The Scottish Institute for **Policing Research**

Scottish Institute for Policing
Research

Annual Report for 2016

The Scottish Institute
for **Policing Research**

Celebrating 10 years
2007 - 2016

Scottish Funding Council
Promoting further and higher education

**POLICE
SCOTLAND**
Keeping people safe

SCOTTISH POLICE
A U T H O R I T Y

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

Cover picture : Attendees at the SIPR-GMU International Summer School for Policing Scholarship

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

A 60 Second Briefing

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) is a strategic collaboration between 13 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 four broad thematic areas: Police-Community Relations; Evidence & Investigation; Education & Leadership; and Public Protection;

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 c. £10 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 120 events attended by more than 6,500 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 Universities, and The Open University in Scotland.

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Foreword

It is only a coincidence that I find myself with the honour of writing a Foreword for the Annual Report which marks the end of the first 10 years of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, at the same time as Police Scotland publishes *2026, A 10 Year Strategy for Policing Scotland*. In 2007, SIPR as it was to become known, was emerging into a largely unknowing policing and academic environment, and options and rumours about possible police force amalgamations were viewed with the same uncertainty. Ten years on, SIPR and Police Scotland are both firmly established. While the public scrutiny on Police Scotland must inevitably be much greater, SIPR made a significant contribution by providing an informed knowledge framework against which those involved in ensuring that the successful amalgamation and evolution of eleven policing organisations into one, could seek independent academic supportive evidence.

In 2007, SIPR emerged from a long period of reflection in the academic community. Pooling of resources across universities was not new, but policing had not previously presented itself as a partner. The police approach had hitherto been that of a hospital patient, allowing the research to be undertaken, and hoping that any findings would not bring bad news. Academic researchers undertook their analysis, pursuing their own interests, and were generally not much bothered about the health of the patient! While the patient never died, there was little visible appetite for a healthier lifestyle.

The Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) had made the initial approach to the Scottish Funding Council some five years earlier, but early challenges lay in the previously disinterested patient explaining to the perhaps sceptical academic community the complexities of policing organisations and responsibilities. As the opportunities for meaningful study became clearer, the challenge of finding the right academic partner raised further questions. The initiative of Professor Nick Fyfe, supported by the University of Dundee, in proposing a collaborative model which provided opportunities for universities across Scotland, was the first of countless examples where Nick Fyfe's thoughtful approach provided for the foundation and subsequent growth of SIPR.

While the early police - academic engagement events replicated the awkward relationships of the pre-SIPR world, the governance structure, from University Principals downwards through the Chief Officer supported Management Committee and Professional Thematic Networks, soon established an ownership and a positive agenda for research. The SIPR Annual Reports provide the absolute evidence of that. The collaborative agreement and funding model has literally become the envy of the world, and it is testament to all those involved that the model has sustained throughout the period of fundamental organisational change. SIPR is not only respected and recognised across the police and academic community in Scotland, the Institute has been called on to support research work in other parts of the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States and beyond.

Over ten years, with the quiet leadership by Professor Fyfe, excellently supported by Tim Heilbronn, the Scottish Institute for Policing Research has **earned** its place as an exemplar in policing research, in collaborative working, in informing decisions about what works in policing activity, and in organisational and cultural change. It is to be hoped that the knowledge SIPR provides, will continue to be used in support of future decision making about policing in Scotland.

Peter M Wilson QPM

Former Chief Constable, Fife Constabulary & Chairman of the SIPR International Advisory Committee

Introduction and Overview of 2016

Professor Nick Fyfe (*Director, SIPR*), Dr Alistair Henry, Dr Penny Woolnough, Dr Denise Martin (Associate Directors, SIPR) & Tim Heilbronn (KT and Business Manager, SIPR

A little over ten years ago, an external review of policing research capacity and capability in Scotland's universities was commissioned by the Scottish Funding Council. The review highlighted some high quality research but also expressed concerns about the '*ad hoc* and infrequent' relationships between academics and police force, the lack of impact of this research and the fragmentation of the research effort across Scottish HEIs. Against this background, SIPR was established in 2007 and ten years on the policing research landscape looks very different.

Introduction

The SFC's Impact Review (see p 13) observes that 'After 10 years of SIPR establishing, developing, embedding and strengthening its brand and profile, key stakeholders, unanimously, remain very positive about its achievements, have strengthened their views about its value based on experience to date and are committed to ongoing collaborative working to enhance SIPR's future impact. Stakeholders highlighted as significant and unique the strengthened relations at the national level in Scotland between the police and academia, resulting in unparalleled levels of trust and cooperation'[1].

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[1] Scottish Funding Council (2017). Impact review: Scottish Institute for Policing Research, p.5.
http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Corporatepublications/2017/SFCCP012017.aspx

This Annual Report is therefore partly a celebration of SIPR's achievements over the last ten years but it is also a record of the continuing collaborative work between researchers, police practitioners and the policy community in Scotland, the UK and internationally.

Strategic Projects and Initiatives

Much of that work continues to focus on major strategic issues, challenges and opportunities for policing in Scotland. In 2016 this included:

- SIPR being commissioned by Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority to produce an Evidence Review to inform and underpin the ten year policing strategy for Scotland, Policing 2026 (see pp. 51-2). Drawing on the expertise of leading scholars and practitioners from Scotland, the UK and internationally, this Evidence Review draws together the key findings from over 30 years of policing research in relation to key issues, including prevention, partnership, public accountability, performance and leadership. Each review combined important insights into what good practice looks like, with concrete suggestions for how policing in Scotland can use this evidence to ensure that they are at the cutting edge of policy and practice. The 2016 SIPR International Policing Conference (see pp 95-7) was then used as an opportunity for the authors of the reviews to present and debate their findings with an audience of researchers, practitioners and policy makers. The Reviews can be downloaded from the SIPR website at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Policing_2026_Evidence_Review.pdf

- SIPR working in partnership with What Works Scotland (Edinburgh) and ScotCen (Scottish Centre for Social Research) to undertake the independent evaluation of police and fire reform on behalf of the Scottish Government. In 2016 we published the report on the first year of this evaluation (see pp. 45-6). That report has already had significant impact. Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority have used it to inform their development of the ten year policing

strategy for Scotland; it has led to a dialogue between HMICS and the research community over the methodology of future approaches to local inspection processes; and through the sharing of the findings with an international network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers in other countries, it has placed Scotland at the centre of European debates about police reform;

- Drawing on its Scottish, UK and international networks, SIPR contributed a substantial body of evidence to the SPA *Review of Governance in Policing* to which Fyfe was appointed a member of the Reference Group. This Review is playing a key role in reshaping the way in which police governance in Scotland is designed and delivered;

- In relation to Stop and Search, members of SIPR continue to play a key role on Police Scotland's REORG (Research and Evaluation Operational Review Group), particularly around the development of new guidelines and training for Stop and Search. In their Report, *Audit and Assurance Review of Stop and Search: Phase 2*, published in February 2017, HMICS praised Police Scotland and SPA for this academic involvement:

> " *Police Scotland and the SPA have liaised with academics to identify good practice and Improve data analysis and the use of stop and search in a local context. HMICS welcomes the commitment from Police Scotland and the SPA to both commission and apply academic research to identify best practice.*

http://www.hmics.org/publications/hmics-audit-and-assurance-review-stop-and-search-phase-2

The Norwegian Police University College

- Our international strategic partnerships continue to play an important role in providing opportunities for knowledge exchange and helping drive innovation in Scotland. In 2016, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Department of Norwegian Police University College. This MoU will help facilitate greater cooperation and collaboration around specific research topics, including in 2017

hosting a joint seminar with the Norwegians on the policing of organised crime and cybercrime. Also in 2016, and building on a foundation of strong researcher and practitioner links between the two countries, we held the first of two Executive Sessions with the Dutch National Police, focusing on the theme of localism within national policing structures. Given the two countries are following a very similar path of police reform, this session provided important learning opportunities for both jurisdictions.

Supporting the next generation of policing scholars

Our international partnerships were also instrumental in the design and delivery of the first International Summer School for Policing Scholarship for doctoral students. Discussed in more detail on pp. 22-3 SIPR hosted 20 students from Scotland, Norway and the US for a week long intensive discussion of theory, methods, ethics, data, and writing for different audiences in relation to policing research. Student feedback at the end of the week was uniformly positive, and strong friendships forged which continue through social media. The next Summer School is planned for 2018 to be hosted by George Mason University in the US.

Supporting collaboration and co-production through SIPR networks

Over the last ten years, SIPR networks have been the 'engine rooms' for building collaborations between researchers and practitioners, facilitating the co-production of research and providing a focus of knowledge exchange. Each of our Associate Director's reflects here on activities during 2016[2]

Police-Community Relations
A key area of work for the network this year was the reinvigoration of the steering group to enhance the engagement between academics and practitioners, including but going beyond the police. The idea was that all members would be able to 'broker' knowledge across different constituencies and that this would result in the network being able to work more proactively, rather than just in response to emergent issues. The Brokering Team includes police officers from the ranks of Assistant Chief Constable to Sergeant, The Scottish Police Authority, CoSLA and academics from throughout the network, and held its first meeting in June 2016. Key areas of work that the team have directly contributed to include:

- **The 2016 SIPR International Policing Conference on 'localism'** The team acted as a sounding board for the development of the conference which linked localism to wider considerations of the developing landscape of

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[2] Professor Lesley Macmillan, Associate Director for the Public Protection network was on maternity leave during 2016 so no report is included here.

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police community relations through structuring the workshops around Policing 2026 themes. Many members of the team (academic and practitioner) contributed directly to the conference itself, or otherwise helped identify appropriate inputs.

- **Executive Sessions** The Brokering Team again provided support and assistance for the development of the newly invigorated Executive Sessions on Prevention and Localism that have run in both 2016 and 2017 (see related research article in this Annual Report).

- **Public Confidence and Partnership** A key aspiration behind the creation of the team was that it would bring emerging strategic and operational issues to the fore that could benefit from academic/research input. Two such issues have been identified and are likely to animate activity within the network for the next year and beyond. Firstly, police members of the team are actively working on a public confidence strategy and there is a clear need to explore what the evidence-base can support here, the first step being that academics have been invited onto the Police Scotland Public Confidence Steering Group. Secondly, the replacement of Single Outcome Agreements with Local Outcome Improvement Plans by October 2017 has been recognised as having potentially great importance for future police/local government partnership working and coordination. Both issues are being used to frame an upcoming Police Community Relations sandpit in May, which will bring the wider community together and encourage collaboration and development of research or KE projects around these issues through attaching the event to a funding call for projects to be undertaken over the next year.

Alongside the creation of the Brokering Team, individual projects and wider activities have continued. These have included: the completion of an innovative community engagement project; a new ESRC-funded studentship on Stop and Search; further dissemination of SIP- funded police governance research with local government; the award of the Ayrshire Prevention First initiative evaluation to the University of the West of Scotland; contributions to European Police Services Training for officers seconded to work in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, which was hosted for the first time in Scotland in January 2016, the experience being so successful that it returned in April 2017; and, finally, ongoing work on a large-scale European H2020 project on community policing.

Dr Alistair Henry, Associate Director, Police Community Relations Network

Evidence & Investigation

The network has used 2016 to refresh the membership of the Steering Group. Following an open call and an overwhelming response, a group comprising ten academics from across the SIPR institutions (and disciplines) and key representatives from Police Scotland and SPA has been established (See http://www.sipr.ac.uk/networks/network2.php.) This group met in January to begin shaping an agenda for action which will include, in the short-term, a Forensic Science sandpit event that will bring together participants from different disciplines to work in small facilitated groups to brainstorm and refine ideas for possible joint *research* projects which connect/support the delivery of the Policing 2026 Strategy and associated Forensic Science 2026 strategy.

The network has also hosted several events and visitors over the last 12 months, including:

- a delegation of 25 senior officials from the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Public Security, China for a 1-day special interest seminar entitled 'Investigating Missing Persons: Research and Practice'.

- a study visit from Professor Dariusz Kużelewski, Assistant Professor in the Institute of Criminal Procedure, University of Bialystok, Poland, who was visiting the UK as part of a funded research project exploring comparative approaches to 'dangerous evidence'. An open seminar was followed by a closed meeting with Police Officer representatives from Tayside Division of Police Scotland during which Professor Kużelewski was able to explore Scottish Infrastructure, devices and technical / legal procedures related to storing of evidence.

- a special interest seminar from visiting Fulbright Scholar Dr Jim Wylie, Executive Director for the School of Criminal Justice & Public Administration and the Cybersecurity Center College of Business & Public Management at Kean University, New Jersey, on understanding the nature of terrorist acts and associated planning and response strategies for police which was well attended by police and academics from across Scotland.

The Network is also heavily involved in the planning and hosting of the 3rd International Conference on Missing Children and Adults which is to be held at Abertay University from the 14-16 June 2017 with the support of Police Scotland and SIPR. The conference is the only international conference which sees academics, practitioners and policy makers come together to explore and discuss the full range of issues associated with the challenges faced by those who are missed, those who are charged with responding to missing and those who are affected by missing in its broadest sense.

Dr Penny Woolnough
Associate Director Evidence & Investigation Network.

Education and Leadership

The Education and Leadership Network aims to support Police Scotland achieve its goals to develop the workforce through its research contributions and related activities. A key part of the networks work to date has been focused on the development of the Policing Pathways project. The network has worked collaboratively with a number of institutions including University of the West of Scotland (UWS), Napier University, Abertay University and Glasgow Caledonian University (GCU). At present each of the institutions are implementing strategies to enhance the availability of police-related studies within Scottish Higher Education. This is the first step towards developing higher educational provision available to those who want to pursue a degree related to policing. Unlike England and Wales these are not mandatory but will aim to extend choice and offer flexible learning opportunities for those that might choose to pursue a police career and also to support those already in service who may also wish to do the same. The Education and Leadership network aims to continue to develop this provision collaboratively with Police Scotland in the longer term.

The network also hopes to continue supporting Postgraduate students and provide support for their development. After two successful postgraduate conferences in 2015 and 2016, where Masters and PhD students got the chance to discuss their research, we will through the network look to create more development opportunities. For example, at a recent meeting of the Education and Leadership network we decided that having the postgraduate community represented would be beneficial. We will shortly be seeking a representative to sit on the

network and attend meetings and contribute to discussion on the types of activities that would further support Postgraduate students. We will also look to develop international relationships both for Postgraduate Students and with regard to research possibilities. We have already established partnerships, for example in Iceland and Sweden, and there are some exciting events upcoming to support and develop these relationships further.

We will also in the future look to host events and activities in relation to the themes of Education and Leadership; these are currently critical factors in enabling change and we through the consortium seek to support Police Scotland through workshops, knowledge exchange and in supporting and developing academic and practitioner collaboration.

Dr Denise Martin
Associate Director Education and Leadership Network

Looking forward: Policing 2026

There is a nice symmetry to the fact that in the same year that SIPR celebrates its tenth anniversary, Police Scotland and SPA have published a ten year strategy for Scotland, *Policing 2026*. This sets out a bold and exciting vision of how Police Scotland will address the challenges of a rapidly changing environment. The themes that lie at the core of this vision – knowledge, innovation, prevention, protection and communities – are closely aligned with SIPR's expertise and mission and provide exactly the kind of strategic framework within which we can develop major programmes of research and knowledge exchange activity over the next ten years. *Policing 2026* will therefore play a key role in shaping our research priorities and programmes in the future.

Finally, each annual report provides an important opportunity to thank the people and organisations whose support are vital to SIPR's success. On our tenth anniversary this has a particular significance. Many of the individual involved in establishing SIPR ten years ago have moved on to other roles but their early contributions were hugely important to laying the foundations for the Institute. I am particularly pleased that both Peter Wilson (formerly of ACPOS) and Ann Miller (formerly of SFC) are both represented in this report as they played key roles in turning the idea of a policing research institute in Scotland into a reality. Today, as this report exemplifies, SIPR is not only a model of partnership and collaboration between academic, police practitioner and policy communities which has inspired similar initiatives around the world but is also an internationally recognised centre of excellence in policing research and knowledge exchange.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe,
SIPR Director,
May 2017.

2026
SERVING A CHANGING SCOTLAND

OUR 10 YEAR STRATEGY FOR POLICING IN SCOTLAND
FOR CONSULTATION

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Celebrating 10 years 2007 - 2016

"an exemplary investment"

An independent review[1] on the impact of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research was conducted by Ann Millar and Deanne Holden to mark the tenth anniversary of the formation of SIPR in 2007, and was published by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) in March 2017.

Based on interviews with academics, police practitioners, and other key stakeholders, the review concluded that SIPR has exceeded its original ambitions, developed a strong collaborative culture based on high levels of trust and has been an "exemplary investment" by the SFC.

The report describes how SIPR has delivered "high quality, innovative and cost effective research and knowledge exchange and that this has resulted in a better informed debate on future policing demand and provision, contributing to the overall aim of securing a safer environment for the people of Scotland".

This couldn't have been achieved without the strong collaborative partnership between universities, Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, and the Scottish Government.

In the following pages, we share the blog written by Deanne Holden, SFC, written to coincide with the publication of their report, together with the views of some of those most closely associated with SIPR and the impact it has had on their research, and other memories of the past ten years.

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[1]   Scottish Funding Council (2017). Impact review: Scottish Institute for Policing Research.
      http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Corporatepublications/2017/SFCCP012017.aspx

Growing a stronger, safer Scotland

Deanne Holden (*Research & Innovation Directorate, Scottish Funding Council*)

The seeds of SFC funding have the potential to grow great things. A review[1], published on 1st March 2017, shows that our initial funding for a research project ten years ago has made a difference, helping to contribute towards a safer Scotland and forging strong links between police and academia.

Our initial co-funding of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) in 2007 was one of SFC's most significant research investments to date. SIPR quickly became self-sustaining and has gone from strength to strength. Ten years after its establishment, the Impact Review explores the value which has grown from SIPR, spurred by SFC funding.

SIPR is an ambitious, innovative, multi-disciplinary, research and knowledge exchange collaboration between 13 Scottish universities and the Scottish police service.

In addition to helping establish the Institute, we provided funding for a small number of policing-related PhDs. By 2016 there were 70 PhD students, completed or currently studying. This dramatic growth in numbers makes Scotland one of the largest centres for postgraduate policing research in the UK.

SIPR promotes a collaborative approach to research that involves academics and practitioners from social sciences, natural sciences and humanities – to name but a few – working together in creating, sharing and applying knowledge about policing at a local, national and international level.

SIPR supports the national police policy and practice community in Scotland with high quality, cost effective research and knowledge exchange. As a result the debate on future policing demand and provision is better informed and more widely discussed, contributing to the overall aim of creating a safer environment for the people of Scotland.

As if this weren't impressive enough, SIPR has been an inspiration around the world, with other countries wishing to replicate similar models in developing their own policing research infrastructure.

Having built up an impressive international network of policing researchers and practitioners over the last ten years, SIPR has created major value for the police. It is strengthening their evidence base for future planning and the sharing of good practice across different policing jurisdictions.

Its significant international network has enhanced our universities' international research profile and impact. Importantly, it has also built up trusting working relationships among international researchers. These have resulted in a growing number of new international research partnerships formed to bid competitively for research funding.

SIPR research is highly regarded, with many universities using SIPR-facilitated projects in their Research Excellence Framework (REF) submissions. SIPR students have also won prestigious awards – In 2016, Dr Kath Murray won the 2016 Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Outstanding Early Career Impact Award for her doctoral research on police-public encounters which revealed very high levels of stop and search in Scotland. Her research sparked a wide debate which has resulted in new legislation, major changes in police practice and a 93% drop in stop searches and seizures.

SIPR is an exemplary investment for SFC in the extent of its ongoing achievement and it has significant potential to make even more of a difference.

As the saying goes "mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

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[1]   Scottish Funding Council (2017). Impact review: Scottish Institute for Policing Research. http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Corporatepublications/2017/SFCCP012017.aspx

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

September 2007 *Professor Wes Skogan presented the First Annual SIPR Lecture in the prestigious setting of the Signet Library. Since then, a series of world-leading academics and practitioners have given the Annual Lecture, latterly as the James Smart Memorial Lecture.*

September 2007 *During the First SIPR Annual Conference "Policing: research into policy and practice", Chief Constable Colin McKerracher, President of ACPOS, and Professor Nick Fyfe, Director of SIPR, signed a formal MoU.*

The series of Annual Conferences from 2007 to 2016 has tackled issues including policing Scotland "in a European context" and "in an age of austerity", "vulnerable people and vulnerable places", and "technology" and "innovation", and since 2011, SIPR has taken responsibility for organizing, on behalf of the Scottish Government, the Scottish International Policing Conference.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

As a founding member of the European Police research Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) and through leadership of the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology, SIPR has played a prominent role in shaping the agenda of police research in Europe as well as participating in several European research projects. These links facilitated internship placements of Dutch students with Scottish Services, and a meeting of the Scottish and Dutch students with the then Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill

April 2013 *A Scottish delegation comprising 12 representatives from SIPR, Police Scotland, and Scottish Government, took part in a three day mission to Washington DC to promote collaborative research and exchange ideas. The visit provided the foundations for a long-term and mutually beneficial trans-Atlantic relationship with the Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University (GMU) around evidence-based policing, with a second Symposium held in Scotland in October 2014, and the joint Summer School at St Andrews in 2016.*

The appointment of Visiting Professors, in 2009, including Professor David Kennedy (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York), who presented the Keynote address at the Annual Conference that year, broadened the opportunities for our international collaborations. David contributed greatly to the work of the Violence Reduction Unit.

The Scottish Institute for **Policing Research**

*Celebrating 10 years
2007 - 2016*

CAPACITY BUILDING

Central to SIPR's success has been its people (see pp 16-18). Its early direct investment in research (via support for PDRAs, PhD studentships, and research-led lectureships), its key role in supporting bids for external funding of research, and its efforts to develop networks, created a 'critical mass', and has helped make Scotland a leading centre for policing research.

A series of joint workshops for SCCJR- and SIPR-funded students involved in criminology and policing-related research culminated in the launch, in 2015, of the SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Student Awards.

COLLABORATION

SIPR began as a collaboration between Scottish Universities and eight police forces but in 2013, with the establishment of Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority, a strategic partnership was forged with these new organisations.

During the past ten years, SIPR has engaged with diverse partners, providing the opportunity for police practitioners and other stakeholders to work with academic partners and mentors in the successful SIPR Practitioner Fellowship programme.

***November 2016** SIPR signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Department of the Norwegian Police University College (Nina Jon, Acting Head of Research and Nick Fyfe).*

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Dr David La Rooy

I first heard about SIPR when I was at a conference in Aberdeen in 2005 and applied for one of the original SIPR lectureships when they were advertised. It was really great to be awarded the research position at Abertay University.

"I was able to gain some vital research contacts through SIPR and used the affiliation whenever I could to help 'open-doors'."

While in Dundee most of the significant developments in my academic and practitioner career occurred. I published many journal articles, co-edited two books on psychology and crime, ran many training sessions for police, served on a national committee on child abuse investigation, became involved training Judges in Scotland, and served as an expert witness in more than 100 court cases of child abuse.

"The SIPR affiliation and support helped considerably in giving me confidence to take these challenges on."

I am really delighted to have contributed and hope that the organization continues to move forward and remains a permanent part of the policing landscape in Scotland.

David La Rooy received the International Investigative Interviewers Research Group (iIIRG) award in 2014 for Academic Excellence. In 2015 he took up a position at Royal Holloway, University of London.

Dr Jeffrey Murer

I arrived in Scotland from overseas nine years ago as one of the first SIPR lecturers at St Andrews University.

"SIPR represented an array of scholars and colleagues with whom I could interact and converse, and most importantly to engage to understand the new environment of Scotland in both academic and in empirical terms."

SIPR encouraged me to join connections from abroad, and within a year of my arrival I became the Principal Investigator of the European Study of Youth Mobilisation, funded by the British Council. This project led to collaborations with researchers in Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland, as well as Finland, Sweden and Denmark.

I also participated in the creation of a SIPR based MSc in Policing Studies, hosted through the University of Dundee, but realized through the collaboration and cooperation of seven Scottish Universities.

"SIPR has shaped and been the touchstone of all of my scholarly experience in Scotland. SIPR is an amazing organization of which I am very happy to be a part."

Jeffrey Murer was a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Young Academy of Scotland from 2011-2015.

Dr Megan O'Neill

Before coming to the University of Dundee in 2013, I was a senior lecturer in criminology at the University of Salford, Greater Manchester. While I had many fantastic colleagues, I was the only police researcher in the group. I was ready for a new challenge and so was delighted when the opportunity to work at Dundee came up.

"I have regular access to the networks and opportunities that SIPR affords, and this has already made a demonstrable impact on my career."

Police Scotland recently came under intense scrutiny for its historical and current practices in stop and search. In partnership with SIPR, it put out a tender in June 2014 for an evaluation of a stop and search pilot in the Fife Division. Dr Liz Aston (Edinburgh Napier University) and I were co-applicants for this funding and were successful. Our evaluation lasted from September 2014 to April 2015.

"The recommendations from our final report have been incorporated into Police Scotland's action plan for stop and search."

My work with SIPR has also resulted in another successful ESRC collaborative studentship, which commenced in September 2015.

Megan O'Neill was appointed as a Lecturer at the University of Dundee, and promoted to Senior Lecturer in 2016.

Dr Omair Uthmani

I moved to Scotland from Canada specifically because of the attractive vibrancy of the academic community here, and the wider opportunities that that happy environment enables.

A SIPR-funded PhD Studentship gave me the opportunity to pursue research in a very interesting area where information needed to be shared securely between the Police and community partner organisations. I was incredibly fortunate that through SIPR, I had ready access to a large network of experts in other related areas.

Nearing completion of the research, I had the opportunity to apply for a Scottish Enterprise proof of concept award.

"We were successful in securing the award and the resulting spin-out is now also a success. Again, SIPR was crucial in enabling this outcome."

This is fundamentally the result of the right formula that exists here in Scotland: that of ready collaboration between academia and practice through institutions like SIPR and the business intelligence and commercial opportunities facilitated by Scottish Enterprise.

This is also a fundamental reason why so many students from so many countries choose to come to Scotland for their studies and make it their home.

Omair was a SIPR-funded PhD student at Edinburgh Napier University. He is now a Lecturer at Glasgow Caledonian University.

Dr Penny Woolnough

Since its inception, SIPR has provided a supportive and facilitating culture of policing related research in Scotland which has helped to develop and advance my own career.

"The provision of a very supportive and collegiate network of policing related academics across Scotland has allowed me to develop interdisciplinary academic collaborations, successfully secure substantial funding and deliver award winning research."

Acting as an active voice for evidence based policing in Scotland, SIPR has significantly increased practitioner interest in and support for research, which has helped facilitate the translation of my own research findings into practitioner training and operational practice across Scotland and internationally.

Dr Penny Woolnough was appointed as a Lecturer at Abertay in 2015. Prior to that, she was the Senior Research Officer within the former Grampian Police Force. In 2004 she was awarded a Fulbright Commission Police Studies Fellowship to study missing person behaviour in the US. Her research on missing persons has won awards from the International Association of Chiefs of Police and theScottish Policing Awards.

Dr Rob Smith

I joined Grampian police in February 1983 and served as a career police constable until August 2008. During my 25 year career I was always academically minded and read widely in relation to crime and policing.

"I am proud to be a member of SIPR and to contribute to their success as a policing scholar."

I had always had a notion to go to University but as I had not excelled at school. I gained 4 'Highers' in a two year period to bolster my qualifications, and in 1993, decided to take my passion for learning a step further by studying for an MA degree part time at Aberdeen University. In 2000, I enrolled as a PhD student. Over the next five and a half years I studied for a PhD at RGU

In 2008, I retired from the police on appointment to the post of SIPR lecturer in Leadership and Management. SIPR provided seed funding for some of my policing studies.

"I particularly value the SIPR funding model and have been successful in securing several SIPR-funded projects. It is because of SIPR that I continue to be involved in policing research."

Dr Rob Smith was initially appointed as the SIPR-funded Lecturer in Leadership and Management at the Aberdeen Business School, RGU. In 2015 he was appointed Professor of Enterprise and Innovation at UWS, and continues to be involved in policing research.

SIPR : International Engagement

In addition to the annual International Policing Conference and the James Smart Memorial Lecture, presented by Professor Paul Ponsaers, we were proud to organise, in 2016, SIPR's first International Summer School for Policing Scholarship, which brought together postgraduate students from the US, Norway, and Scotland, and to co-host, with Police Scotland, Dr James Drylie, Kean University, New Jersey, for a month as a recipient of a Fulbright Award

Photo : iStock

Policing European Metropolises : convergence and divergence in the politics of security in city-regions

**Professor Paul Ponsaers (*Ghent University)*

Professor Paul Ponsaers was invited to present the prestigious 44th James Smart Memorial Lecture, which seeks to perpetuate the name of a distinguished Policeman, who became the first Chief Constable of the City of Glasgow, and which since 2013 has been presented as the Keynote Presentation at the Scottish International Policing Conference, organised by SIPR. In 2016 the Conference took the theme "Policing: localism in a globalising world". Professor Ponsaers started his scientific career as assistant professor at the University of Leuven (KULeuven). After a period of five years as journalist, specialized on extreme right-wing violence and terrorism, he became departmental head of the Police Policy Support Unit at the department of Interior for ten years. Since 1998, Paul has been at the department of Criminal Law, Criminology and Social Law, Ghent University. He became Emeritus Professor in 2012 and is still a member of the staff. For a podcast of the lecture, and other contributions to the Conference, please see: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/events/IPC2016.php
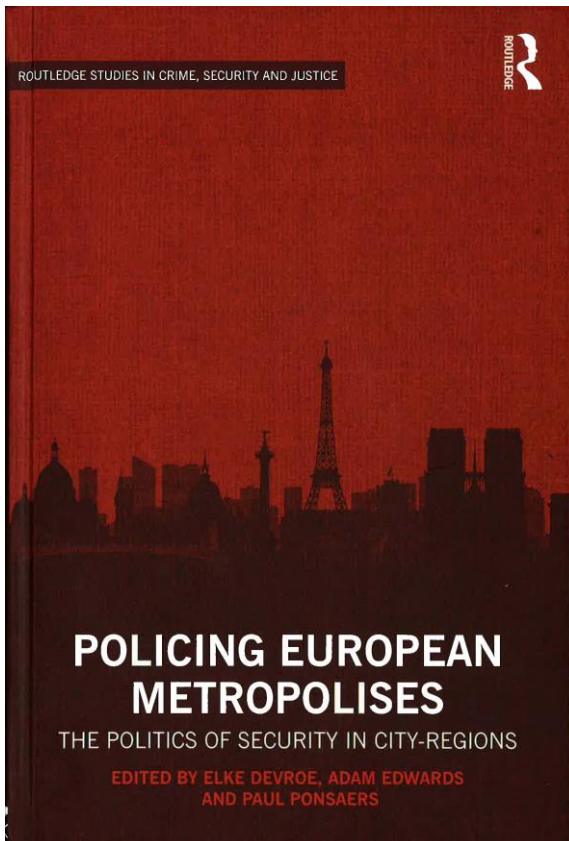
Professor Ponsaers' collaborative research, with academics from across Europe as part of the Policing European Metropolises Project (PEMP), led to the publication (in February 2017) of an edited collection, which provides further reading[1].

The team focused on 9 European countries and 22 metropolises, looking at the driving forces for divergence and convergence in metropolitan governance of security.

National Maintenance Regimes

Professor Ponsaers first examined variations in the "national maintenance regimes", which starts with the premise that every citizen has to be treated in an equal way, but has a tendency to break down because of high-volume crimes, and high-impact crimes such as terrorist offences. Enforcement of criminal law by supporting the prosecution and sanctioning of offences against the national law becomes essentially reactive.

He highlighted differences between those countries with a French tradition, which still has a military gendarmerie within their police system, and the contrasting territorial divided system in Germany.

France has two national police forces: the larger National Police (144,858) with responsibility for policing the larger towns and cities, and the Gendarmerie (100,049) with responsibility for the rest of the country. In addition to these two large and hierarchical forces, there are also around 5,600 more or less small municipal forces, totalling 19,325 staff, employed, paid for and managed by the municipalities themselves. Whilst there is limited divergence in policing agendas in towns such as Lyon, Strasbourg and Toulouse, in the capital, Paris, the maintenance regime (the "republican ideal") leads to convergence. All types of police forces function autonomously from each other and the French system stands out as the most developed example of centralisation and the State's wish to control its citizens.

In Germany, the territorial forces have federal services as counter-weights, which are orientated towards the support of the former. These territorial police systems do not contain paramilitary forces, but it is striking that they have robust forces in important metropolises. The 16 regional *Landespolizei* have

exclusive autonomous power over policing, with its own police law, leadership, structure, and system of oversight. Each force does everything on its own territory.

Regional Competing Regimes

Turning to regional competing regimes, Professor Ponsaers described Developmental regimes where municipal authorities can define their own policing agendas and be essentially proactive. He first discussed the situation in the Netherlands, which had a long evolution towards a national police. In 1993 the national, Rijkspolitie, established at the end of WWII, was abandoned, leaving the existing Municipal Police in the larger cities, and the work in the municipalities without municipal police was given to a new regional police, and other tasks transferred to the National Police Service Force. This strongly resembled the system in England and Wales, with 25 autonomous regional forces which were territorially orientated, each with its own police leadership, complemented by a few central national services. Despite this reform, the system continued to generate criticism and in January 2013 the government decided to reform the system again into one force, the Dutch National Police, and the 25 regional forces were reduced to 10. These regional entities are considered to be the backbone of the new police system.

Secondly he discussed the police system in Belgium, where demilitarisation of the police force occurred in 1992, and prior to the reform of 1998, each of the initial 589 (now 570) municipalities had its own municipal police force. Contrary to other European countries, no clear, geographical or functional division of tasks was ever set up, creating an atmosphere of competition between the original forces. The system now comprises the Federal Police, and 195 very diverse local, zonal police forces, which have difficulty in achieving the desired uniform quality and breadth of community policing. After ten years of reform, the federal police was considered to function too bureaucratically and was reorganised, simplified and rationalised down from 27 to 10 deconcentrated provincial units. At both levels the forces have substantial autonomy, but together they must ensure "integrated community policing".

What about the UK?

Professor Ponsaers queried what kind of nation state would emerge from the Brexit negotiations, and what would constitute the UK's territory for internal security. In England and Wales you see a policy of divergence, with the election of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC), covering 41 regions, and directly elected mayors, with each PCC being responsible for developing their own "Police and Crime Plan".

It was noted that the Welsh capital, Cardiff, was unique, in the 22 metropolises studied, in having its own, locally integrated partnership, but having a strongly orientated restorative justice regime.

Comparing that with Scotland, there is convergence, with its own legal system for policing and criminal justice, and no PCC's. The Reform of 2012, leading to the unification, in April 2013, of eight regional police forces, he considered an important step, as in the Netherlands.

Conclusion : Dilemmas

In conclusion, Professor Ponsaers said that there were dilemmas within each of the regimes. Can maintenance regimes adapt to pressures for pre-emptive interventions without undermining their own conditions of existence? Can developmental regimes sustain pre-emptive policing in ways that don't undermine the very conditions of the liberal democracies they aim to secure? How can socially just regimes be reproduced without undermining the freedom of movement of capital, labour, goods and services that constitute this European world? And can reformist regimes establish forms of self-regulation and private conflict resolution without undermining the public interest in policing?

> " *Legal constitutional frameworks determine to a certain extent, the outcome of the "plumbing", but not completely – I think this is important – the solution will always be a combination of different regimes. Security is becoming an increasingly difficult task, and needs to balance between a regional, local, and national culture.*

Reference

[1] Devroe, E., Edwards, A. & Ponsaers P. (eds.). (2017). Policing *European metropolises. The politics of security in city-regions*. Routledge. 341pp.

Photo : © Robert Tomkins Presentation of the James Smart Memorial Medal. (l to r) Paul Ponsaers, Iain MacLeod (IESIS), Nick Fyfe (SIPR)

Training new scholars to advance policing research and knowledge translation

Dr Cynthia Lum (*George Mason University, Washington)* and Professor Nicholas Fyfe (SIPR / *Dundee University*)

One essential ingredient for improving and sustaining a strong relationship between research and practice, is the training of new scholars in the skills and values of both, generating high quality knowledge and translating it to practice. This is especially the case with policing research, where researchers are often called to carry out field studies, engage with practitioners, community groups, and other stakeholders, and generate high-quality evidence for policy decisions. Ensuring that the next generation of criminology researchers are not only interested in pursuing questions related to policing and law enforcement, but receive a broad base of knowledge and skills they will need to be effective generators and translators of their research, is a top priority.

With these goals in mind, a group of faculty members specializing in policing from George Mason University, universities within the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, and Arizona State University collaborated this summer to design and deliver the first International Summer School for Policing Scholarship (ISSPS) for doctoral level students from May 30 – June 4.

This year, the ISSPS was hosted by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research at the University of St. Andrews where the students got to live in graduate dorms and study for a week in the beautiful and historic town of St. Andrews, Scotland. Thirteen policing scholars from the U.S. and Scotland volunteered their time to contribute to the programme for the Summer School which was attended by twenty doctoral students. The summer school was free of charge to participants, who were responsible only for their travel.

To facilitate in-depth discussion, dialogue and interaction between academic staff and students, the ISSPS was limited to twenty doctoral students engaged in policing studies (the next Summer School will also enroll no more than twenty-five applicants).

To secure a place on the Summer School students were asked to write a short account of why they wanted to attend and what benefits they hoped to gain. Students hailed from Arizona State and George Mason Universities in the U.S., Glasgow Caledonian, Edinburgh Napier, Dundee, and the Open Universities in Scotland, and the Norwegian Police College and the University of Oslo in Norway. There was also a deliberate mix of students at different stages in their doctoral studies in order to promote peer-to-peer learning. Faculty and events were supported by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, the US-UK Fulbright Commission, George Mason University, the Division of Policing of the American Society of Criminology, and the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University.

The Summer School featured a week of presentations, discussion, and activities designed to expose students to new perspectives on policing theory, methods and research ethics as well as cutting edge research on a number of topics, including police technology, the use of research in practice, and police reform. The summer school began by each student sharing the work they were involved in, which allowed faculty to tailor their discussions and lessons around student's ideas. Our objective was to make the summer school a truly international experience so that students would receive knowledge and skills that they might not normally receive in their respective programs at home. Thus, topics covered by ISSPS faculty were grouped into five areas which were covered by both U.S. and Scottish academics to create a broad balance of perspectives:

Theory and Policing Research
- Policing and public order (Stephen Reicher, University of St. Andrews)
- Theories of communities and community dynamics (Jeffrey Murer, University of St. Andrews)
- Theories of deterrence and opportunity (Cynthia Lum, George Mason University)

Research Design and Ethics in Policing
- Program evaluation (Christopher Koper, George Mason University)
- Ethics in policing research (Andrew Wooff, Edinburgh Napier University)
- Ethnographic approaches in policing research (Ross Deuchar, University of West Scotland)

Working with Different Types of Data
- Comparative data (Jeffrey Murer, University of St. Andrews)
- Qualitative data (Nicholas Fyfe and Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee)
- Quantitative and geographic data (Cynthia Lum, George Mason University)

Using Research in Practice
- Receptivity and translational research (Cody Telep, Arizona State University)
- Using evidence (Sandra Nutley, University of St. Andrews)
- Experience as a practitioner and researcher (William Graham, Abertay University)
- Collaborative research (Penny Woolnough, Abertay University)

Contemporary Issues in Policing Research
- Social media and technology (Richard Jones, University of Edinburg)
- Police reform (Nick Fyfe, University of Dundee)
- The role of intelligence officers (Cody Telep, Arizona State University)
- Technology and body worn video (Christopher Koper, George Mason University)
- Policing organised crime (Niall Hamilton-Smith, University of Stirling)

Additionally, students engaged in two workshops to enhance their learning. The first was a visit to Justice Analytical Services (JAS) at the Scottish Government in Edinburgh to meet with multiple staff members to learn about the research JAS undertakes, its impact on crime and justice policy in Scotland, and the career biographies of the research team in JAS. The second was a workshop focused exclusively on writing for publication and policy, led by ISSPS faculty, to examine publication strategies for academic journals and policy publications.

The first Summer School was a great success. Student feedback at the end of the week was uniformly positive, highlighting the opportunities the Summer School had provided to explore new topics, new perspectives and to study with students from different countries and disciplinary backgrounds.

Building on this success we intend to continue the ISSPS every other year, at a different host university, with the next summer school likely taking place at George Mason University in 2018.

SIPR Sponsored US/UK Fulbright Scholar

Dr James J. Drylie *(Kean University, New Jersey, USA)*

In November 2016, SIPR was privileged to co-host (with Police Scotland, and the Metropolitan Police Service) a visit by US/UK Fulbright Scholar, Dr James Drylie, Executive Director for the School of Criminal Justice & Public Administration and the Cybersecurity Center at Kean University, New Jersey. Prior to his academic career, he was Captain in the New Jersey Police. A podcast of the talk he gave at Abertay University on *Understanding the Nature of Terrorist Acts: Planning and Response Strategies for Police*, as part of a series of talks to students and staff at various universities, can be accessed at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/events/Drylie_211116.php

As an academic and former police officer, I was interested in conducting research on police practices with a focus on the use of force in the UK, as well as to network with faculty and students who are engaged in research and studies in criminology and criminal justice. The existing relationship between Fulbright and the SIPR allowed me to accomplish this. The welcome and hospitality of the SIPR, Police Scotland, and that of the Scottish people was so positive and truly memorable.

With the SIPR's national network of 13 universities and Police Scotland, the challenge was limited to the logistics of reaching a wide base in a limited amount of time. Fortunately, under the direction of Professor Nick Fyfe and with the invaluable assistance of Tim Heilbronn with SIPR, and Dr Richie Adams, Police Scotland, I was able to meet a number of students, faculty, staff, and practitioners at six universities and colleges across Scotland: Abertay; Dundee; Edinburgh-Napier; Glasgow Caledonian; Stirling; West of Scotland; and the Police Scotland College at Tulliallan.

At Tulliallan (l to r): Supt. Richie Adams, James Drylie, CS Ivor Marshall

Research

Recent events involving the use of deadly force by police officers in the US has increased already strained relations between the police and communities, particularly communities with higher minority populations. Compounding the tension is the confusion, and possible distortion, of data representing the police use of force in the US, particularly incidents involving minorities [i]. Adding to this strain is the disparate nature of data[ii] regarding police use of force, specifically deadly force and how it is officially and formally collected in the US. Official data reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reveal an annual average of 471 incidents of police use of force involving firearms resulting in death [iii]. Conversely, data cited by non-governmental sources doubles[iv] the number of deaths in police-related incidents for a similar time frame.

A comparative analysis of how use of force by police is regulated and applied, in a system where the majority of officers are not armed, can be very useful in identifying best practices that can, and will, mitigate the use of deadly force by police in the US, where the arming of officers is the norm.

Using a qualitative mixed-methods approach, my research in Scotland incorporated content analysis of historical and archival literature, which was graciously facilitated by Dr Annette Robertson, Glasgow Caledonian, and the direct assistance of Alastair Dinsmor MBE, of the Glasgow Police Museum. The historical analysis was supported by the opportunity for a week-long immersion into police operations and use of force training at the Police College, Tulliallan.

The key objectives of my research were quite specific, with an expectation to observe and identify established best practices that are considered effective in mitigating the need for use of force by the police in the UK in a majority of situations involving any level of force. I sought to develop an increased awareness of alternatives to the use of deadly force; to identify significant differentiators in use of force training; identify established organizational best practices intended to mitigate the need for and the level of force used; and to foster greater awareness

of recognized best practices credited with reducing the need and level of force.

Findings

A preliminary assessment of the literature review and my field notes of the observations and interviews conducted over the duration of my research has clearly identified three significant factors that I feel play a role as it relates to the significantly lower levels of use of force by police in the UK. First, the existence of a strong, historical cultural influence in the UK that is not limited to just the police, with a majority of police and citizens who support maintaining a predominately unarmed police service. Second, the standardization of the *National Decision Model*, which is an integral part in the individual and organizational decision making process across the UK, fosters critical thinking at all levels, specifically in matters involving use of force. Third, training for UK officers involves much more in terms of role playing and decision making in use of force scenarios, which was clearly evident in both Police Scotland and Metropolitan Police training courses that I observed. This depth of decision-based training is not as evident in the US, certainly not as a national standard.

In my opinion, these factors foster a universal mindset or approach to the use of force in the UK that can be categorized in one word: *Resolution.* Conversely, the use of force in the US, without the existence of a similar national culture, or a national model designed for both individual and organizational decision making is seen more in terms of *Conclusion.* The challenge moving forward is to present these preliminary findings in greater detail emphasizing the *Resolution-Conclusion* comparison. Based on these three factors I believe a strong enough case can be made to improve US-based training as part of an overall threat mitigation approach.

Academic Engagement

Although my time in Scotland was limited to one month, the time spent was truly worthwhile. In addition to my research and observations of police training in Scotland and London, the SIPR was instrumental in facilitating a number of opportunities for me to present before academic and practitioner audiences. I presented on the *Understanding the Nature of Terrorist Acts: Planning and Response Strategies for Police*, which was organized to allow for a comparative analysis of terrorist acts occurring outside of the UK with an eye toward contagion and the likelihood of incidents involving firearms and direct assaults by one or more aggressors.

The presentations were more than an academic exercise, they helped to increase awareness and critical thinking about terrorism on a global stage, and to allow for mutual networking with an eye toward future collaboration.

One of my memorable experiences involved the opportunity to accompany Professor Fyfe at the University of Dundee as he assessed the progress of fourth-year students as they presented on the progress of their individual dissertation research. It was refreshing to view a topic from the perspective of each of these students, which is the fuel that drives my passion for teaching and research.

Overall, the Fulbright experience for me was very rewarding both personally and professionally. *Sláinte.*

Dr Drylie can be reached at jdrylie@kean.edu.

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SIPR Research, Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building Awards

Supported by funding provided by Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority, 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

- Creating a proficiency scale for crime scene examination in Scotland
- Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings: a pilot study
- Enhancing Police Scotland's response to disability hate crime
- Local solutions to local problems: innovation in public participation

Photo (© Robert Tomkins): Academics and Practitioners working together – The Edinburgh Executive Sessions. See p. 53

Creating a proficiency scale for crime scene examination in Scotland

Dr Amanda Martindale & Gala Morozova (*Human Performance Science Research Group, University of Edinburgh***); Prof Dave Collins (***Institute of Coaching & Performance, University of Central Lancashire***)**

Proficiency scaling is the attempt to forge a domain and organisation appropriate scale for distinguishing levels of proficiency[1]. Proficiency scales present an analysis of low, medium, and high levels of proficiency with regards to aspects such as reasoning style, knowledge, pattern recognition skill, mental modelling, affect and effort, goal orientation, and metacognition. This approach has been widely used, for example in Navy and Air Force Weather Forecasting, with consequent significant contributions to performance and evaluation in the various domains and professions. The objective of this project was to create a proficiency scale for Scene Examination in Scotland. For a fuller Report, see: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_26.pdf

Introduction

An important benefit of proficiency scaling is to provide a clear and valid structure to the nature of expertise, which can act to drive the focus and activities of improvement. Proficiency categories are often based on traditional craft guild terminology (e.g., novice, initiate, apprentice, journeyman, expert, and master) and analysis of proficiency levels displays a more process focused approach in terms of knowledge, skills, and reasoning style, than performance outcome alone. As a further factor to enhance its strength and validity, a proficiency scale for a given domain should be based on more than one method, and ideally on at least three methods[2].

This project used three methods that contributed to existing Applied Cognitive Task Analysis data[3] for the creation of a proficiency scale for Scene Examination in Scotland.

- In depth career interviews with nine Scene Examiners (3 x high, 3 x medium, and 3 x low levels of proficiency) about education and training were carried out to yield ideas about breadth and depth of experience, and estimate the hours of experience required for each level of proficiency.
- Professional standards / licensing were considered to yield ideas about what it takes for individuals to reach the top of their field. This included an analysis of research into the key attributes of top-performing crime scene examiners[4].
- Measures of performance at familiar tasks were also considered for convergence on scales determined by other methods.

Proficiency scaling can usefully start by distinguishing experts (high and very high proficiency) from novices (very low proficiency[1]). Across the developmental continuum, there are qualitative shifts in the knowledge, skills, and reasoning of practitioners (i.e., the knowledge of novices is not an incomplete version of the experts, but qualitatively entirely different[5]). As proficiency develops, analytic, conscious, deliberate reasoning becomes more rapid and automatic. Although years of experience do not guarantee expertise, there is a link, in that the longer the career, the greater the opportunity to acquire a more diverse range of experiences. The actual level of development is highly dependent on individual characteristics; however, such as those measured by proficiency scaling. It was important to create a scale

that is domain (Scene Examination) and organisationally (SPA Forensic Services) appropriate and that considers the full range of proficiency in Scene Examination in Scotland.

Project Partners

The Scottish Police Authority (SPA) is responsible for maintaining policing, promoting policing principles and continuous improvement of policing and holding the Chief Constable to account[6].

SPA's Chief Executive oversees the management of Forensic Services which provides a fully integrated national forensic service from 'crime scene through to court' in Scotland. Forensic Services include: Biology, DNA, the Scottish DNA Database, Chemistry and Documents, Drugs Analysis, Toxicology, Firearms, Mark Enhancement, Scene Examination, Fingerprint comparison, Imaging and the Scottish Multimedia Unit.

Key Findings

In depth career interviews about education and training were carried out to yield ideas about breadth and depth of experience, and estimate the hours of experience required for each level of proficiency. The hour estimates, education, and employment history were largely consistent with the research literature on proficiency scaling. For example, participants from the high proficiency group had accumulated the highest number of hours in a Scene Examination role (approx. 25,000 hours), participants from the medium proficiency group had accumulated the second highest number of hours (approx. 14,000 hours), and those in the low proficiency group reported the least number of hours as SEs (approx. 4,500 hours).

A document outlining the protocols for creating a proficiency scale for scene examination in Scotland was adapted from the Protocols for Cognitive Task Analysis[7] with permission from Robert R. Hoffman. This included basic proficiency categories, cognitive styles analysis, and some cognitive styles designations. These proficiency scale templates were then refined using the data and processes outlined above to be tailored to the domain of Scene Examination, and in particular to the SPA Forensic Services organisation. The proficiency scale includes indicators of reasoning style, knowledge, pattern recognition skill, causal reasoning and mental modelling, affect and effort, goal orientation, and metacognition for high, medium, and low levels of proficiency.

Photo : SPA Forensic Services

There are a number of benefits to the organisation which result from these clear process markers, especially with regards to understanding how proficiency and expertise in scene examination develops. For example, to achieve high proficiency there is a need for: (1) critical skills for accomplishing the task; (2) a constant 'stretching' of the skill, through increasing challenges (difficult and rare cases); (3) high levels of intrinsic motivation to work hard on hard problems; (4) practice that provides rich, meaningful feedback; and (5) practice based on mentoring or expert instructional guidance[1]. These conditions can all contribute to a 'professional process' focus. The intrinsic motivation mentioned is thus 'operationalized' when committed and/or ambitious professionals have a more objective process marker on which to focus their efforts. Thus, the proficiency scale for scene examination in Scotland begins to encapsulate effective and accepted process markers.

Therefore, in future work, SPA FS should consider how to integrate these features and conditions, which are necessary for training high proficiency and adaptive expertise, into the Scene Examination environment. There is scope to promote a work-place community of practice for the maintenance of organisation knowledge[8]. This would in turn provide the continuous training, deliberate practice, and associated feedback necessary to achieve higher levels of proficiency. In addition to the evolution of natural work place processes, current CPD systems and structures could be developed to incorporate more structured knowledge and practice audits, differing types of practice (e.g., scenario-based training with varied content & complexity), reflective

training (e.g., understanding concepts/terms used to describe thinking & reasoning), team training (e.g., using simulations), feedback (e.g., de-briefing) and mentoring (e.g., dynamic assessment).

This work is reflective of the increasing levels of interest in human factors implications for forensic science in recent years[9]. This partnership between the academic and service delivery communities represents a unique opportunity to develop the conditions necessary for enhancing scene examination performance, and therefore enhancing delivery to criminal justice partners.

> *This research builds on previous collaborations between SPA Forensic Services, University of Edinburgh and the University of Central Lancashire and has provided real insight into the professional judgement and decision making of Scene Examiners. This proficiency scale will increase our understanding of the different levels of reasoning and knowledge that underpin effective decision making in Scene Examination.*
>
> *Additionally, it will aid in the design of systems and structures to effectively evaluate and develop high proficiency. By refining how we train and develop our people, there will be both internal and external benefits to our scene examination service provision in Scotland.*

Dr Victoria Morton, Head of Scene Examination, SPA Forensic Services

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Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings: a pilot study

Dr Andrew Wooff (*Edinburgh Napier University*) and Dr Martin Elvins (*University of Dundee*)

Police custody serves a variety of purposes. Legally it is the cornerstone of the criminal investigation process, acting as a fundamental gateway into the criminal justice process. From a welfare perspective, it can be an opportunity to intervene in someone's life when they are in crisis. This SIPR-funded pilot study looks at this area of policing which is complex both in terms of efficiency, and in terms of mitigating and managing risk.

Background to the Study

In 2013-14 the number of detainees held in police custody across Scotland was 192,848 and in the same period there were three deaths in police custody. This can understandably draw attention and concern regarding the care and welfare of those in police custody. As Skinns, Wooff and Sprawson (2015) highlight, the challenges of balancing 'good' custody practices for detainees as well as creating positive staffing conditions is challenging.

Historically, custody was managed by the eight legacy police forces in their respective parts of Scotland, albeit shaped in more recent years by a national guidance framework set by the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland [ACPOS] (ACPOS, 2010). Legislation provides an important context for police actions in relation to those people who come into police custody, principally the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995. Other legislation also affects specific aspects of detention, with the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill about to be implemented. This has a presumption of liberation at its heart, which has implications for how Police Scotland resource and manage custody provision. Irrespective of legislative safeguards, custody is a high risk and resource-intensive dimension of what might be termed intrinsic police functions. The British Medical Association (2009) highlighted that a high proportion of detainees are made up of categories of persons that exhibit particular vulnerabilities, notably those that are mentally disturbed or under the influence of, or dependent on, alcohol or other drugs. Balancing risk against efficiency and effective custody is therefore a key challenge for police officers.

In addition to the vulnerable individuals in police custody, Scotland's unique geography can make custody processes challenging. The introduction of Police Scotland presents clear opportunities to centralise and standardise best custody practice across the country, however, with custody processes being unavoidably time consuming in certain respects, maximising efficiency and managing risk in rural locations can be complex (Wooff, 2015). A legacy of different models of health care provision across Scotland persists, although budgetary responsibility for healthcare provision was transferred from Police Scotland to NHS Scotland on 1 April 2014. This dimension is a crucial aspect of custody risk management and developing enhanced support/diversion for those who come into police care is both a key challenge and opportunity (Elvins *et al.*, 2012 and 2013).

For this study, we have selected an urban and a rural case study that will allow us to compare custody processes and examine the broad ways that efficiency and risk minimization may differ across Police Scotland's custody network. With the recent move by HMICS to focus more specifically on local custody and the opportunity to inform the National Custody Review, it is timely to undertake a study which will inform these governance structures. With these considerations, the aims of our study are to:

- Independently evaluate and appraise what 'efficiency' means in two contrasting Police Scotland custody environments (one urban and one rural).
- Identify ways of measuring efficiency to inform custody oversight within Police Scotland.
- Examine the issues and tensions arising from balancing efficiency against risk across different custody contexts, and for different stakeholders.

Methodology

In order to develop an understanding of the varying nature of police custody across Scotland, we selected two contrasting case study locations. Our urban case study was a large inner city custody suite operating a fairly typical management structure. The rural case study operated a dispersed custody model, where the remote rural custody estate was managed by a central urban-based custody Sergeant. These contrasting locations offered varying opportunities and challenges.

We have conducted 12 interviews and 15 hours of observations across the two custody sites. Participants included Custody Sergeants, Force Custody Inspectors and Police Custody Support Officers (PCSO). We are still in the process of concluding data collection and analysis, thus our emerging findings below should be taken within this context.

Emerging findings: Resourcing Police Custody

A key set of themes to emerge relate to the resourcing of police custody. In particular, there is a complex set of interweaving issues around the way in which a national custody model sits alongside and is integrated into local policing within Police Scotland. As one custody officer noted *'one of the things is that melding together the national [custody] model with awareness of the local policing is a real challenge'*. Linking national custody staffing with local policing priorities is a challenge for many police officers in

both local policing and police custody areas of business in Police Scotland.

Early findings suggest that this tension between local policing and the custody division manifests itself in three ways. Firstly, custody staff regularly rely on local policing officers to support vulnerable detainees, including requiring them to conduct constant observation when the detainee is considered to be high risk. Although this situation is normal and expected by many officers in the local policing teams, the process could also be tedious and complex, particularly in rural locations where there are already few local policing resources. This added a bureaucratic layer to decision making for staff in custody, with custody Sergeants needing to negotiate with line managers who were often located in other parts of the country.

Secondly, the legacy-force areas have variable practice in the way that Police Custody Support Officer roles are defined. Some PCSOs were allowed to move detainees around the custody estate, while others were based entirely within the custody suite. Although there are complex contractual differences inherited by Police Scotland from the legacy forces, a standardisation of the PCSO role over time would enable Police Scotland to be more reactive to resourcing challenges in the custody estate and consequently less reliant on using local police officers in custody.

A third tension relates to the reliance of police custody on backfilled local police officers and Sergeants. From a resourcing point of view, the police officers who are backfilling in custody do not have their ongoing local policing workload (eg ongoing investigations) covered, meaning they have an additional backlog of work once they complete custody shifts. Additionally, backfilling in custody often means that local policing teams are short of officers. Beyond resourcing, backfilling also impacts on a second theme of the study - the way that risk is managed in police custody.

Managing risk in custody
Backfilling custody Sergeant's with a local policing Sergeant's was identified as a key risk by many of our participants:

> '*Risk? If you ask me backfill Sergeants are a big risk, they aren't always up to speed*'

For the local policing Sergeant backfilling in custody, the experience is often stressful because of the unfamiliar surroundings, protocols and the ongoing pressures associated with being responsible for managing the high risk custody populations. Some backfill officers are rarely in custody and therefore rely heavily on the expertise of Police Custody Support Officers for guidance on the norms of the custody suite and the subtleties in custody processes. Although the backfill process appeared to work reasonably proficiently in both our case study locations, it was noted as a challenge for custody processes more broadly and was identified as a riskier way of managing the custody environment than resourcing custody from those officers that regularly work in that environment.

A second important strand linked to backfilling relates to the trust required between custody staff. In particular, custody Sergeants in rural locations may have responsibility for detainees who are located in a custody suite many miles away. Under these circumstances, the custody Sergeant is reliant on staff in the remote suite to update them appropriately, bring concerns to them and for decisions about detainees to be taken as per the standard operating procedures and based on risk assessments. This relies heavily on trusting staff and knowing how the remote team operates, with one participant describing this relationship as '*golden*' and '*built on trust over many year*s'. When staff in these positions are backfilled, the inherent trust is not always as clearly developed, meaning that custody can function in a less positive manner. Under these circumstances, more input into decision making is required from the Force Custody Inspector.

In this type of scenario, a greater use of technology could facilitate decision making. Currently officers in remote custody suites update the Sergeant via the telephone. The Sergeant does not have any visual cues on which to base their decision making. In future, greater use of remote videoconferencing could help facilitate decision making, particularly in challenging cases where a custody Police Constable based remotely is requiring guidance from a Sergeant. Not only could this reduce the risks for staff involved in the custody process, but may also ease the stress of complex decision making from a distance and improve outcomes for the most vulnerable detainees. As we conclude our fieldwork and analysis, these themes will continue to develop.

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Enhancing Police Scotland's response to disability hate crime

Dr Ed Hall (*University of Dundee***)**

'Protecting people at risk of harm' is one of Police Scotland's five priorities 2016/17; tackling hate crime is a key part of its broader approach 'Working Together to Keep People Safe'.[1] Over the last few years there has been a significant increase in reported hate crimes against disabled people in Scotland.[2] Disability hate crimes include name-calling and harassment, violence and abuse, extortion, criminal damage and being forced into actions against one's will; in some notorious, yet still rare, cases people have been tortured and murdered.[3] People with mental health conditions, and people with learning disabilities are most at risk from the harm of disability hate crime.[4] Many people with learning disabilities experience hate incidents or fear of such incidents in city centres, shopping precincts, on public transport and in local neighbourhoods.

However, there is limited knowledge of the detailed spatial and temporal patterning of these incidents. This SIPR-funded research project addresses this knowledge gap; one of its outcomes is the development of an innovative digital map of hate incidents and crimes, and spaces of fear and safety, in one location, Dundee City Centre.

A significant proportion of the increase in disability hate crimes is due to a higher level of reporting and prosecutions. Police Scotland, local community police officers, Crown Office and national and local disability organisations, are delivering effective campaigns to encourage and support disabled people to recognise and report hate crimes. However, there remains a significant level of underreporting. Police Scotland recognises that many disabled people are reluctant to report hate incidents; online and third-party reporting have had some success. Police Scotland have developed effective multi-agency partnerships in local areas, with disability organisations, local authorities and Community Safety Partnerships, to further improve their performance on disability hate crime reporting, prosecutions and tackling fear of hate crime.

A leading example of such a multi-agency response is the 'Dundee Safe Places Initiative', a 3 year project launched in September 2015. It is a collaborative project, led by the learning disability charity 'Advocating Together', in partnership with Police Scotland Tayside Division and Dundee City Council; and funded by the Rank Foundation.

Advocating Together and Police Scotland Tayside Division are the key partners on the research project. Advocating Together is a 'capacity-building, independent self-advocacy membership organisation, promoting the benefit of people with learning disabilities and/or autistic spectrum disorder living within Dundee'.[5]

The 'Dundee Safe Places Initiative' is developing a network of 'Keep Safe' places – sites in Dundee City Centre, including shops, community centres and libraries – and 'safe people' – including shop assistants, taxi and bus drivers, and security guards – to offer safety, reassurance and support to people with learning disabilities and other disabled and older people, who are lost, scared or have experienced a hate incident. The aim of the network is to create a safe public environment in Dundee City Centre (with window stickers, information leaflets, and training) to provide support, and to encourage people to report hate

incidents. The Initiative plans to expand to cover the whole of Dundee by the end of the three years.

The research is enhancing the development of the Initiative, using the digital map to identify safe sites and associated safe people; assessing awareness of the network and its effectiveness; and disseminating best practice to other police divisions, and partners, in Scotland. The research has been co-developed in collaboration with Police Scotland Dundee Division and Advocating Together, and has the full support of the Dundee Safe Place Initiative Steering Group (of which Dr. Hall is a member).

Dr. Hall is a member of the Steering Group of the Dundee Safe Places Initiative, at which he provides monthly updates on the research. As noted, these have inputted directly into the development of the Initiative. In addition, Dr. Hall has attended a number of public engagement and policy events to speak about the research, with members of Advocating Together, Police Scotland, partner agencies and members of the public. He has also attended meetings with other Keep Safe programmes, to promote the good practice developed in Dundee, including the value of research in the enhancement of such initiatives.

In more detail, the three phases of the research, including some initial results, are as follows:

Phase 1: Mapping disability hate crime and safety in Dundee City Centre

Disability hate incident and hate crime data (over a 12 month period) has being inputted into a digital map of Dundee City Centre. Initial analysis has shown that, although the number of all hate crimes in Dundee City Centre is very low, there is some evidence of 'hotspots' where such incidents are more likely to occur.[6]

In addition to this, 'walk along' interviews and follow-up focus groups (with the assistance of Advocating Together staff) in Dundee City Centre have been done with a sample of people with learning disabilities and autism, carers, community police officers, and Community Safety Partnership members. The interviews have identified sites and spaces (and times of day) in the City Centre where people with learning disabilities feel more and less safe.

The central finding is that Dundee City Centre is perceived to be a very safe environment (as all other evidence shows it to be); none of those interviewed had experienced what could be defined as a 'hate crime'. However, some places and routes around the City Centre were frequented, including the Wellgate Shopping Centre and the Central Library; and some other places were avoided, e.g. alleyways, non-pedestrianised streets on the edge of the City Centre, and times of day, namely after 5pm and after dark,. The findings from the interviews have been mapped and been presented to those who participated, stimulating further discussion; and to the Steering Group. The research has inputted into the selection of Keep Safe places in the City Centre.

The next step is to combine the incident and 'walk along' interviews/focus group data, and present this to Police Scotland Tayside Division and Dundee City Council. The methodology will also be presented to Police Scotland at a national level, at an event in Dundee in 2017.

Phase 2: Assessing the Safe Places Initiative

The next phase of the research, to be completed in spring/summer 2017, is to assess the profile and usage of the Keep Safe places; there is an increasing number of sites in the City Centre, including the Overgate Shopping Centre, the Central Library, and the Dundee Carers Centre. First, people with learning disabilities and autism in Dundee will be invited (with the support of Advocating Together) to participate in a survey to assess their awareness of the Initiative, and knowledge and use of Keep Safe sites. Second, interviews will be done with staff at the Keep Safe sites, about how they have been used. A report will be produced and shared with Police Scotland, and other partners.

Phase 3: Dissemination of the Initiative

Later in 2017, at an event in Dundee, the digital map of disability hate crime – and the methodology that lies behind it – will be demonstrated to Police Scotland, partner organisations and academic researchers, as an example of best practice. Visits will be made to other 'Keep Safe' schemes in development in Scotland, to meet local partnerships, including Police Scotland, and share Dundee Safe Places Initiative's best practice and the role of research in enhancing police and partners response to disability hate crime.

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Local solutions to local problems: innovation in public participation

Dr Nick Bland (*University of Edinburgh*)

This project trialled an innovative approach to police-community engagement; facilitating people from a local community to take part in informed debate and collaborative problem-solving about a local issue that mattered to them. The project forms part of What Works Scotland's programme of work on community engagement and capacity-building. It received co-funding from SIPR's Police-Community Relations Collaborative Projects scheme and was supported by Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority.

The project was led by Nick Bland with Oliver Escobar, with support from Ali Malik, Alex Wright, Sarah Weakley, and James Henderson, all at the University of Edinburgh. The project received practical support from North East Division's Partnerships and Events team in Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Aberdeenshire Council. This report summarises the findings of the trial; a full report will be published in May 2017.

The call for greater public participation

Over the past few years, there has been a growing view in Scotland that there should be substantially greater public participation in the decisions that matter to them. This was a central conclusion of the 2011 Christie Commission on public service reform, Cosla's 2014 Commission on Strengthening Local Democracy, and encapsulated in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Policing 2026 articulates the aim to: 'strengthen our approaches to community engagement and participation, ensuring local services are effectively planned in partnership with communities'.[1] The challenge is to put the principle of participation meaningfully into practice.

Research across the UK has consistently demonstrated that the methods the police conventionally use to engage routinely with the public have limitations[2]. Levels of participation in local beat meetings and other face-to-face fora are very low; those who go tend to be unrepresentative of the whole community. Forms of engagement tend to be organised by police or other local agencies, limited to communication about police activity and consultation about local priorities. There is little opportunity for the public to take part in anything meaningfully described as collaborative planning, problem-solving or decision-making.

There are innovative approaches to public engagement that emphasise the importance of structures and practices which enable the public to participate, termed 'mini-publics'[3]. The design of mini-public can vary but the following are central:

Participation: to ensure a representative presence of community views and perspectives which is crucial to the process of debate and deliberation.

Deliberation: to involve informed debate and reasoned decision making. The key to deliberation quality is the informed exchange of public reasons for reaching conclusions.

Empowerment: to give community members opportunity to be involved in local problem-solving.

Enabling participation: a local citizens' jury

This project trialled a form of mini-public called a citizens' jury. This has been applied with other public services but never for police-community engagement in Scotland, or it seems, wider UK.

Several potential sites for the jury were identified, presenting a local issue proving difficult to resolve: a local community-organised 5 November bonfire was selected. The bonfire had run for very many years but had grown in popularity and size. Local police, fire service and council were concerned with the event organisation, but relationships with the bonfire organisers had broken down. The jury was seen by all parties as offering a kind of mediation.

It was important that the design and conduct of the jury was independent and impartial and that this was mandated by all the parties involved, so they were assured the jury recommendations would be unbiased. A 'Stewarding Board' was set up, chaired by the WWS research lead, with representatives from police, council, fire and the bonfire organisers. The board agreed how jurors would be recruited, who would speak to the jury as expert 'witnesses' and what the jury would be asked to do. The board agreed the jury should consider four options and make recommendations about the future of the bonfire.

Standardly, a citizens' jury involves 12-25 participants; providing breadth of representation and enabling quality deliberation. In this project, jurors were recruited randomly, with a quota of equal gender split, representation across age and other socio-economic characteristics, and equal representation of opinions on the bonfire. A payment was made to compensate jurors for their time, and to ensure equal participation. Sixteen jurors attended day 1, twelve returned for day 2. The four were unable to attend for reasons outside their control.

A citizens' jury can often last five days. For this project, two days was considered feasible and affordable. The jury took place 9.00-5.00 on two consecutive Wednesdays in early October 2016, in a meeting room of a third-sector organisation. The

research leads facilitated the jury, with support from the team. The facilitators used a range of techniques to provide equal opportunities for jurors to take part, and to support discussion.

There were three information sessions, each of an hour. Pairs of speakers attended to give a short presentation as 'witnesses' about the bonfire, followed by extended Q&A with the jury. The speakers were from the three services and two bonfire organisers.

On day 2, options for the bonfire were discussed. All jurors recognised the longstanding tradition of the bonfire, the strong community pride and identity attached to it. Jurors valued its role in bringing the community together. But they identified the need for improvements to safety and organisation.
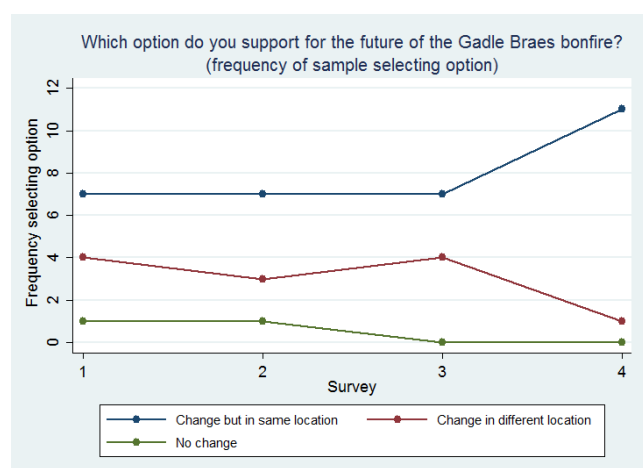
This graph from questionnaire data shows how juror's views changed over the course of the jury.

The jury voted on the options and the large majority (11-1) decided that the bonfire should remain in its current location but with changes. They discussed and agreed a range of recommendations about improvements to safety, reducing the height and size of the bonfire, event organisation and clear-up. They also recommended that the three local services should work with the organisers to discuss and agree other improvements.

The jury process and its impact
The project's research data included: jury discussion was recorded digitally, and transcribed; written material from the jury was photographed; jurors completed individual questionnaires at the beginning and end of each day; and nine qualitative interviews in December with some jurors, witnesses, stewarding board members.

Jurors were asked to rate the quality of their discussions, using criteria measuring 'deliberative quality'. A strongly held, unanimously positive view was shown. Every juror:

- felt able to express themselves, and thought the other jurors could too;
- felt respected, that the group worked well together;
- thought the discussions had helped make up their minds;

- felt they had influenced the jury's recommendations (they varied about how much).

Witnesses admitted surprise at the quality of their interaction with the jury. They felt the jury listened closely, asked serious, considered, constructive questions, and were thoughtful about what they heard.

Jurors admitted initial doubts and scepticism about taking part but by the end, there was unanimous support for the experience. They:

- were very glad they had taken part, greatly enjoyed the experience and found the discussions very interesting;
- would take part in a future jury on a local issue;
- felt it showed local people can work together on decisions;
- thought jury was good way to get public opinion and should be used for community decision-making.

All three local services saw a great deal of value in the jury. The process helped to 'unblock' the stalemate, renew relationships and open dialogue with the bonfire organisers, and gave them a more nuanced understanding of the community view. They saw benefit to applying the approach to other issues in other local contexts.

Many of the jury recommendations were implemented, although a couple were judged impractical. There were improvements made to safety and organisation. Unfortunately, the opportunity was not taken for the services to meet with the organisers and work collaboratively to improve the event. The short timescale before the bonfire took place was a factor. At the event itself, the fire itself was no smaller, and there was damage to a streetlamp. The services and jurors interviewed expressed remaining concerns about safety.

This project points to latent enthusiasm and commitment present in communities and which is not activated by conventional police-community engagement. Approaches like citizens' juries can enable meaningful participation; the experience can increase confidence, enthusiasm and interest in further civic participation. The potential for greater public participation in policing is a prize worth pursuing.

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Postgraduate Student Research

The initial investment in SIPR provided funding for nine policing-related PhDs. By 2016, over 70 PhD students had completed or were currently studying policing-related topics within the consortium universities. This dramatic growth in numbers makes Scotland one of the largest centres for postgraduate policing research in the UK.

The Winners at the 2016 SIPR / Police Scotland Postgraduate Policing Awards, Claire Taylor and Richard Jefferies, with Supt Andrew Todd

Harm and missing persons: a new politics

Joe Apps MBE *(Manager, UK Missing Persons Bureau, National Crime Agency)*

Joe is undertaking a Professional Doctorate on *'Missing persons in comparative perspective',* registered at the University of Dundee. He argues that there is a need for new politics in missing persons which considers harm. There is also a need for a new model which recognises the inherent individual and collective harms as well as the social harms which promote missing episodes using the emerging, combined law enforcement and public health agenda as a useful substantive approach.

In drawing attention to the *politics* of missing persons (Edkins, 2011) I want to start a discussion about how missing may be reframed within a harm-based approach. There is a possibility to reframe 'going missing' as a form of harm, experienced in different ways, by those connected to any one episode.

Edkins argues that we need to do more to recognise missing people and the discussion responds to that call by offering a new kind of recognition through a consideration of the different kinds of harm involved in being missing.

Being a missing person is associated with harm: some of these harms are evident and obvious, but other harms are often not fully appreciated or recognised. One of the arguments of the discussion is that being a missing person can be *individually harmful*: the missing event may be part of an abduction and subsequent murder; it may be a precursor to a suicide; it may be part and parcel of a situation realised through sexual or labour exploitation; or may result in a death by misadventure or from an illness. Missing can *also* be a form of *collective harm* – an argument that can be made in part through attention to the drivers to missing, that is, missing episodes caused by socially harmful activities either as failures of policing through inadequate policy and harmful or flawed operational practice or as unintended consequences of actions taken by the state in terms of public protection, for example, failures to tackle poverty, alcohol and drug abuse; to address mental ill-health adequately; to ensure education for all children; to promote full employment and so on (see as examples, Sparrow, 2008 and Pemberton, 2016).

In terms of collective harm – people *other* than the missing person may be harmed by missing episodes (individually) and incidence (collectively). As such, attention needs paying to the potential for emotional harm such as, ambiguous loss (Wayland *et al.*, 2016) as well as prolonged grief disorder (PGD) and post-traumatic stress (Lenferink *et al.* 2016 and 2017) suffered by families of the missing.

With more than 242,000 missing person incidents recorded annually by the police in the United Kingdom alone (NCA, 2016) the sheer scale of missing and accompanying harm makes it a mundane, endemic, everywhere harm. In helping us to understand missing as a form of 'everywhere' harm, Pain (2014) argues that, similarly, domestic violence is a form of everyday terrorism. If harm in missing persons is politically generated, parallels can be explored between Pain's work and missing persons.

Framing the debate are the changing politics in policing. There is the shift in the Government's agenda which can be seen over the last five or so years from the views of Home Secretary, Theresa May, 'I couldn't be any clearer about your [the police] mission: it isn't a thirty-point plan; it is to cut crime. No more, and no less' (May, 2010) to the Home Secretary, Amber Rudd's views on 'vulnerability':

> '*… more needs to be done to protect the vulnerable – victims of sexual abuse, modern slavery and domestic violence. For too long crimes against vulnerable people have simply not been taken seriously enough and their voices have not necessarily been heard. They've been treated as second class crimes and not always been given the attention that they deserve*' (Rudd, 2016).

This shift in position represents a paradigm change in policing with the new emphasis on vulnerability and follows, in part, the series of child sexual exploitation cases in Rochdale, Oxford, Rotherham, Telford and elsewhere. Some commentators, for example Punch, take a critical and sceptical view: the move into policing vulnerability is evidence of the ineffectiveness of the police in tackling other crime types as much as a reduction in overall crime. With the Government's assault on public spending and consequent reductions in police numbers, the police are looking for others areas to occupy to preserve their roles. Hence the transfer of effort into policing vulnerability (Punch, 2016).

In Scotland, too, the key issues in policing are changing. The new Police Scotland 'Policing 2026' strategy shifts the debate on the purpose of policing. The new strategy, published in February, 2017, sets out: crime prevention, harm reduction, partners and collaboration, and localities and communities as its aims with the four supporting themes of prevention, protection, communities, and knowledge and innovation (Gormley, 2016; Matheson, 2016; Fyfe, 2016 and Police Scotland, 2017). Harm has never been so important in policing as an expression of

vulnerability and one of the most challenging areas is the field of missing persons.

Methods to value or assess harm in missing persons need consideration. As examples are expert or Delphic analysis (Turoff, 1970); life satisfaction indices (Santos, 2013); willingness to accept or pay approaches and 'quality adjusted life years' (Dolan et al, 2005; Heaton and Tong, 2015). Existing models of harm in missing persons need exploring: from the insubstantial THRIVE and THIVE+ (for example, North Yorkshire Police, 2017) approaches commonly used in policing which lack a depth of appreciation of

harm and its characteristics, through an extension of the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (Sherman et al, 2015) to the model suggested by Vo (2016).

In conclusion, this timely discussion should be seen as a welcome intervention. There is a need for new politics in missing persons which considers harm. There is also a need for a new model which recognises the inherent individual and collective harms as well as the social harms which promote missing episodes using the emerging, combined law enforcement and public health agenda as a useful substantive approach.

There are more incidents with individuals going

MISSING

multiple times compared to last year

60% of the missing incidents were people under 18

In 2015/16 there were
375,694 calls received
across England, Wales and Scotland in relation to a missing or absent person.

of these calls
242,190 missing incidents
36,670 absent incidents were recorded by police

of these incidents
135,382 missing individuals
19,154 absent individuals were recorded by police

35% missing persons were in the 15-17 age group.

Missing persons incidents:
52% male
47% female
<1% trans
1% unrecorded

96% of missing incidents resulted in returning home safely.

in 79% of missing incidents, people are located within 24hours

NCA National Crime Agency

Revised version February 2017

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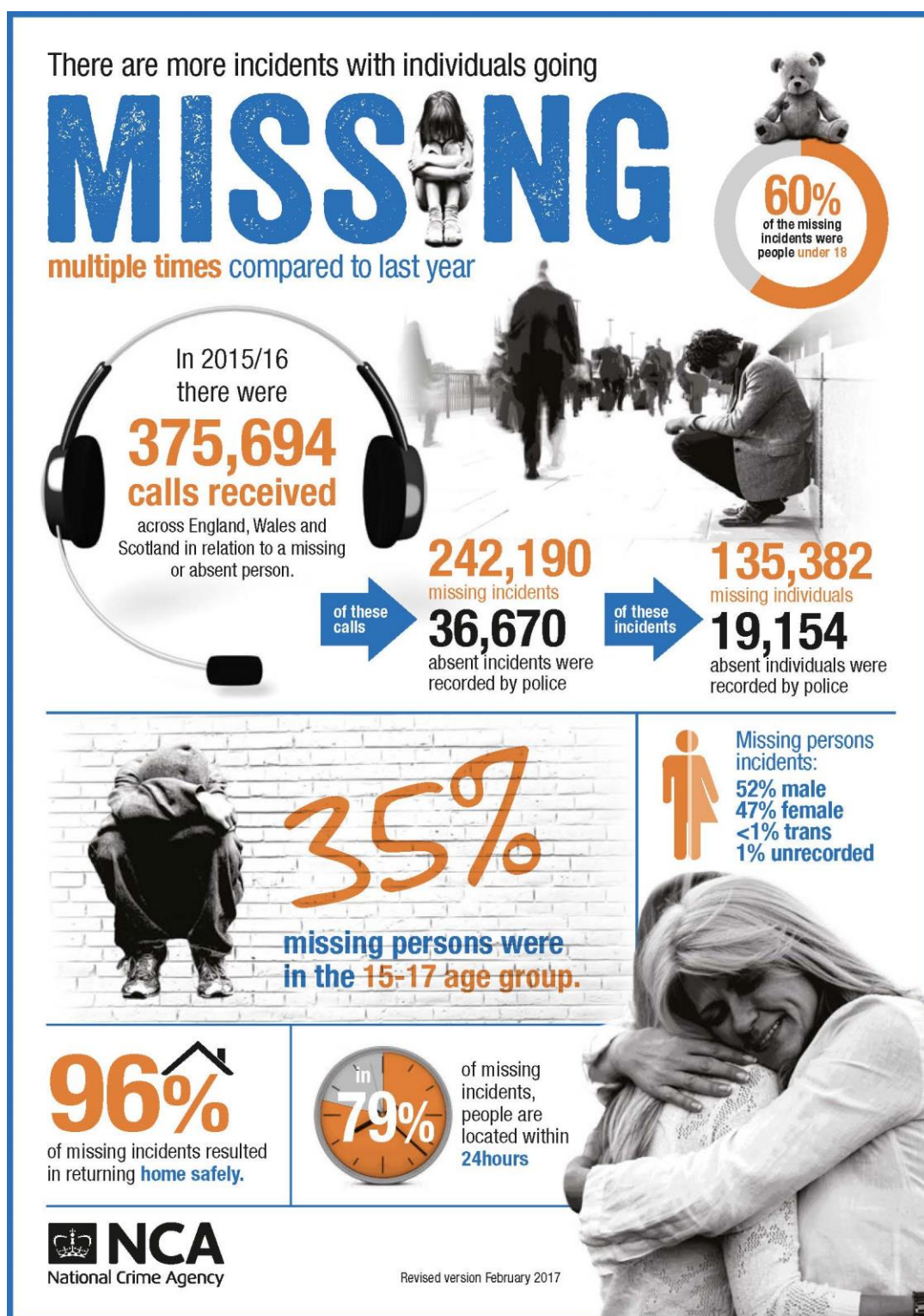
Communication between the police and citizens via social media in Scotland

Liam Ralph *(Edinburgh Napier University)*

In the last decade, social media has emerged as a key communications tool for police forces internationally. This is reflective of the now important role digital technologies have in the delivery of policing in the twenty first century. At the same time, research has started to identify the ways in which social media is used in policing. Despite this, there is limited understanding of best practice. This is due to a lack of appreciation of the two-way nature of police and citizen communication via social media. In particular, the impact police use of social media has on the policing audience. Accordingly, this project seeks to identify opportunities for how social media can be used and organised across Police Scotland by better understanding the needs of both everyday policing and communities across localities in Scotland. This is part of a three-year, fully funded PhD at Edinburgh Napier University. This is being mentored by Dr Elizabeth Aston, Dr Andrew Wooff and Dr Richard Whitecross. Expected completion is by October 2018.

Introduction

A useful starting point is to consider how and why social media could (and arguably should) be used in policing. Put simply, it is necessary to appreciate the function of social media in a policing context before thinking about how this communications channel can best be utilised and implemented across policing. This is particularly important when thinking about any evaluation on police use of social media.

Synthesising studies on police communication reveals social media serves two policing objectives: supporting performance and enhancing reputation.

For performance, social media can be used to aid police practice in a number of ways, including: warning and informing the public on current and imminent risks[1], working with the public on crime appeals[2], and in order to foster deterrence and compliance[3]. In terms of reputation, this reveals how social media can be used to present a positive image of the police[4] and at times to humanise police officers[5]. If this tells us why the police could and should use social media, then the 'how' factor reveals social media can be used in three ways and somewhat resembles Mergel's (2010) 'Social Media Strategies in the Public Sector'[6]. The first is to push information by broadcasting content to users, and an easy example is the role social media plays in providing safety messages. The second, is to pull information from users, for example in connection to crime appeals when citizens are encouraged to provide information to the police in order to assist ongoing investigations. The third, is to interact with the public through two-way communication with social media used to facilitate engagement between the police and citizens.

Research priorities

The overall aim of this research is to establish a deeper understanding of communication between the police and citizens via social media in Scotland. This has entailed exploring all parts of the communication process, namely "who says what in which channel to whom with what effect?" (Lasswell, 1948, p.216)[7]. This will consist of studying three research questions:

- What is the nature of Police Scotland and its officer's use of social media?
- In what ways are particular types of users or communities included and/or excluded from police social media practices?
- How does police use of social media in Scotland relate to crime control, legitimacy and accountability?

Methodology and Methods

In order to identify the opportunities to make best use of social media in everyday policing, this research follows a predominantly qualitative methodology and case study research design. For this, two case study locations have been selected in an effort to appreciate the variety of policing across Scotland and within divisions. In each case study location, multiple sources of data are currently being collected. These echo the different strands this study relates to, namely policing, communities, and interaction between the police and users on social media. As a result, the following methods are being utilised on each area:

- **Participant observation** and **interviews** with **police** officials and officers. These include persons at different stages (including, those about to use social media, those currently using and those having previously been involved). This also consists of officers with specialist roles within the police.
- **Focus groups** with **communities** focusing on people's perceptions, needs and expectations from the police on social media.
- **Online analysis** between official police accounts and users evident on Facebook and Twitter. This includes accounts relevant to each case study area.

Initial insights

Fieldwork started in November 2016. Since then, there has been considerable appetite and interest from across police divisions for this study. This is somewhat indicative of the discerned opportunities seen within the police in Scotland for using social media to strengthen community engagement. Specifically, by making better use of social media as a communications tool. As a result of the open, positive and collaborative relationship with Police Scotland it has been possible to fully understand everyday policing and the implications for social media within this. This is somewhat reflected in the two images shown which were extracted from police Twitter accounts in Scotland[8,9]. These were 'tweeted' during fieldwork and reveal the recognised benefits of this study by the police in my first case study area. At the same time, this raised new ethical considerations and consequently, was adjudged to be expected based on the nature of this research- policing and social media.

Impact

All research findings will continue to be shared with Police Scotland in order to maximise impact whilst also ensuring this study is relevant to contemporary Scottish policing. This will be achieved by delivering emerging findings in a series of stages from now to beyond completion of this PhD next year. This will also provide valuable opportunities to gain ongoing feedback during this project, thus strengthening reliability and validity of research findings.

> *Communication with our Communities, Partners and those visiting the area is an essential part of modern day policing. Within North East Division, the effective use of Social Media is seen as a valuable part of that process. It is however important that we understand the impact of our use of these platforms and where this can be enhanced and deliver increased value. We are delighted to support Liam Ralph's study [which] has already been used to inform how we go about improving our use of social media and what [it] can look like for us moving forward.*
>
> *Chief Inspector Kevin Wallace (Partnerships and Events, North East division)*

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South Asian immigrant women, domestic abuse and the police

Elaine McLaughlin (*Glasgow Caledonian University*)

Women who are non-European Economic Area (EEA) nationals who migrate to the UK for marriage purposes must obtain a visa prior to entering as a spouse. The focus of the research involved an examination of the impact of the UK Spouse Visa Immigration Rules upon immigrant women living in Scotland experiencing domestic abuse. Qualitative interviews were conducted with nine immigrant women from the South Asian Sub-Continent who had left their marriage as a consequence of domestic abuse.

After migration and since July 2012, a migrating spouse is issued with temporary residency for a period of five years (previously two years). An immigrant woman has no legal status or citizenship rights upon entry to the UK as she obtains her immigration status through her husband and his citizenship rights status. During this period women are denied access to public funds. The findings identified that the insecure immigration status of the women and the no recourse to public funds stipulation imposed additional difficulties upon them preventing them from leaving the abusive relationship.

Elaine was the Winner of the inaugural SIPR / Police Scotland Postgraduate Student Award in 2015.

The women migrated to live with their husbands within an extended family household. Data analysis identified that some of women experienced multi-perpetrator abuse and mistreatment at the hands of their husbands and family members either singularly or *in cumulo.*

All of the women ultimately enjoyed a positive experience with the police. The level of intervention by the police varied. Some of the women were given personal attack alarms and emergency mobile phones or were taken to specialised agencies for support and information. Some women reported the abuse only after having fled the abusive situation. The women also reported theft of personal items and paperwork by their husband and family members.

Police officers attending the extended family home encountered a number of challenges in relation to their skills, knowledge and cultural competency when dealing with immigrant women.

Some were removed from the extended family household, having experienced extreme forms of abuse, and were taken to womens aid/homelessness accommodation. The perception of two women was that they had been '*rescued*' after having been removed by the police. The women who were removed by police officers were unsure whether the perpetrator(s) were charged or convicted.

Importantly, none of the women were cited to attend court in relation to the abuse, from which it can be surmised that no further legal action was taken against the men or their families. Whilst it is to be welcomed that the women were taken to safety, the position may have been radically different if the women were from a Scottish indigenous community, whereby the perpetrator of abuse is the person most likely to be removed from the household.

One woman was told by the police to return to the extended family home as she had '*the full right to live there.*' The response of the police on this occasion was most peculiar, given the usual process adopted by police in confronting domestic abuse (i.e. to first remove the abuser), and in light of the legal protections available to individuals who experience domestic abuse within Scots law. Most importantly for the particular woman in question here, however, remains the fact that she had actually rescinded her right to remain in Scotland, as she had elected to leave her husband during the probationary period. Essentially, she had no legal right to remain in Scotland. The ramifications for this woman were that she was facing either a return to the home of her abusers, or deportation back to her country of origin where she would be ostracised for disgracing her family honour through a failed marriage. The lack of legal and cultural awareness of the police in this situation is perhaps understandable, but no less regrettable.

There were occasions where language barriers presented an obstacle between police officers and the immigrant women when called to an incident of domestic abuse. As a result, police adopted non-verbal communication techniques and on one occasion, police officers improperly utilised the services of the woman's daughter to act as interpreter, thereby ignoring the conflict of loyalties endured by the daughter. In the family home police officers were confronted by numerous family members, thereby raising difficulties identifying the perpetrator(s) of abuse. The behaviour of these individuals was, on occasion, challenging, dismissive of the status of the police, and dismissive of the situation at hand. Family members closed rank, whilst at the same time apportioning blame on the victim, by making counter-allegations.

Where cultural differences exist between immigrant women and the indigenous population, where there are language barriers, lack of access to information and knowledge of services, where there is an inequality of legal rights, it is not unsurprising that

immigrant women become invisible within mainstream society and are hidden from those organisations that exist to protect women from violence and mistreatment.

Crucially the findings identified that the role of the police was misrepresented by the perpetrators. The women were told if they contacted the police for assistance, the police had powers to have them deported as a consequence of their insecure immigration status. The data identified that the women had no actual knowledge of their legal rights or that they did have access to legal protection within UK Immigration Law and within Scots Law.

The SIPR/Police Scotland inaugural Post Graduate Student Symposium June 2015

The presentation involved the interaction of the police with the research participants. The prize included an opportunity to work with the police to develop the research and simultaneously the police response to South Asian immigrant women living in Scotland experiencing domestic abuse. Superintendent Sam McCluskey (in her capacity as DCI and at that time the head of Police Scotland's Domestic Abuse Taskforce) assumed responsibility on behalf of Police Scotland. From the outset, Superintendent McCluskey was supportive of the research and keen to achieve a positive outcome for domestically abused immigrant women from a police perspective.

Outcome

A partnership approach involving police officers based at Glasgow Airport was identified and DI Caryn McIndewar, Senior Ports Officer, Border Policing Command based at Glasgow Airport was recruited to the team. A meeting was coordinated by DI McIndewar and a number of her colleagues at Glasgow Airport in order to progress the project.

Within the near future a briefing will be provided to officers based at the airport in relation to this research. An anonymised survey is to be conducted with South Asian immigrant women at the airport relative to their health and wellbeing. A leaflet (pictured) and credit card sized information card in relation to domestic abuse and available help, support and protection from Police Scotland and other agencies will be issued to the women.

The long-term aim proposed is to develop a Preventative Strategy to ensure that immigrant women entering the country on a spouse visa are made fully aware of their rights. Women will be provided with information in relation to the protection afforded to them in law by the police and other agencies in terms of domestic abuse and in particular in relation to their immigration status when faced with domestic abuse.

To further support this project the development of a Mobile Telephone App is also proposed. The App will provide immigrant women with information in relation to what they should do if they experience domestic abuse; and the availability of help, support and protection from the police and other relevant agencies.

SPOUSE VISA RULES & DOMESTIC ABUSE

You have been given this leaflet as you have arrived in Scotland on a Spouse Visa.

This leaflet is to provide you with information in relation to your rights whilst living in Scotland if you experience domestic abuse.

It is anticipated that full support and implementation of the proposal would enable development of a robust preventative strategy, to improve the safety and wellbeing of women and children from BME communities and encourage reporting of abuse to police.

It is further assessed that, whilst the proposal initially considered women entering Scotland on spouse visas, the majority of women who enter on the UK on such visas and experience domestic or familial abuse, enter through various ports across the UK. As such, it is believed the proposal has the potential to positively impact on a national scale.

Superintendent Sam McCluskey

Local Policing in Transition: Examining the initial impacts and implications of Police Reform in Scotland

Dr Yvonne Hail (*Edinburgh Napier University*)

On April 1st 2013 the first single, national police service of Scotland became live with the formation of Police Scotland. The reform was based in legislation, the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, with claims made by the Scottish Government that a key objective of the reform was to strengthen the links between the police and the diverse communities they serve across Scotland whilst improving arrangements for local engagement. This briefing presents a small snapshot of the key findings from an Economic and Social Research Council funded collaborative PhD project with Police Scotland, which looked to examine the initial impacts and implications of this reform on local policing in Scotland during the first fourteen months of the new force with the primary data collected between October 2013 and June 2014. The following is a snapshot of the main themes which emerged from the research.

Aims

The aim of the project was to explore the ways in which local policing had been altered as a result of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and provide a unique insight into the experience of macro level police reform from a grassroots, front line perspective, which at present is often missing from the research literature

> *…this isn't a normal merger; this is a merger of the police and nobody else does what we do, nobody else can do what we do, this is the largest public sector reform in Police history, we have never done anything as big as this…*
> Police Manager Easton

Data Collection

For the Scottish Government a key objective of police reform was to strengthen the links between the police and the communities they serve and improve arrangements for local engagement. A focus on local policing strategies was chosen for this study as this provides a window on the daily interactions between the public and local police personnel.

Primary qualitative research was conducted between October 2013 and June 2014 across two geographically distinct case study areas Longphort and Easton[3] with a stratified sample of police officers, members of police scrutiny groups, locally elected representatives and key stakeholders in community policing (n=70). Although much has changed in Police Scotland since this field work was completed, including the appointment of a new Chief Constable and the publication of a new 10 year policing strategy, the findings produced are still able to provide us with an unprecedented historical view of how the reforms were experienced on the front line at the precise time they were being implemented.

How were police reforms and the processes of organisational change experienced by police personnel in Scotland?

Police participants from both Easton and Longphort reported that change was not a new concept within the police organisation. They could however, identify specific challenges with regards to the recent reform. The three most common concerns raised by officers were related to the rapid pace and implementation of reform; the quantity and quality of communications they received throughout the reform process; and a perception that there had been little opportunity for them to offer input or feedback during the reform process.

Summary of Findings

- Reform was generally experienced by officers in both case study areas in a very similar way.
- Police personnel confirmed that change, although not of this level or scope, has always been an ongoing concept for the police organisation.
- Frontline officers and their supervisors claimed there was limited opportunity for them to provide feedback on reform and in the main they felt marginalised by the process.
- The pace of reform was found to be of concern to both frontline and management officers with a consensus that there was too much change implemented too quickly.
- Pre-existing low staffing levels in some areas were problematic in relation to capacity to implement changes
- Levels of support provided to frontline officers throughout the reform process were varied within and between case study areas.
- Communication was an issue during the reform based on the quantity and quality of electronic communications which were not always relevant to officers or their role.

In relation to this project it was important to examine how and in what ways police culture could affect how organisational change was implemented and experienced. This was of particular significance in terms of the implementation stage of reform as it was frontline officers and their interpretations of reform who operationalise change at a street level (Bevir 2010). By excluding frontline officers Bayley (2008)

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[3] Each case study area was given a pseudonym to protect the anonymity of participants.

argues police organisations lose out on local grass roots knowledge together with "…a wealth of unorganized and under-utilized knowledge about which police activities are not working and why" (ibid 2008:14).

In what ways has reform reconfigured local policing and how does this differ from pre-reform arrangements?
Officers from both Easton and Longphort believed local policing post reform had been reconfigured and rebranded almost beyond recognition in relation to pre-reform arrangements. This change in direction for the delivery of local policing was also discussed by police managers who argued that the removal of designated beat areas for Community Policing Team officers, the change to their traditional working shift patterns and a renewed strategic focus on Key Performance Indicators figures had resulted in reduced levels of community engagement and partnership working.

Summary of Findings:
- The early stages of reform had resulted in changes to the roles, resources and workloads of local policing personnel, increasing overall workloads and creating uncertainties around the post reform role of community policing officers.
- Some of the national and regional specialist units created post reform had been resourced from local policing teams resulting in increased pressures on frontline officers.
- There had been a shift in focus away from prevention to a more enforcement led style of local policing.
- There was less community engagement and an increase in abstraction rates as a result of changes to traditional shift working patterns and the blurring of the boundaries between response and community policing team personnel.
- There had been a loss of local community knowledge based on the removal of designated local beat areas for community policing team officers
- Officers reported that it was now easier to access many specialist resources not available prior to reform such as access to the police helicopter.
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Many local officers from across both case study areas stated that post reform there had been a general loss of focus on community policing and a more refocused approach to response and enforcement led styles of policing. They cited many examples of how this change had been operationalised including the removal of designated beat areas for community policing officers, the realignment of response and community policing teams, a change to their traditional working shift patterns and a renewed strategic focus on KPI figures, including an increase in stop and searches.

> " *Under the legacy force our big strategy was prevention, clearly now with Police Scotland … our main driver is now enforcement… and we can't have detailed engagement and enforcement at the same time.*
> Middle ManagerEaston

How do post reform local police governance and accountability arrangements now function?
The main themes which emerged from the data collected from members of local scrutiny groups together with members of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) highlighted post reform concerns around the quality and quantity of local scrutiny, the relationship dynamics between the SPA and local scrutiny groups, the politics of police scrutiny and suggestions that there was now a local democratic deficit in post reform police scrutiny.

Summary of Findings:
- At the time of data collection there was a perception that there was less police scrutiny taking place at a local level in both case study areas compared with the pre-reform situation;
- There was a sense of confusion amongst scrutiny members regarding their roles and responsibilities which was related to a lack of support and training for scrutiny members.
- Scrutiny board members claimed they were being given less data to scrutinise by Police Scotland than they had received previously
- The flexibility provided in the legislation for each local authority to decide how best to organise their local committees has resulted in a more complex and less structured approach to scrutiny across Scotland and increased the impact of local politics on policing in both areas.
- At the time of fieldwork there were limited formal relationships between the local scrutiny members and the national oversight body the SPA.

The impact of financial constraints and local politics on scrutiny arrangements across the variety of councils in Scotland has also had an impact on how local scrutiny arrangements were being operated across Scotland.

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Commissioned Research and Knowledge Exchange undertaken by SIPR

SIPR works closely with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, Scottish Government and other bodies 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 2016 included:

- An evaluation of Police and Fire Reform
- An evaluation of the Fife Police Division Stop and Search pilot
- An evaluation of the Police Scotland National Child Abuse Investigation Unit
- An evidence review for Policing 2026
- Executive sessions on prevention and localism
- An evaluation of Prevention First in Ayrshire
- Support for the Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference

Reports on these projects are provided in this section.

(Photograph: Police Scotland)

Evaluating police reform from national and international perspectives

Professor Nick Fyfe & Dr Mike Woolvin (*University of Dundee*); Dr Nick Bland & Professor James Mitchell (*University of Edinburgh*); Dr Susan Reid (*ScotCen*); Dr Simon Anderson (*SIPR Associate*)

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR), ScotCen and What Works Scotland have been commissioned by the Scottish Government to undertake a four year evaluation of police and fire reform. The purposes of this evaluation are to: (i) assess if the three aims of reform (reduced duplication, more equal access to specialist expertise and greater engagement with communities) have been met; (ii) learn the lessons from the implementation of reform to inform the process of future public service reform; (iii) evaluate the wider impact of reform on the Justice and the wider public sector. The evaluation started in February 2015 and the first report was published in June 2016. It focused on findings emerging from the initial two stages of this work: (i) a review of publically available evidence up to the end of November 2015 and (ii) national key informant interviews undertaken, including senior representatives from Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, HMICS and Scottish Government during 2015. This article summarises some of the key findings and conclusions from the Year 1 report relating to policing, (http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00502138.pdf) and highlights the opportunities for international knowledge exchange.

To what extent have the aims of reform been met?

On the basis of both documentary evidence and the national key informant interviews, there is plausible and credible evidence of progress being made towards achieving the three long-term aims of reform. There is strong evidence of the establishment and functioning of new processes, structures, projects and programmes designed to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and engagement with communities. With respect to Aim 1 of reform of reducing duplication, documentary evidence and national key informant interviews suggested that significant progress has been made toward rationalising service provision and reducing duplication whilst maintaining frontline delivery. Interviewees in Police Scotland suggested that not only has the level of local service provision been sustained since reform, despite reduced budgets, but that aspects of services have been enhanced in ways which could not have happened without reform. However, this process is not complete and has proved complex and challenging. There were also significant inter-dependencies identified which mean that improvements in one area of service delivery might come with costs to other activities.

With respect to Aim 2 of accessing specialist expertise and national capacity, the removal of legacy boundaries has made it much easier to achieve this and several police interviewees suggested that of the three aims of reform this is the one in which greatest progress could be demonstrated. Responses to major incidents are perceived to have improved, including the capacity to maintain 'business as usual' at a local level during times of high demand.

With respect to Aim 3 of strengthening the connections between services and communities, there is evidence of the establishment of local scrutiny and engagement arrangements and the production of local plans. Local scrutiny arrangements were generally felt to be an improvement on previous arrangements for local governance but were of variable quality and in relation to policing there were concerns about the scope of local committees to discuss and challenge decisions taken at a national level that impact locally. The speed at which national decisions with local impacts were taken in the early stages of reform also lead to a poor assessment of Police Scotland's approach to local engagement from some partner agencies.

Recommendations and lessons learned

Representatives of Police Scotland routinely invoked the notion of a 'reform journey' that begins with 'preparing', moves on to 'consolidating' and 'integrating' and concludes with 'transforming'. At the time of the interviews in 2015, Police Scotland saw themselves in the 'consolidating' and 'integrating' phase of the journey and that real 'transformation' of service delivery had still to take place. The challenges associated with the 'transformation' phase were seen as being at least as significant as those already encountered in integrating the services.

On the basis of the work conducted, however, a number of recommendations were made along with some key lessons for future public service reform. In terms of recommendations, there were three key areas highlighted:

Addressing evidence gaps highlighted in the Year 1 report: as work continues to assess the progress of reform against the key aims, the focus should be on gathering more information about the outcomes and impacts of reform, allowing the 'voices' of the consumers of police services to be heard, and ensuring that there is a mix of local and national insights. This has been the focus of work undertaken in Year 2 of the evaluation.

Developing a strategic approach to innovation: as the reform process moves from the 'consolidation' to the 'transformation' phase, opportunities open up for significant innovation in service delivery. Police Scotland's executive team and the SPA board have a pivotal role in leading this transformation activity and this should include ensuring a robust and evidence-based approach to innovation.

Undertaking regular reviews of skill requirements needed for transformational change: as reform enters the 'transformation' phase, the need for a wide range of expertise complementing the professional experience of practitioners within policing will be needed in the form of specialists in areas of strategic importance to the future delivery of services, such as financial planning, ICT, communications and project management.

In terms of key lessons for future reforms of public services, the evaluation highlighted three strategic considerations that should inform any future reforms of public services:

- **Reform involves cultural as well as structural change:** while much of the focus during the planning and implementation of reform is on structural changes around 'back office' activities and service delivery, the process also involves significant cultural adaptations. During periods of reform, the vision, values, ideas and practices which are the basis of organisational culture will typically take much longer to establish than new administrative structures and processes so there may be tensions between 'old' and 'new' ways of working that need to be carefully managed;

- **Reform may be driven centrally but is experienced locally:** reforms that lead to the merger of existing bodies typically involve a degree of centralization in decision-making. The resulting changes to central-local relationships (particularly in terms of levels of flexibility and discretion) and the differential and inter-dependent impacts of decisions taken centrally on local services and communities need to be carefully assessed throughout the reform process;

- **Reform narratives should focus both on the need for change and how change will happen:** while much attention is typically focused on why reform is needed, there is often less focus on how that change will happen in terms of linking activities and outcomes to explain how and why the desired change is expected to come about. Reforms therefore need to be underpinned by a well articulated 'theory of change' which will set out the causal connections between the necessary pre-conditions to achieve long term outcomes.

The next stages of this evaluation are providing new evidence - and synthesise further additional evidence - to inform the conclusions further. These stages include updating the evidence review each year; undertaking four geographical case studies to explore the ways in which reform has been experienced locally; and undertaking thematic case studies to explore issues pertinent to the aims of reform in more detail.

The wider international context

The evaluation of police reform is also placing Scotland's experience in a wider international comparative context by working with researchers and practitioners in other countries which are also reforming their police organisations. This creates opportunities for Scotland to learn from the experience of other jurisdictions but also for Scotland to contribute insights and understanding about reform to an international audience. Like Scotland, for example, the Netherlands has merged its regional police forces to create a single national police organisation; Sweden has restructured its national police so that what were 21 regional police authorities are now seven regions; and the national police in Norway has also been undergoing a gradual process of centralization, reducing the number of police districts from 54 to 12 and the number of local police units from 354 to 210. As in Scotland, progress with the reforms in these different jurisdictions has occurred more slowly and proved more difficult than expected. The implementation process has been more complex and time-consuming than predicted and in each of these countries, the focus in the initial stages of implementation appears to have largely been on central management and reinforcing national structures, with the result that less attention has been given to engaging with employees in the new organisation and where a focus on establishing consistency at a national level has taken priority over local flexibility and autonomy.

Evaluation of Police and Fire Reform: Year 1 Summary Report

CRIME AND JUSTICE

social research

The Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
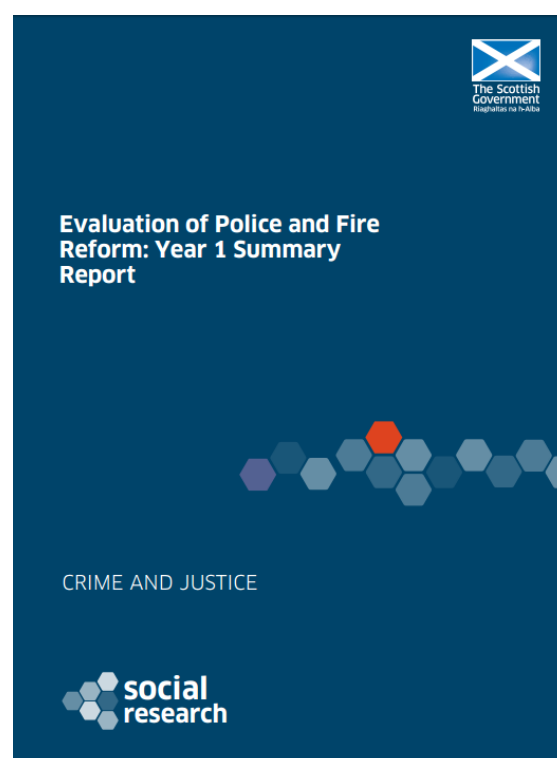
Police Scotland's Revised Stop and Search Strategy

Dr Megan O'Neill (*University of Dundee***) and Dr Elizabeth Aston (***Edinburgh Napier University***)**

In 2014, Police Scotland came under increased academic, political and media scrutiny regarding its practice in stop and search[1]. Prior to this period little research or academic attention had been devoted to stop and search in Scotland. However, when Dr Kath Murray published her PhD research findings[2] about the high rate of stop and search in Scotland (four times higher than in England and Wales), 70% of which were non-statutory, and its disproportionate impact on young males, intense political and media pressure to reform the practice followed. In response to these pressures, Police Scotland developed a series of measures to reform stop and search, one of which was to pilot a revised approach to the practice. Dr Megan O'Neill and Dr Elizabeth Aston led the evaluation of this pilot (which was funded by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) and by Police Scotland) and published their findings in June 2015[3]. Since then, the 19 evaluation recommendations, referred to as the 'SIPR recommendations', have been incorporated into Police Scotland's three stop and search improvement plans[4]. In addition, researchers from SIPR, the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) and other key partners have been involved in regular consultations and committees to continue the development of Police Scotland's policy and practice in stop and search and to plan new research projects in this field. The level, frequency and detail of this ongoing collaboration between researchers and a police organisation is ground-breaking in UK policing and has contributed directly to the reform of stop and search policy and practice in Scotland.

The Improvement Plans

Police Scotland's three stop and search improvement plans are the public mechanisms by which the organisation has been tracking progress against the all the recommendations related to stop and search policy and practice which it received in 2014/2015. In addition to the 19 recommendations from SIPR, the reports list the 12 recommendations from the Scottish Police Authority's (SPA) review[5] (May 2014), the 23 recommendations form Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary Scotland's (HMICS) assurance review (March 2015)[6], the 18 recommendations from Police Scotland's own internal review of its practice[7] (which was submitted to the Scottish Government in March 2015) and later the 10 recommendations from the Independent Advisory Group on Stop and Search (IAG), which reported to the Scottish Government in August 2015[8]. Each of the three improvement plans cover a different phase of stop and search reform, from the 'testing' phase I, the 'interim consensual' phase II to the preparations for the code of practice in phase III. Each document establishes progress which has been made against the recommendations, some of which overlap. At the time of writing, nearly all of these 82 recommendations have been achieved.

Consultations and committees

In addition to the improvement plans, Police Scotland has established a series of oversight and consultation committees, many of which include participation from partner agencies, including academic researchers. SIPR and SCCJR representatives have been involved in the Police Scotland Stop and Search Reference Group, the Police Scotland Stop and Search Strategy Group, the Independent Advisory Group (established by the Scottish Government), the Police Scotland Stop and Search Tactical Group and the Research and Evaluation Operational Review Group (REORG). Through the regular meetings and reports of these groups, researchers as well as partners from the SPA, HMICS, representatives of children and young people as well as other partners can work with Police Scotland in a collaborative way to ensure the appropriate and robust development of national policy and practice in this area. These collaborations have already led to important developments in stop and search, as will be discussed below.

Impact

The Independent Advisory Group (IAG) recommended the creation of a Code of Practice for stop and search, which is due to come into effect in May 2017. This Code of Practice, which has a statutory footing, sets the expected guidelines for the ethical and professional practice and governance of stop and search in Scotland. Academic researchers have been central to the development of this code, which, crucially, eliminates non-statutory searches. Prior to the report of the IAG, Police Scotland had already begun the redevelopment of its stop and search database. Researchers on the REORG as well as other reference groups have been continuing to advise on the format this database should take as well as being able to access its data from the Police Scotland stop and search website. All current (anonymised) statistics for stop and search are published publicly several times a year. A recent review by HMICS[9] states that there has been a 67% reduction in the volume of recorded stop and searches in Scotland, from 65,326 between April and September 2015, to 21, 553 during the same period in 2016. With Police Scotland's presumption towards statutory searches the vast majority (96%) are now conducted using legislative powers.

To support the introduction of the code of practice, Police Scotland has begun the process of retraining every police officer from the rank of constable up to and including the rank of Inspector on the new stop and search practices. IAG, REORG members and other partners were consulted on the form and

content of this training and have been able to observe it being delivered. It contains specific guidance on engaging with young people in ways that do not involve a search, as well as how to address situations where young people are encountered with alcohol. It is made clear that non-statutory searches are no longer permitted. Recording mechanisms for stop searches have also been revised and improved so that there is now a single method across Scotland with a paper receipt given to every person stopped. This method was introduced in the Fife Pilot, was developed through consultations in the REORG and other reference groups and is now being rolled out nation-wide.

Future research

In addition to the policy and practice developments discussed above, research into the practice of stop and search in Scotland is continuing in a collaborative way with Police Scotland. Dr Megan O'Neill and Dr Anna Souhami (University of Edinburgh) along with Mr Ian Thomson (from the National Stop Search Unit) are co-supervising a PhD student, Ms Estelle Clayton, who is investigating the cultural changes brought about by the stop and search journey within the Scottish policing. Ms Clayton's project is funded through an Economic and Social Research Council collaborative grant, to which Police Scotland is contributing a portion of her fees. The REORG group is also developing topics for Masters students to pursue in their dissertations in 2017, with the support of the National Stop Search Unit (NSSU). These topics have been agreed with the NSSU and should provide data of interest to both Police Scotland and the researchers. Masters students from Edinburgh Napier and the University of Edinburgh have expressed interest. Finally, the REORG is also in the process of developing a pilot research project, using mixed-methods, on the link between crime and violence and visible foot patrols in Scotland. There has been anecdotal evidence from some officers that the drop in the rate of stop and search is leading to an increase in violence. The proposal is to do a small-scale study into this with a view to seeking external funding for a larger project in due course.

Conclusion

Stop and search in Scotland has experienced a dramatic redevelopment over the past three years. While collaborative working was not the impetuous for this transformation, it has been at the heart of this journey since 2015 and will continue to be for the foreseeable future. This has created a situation where academic researchers are having direct and measurable impact on an important aspect of police policy and practice through ongoing inter-agency work, which is also supporting the development of significant research in the area. This is an example of successful police-academic partnership which can serve as a model for other areas of the UK seeking these kinds of relationships.

> " *I think the research has been highly influential. I welcome the fact that Police Scotland and the SPA have commissioned research and worked with academics to identify good practice and inform the use of stop and search in a local context. It's a really good example of how worthwhile academic research can land in a practical situation and make a real difference to the way police conduct its business.*

Derek Penman QPM. HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland

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Evaluation of the Police Scotland National Child Abuse Investigation Unit

Dr Lynn Kelly (*University of Dundee*), Dr Sharon Jackson (*Glasgow Caledonian University),* Dr Denise Martin (*University of West of Scotland*), Alistair Shields and Sabina Byszko (*Research assistants*)

Recent Scottish Government figures on levels of recorded crime in Scotland indicates that the number of reported child abuse cases has increased over the last ten years (Scottish Government, 2014[1]). This study was commissioned by Police Scotland and SIPR in 2015. The key aims of the study were to assess the progress, development and effectiveness of the National Child Abuse Investigation Unit (NCAIU) in its initial phase of implementation.

The Nature of Child Abuse

Although considered amongst the most heinous of crimes, child abuse is hard to detect and prosecute due to the complex nature of the offending behaviours involved. Emergent forms of abuse such as Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and the increase in internet child sex offending are also presenting new challenges and threats. The level and nature of CSE within Scotland is currently unknown (Scottish Government, 2014a[1]; Brodie and Pearce, 2012[2]) however available data in other parts of the UK and a number of recent high profile recent enquiries across the UK (for example, Jay, 2014[3]) have highlighted that CSE is a significant challenge for agencies including the Police. In order to combat this area of crime more effectively, police services internationally have developed specialist investigative units to enable them to respond to these challenges (Newbury, 2014-15[4]).

The National Child Abuse Investigation Unit

The NCAIU was developed as part of Police Scotland's response to the investigatory challenges of child abuse. The remit of the NCAIU is broadly defined by Police Scotland as being focused upon providing an enhanced response to child abuse investigations through leading and supporting divisions to tackle large scale, complex, protracted and / or cross border investigations. The unit also investigates unexplained child death and high profile investigations likely to generate significant public, media and / or political interest.

Aims of the Study

> *I believe good work has already been done by all in the NCAIU so far and I believe it has the potential to grow into being the absolute cutting edge in complex child abuse investigation, expertise and specialism. (Police officer, East Hub)*

The study focused on assessing the progress of the NCAIU in relation to its key aims as follows:

- The effectiveness of joint working between the NCAIU and divisions and specialist units
- The effectiveness of the NCAIU support to local policing
- The impact of the NCAIU on statutory and third sector partners
- The extent to which the NCAIU has improved Police Scotland's response to child abuse investigations

The Study

At the time of the study the NCAIU was at an early stage in its development which meant that we did not aim to assess effectiveness or program outcomes *per se* but rather understand the processes whereby these are achieved. The study adopted a process evaluation method and focused upon assessing initial implementation and development progress. A blend of data collection technique were utilised including qualitative interviews with a nonrandomised sample of NCAIU personnel and key stakeholders and semi-structured questionnaires from NCAIU personnel and multi-agency representatives.

Key Findings:

The key findings fell broadly into two categories; the role and remit of the NCAIU, including divisional support, resourcing, training and standards, and secondly the relationship with non-police partners such as the procurator fiscal and social work services. Additionally, the study found that the well-being of officers who are engaged in this form of policing was considered to be of importance.

> *You are dealing with some of the most horrific things you're going to deal with in life. You see some of the most horrific things that a human being can do to another human being.*
>
> *And one day you're working on maybe child abuse, one day you're working on child death, one day you're working on a known investigation. They get exposed in all aspects of it at the same time…* (Detective Inspector, NCAIU West Hub)

The Role and Remit of the NCAIU

The NCAIU has widespread support throughout Police Scotland and key partners in other agencies. For the most part, respondents define the remit of the NCAIU as focused upon the investigation of 'complex child abuse cases'. NCAIU personnel and divisional personnel alike identified investigatory assistance to divisions as a key remit of the NCAIU and NCAIU personnel clearly deployed resources creatively and flexibly in response to demand. Procedural standardisation was also identified as an important aspect of the NCAIU with progress in this area being reported as under development and progressing.

It was recognised that the NCAIU leadership of complex investigations reduces the investigative load within divisions and increases divisional capacity for responding to other cases. Through enhanced training opportunities and exposure to complex cases, skills and expertise are being developed. In the North, developing expertise in digital media investigation has been identified as growing. There was evidence of secondments being carried out and exchanges of personnel taking place between the NCAIU and divisions. There were some concerns that divisions lacked an understanding of the level of activity across the NCAIU with aspects of the investigatory work on cases that was led the NCAIU being identified as hidden. This was a similar pattern to the early development phases of other national units.

Inter-agency Collaboration
There was a recognised need to increase awareness and understanding of the NCAIU amongst agency partners. Multi-agency partners in senior level roles demonstrated more awareness and understanding of the NCAIU than those in less senior roles. Relationships with other Police Scotland specialist units appeared to be satisfactory with positive experiences of joint working being reported. Other units were supportive of the work of the concept of the NCAIU and were of the view that specialist units were inherently valuable in creating specialist investigatory resource and relieving divisional pressures. Relationships with the Procurator Fiscal's office were considered to be variable and dependent on particular individuals within various offices. Within Glasgow the Procurator Fiscal reported improvement in respect to the quality of investigation and evidence. There was a view however that assessing the impact of the NCAIU was premature at this stage given that the unit is at an embryonic stage. NCAIU personnel were of the view that the work of the unit was having an impact.

Wellbeing of Personnel
The nature of child abuse investigation was identified as challenging. Respondents identified that wellbeing support was available if required. Additionally, line managers were identified as providing support.

Conclusions
This study highlighted that newly formed units are vulnerable to a range of developmental challenges. These include, political drivers for increased efficiency and standardisation, structural re-organisation and centralisation of services and pressures to respond to shifting crime agendas. The challenges faced by the NCAIU can be viewed as part of the natural progression of a specialist unit.

This study, however, indicate that the NCAIU is clearly supported and considered as an effective structural response to the investigatory pressures and challenges facing Police Scotland in the current climate. While there have been resourcing issues, the NCAIU had been contributing to the investigation of complex cases of child abuse during the period of study.

A series of recommendations were suggested that include:

- Clarification of future focus of the unit given predicted increase in child abuse
- Strategies to attract high calibre personnel
- Consideration of an additional spoke in the Tayside area
- Enhanced communication around NCAIU activities
- Mechanisms to strengthen relationships with the Procurator Fiscal's office
- Continuing development of standardisation of procedures and data collection techniques
- Identification of effectiveness indicators which capture input, throughput and outcomes
- Development of mechanisms to share learning and expertise

" *The evaluation of the National Child Abuse Investigation Unit was commissioned to evaluate the introduction of the unit and identify, through discussion with internal and external stakeholders, areas for development and advancement. The feedback provided by Dr Kelly and her team during the evaluation was excellent. This led to many of the final recommendations being implemented during the period of the evaluation.*

Lesley Boal, Detective Chief Superintendent, Public Protection, Police Scotland

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Evidence review for Policing 2026

SIPR was commissioned by Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority to produce an evidence review of key policing issues to underpin the development of the 10 year policing strategy for Scotland – *Policing 2026*.

Drawing on an international network of policing experts with extensive experience as academic researchers, senior practitioners and policy makers, seven papers were produced covering **Evidence-Based Policing, Prevention, Place-Based Policing Partnership Working, Performance Frameworks, Governance and Accountability, and Police Leadership**. This article provides a high level summary of the Evidence Review and the original papers are available at: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Policing_2026_Evidence_Review.pdf

The strategic importance of the evidence review is that it embodies an **evidence-based approach to policing**, which values the role of research, science, evaluation and analysis to inform decision-making within police organisations. As Professor Fyfe (SIPR, University of Dundee) highlights in his review of Evidence-Based Policing, such an approach has several benefits:

- It supports the use of strategies and tactics that have been shown to reduce harm which means more effective responses to community concerns and an increase in police legitimacy;
- It requires the police to access and analyse their own data which can lead to improvements in managerial accountability and better data recording and analytics;
- It can support innovative and creative ways of tackling problems.

The use of evidence is central to the arguments about **prevention** addressed by Professor Laycock (UCL Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science) who focuses on the importance of Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) as the core of a preventative approach and how this should be rooted in the SARA model of Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment:

- Scanning provides insight into the nature, frequency and impact of problems;
- Analysis focuses on understanding the problem, collecting relevant data, and assessing the effectiveness of the response;
- Response involves assessing what type of response would work in different contexts and them implementing an appropriate mechanism drawing on relevant knowledge and experience;
- Assessment focuses on whether an intervention was implemented effectively (a 'process' evaluation) and what the impact was.

By embracing POP and experimentation, analysis, and assessment as a means of clearly defining the problems faced by communities and of developing evidence-based means of addressing these problems, Police Scotland has the potential to establish itself as a Learning Organisation. But to do this they need a different kind of police training and a supportive infrastructure that values experimentation, accepts risk, and encourages trust and delegation.

Prevention must be focused in particular places because problems are not distributed evenly or randomly and the evidence clearly demonstrates that targeting specific locations where crime concentrates yields the best effects on crime prevention, and will also typically involve some form of partnership working between police and other organisations.

These are the key message of the following 2 reviews. That on **place-based policing** by Professors Lum and Koper (CEBCP, George Mason University) reinforces the conclusions of the Prevention paper, by identifying the key pillars of a place-based policing strategy:

- Conducting geographic crime analysis of micro-places (neighbourhoods, street intersections etc.) and long term time trends so that a better understanding is achieved of the social, environmental and routine activity characteristics of hot spots
- Proactively directing patrol to hot spots
- Optimizing deterrence at hotpots
- Problem solving at hotspots
- Community engagement at hotspots

Embracing these elements is vital to both more efficient and more effective policing. Their conclusion is unequivocal: 'Problem-solving and community-oriented approaches at crime hot spots can enhance long-term effectiveness of police actions and help strengthen police-citizen relationships'.

These conclusions are echoed in the paper on **partnership** by Dr O'Neill (SIPR, University of Dundee) which spells out the ways in which partnership needs to be recognised as an essential component of contemporary policing. The Christie Commission has set the broader strategic context for this in Scotland and this is reinforced by the Policing Principles set out in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

The research evidence base clearly highlights a number of key ingredients for successful partnerships which include relationships of trust,

stability in staffing, co-location and pooled budgets. Within police organisations, there is also a need to ensure people have the right skills for partnership working, that they receive appropriate training, and that there are internal processes to support and reward partnership work. Officers also need to think differently about performance and success in relation to partnership working by focusing on broader outcomes, like harm reduction, and long term benefits rather than quick fixes. More generally, O'Neill makes the points that there needs to be a shift from viewing partnership work as 'nice to have' to seeing it as a core component of contemporary policing which allows the police to learn about which organisations are best placed to address particular problems.

This problem solving focus is also central to Professor Stanko's (UCL and Research Associate, SIPR) assessment of **performance frameworks** in policing. She cogently argues that a focus on crime narrows public discussion about the wider benefits of policing and disables the police from playing a broader partnership role in delivering safety and security in local communities. A good performance frameworks requires command of evidence and analysis and for the police this means that they must not only have command of the information they hold on the needs of users, the nature of problems, and the resources they can mobilize to deal with these issues, but also the ability to convert this information into a joined up conversation with other partners in the public, private and third sectors and with communities. In this way, it is possible to develop a 'whole of government' approach to the delivery of safety and security in a local area strongly aligned with the Christie principles.

If the focus of performance is to be on reducing harm and vulnerability through collaborative partnerships, then there need to be a range of key measurement indicators to reflect this, which might include: a reduction in repeat violent offending, reductions in repeat victimizations for domestic and sexual violence, a reduction in the number of repeat visits for knife in juries in A&E, an increase in the reporting of sexual violence etc. The police would play a key part in some of these but each indicator would also need contributions for others (in health, victims' services, probation etc.). Furthermore, there needs to be local analysis of this information to feed into problem-solving at a local level.

Police performance is scrutinised through **governance and accountability** mechanisms and Dr Henry (SIPR, University of Edinburgh) draws on a wide body of work to distil some key principles of

what good democratic governance of policing should look like. This includes a focus on:

- *Equity* in terms of organisational resource allocation and priorities in delivering services and in terms of individual experiences in police encounters;

- *Responsiveness* in that policing should in part reflect the will and interests of people in terms of delivering the priorities and services they need but also draw on the knowledge of other professionals and partner organisations. It is also crucial that responsiveness does not compromise equity if being responsive to public demands would create discriminatory actions;

- *A distribution of power* which balances central and local interests, with the centre contributing stability, consistency and equity, and the local focusing on responsiveness, flexibility and public participation;
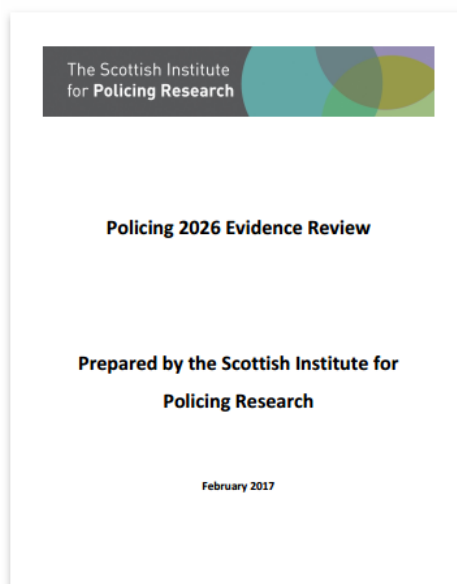
- *The provision of information* given that the viability of the principles of good governance depends on good information which is needed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, to gauge public sentiment and document processes and procedures;

- *Participation* in that the public should have a sense of ownership of how their society is policed and that there is an opening up of deliberation around policing to a breadth of voices.

All the different thematic areas covered in the Evidence Review require good **leadership** and in the final paper by Dr Brookes (University of Manchester), the focus is on the need to think differently about police leadership. This means moving beyond thinking about the 'who' of leadership (i.e. the heroic leader) and asking other questions about the 'what', 'when', 'where', 'how' and 'why' of leadership. In addressing these questions, Brookes argues, a much more holistic view of leadership emerges, less focused on the traits of individual leaders, and more on the importance of setting a long term vision and developing shared norms that are adaptive and respond to changes in the external environment. This is the basis for transformational rather than transactional leadership and creating an organisation which prioritises professionalism, information sharing, quality assurance, an orientation towards service users, working with others and a problem-solving focus.

Learning and collaboration on the big issues: Reinvigorated Executive Sessions on Prevention and Localism

Dr Alistair Henry (*University of Edinburgh*)

Executive Sessions aim to foster evidenced strategic-level thinking by bringing practitioner and academic expertise together to focus on challenging 'wicked' issues of the day. The original model was developed at the Kennedy School of Governance at Harvard University. Prior to the amalgamation of Scottish police services, SIPR had, in collaboration with senior officers in Lothian and Borders, established its own model (see: Skelly et al., 2012) but as the focus of police leaders rightly became the practicalities of implementing the reform of policing in Scotland the Executive Sessions were placed on a short hiatus.

Over the last year we have reinvigorated the Executive Sessions model in Scotland, running two themes, building in international exchange in both, and securing tangible 'outputs' along the way. The themes reflect particular challenges that were faced by the new Police Scotland, as well as current thinking (such as that articulated in the Christie Commission report) around the delivery of public services more generally. They are: localism and prevention, respectively. All sessions have been attended by key local stakeholders from Police Scotland, The Scottish Police Authority, Scottish Government, HMICS, and local government and by relevant local academics from throughout the SIPR network. Both themes benefitted from the presence of international experience and expertise, the New Zealand police in the case of prevention, and the Dutch Police and Ministry of Security and Justice from The Netherlands in the case of localism. Upon moving to a single police organisation, such international insights and comparisons have become ever more important as means to challenge and benchmark Scottish practice.

Prevention: challenging insights from New Zealand's Prevention First strategy

Executive Sessions on Prevention were run in February of both 2016 and 2017. In each meeting the session was opened by Mark Evans, a Deputy Commissioner of the New Zealand Police and architect of that organisation's Prevention First strategy. Prevention First has sought to orient the police around preventive thinking, to identify and utilise opportunities, often in partnership with other agencies, to respond preventatively to problems rather than continuing to respond to them on a case by case basis. It has dovetailed with wider initiatives designed to maximise officer time on frontline activity, using, for example, technologies and innovative working with Vodafone to develop apps that reflect and draw upon officer experience of what they need.

Indeed, an important driver for the strategy was the economic downturn and a recognised need for public sector organisations to incentivise joined-up working in order to provide better services with less. All of the issues chimed closely with current issues in Scotland and a team in Ayrshire had already been drawing on Evans' work to pilot a Prevention First initiative there.

Following the first session, SIPR commissioned an evaluation of the Ayrshire pilot, with academics at the University of the West of Scotland winning the tender. This allowed the second session in 2017 to explore the development of Prevention First thinking within the Scottish context. Mark Evans returned to provide updates on the New Zealand experience, but was now joined by the Police Scotland and North Ayrshire Council team delivering Prevention First, as well as representatives from the evaluation team providing early insights into the project. Key themes of the Session as a whole included the possibilities of innovation with technologies, and the challenge of public sector finance not quite fitting with joined-up working, and failing to fully incentivise it. This latter issue would also resonate with the session on localism.

Localism: delivering and incentivising local policing through central police organisations: Scotland in dialogue with the Dutch Police

How to give due emphasis to localism and engagement with local interests has been on the agenda since the establishment of Police Scotland as a single organisation, and this has also very much been an issue in the Netherlands which has also recently reformed the police in this manner. The Executive Session was structured around short inputs on community policing, local governance, partnership working, and capturing and incentivising local performance from both academic and practitioner, and Scottish and Dutch perspectives.

Many common challenges were explored in discussion, including tendencies for partner agencies, despite goodwill built over a number of years, to still operate in silos reflecting their budgetary interests, and that vulnerable people with mental health issues illustrate particularly well the difficult role of the police when not satisfactorily supported by partners, called to deal with problems that they are in fact not best skilled to deal with. A Dutch pilot of a 'combined front-line', where police officers were partnered with mental health specialists, received detailed attention and following the session work has taken place to

facilitate a learning exchange between police in Lanarkshire and Amsterdam in order to explore the potential of the model. A further session on localism is expected to take place later in 2017.

Executive Sessions as drivers of organisational learning

The reinvigoration of Executive Sessions is indicative of the growing maturity of Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority, and of Scottish government, police and academic commitment to learning lessons from international best practice. There remains ongoing potential in further exploration of both prevention and localism, but with the publication of the Policing 2026 consultation there are new and emerging possible themes that we will continue to review going forward.

What has been the real achievement over that last year is that following its necessary hiatus, the Executive Sessions have secured commitment from senior officials to participate in these collaborative activities on an ongoing basis, allowing ideas to develop and cross sessions, and already showing potential to generate meaningful outputs, from pilot initiatives in Scotland to international exchanges. As a single police organisation without local comparators, looking to international experience has proven valuable in provoking the kinds of challenging discussion that sharpens reflection on local practice.

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Prevention First : delivering Christie in Ayrshire. A preliminary conversation

CS Gillian McDonald & Sgt Mo Boyle (*Police Scotland*); Dr Liz Frondigoun & Professor Rob Smith (*UWS*)

This conversation piece reports on preliminary work carried out in relation to evaluating the Police Scotland 'Prevention First' crime reduction programme. This research was brokered by SIPR and the contract awarded to staff from the University of the West of Scotland. The research team consists of Professor Robert Smith the PI, Drs Liz Frondigoun, Denise Martin and Ross Campbell as well as Linda Thomas the Research Assistant.

Prevention First is the partnership approach to local service delivery which underpins the policing approach in Ayrshire. It operates on the basis that crime is 'preventable, not inevitable' and aims to –

- Prevent crime and incidents from occurring in the first place.
- Prevent/reduce victimisation; and
- Reduce locations where offending takes place.

Prevention First is based on the principles of the highly successful Prevention First approach developed by police in New Zealand. It differs however, in that where Prevention First was developed as a police only initiative in New Zealand, it has been developed and delivered as a partnership approach from the outset in Ayrshire.

The local approach focuses on targeting the most challenging wards/areas, whereas in New Zealand it was developed and delivered as a service wide policing strategy. Interestingly, New Zealand Police are also currently evolving their approach to include partners.

Working in partnership
Prevention First 'Delivery Groups' operate in each of the three local authority areas in Ayrshire (North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire and South Ayrshire). These groups are partnerships, tailored to meet the needs of each local area. The flexible approach is tailored to meet the needs of each area. Each delivery group includes representation from the following partners: police, housing, anti-social behaviour investigation teams, fire service, social work, education, health, Community Learning and Community Safety teams.

The first Prevention First pilot was introduced in North Ayrshire in February 2014 and focused on the North Ayrshire's three most challenging Multi-Member Wards which at that time was the location for 22% of the Division's violent crime. From a policing perspective, such was the performance success and evidence of better outcomes for people and communities being achieved, that after six months, the pilot was extended and embedded as the partnership approach in those areas. Violent crime has since reduced by over 5% in the pilot area.

Similar pilots were implemented in East and South Ayrshire, again focusing on the most challenging Multi-Member Wards in each area.

Early interventions delivering better outcomes
Prevention First encourages and delivers a truly collaborative approach to addressing and resolving community concerns at operational service delivery level. The issues are often long standing, complex and ingrained, and previous single agency or siloed partnership approaches have failed to address them effectively and/or sustainably.

Intense daily scrutiny of police incidents concern reports, daily dialogue with partners and innovative partnership interventions are integral to the strategy. Prevention First encourages early intervention to prevent escalation. Police Scotland report that lower thresholds for referral to partners is a key feature of this approach and assists partners to identify emerging issues in communities and to work with individuals and communities to identify effective and sustainable solutions

Photo : Police Scotland

Making a difference and reducing demand
From a police and partner perspective, Prevention First has delivered significant reductions in demand in all three Prevention First areas. These reductions in demand reportedly include reduced levels of crime and call volume, coupled with efficiency savings and other benefits.

Table 1 provides an examination of the demand data/reductions experienced in North and East Ayrshire's Prevention First areas respectively. South Ayrshire's introduction of Prevention First has been

more recent. North Ayrshire has reduced call volume by a total of 1210 calls which represents a decrease of 6.2% over the two year period.
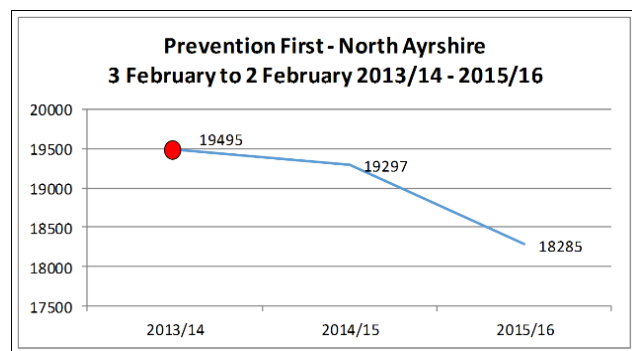

Table 1: Prevention First Call volume for North Ayrshire for period 3 February to 2 February 2013/14 to 2015/16

East Ayrshire commenced their Prevention First approach on 5th September 2014, however based on the same two year period examined for North Ayrshire their call volume has reduced by 698 calls which represents a decrease of 9.4% in the last two year period (Table 2).
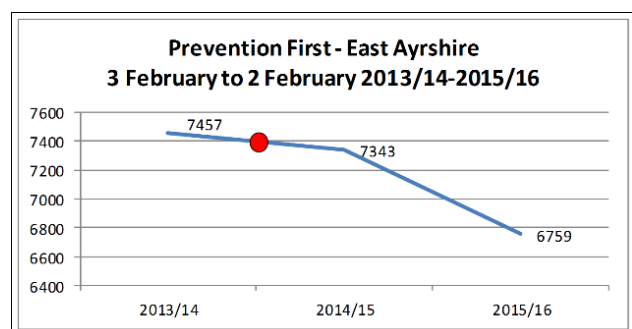
Table 2: Prevention First Call volume for East Ayrshire for period 3 February to 2 February 2013/14 to 2015/16

In addition to reductions in call demand, partners are reporting better support and outcomes for vulnerable people and hidden populations, enhanced communication and earlier interventions and more tangible benefits such as a 75% reduction in complaints to East Ayrshire Council regarding anti-social behaviour.

Using the Home Office Economic Cost of Crime Toolkit, it has also been possible to attribute a cost to the efficiency savings and benefits as a result of Prevention First. In the first six months of the Prevention First pilot in East Ayrshire, the police efficiency savings were estimated at £252,098. In North Ayrshire, the savings to Police Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service, NHS (A&E) and Criminal Justice at the end of year one were £881,818.

Next steps
These efficiency savings provide opportunities for the capacity that is being freed up to be available elsewhere in Ayrshire. Police Scotland have been so impressed by the success of Prevention First in North Ayrshire that it has been built into a new model and the approach is now embedded in each of its six new Locality areas. A new Locality Policing Model was introduced in April 2016, representing a significant and sustainable commitment to Prevention First and to improving outcomes in communities. From a policing perspective, the success of this new policing model is helping shape future policing delivery in East and South Ayrshire where locality models are being considered.

Academic evaluation
The academic evaluation is under way to conduct an assessment of the strategy. We aim to establish, or determine whether the project is effective, efficient and viable as an operational strategy and community policing methodology.

Our assessment focus comprises of an evaluation of the impact of the programme across 3 local authority areas but concentrating on its impact on levels of crime, disorder and community well-being. We will examine and scrutinise the organisational mechanisms that contribute to this impact and assess the relevance of local context in helping or hindering impact. We will develop an understanding of the implementation process in each area; and provide an assessment of cost and benefits of the approach. Additionally, we will focus on stated objectives to:-

- Identify examples of good practice, 'added value' and efficiency savings delivered.

- Assess the extent to which it delivers on the Christie Commission recommendations (Christie, 2011) including an examination of the flexibility of the model, how it can be adapted for use in different localities and alongside other existing problem solving models.

- Suggest improvements and recommendations regarding methods of measuring community benefits and efficiency savings for partners, including any recommendations specific to each local area.

- Assess the potential of 'Prevention First' as an approach to reference longer term partnership service delivery and provision.

To achieve this, we are conducting face-to-face interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders to evaluate, process, outcome and economic benefits. We will conclude our independent academic evaluation in June, 2017.

Law enforcement and public health

Inga Heyman (*School of Nursing and Midwifery Robert Gordon University*) and Dr Midj Falconer (*School of Health Sciences, Robert Gordon University*)

The International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference (LEPH) is held biennially to establish and investigate the partnership between law enforcement and public health in addressing complex social problems. In 2016 the Conference was hosted in Amsterdam from 2-5 October.

In Scotland, the SIPR model reflects one of the main LEPH conference ambitions - to foster a practitioner and academic research conduit to support evidence informed policing and collaboration. Such a model is of international interest[1], and it was not surprising therefore that the SIPR model was showcased as a major session at the conference. As a SIPR partner, Robert Gordon University (RGU) co-presented with Professor Nick Fyfe (Director of SIPR) a session titled "*Optimising police-academic collaborative research on public health and protection: A Scottish Model*".

The aim of the session was to elucidate the SIPR/academic alliance in police related research, as evidenced by research undertaken by SIPR and RGU affiliated police practitioners, PhD candidates, academics and researchers.

Globally, research and education associated with policing and health practice have evolved through two distinctly different systems, with divergent cultures, roots, and practices. Traditionally these have been separate domains with only intermittent junctions, which have, at times, been fraught with tension and conflicting priorities.

Yet, both hold the directive of public behaviours at the core of their work; policing with regard to antisocial and criminal behaviours and public health concerned with discouraging and sanctioning health – dissonant behaviours. With an increased focus on multi-partner collaboration and a change in policing towards vulnerability, there is a recognition of a range of issues in which policing and public health are entwined. For example, the attention on gender based violence, substance use, mental health, asylum seekers, sex working, obstetric violence, female genital mutilation and cyber-bullying, to name a few. All of which have clear remit in both sectors and merge operationally, in policy development and research[2].

Internationally there is focus on law enforcement and public health as an emerging field of practice and research. This recognition and ambition is mirrored through governmental strategy and policy development. This confirms, particularly at a time of austerity, that understanding this common ground is critically important at a time when many social, humanitarian, security and broad public health issues require an inter-sectoral approach.

In this rapidly emerging field, it is important to bring together practitioners, researchers, academics and policy makers, from the fields of policing, public health, public protection, local government and community development to explore the nature of the myriad of interactions between police and public health to work collaboratively.

The International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference (LEPH)[3] successfully delivers such a platform through an exciting four-day program of presentations, networking and events directing a spotlight on contemporary approaches to collaborative efforts to tackle some of the most complex issues impacting on communities worldwide.

LEPH 2016 attracted delegates from every continent to share contemporary practice and research across the law enforcement and public health landscape.

The following are a summary from the session:

The session commenced with an illustration and examination of SIPR's pioneering approach to police research from Professor Nick Fyfe in his presentation *"From co-producing to connecting evidence: the SIPR model of police-academic collaboration",* and the three overlapping models on which the approach is based: (i) the practitioner as researcher; (ii) embedded research (evidence-based and evidence-informed policing), and (iii) organisational excellence.

The development of the Police (Special Operations) Research Group), which was established in 2009, was outlined by Emeritus Professor David A. Alexander in his presentation *"The Police (Special Operations) Research Group – Police research: 'with' not 'on". The* Group's framework on researching 'with' the police was illustrated, and the mutual advantages for the Police Service and academic communities of adopting a genuine collaborative strategy and tactics was emphasised, to ensure police operations and training are evidence based[4].

The role of practitioner as expert was exemplified by (former) Detective Chief Inspector Andrew Brown who provided an account of the experience gained from his police career, to that of academic and expert. His presentation, *"Tulliallan to Texas and the journey from practitioner to expert",* outlined how the effective blend of experienced practitioner and academic has led to applied research informing national negotiator training, and to his lecturing and teaching internationally and advising Law Enforcement agencies in negotiating techniques.

The role of practitioner as a researcher was further illustrated by Inga Heyman in her presentation *"Insider/Outsider collaborative police and health research. The challenges and facilitators".* Collaborative health and police research has traditionally viewed the role of the researcher from a dichotomous perspective, as an 'insider' (working in the area in which they are studying) or 'outsider' (e.g. academics), which has identified challenges for both[5]. However, dual professional insights have brought opportunities to view the phenomenon through the lenses of both agencies, and shown that researchers can occupy the beneficial position of both 'insider' and 'outsider' (Corbin Dwyer and Buckle 2009)[6].

Dr Midj Falconer presented findings from the study '*Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police Force*', a collaboratively funded doctorate between SIPR and RGU, as an example of evidence-informed research[7/8]. Her presentation, *"An exploration of well-being, resilience and vulnerability factors in Scottish police officers and outcomes in response to 'trauma' exposure",* highlighted factors associated with officers' ability to cope with the demands of contemporary operational policing, reactions in 'trauma-exposed officers, and those mechanisms that facilitate positive and adaptive outcomes post-trauma. Following the conference there has been knowledge exchange with police training, academic and research establishments in the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK.

The evidence-based approach was demonstrated by Detective Chief Inspector Samantha McCluskey (Police Scotland: Domestic Abuse Task Force). In her presentation, *"Policing perpetrators: developing a Scottish, evidence-based approach",* the recently introduced 'Proactive Bail Strategy' was discussed in relation to the shift in focus to Domestic Abuse in recent years to a more balanced approach which is 'victim centred' but 'perpetrator focused' in an effort to tackle, rather than manage, the issue.

However, whilst the strategy is believed to be an effective tactic, it is resource intensive, and there is an impetus for a collaborative Police Scotland and RGU study to develop an evidence-based strategy. DCI McCluskey discussed her experience as an experienced officer working alongside academic

colleagues in the research context to support evidence based policing.

Samantha McCluskey, Nick Fyfe and Andy Brown

For links to conference presentations, please see: http://www.leph2016.com/

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Policing Research in SIPR 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.

Unity: strengthening the connection between communities and the police

**Dr Yvonne Hail, Dr Elizabeth Aston (*Edinburgh Napier University*) and Dr Megan O'Neill (*University of Dundee)*

Unity is a three-year EU Horizon 2020 project funded under FCT-14: 'Enhancing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and citizens – Community Policing'. The consortium is made up of 15 partners from 10 EU member states: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Macedonia, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. This 4.3 million Euro project is coordinated by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire's Wyfi Team (West Yorkshire for Innovation). Partners include Law Enforcement Agencies, Police Colleges, Universities, technology and business organisations. Edinburgh Napier University and the University of Dundee are Work Package leaders for WP2: 'Ethical, Legal and Community Issues'.

Aims

The vision and end-user focus of Unity is to strengthen the connection between the police and communities. Unity aims to:

- capture best practice for cooperation between police and citizens;
- develop a communications technology to facilitate, strengthen and accelerate the communication between citizens and police;
- develop and deliver training for LEAs and awareness raising activities on Community Policing (CP).

Data collection

Research has been conducted to identify key aspects of CP across Europe to shape the development of the technology and training. The two-way communication tool aims to enhance engagement between the police and the diverse communities they serve, enabling more groups to inform the direction of local policing. Through our initial phase of research, Unity has identified six pillars of Community Policing:

- Trust and confidence building
- Accountability
- Information sharing and communication
- Addressing local needs
- Working in a collaborative manner
- Crime prevention

Primary research was undertaken in eight partner countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain and Macedonia. Interviews (n=323) were conducted with police, young minority people, intermediaries (who work with young minorities and the police), advocates, legal experts and academic experts.

Why are communication methods important in relation to engagement in CP?

In order for the public to view policing organisations as legitimate, and to bolster trust and confidence in policing, it is important for the police to understand the specific issues faced in local communities. In return, the public should be made aware of what the police do to support them in keeping communities safe. This requires active participation of citizens in identifying local policing priorities and for the police to be able to communicate well.[4]

However, many minority communities across Europe find that engaging with the police can be complicated and difficult. Minority communities can be marginalised in terms of community and individual safety, with their voices and experiences not being heard in the public domain. The data collected for this project and the findings reported here are being employed with the purpose of developing a Unity communication platform that will be accessible and suitable for all members of communities.

Select findings

The first report (D2.1) for WP2 was a desk-based exercise which outlined the legal and ethical framework for Unity. The second (D2.2) examined whether participants perceived there to be any ethical, social or legal implications in terms of their

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[4] Skogan, W. (2006) *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

using the planned mobile communication application or platform to communicate with the police. Participants from across the partner nations highlighted concerns regarding data security and data protection, i.e. storage and access. The ability to report incidents or share information with the police in an anonymous manner was a dominant theme extracted from the data. This and other research findings and user requirements have shaped the development of the tools. In terms of sharing information with other organisations, overall the police were less likely to share than other participant groups, saying it could lead to the misuse or abuse of that information. Intermediaries and young minority members were more positive in relation to the principle of sharing information with the police, with added caveats from minority group members that guaranteeing anonymous reporting would improve their likelihood of sharing.

The third report (D2.3) examined whether there were any specific issues which participants could identify that would make it more difficult for individuals belonging to minority groups to access and use the proposed mobile communication application or platform. In relation to which minority or diversity groups were identified as being important for the police to engage with, there were many similarities amongst the groups identified across the countries, with the most common identified as being:

- The Roma community: concerns around integration and rates of literacy.

- Refugees, migrants and ethnic minorities: language and cultural barriers local in that frontline police in general did not have the appropriate language or cultural knowledge base to help them engage with these groups.

- Young people: it can be difficult for the police to build relationships without the direct support and assistance from other agencies and community groups, partnership working is a key element of community policing.

- LGBT and victims of domestic violence: general lack of understanding regarding the specific issues both groups faced in terms of the impact of reporting incidents to the police, fear of reprisals and a perception that there is no real understanding of the specific issues they face has prevented some from engaging with local police.

- Disabled (physical and mental disabilities)**:** difficulties the police face in dealing with deaf people and those with mental handicaps or a language impairment.

However, Scottish and English police officers were reluctant to single out any specific minority group as being any more important than another, saying that all minority groups in the local community should be treated in the same way and provided with the same level of service. There were a variety of reasons which participants gave as to why these groups are important for the police to engage in community policing. However, in the main the majority of responses could be placed under three broad categories: education, prevention and protection.

The fourth report (D2.4), which is in preparation, seeks to identify an ethical, legal and socially responsible framework which can support CP training, awareness raising and exploitation. The findings from the research indicate that many participants, including the police, believe they do not always have the correct training or knowledge to deal with minority groups. Therefore, CP focused training is required which will deliver diversity training in terms of supporting officers in identifying and dealing with specific issues and challenges that minority groups face. The recommendation is that CP training should be based around Unity's six pillars of CP and adjusted to each local context. The training should be delivered as a continual process, throughout the service of the officer in order for them to keep up-to-date with any changes to recognised best practice.

CP awareness raising exercises, dissemination and exploitation should be done in a manner that is accessible to everyone in the local community irrespective of background, paying particular attention to those who have language difficulties, physical access difficulties and cultural or religious norms that make access more challenging.

The development process

In order to develop the most effective and robust communication platform and training programme, the project has focused on examining the Current Operating Model (COM) of community policing in each country and the Target Operating Model (TOM) to which each aspires. Prototypes of the mobile application and platform have been developed and these are being tested and evaluated through pilots in a number of partner countries. The next pilot in Finland will use real life scenarios to identify the COM for CP and Unity will develop improvements in working towards the TOM.

The aim of the community policing training programme, which is currently in development, is to provide an accredited qualification for police officers working within communities. The course will cover topics such as: organisation and governance of CP, approaching community security concerns, building trust and exchanging information with citizens and stakeholders, collaborative problem solving, preventative policing and strategic partnerships. Unity is 'training the trainers' who will function as tutors and facilitators for subsequent training sessions which will be hosted by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL).

To find out more about Unity please see www.unity-project.eu and follow our progress on Twitter @unityeuproject.

A systematic review of the effectiveness of asset-focused interventions against organised crime

Dr Colin Atkinson (*UWS*), Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith (*Stirling University*) and Professor Simon Mackenzie (*University of Glasgow / Victoria University of Wellington*)

Most organised criminals are, to at least some extent, motivated by financial gain. There are other factors that explain why organised criminals do what they do – status, power, or respect amongst peers – but even here financial or material 'assets' can play a role. It may seem somewhat axiomatic, therefore, to the public that when law enforcement can take away any 'ill-gotten gains' from organised criminals, then this should be done: it is a 'good thing'. In fact, marrying two staple television interests – crime and auctions – the BBC recently broadcast a daytime series called *Ill Gotten Gains*[1], in which cameras followed UK law enforcement as they sought to take assets from organised criminals and place finances back into the public coffers. The types of activities covered in *Ill Gotten Gains* undoubtedly attract widespread public support; after all, who would not wish to see organised criminals deprived of the fruits of their illegal labours? Surely this is a 'good thing'. A thornier question, however, is whether taking assets from organised criminals is an 'effective thing' in actually tackling organised crime and mitigating its impact on our communities.

Aims

Our research, commissioned by the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction (a partnership between the College of Policing and the University College London Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science), sought to evaluate the research evidence and show how, and under what conditions, attacking the assets of organised criminals can be effective in tackling organised crime. We decided to use the term 'asset-based' interventions, rather than the more popular 'asset-recovery', because the latter suggests a degree of permanence in the taking of assets. We wanted to remain open to the possibilities of more disruptive tactics, where even targeting assets for the short-term could reduce the capabilities of organised criminals and upset their activities. It was with this open-minded perspective that we sought out answers.

How did we do this?

We undertook a systematic review. A systematic review is a type of trawl of the research in a particular subject that seeks to build a composite picture of the evidence from studies based on primary research methods. As an approach it attempts to show in a transparent and replicable way exactly how the research was conducted, including how the studies were found from a wide-range of databases and sources. Systematic reviews take inspiration on rigour from the natural sciences, and seek where possible to use 'meta-analytical techniques' to statistically aggregate and analyse primary study data. The aim of this approach is to generate a statistical output known as an 'effect-size' that indicates the strength of a particular intervention's impact.

Our systematic review was constructed with a focus not only upon 'if' taking assets from organised criminals 'worked', but also to explore under what conditions specific interventions are, or are not, effective. This brought us into the remit of 'realist synthesis', an approach that looks at the underlying factors that make a particular programme 'work' or not, as the case may be. This coupling of systematic review and realist synthesis was central to the overall research design, but we also sought to make our findings accessible to the practitioners. We achieved this by drawing upon a framework to assess the quality of systematic reviews, which goes by the acronym EMMIE. This EMMIE framework is summarised in the table below.

Acronym letter	Component	Description
E	Effects	The overall effect direction and size (alongside major unintended effects) of an intervention and the confidence that should be placed on that estimate.
M	Mechanisms/mediators	The mechanisms/mediators activated by the policy, practice or program in question.
M	Moderators/contexts	The moderators/contexts relevant to the production/non-production of intended and major unintended effects of different sizes.
I	Implementation	The key sources of success and failure in implementing the policy, practice or program.
E	Economic analysis	The economic costs (and benefits) associated with the policy, practice or program.

Table 1: EMMIE framework

This overall approach fits with an approach to research called 'evidence-based policing'. Evidence-based policing has been summarised by the criminologist Professor Lawrence Sherman as an as attentiveness to which tactics and strategies further the 'police mission' in the most cost-effective fashion, and where – in contrast to basing decisions on theory, assumptions, tradition, or convention – hypotheses are tested with empirical research findings. This is reflected in the mission statement of the College of Policing itself: *better evidence for better policing*.

What did we find out?

Our initial search of a range of databases identified over 24,000 records. The process to narrow down these results began with the removal of duplicates and a sweep of the records that retained studies if, upon an initial screening of the title and abstract, they pertained to the financial aspects of organised crime. Through various layers of exclusion we whittled the results down to just over 100 studies that met the criteria for realist synthesis, but unfortunately none of the studies met the exacting standard for meta-analysis, mostly due to weak research designs and limited quantifiable 'output' measures to assess the impact of interventions.

We found from the research that asset-based interventions are not solely an expressive or symbolic measure: some justifications for asset-focused interventions have been identified in relation to the potential impact, or perceived effectiveness, of such measures in reducing organised crime; with a particular focus on the deterrent and disruptive effects of such measures. Whilst deterrence and disruption have featured in various law enforcement strategies, the evidence supporting the effectiveness of such mechanisms is, at best, unclear and slight. Where asset-focused interventions are used they may be most effective when used within a wider strategy that utilises other forms of intervention.

An important precursor to the success of asset-focused interventions is the broadening of specialist knowledge in law enforcement and beyond, attuned to the challenges of implementing such measures in this complex area of criminal activity. However, even where measures, programmes and interventions are implemented satisfactorily, realist synthesis is also concerned with whether these are 'cost-effective'. Reflecting the wider evidence-base in relation to asset-focused interventions, it is difficult to come to a clear answer based on weighing costs and benefits. In fact, assessing the cost-effectiveness of asset-focused interventions is incredibly difficult across all levels of analysis. Nevertheless, as with many criminal sanctions, even where they may not be the most cost-effective thing to do – or where the monetised 'benefits' are unclear at best – they may still be considered the morally right thing to do. Asset-focused interventions sit in this uneasy space between what is 'right' and what is known to 'work', based on the best evidence.

What's next?

This was a challenging subject area in which to deploy a research design based on systematic review and the realist synthesis of studies based on primary evidence. The difficulties in conducting empirically-based and methodologically rigorous research relating to asset-based interventions and organised crime is difficult, and this meant that the evidence-base from which to draw from was particularly limited. Nevertheless, as per the above, we were able to draw some interesting insights from the evidence, some of which indicate some discord with accepted practice. Systematic reviews have as one of their benefits, the advantage of dispelling myths in their selected area of inquiry. Our research highlighted that there do seem to be myths, or at least assumptions, around the value and effectiveness of asset-focused interventions in relation to organised crime, particularly amongst practitioners. The main task to emerge from this systematic review has been to highlight the lack of evidence available to underpin many of those assumptions. In that respect, as is the case with much social and criminological research, additional research and evidence to address current knowledge gaps is much needed.

The completed systematic review will be published in 2017 by the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction. Reflecting the desire of the centre to ensure that the commissioned research makes an impact on practice – which is, after all, the raison d'être of evidence-based policing – the findings will be used to inform an input to the What Works Centre's 'crime reduction toolkit', which uses the EMMIE framework to present evidence from systematic reviews of research on crime reduction interventions in a format that helps users to access and understand it quickly.

Reference

[1]   http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0842jgq

Multilingual Policing: International Trends and Issues

Prof Ursula Böser, Eloisa Monteoliva, Prof Jemina Napier, David Skinner, Dr Katerina Strani. (Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies, Heriot-Watt University)

In June/July 2016, the *Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS)* brought together over 400 researchers and practitioners from across the world to discuss *Future-proofing Interpreting and Translating* during the eighth *Critical Link Conference (CL 8). Critical Link Conferences* are the most important global forum for discussion and knowledge exchange amongst researchers in the field of interpreting and translation, and practitioners who work in multilingual public service settings.

In their Report, Professor Böser and her colleagues discuss the impact of this major Conference, and other research which is aimed at minors and some of the most vulnerable people in society.

A major thematic strand of *CL8* was dedicated to interpreting in legal and especially in a police setting. Papers in this strand provided insights into the global and thematic scope of research projects in the field of police interpreting. At its official opening the scene for further discussion of interpreting and translating in a legal context was set by the address by The Lord President of the Court of Session and Lord Justice General, Lord Carloway.

Researchers from CTISS presented a panel on the expansion of evidence-based research into police interpreting, through the analysis of authentic data. The panel addressed the impact which the limited availability of such real life audio-visual data has had on research programmes in police interpreting and outlined processes of knowledge exchange which led to the granting of access to authentic data of interpreted police interactions (Böser). Access to data enabled researchers in the Heriot-Watt Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS) to identify linguistic and discursive issues that have so far received little attention. Studies of interaction in police and other public service settings have predominantly been based on the assumption that interpreters facilitate communication between participants who have no or only limited access to each other's language. Multilingualism in current societies challenges the assumption that interpreting is a translatory activity which occurs between monolinguals

Especially in the combination with English, it can be assumed that foreign language speakers will have some access to English. The data shows that such "transparency" (Müller 1989) of language repertoires can lead to substantial alterations in the dynamics of interaction and thus the role of the interpreter. Research on the basis of authentic data indicates that such alterations may undermine the integrity of the linguistics process through which evidence is retrieved, as well as evidentiary information itself. Data analysis also highlighted the significance of non-verbal means of communication (using such communicative devices as gaze, gesture) in an interaction where interpreted exchanges alternate with direct exchanges in English between speakers of different levels of proficiency (Monteoliva).

Further findings were presented from discourse analytical work on the basis police interaction with deaf suspects. These highlight the particular challenges for Sign Language interpreters and police officers who interview deaf suspect under the title, "When you're shrugging do you understand the question that I'm asking or is that your answer?". (Napier, Skinner, Böser)

Another CTISS panel (Wilson) addressed the challenges faced in navigating situations of conflict where barriers of language and culture must be overcome. The panel brought together user of interpreting from different public spheres. Chief Inspector Martin Gallagher from Police Scotland presented the perspective of police users of interpreting in the investigation of serious crime. Detective Chief Inspector John Peaston, also from Police Scotland, reported about his deployment as part of the UK's contribution to developing the Iraqi Police Service. He was charged with developing and implementing training to serving officers with investigative roles, and discussed his co-operation with a small team of local interpreters to facilitate engagement with Iraqi officers.

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Policing and Language Research at CTISS

Ursula Böser (CTISS,) and David La Rooy (Royal Holloway, University of London) have continued their co-operation on interpreting for minors in investigative settings. Access to justice for this user group is intrinsically linked to ensuring the right to institutionally and developmentally meaningful participation in legal communication. In a monolingual context, interview protocols are designed to support such participation; however when communication proceeds with the assistance of an interpreter, additional challenges arise. Focusing on the pre-substantive phase of the NICHD (National Institute for Child Health and Human Development) structured protocol, one of the most widely used research-informed formats of child interviewing, and drawing on the concept of "reflexive coordination" (Baraldi, Gavioli 2012), Böser and La Rooy outline these challenges and propose modifications of the pre-substantive phase to support the achievement of the underlying aims of investigative child interviews in a bilingual context. Recent research into police interpreting highlights the fact that forensic formats, and the strategies they employ, may be altered as interactional dynamics change in interpreted encounters (Heydon and Lai, 2013; Böser 2014). The adaptation of such protocols for bilingual use is of particular significance where vulnerable groups of non-institutional users such as minors, communicate in critical and sensitive contexts.

Following the completion of the *Justisigns* project (European Commission's Leonardo Da Vinci Lifelong Learning Programme) on interpreting for BSL users in police settings, Jemina Napier and Robert Skinner provided input to the Guide for Cambridgeshire police on communicating in interpreter-mediated police settings. Both contributed to training for legal BSL interpreters for the sign language interpreting agency Clarion. Work has now commenced on the impact of video-mediated interpreting of police interactions involving users of British Sign Language (Skinner). This is supported by an Applied Research Collaborative from the Scottish Graduate School for Arts and Humanities, and co-supervised by Jemina Napier and Nick Fyfe (Dundee University).

Katarina Strani led the contribution by the Department's Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland and its Intercultural Research Centre to *RADAR* (Regulating Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Racism), a 24-month EU-funded project led by the University of Perugia with six international partners. The project aimed at developing an understanding of hate-motivated and hate-producing communication, as well as tools for identifying "racially motivated" hate crime. In European societies, increasingly reshaped by migration, the fight against racism and xenophobia is a key challenge for democracy and civil life. Despite anti-discrimination legislation in force in EU Member States, there is still a fundamental problem in identifying different forms of racism and xenophobia.

A hate crime is never an isolated act; it is usually triggered and fostered by hate speech, consisting of discourses that express disdain, hatred, prejudice, etc. It has become increasingly difficult in a legal context to identify whether a physical offence is triggered by xenophobia, because it has to be interpreted within the specific context in which it has taken place

The overall aim of this project was to provide law enforcement officials and legal professionals with the necessary tools, mainly through open training activities, aimed at facilitating the identification of 'racial' motivated hate communication. For this purpose, interpretative work was carried out based on interviews with hate crime victims, as well as online and printed examples of hate-oriented communication practices in six different countries. This material was analysed and categorised for the purposes of designing a communication-based training course based on the GINCO (Grundtvig International Network of Course Organisers) concept of competence-oriented learning and self-evaluation. Further information on the project's outputs is available on the RADAR platform. (http://lnx.radar.communicationproject.eu/web/htdocs/radar.communicationproject.eu/home/dokeos/)

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Ongoing research at Abertay University

Dr Penny Woolnough (*Abertay University*)

Abertay University has been actively involved with SIPR since day one and continues to engage in a wide range of academic and knowledge exchange related work. This article focuses on some of the innovative work currently ongoing.

Remote Internet Oversight (RIO)

RIO is a technology solution for monitoring the Internet activity of offenders being managed in the community. Funded by SIPR in 2014, the original project involved the development of a prototype 'black-box' which, when installed in an offender's house, collects details of all Internet traffic entering or leaving the house from computers, tablets, Smart TVs etc. The project is now moving to an evaluation phase, in a collaboration with Dundee City Council Public and Police Scotland, where the device will be given its first 'live' trial. Any attempt to interfere with the device (or disconnect it) is logged and flagged up to monitoring staff. One novel feature of the approach is the ability to detect and log when devices appear to have been taken out of the house and used on other networks since they were last used on the home network. Remote monitoring staff can see, live, the URLs of all websites visited, the time and date that it occurred and the identity of the device used. For further information contact Dr Natalie Coull (N.Coull@abertay.ac.uk), Dr James Sutherland (J.Sutherland@abertay.ac.uk) or Dr Ian Ferguson (ian.ferguson@abertay.ac.uk).

First Responders Guide

A project with Droman Ltd and Police Scotland trialling the use of computer games technology to train officers in cybercrime response has been implemented, with support from the Scottish Funding Council's Innovation Voucher scheme. A game simulating typical cybercrime scenes has been developed and its use in training first responders has been evaluated within Police Scotland. Due to the evolving nature of technology and the consequent societal uptake, many crimes now involve computer technology to some extent. High quality, up to date training is imperative to ensure sound acquisition of evidence. Our research has developed prototype training material using a serious games approach. The developed game can be delivered to tablets and smart phones, significantly reducing the overhead costs of classroom training. It simulates three scenarios based upon common incidents reported to Police Scotland:

- A pre-planned operation involving Indecent Images of Children
- A reactive enquiry in which a complainant has received threatening messages via social media
- Spontaneous enquiry involving an attempted fraud via spear-phishing

The user is presented with a series of questions assessing how they respond to a particular piece of technology or evidence. Users are given feedback and guidance on appropriate answers. Our initial evaluation, conducted with a small number of local police officers, demonstrates that the prototype has the potential to be scaled to force-wide proportions. For further information contact Dr Natalie Coull (N.Coull@abertay.ac.uk).

Missing Persons

Abertay University continues to conduct a number of projects on missing persons. Current work relates to the police use of social media in missing person investigations; behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults; missing proclivity; missing with dementia; and the development of a structured professional judgement tool for missing person risk assessment. With partnership from SIPR and Police Scotland, Abertay is also hosting the 3rd International Conference on Missing Children and Adults from the 14-16th June 2017 – for more details on the conference please visit: website: https://www.abertay.ac.uk/research/society/conference-missing-children-and-adults/ or for details of any of the ongoing projects please contact Dr Penny Woolnough (P.Woolnough@abertay.ac.uk).

Post-Brexit: Cross-Border Law Enforcement and Counter-Terrorism

Post the Brexit vote, the issue of relationship between the UK and the EU in cross border law enforcement and counter-terrorism develops great complexity and much remains unclear. In the interim the EU remains a full member of the UK and continues to import into UK law new legal provisions in this area. In particular, the UK is required to implement the provisions of the European Investigation Order (which it has expressly opted into) into UK law by the 22nd May 2017, which will enable law enforcement of investigating magistrates in one EU jurisdiction to request evidence be collected in another country and to be transmitted to them. This issue, among others, was covered in a special edition of the European Journal of Policing Studies (EJPS), and online publication, guest edited by Mo Egan (now at the University of Stirling), Ken Swinton and Anastasia Koulouri (all – then- of Abertay University). The special edition developed out of a conference held at Abertay in 2015, within the framework of the "Policing and European Studies" collaborative research network. The activities of the "Policing and European Studies" research network have been suspended pending the resolution of what

exactly will be the legal relationship between the EU and the UK in the post-Brexit framework, as the political situation here will be so fast moving that it will be impossible for academic researchers to keep up with the speed of developments. However, work continues at Abertay into the legal frameworks underpinning the crime of trafficking in human beings, a priority issue for both the EU and the UK going forward. For further information contact Dr Maria O'Neill (M.O'Neill@abertay.ac.uk).

Fingerprints

The team within the Science Division is making a strong contribution to the field of fingerprints (or fingermarks in the updated nomenclature). This covers a number of inter-related areas:

- Fingerprints on difficult or novel surfaces, such as fabrics, feathers of birds of prey, and polymer banknotes
- Novel techniques: including trials of newly developed systems, such as one-step superglue and dye, or replacing potentially harmful or environmentally damaging components of development formulations
- Fundamental behaviour of latent fingerprints on surfaces and the interrelation with development methods
- Added intelligence from fingerprints – investigations into information over and above the ridge detail; for example, can the biochemistry or structure of the deposit provide details of the age of the mark, how it was deposited, or the sex, drug habits or physiological state of the donor

Based on this pioneering work, the team has contributed updates to the Fingerprint Sourcebook and the Fingermark Visualisation Manual, the key guide for scene of crime and laboratory analysis, throughout the UK and many forces abroad. (b.jones@abertay.ac.uk)

Integrated approach to multiple types of evidence

A high research priority area is the recovery of several types of evidence from the same source – an integrated approach to multiple types of evidence. If an item of evidence is suspected of having latent fingermarks as well as semen deposits, for example, the application of two different tests will be required. However, whether the presence of multiple traces affects the optimisation of the tests, and which forensic test is applied first and whether the application of one test affects the other, has not been fully investigated. Enhancement with fingermark reagents results in body fluid stains being visualised and thus provides a target area for DNA swabbing. If the body fluid stain is not visualised first, then there is a risk of damaging the fine ridge detail of latent fingermarks. The team have examined semen and saliva interaction with fingermarks and progress to do similar work on blood with funding from the Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences. (K.farrugia@abertay.ac.uk)

Identifying Illicit Drug Sources

Diazepam is the most commonly used benzodiazepine in Scotland and is taken medically for the treatment of anxiety disorders, alcohol withdrawal and seizures. It is also used illegally in conjunction with other drugs and/or alcohol, to enhance euphoric effects and ease withdrawal. This has provided a market for both pharmaceutically manufactured and illicitly produced tablets. Through an Abertay University sponsored project, working with the Specialist Crime Division of Police Scotland and Robert Gordon University, illicit blue tablets recovered from 65 different closed cases within Tayside have been analysed. These street samples are believed to be a representative snapshot of the illicit blue tablets in general circulation. Selected analytical parameters have been used to differentiate between tablets and by using data clustering techniques, cases sharing key characteristics have been grouped. Consistency in the grouping of cases using different statistical approaches will help identify different tablet populations within the illegal supply chain and indicate the likelihood of potential links between the cases. The resulting information is aimed at providing useful intelligence regarding linking batches of illicit cases with common sources. This statistical modelling and linkage identification is intended to prove beneficial for both the police and medical services. (i.stewart@abertay.ac.uk)

Human factors of cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is often treated as a purely technical problem; however in recent years we are beginning to understand that there is more to it than firewalls (although they are of course extremely important). Consequently, this work is focusing on the socio-organisational aspects of security and trying to understand how they might contribute toward security breaches. The project involves interviews with security professionals from different areas: those working as pen-testers (i.e. technical hackers and social engineers) and those working as information security experts; as well as 'end-users'. Triangulation of findings from these three perspectives will allow a detailed picture of exactly how data breaches happen and the reverse engineering of security measures based upon this. For further information contact Jason Johnstone (0904354@abertay.ac.uk) or Dr Stefano De Paoli (S.DePaoli@abertay.ac.uk).

Organised crime and violence prevention

Abertay University is part of a Scottish Government funded collaboration, with colleagues from Stirling and Glasgow Universities, examining the impact of organised crime on local communities in Scotland. The project runs until February 2018 and is expected to help the government, police and other agencies develop strategies and action plans to help local communities and target those involved in crime. Linked to this, Dr William Graham has been appointed to sit on the National Violence Prevention Board, chaired by Police Scotland, as an academic advisor. For further information contact Dr Bill Graham (W.Graham@abertay.ac.uk).

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 2016 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Adam Aitken *Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014 - The Security Legacy*	ESRC / Scottish Government	Glasgow	Burman Mackenzie
Joe Apps *Missing persons in comparative perspective (Professional Doctorate)*	Self-funded	Dundee	Fyfe Henderson
Colin Atkinson *Beyond cop culture: exploring cultures of intelligence in Scottish Policing*		Glasgow	Armstong McNeill
Sara Skott Bengttson *Violence and Homicide in Scotland*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	McVie Norris
Abdullah Bin Humaid *The laws relating to child pornography in Scotland and in Saudi Arabia*	Self-funded	Dundee	Ferguson
Jarrett Blaustein *Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchson Henry
Lisa Borchardt *The radicalisation processes of young people towards far-right extremism*	**UWS**	**UWS**	**Deuchar Frondigoun**
Dmitry Chernobrov *Stereotypes in Conflict*	Scottish Overseas Research Award	St Andrews	Murer
Estelle Clayton ***Stop and Search in Scotland: An analysis of police practice and culture in a time of change***	**ESRC/ Police Scotland**	**Dundee**	**O'Neill Souhami**
Monika Dabrowska *Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Catherine Davidones *Multi-agency partnerships*	ESRC	Stirling	Rummery Ferguson
Graeme Dickson *Volunteers in policing : a comparative analysis*	ESRC	Dundee	O'Neill Fyfe
Lisa Dionysia *The effectiveness of eye-witness identification procedures and young adults with high functioning autism*		Open University	Ness
Sarah Fay *The development of an MRI atlas for assessing age by the left hand wrist.*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black Hackman

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ruth Friskney *Linguistic study of police apologies*	AHRC	Edinburgh	Joseph
Stephanie Fohring *Victims, including reporting of crime to police*	ESRC / Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Sparks
Anna Gavine *The primary prevention of violence in secondary school pupils in the West of Scotland*		St Andrews	
Alison Gehring *Violence Reduction: An Institutional Ethnography of the World Health Organisation*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
William Graham *Policing Gangs and Violent Youths: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer*	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	Robertson McMillan Tombs
Eddie Goodwin *Scottish policing in the Second World War*	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Jackson Rodger
Yvonne Hail *Local policing in transition*	ESRC / ACPOS	Dundee	Fyfe Mendel
Sarah Halpin *Well-being of offenders with intellectual disability*	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*	RGU	RGU	MacDuff Klein
Lucy Hill *Fingerprint and shoe mark enhancement technology*	HOSDB	Strathclyde	Fraser NicDaeid
Heather Horsburgh *Police and the media in Scotland*	UWS	UWS	Scott Boyce Hughes
Amy Humphrey *Geographies of Search: Exploring the importance of space and place in the police investigation of missing persons*	ESRC	Dundee	Fyfe Mendel
Iain Hunter *The Strains of Violent Street Worlds: A Study of Glasgow's Young Gang Members*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Kat Jamieson *Memory conformity between eyewitnesses*	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert Carson
Pinar Kadioglu *Ethnio-Nationalist Identity and Conflict on Cyprus*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Lambros Kaoullas *Police, army and state formation in Cyprus*	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Zbigniew Kwecka *Policing of e-fraud*	Financial Services Authority	Napier	Buchanan

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Debbie Kyle *Quantitative study of desistance in sex offenders using survival analysis*	ESRC	SCCJR, Glasgow	McNeill McVie
Viviane Lira *Hand radiographs and age estimation in Romania*	CNPq scholarship, Brazil	Dundee	
Oliver Lauenstein *Use of Family Language in Nationalist Discourse*	German Government-University of Gottingen	St Andrews	Murer
Ali Malik Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Emily Mann *How women in Scottish policing negotiate their gender identity in the context of cultural reform*	ESRC	Edinburgh	Henry Souhami
Ben Matthews *Examining Patterns of Criminal Careers in Scotland*	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie
Ashleigh McGregor *Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy*	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert La Rooy
Lisa McGeehan *Training for child forensic interviews*	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Elaine McLaughlin *Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland*	Self-funded	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun
Robert McLean *Criminal Signalling, Weight Lifting and Violence Capital*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Helen McMorris ***Wildlife crime, mark identification from birds of prey***		**Abertay**	**Farrugia** **Gentles** **Sturrock** **Jones**
Annabelle Nicol *Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children*	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell *The police, MAPPA and community disclosure*	UWS	UWS	Scott
Katy Proctor Stalking in Scotland	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Liam Ralph *Communication between the public and the police with the role of technology*	Edinburgh Napier	Edinburgh Napier	Aston Whitecross Wooff

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ted Reynolds *Self-discipline and extremist discourses: on-line discussions boards from the far-right and "Jihadis"*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Nighet Riaz *Bridging the gap through schools and youth work partnerships*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Matt Richards *Post-critical incident stress*	Lothian & Borders Police	Edinburgh	Power
Laura Robertson *Evaluating the whole system approach to young people who offend*	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	Burman McVie
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*	UWS	UWS	Scott
Georgia Scott-Brien *Policing rape in Scotland*	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Louise Settle *Regulation of prostitution*		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Sarah Shrimpton *Facial avatars and familiar face recognition*	DSTL	Dundee	Wilkinson
Katherine Smith *Food Security and Collective Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ailsa Strathie *Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification*	ESRC	Glasgow Caledonian	McNeill
Sana Sukhera *Government as Outgroup: Political Participation and Identity*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Andrew Tatnell *Police academic collaborations and evidence-based policing*	Self-funded	Dundee	Fyfe O'Neill
Maureen Taylor Group Associated Child Sexual Exploitation: Exploring the Connections	GCU	GCU	McMillan Robertson
Grant Thomson *The development of an atlas for cut marks on bone*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black
Kate Thomson ***Institutional Response to the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young People***	**GCU**	**GCU**	**McMillan Robertson Russell**

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
William Thompson *Teaching and Leaning Peace: Israeli-Palestinian Joint Educational Programmes*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
John Tsukyahama *Democracies and the Use of Torture in Counter Terrorism*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ashley Varghese *Human-trafficking*		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*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar

External research and knowledge exchange grants awarded in 2016

Topic	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
The impact on communities of organised crime in Scotland	Scottish Government	£5,000	Abertay	Graham Woolnough
Development of gaming technology to train police officers in responding to incidents of cybercrime.	SFC Innovation Award	£10,000	Abertay	Coull Donald Ferguson
Exploration of police use of social media during missing person investigations	Carnegie Trust	£1,200	Abertay	Hamilton Woolnough
Scoping research on the impact of missing children publicity appeals	Missing Children Europe	£500	Abertay	Shalev-Greene Woolnough
The effect of mark enhancement techniques on the subsequent detection of blood	Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences	£3,000	Abertay	Farrugia
Taking surveillance apart?: Accountability and Legitimacy of Internet Surveillance and Expanded Investigatory Powers	Nordforsk	€1,035,959	Dundee Glasgow Stirling Edinburgh	O'Neill [Megan] Fyfe Mendel Hartmann Geiss Henderson Schafer
Stop and Search in Scotland: An analysis of police practice and culture in a time of change	ESRC	£57,177	Dundee Edinburgh	O'Neill [Megan] Souhami
Policing at the Periphery: understanding police work in the remote Northern islands of Scotland	Carnegie Trust	£7,500	Edinburgh	Souhami
Statistics and the evaluation of evidence for forensic scientists	Leverhulme Emeritus Award	£20,920	Edinburgh	Aitken
Visiting Scientist, Ankara University	Scientific and Technological Council of Turkey	£1,000	RGU	Alexander
Scottish International Policing Conference	Scottish Government / James Smart Memorial Trust	£9,326	SIPR	Fyfe Heilbronn
Policing and Data Science: Challenges and Opportunities	ESRC	£2,675	Strathclyde Abertay	Morton Koulouri

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2016

This section includes publications submitted as being relevant to policing by researchers within the consortia of 13 Universities.

Articles in Refereed Journals

AITCHISON, A. (2016). Police and persecution in the Bosnian Krajina: Democratisation, Deprofessionalisation and Militarisation. Kriminalističke Teme/Criminal Justice Issues 2014. (5/6) [Published 2016]

AITKEN, C., WILSON, A., SLEEMAN, R., MORGAN, B. & HUISH,J. (in press). Distribution of cocaine on banknotes in general circulation in England and Wales. *Forensic Science International* 270, 261-266.

AITKEN, C.G.G. & HUANG, C. (in press). Evidence evaluation for hierarchical, longitudinal, binary data using a distance measure. *Statistica Applicata - Italian Journal of Applied Statistics* 27(3).

ALBLADI, S. & WEIR, G.R.S. (in press). A framework for user characteristics that influence judgment of social engineering based attacks in social networks. *Journal of Information Security and Applications.*

ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Early mental health intervention after disasters and major incidents. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Responding to trauma in distant parts [Leading article]. *The Journal of the Institute of Remote Healthcare.*

ARENSMAN, E., COFFEY, C., GRIFFIN, E., AUDENHOVE, C.V., SHEERDER, G., GUSMAO, R., COSTA, S., LARKIN, C., KOBURGER, N., MAXWELL, M., HARRIS, F.M., POSTUVAN, V. & HEGERL, U. (2016). Effectiveness of depression–suicidal behaviour gatekeeper training among police officers in three European regions: outcomes of the optimising suicide prevention programmes and their implementation in Europe (OSPI-Europe) study. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 62(7), 651-660.

BIEDERMANN, A., TARONI, F., BOZZA, S. & AITKEN, C.G.G. (2016). Reframing the debate: a question of probability, not of likelihood ratio. *Science and Justice* 56, 392-396.

BINGHAM, A., DELAP, L., JACKSON, L. & SETTLE, L. (2016). Historical child sexual abuse in England and Wales: the role of historians. *History of Education* 45.4, 411-29. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0046760X.2016.1177122

BONNY, E., ALMOND, L. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Adult missing persons: can an investigative framework be generated using behavioural themes? *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling* 13(3), 296-312.

BUNEI, E., MCELWEE, G. & SMITH, R. (2016). "From bush to butchery": Cattle rustling as an entrepreneurial process in Kenya. *Society & Business Review* 11(1).

DAVIDSON, N., FLEMING, L., JACKSON, L., SMALE, D. & SPARKS, R. *(2016). Police and Community in Twentieth-Century Scotl*and: the Uses of Social History. *British Journal of Criminology* 15.1, 18-39.

DAVIDSON, N., JACKSON, L. & SMALE, D. (2016). Police amalgamation and reform in Scotland: the long Twentieth Century. *The Scottish Historical Review* Volume XCV, 1: 240, 88–111. DOI: 10.3366/shr.2016.0277

DAVIDSON, N., JACKSON, L.A. & SMALE, D.M. (2016). Police Amalgamation and Reform in Scotland: The Long Twentieth Century. *Scottish Historical Review* Vol. XCV. 1: No. 240, 88-111.

DEUCHAR R., SØGAARD T.F., KOLIND T., THYLSTRUP, B. & WELLS, L. (2016). 'When you're boxing you don't think so much': Pugilism, transitional masculinities and criminal desistance among young Danish gang members. *Journal of Youth Studies* 19 (6), 725-742.

DEUCHAR, R. & SAPOUNA, M. (2016). 'It's harder to go to court yourself because you don't really know what to expect': Reducing the negative effects of court exposure on young people: Findings from an evaluation in Scotland. *Youth Justice* 16 (2), 130-146.

DEUCHAR, R., MORCK, L., MATEMBA, Y. H., MCLEAN, R. & RIAZ, N. (2016). 'It's as if you're not in jail, as if you're not a prisoner: Young male offenders' experiences of incarceration, prison chaplaincy, religion and spirit uality in Scotland and Denmark. *The Howard Journal of Crime and Justice* 55 (1-2), 131-150.

EGAN, M. (2016). Policing intermediaries in the EU anti-money laundering framework. *European Journal of Policing Studies* 4(1), 125-145.

EGAN, M., SWINTON, K. & KOULOURI, A. (eds.). (2016). Special Issue: Policing in Times of Uncertainty. *European Journal of Policing Studies* 4(1).

FERGUSON, P.R. & SCULLION, D. (2016). The Scottish law on child cruelty and wilful neglect: Time for reform? *Juridical Review* 49, 50-74.

FERGUSON, P.R. (2016). The Presumption of Innocence and its Role in the Criminal Process. *Criminal Law Forum* 2, 131-158.

FERGUSON, P.R. (in press). Reforming Scottish criminal procedure: in search of process values. *Bergen Journal of Criminal law and Criminal Justice.*

GRAHAM, W. (2016). Glasgow's Community initiative to reduce violence – an example of international criminal justice policy transfer between the US and UK. *Translational Criminology, (Fall 2016),* Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University, VA, USA

HEYMAN, I., INNES, G. & GOODHAND, K. (2016). Collaborative Outcomes Learning Tool (COLT): a multi-agency educational resource to support complex public protection understanding and practice. *Journal of Perspectives in Applied Academic Practice* 4(3), 48-55. http://jpaap.napier.ac.uk/index.php/JPAAP/article/view/168

HOLLIGAN, C., MCLEAN, R. & DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Weapon-carrying among young men in Glasgow: Street scripts and signals in uncertain social spaces. *Critical Criminology.* DOI: 10.1007/s10612-016-9336-5.

KOULOURI, A. (2016). Tackling trafficking in human beings in a security integrated Europe: addressing the challenges using Trafficking Schematics. Special Issue: Policing in Times of Uncertainty. *European Journal of Policing Studies* Vol 4 Issue 1.

LENNON, G. & MURRAY, K. (in press). Under-regulated and unaccountable? Explaining variation in stop and search rates in Scotland, England and Wales. *Journal of Policing and Society.*

LENNON, G. (2016). Searching for change: Scottish Stop and Search Powers. *Edinburgh Law Review* 20(2), 178-203.

LENNON, G. (2016). Stop and search powers in UK Terrorism Investigations – A Limited Judicial Oversight? *International Journal of Human Rights* 20(5), 634-64.

MANNING, L., SMITH, R. & SOON, J. (2016). Developing an organizational typology of criminals in the meat supply chain. *Food Policy.*

MARTIN, D., KELLY. L., JACKSON, S. & BYSZKO, S. (in press). Policing child abuse: challenges and opportunities for specialist units. *Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and Practice.*

MASKELL, P.D., SMITH, P.R., COLE, R., HIKIN, L. & MORLEY, S.R. (2016). Seven fatalities associated with ethylphenidate. *Forensic Science International* 265, 70-74.

McALLISTER, P., GRAHAM, E.A., DEACON, P. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2016). The effect of mark enhancement techniques on the subsequent detection of saliva. *Science & Justice* 56 (5), 305-320.

McELWEE, G., SMITH, R., LEVER, J. & PAPALEXI, M, (in press). Illegal activity in the UK Halal supply chain. *Food Policy.*

McMILLAN, L. (2016). Police officers' perceptions of false allegations of rape. *Journal of Gender Studies* DOI:10.1080/09589236.2016.1194260

MENDEL, J. & SHARAPOV, K. (2016). Human trafficking and online networks: policy, analysis and ignorance. *Antipode* 48:3.

MENDEL, J. (in press). Unpublished policy trials, the risk of false discoveries and the persistence of authority-based policy. *Evidence & Policy: A Journal of Research, Debate and Practice.* http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/ep/pre-prints/content-evp_101

MENDEL, J., FYFE, N. & DEN HEYER, G. (2016). Does police size matter? A review of the evidence regarding restructuring police organisations. *Police Practice & Research: An International Journal.*

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2016). Constructivism, Constitutionalism and EU's AFSJ post-Lisbon, *European Law Review,* 41(3), 412-423, and republished in *European Current Law* 12, 1219 – 1228.

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2016). The development of the external dimension of the AFSJ – new challenges of the EU legal and policy framework. *European Politics and Society* 1-15. DOI: 10.1080/23745118.2016.1120997. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/23745118.2016.1120997

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2016). The European Investigation Order, a new era in cross border law enforcement? *European Journal of Policing Studies* 4(1), 87-102.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] & ASTON, E. (2016). Improving the practice of Stop and Search in Scotland. *Translational Criminology,* Fall Issue http://cebcp.org/wp-content/TCmagazine/TC11-Fall2016.pdf

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] & FYFE, N. (2016). Plural policing in Europe: relationships and governance in contemporary security systems (introduction to the special issue). *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy.* DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2016.1220554.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Revisiting the classics: Janet Chan and the legacy of "Changing Police Culture". *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy* 26(4), 475-480. DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2016.1165997.

PARR, H., STEVENSON, O. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Searching for missing people: families living with ambiguous absence. *Emotion, Space and Society* 19, 66-75.

SCHAFER, B. (2016). Surveillance for the masses: The political and legal landscape of the UK Investigatory Powers Bill. *Datenschutz und Datensicherheit* 9, 592-59.

SKINNS, L., RICE, L., SPRAWSON, A. & WOOFF, A. (in press). Police legitimacy in context: an exploration of 'soft' power in police custody in England. *Policing: an international journal of Police Strategies and Management.*

SMITH, F.M., BLAZEK, M., BROWN, D.M. & VAN BLERK, L. (2016). 'It's good but it's not enough': the relational geographies of social policy and youth mentoring interventions. *Social and Cultural Geography* 17(7), 959-979.

SMITH, P.R., COLE, R., HAMILTON, S., WEST, K., MORLEY, S.R. & MASKELL, P.D. (2016). Reporting two fatalities associated with the use of 4-Methylethcathinone (4-MEC) and a review of the literature. *Journal of Analytical Toxicology* 40, 553-60.

SMITH, R. (2016). Of Bad-Seed, Black-Sheep and Prodigal-Sons: An examination of crime and enterprise in a small-business-community. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Behaviour Research* 22(1).

SMITH, R. (in press). Documenting entrepreneurial opportunism in action: A case study of sheep theft in the UK from a food supply chain perspective. *British Food Journal*.

SMITH, R., MANNING, L. & MCELWEE, G. (2016). Critiquing the inter-disciplinary literature on food-fraud. *International Journal of Rural Criminology* 3(2).

SØGAARD, T. F., KOLIND, T., THYLSTRUP, B. & DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Desistance and the micro-narrative construction in a Danish rehabilitation centre. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 16 (1), 99-108.

STEVENSON, O., PARR., H. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (in press). Missing women: understanding geographies of gendered absence. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*.

STEWART, V., DEACON, P., FARRUGIA, K.J. (2016). A review of one-step fluorescent cyanoacrylate techniques. *Fingerprint World* 41 (162), 6-29.

STRANI, K., FOUNTANA, M., SOKOLI, S. & MONTEOLIVA, E. (2016). Attitudes to 'race' in the media: evidence from Greece and the UK. *Rivista VOCI Semestrale di Scienze Umane*.

SUTHERLAND, A., SENTHILKUMERANS, S., ALEXANDER, D.A., HUTCHISON, J.D. (2016). If a trauma patient is tachycardic, should we call for a counsellor? *Scottish Medical Journal* 61, 26-31.

TARONI, F., BOZZA, S., BIEDERMANN, A. & AITKEN, C.G.G. (2016). Dismissal of the illusion of uncertainty in the assessment of a likelihood ratio. *Law, Probability and Risk* 15, 1-16; and rejoinder: 31-34.

WOOFF. A., (2016). The role of soft policing in Rural Scotland. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. 5 August. https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paw031

Books

ARMSTRONG, S., BLAUSTEIN, J. & HENRY, A. (eds.) (in press). *Reflexivity and Criminal Justice: Intersections of Policy, Practice and Research*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

BHOPAL, K. & DEUCHAR, R. (eds.) (2016). *Researching Marginalized Groups.* New York.

DEUCHAR, R. & BHOPAL, K. (in press). *Young People and Social Control: Problems and Prospects from the Margins.* London: Palgrave MacMillan.

KNEPPER, P. & JOHANSEN, A. (eds.). (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Crime and Criminal Justice*. Oxford: OUP

WILLIAMS, A., CASSELLA, J. & MASKELL, P.D. (eds.). (in press). *Forensic Science: Education and Training*. Wiley Chichester. http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118689232,subjectCd-LSF0.html

Book chapters

AITCHISON, A. (2016). Policing after State-Socialism. In: Bradford, B., Jauregui, B., Loader, I. & Steinberg, J. (eds.). *Handbook of Global Policing*. Sage.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Psychological effects of trauma. In: I Greaves, K Porter (eds.). *Key topics in trauma*. J Publishers: South Yorkshire.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Hostage taking. In: P. Basant & I Treasden (eds.). *Forensic psychiatry: fundamentals and practices.* First edition. Taylor and Francis: London.

ALEXANDER, D.A., KLEIN, S. & ELLIOTT, T. (in press). War and families. In: I Greaves, JJ Rasmussen, BJ Eastman, J Garner (eds.). *War: principles and practice*. Oxford University: Oxford.

APPS, G. (2016). Missing Abroad. In: Shalev-Greene, K. (ed.). *Handbook of Missing*. Ashgate.

ARMSTRONG, S., BLAUSTEIN, J. & HENRY, A. (in press). Impact and the reflexive imperative in criminal justice policy, practice and research. In: S. Armstrong, J. Blaustein & A. Henry (eds.). *Reflexivity and Criminal Justice: Intersections of Policy, Practice and Research*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1-30.

CASSELLA J., WILLIAMS. A. & MASKELL P.D. (in press). The Future of Forensic Science Education. In: Williams, A., Cassella, J.& Maskell, P.D. (eds.). *Forensic Science: Education and Training* . Wiley Chichester.

CAVANAGH, B., HAMILTON-SMITH, N. & MACKENZIE, S. (2016). Organised Crime in Scotland. In: Croall, H., Mooney, G. and Munro, M. (eds.). *Crime, Justice and Society in Scotland.* Routledge.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Scottish youth gangs. In: H. Croall, G. Mooney & M.Munro (eds.) *Crime, Justice and Society in Scotland.* London: Routledge.

DIDDEN, R., LINDSAY, W.R., LANG, R., SIGAFOOS, J., DEB, S., WIERSMA, J., PETERS-SCHEFFER, N., MARSCHICK, P., O'REILLY, M. & LANCIONI, G. (2016). Aggressive behavior. In: N.N. Singh (ed.). *Clinical Handbook of Evidence-Based Practices for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.* Springer.

EGAN, M. (2016). Seeing is believing: police practitioners as an epistemic community. In: O'Neill, M. [Maria] and Swinton, K. (eds.). *Challenges and Critiques of the EU Internal Security Strategy: Rights, power and security.* Newcastle, UK: Cambridge Scholars.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Policing Scotland post-reform: a new politics of policing and a shifting culture of control. In: Croall, H., Mooney, G. and Munro, M. (eds.). *Criminal Justice in Scotland: critical perspectives. Second Edition.* (Cullumpton, Willan Publishing), 167-181.

GRAHAM, W. & MARTIN, D. (2016). Policing Protest: Public order policing. In: Brunger, M., Tong, S. & Martin, D. (eds.). *Introduction to Policing Research, Taking Lessons From Practice,* 149-162. Oxford: Routledge.

GRIFFITHS, D., FEDOROFF, J.P., RICHARDS, D.A. & LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Paraphilia. In: R. Fletcher, J. Barnhill & S-A Cooper (eds.). *Diagnostic Manual – Intellectual Disability (DM-ID2).* Kingston, NY. National Association for the Dually Diagnosed, 637-666.

HENRY, A. (in press). Reflexive academic-practitioner collaboration with the police. In: S. Armstrong, J. Blaustein and A. Henry (eds.), *Reflexivity and Criminal Justice: Intersections of Policy, Practice and Research.* London: Palgrave Macmillan: 169-190.

JOHANSEN, A. (2016). Citizens' complaints and police (un)accountability: the career of a Parisian *Commissaire de Police* of the Belle Époque. In: David Nash & Anne-Marie Kilday (eds.). *Law, Crime and Deviance since 1700: Micro-Studies in the History of Crime.* London: Bloomsbury.

JOHANSEN, A. (2016). Police-public relations and the legitimation of law enforcement: interpretations of policing and democratic governance. In: Paul Knepper & Anja Johansen (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Crime and Criminal Justice.* Oxford: OUP

LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Inappropriate sexual behavior and sexual offending in people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. In: N.N. Singh (ed.). *Clinical Handbook of Evidence-Based Practices for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.* Springer.

LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Theoretical approaches for sexual offenders with intellectual and developmental disabilities. In: Boer, D. (ed.). *The Wiley Handbook on the Theories, Assessment and Treatment of Sexual Offending.* Chichester. Wiley Blackwell, 473-96.

LINDSAY, W.R., DANA, L., ALEXANDER, R., GRIFFITHS, D. & WILKINSON, S. (2016). Personality disorders. In: R. Fletcher, J. Barnhill & S-A Cooper (eds.). *Diagnostic Manual – Intellectual Disability (DM-ID2).* Kingston, NY. National Association for the Dually Diagnosed, 599-636.

MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. (2016). Isotopic composition of human remains from the Duart Point shipwreck. In: C.J.M. Martin (ed.). *A Cromwellian warship wrecked off Duart Castle, Mull, Scotland, in 1653. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,* 10.2, 241-243. ISBN 978-1-908332-09-7.

MIKKELSEN, E.J., VAN DER NAGEL, J. & LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Substance related and addictive disorders. In: R. Fletcher, J. Barnhill & S-A Cooper (eds.). *Diagnostic Manual – Intellectual Disability (DM-ID2).* Kingston, NY. National Association for the Dually Diagnosed, 561-572.

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2016). The Legal reach of Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters (PJCCM) measures across EU Borders: Extraterritoriality, Territorial Extension and the 'Brussels Effect'. In: Bossong and Carrapico (eds.). *EU Borders and Shifting Internal Security; Technology, Externalization and Accountability,* 139-156. Springer. http://www.springer.com/de/book/9783319175591.

RODRIGUEZ, A., VAN BLERK, L., FERNANDES, F., MENDEL, J., RIZZINI,I MCELEAVY, P. & FYFE, N.R. (2016). Mega sporting events, rights and children's everyday lives: exploring the impact of the Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup. In: N. Ansell, N. Klocker, and T. Skelton (eds.). *Geographies of Global Issues: Change and Threat* (Singapore: Springer), 80-101.

SCHIMMELMANN, A., QI, H., COPLEN, T.B., BRAND, W.A., FONG, J., MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W., KEMP, H.F., TOMAN, B., ACKERMANN, A., ASSONOV, S., AERTS-BIJMA, A.T., BREJCHA, R., CHIKARAISHI, Y., DARWISH, T., ELSNER, M., GEHRE, M., GEILMANN, H., GRÖNING, M., HELIE, J.F., HERRERO-MARTIN, S., MEIJER, H.A.J., SAUER, P.E., SESSIONS, A.L. & WERNER, R. (2016). New organic reference materials for hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen stable isotope-ratio measurements: caffeines, *n*-alkanes, fatty acid methyl esters, glycines, L-valines, polyethylenes, and oils. *Analytical Chemi*stry 88, 4294-4302. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.analchem.5b04392.

SKINNS, L., WOOFF, A. & SPRAWSON, A., (2016). The ethics of researching the police: dilemmas and new directions. In: Tong, S. and Martin, D. (eds.). *Researching police: Taking lessons from Practice.* Routledge.

SMALE, D.M. (in press). Early Chief Constables in Scotland: Policing the City and the County. In: Kim Stevenson, D.J. Cox & I. Channing (eds.). *Leading the Police: Chief Constables and their Autonomy 1835-2015*. Solon Routledge.

STEVENSON, O. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Geographies of Missing People: Improving Police Knowledge and Response to Missing Persons. In: Morewitz, S. J. & Sturdy-Colls, C. (eds.). *Handbook of Missing Persons: An Interdisciplinary Study*, 127-143. Springer: San Francisco.

STURMEY, P. & LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Case formulation and risk assessment. In: K.D. Browne, A.R. Beech & L.A. Craig (eds.). *Advances in Forensic Practice: a Handbook*. Chichester: John Wiley/Blackwell.

TAYLOR, J. & LINDSAY, W.R. (2016). Offending Behaviour. In: C. Hemmings & N Bouras (eds) *Psychiatric and Behavioral Disorders in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*. 3rd Edition Cambridge Univ. Press: Cambridge.

WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). The Internet of Things: Promise of a Better Connected World. In: P. Hehenberger & D. Bradley (eds*.). Mechatronic Futures: Challenges and Solutions for Mechatronic Systems and their Designers.* Springer.

WOOFF, A. & YARWOOD, R., (2016). Diverging trajectories: Policing in the UK. In: Donnermeyer, J. (ed.). *International Handbook of Rural Criminology.* Routledge.

WOOFF, A., (2016). The importance of context: understanding the nature of ASB in rural Scotland. In: Donnermeyer, J. (ed.). *International Handbook of Rural Criminology.* Routledge.

WOOLNOUGH, P.S. & GIBB, G. J. (2016). Geographies of missing children. In: K. Shalev-Greene & L. Alys (eds.). *Missing Persons: A Handbook of Research*, 57-68. London: Ashgate.

WOOLNOUGH, P.S., ALYS, L. & PAKES, F. (2016). Mental health issues and missing adults. In: K. Shalev-Greene & L. Alys (eds.). *Missing Persons: A Handbook of Research*, 79-92. London: Ashgate.

WOOLNOUGH, P.S., STEVENSON, O. PARR, H & FYFE, N. (2016). Geographies of missing adults. In: K. Shalev-Greene & L. Alys (eds.). *Missing Persons: A Handbook of Research*, 123-134. London: Ashgate.

Conferences and Meetings

AITCHISON, A. (2016). Police and Persecution in Bosnian Krajina: Democratisation, Deprofessionalisation and Militarisation. UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London (March), and University of Glasgow Centre for Russian, Central and East European Studies, November (as Andy Aydın-Aitchison).

AITCHISON, A. (2016). Reflections on Criminal Justice Reform and Conflict Transformation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Conflict Transformation, Security and Technology, Queen's University Belfast Institute for the Study of Conflict Transformation and Social Justice, May.

AITKEN, A. (2016). Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games: The interface between virtualised global risk, and actualised local (in) security. Scottish International Policing conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

AITKEN, C.G.G. (2016). Invited speaker, research workshop, Isaac Newton Institute scientific programme on probability and statistics in forensic science, the University of Cambridge, September.

AITKEN, C.G.G. (2016). Presentation at FORSTAT 2016 research group meeting, Institute of Forensic Research, Krakow, Poland, 12th September.

AL IZKI, F. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Management attitudes toward information security in Omani public sector organisations. Cybersecurity and Cyberforensics Conference (CCC 2016), University of Jordan, Jordan, IEEE, August.

ALBLADI, S. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Vulnerability to social engineering in social networks: A proposed User-Centric Framework. International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics 2016 (ICCCF 2016), Vancouver, Canada, IEEE, June.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Active shooters. Talk delivered at the police exercise "Safe Steeple", Dundee, November, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Disaster management by the South Asian region - linking up of psychotrauma services. Guest lecture, 9th SAARC conference, Islamabad, March.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Emergency response to disasters-psychotrauma. Workshop, pre-conference session of the 9th SAARC Conference, Islamabad, March.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Peer support. Workshop run at Restrata Security Service, Aberdeen, August, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Researching "with" the police rather than "on" them. . The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Responding to disasters: facts, myths and challenges . Keynote address, 9th SAARC Conference, Islamabad, March.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Supporting children and young persons during a kidnapping. Invited presentation at the seminar: "Effective responses to kidnapping for organisations", Hostage UK, London, March, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Surviving in hostile environments. Workshop, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, March, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). The two faces of trauma. Medical Chirurgical Society, Aberdeen, November, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Trauma. Police Family Liaison Conference, Dundee, July.

ALKHURAYYIF, Y. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Understanding what makes security policies effective. IAARHIES 40th International Conference, ICITCS, London (Excellent Poster Presentation Award).

AßMUTH, A., COCKSHOTT, P., KIPKE, J., RENAUD, K., MACKENZIE, L., VANDERBAUWHEDE, W., SOELLNER, TILO FISCHER, M. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Improving resilience by deploying permuted code onto physically unclonable unique processors. Cybersecurity and Cyberforensics Conference (CCC 2016), University of Jordan, Jordan, IEEE, August.

ASTON, L. & O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Community policing in comparative perspective. Edinburgh Executive Sessions in Policing on 'The challenges of localism within national policing arrangements: the Netherlands and Scotland in comparative perspective', University of Edinburgh, October.

ASTON, L. (2016). Stop and Search, Human Rights and Health. Human Rights & Wellness Symposium, Practice-Research Forum, Edinburgh Napier University, June.

ASTON, L., VAN DER GIESSEN, M., O'NEILL, M. [Megan], BAYERL, S. & HAIL, Y. (2016). Unity – European perspectives on community policing and its support. Social Media and Community Policing Conference, Munich, September.

BÖSER, U. (2016). Interpreted Police Interviews: Linking research and practice through the analysis of authentic data. Critical Link 8 Conference Edinburgh. 29 June-1 July 2016, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.

BROWN, A. (2016). 'Tulliallan to Texas' and the journey from practitioner to expert. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

CAMMIDGE, J.W, POPOV, K.T, FARRUGIA, K., O'HARA J. & JONES, B.J. (2016). Fingermark development on Scottish banknotes. CAST Academia Industry Engagement Meeting 6, November, Loughborough.

COULL N., DONALD I., FERGUSON I., KEANE E., MITCHELL T., SMITH O. V., STEVENSON E. & TOMKINS P. (2016). On the use of serious games technology to facilitate large-scale training in cybercrime response. Budapest, CEPOL 2016 Research and Science Conference, Global Trends in Law Enforcement Training and Education 5th - 7th October.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Placing a Foucauldian lens on young people, policing and procedural justice. Foucault @90, University of the West of Scotoland, 22 June.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). The Relationship between Stop and Search, Community Safety, Procedural Justice and Police-Youth Relationships in Scotland. Lunchtime seminar at Safer Communities Directorate, Justice Analytic Services, Scottish Government, 8 December.

DEUCHAR, R., DENSLEY, J., HARDING, S., SULLIVAN, C., DOBRIN, A. & WEIDE, R. (2016). Author meets critics - 'Policing Youth Violence – Transatlantic Connections', American Society of criminology, New Orleans, 16-20 November.

DEUCHAR, R., WEIDE, R., DENSLEY, J., PYROOZ, D. & CARLSSON, C. (2016). Global perspectives on gangs, violence and desistance. Panel at American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, 16-19 November.

DICKSON, G. (2016). The Who, What, When, Where and Why of Specials in Scotland. Scottish International Policing conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

ETAHER, N. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Understanding children's mobile device usage. International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics 2016 (ICCCF 2016), Vancouver, Canada, IEEE, June.

FALCONER, M., ALEXANDER, D.A., KLEIN, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). An exploration of well-being, resilience and vulnerability factors in Scottish police officers, and outcomes in response to 'trauma' exposure. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

FARRUGIA, K.J. (2016). Effect of mark enhancement techniques on the subsequent detection of body fluids. The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences Autumn Conference AGM, Birmingham, UK, November.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Addressing the paradox of policing research. Policing and Data Science Conference, Strathclyde University.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Police reform in Scotland, European Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Munster.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Police reform: new directions. European Police Institutes Conference, Cardiff.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Tales of the unexpected: police reform in Scotland. Keynote presentation, Nordic Policing Seminar, Oslo

FYFE, N.R. (2016). Police-Academic Collaboration, Law-enforcement and Public Health Conference, Amsterdam.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). The Scottish Crime Campus and organisational cultures, Norwegian Police University, Oslo.

GIBB, A. & HEYMAN, I. (2016). Collaborative Outcomes Learning Tool (COLT) for Prevent - A multi- agency approach to understanding and responding to extremism in Scotland. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

GIBB, A. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). 'iFind' search guidance. National Crime Agency.

GIBB, A., HEYMAN, I., INNES, G., (2016). Collaborative Outcomes Learning Tool (COLT) for Prevent. Scottish Government Prevent Sub Group; Higher Education Prevent Working Group; Home Office; Highlands and Islands CONTEST Board.

GRAHAM, W. (2016). Global Concepts, Local Contexts. A case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction and policing in Scotland. Guest Lectures at George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, USA, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, and Northern Kentucky University, in September/October 2016.

GRAHAM, W. (2016). Global Concepts, Local Contexts. A case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction. Presentation to International Association of Chiefs of Police, Alexandria, Virginia, USA, September 2016.

HENRY, A. & O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). What does "community policing" mean? European Union Police Services Training (EUPST), Policing with Communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, University of Edinburgh, 18 January.

HENRY, A. (2016). Police governance and accountability. Scottish International Policing conference, : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

HENRY, A. (2016). Post reform local governance of the police in Scotland: reform as process, not event. European Police Research Institutes Collaboration Annual Conference, Cardiff.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). A study of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services insider/outsider collaborative police and health research. The challenges and facilitators. International law enforcement and public health conference, Meervaart conference centre, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). Black, white and grey- A study of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). Insider/Outsider collaborative police and health research. The challenges and facilitators. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). Insider/outsider collaborative police and health research. The challenges and facilitators. *Presentation as part of the major session Optimising police-academic collaborative research on public health and protection: A Scottish Model.* International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference, Meervaart Conference Centre, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). Supporting an understanding of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services. Scottish Institute for Policing Research and Police Scotland postgraduate symposium. University of Dundee.

HEYMAN, I. (2016). The pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services – a literature review. Scottish Institute for Policing Research International conference – policing vulnerable people and vulnerable places. Edinburgh.

HUMPHREY, A. (2016). Defining Success in Missing Persons Investigations. Investigating Missing Persons: Research and practice - a special interest seminar for senior delegates from the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Public Security, China. Abertay University, 14th September.

HUMPHREY, A. (2016). Making IT Work in the Investigation, Prevention and Protection of Missing Persons. European Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Muenster, 21-24 September.

HUMPHREY, A. (2016). Police Coordination of Missing Persons Search. Mountain Rescue Training and Development Weekend, Tayside Mountain Rescue Base, Blairgowrie, Scotland.

JOHNSTONE, J. & DE PAOLI, S. (2016). Securing Information and Information Systems through Situational Crime Prevention. Rethinking Cybercrime 2016, UCLAN Cybercrime Research Unit, Preston, 27-28 June.

KOULOURI, K. & MORTON, A. (2016). Policing and Data Science: Challenges and Opportunities, EPSRC Strategic Workshops in Data Science, University of Strathclyde, 18 February.

MACKIE, G., ANDRIAN, C. & JOHNSTON, A. (2016). Tackling the harm of binge drinking – a Police Scotland, Community Partnership and Robert Gordon University student approach. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

MALIK, A. (2016). Public accountability. Scottish International Policing conference, : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

MASKELL, P.D., WILSON, N.E., SEETOHUL, L.N. & DE PAOLI, G. (2016). Post-mortem tissue distribution of morphine, morphine-3-glucuronide and morphine-6-glucuronide in a series of heroin deaths. SOFT Dallas, 16th – 21st October.

McCLUSKEY, S. (2016). Policing Perpetrators: Developing a Scottish, Evidence Based Approach. The Third International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Amsterdam, 2-5 October.

McLAUGHLIN, E. (2016). No recourse, no rights: immigration law, domestic abuse and immigrant women living in Scotland. Scottish International Policing conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

MENDEL, J. & SHARAPOV, K. (2016). Human trafficking and online networks: policy, analysis and ignorance. Royal Geographical Society and American Society of Criminology Annual Conference.

MONTEOLIVA, E. de. (2016). Interacting contextual conditions in interpreted interaction. An ostensive-inferential analysis of interpreted police interviews with transparent language constellations. Critical Link 8 Conference, 29 June-1 July 2016, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.

MONTEOLIVA, E. de. (2016). On the relevance of interpreter participation in police interviews with transparent language constellations: a case study. From Legal Translation to Jurilinguistics Symposium. 27-28 October 2016, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain.

NAPIER, J., SKINNER, R. & BÖSER, U. (2016). When you're shrugging do you understand the question that I'm asking or is that your answer? Critical Link 8 Conference, Edinburgh 29 June-1 July 2016, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Partnership: an overview of research on partnerships and localism in the UK. Scottish International Policing Conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh.10 November.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Public sector pluralisation: the case of PCSOs. British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Nottingham, 7 July.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Stop and Search in Scotland post-reform: findings from ongoing work with Police Scotland in stop and search policy. Invited presentation to the European Police research Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) police reform working group, 1st July 2016, Cardiff.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2016). Update on Mobile technology and community policing research: findings from the Horizon 2020 project, Unity. Invited presentation to the European Police research Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) technology working group, 30th June 2016, Cardiff.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan], ASTON, L. & KRAUSE, A. (2016). Improving Stop and Search in Scotland: A cultural analysis. British Society of Criminology Annual onference, Nottingham, 6 July.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan], BAYERL, S., VAN DER GIESSEN, M., ASTON, L. & HAIL, Y. (2016). A comparative analysis of current community policing in Europe. European Society of Criminology Conference, September.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan], MURRAY, K., & ASTON, L. (2016). The cultural and political contours of Stop and Search Reform in Scotland. European Society of Criminology Conference, September.

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2016). Human Trafficking, financial crime and global supply chains. VU University, Amsterdam, International Workshop on EU Market, Regulation, Financial Crimes and Global Security Governance. Amsterdam, 21-22 October.

RALPH, L. (2016). An in-depth study on communication between the police and citizens via social media in Scotland. Scottish International Policing Conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh,10 November.

RALPH, L. (2016). Police use of social media: a literature on communication practices. European Society of Criminology, 16th Annual Conference, Münster, Germany.

RENAUD, K. & WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Cybersecurity and the unbearability of uncertainty. Cybersecurity and Cyberforensics Conference (CCC 2016), University of Jordan, Jordan, IEEE, August.

SCHAFER, B. (2016). Invited Keynote: "Let the memory live again" - neuroscientic memory erasure and enhancement as a problem for reasoning about evidence. IX Congreso Internacional De Derecho Procesal "La Prueba Y La Decisión Judicial". Cartagena, Colombia. August 2016.

SKINNER, R. (2016). British Sign Language and video-mediate interpreting: Proximity in Police settings. Scottish International Policing Conference : Localism in a Globalising World. University of Edinburgh,10 November.

SMALE, D.M. (2016). Early Chief Constables in Scotland. International Centre for the Study of Crime, Policy and Justice, The Open University, Milton Keynes, March.

SMALE, D.M. (2016). Early Chief Constables in Scotland: Policing the City and the County. British Crime Historians Symposium 5, The University of Edinburgh, October.

STRANI, K., KLEIN, G.B. & HILL, E. (in press). Diversity in a European Context: The Challenge of Creating a Shared Critical Vocabulary. Proceedings of 1st Europe in Discourse Conference, Hellenic-American University, Athens.

WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Cybersecurity Symposium, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Surrey, BC, Canada, April.

WEIR, G.R.S. (2016). Keynote Speaker. Ting Forum on cybercrime and computer forensics. Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, June.

WEIR, G.R.S., FRANK, R., CARTWRIGHT, B. & DOS SANTOS. E. (2016). Positing the problem: enhancing classification of extremist web content through textual analysis. International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics 2016 (ICCCF 2016), Vancouver, Canada, IEEE, June.

WOOFF, A. (2016). Police Custody in Rural Scotland. European Society of Criminology, 23 September.

WOOFF, A. (2016). The role of space, place and emotions in Police Custody. Carceral Geographies Seminar, Birmingham, 13 December.

WOOFF, A. (2016). Theorising and responding to rural policing and crime: Different contexts, different approaches. European Society of Criminology, 23 September.

Other contributions

Colleagues within SIPR have played an influential role as members of Police Scotland's Research and Evaluation Operational Review Group (REORG). The membership of this group includes academic experts on stop and search from Edinburgh University, Dundee University and University of the West of Scotland, as well as representation from the SPA, the Scottish Government, the Equalities and Human Rights Commission and Who Cares, a group representing the interests of children in care. A range of internal Police Scotland departments are also represented including the Analysis and Performance Unit (APU), Policy Support, Equalities and Diversity and local policing staff.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Ambiguous loss. Interview given for the New York Times magazine, August, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Consultation with the USA and Pakistan authorities regarding the kidnap of a Pakistan VIP.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Critical report on Witness Protection, requested by Police Scotland.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Detecting signs of extremism. Letter on the challenge of identifying persons with extremist terrorist views, Press and Journal, April, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Help suggestions must be realistic. Letter on the welfare of Aleppo refugees, Press and Journal, December, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Hostage taking. Interview given for Newsweek, London, February, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Information on disaster response submitted to the Right Honourable Boris Johnson, MP, UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Information on the psychosocial response to disasters and on the effects of disaster work on First Responders submitted to the Mental Health Commission of Western Australia, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Kidnapping. Interview given for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, January, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Pakistan's preparedness for major incidents. Interviews given for Pakistan national radio and television networks, Islamabad, March, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). Solitary confinement. Interview given for Sony Pictures Ltd, May, 2016.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2016). The Piper Alpha disaster. Interview given for a documentary being produced by 360 Production Lid, Co Donegal, April, 2016.

DEUCHAR, R. & MILLER, J. (2016). Scottish Government consultation on police powers to search children and young people for alcohol, October 2016.

DEUCHAR, R. & MILLER, J. (2016). *The Relationship between Stop and Search, Community Safety, Procedural Justice and Police-Youth Relationships in Scotland.* (Funder's Report) London: British Academy.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Assets-based Approaches to Community Participation. CPD Seminars, UWS: Paisley Campus, 25th August and 1st December, to delegates from Scottish Prison Service, social work and youth work sectors.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Boxing clever to support young offenders. TESS, 12 February.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). How yoga and meditation can give violent offenders a new start in life. The Herald, 29 October.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). In times of trouble, faith can see you through. TESS, 11 November.

DEUCHAR, R. (2016). Launch of Interdisciplinary Research Unit on Crime, Policing and Social Justice, UWS, September 2016 (Co-Directors: Ross Deuchar and Denise Martin). Delegates from Police Scotland, SPS, youth work, social work and third sector services across Scotland.

DONALD, I. (2016). Development of a game to train police officers in cybercrime response. The Courier, 19 September.
https://thecourier.co.uk/fp/news/local/dundee/287891/new-serious-game-will-help-battle-cybercrime/

FERGUSON, I. (2016). Development of a game to train police officers in cybercrime response. STV news, September.

FERGUSON, P.R. (2016). Appointed to serve on the JUSTICE Scotland Working Party on Legal Advice and Waiver (Chaired by Lord Eassie). This Working Party will explore why a high percentage of suspects who are offered legal advice prior to being interviewed by the police waive their right to such advice.

FRASER, J. [Joanna] (2016). Global Forensics and Crime Science Technology. Fingermark visualisation on fabrics using Lumicyano.

FRONDIGOUN, L., HORSEBURGH, H. & SMITH, R. (2016). Assessment of community policing in Glasgow: The case of the Three Thriving Places. Research Report Commissioned by Glasgow City Council and Police Scotland.

FYFE, N.R. (2016). The Evaluation of Police and Fire Reform Year 1 Summary Report and Evidence Revie. Edinburgh, Scottish Government.

GENTLES, D., FARRUGIA, K., FRASER, J. [Joanna] & JONES, B.J. (2016). Review of the Fingerprint Source Book: manual of development techniques written by the Home Office Centre for Applied Science (CAST).
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fingerprint-source-book

GRAHAM, W. (2016). Arranged a visitation of students and staff from University of Cincinnati to Abertay University in May 2016 as part of a week study abroad initiative.

GRAHAM, W. (2016). Does life mean life. BBC Radio Cumbria. 9 February.

HENRY, A. (2016). Partners in scrutiny: local police scrutiny arrangements in Scotland. Local Scrutiny Convenors Forum, CoSLA, Edinburgh.

HENRY, A., MALIK, A. & AITCHISON, A. (2016). Partners in Scrutiny: Local Police Scrutiny Arrangements in Scotland Final Project Report. SIPR.
http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/parters_in_scrutiny_final_110416.pdf

HENRY, A., MALIK, A. & AITCHISON, A. (2016). Partners in Scrutiny Briefing Note 2: Three Local Scrutiny Committees. SIPR briefings 16.
http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Briefing16.pdf

HENRY, A., MALIK, A. & AITCHISON, A. (2016). Partners in Scrutiny Briefing Note 1: Mapping Local Scrutiny Arrangements in Scotland. SIPR briefings 15.http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Briefing15.pdf

JONES, B.J. (2016). Collaboration with Home Office CAST on micro behavior of fingerprints.

JONES, B.J. (2016). Collaboration/KE with Clydesdale Bank on degradation of new polymer banknotes and forensic development implications.

JONES, B.J. (2016). Contribution to HM Government Office of the Chief Scientific Adviser forensic science report on fingerprints.

JONES, B.J. (2016). Detecting fingerprints on polymer banknotes. Midlands Today, September.

JONES, B.J., McMORRIS, H., GENTLES, D. (2016). Collaboration with West Technology on VMD development of fingerprints from difficult surfaces.

MASKELL, P.D. (2016). Involved in the revising of the UKIAFT Laboratory Guidelines for forensic toxicology laboratories.

MASKELL, P.D. (2016). Ongoing collaboration with Forensic Toxicology unit, Leicester Royal infirmary. Resulted in 2 publications in 2016.

MASKELL, P.D. (2016). Ongoing collaboration with ICBD, Heriott-Watt University, Edinburgh and Dalhousie University, Canada.

MASKELL, P.D. (2016). The forensics of cold cases. BBC Radio Leeds Johnny L'Anson, 5th November.

McMILLAN, L. (2016). Preventing Gender Based Violence in Universities – a joint initiative between Glasgow University and Glasgow Caledonian University - involving an overall Strategy Group with multi-agency membership, and involvement of Police Scotland, and three working groups on 1. Research 2. Implementation and Evaluation and 3: Policy and Response. Work group 2 is led by Professor Lesley McMillan.

McMORRIS, H., GENTLES, D., FARRUGIA, K., STURROCK, K. & JONES, B.J. (2016). Fingerprints on feathers of birds of prey. Collaboration and KE with PAW NI, the Scottish Government PAW committee, chaired by Rosanna Cunningham MSP. National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).

SMALE, D.M. (2016). The Impact of the First World War on Policing in the Scottish Borders', an article contributing to a project at the Scottish Borders Archive entitled: Saving and Sharing Stories of the Scottish Borders in World War One.

STEWART I. (2016). Research about illicit diazepam tablets in the Tayside area featured in BBC3 'Drugs Map of Britain' programme.

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Murder cops visit city for new clues. Dundee Evening Telegraph, 17 March.

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Scots students to help with 40-year headless woman mystery. The Scotsman, 13 April.

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). Students help with murder investigation. BBC Radio Scotland Drivetime, 13 April.

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2016). STV news: Students help with murder investigation, 14 April.

SIPR On-line Publications

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

SIPR Briefings

Identifying the challenges, lessons learned and good practices for effective policing with communities in fragile and conflict-affected states Georgina Sinclair & Maureen Brown, SIPR Associates / SEI; Supt Alan Gibson, Police Scotland

Partners in scrutiny. Briefing note 2: Three Local Scrutiny Committees. Alistair Henry, Ali Malik & Andy Aitchison, University of Edinburgh

Partners in scrutiny. Briefing note 1: Mapping local scrutiny arrangements in Scotland. Alistair Henry, Ali Malik & Andy Aitchison, University of Edinburgh

Stop and search Fife Division pilot evaluation Megan O'Neill (Dundee) and Liz Aston (Edinburgh Napier)

Human trafficking and online networks Dr Jonathan Mendel, University of Dundee & Dr Kiril Sharapov, Glasgow Caledonian University

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

Creating a proficiency scale for scene examination in Scotland Dr Amanda Marindale & Gala Morozova, University of Edinburgh; Prof Dave Collins, University of Central Lancashire

Partners in scrutiny: local police scrutiny arrangements in Scotland. Final project report. Alistair Henry, Ali Malik & Andy Aitchison, University of Edinburgh

Evaluating trends in fire fatalities for Scotland Professor Niamh Nic Daeid, University of Dundee

An 'epistocratic' approach to police governance Ali Malik, University of Edinburgh

Landscape Review on Stop and Search in Scotland Dr Kath Murray, University of Edinburgh.

Dual reports of domestic abuse made to the police in Scotland: a summary of findings from a pilot research study Dr Oona Brooks & Deborah Kyle, University of Glasgow

Accelerating professional judgement & decision making expertise: Feedback and scenario-based training in crime scene examination Dr Amanda Martindale, University of Edinburgh & Prof Dave Collins, University of Central Lancashire

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 (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

Policing with communities in fragile and conflict affected states

17 – 22 January 2016, University of Edinburgh

The European Union Police Services Training (EUPST II) programme together with Strategic Expertise International (SEI), the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, Police Scotland and the Stabilisation Unit (UK) delivered a five-day course entitled 'Policing with Communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States'. The course was aimed at serving police officers who are deployed in or have firm intentions to deploy to international policing missions with the European Union, the United Nations, the African Union or other multilateral international organisations.

Participants were from 15 member states of the EU, together with delegates from Jordan and Rwanda.

The Delegates at the Scottish Police College, with EUPST Observers and Course Directors

Building a Scottish Cyber Resilience Research Community

15 February 2016, Scottish Police College

Against the background of the development of the Scottish Government's new Cyber Resilience Strategy, and its goal that by 2020 Scotland has "a growing and renowned cyber resilience research community", Building a Scottish Cyber Resilience Research Community, was held on Monday 15th February at the Scottish Police College, Court Room, Tulliallan, 10.00 to 16.00.

This event aimed to find opportunities for academics to work with colleagues in universities, policing, and industry in Scotland and beyond in the area of cyber resilience. Co-hosted by SIPR and the Scottish Informatics and Computing Science Alliance (SICSA), and the Scottish Police College, it gave researchers from different academic disciplines with an interest in the field the chance to talk about their work and share ideas about future projects with potential partners.

A key part of the day was the opportunity to hear from those involved in funding cyber research activity and from those who have previously secured financial support for cyber-related projects. The day had some formal presentations, but the emphasis was on working to help researchers and practitioners to build on current projects and develop new collaborative activities, including a "sandpit" at which people were able to pitch their ideas.

Introduction	**Gregor Lindsay & Linda Green**	Scottish Government
An Overview of the Networks and Consortia		
The Knowledge Transfer Network	**Dr Felicity Carlysle & Hazel Biggs**	Knowledge Transfer Network
Scottish Support for Horizon 2020	**Richard Buxbaum**	Scotland Europa
SIPR and European Networks	**Professor Nicholas Fyfe**	SIPR, Director
SICSA	**Marwan Fayed**	University of Stirling
Innovate UK	**Helen Almey**	Innovate UK
Cyber Security Network Integrator for Scotland	**Martin Beaton**	PWC
"Sandpit"		
Cyber research opportunities: a Data Lab perspective	**Duncan Hart**	The Data Lab

International Graduate Summer School for Policing Scholarship

31 May - 4 June 2016, Hosted by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and George Mason University with the University of St Andrews

Ensuring that the next generation of criminology researchers are not only interested in pursuing questions related to policing and law enforcement, but receive a broad base of knowledge and skills they will need to be effective generators and translators of their research is a top priority.

With these goals in mind a group of faculty members specializing in policing from George Mason University, universities within the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, and Arizona State University collaborated this summer to design and deliver the first International Summer School for Policing Scholarship (ISSPS) for doctoral level students

In addition to the presentations, below, students had an opportunity to visit the Justice Analytical Services of the Scottish Government.

Theory and Policing Research		
Policing and public order	**Stephen Reicher**	University of St. Andrews
Theories of communities and community dynamics	**Jeffrey Murer**	University of St. Andrews
Theories of deterrence and opportunity	**Cynthia Lum**	George Mason University
Research Design and Ethics in Policing		
Program evaluation	**Christopher Koper**	George Mason University
Ethics in policing research	**Andrew Wooff**	Edinburgh Napier University
Ethnographic approaches in policing research	**Ross Deuchar**	University of West Scotland
Working with Different Types of Data		
Comparative data	**Jeffrey Murer**	University of St. Andrews
Qualitative data	**Nick Fyfe & Megan O'Neill**	University of Dundee
Quantitative and geographic data	**Cynthia Lum**	George Mason University
Using Research in Practice		
Receptivity and translational research	**Cody Telep**	Arizona State University
Using evidence	**Sandra Nutley**	University of St. Andrews
Experience as a practitioner and researcher	**William Graham**	Abertay University
Collaborative research	**Penny Woolnough**	Abertay University
Contemporary Issues in Policing Research		
Social Media and technology	**Richard Jones**	University of Edinburgh
Police reform	**Nick Fyfe**	University of Dundee
The role of intelligence officers	**Cody Telep,**	Arizona State University
Technology and body worn video	**Christopher Koper**	George Mason University
Policing organised crime	**Niall Hamilton-Smith**	University of Stirling

SIPR / Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium

28 June 2016

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) and Police Scotland Postgraduate Student Award was introduced in 2015 to encourage those who had completed, or who were working towards, a masters or doctoral award in a topic that is related to policing, to present their research in a supportive environment.

The awards for 2016 were announced as:

Award for Best Presentation :
Claire Taylor, Abertay University

Award for Best Poster :
Richard Jefferies, UWS

The prize has also provided the winners with the opportunity to collaborate with SIPR and Police Scotland to consider how their research can be further developed and how it might inform policing practice in Scotland. This level of access to established researchers and police practitioners has afforded the winners a unique opportunity to contribute to the body of knowledge that informs policing and the potential for their research to have a direct impact on police practice in Scotland.

Winners of the Best Poster Award (Claire Taylor) and Best Presentation (Richard Jefferies) with Supt Andrew Todd. (Police Scotland)

Welcome and Introduction : Professor Nicholas Fyfe (Director, SIPR) and Dr Denise Martin (SIPR Education & Leadership Network)

Student Platform Presentations Chairs: Tim Heilbronn (SIPR) and Dr Denise Martin (UWS)

WINNER OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENT AWARD 2015 Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland: An Uncertain Legal Status & No Recourse to Public Funds	**Elaine McLaughlin**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework	**Alexa Anderson**	Equal Scotland
Child sexual exploitation: Organised crime or crime that is organised?	**Maureen Taylor**	GCU
The Attitudes of Psychologists Towards Sexual Offenders	**Gemma Johnston**	GCU
Supporting an understanding of the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services	**Inga Heyman**	Robert Gordon University
Multiple Missing: An Exploration of Behavioural Consistencies in Repeat Missing Adults	**Claire Taylor**	Abertay University
Who Guards the Guardians: A Consideration of Police Officers Human Rights in Scotland	**Anjam Ismail**	Strathclyde/Police Scotland
Statistical Modelling to Identify Links between Illicit Cases for Drug Intelligence Purposes	**Mae MacDougall-Heasman**	Abertay University
Thinking about Volunteering in the Police Organisation	**Graeme Dickson**	Dundee University
An in-depth study on police use of social media in Scotland	**Liam Ralph**	Edinburgh Napier University

Student Poster Presentations

Charting the creation of a single national police force through discourse analysis: a Police Scotland case study	**Richard Jefferies**	UWS
Policing Domestic Violence in Scotland – a social constructionist approach	**Katarzyna Prusak**	Abertay University
Thinking about Volunteering in the Police Organisation	**Graeme Dickson**	Dundee University

Investigating Missing Persons: Research and Practice

14 September 2016, Abertay University

This special interest seminar for senior delegates from the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Public Security, China, was organised by Dr Penny Woolnough, associate Director for the Evidence & Investigation Network, on behalf of SIPR, and kindly hosted at Abertay University.

Welcome and introduction	**Tim Heilbronn**	SIPR
Geo-spatial profiling of missing persons	**Penny Woolnough**	Abertay University
Behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults	**Claire Taylor**	Abertay University
Defining success in missing person investigations	**Amy Humphrey**	University of Dundee

21 October, St Leonard's Hall, University of Edinburgh

There are striking similarities between policing in Scotland and the Netherlands. Both countries saw the introduction of a national police service and are going through a process of reform. Both police services are faced with the question of how to shape local policing within a national framework. In both instances, the reforms, present an opportunity to reinvent policing. This Edinburgh Executive Session, with representatives from Police Scotland, SPA, HMICS, Scottish Government, Dutch Police, Dutch Government, and academics from Scotland and the Netherlands, was conducted under Chatham House Rules.

Welcome	**Paddy Tomkins** Droman
Edinburgh Executive Sessions concept	**Alistair Henry** SIPR Associate Director, University of Edinburgh
The challenge of localism: policing perspectives	**Mandy Paterson** Police Scotland; **Pieter-Jaap Aalbersberg & Jeroen Berndsen** Dutch Police
The challenges of localism: governance and stakeholder perspectives	**Alistair Henry** SIPR Associate Director, University of Edinburgh; **John Foley** SPA; **Derek Penman** HMICS; **Patrick van den Brink & Michel Bravo**, Dutch Police
Community Policing in comparative perspective: what works, where, how and why?	**Megan O'Neill** (University of Dundee) & **Liz Aston** (Edinburgh Napier); **Benjamin van Gelderen & Robert Jan Lambrichs**, Dutch Police
Thinking about performance at the local level	**James Mitchell** Edinburgh University; **Auke van Dijk, Jorren Scherpenisse & Hubert Jan Albert** Dutch Police

SIPR International Policing Conference 2016 : Policing: Localism in a globalising world

10 November 2016, John McIntyre Centre, University of Edinburgh

A challenge for any contemporary police service is the delivery of legitimate, locally responsive policing in a world where many problems that are experienced locally have a global dimension. As the Scottish Institute for Policing Research celebrates its first ten years since its launch in October 2006, and Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority look to develop a forward-looking vision for policing in 2026 and beyond, this conference explored the challenges of localism in relation to six themes: performance, partnership, prevention, place, public accountability, and people and organisational development, and the lessons learned from recent Scottish and international research.

Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd

	Michael Matheson MSP	Cabinet Secretary for Justice
	Andrew Flanagan	Chair of the Scottish Police Authority
Introduction to the 44th James Smart Memorial Lecture	CC Phil Gormley QPM	Police Scotland

Photo : © Robert Tomkins. Presentation of the James Smart Memorial Medal. (l to r) Andrew Flanagan (SPA), CC Phil Gormley (Police Scotland), Paul Ponsaers, Iain MacLeod (IESIS), Nick Fyfe (SIPR), Paddy Tomkins (Chair)

The 44th James Smart Memorial Lecture: *European Metropolises: Convergence and Divergence in the Politics of Security in City-Regions*	Professor Paul Ponsaers	University of Ghent

WORKSHOPS I	
PERFORMANCE I	Chair: Professor Nick Fyfe (Director, SIPR) • Betsy Stanko (Emeritus Professor, Royal Holloway) • ACC Andy Cowie (Police Scotland) • Simon Guilfoyle (Police Inspector, Author & PhD Candidate)
PARTNERSHIP	Chair: Dr Alistair Henry (Associate Director, SIPR) • Megan O'Neill (University of Dundee) • Tom Halpin (Chief Executive, SACRO) • ACC Malcolm Graham (Police Scotland)
PREVENTION	Chair: Miranda Alcock (SIPR Associate) • Gloria Laycock (Jill Dando Institute, UCL) • Gillian MacDonald (Police Scotland) & Liz Frondigoun (UWS) • James Mitchell (University of Edinburgh)
WORKSHOPS II	
PLACE	Chair: Professor Nick Fyfe (Director, SIPR) • Cynthia Lum (George Mason University, Washington) • James Royan (Police Scotland) • Jon Bannister (Manchester Metropolitan University)
PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Chair: Derek Penman (HMICS) • Alistair Henry (University of Edinburgh) • Iain Whyte (SPA Board) • Mark Roberts (Audit Scotland) • Ali Malik (University of Edinburgh)
PEOPLE AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Chair: Professor Ken Scott (SIPR Associate) • Stephen Brookes QPM (University of Manchester) • Auke Van Dijk (Strategist Think Tank, Dutch Police) • Angela Terry (Head of Leadership & Professional Development, Police Scotland)

POSTERS

- Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games: The interface between virtualised global risk, and actualised local (in) security (Adam Aitken)
- British Sign Language and video-mediate interpreting: Proximity in Police settings (Robert Skinner)
- An exploration of vehicle crime repeat victimisation in Leicestershire: what impact do contextual influences have on spatiotemporal patterns of offending? (Anthony Quinn)
- 'They're much more willing to be violent': Exploring the views and experiences of frontline officers (Sarah Armstrong-Hallam)
- Exploring the meanings of 'volunteer' within policing culture (Laura Knight)
- How can policing organisations effectively evaluate coaching programmes? (David Hill)
- A Partnership Response to the Proliferation of NPS in Edinburgh (Sergeant Neil Wilson)
- The Who, What, When, Where and Why of Specials in Scotland (Graeme Dickson)
- No recourse, no rights: immigration law, domestic abuse and immigrant women living in Scotland (Elaine McLaughlin)
- An in-depth study on communication between the police and citizens via social media in Scotland (Liam Ralph)

Understanding the Nature of Terrorist Acts: Planning and Response Strategies for Police

21 November, Abertay University

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research, in collaboration with Abertay University and the Dundee Policing and Criminal Justice Group were very pleased to welcome Dr James Drylie, Fulbright Scholar.

Dr Drylie spoke about the nature of terrorist acts. By classifying the nature of the act he described the dynamics of the violence that occurs. With recent attacks eerily similar to the dynamic shooter incidents in the United States, we cannot ignore/overlook the contagion factor.


Dr James Drylie is Executive Director for the School of Criminal Justice & Public Administration and the Cybersecurity Center College of Business & Public Management at Kean University, New Jersey, USA.

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange projects and Police Scotland Priorities 2016/17

(See also recent and current PhD projects)

POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES 2015/16

- Protecting people at risk of harm ["PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE"]

- Road safety and road crime ["ROADS POLICING"]

- Serious organised crime and counter-terrorism ["SOG & CT"]

- Violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour ["VIOLENCE & DISORDER"]
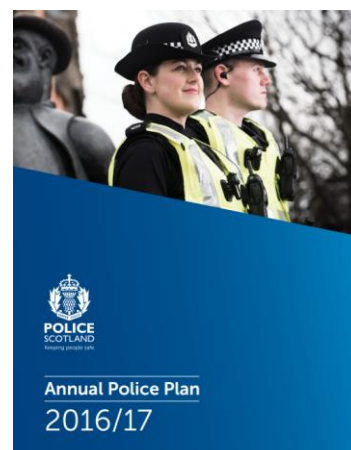
Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation	Scott & Sproat / Central Scotland Police	UWS	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE 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)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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)
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)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Enhancing Police Scotland's Response to Disability Hate Crime: the Dundee Safe Places Initiative	Hall	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings	Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Investigating code 52 special bail visits for domestic abuse perpetrators: impact of the service	Diack	RGU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Partners in scrutiny: investigating local policing arrangements in Scotland	Henry Malik Aitchison	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Involving communities in designing local solutions to local problems: A trial of a deliberative approach to police- community engagement	Bland	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Repeat adult missing persons	Woolnough Dickens	Abertay	Research Project (internal award)
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)
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
SOG & CT	KE workshops to establish the current state of RNA profiling research	McCallum Haddrill	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
SOG & CT	Creating a Proficiency Scale for Scene Examination in Scotland	Martindale	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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)
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 /	UWS	Research and SEMINAR

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
		Scottish Police College		
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

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SIPR Associate Directors
Police-Community Relations Network:
Dr Alistair Henry, University of Edinburgh.

Evidence & Investigation Network:
Dr Penny Woolnough, Abertay University

Education & Leadership Network:
Dr Denise Martin, University of the West of Scotland

Public Protection
Professor Lesley McMillan, Glasgow Caledonian University

SIPR Business and Knowledge Transfer Manager
Tim Heilbronn, University of Dundee

Police Scotland and Scottish Police Authority representatives

Iain Livingstone, Deputy Chief Constable, Police Service of Scotland

David Page, Deputy Chief Officer, Police Service of Scotland

Tom Nelson, Scottish Police Authority

John Foley, Scottish Police Authority

Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research representative
Professor Michele Burman, University of Glasgow

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