. Donnelly and C.L. Ward

DEUCHAR, R. (in press). Scottish youth gangs. In: H. Croall, G. Mooney and M. Munro (eds.). *Crime, Justice and Society in Scotland.* London: Routledge.

DEUCHAR, R. (in press). Youth Gangs, in: J. D. Wright (ed.). *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 2nd Edition. Atlanta: Elsevier.

EGAN M. (in press). Seeing is believing: police practitioners as an epistemic community. In: O'Neill and Swinton (eds.). *Challenges and Critiques of the EU Internal Security Strategy: Rights, Power and Security*, Cambridge Scholars.

FENWICK, T. (2014). Rethinking professional responsibility: matters of account . In: T. Fenwick & M. Nerland (eds.). *Reconceptualising Professional Learning in Turbulent Times*: *changing knowledges, practices, and responsibilities.* London: Routledge.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). A different and divergent trajectory? Reforming the structure, governance and narrative of policing in Scotland. In: J. Brown (ed.). *The Future of Policing: papers prepared for the Stevens Independent Commission into the Future of Policing in England and Wales* (Routledge: London), 493-506.

GIBSON, N. & HEYMAN, I. (2014). Narrative therapy. In: Lishman, J., Yuill, C., Brannan, J., and Gibson, A. (eds.). *Social Work: An Introduction*. London. Sage.

McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2014). The Scottish Juvenile Justice System: Policy and Practice. In: Winterdyk, J. (ed.). *Juvenile Justice: International Perspectives, Models and Trends*. Boca Raton, Fl: CRC Press.

MENDEL, J. (in press). Urban Violence and Militarisation. In: *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier.

MENZIES, C. (2014). Protestor liaison In: McMains, M.J. & Mullins, W.C. (eds.). *Crisis Negotiations: Managing Critical Incidents and Hostage Situations in Law Enforcement and Corrections,* 5th edn. Routledge: New York.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Suspension, Exception, Silence: Anti-terrorism discourses and the challenges to human rights from state security. In: Saul Takahashi (ed.). *Human Rights, Human Security, State Security*, Vol. 1 *The Intersection*. Praeger, pp. 125-144.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Understanding collective violence: The communicative and performative qualities of violence in acts of belonging. In: Ilias Bantekas (ed.).*International Criminal Law and Criminology*. Cambridge University Press, 2014, pp. 287-315.

NEVILLE, F.G. (2014). Preventing violence through changing social norms. In: P. Donnelly & C. Ward (eds.) *Oxford Textbook of Violence Prevention: Epidemiology, Evidence, and Policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 239-244.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (in press). A first mapping of the potential impact of the justice developments on the Area of Freedom Security and Justice. In: *M.* O'Neill and K. Swinton (eds). *Challenges and Critiques of the EU Internal Security Strategy: Rights, power and security.* Cambridge Scholars.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (in press). The protection of fundamental rights and the external dimension of the EU's fight against terrorism: current and future challenges ahead of the of the EU accession to the ECHR. In: Herlin-Karnell, E. & Matera, C. (eds). *External Dimension of the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy, CLEER Working Papers 2014/2.* http://www.asser.nl/upload/documents/20140513T100639-cleer_14-2_web.pdf

SCHAFER, B. & ABEL, W. (2014). Der Avatar dein Freund und Helfer: Rechtliche Fragen der Strafermittlung in Online-Rollenspielen. In: Erich Schweighofer et al. (eds). *Transparenz.* Österreichische Computer Gesellschaft, 503-510.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). Information Quality and Evidence Law: a new role for social media, digital publishing and copyright law? In: Luciano Floridi, Phyllis Illari (eds). *The Philosophy of Information Quality.* Springer, 217-239

TAYLOR, M. F., DEUCHAR, R. & VAN DER LEUN, J. (2014). 'Out on the street it's like a brotherhood sorts': Violent Scottish and Australian troublesome youth groups. In: M. F. Taylor, J. A. Pooley and J.Merrick (eds.). *Adolescence: Places and Spaces.* New York: Nova.

VOYATZIS, P. & SCHAFER, B. (2014). "The end of law is peace. The means to this end is war": Jhering, legal education and digital visualization. In: E Schweighofer et al (eds) *Zeichen und Zauber des Rechts - Festschrift fuer Friedrich Lachmayer*. Weblaw, 127-152.

WILLIAMS, D. J. & NEVILLE, F.G. (2014). Sport-related domestic violence: Exploring the complex relationship between sporting events and domestic violence. In: M. Taylor & J. A. Pooley (eds.). *Overcoming domestic violence: Towards creating a resilience dialogue around domestic violence in vulnerable populations*). New York: Nova Science Publishers*,* 241-257.

WILLIAMS, D.J., GAVINE, A.J. & CARNOCHAN, J. (2014). The public health approach to domestic violence prevention. In: M. F. Taylor, J. A. Pooley & R. S. Taylor (eds.). *Overcoming domestic violence: Towards creating a resilience dialogue around domestic violence in vulnerable populations* (pp. 187-204). New York, NY: Nova Science Publishers.

WILLIAMS, D.J., GAVINE, A.J., WARD, C. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). What is "evidence" in violence prevention? In: Donnelly, P.D., & Ward, C. (eds.). *Oxford Textbook of Violence Prevention: Epidemiology, Evidence, and Policy*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 125-131.

WILLIAMS, R., KEMP, V. & ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014) The psychosocial and mental health of people who are affected by conflict, catastrophes, terrorism, adversity, and displacement. In: J.M. Ryan, A.P.C.C Hopperus Buma, A. Mozunder (eds.). *Conflict and Catastrophe Medicine*. 3rd Edition. Springer Verlag: London.

Conferences and Meetings

AITCHISON, A. (2014). Police and Persecution in the Bosnian Krajina. *14th Annual European Society of Criminology Conference*, Prague.

AITCHISON, A. (2014). Police, Democracy and the Urban Environment. *XIV Dani kriminalisticki nauka, Sigurnost urbanih sredina*, Faculty of Criminology, Criminalistics and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo.

ALEXANDER, D.A. & BIGLEY, P. (2014). Support for families viewing hostage images and videos. Invited presentation, Hostage UK Conference, Effective responses to kidnapping. Royal United Services Institute, London.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). War and disasters: early intervention. Invited lecture. British Psychological Society Conference, "Early interventions for trauma." London.

ASTON, E. (2014). It doesn't make you a better officer giving out tickets: performance management and discretion in community policing. 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Prague, September 2014.

ASTON, E. & SCOTT, K. (2014). Developing an Evidence Base for Local Policing in Scotland, Scottish Institute for Policing Research and George Mason University Research Symposium invited presentation, Scottish Police College Tullialan, October 2014.

BROWN, A. (2014). Hostage taking – motives; resolution; coping & effects and litigation. 3rd Africa Oil & Gas Security Summit 2014, London, January.

BROWN, A. (2014). Hostage Taking – Motives; Resolution; Coping & Effects and Litigation. 3rd Africa Oil & Gas Security Summit 2014, London, January.

BROWN, A. (2014). Negotiating with kidnappers. Quaynote's 5th International Conference on Tackling Kidnapping, Hijack & Hostage Taking, London, May.

BUCHANAN, W. & SMALES, A. (2014). The Risks and Opportunities of Mobile Working within Cloud Environments. Practical Perspectives on Secure Mobile Working, Edinburgh, February.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). Complete anatomy of Heartbleed, TrueCrypt and Large-scale Vulnerabilities. 7th International Conference on Security of Information and Networks (SIN 2014), Glasgow.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). Creating engaging and stimulating Web based material. LTT 2014, Holyrood, Edinburgh.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). Discrete Logarithms within Computer and Network Security. Napier 400 - Numerical Algorithms and Intelligent Software Symposium, International Centre for Mathematical Sciences, University of Edinburgh, April.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). How the love of one teenager brought Tweetdeck to its knees. theconversation.com. June

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). The Future of Computer Science Education and Observations from On-line Learning. Higher Computing Science National Qualifications Support, Edinburgh.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). The New Enlightenment in Scotland. Secure Scotland, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow.

BUCHANAN, W. (2014). Traffic light hacking shows the Internet of Things must come with better security. Theconverstation.com.

BUCHANAN, W., FAN, L., UTHMANI, O. & LAWSON, A. (2014). Information sharing. US 13/739,074, US: US.

DAVEY, M., McELWEE, G., SMITH, R. (2014). Conversations with a 'Small-Town' Criminal Entrepreneur: A Case Study. ISBE Manchester 7-9, November.

DEUCHAR, R. (2014) Getting the 'Bloodz' between the ropes: boxing, masculinity and resilience among young gang members in Copenhagen. *Resilience conference*, University of the West of Scotland, 30 May.

DEUCHAR, R. (2014) The impact of introducing the principles of procedural justice into Scottish police training. *Values in Policing Conference*, Scottish Police College, 28 May.

DEUCHAR, R., SØGAARD, T. F. & KOLIND, T. (2014). Pugilism and desistance: Exploring the role of boxing and transitional masculinities in criminal desistance. *European Society of Criminology*, 10-13 September, Charles University, Prague.

Earhart, B., La Rooy, D., Willemsen, K.A., Brubacher, S.P. & Lamb, M.E. (2014). The effect of the don`t know ground rule in forensic interview with children. Annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, Louisiana, March.

EGAN, M. (2014). Norm Construction And Epistemic Value Of Police Knowledge In The Area Of Freedom Security And Justice. The European Union's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: Stockholm and Beyond. Jean Monnet Conference 2014, University of Dundee, School of Humanities, 16-17 June.

EGAN, M. (2014). Veracity of Victim Support, nursing the war on crime. European Society of Criminology Annual Conference 2014, Prague, 10-13 September.

FENWICK, T. (2014). Critical challenges of professionalism in policing. SIPR-GMU Symposium, Tulliallan, October 2014.

FENWICK, T. (2014). New demands and dilemmas for professionals: implications for rethinking policing education and learning. Police Professionalism, Education and Learning, University of Stirling, 24 June 2014.

FLANDRIN, F., BUCHANAN, W., MACFARLANE, R., RAMSAY, B. & SMALES, A. (2014). Evaluating Digital Forensic Tools (DFTs). 7th International Conference : Cybercrime Forensics Education & Training.

FRANCIS, B., HUMPHREYS, L. & McVIE, S. (2014). Understanding the crime drop in Scotland: Comparing and contrasting different crime types at national level. ESRC FoSS 2014, 4 November.

FRASER, J. (2014). Digital forensics – Lessons from other areas of forensic practice. July.

FRASER, J. (2014). Expert evidence – an international perspective. The Judicial Institute, September.

FRASER, J. (2014). Forensic science fact and fiction. Falkirk science festival, March.

FRASER, J. (2014). Making sense of "science" and "forensic" – useful allies and false friends. The Judicial Institute, February.

FRASER, J. (2014). Murders, mysteries and MOOCs. Digital learning Conference, November.

FRONDIGOUN, L. & SMITH, R. (2014). Tackling Youth Gang Issues on Campus? A Case Study. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Conference, 18-22nd February, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Criminal Justice Policy: Is Partnership Working the way forward? European Society of Criminology, Prague, September 2014.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Embedding an international, on-line project in a taught module/course: The case of criminology. Glasgow Caledonian University, October 2014.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Learning and teaching through Criminological Research. ACJS – Philadelphia, February 2014.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Learning through research - bridging the university/community divide. Glasgow Caledonian University, June 2014.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Scottish Institute for Policing Research: Resources and Practitioner Fellowships. Tulliallan, December 2014.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Tackling Youth Gang Issues on Campus - A Case Study. ACJS – Philadelphia, February 2014.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Connecting evidence and experience? the role of police-academic collaborations, EU COMPOSITE conference, Rotterdam.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). If 8 forces was the problem, why was Police Scotland the answer and what difference has it made? Oxford Policing Policy Forum, Police Foundation, University of Oxford, June.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Police Reform in Europe, Linnaeus University, Sweden, November.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Police Reform in Scotland, Swedish National Police, Stockholm, November.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Police Reform in Scotland, University of Uppsala, Sweden, November.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Police reform in the UK: towards a progressive localism? British Academy, April.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). The Why, How and So What of Police Reform in Scotland, Home Office, October.

FYFE, N.R. (2014). Towards evidence-informed policing? The role of police-academic collaborations. POLCON, Middlesbrough

GRIBBLE, R., WESSELY, S., KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., DANDEKER, C. & FEAR, N.T. (2014). Are the UK Armed Forces understood and supported by the British public: Attitudes towards the military and contemporary conflict. Impact Event, Scottish Parliament, 12 March.

HEYMAN, I. & INNES, G. (2014). Virtually Joining forces - collaborative police and health practice and education to support those with co-morbid physical and mental health needs in police custody. Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference. The Free University, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

HEYMAN, I. (2014). Curriculum Development Through Understanding The Student Nurse Experience of Suicide Intervention Education- A Phenomenographic Study. NET NEP Conference 2014, Netherlands, 2014.

HEYMAN, I. (2014). Key note. Challenges in Adult Support and Protection. Annual Adult Protection Conference. Renfrewshire, 2014.

HEYMAN, I. (2014). Understanding the challenges of Police and interagency education and practices to protect those most susceptible to serious harm in Scotland. POLCON 5, Teesside University, Middlesborough, 2014.

HEYMAN, I., GIBB, A. (2014). Collaborative Outcome Learning Tool (COLT) - An interactive multiagency educational tool to support communication and information sharing to protect vulnerable individuals. The Free University, International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference. Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2014.

HEYMAN, I., GIBB, A. (2014). Preventable? Integration of the UK Prevent counter-terrorism strategy into mainstream health and social care education. International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference. The Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2014.

HEYMAN, I., GOODHAND, K. & INNES, G. (2014). Collaborative Outcome Learning Tool (COLT) - An interactive, multiagency educational tool to support public protection communication and information sharing. POLCON 5, Teesside University, Middlesborough, 2014.

HEYMAN, I., GOODHAND, K., MACPHERSON, S. & WHITTINGHAM, K. (2014). A contemporary approach to student learning in sensitive and complex issues through simulation. ENTER Conference, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen.

HEYMAN, I., INNES, G. & GOODHAND, K. (2014). The Hidden Educator -The Use of High Fidelity Silicone Masks in Health and Social Care Education. Innovate to Stimulate Conference, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, 2014.

HEYMAN, I., JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., McCLUSKEY, S., WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Collaborative vulnerabilities? – understanding the challenges of interagency education and practices to protect those most susceptible to serious harm in Scotland. International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference. The Free University, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2014.

HUMPHREYS, L., FRANCIS, B. & McVIE, S. (2014). Has there been a crime drop in Scotland? Comparing, contrasting and understanding changes in Scottish recorded crime trends in different crime types. ESC, Prague, 11 September.

JACK, K., FRONDIGOUN, L., & SMITH, R. (2014). Policing the Community? The Asset Based Approach in Hawkhill. POLCON 5, Teesside University. September 2014.

JACK, K., FRONDIGOUN, S., SMITH, R. (2014). The Asset Based Approach in Hawkhill: A case study of innovative community policing. PPLCON conference.

JACKSON, G. (2014). Case Assessment and Interpretation. European Network of Forensic Science Institutes' (ENFSI) FORSTAT 2014 international conference, 5th June 2014, Edinburgh.

JACKSON, G. (2014). Expert opinion. Royal Statistical Society Annual Conference, 2nd September 2014, Sheffield.

JACKSON, G. (2014). The nature of expert opinion and the structure of reports. Fire Investigators Association of Ireland's Training Day and AGM, 30th April 2014, Dublin

JACKSON, G. (2014). The role of expert opinion in investigations and trials: a forensic scientist's view. CENSIS workshop, 19th November 2014, Dundee.

JOHNSON, K., JONES, H. & FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Teaching in an International Context – Student Centered E-learning. ACJS – Philadelphia, February 2014.

JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., HEYMAN, I., MCCLUSKEY, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Protecting vulnerable members of society. ENTER Conference, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen.

JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., HEYMAN, I., McCLUSKEY, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Investigating the working practices of professionals protecting vulnerable adults: A Scottish Perspective. 4th International Conference on Violence in the Health Sector: Towards safety, security and wellbeing for all. 22nd-24th October 2014 Hyatt Regency Miami, USA.

JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., HEYMAN, I., MCCLUSKEY, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Interagency Adult Support and Protection Practice of Police and Health and Social Care Professionals: A Realistic Evaluation Approach. Poster presentation to WithScotland Conference, Stirling (19th November).

JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., HEYMAN, I., MCCLUSKEY, S. AND WOOLNOUGH, P. (2014). Investigating the working practices of professionals protecting vulnerable adults: A Scottish Perspective. 4th International Conference on Violence in the Health Sector: Towards safety, security and wellbeing for all. 22nd-24th October 2014 Hyatt Regency Miami, USA

KLEIN, S. & MOHAMED, H. (2014). Invited Plenary Talk. Developing consensus on remote healthcare

practitioners' competency for oil and gas operations: a Delphi Study. 2014 Institute of Remote Health Care (IRHC) Conference, Delivering Competent Healthcare in Remote and Rural Environments. Olympia London, 7-8 October.

KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A. & BUSUTTIL, W. (2014). Veterans' mental health and social care: an overview from a Scottish perspective. Invited Plenary Talk. Veterans and Families Institute Inaugural Conference. Contemporary Issues in the health and social care of military veterans and their families. Postgraduate Medical Institute, Anglia Ruskin University, Chelmsford, 16 April.

KOULOURI, A. & O'NEILL, M.[Maria] (2013). Intelligence-Led Policing and the Stockholm Programme: Achievements and challenges. Jean Monnet Conference on the European Union's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: Stockholm and Beyond, Dundee, June 2013.

LA ROOY, D. & FYFE, N. (2014). Leading research in Policing and Security in Scotland: A strategic approach to the challenges of the 21st Century. International Investigative Interviewing Research Conference University of Lausanne, Switzerland, June.

La Rooy, D. (2014). Communicating with children in legal contexts. Scottish Association for the Study of Offenders, Town House Kirkcaldy, Scotland, November.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Current practice in child interviewing: the psychologist's perspective. CO-Minor-IN/QUEST, Antwerp, Belgium, November.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Interviewing & Cross-Examining Children. Glasgow Bar Association Annual Family Law Conference, Lighthouse, Glasgow, Scotland, October.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Understanding child development & communicating with children. Law Society of Scotland, Hilton Doubletree, Edinburgh, October.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). Exploring partner and domestic abuse in Scotland. Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Seminar Series, Edinburgh, 2014.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). Procedural Justice in Practice: First findings from the Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET). Scottish Institute for Policing Research – George Mason University Research Symposium, Police Scotland Headquarters, Tulliallan, October, 2014.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). ScotCET: Replicating the Queensland Community Engagement Trial in Scotland. UQ Institute for Social Science Research Seminar Series, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, 2014.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). ScotCET: Replicating the Queensland Community Engagement Trial in Scotland. Queensland Police Service seminar chaired by Acting Deputy Commissioner Peter Martin, QPS Headquarters, Brisbane, Australia, 2014.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). ScotCET: Replicating the Queensland Community Engagement Trial in Scotland. Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice & Governance Seminar Series, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, 2014.

McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2014). Systems Interventions: What Works in Promoting Desistance? Invited presentation, Holyrood Conference on Young Offenders: The Challenges and Opportunities, Edinburgh, April.

McGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F., SAUER, J., & LA ROOY, D. (2014). Person description interviews for attended and unattended targets in a live event. International Investigative Interviewing Research Conference University of Lausanne, Switzerland, June.

McKINNON, S. & FRONDIGOUN, L. (2014). Bring the world into your classroom: Collaborative, On-line, International Learning (COIL). Glasgow Caledonian University, June 2014.

McKINNON, S. & FRONDIGOUN, L., & MOORE, D. (2014). Breaking the mould: Engaging with COIL to enhance internationalising the curriculum at Glasgow Caledonian University, March 2014.

McLAUGHLIN, E. (2014). 'IPV in ethnic minority communities, what are the risks and is alcohol a feature? ESRC On-line Seminar Series, hosted by GCU on 10 October 2014.

McLAUGHLIN, E. (2014). Marriage Migration & Domestic Abuse in Scotland: Conceptualising the experiences of minority ethnic women'. Poster Presentation at GCU Annual Research Day, 6th June, 2014.

McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON A. (2014). Can We Train the Police to be Procedurally-Just? Results from the Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Trial, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, *Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression*, San Francisco, 19th – 22nd November, 2014.

McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON A. (2014.) Can We Train the Police to be Procedurally-Just? Results from the Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Trial. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression, San Francisco, 19th – 22nd November.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2014). Police Understanding of Medico-legal Intervention in the Processing of Rape and Sexual Assault Cases: A Comparative Analysis, Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, *Law and Inequalities: Global and Local*, Minneapolis, 29th May – 1st June, 2014.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2014). Sexual assault and the constitution of medico-legal expertise: Exploring power, dynamics and variability at the nexus of science, medicine and law, *The Society for*

the Social Studies of Science (4S) Annual Meeting, Buenos Aires, 20th – 23rd August, 2014.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2014.) Police Understanding of Medico-legal Intervention in the Processing of Rape and Sexual Assault Cases: A Comparative Analysis. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Law and Inequalities: Global and Local, Minneapolis, 29th May – 1st June.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2014.) Sexual assault and the constitution of medico-legal expertise: Exploring power, dynamics and variability at the nexus of science, medicine and law. The Society for the Social Studies of Science (4S) Annual Meeting, Buenos Aires, 20th – 23rd August.

McVIE, S. (2014). Falling Crime: Fact or Fallacy? Plenary, SIPR-GMU Symposium, Police Scotland Headquarters, Tulliallan, 20 October.

McVIE, S. (2014). Challenging Theories of Desistance: New Findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. 12th European Society of Criminology Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, September.

McVIE, S. (2014). He who opens a school door closes a prison: the impact of school experience on long-term criminal careers. Keynote Address, Education Scotland Annual Conference, Edinburgh, March.

McVIE, S. (2014). Independent Research in the context of the Impact Agenda. Invited keynote address, ESRC Final Year Doctoral Conference, Scottish Graduate School in Social Sciences, EICC, Edinburgh, April.

McVIE, S. (2014). Kilbrandon 50 years on: Youth crime and Justice in Scotland 2014. Dumfries and Galloway Youth Justice Strategy launch, Dumfries, 4 December.

McVIE, S. (2014). Painting by numbers: criminology as figurative. 12th European Society of Criminology Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, September.

McVIE, S. (2014). Painting by numbers: The changing landscape of crime in Scotland. Inaugural Lecture, Edinburgh, March.

McVIE, S. (2014). Policing and Young People in UK cities. Liberal Democrat Conference fringe event, Glasgow 2014, 7 October.

McVIE, S. (2014). School exclusions in Scotland: Why do we do it and how effective is it? Capita Conference, Managing Exclusions - A National Policy Update. Edinburgh, June.

McVIE, S. (2014). Spatial variation in the crime drop: Changes within and between local authority regions. ESRC FoSS 2014, 4 November.

McVIE, S. (2014). The impact of educational experience and school exclusion on criminal careers: Findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Keynote address, Growing Up in Ireland Annual Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 26 November.

McVIE, S. (2014). Young people and System Interventions: Evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Invited Seminar for Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice, London, January.

MOLLA, R., ROMDHANI, I., BUCHANAN, W., FADEL & ETIMAD Y. (2014). Mobile User Authentication System for E-commerce Applications. International Conference on Advanced Networking, Distributed Systems and Applications 2014. IEEE.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Fantasies of Hate: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Roma Politics of the Contemporary Hungarian Radical Right. The Holocaust in Hungary: 70 Years Later, The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C., 19 March 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Fantasies of Hate: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Roma Politics of the Contemporary Hungarian Radical Right. CSTPV Speakers Series, the University of St Andrews, 4 December 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Fascism, Nationalism and Violence in the Maidan. From Sarajevo to Kiev: 1914-2014. A Century of Politics and Political Action, Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Edinburgh, 26 February 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Nationalisms in Europe: A Workshop. Højskolen Østersøen, Åbenrå, Denmark, 29-30 April 2014 and 8-9 December 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Terrorism Research Masterclass, The Future of Terrorism and Terrorism Studies. The Handa Postgraduate Conference on Terrorism and Political Violence. Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV), University of St Andrews, 5 December 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). The Other Time: The Roles of Trauma, Proxy Narratives and Trans-generational Repetition in the Performances of Group Identity and Boundary Marking. University of Bradford, Peace Studies Seminar Series, 5 February 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). The Roots of Political Extremism.The Next European Parliament: More Democratic? More Eurosceptic? Hungarian Europe Society, Open Society Archive, Budapest, Hungary, 15 May 2014.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Violent Imaginaries: Group Unity, Projection, and Purity in Absolute States of Mind. The Feeling of Certainty: A conference in the Recognition of the Work of Karl Figlio. Essex University, Colchester, 8 November 2014.

NEVILLE, F.G. (2014). Psychiatry meets Criminology: towards a bio-social understanding of the development of antisocial behaviour workshop. São Paulo, 28-29 March 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2014). EU Balance of Competence Review – Police and Criminal Justice Report. Ministry of Justice/ Home Office, June, Edinburgh.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2014). Trafficking in Human Beings and the online environment; a view of the EU

legal framework. Human Trafficking and Online Networks Workshop, Glasgow Caledonian University, 11th April.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Neighbourhood Policing and Partnerships. N8 Research Partnership series on Policing Partnerships – current debates and directions, University of Manchester, 26 February 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). PCSOs, budget cuts and Neighbourhood Policing. British Society of Criminology, Liverpool, 10 -12 July 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Police Community Support Officers in England: power to the people or just more of the same? *European Society of Criminology*, Prague, 10 – 13 September 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Police Community Support Officers: findings from an observational study. The Home Office, 14 April 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Police Community Support Officers: Walking a Thin Blue Line. CCJS Public Seminar Series, University of Leeds, 25 March 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). The process of partnerships: exploring "what works". SIPR-GMU Research Conference, Police Scotland Headquarters, Tulliallan, 20 October 2014.

PILLINGER, R., NORRIS, P. & McVIE, S. (2014). A different view of crime: shifting patterns of victimisation. ESC, Prague, 11 September.

PILLINGER, R., NORRIS, P. & MCVIE, S. (2014). The changing profile of victims of crime in Scotland: A picture of increasing inequality? ESRC FoSS 2014, 4 November.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014). Entering Their SPACE: Reflection on the Experience, Politics and Practice of Working with, and Training the Police for the Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Trial, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, *Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression*, San Francisco, 19th – 22nd November, 2014.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014). Introducing the Principles of Procedural Justice into Police Training, International Police Executive Symposium, *Policing by Consent*, Trivandrum, India, 16th – 21st March 2014.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014). Testing the impact of police training to improve interaction with citizens using a procedural justice framework, Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, *Law and Inequalities: Global and Local*, Minneapolis, 29th May – 1st June, 2014.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014). The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (SPACE) Trial, *Reassuring the Public Meeting*, Scottish Government, Edinburgh, 3rd September 2014.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014.) Entering Their SPACE: Reflection on the Experience, Politics and Practice of Working with, and Training the Police for the Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Trial. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression, San Francisco, 19th – 22nd November.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014.) Introducing the Principles of Procedural Justice into Police Training. International Police Executive Symposium, Policing by Consent, Trivandrum, India, 16th – 21st March.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014.) Testing the impact of police training to improve interaction with citizens using a procedural justice framework. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Law and Inequalities: Global and Local, Minneapolis, 29th May – 1st June.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2014.) The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (SPACE) Trial. Reassuring the Public Meeting, Scottish Government, Edinburgh, 3rd September.

ROBERTSON, A., McMILLAN, L., GODWIN, J. & DEUCHAR, R. (2014). Procedural Justice and Police Training in Scotland: The Results of the SPACE Trial, *Scottish Institute for Policing Research and George Moore University (SIPR-GMU) Symposium*, Scottish Police College/Scottish Parliament, 18th – 21st October 2014.

ROBERTSON, A., McMILLAN, L., GODWIN, J. & DEUCHAR, R. (2014.) Procedural Justice and Police Training in Scotland: The Results of the SPACE Trial. Scottish Institute for Policing Research and George Mason University (SIPR-GMU) Symposium, Scottish Police College/Scottish Parliament, 18th – 21st October.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). "You don't have the right to remain silent": Explanation-aware computing and the management of criminal liability in machines. Trusting Human Safety to Software Conference, Center for Information Technology Policy , Princeton.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). Annual Bell Centre workshop on "Big Data and Forensic science", Edinburgh July.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). Extending the Legal Mind – On an Intersection between forensic Neuroscience and Computer Forensics. Neuroscience and the Law Conference, Swansea.

SCHAFER, B. (2014). Jhering revisited: how to teach civil law students to fight for what's right. Keynote paper, Segundo Congreso Internacional de Pedagogía Universitaria y Didáctica del Derecho, Mexico UNAM.

SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2014). Behavioural biases and oculomotor search strategies in multiplex scene viewing: experimental and applied perspectives. University of Leicester, 23 January.

SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2014). How many scenes are seen? Multiplex displays in CCTV. Dundee Police and Criminal Justice Research Group, Department of Geography, University of Dundee, 18th February.

SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. STAINER, M.J. & TATLER, B.W. (2014). Eye guidance strategies in multiple-scene viewing: evidence from the lab and the CCTV control room. British Psychological Society Cognitive Section: Invited Symposium on Eye Tracking In

Applied Settings, Nottingham Trent University, 5th September.

SCOTT-BROWN, K.C., STAINER, M.J. & TATLER, B.W. (2014). Flexible frames of reference for multiplex viewing. *Perception*. Suppl. P 27. 37th European Conference on Visual Perception. 24-28 August, Belgrade, Serbia.

SMITH, R. & McELWEE, G. (2014). Investigating Illegal Rural Enterprise. ISBE Manchester 7-9, November, 2014.

SMITH, R., McELWEE, G. (2014). Stolen to Order: Tractor Theft as a Global Criminal Enterprise. Rural Entrepreneurship Conference, Harper Adams University.

SMITH, R., McELWEE, G., SOMERVILLE, P. (2014). The Dark Side of the rural idyll: Stories of illegal/illicit economic activity in the UK countryside. Journal of Rural Studies Seminar, Stockholm, Sweden.

WATERHOUSE, G., WILCOCK, R., RIDLEY, A., BULL, R. & LA ROOY, D. (2014). An analysis of repeated interviews: Changes in interviewer behaviour and child interviewees' responses. International Investigative Interviewing Research Conference University of Lausanne, Switzerland, June.

WILLIAMS, D.J. (2014). Psychiatry meets Criminology: towards a bio-social understanding of the development of antisocial behaviour workshop. São Paulo, 28-29 March 2014.

WILLIAMS, D.J. (2014). Violence prevention policy, practice, and advocacy Symposium. School of Medicine, University of St Andrews, 22-24 March 2014.

YATES, P., ALLARDYCE, S. & MacQUEEN, S. (2014). Victim crossover with young people who display harmful sexual behaviour. International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders Conference, Porto, Portugal, 2014.

Other contributions

AITCHISON, A. (2014). Bosnia and Herzegovina: Intervention, Democratisation, Police. *Officers' Study Group, 1st Scots Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland*, Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). The deployment of Authorised Firearms Officers to routine duties. Evidence submitted to the Scottish Police Authority and to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland. 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (with CJ Menzies, T Marchbanks). (2014). Offshore crisis intervention. ALTOR, Aberdeen, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (with R Grimmer, A Thompson, A Anderson). (2014). Breaking bad news. Maersk Oil, Aberdeen, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (with R Grimmer, A Thompson, A Anderson). (2014). Breaking bad news. ALTOR, Aberdeen, 2014.

ASTON, E. & SCOTT, K. (2014). *Local Policing in Scotland: three pre-reform case-studies.* Scottish Institute for Policing Research Summary No 18. http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_18.pdf

BROWN, A. (2014). Negotiation Skills – Promoters & Artists. 16th Yourope Event Safety Group, Larvik, Norway, May.

BROWN, A. (2014). Leadership & Decision Making and Advanced Negotiation Skills - Senior Officer Leadership Programme, Swiss Military Academy, Birmensdorf, Switzerland, October.

BROWN, A. (2014). Leadership & Decision Making and Advanced Negotiation Skills - Senior Officer Leadership Programme, Swiss Military Academy, Birmensdorf, Switzerland, October.

BROWN, A. (2014). Leadership with a twist – Extreme negotiating. Centre for Engineering, Education & Development – Leadership Series, Ceridian, Glasgow, March.

BROWN, A. (2014). Leadership with a twist – Extreme negotiating. Centre for Engineering, Education & Development – Leadership Series, Ceridian, Glasgow, March.

BROWN, A. (2014). Negotiation Skills – Promoters & Artists. 16th Yourope Event Safety Group, Larvik, Norway, May.

DANDEKER, C., FEAR, N., WESSELY, S., KLEIN, S. & ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). Are the Armed Forces understood and supported by the public? British Social Attitudes towards the military and contemporary conflict. Impact Report prepared for the ESRC. RES-062-23-2878.

DEUCHAR, R. & BONE, T. (2014). *Preventing Youth Violence through Assets-based Approaches* Presentation to 50 senior and operational Danish police officers, June 2014, Copenhagen.

DEUCHAR, R. & HOLLIGAN, C. (2014). Impact Case Study, Gang Culture and Youth Offending in the West of Scotland. UoA 25 (education), UWS REF submission.

DEUCHAR, R., ADAMS, R. & RIAZ, N. (2014). *Values-based Policing - Bridging the Gap between Officers and Ethnic Minority Groups in Scotland.* UWS, Hamilton, , 4th September).

GAVINE, A.G., GOODALL, C.A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Reducing health inequalities through the prevention of violence: A process evaluation of a Scottish school-based programme for the primary prevention of violence conducted 2011-2013. *European Journal of Public Health, 24* (suppl 2).

GILCHRIST, L., IRELAND, L., FORSYTH, A., LAXTON, T. & GODWIN,J. (2014). Roles of alcohol

in intimate partner abuse. Alcohol Research UK. http://alcoholresearchuk.org/downloads/finalReports/FinalReport_0117.pdf

GOULDING A. (2014). No Knives Better Lives - Toolkit Training Evaluation. YouthLink Scotland. http://noknivesbetterlives.com/practitioners/resources/

GOULDING, A. (2014). No Knives Better Lives - Peer Education Evaluation. YouthLink Scotland. http://noknivesbetterlives.com/practitioners/resources/

HEYMAN, I. (2014). Collaborative Outcome Learning Tool (COLT) –Application in practice. Workshops x2, National Child Protection Conference, Stirling.

HEYMAN, I. (2014). Collaborative outcome learning tool (COLT) –Application in practice. Workshops x2, National Adult support and Protection Conference, Stirling.

HUMPHREYS, L., FRANCIS, B. & McVIE, S. (2014). Understanding the crime drop in Scotland. AQMeN Research Briefing 1, November 2014.

JACKSON, L.A. (2014). Lunchtime seminar series (organised by History & Policy), Home Office, Westminster, on history of women in policing, 7 May 2014. http://www.historyandpolicy.org/seminars/seminar/home-office

KLEIN S. (2014). Police (Special Operations) Research Group - Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research (ACTR), Collaborative Outcomes Tool Launch Event, Faculty of Health & Social Care, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland.

KLEIN, S (2014). Post Traumatic Stress Management. UAEU College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates.

KLEIN, S (2014). Pre-hospital Responders & Psychosocial Resilience. National Ambulance Service, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

KLEIN, S. & MOHAMED, H. (2014). Developing consensus on remote healthcare practitioners' competency for oil and gas operations: a Delphi Study. Invited Presentation. OGP IPIECA Health Committee Meeting, Madrid, Spain.

KLEIN, S. (2014). Post Incident Stress Management. Invited workshop. Scottish Ambulance Service Incident Response Course, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan, Fife, Scotland, 6 March.

KLEIN, S. (2014). Preparing For Emergencies. Invited workshop. Early Interventions for Trauma Workshop, British Psychological Society, 25 November.

KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., GRIBBLE, R., FEAR, N. & DANDEKER, C. (2014). ESRC British Public Perceptions of the UK Armed Forces Event. The Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh, Scotland. 12 March.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Assessing the quality of investigative interviews with children (3-days). University of Abertay Dundee, April.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Diploma in Sex Crimes for Chilean Judges, "Boys, girls and teenagers as victims of sex crimes in the justice system: progress and challenges to national and international levels". Fundación Amparo y Justicia, Santiago, Chile, September 4.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Judicial Skills Training Course for Sheriffs and Judges: Children in Court (1-day input). Parliament House, March, and November, (with Prof. Michael Lamb).

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Judicial Skills Training Course for Sheriffs and Judges: Vulnerable Witnesses and Technology, Parliament House, May 12.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Master Class: Child Interviewing (3 days). Public Health Foundation, Tbilisi, Georgia, November.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). Master Class: Forensic interviews with children (1-day). American Psychology Association, Washington DC (with Prof. Michael Lamb & Dr. Yael Orbach), August.

LA ROOY, D. (2014). North East of Scotland Child Protection Committee Joint Investigative Interviewer Training. Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre, May.

MacQUEEN, S. (2014). *The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey: Partner Abuse*. Edinburgh: Scottish Government Social Research.

MENDEL, J. & SHARAPOV, K. (2014). Human Trafficking and Online Networks: Policy Briefing. Budapest: Centre for Policy Studies, Central European University. http://cps.ceu.hu/sites/default/files/field_attachment/news/node-41082/cps-policy-brief-upkat-human-trafficking-and-online-networks-2014.pdf

MENDEL, J. & SHARAPOV, K. (2014). Human Trafficking and Online Networks. GSBS/ISSJR Seminar Series, Glasgow Caledonian University, 5 December.

MENDEL, J. & SHARAPOV, K. (2014). Human Trafficking and Online Networks. Dundee Policing and Criminal Justice Network, University of Dundee, 1 December.

MURER, J.S. (2014). Addressing Hate and Violence: The Scottish Experience of Complexities and Communities. Report for the Young Academy of Scotland of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, March 2014.

NEVILLE, F.G., GOODALL, C.A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Sexual assault and harassment, perceived vulnerability, and association with alcohol use in a student population: A cross-sectional survey. *The Lancet, 384*, pS56.

NEVILLE, F.G., GOODALL, C.A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Brief interventions for reducing violence: A rapid review of evaluations and recommendations. *The Lancet, 384*, S55.

NEVILLE, F.G., GOODALL, C.A., WILLIAMS, D.J., GAVINE, A.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2014). Examining the experience and effectiveness of continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring with a female student

population. *European Journal of Public Health, 24,* 305-306.

NORRIS, P., PILLINGER, R. & McVIE, S. (2014). Changing patterns of victimisation in Scotland 1993-2011. AQMeN Research Briefing 2, November 2014.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2014). EU Debate on the future of Home Affairs policies: An open and safe Europe – what next? http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/public-consultation/2013/consulting_0027_en.htm.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). PCSOs as the Paraprofessionals of Policing: findings and recommendations from a research project. Scottish Institute for Policing Research, University of Dundee. URL: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/PCSO_project_report.pdf

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). The unseen cost of policing in austerity', *Oxford University Press' Academic Insights for the Thinking World (OUP Blog)*, 5th July 2014, URL: http://blog.oup.com/2014/07/unseen-cost-of-policing-in-austerity-pcso/#

ROBERTSON, A., McMILLAN, L., GODWIN, J. & DEUCHAR, R. (2014). The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (SPACE) Trial: Final Report, Glasgow: Glasgow Caledonian University.

SMITH, R. (2014). Criminal entrepreneurship. Sheffield University Business School, 6 May.

SMITH, R. (2014). Criminal entrepreneurship. Wolverhampton University, 22 January.

WILLIAMS, H. & KLEIN, S. (2014). International medical evacuations and repatriations: a retrospective statistical review (2008-2012). Final Report prepared for Shell International. KKB12072012.

Media Engagement

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "Debate on gun policy is a good thing – it shows people care." Comment, The Press and Journal, August, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "Psychological effects on vulnerable persons of being recruited to criminal gangs." Irish Television (RTE), 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "Real lives revisited." (A ten part series in relation to trauma, including the Piper Alpha disaster.) BBC TV, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "The effects of being a hostage and how to counter them." Oxford Scientific Films.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "The effects of extended kidnappings and the Stockholm Syndrome." BBC Radio Five Live, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "The effects of solitary confinement." BBC World Service, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "The psychological impact of kidnapping", Psychologie Magazine, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2014). "The Sydney siege." BBC World Service, 2014.

ALEXANDER, D.A.. "Media coverage of trauma, disasters and military conflict." South Street Films, London, 2014.

BUCHANAN, W.A. (2014). Key issues related to cyber security, BBC Scotland Brainwaves. http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04yk0jm

DEUCHAR, R. (2014). before it's too late. *TESS,* 7 March. http://www.tes.co.uk/article.aspx?storycode=6411381

DEUCHAR, R. (2014). Services for vulnerable young people that must not be cut. The Herald, 24 December - http://www.heraldscotland.com/comment/columnists/agenda-services-for-vulnerable-young-people-that-must-not-be-cut.115151596

DEUCHAR, R. (2014). The balance in policing policy. *The Scotsman*, 13 January. - http://www.scotsman.com/news/ross-deuchar-the-balance-in-policing-policy-1-3266937

FARRUGIA, K.J. (2014). Knowledge exchange with Olympus on microscopy:
FRASER, J. (2014). TV interview. History of forensics (on fingerprints). BBC 4

GRAHAM,W. (2014). Gang mediation in Glasgow and its effectiveness. Steven Nolan Show, BBC Radio 5 Live, 5 October.

HEYMAN, I. BBC Radio Scotland and Press and Journal. "Launch of Police Collaborative Outcomes Learning Tool". Robert Gordon University.

http://www.olympus-ims.com/en/applications/csi-abertay-ligh-microscopy-in-forensics-research/
JACKSON, L.A. (2014). Consultancy and interview for BBC *Look North* on first policewoman in Britain, broadcast 27 Feb 2014. http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01rp7g6

JACKSON, L.A. (2014). *History & Policy* Discussion Event, for Kate Lampard's oversight of the NHS/DH investigations into matters relating to Jimmy Saville, 7 May 2013. Invited to participate as one of eight expert contributors. Presentation published on *History & Policy* website. Cited in: *Jimmy Savile Investigation: Broadmoor Hospital. Report to the West London Mental Health NHS Trust and the Department of Health* (2014), p. 6, section 4.5. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/323458/Broadmoor_report.pdf

JACKSON, L.A. (2014). Interview (filmed 20/10/2014) and consultancy for 90-minute programme for BBC4

on women in policing ('If not us' films), to be shown in 2015.

JACKSON, L.A. (2014). Interview for BBC Radio 4 *Woman's Hour*, 14 Nov 2014, on the first female police officer who was sworn in with powers of arrest in Grantham in 1915. http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04nvgq3

JACKSON, L.A. (2014). The first world war and the first female police officer., No 10 Guest Historians Series, History of Government blog. https://history.blog.gov.uk/2014/06/17/the-first-world-war-and-the-first-female-police-officer/

McVIE, S. (2014). 'Expulsions from school increase the chance of jail' featuring Susan McVie and her research from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, *Edinburgh Evening News* 14 May 2014.

McVIE, S. (2014). Article in the Herald titled 'Youth crime figures show dramatic fall in space of a generation' and editorial titled 'Much to celebrate in fall in rates of youth crime', 31st October 2014.

McVIE, S. (2014). Article on school exclusion featuring Susan McVie and her research from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, *Times Higher Education Supplement Scotland* 2 May 2014.

McVIE, S. (2014). BBC News website item titled 'Peak offending age for men in Scotland up from 18 to 23', 30th October 2014.

McVIE, S. (2014). BBC Radio Scotland Good Morning Scotland programme featured an interview with Susan McVie and Les Gray (ex-police officer) on the reason for the falling crime rate in Scotland. 26th November.

McVIE, S. (2014). Commentary on the publication of the new Homicide Statistics published on 16th December 2014: BBC Radio Scotland, interviewed on the John Beattie programme; Scotland 2014 programme on BBC 2, interviewed by Sarah Smith; BBC News Scotland online article 'Why are there fewer killings in Scotland?'

McVIE, S. (2014). STV News website item titled 'Conviction rate drops two-thirds after peak offending age increase', 30th October 2014.

McVIE, S. (2014). The AQMeN Festival of Social Science event and the work of Ben Matthews, PhD student, on the changing profile of convictions in Scotland was featured heavily in the media:

NORRIS, P., McVIE, S. & PILLINGER, R. (2014). Winners and losers in the great crime drop. Britain In 2015 magazine.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Courier* (Dundee edition), 'Research finds community policing needs supporting', 4 March 2014, p.5.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Courier* (Dundee edition), 'Spotlight on Fife stop and search', 7 October, p.9

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Courier.co.uk*, 'Balance key in stop and search tactic, says Scotland's chief constable', 15 November, http://www.thecourier.co.uk/news/local/fife/balance-key-in-stop-and-search-tactic-says-scotland-s-chief-constable-1.684202

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Police Foundation* Newsletter, September 2014, **'**Diversity and the impact of partnerships, PCSOs and neighbourhood policing'. Discusses my research on PCSOs which appeared in the journal, *Policing*.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Police Foundation* Newsletter, September 2014, **'**The police and partnership working: reflections on recent research'. Discusses my research on partnership working in the police which appeared in the journal, *Policing.*

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). The Police Oracle, 'Cuts "forcing PCSO use into survival mode", 7 October 2014, http://www.policeoracle.com/news/Cuts-'forcing-PCSO-use-into-survival-mode'_85740.html

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *The Police Oracle*, 'Cuts: PCSOs "discouraged from joining regulars"', 4 March 2014, http://www.policeoracle.com/news/Cuts-PCSOs-'discouraged-from-joining-regulars'_79270.html, by Jack Sommers

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). Unison say that 1 in 5 PCSOs have lost their jobs under the Coalition Government over the past 4 years, Dr Megan O'Neill, School of the Environment, University of Dundee is quoted. *BBC West Midlands Radio* 28.04.14

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2014). *Wave 102 FM*, Gary Robinson's Morning Show, 4 March 2014.

SIPR On-line Publications

The following SIPR Briefings (short expert reviews on a range of subjects) and Research Summaries, published between 2007 and 2014, can all be downloaded from the SIPR website at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/Researchpapers.php

SIPR Briefings

Human trafficking and online networks Dr Jonathan Mendel, University of Dundee & Dr Kiril Sharapov, Glasgow Caledonian University [Entered, August 2014]

International police assistance: democracy, politics and culture Andy Aitchison, University of Edinburgh; Jarrett Blaustein, Aberystwyth University; Benjamin Himmler, Centre for International Peace Operations, Berlin & Liam O'Shea, University of St Andrews

Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland Dr Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University & Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Reforming Police Structures: A Review of UK and International Evidence Jonathan Mendel & Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

Police and Community Perceptions of the Operation and Impact of the Community Engagement Model in Fife [SUMMARY] Janine Hunter & Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

Scottish policing and policy transfer: developing a sustainable model of community policing in Sri Lanka Bruce Milne and Gordon Thomson, Scottish Police College, discuss a three-year training programme.

Developing the role of the police Early Intervention Officer Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, discusses how the new role fits into the community policing portfolio alongside other specialisms, many of which are under threat in the current economic climate.

An evaluation of the Priority Crime Unit in Central Scotland Police An independent Report on "Mixed Economy Policing" by Dr Kenneth Scott and Dr Peter Sproat, University of the West of Scotland

Capitalising on 'Lean' methodology as a management tool in the Scottish Police Service Nick Parker (Management Consultant to the Criminal Justice Sector) and Rob Smith (Aberdeen Business School) discuss the concept of 'Lean' as a means of eliminating waste, and providing a quality service through continuous improvement.

User satisfaction with police services Hayley Kelly, Research Officer with the Grampian Police Research Unit, proposes a new approach to how we consider and carry out engagement with our communities

Humble leadership in the police service Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, continues his series examining different forms of leadership.

Adopting 'agile leadership' in the police service Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, makes a proposal for the adoption of an enhanced level of team working within the service facilitated via a form of visionary leadership known as 'Agile Leadership'.

Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland David La Rooy, University of Abertay, argues that the key to successful prosecution of child sexual abuse lies in the quality of victim interviews.

Exploring the policing-entrepreneurship nexus Robert Smith, Robert Gordon University, discusses how aspects of entrepreneurship theory can be applied in a practical context to policing as a transformational practice.

Policing in a European Context Maria O'Neill, Abertay University, reviews an EU framework for cross border crime investigation and enforcement.

SIPR Research Summaries

South Asian women's experience of family abuse: exploring the police response Nughmana Mirza, University of Edinburgh

The impact of assets-based community integration initiatives in Scottish and Danish locations Professor Ross Deuchar, UWS & Tony Bone, Police Scotland

Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals : a realistic evaluation approach. Lead author: Dr Sundari Joseph, Robert Gordon University and University of Aberdeen.

Local policing in Scotland: three pre-reform case-studies Dr Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University & Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Police-Public Consultation Forums in Edinburgh Diarmaid Harkin, University of Edinburgh]

Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police Force Midj Falconer, David Alexander & Susan Klein, Robert Gordon University

PCSOs as the Paraprofessionals of Policing: findings and recommendations from a research project Dr Megan O'Neill, SIPR, University of Dundee

Detection of mephedrone and other 'legal high' drugs in biological fluids Alanna De Korompay, Karen Anne Kerr & Sunella Lakshmi Brahma, Scottish Police Authority

Managing Offenders -• Doing things differently. An evaluation of Glasgow Community & Safety Services: Offender Management Programme Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU) with John Neilson

Tackling the illicit commercial exploitation of children off campus - A case study Dr Robert Smith and Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU)

Listening to alternative perspectives on rural crime and criminality Robert Smith & Audrey Laing, RGU

The Scottish Campus Officer - Past, Present and Future Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU) and Dr Robert Smith and Dr Iain MacLeod (RGU)

Geographies of Missing People Olivia Stevenson and Hester Parr (Glasgow University); Nick Fyfe (SIPR / Dundee University); and Penny Woolnough (Police Scotland)

Tackling Youth Crime,Violence & Disorder: A Partnership Approach DCI John Paterson, Fulbright Scottish Police Research Fellow

Provision of healthcare and forensic medical services in Tayside police custody settings Martin Elvins, Chuan Gao, John Hurley, Martyn Jones, Paul Linsley and Dennis Petrie

Police liaison with protest groups Craig Menzies, Robert Gordon University / Scottish Police College.

An evaluation of a pilot project on 'Intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (i-NSI) Alexis Cran, Niall Hamilton-Smith & Simon Mackenzie (Strathclyde Police, Stirling and Glasgow Universities

Evaluation of the Strathclyde Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

An evaluation of the 'Positive Futures Programme Dr Neil Davidson & Dr Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University

Police and Community Perceptions of the Operation and Impact of the Community Engagement Model in Fife Nicholas Fyfe and Janine Hunter, University of Dundee (Full Report. Summary also available as a SIPR Briefing)

Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study Robert Smith, RGU & Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University

Take control - a road safety education evaluation Hayley Kelly et al, Grampian Police

Rural policing: understanding police knowledge and practice in rural communities Professor Tara Fenwick, Dr. Richard Dockrell, Dr. Bonnie Slade & Ian Roberts, University of Stirling; Professor Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing Diarmaid Harkin, University of Edinburgh

Scottish Police Leadership Development Janette McCrae, Senior Careers Development Service & Angela Wilson, Tayside Police

A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence Laura Burns, Damien Williams & Peter Donnelly, University of St Andrews

Hostage and crisis incidents: an evidence-based analysis to inform police negotiator training provision Professor David Alexander, The Robert Gordon University

Policing vulnerability? The impacts and implications of no cold calling zones in Angus Andrew Wooff, University of Dundee & Brian Smith, Senior Trading Standards Officer, Angus Council

An Analysis of Independent Custody Visiting in Scotland Janine Hunter, Nicholas Fyfe & Martin Elvins

A comparative study of Scottish Police Boards Philip Etherson, University of Strathclyde

Policing the night-time economy in Scottish towns and cities Neil Davidson, University of Dundee

People with a mild learning disability and the construction of facial composites Julie Gawrylowicz, University of Abertay

Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses: investigating changes in practice following the Vulnerable Witness (Scotland) Bill Dr Catriona Havard, University of Aberdeen

An evaluation of a pilot project on 'Intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (i-NSI). Alexis Cran (Strathclyde Police), Niall Hamilton-Smith (University of Stirling) & Simon Mackenzie (University of Glasgow)

Evaluation of the Strathclyde Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Programme of Network Seminars and Events

Further details of these events, with PowerPoint slides and podcast where available, can be found on the SIPR website at www.sipr.ac.uk/events/past.php, or the website of the collaborating body where shown.

Police and Community in Scotland - Past, Present and Future Workshop

7 March 2014, Perth Police HQ

This workshop, organised by Louise Jackson and jointly funded by SIPR and the University of Edinburgh, aimed to evaluate the different models that have characterised the relationship between police and communities in Scotland. It brought together police researchers, practitioners, historians, archivists and curators to discuss how past and present can be brought together for future benefit. In what ways can we learn from the past? How have communities changed in Scotland, and what does this mean for policing? What are the current challenges for local policing? How might police history be used to build links with local communities?

Historical perspectives: the relationship between police and community in twentieth-century Scotland	**Neil Davidson, Louise Jackson, Richard Sparks, Davie Smale**	University of Edinburgh
Historical perspectives: policing and technological change	**Chris Williams**	Open University
PANEL: Police records, family and community history		
	Alice Stewart	Records Manager, Police Scotland
	Colin Waller	Highland Archives
	Alastair Dinsmor	Glasgow Police Museum
Final reflections on the day	**Nick Fyfe**	SIPR

Police Amalgamation and Reform: Historical and Geographical Comparisons

2 May 2014, University of Dundee

The second of two events organised by Louise Jackson and jointly funded by SIPR and the University of Edinburgh, this seminar explored what might be learnt from historical and geographical comparisons of police amalgamation and organisational reform. It examined the opportunities and challenges that have surfaced in different contexts, and the effectiveness of responses. How might past experience inform current debate? How might geographical comparisons enable best practice?

Police amalgamation and reform in Scotland: long-term perspectives	**Neil Davidson, Louise Jackson and Davie Smale**	University of Edinburgh
Comparison of the 2013 police reforms in Scotland and the Netherlands -reform, implementation and local policing	**Jan Terpstra**	University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands
The 'what', 'why', 'how' and 'so what' of police reform:.Scotland in comparative perspective	**Nick Fyfe**	SIPR

Police Professionalism, Education and Learning

24 June 2014, University of Stirling

This full day Conference was jointly organised by ProPEL (Professional Practice, Education and Learning) and SIPR. The event aimed to help inform and contribute to current discussions about the future direction of police education and professionalism in Scotland and included presentations that offered insights into experiences of England and Wales, Europe and the US as well providing opportunities for discussion about developments in Scotland.

Welcome and Introduction	**Professor Tara Fenwick**	Director of ProPEL and Associate Director, SIPR
Police Professionalism, Education and Learning -the context, the timing, and the issues	**Professor Nick Fyfe**	Director, SIPR
Police education in England and Wales: a changing landscape	**Dr Steve Tong**	Canterbury Christ Church University
Towards a European Police Education system: A view from Brussels	**Professor Sofie de Kimpe**	Free University of Brussels
Pathways to Policing in Scotland	**Supt. David Moffat**	Police Scotland
New demands and dilemmas for professionals: implications for rethinking policing education and learning	**Professor Tara Fenwick**	Director of ProPEL and Associate Director, SIPR
Comparing UK and US models of police education: the danger of McDonaldising police professionalism	**Dr Richard Heslop**	West Yorkshire Police
Leadership and Professional Development, Police Scotland Future directions for professional development in Police Scotland	**Ch Supt John Pow**	Police Scotland
Personal reflections: key messages of the day	**Dr Gill Robinson**	Scottish Prison Service, former HM Chief Inspector of Education for Scotland

SIPR-GMU Research Symposium

20 October, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan

Building on an event held last year in Washington DC, and with support from Scottish Government and jointly organised by SIPR and the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University (GMU) in the USA, this symposium brought together researchers and practitioners from both sides of the Atlantic to discuss key issues in contemporary policing.

Welcome	**DCC Neil Richardson QPM, OBE** **Nick Fyfe and Cynthia Lum**	Police Scotland SIPR & GMU
Plenary I Policing and crime prevention: exploring the relationships between deterrence, fairness and effectiveness Chair: Cynthia Lum (GMU)		
When the inevitable happens-rising, not falling crime rates-what to do?	**Dan Nagin**	Carnegie Mellon
Falling crime: Fact or Fallacy?	**Susan McVie**	University of Edinburgh
Plenary II Professionalism, Policing and Science Chair: Nick Fyfe		
Police Ownership of Science: why it is essential for advancing policing and police science	**David Weisburd**	GMU
Police Science: learning by testing	**Peter Neyroud CBE QPM**	Cambridge
Critical challenges for professionalism in policing	**Tara Fenwick**	Stirling

(Picture by Jeff Egge)
Speakers, Plenary I and II.

l to r.
Susan McVie,
Nick Fyfe,
Peter Neyroud,
Tara Fenwick,
David Weisburd,
Dan Nagin,
Cynthia Lum

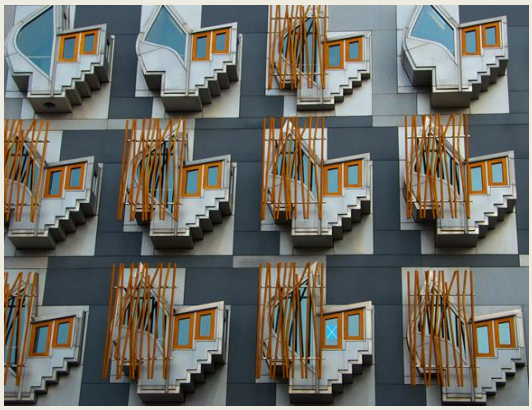
WORKSHOPS		
Workshop A. Police-Community Partnerships Chair: Peter Wilson QPM		
The process of partnerships: Exploring 'what works'	**Megan O'Neill**	Dundee
Safer Communities Partnership working in Scotland: developments, challenges and opportunities	**Richard Whetton**	Improvement Service
Research-Practice-Community Partnerships for Crime Prevention: Lessons from Seattle (Part 1)	**Charlotte Gill**	GMU
Research-Practice-Community Partnerships for Crime Prevention: Lessons from Seattle (Part 2)	**Claudia Gross Shader**	City of Seattle
Workshop B. Evidence translation and the challenge of embedding what works I Chair: Sandra Nutley (St Andrews)		
Creating a wake while swimming upstream: sharing observations about what worked and what didn't from a decade of translation inside the Metropolitan Police Service, London	**Betsy Stanko OBE**	MOPAC
Developing an evidence base for local policing in Scotland	**Liz Aston and Ken Scott**	Edinburgh Napier/UWS
What do practitioners need to know about what works?	**Gloria Laycock OBE**	UCL
Rowing together: integrating the craft and science of policing	**James Willis**	GMU
Workshop C. Police legitimacy I: procedural justice and ethics Chair: Jeffrey Murer (St Andrews)		
Procedural justice in practice: first findings from the Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET)	**Sarah MacQueen & Ben Bradford**	Edinburgh & Oxford
Predicting procedural justice shown by the police	**Steve Mastrofski**	GMU
Police Legitimacy and the street cop: what does procedural justice look like on the street	**Renee Mitchell**	GMU
Workshop D. Evidence translation and the challenge of embedding 'what works' II Chair: Gloria Laycock (UCL)		
'We can read and write you know!' Selling the idea of research	**Jenny Fleming**	Southampton
Police-Academic Partnerships: replicating what works and eliminating what doesn't	**Robin Engel**	University of Cincinnati
Academy Recruit Attitudes in the Context of Evidence-Based Policing	**Julie Grieco**	GMU
Muslim-airport policing encounters: Opportunities for improving community relations	**Leda Blackwood**	St Andrews

Workshop E. Police legitimacy II: organisational reform and training Chair: Jeffrey Murer (St Andrews)		
Windows of opportunity? Police reform in Scotland in comparative perspective	Nick Fyfe	Dundee
Procedural Justice and Police Training is Scotland: Results of a Trial Project	Annette Robertson, Lesley McMillan co-authors Jon Godwin (GCU) & Ross Deuchar (UWS)	GCU
Discretion, fairness and legitimacy in airport security screening	Cynthia Lum	GMU
Preliminary findings on police legitimacy from Baltimore Health and Safety Study	Breanne Cave	GMU
Workshop F. Interventions to prevent and control crime and disorder Chair: David Weisburd (GMU)		
A structured approach to the prevention of violence and antisocial behaviour within Midlothian	Jim Royan	Police Scotland
Police responses to anti-social behaviour in rural Scotland: why context matters	Andrew Wooff	Sheffield
The web of police influence on offender decisions: making better use of all legitimate tools	John Eck	University of Cincinnati

Clockwise from top left, pre- and post-symposium visits by the US delegates to:

Stirling Castle,
Lasswade Community Centre,
Edinburgh Castle,
Scottish Parliament.

Pictures: Jeff Egge



Partnerships, policy and practice

21 October 2014, Lasswade Community Centre and The Scottish Parliament

Picture, Jeff Egge

Partnership Working - Three case studies of police-community partnerships in practice

Held at the state-of-the-art Lasswade Community Centre, this Programme, organised by Chief Inspector Jim Royan, showcased three projects that demonstrated partnership working between Midlothian Council and Police Scotland.

Introductions and welcome	**ACC Mike McCormick, CS Gill Imery, Supt Angus MacInnes CI Jim Royan**	Police Scotland
The Families Resilience Project	**John Brown & Mary Smith** **Lindsay Hughson** **Richard Whetton**	Midlothian Council Police Scotland Improvement Services
Liquour Licensing and the Regulatory Approach Q & A panel also included	**Rosie Kendall & Annette Lang** **Jim Royan** **Moira Malcolm & Alan Turpie**.	Midlothian Counci Police Scotland Midlothian Council
Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence Q & A panel also included	**Kevin Anderson** **Michelle Ritchie** **Rosie Kendall & Margaret Brewer**	Midlothian Council Police Scotland Midlothian Council

Research and Analysis for Policy and Practice: challenges and opportunities

Many of the organisations involved in shaping police policy and practice also have important research and analytical functions. The main aims of this session, held in the Maxwell Room (Committee Room 4) at the Scottish Parliament, were to explore the challenges and opportunities for developing stronger links between these organisations and the wider research community in ways which are sustainable and of mutual benefit.

Government/Parliamentary perspectives	**Graham Ross** **Euan Dick**	Scottish Parliament Information Centre Scottish Government
Police Perspectives	**Sergeant Renne Mitchell** **Lesley Bain** **Sergeant Jeff Egge**	Sacramento Police Department Police Scotland Minneapolis Police Department
Police Governance Perspectives	**Tom McMahon**	Scottish Police Authority
Concluding observations	**David Weisburd**	GMU

SIPR International Policing Conference 2014 : Technology, Policing and Criminal Justice

22 October 2014, John McIntyre Centre, University of Edinburgh

From enhancing crime control to improving communication with the public, enhances in technology have always played a key role in influencing the development of policing. But if technologies are to be developed effectively, we must have a clear understanding of the technologies they aim to address and the context in which they will be used.

This International Conference, which was supported by Selex ES, CGI, Airwave and the Scottish Government, provided a forum in which police practitioners, policy makers, industry experts and researchers came together to discuss how we maximise the impact of new policing technologies for the benefit of the local communities.

The conference was Chaired by Paddy Tomkins, Director of Droman Ltd and former Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, and focused on the new technologies that are currently available or are being developed in information and automation, communications, analytics and identification, and sensors and surveillance.

Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd

	Kenny MacAskill MSP	Cabinet Secretary for Justice
	Vic Emery OBE	Chair of the Scottish Police Authority
Introduction to the 42nd James Smart Memorial Lecture	**CC Stephen House QPM**	Police Service of Scotland

Professor Cynthia Lum receives the James Smart Memorial Medal from CC Sir Stephen House, with Professor Nick Fyfe

The 42nd James Smart Memorial Lecture: 'The Impact of Technology on Modern Policing'	**Professor Cynthia Lum**	Director, Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy, George Mason University, Washington

TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOPS – Considering needs, gaps and options

Information and Automation

This session presented a forward view of some implications associated with the increasing amounts of digital information and evidential material generated through increased use of technology in the justice process.

- The digital data tsunami: As we look to digitisation to obtain better results for less money, do we really understand the quantum and other implications of the digital information we will be managing, holding, transmitting, sharing and processing?
- Opportunities for Automation: The availability of digital information increases the opportunities for collaboration and automation. This viewed some opportunities for automation throughout the justice process that address existing challenges

Cyber Threats & Responses: What cyber threats permeate the digital world we're entering, what potential responses do we have, cyber-security or cyber-crime… where to invest, the skills shortage, other considerations

Communications and mobile data

This workshop explored and sought feedback interactively from the audience on the following areas:

- Exploiting existing data to better improve decision making and resource management
- How mobile information empowers and supports frontline officers, saving time and money
- The evolution of mobile applications for Public Safety
- Live demonstration of current mobile applications and the next generation that are under trial

Potential mobile applications for the future

Analytics and Identification

Police National Database (PND) - Facial Searching

- A short introduction: What is PND and where does it come from?
- Facial searching: Exploiting a police photographic library of over 12 million images looking for an offender
- Operational use of PND Facial Search: Does it work in practice?
- Future potential discussion: A powerful existing asset - how best to exploit it?

How technology can provide powerful insights for Investigators

- Discovery: changing the way we 'find' information
- How Discovery can be applied in the investigative world
- CGI 'Insight Investigate' demonstration

Discussion - How does this type of technology change the world of policing?

Sensors and Surveillance	
	• Applicable Classes of Sensor Technology - Current and Possible Future Applications • Trends in Sensor Technology - size, power, capability, cost etc. • Operational Benefits from Sensors - Enhancement of Current Capabilities, Possible Future Capabilities Issues - Sensing versus Data Processing Overheads and Value of Sensor Data and Information
PANEL DISCUSSION – Technology, Policing and Criminal Justice: needs, benefits and deployment Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd	
	Euros Evans, Chief Technology Officer, Airwave **Professor Jim Fraser**, University of Strathclyde **Steve Howe**, Vice President, CGI Police National Database **Professor Cynthia Lum**, Director, CEBCP, GMU **Peter Martin**, Delivery Director for Bluelightworks, Selex ES **DCC Neil Richardson**, Police Scotland **David Robinson**, Client Director, Airwave **Cllr Iain Whyte**, Scottish Police Authority Board

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange projects and Police Scotland Priorities 2014/15

(See also recent and current PhD projects)

POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES 2014/15

- Violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour ["VIOLENCE & DISORDER"]
- Protecting Vulnerable People ["PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE"]
- Road safety and road crime ["ROADS POLICING"]
- Serious organised crime and counter-terrorism ["SOG & CT"]

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation	Scott & Sproat / Central Scotland Police	UWS	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Developing a mobile App to support child interviewers	La Rooy Ferguson Gabbert	Abertay Goldsmiths	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Investigating signed language interpreting in legal settings across Europe	Boser	Heriot-Watt	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Improve the quality of inter-personal encounters between police and citizens	Robertson McMillan Godwin Deuchar	Glasgow Caledonian UWS	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Collective radicalization and police-community encounters	Blackwood	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	European Study of Youth Mobilisation	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	SIPR IMPAKT Award
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Scoping exercise for Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Subjective well being of offenders with intellectual disability	Lindsay Carson	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Custody visiting in Scotland	Fyfe Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Rural policing	Fenwick Dockrell	Stirling	Research Project (SIPR funded / external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Evaluation of 'Plus- One Mentoring' Scheme	Brown Smith van Blerk	Dundee	Research Project (external award)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Community wellbeing	Frondigoun McKendrick	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Evaluation of Turnaround	Frondigoun Morrison Dorrer	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Forensic toxicology and the application of pharmacogenetics to forensic science	Savage	Strathclyde	SIPR Research Lecturer
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses	Havard	Aberdeen	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Immediate recall tests and eyewitness suggestibility	Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Geographies of missing people	Parr Fyfe Woolnough	Glasgow Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland	La Rooy Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	An analysis of Grampian Police missing person 'closure-interview' forms	Woolnough	Grampian Police	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach	Joseph Klein Heyman Diack	RGU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Dual reports of domestic abuse made to the police in Scotland	Brooks	Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
ROADS POLICING	Evaluating the impact of using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens	MacQueen Norris	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
ROADS POLICING	Take control - a road safety education evaluation	Kelly	Grampian Police	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Evaluation of the National Forensic Science Gateway	Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Police Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training	McVie Gayle Thomson	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	The governance of security for G2014	Burman Fyfe Johnson Mackenzie Hamilton-Smith McConnell	Glasgow Dundee Stirling	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Accelerating professional judgement & decision making expertise: feedback and scenario-based training in crime scene examination	Martindale	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
SOG & CT	Surveillance techniques	Scott-Brown	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Investigative use of forensic science and data interpretation	NicDaeid Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Explosive detection	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Validation of a method for the detection of Mephedrone	Kerr De Korompay	SPSA	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Obtaining Human DNA From Animal Carcasses	Welsh Govan (SPSA)	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Developing coordinated approaches to investigating fires in Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Criminal Justice and Police Studies / Money laundering and asset recovery	Sproat	UWS	SIPR Research Lecturer
SOG & CT	The effectiveness of police negotiator training	Brown	Scottish Police College	Practitioner Fellowship
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluation of a Taser Pilot in Strathclyde Police	Scott	UWS	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Local policing in Scotland	Aston	UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	An evaluation of Fife Constabulary's Community Engagement Model	Hunter Fyfe	Dundee	SIPR Research
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	The evaluation of Stop and Search Pilot – Fife Division	O'Neill Aston	Dundee Edinburgh Napier	Research Project (Police Scotland / SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Community Intelligence	Fyfe Hamilton-Smith Mackenzie	Dundee Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Community Policing and the development of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Lothian and Borders	Henry Mackenzie	Edinburgh Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Public Order Policing in Comparative Perspective	Gorringe Rosie	Edinburgh	Research Project and SIPR Seminar
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence	Donnelly	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Dual Reports of Domestic Abuse made to the Police in Scotland	Brooks	Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Domestic abuse and police victim interaction	MacQueen Norris McVie	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Processes of collective identity formation and their relationship to enactments of violence	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research Lecturer
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Policing, communities, and youth crime and violence in the east end of Glasgow	Nicholson Frondigoun	Glasgow Caledonian	SIPR Research Lecturer
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluation of a Dispersal Zone in the east end of Glasgow	Robertson McMillan	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study	Smith Frondigoun	RGU Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Youth Gang Culture and Working collaboratively within partnerships	Ross Deuchar, UWS / SIPR / Scottish Police College	UWS	Research and SEMINAR
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	The impact of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act	Hamilton-Smith Simpson Haynes Morrow Goodall McArdle Batchelor	Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluaion of the effectiveness of the Scottish Government's 'Whole System Approach' to dealing with offending by young people.	Murray	Edinburgh	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	RIO (Remote Internet Observation)	Coull Ferguson MacLeod	Abertay	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Determining the factors that link crime occurrence to the characteristics of the local environment in which the crime has been committed.	Illian Jones-Todd Borchers	St Andrews	Research Project (external award)

SIPR Committee Membership

Executive Committee

SIPR Director
Professor Nick Fyfe, University of Dundee.

SIPR Associate Directors
Police-Community Relations Network:
Dr Alistair Henry, University of Edinburgh.

Evidence & Investigation Network:
Professor Jim Fraser, University of Strathclyde

Education & Leadership Network:
Professor Tara Fenwick, University of Stirling

Scottish Police Service representatives

Neil Richardson, Deputy Chief Constable, Police Service of Scotland

Iain Livingstone, Deputy Chief Constable, Police Service of Scotland

Tom Nelson, Scottish Police Authority

SIPR Business and Knowledge Transfer Manager
Tim Heilbronn, University of Dundee

Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research representative
Professor Michele Burman, University of Glasgow

Scottish Funding Council
Ann Millar

International Advisory Committee

Chair: Peter Wilson, University of Dundee

Professor Monica den Boer, Police Academy, the Netherlands

Professor Tore Bjorgo, Norwegian Police University College

Professor Thomas Feltes, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Professor John Graham, Police Foundation, UK

Professor Martin Innes, Cardiff University

Professor Tim Newburn, London School of Economics

Professor Nick Bland, What Works Scotland

Professor Nick Tilley, University College London

Rachel Tuffin OBE, College of Policing

Network Steering Groups

Police-Community Relations

Associate Director and Chair

Dr Alistair Henry
School of Law
University of Edinburgh

Academic Members

Dr Nicholas Hopkins
Senior Lecturer in Psychology,
University of Dundee

Dr Susan McVie
Senior Research Fellow,
University of Edinburgh

Professor Stephen Reicher FRSE
School of Psychology,
University of St. Andrews

Professor Avril Taylor
Institute for Applied Social and Health Research,
UWS

Police Liaison
Neil Richardson,
Deputy Chief Constable,
Police Service of Scotland

Evidence & Investigation

Associate Director and Chair

Professor Jim Fraser
Centre for Forensic Science,
University of Strathclyde

Academic Members

Professor W Buchanan
School of Computing,
Edinburgh Napier University

Professor Derek Carson
School of Psychology,
Abertay University

Dr Burkhard Schafer
Joseph Bell Centre for Forensic Statistics and Legal Reasoning,
School of Law,
University of Edinburgh

Dr Penny Woolnough
Abertay University

Police Liaison
Tom Nelson,
Director, Scottish Forensic Science Service,
Scottish Police Authority

Iain Livingstone
Deputy Chief Constable,
Police Service of Scotland

Education & Leadership

Associate Director and Chair

Professor Tara Fenwick
Director, ProPEL
University of Stirling

Academic Members

Dr Annette Robertson
Glasgow Caledonian University

Dr David LaRooy
Abertay University

Dr Denise Martin
UWS

Professor Ioan Fazey
University of Dundee

Dr Liz Aston
Edinburgh Napier University

Lynn Kelly
University of Dundee

Professor Richard Sparks
University of Edinburgh

William Graham
Abertay University

Police Liaison
CS John Pow
Police Service of Scotland

SIPR Contact details

www.sipr.ac.uk

Scottish Institute for Policing Research
School of the Environment
University of Dundee
Dundee DD1 4HN
Scotland

t: 01382 384425 / 384205

Director : Professor N.R. Fyfe (n.r.fyfe@dundee.ac.uk)

Business & KT Manager and Annual Report Editor : T.D. Heilbronn (t.d.heilbronn@dundee.ac.uk)

Associate Director – Police-Community Relations : Dr A. Henry (a.henry@ed.ac.uk)

Associate Director – Evidence & Investigation : Professor J. Fraser (jim.fraser@strath.ac.uk)

Associate Director – Education & Leadership : Professor T. Fenwick (tara.fenwick@stir.ac.uk)

Abertay
University

UNIVERSITY OF
DUNDEE

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Napier
UNIVERSITY

University
of Glasgow

GCU
Glasgow Caledonian
University

HERIOT
WATT
UNIVERSITY

ROBERT GORDON
UNIVERSITY•ABERDEEN

University
of
St. Andrews

UNIVERSITY OF
STIRLING

University of
Strathclyde

UNIVERSITY OF THE
WEST of SCOTLAND
UWS