The Scottish Institute for **Policing Research**

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report

2011

Scottish Institute for Policing Research
A 60 Second Briefing

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

Our key aims are:

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

We are an interdisciplinary Institute which brings together researchers from the social sciences, natural sciences and humanities around three broad thematic areas: Police-Community Relations; Evidence & Investigation; and Police Organization; 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 Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland.

We work closely with ACPOS, the Scottish Government 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:

- The award of over £5 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;
- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community which now numbers over 45 students studying for PhDs on policing;
- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 60 events attended by more than 3500 people;
- Establishing Scotland's first postgraduate programme in Policing Studies for police practitioners and those who work with policing organisations;
- An award-winning partnership with the Scottish Police College for the delivery of a Continuous Professional Development programme.

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

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Introduction

A 'new paradigm'?

In a co-authored paper on police science published in 2011, a distinguished policing scholar (David Weisburd) and a former chief police officer (Peter Neyroud) call for 'a new paradigm' that changes the relationship between research and policing . They argue for an environment in which police adopt and advance evidence-based policies, while universities become active participants in the world of police practice. It is just such a paradigm that SIPR has pioneered since 2007. As this fifth annual report illustrates, the strong collaborative partnership created between Scotland's universities and the Scottish police service continues to be the basis for innovative, cutting edge research focused on developing evidence-based policy and practice.

Such a partnership has never been so important.   The significant cuts in public expenditure in the UK and internationally mean that identifying effective and cost-efficient practices and policies is 'essential if policing is to gain legitimacy and secure investment in an increasingly sceptical world of public services in which the competition for public finance is growing ever more acute' . SIPR's research therefore has a vital role in providing robust and rigorous analysis not only of 'what works' but also what is cost- effective in contemporary policing.

Linked to the cuts in public spending was the announcement in September 2011 that Scotland is to create a single police service in order to make significant financial savings in the future. The most important restructuring of Scottish policing for a generation is now underway which will see a national police force established by 2013, a reconfiguration of the arrangements for delivering local and specialist policing, and radical changes to the structures of police governance and accountability. Such fundamental changes need to be evidence-based and therefore SIPR has a crucial role to play in the police reform programme.

Against this background, this report captures some of the major achievements of SIPR during 2011. It contains a series of 'research features' of recently completed and current projects from across the 12 collaborating universities that also exemplify the breadth of SIPR's work across its three thematic networks: police-community relations, evidence and investigation, and police organisation. There are also a further 16 'research snapshots', providing shorter summaries of additional projects that have specifically helped inform policy development with respect to the policing priorities set out in the ACPOS (Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland) Scottish Policing Assessment. In addition a series of appendices to the main report show the continuing vitality of our knowledge exchange programme, the success of academic staff in securing external funding for policing related research, the substantial postgraduate community of PhD students, and the outputs of SIPR members in the form of publications and presentations.

From this wide range of activity, I want to examine briefly some broad strategic areas which are important to SIPR's continuing success: its focus on relevance and reform; a commitment to education, innovation and impact; and the interplay between the local and global.

Relevance and Reform

One of the key objectives SIPR set as part of its Strategic Plan 2011-2015 was to develop a programme of ACPOS funded research and knowledge exchange aligned with the strategic priorities of the Scottish police service. During 2011 we have made significant progress towards this goal. Using the Scottish Policing Assessment's identification of police priorities as a framework, there have been detailed discussions with the ACPOS Strategic Development Unit focused on how research and knowledge exchange (KE) can contribute to the development of evidence-based approaches across 11 priority areas (Fig.1).
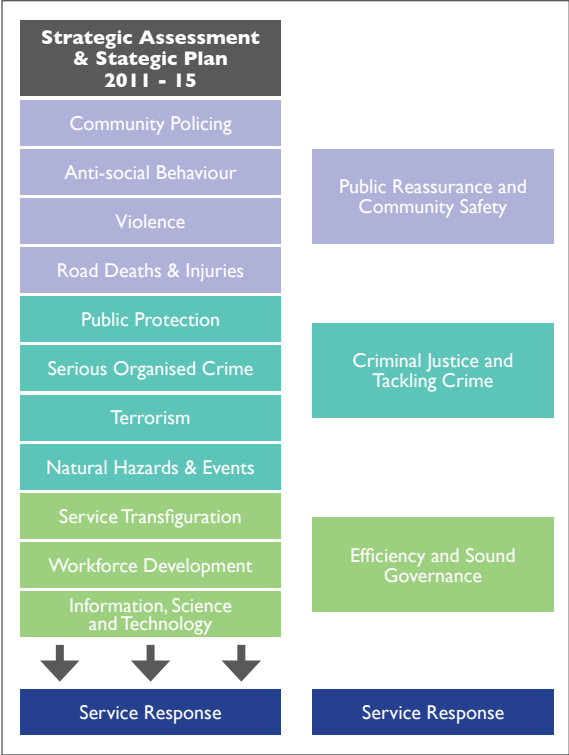
Figure 1 The 11 priority areas of the Scottish Policing Assessment

1   Weisburd, D. & Neyroud, P. (2011) Police Science: Toward a New Paradigm. New Perspectives in Policing: Harvard Kennedy School and National Institute of Justice.
2   Ayling, J., Grabosky, P. & Shearing, C. (2009) Lengthening the Arm of the Law: Enhancing Police Resources in the Twenty First Century. New York: Cambridge University Press.

The first initiative based on this activity is the SIPR IMPAKT programme (IMPAKT = Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer). Launched in October 2011, the purpose of the programme is to provide support to researchers in Scottish universities to undertake knowledge exchange and impact generating activities in partnership with the Scottish police service, focused on one or more of the priorities outlined in the Scottish Policing Assessment.

In parallel with this work informed by the Scottish Policing Assessment, the Institute is already making a significant contribution to the agenda around police reform. Early in 2011 SIPR participated in the work of the Sustainable Policing Project, a joint Scottish Government and police initiative to build an evidence base around the different options for reform. SIPR provided an overview of the international experience of police restructuring, helping inform thinking in government and the police service about the opportunities and risks of reform. Since then SIPR's engagement with the police reform programme has included:

- Assisting Scottish Government with the identification of overseas research expertise for an International Policing Summit on police reform;
- Responding in detail to the Scottish Government's consultation on the proposals for police reform;
- Establishing a mechanism to facilitate rapid access to the research expertise within SIPR by the National Police Reform Team based at the Scottish Police College;
- Participating in the professional reference groups of work streams within the reform programme focused on issues of partnership and local policing as well as contributing to policy discussions happening within Scottish Government around the provision of forensic services;
- Establishing a Research and Analysis Forum to focus on the medium to longer term evaluation of the impacts of police reform, bringing together representatives from the academic community (SIPR and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research), ACPOS, the Scottish Government, the Scottish Parliament, Audit Scotland, the Scottish Centre for Social Research and COSLA (Convention of Scottish Local Authorities);
- Mobilizing international expertise around police reform via the EPIC (European Police Institutes Collaboration) network in order to facilitate comparative analysis and policy exchange.

Education, Innovation and Impact

2011 was also an important year in terms of SIPR's contribution to police education and professional development. We launched the SIPR Postgraduate Policing Studies Diploma and MSc, Scotland's first distance-learning programme developed specifically for police professionals and those who work with police organisations. Five universities (Dundee, Glasgow, Robert Gordon, St Andrews, and West of Scotland) deliver the programme in a unique collaborative initiative, supported by development funding from the Scottish Funding Council and Scottish Police Services Authority.

The programme focuses on theories and concepts of policing, understanding and managing crime, the social dynamics of communities and leadership in policing organisations but also provides instruction on research methods. As student numbers grow, the intention is to increase the range of options available on the programme by encouraging other universities to offer modules. The first cohort of students is mainly police officers and staff from Scotland but the programme has already generated international interest. In an innovative collaboration with the Police Academy of the Netherlands, for example, Dutch and Scottish students are working together on one module to develop policing strategies for socially complex neighbourhoods in Rotterdam and Dundee.

The students on this programme join a growing postgraduate community of researchers with interests in policing. When SIPR was first established 5 years ago there were only a handful of policing related PhDs; today there are over 45 PhD students making Scotland one of the largest centres for postgraduate policing research in the UK. Helping support and sustain this community is of key importance for SIPR, particularly at a time when funding for postgraduate research is increasingly competitive.

SIPR also continues its award-winning partnership with the Scottish Police College for the delivery of Continuous Professional Development and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the College as the foundation for further strengthening our collaborative relationship.

ACC John Geates (l) and Professor Nick Fyfe sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Scottish Police College and SIPR, November 2011.

The Practitioner Fellowship programme also continues to expand with new projects in 2011 focused on the policing of protest and responses to domestic violence. And our work with police analysts continues to develop with new initiatives during the year including a professional development seminar run by SIPR and a quantitative analysis workshop run in partnership with AQMeN (the Advanced Quantitative Methods Network).

SIPR also continues to play a very important role in developing innovative approaches to policing as the research and KE projects discussed in this report clearly demonstrate. Dr Fiona Gabbert's team at Abertay, for example, have produced a novel recall tool called the 'Self-Administered Interview' which has been trialled by police forces across the UK (including Tayside Police in Scotland) and advanced empirical understanding of witness memory. In recognition of her outstanding achievements in this field, Dr Gabbert was awarded an Academic Excellence prize this year by the International Investigative Interviewing Research Group.

A second example of the application of innovative research to policing has been a project getting community officers to use a computer-assisted method for building up a picture of crime and disorder 'signals' which have the greatest impact on the behaviour and emotional well-being of the community. In a collaboration with Strathclyde Police and supported by funding from SIPR and the Scottish Government, Dr Simon Mackenzie (Glasgow) and Dr Niall Hamilton (Stirling) have led this unique approach to gathering community intelligence which is based on research carried out at Cardiff University but is the first time it has been used in Scotland.

A third example is an initiative led by SIPR Associate Director, Dr Alistair Henry (Edinburgh) which, building on the success of the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group (which ran 12 events over 2011), will see the establishment in 2012 of the Edinburgh Executive Sessions for senior police personnel and researchers. With funding from Edinburgh University and modelled on the Harvard Executive Sessions for police leaders, this initiative will create a specific space for debate around the strategic policing challenges for Scotland and the implementation of evidence-based policy.

These and other innovations all aim to drive improvements in policing. As previous annual reports have shown, academic researchers are working closely with police practitioners to integrate research findings into the development of police policy and practice. Each of the research features in this report includes specific reference to the impact of the research, while at a broader level SIPR's IMPAKT programme and the alignment of ACPOS funded research and KE with the Scottish Policing Assessment further facilitate the application of knowledge to the practical demands of policing and deepen understanding of the complex challenges facing police organisations. SIPR's significant contribution to developing innovative approaches in this field has been recognised by an invitation to edit a Special Issue of the international journal Police, Practice and Research on police-researcher collaborations which will appear in 2012.

Local and Global

SIPR continues to play a key role in raising the profile of Scotland's policing research at an international level, building networks with researchers and practitioners from other jurisdictions, and creating new opportunities for collaborative and comparative research and KE. As a founding member of EPIC and through our leadership of the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology, we continue to play a prominent role in shaping the agenda of police research in Europe as well as participating in several European research projects. Through the work of Peter Wilson (Chair of SIPR's International Advisory Committee) there continue to be exciting opportunities for SIPR researchers to present research findings to international audiences of senior police practitioners via collaboration with the European chapter of the FBI's National Academy of Associates. SIPR also plays an important role in supporting the international mobility of academic and practitioner communities. During 2011, for example, we have not only brought overseas policing scholars to Scotland, including Professor Jenny Fleming, (Director of the Tasmanian Institute for Law Enforcement Studies) and Professor Peter Manning (Chair of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, Boston) but also supported police officers in Scotland in successful applications for the prestigious Fulbright police awards scheme, allowing them to be based at universities in the United States.

During 2011 we have also contributed to discussions (along with ACPOS, the Scottish Police College and Scottish Business Crime Centre) focused on how to maximise the contribution of Scottish policing to the country's knowledge economy in terms of international engagement around research, training and consultancy.

Looking ahead

In line with SIPR's Strategic Plan 2011-2015, our future priorities are informed by five key objectives:

- Conducting high quality, relevant research;
- Facilitating knowledge-exchange and contributions to knowledge-based policing;
- Capacity-building in Scotland's universities and police service;
- Ensuring effective governance, coordination and leadership of SIPR's activities;
- Securing the long term sustainability of SIPR.

Against the background of the economic downturn and significant reductions in public funding, meeting these objectives will involve maintaining a clear focus on those areas where the Institute can make the biggest difference, whether through direct investment in new research and KE activity, supporting networks of researchers and practitioners, or identifying new opportunities for research and KE locally and globally.   In the short to medium term, SIPR will use the investment from ACPOS to deliver a strategic research programme aligned with the Scottish Policing Assessment and to work with the National Police Reform Team to ensure an evidence-based approach to the restructuring of the police service. It will also continue to support Practitioner Fellowships, a Small Grant Competition to encourage new 'blue skies' research, and an IMPAKT programme to ensure research makes a difference to policy and practice.   SIPR will also continue to make significant contributions to the professional development of policing in Scotland via support for KE, CPD and postgraduate education, and work to expand research capacity in Scotland's universities and police service. Over the longer term, there will be important opportunities for SIPR to play a leading role in the analysis and evaluation of police reform.

Finally, the annual report provides me with an opportunity to thank the wide range of people who contribute to the work of the Institute. All of SIPR's achievements depend on a shared vision of the benefits of working collaboratively and on the hard work and commitment of researchers, practitioners and members of policy communities, The result, as this report clearly demonstrates is an exciting range of high quality research and KE activity which has made Scotland a leading centre for policing research.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe
Director

Community policing, knowledge exchange and the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group

Dr Alistair Henry
University of Edinburgh

Dr Simon Mackenzie
University of Glasgow

Introduction and overview

In 2009 the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) awarded Mackenzie and Henry a three year knowledge transfer fellowship to explore academic-practitioner collaboration in the context of community policing. The project was designed in close consultation with Lothian and Borders police officers, who also facilitated its implementation and contributed to its extension. Two sets of insights emerged from the project. On the one hand, it allowed us to reflect on the processes of KT itself, and to think critically about the opportunities and challenges it created for both academics and practitioners. On the other hand, it provided a document of community policing practice that we were able to test against the theory. However, the main output of the project, one that will be sustained beyond its funded life, was the creation of a new forum through which research findings could be disseminated and, more importantly, practitioners and academics could develop meaningful dialogue about research and the areas of practice in which it is needed – the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group (EPRPG). We will conclude with some reflections on the work of the EPRPG so far, and on its future potential.

Knowledge exchange and community policing: the project

The project was funded to establish a system of knowledge exchange between the project team (as academics) and A Division of Lothian and Borders police service (as community policing practitioners), whereby the practice of community policing could contribute to the development of academic theory, and academic theory and research could, at the same time, contribute to the evidenced development of community policing practice. The project team began by reviewing the existing international literature on community policing practice and published the findings through the Scottish Government (Mackenzie and Henry, 2009). Working closely with police collaborators on the project we then conducted a series of exercises – focus groups, group and individual interviews and shadowing - to get an overview of existing community policing practice, how it was organised and managed, and how it was perceived and understood by different constituencies of officers, from those with strategic oversight of community policing to the community beat officers themselves. As the project developed a new model of community policing (Safe Neighbourhood Teams) was initiated in A Division.

In order to capture some of the experiences of the reform process we built a number of targeted small research projects into the fabric of the KT project, drawing on practitioner fellowships (Inspector Royan's project on community engagement) and SIPR/SCCJR small project grants (Harkin's project on performance management). Harkin's work would go on to form the basis of a successful bid for an ESRC PhD studentship on community policing that started in September 2010 and which will also outlive the initial funded phase of the project. What began as a simple KT project thus quickly raised questions about the blurred lines between KT and research, and it is to these that we'll turn in setting out some of the key findings of the project.

Insights, reflections and findings

Although not designed as a traditional research project exploring specific research questions, the project did, through the various KT activities noted above, produce data that allowed us to reflect on both KT processes and the practice of community policing.

Opportunities and challenges of KT

Engaging in KT offered real opportunities to develop collaborative new research projects, to test practice against evidence, and to promote critical and creative thinking amongst those involved. There were important challenges, however. Expectations about the form and role of research needed to be managed on both sides. For example, although 'evaluations' were sometimes preferred by practitioners they were not always appropriate given timelines and resources, so the utility of alternative approaches (qualitative, focused on processes) needed to be negotiated. The structures of both the police service and academia could also create challenges: such as promotion cycles in the former meaning that KT gatekeepers would regularly move on, requiring the negotiation of new relationships; and the slow and burdensome nature of funding cycles facing the latter, meaning that academics were not always able to take up opportunities for research raised by interested and committed practitioners. We came to the conclusion that KT should be understood as 'brokering communities of practice' where the integrity and independence of both police and academic brokers are protected, but where their engagement and collaborative practice as brokers was also emphasised (see: Henry and Mackenzie, 2012).

Community policing in practice and in theory

Community policing practice was found to be complex and seemingly contradictory (as is found in research elsewhere in the world, Mackenzie and Henry, 2009). It was consistently described as important and of value by officers of all ranks, and it promoted strong feelings of local identification and commitment amongst many Community Beat Officers (CBOs). At the same time it was perceived as marginal, difficult to measure in terms of key quantitative indicators of success (arrests, warrants issued, and the like, see: Harkin, 2011) and involving activities that went well beyond 'real' police work.

The focus groups and interviews, in particular, provided a rich and detailed narrative of the diverse roles that CBOs routinely adopted in the course of their work (teachers, mediators, champions, facilitators, administrators, law enforcers) as they managed local problems, worked with partners, and maintained a visible connection to their beats. Far from being 'marginal' to the police role, we have argued that there is value in understanding and cultivating these broad functions of community policing as central to an ethic of public policing. It is difficult to evidence the success of community policing in crime control terms, but our theoretical analysis of it suggests that its potential value lies elsewhere, and is arguably of greater importance. Community policing, as practiced in A Division, plays a potential role in networking (marginalised) communities to the wider fabric of public life, could provide real and symbolic recognition to community problems and anxieties, and might even act to sustain collective expressions of social order through rituals of security (see our project bulletins on the website for some more developed discussion of these points).

The Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group

The EPRPG began in January 2011 as a means of feeding findings from the KT project, and the related small research studies, back to the police. However, it quickly emerged that there was an appetite for research seminars and workshops on a much broader range of police-related topics, many of which arose from discussion at the sessions themselves. Over the course of the year two further series of sessions were run, providing academics and PhD researchers from many SIPR affiliated institutions with opportunities to present and discuss their research within the EPRPG forum. Topics were diverse and identified as of current relevance by active police collaborators on the project. They included: social networking technologies; vandalism and antisocial behaviour; climate change, natural hazards and policing; desistance and early intervention; sectarianism; Muslim experiences of airport security; information sharing between partner agencies; and measuring public confidence in policing. Sessions have attracted officers from a broad range of ranks and functions, members of partner agencies, analysts and academic researchers. The real value of the meetings thus far has been the way in which they have provided a space for academics and practitioners with mutual interests to engage. The process has already opened up new research questions for the group to explore (for example, the social networking technologies session emerged out of discussions about community engagement in an earlier meeting) and presenters have gone on to collaborate with members of the group in developing future research. There is clear potential for such collaboratively produced research to have a real impact on the policy and practice of the organisation, and cultivating this potential will be the focus of its next phase.

> " The EPRPG has proved to be a really useful forum which has gone from strength to strength since its inception. We have now held three series of lunchtime seminars covering a broad range of topical policing issues. These sessions have been very well attended and have consistently provided us with food for thought at a time of great change in policing in Scotland. I have been struck for some time by the need to build a closer working relationship between police officers and criminologists in order to inform policy and practice in policing and the EPRPG has made a significant contribution in this area already.
> *(Superintendent John Hawkins, Lothian and Borders)*

Publications

Henry, A. & Mackenzie, S. (in press). Brokering communities of practice: a model of knowledge exchange and academic-practitioner collaboration developed in the context of community policing. *Police Practice and Research special issue on models of academic-police collaborative working, ed. N. Fyfe.*

Harkin, D. (2011). Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing. *SIPR Research Summary, No 9.* (http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_9.pdf)

Mackenzie, S. & Henry, A. (2009). Community Policing: A Review of the Evidence. Edinburgh: The Scottish Government. (http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/292465/0090209.pdf)

Project website and briefing papers:
Further information on the project, its annual reports, and a series of briefing papers can be found at: http://police.sccjr.ac.uk/

Academic Project Team: Alistair Henry (University of Edinburgh/SIPR) and Simon Mackenzie (University of Glasgow/SCCJR)

Police Collaborators: Superintendent John Hawkins, Superintendent Tony Beveridge, Sergeant Alan Carson, Sergeant Steven Nunn, Chief Inspector Bryan Rogers

Muslim encounters at airports: the production of disengagement

Dr Leda Blackwood & Professor Steve Reicher
University of St Andrews

Dr Nick Hopkins
University of Dundee

Overview

Societal breakdown revealed in alienation, disengagement, and anti-social behaviour (including extremist violence), has in recent years been a central theme informing the development of policing policy and practice. One response has been to subject particular communities to increased practices of surveillance and intervention. In Britain, Muslims complain about both formal and informal surveillance[1,2] and report that the expression of their British and Muslim identities has been turned by others into topics of concern. This has widespread consequences for their everyday citizenship[3]. It may also result in more frequent contacts with the authorities.

What we did

In 2009 / 2010 a team of social psychologists from Dundee and St Andrews universities conducted research with Muslims (and working-class youth) in Scotland to examine (a) how encounters with authorities are felt and understood; (b) what are the consequences for people's understanding of themselves and with majority society; and (c) how these understandings in turn lead to behaviours signalling social withdrawal from and non-compliance with authorities. At the outset we made no assumptions about which encounters would be of importance to our participants. Rather, we simply sought to explore what sorts of encounters our participants raised as being significant.

Our data were obtained through semi-structured interviews and focus groups with over 50 Muslims. We recruited participants in three Scottish cities (Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow), through a range of organizations (e.g., an Islamic student society, a Muslim youth group, Mosques, and a women's centre) and through approaching individuals at various community events (e.g., Mosque open days and Police-Muslim consultations).

What we found

Airports as emblematic of problem relations

We were presented with many stories of encounters with a range of authorities and the flavour of these encounters differed markedly. People reported both positive and negative experiences, but also a degree of ambivalence where the ambiguity of the context often made it difficult to interpret authorities' actions. Amidst this diversity, what stood out was that airports were consistently and unambiguously identified by most interviewees as a site of distress and in some cases, fear. There are two things about people's accounts of their encounters that signal airports as a problematic site. First, whereas in other contexts (e.g., police attendance at an incident) people often expressed uncertainty about how to attribute negative encounters with authorities, in the airport context, this was not the case. All those who talked about airport encounters were explicit that the basis of their treatment was that they were Muslims and that anyone who was Muslim (or fitted a Muslim stereotype) was open to similar treatment. Second, there is a prototypical 'Muslim Airport Story': one that is widely shared and provides a frame for how people interpret their personal encounters with authorities. To say that there is a shared or prototypical Muslim story is not to say that every Muslim we spoke to had a personal story to tell (although almost all did).

The nature of the airport experience

So, what is it about Muslims' experiences at airports that make this site so problematic? If we separate out the elements of the prototypical 'Muslim Airport Story' we can easily locate the problem in the humiliation of being pulled aside in full view of other passengers and subjected to seemingly irrelevant and misguided questions, and discourtesies such as keeping loved-ones waiting. But the problem goes beyond these practices. It lies in what these practices communicate about how one is regarded and issues of identity emerged as being of central importance. For instance, in the extract below we see an eloquent expression of frustration from a Scottish-born man in his late 20s who, however much he might feel Scottish, reports being made to feel as the other.

> " This is my home, I consider Scotland my home. Why am I being stopped in my own house? Why am I felt, being made to feel as the other in my own house?

What our analysis shows is that the experience of being treated with disrespect, having valued identities such as Britishness and respectability denied or (in the case of Muslim identity) devalued, and feeling humiliated, is having a negative impact on relations with authorities.

People describe strategies for making oneself invisible to authorities. For instance, some spoke of avoiding certain airports or air travel all *together, while others spoke of changing their gait, how they carry their bag, what they take with them and what they wear. People also describe disruption of social relations with fellow passengers. This mature businessperson likes to help others, but he explains:*

> It's always at the back of your mind, if something goes wrong, like on the airplane there's a disagreement I can't get involved, because if I get involved, the focus would be on me then.

Finally, there was evidence for the undermining of relations with authorities from passive non-compliance to active disrespect. When this young man in his early 20s was questioned by an airport official he "played along" because if he had not done so, "a whole heap of problems would have appeared". He went on to justify this:

> I don't listen to Authority figures now because I respect them. That sort of disappeared and it's just I respect you out of formality, like I have to respect you. So I have to listen to what you say, but it doesn't mean I respect you on the inside.

Moreover, people express understanding of the anger behind acts of defiance and radicalisation; and ambivalence about how one as a member of the Muslim community can and should act. For some community leaders we interviewed there was concern that airport experiences were compromising their ability to encourage others in their community to trust the authorities. One described "pull back from the community" following his efforts at relationship building; and his own gnawing doubts about "what am I actually saying to my community? Am I actually wanting them to feel that the police are your saviours?"

Findings of particular concern regarding Muslim experiences in airports include:
- Those who identified as Scottish or British, who saw themselves as respectable members of society, and who in some instances were working closely with authorities, often found the local airport experience particularly painful.
- Doubts about the safety of interacting with authorities in high security contexts are held even by those who are usually confident in their relations with authorities and report relatively benign experiences at airports.
- Although national security objectives are understood, treatment that is perceived to be illegitimate and to mesh with a political narrative about how Muslims are regarded may create understanding and sympathy for anti-authority voices.

Communicating the findings

Over this past year we have presented our research findings to the academic community, as well as to policy makers, practitioners, and community members, here and abroad (see Reference Section of this Annual Report for papers by Blackwood, Reicher and Hopkins). We have met with many different agencies with an interest in national security and airports.

> From an Airport perspective I think it is important for all agencies involved carrying out their different roles and responsibilities to understand if there are areas of concern from passengers. Airport Agencies are always looking to review and improve their Service Delivery without compromising Airport and Aviation Security.
> *Airport Commander, Paul McDonald, Edinburgh Airport*

This has led to many fruitful discussions: there is agreement that there is a problem and broad acceptance of our findings; but whether and how policy and practice should and can be changed remains unclear. What has become clear is that (a) there is a need for more direct and systematic evidence about the nature and impact of airport experiences for Muslim and non-Muslim community members and some of this research needs to take place in airports; and (b) this research will only have an impact if we involve all levels (including front-line) police and security personnel at airports in the co-production of this knowledge. We are currently developing a program of knowledge exchange and additional research that will involve the various agencies in providing such evidence and working through the implications.

We would be very interested in hearing from anybody who wishes to know more or to be involved.
Contact: Leda Blackwood: lmb11@st-andrews.ac.uk

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[2]   Thiel, D. (2009). Policing Terrorism: A Review of the Evidence, London: The Police Foundation.
[3]   Hopkins, N. & Blackwood, L. (2011). Everyday citizenship: Identity and recognition. Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology 21(3), 215-227.

Geographies of missing people:
processes, experiences and responses

Dr Hester Parr & Dr Olivia Stevenson
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Professor Nicholas Fyfe
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Dr Penny Woolnough
Grampian Police

Project background and key partners

Despite the social implications of 'going missing', there have been relatively few studies in this area, and most have been orientated towards younger people. Government research has focused on the risks associated with missing vulnerable people, as well as analysing the development of personal and spatial profiling of 'typical' missing people. However, there is a general lack of information about adult (over 18-years-old) spatial experiences, especially as articulated through the voices of 'returned' missing people (mispers). In addition, studies of qualitative knowledge and spatial decision-making processes amongst police and families during searches for missing people are under-developed.

The first UK research study of its kind *'Geographies of Missing people: processes, experiences, responses'* is funded by the Economic and Social Reseach Council (2011-2014) and aims to understand the complex processes that are involved in going missing and the search for missing adults. Working in partnership with Grampian Police and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), as well as the UK charity Missing People and with an Advisory Group of international experts, the Research Team are challenged with researching the realities involved in 'going missing' from multiple perspectives; using the voices and opinions of the police, families and returned missing adults themselves. The project seeks to answer a range of key questions: *What led to the disappearance? Why did they leave? Where did the person go? How did the police and other agencies respond and what types of search was carried out? How did the family cope with being left behind? What happens when and if missing people come back?*

A qualitative focus

Fieldwork is centered in two police forces, the Metropolitan Police Service and Grampian Police (to allow comparison between different social and geographical environments). The project is qualitative and over the next 12 months, case reconstructions, visual mapping exercises and in-depth interviews with returned missing adults, the Police (including National agencies), key partners (e.g. missing people charity) and families of missing people will continue to be conducted.

Emerging findings

Twenty nine adults reported missing have been interviewed so far yielding a wide range of misper experiences:

- A 58-year-old male left the family home after an argument with his wife. During the 12-days away, he went to familiar places staying in hotels until his money ran out. He took to sleeping in the park / on the beach and went to Tesco to freshen up. He was approached by the police, but not in connection to being missing. He contacted acquaintances for help and stayed a night with someone he had previously worked with. He was seen eventually by a friend, and his son took him back home.
- A 50-year-old female, Trish, suffers from depression. She left the family home during a dispute, walked to the closest bus stop and caught the first bus that arrived. She went to the beach and contemplated suicide. The urge to keep moving was strong coupled with the desire not to be found. She walked to a friend's to sleep, but he received calls asking if he had seen her – he lied. She didn't feel safe, so went back to the beach and a park. She was spotted and a friend drove and found her. Angry at being found, when the police came to talk to her she didn't disclose as much information as she might have because her daughter insisted on being present.

Key emergent categories appear to be: *Going Missing; Journey Narratives; Possessions / Objects / Encounters; Connectivity; Harboring; Transport and Tracking; Police Interactions; Thoughts of Return; Being Found / Returning; Interventions / Helplines.* Interviews will begin with London-based missing adults in February 2012.

Complementing this work, case reconstructions and interviews with Grampian Officers involved in misper enquiries began in July. Six varied cases were selected for in-depth examination to understand: how police resources are deployed, decision-making processes within police organisations, and focus on what spatial assumptions are made and acted upon during missing events. Interviews also focused on knowledge and application of predictive spatial behaviour profiling (see Gibb and Woolnough, 2007) and constructions of missing journeys.

- A young man went missing on Hogmanay after being at a friend's house. His body was discovered in a section of water by a member of the public three months after he was reported missing.
- A middle-aged female, experiencing financial pressures wrote a number of suicide notes, took medication and rode off on a bicycle to commit suicide. She was found alive the following day by a passing ambulance crew who recognised her.
- A repeat misper was last seen alighting from a bus outside a hospital where she had been due to visit a family relative. This was the last time she was seen and she is still missing.

Key emergent categories are: *Initial Report, Changes to response over time, Searches (physical/virtual), Media Strategy and Public Appeals, Mobilizing Specialist Police Expertise, Resources, Risk Assessment, Training.* Between now and the beginning 2012, case-reconstructions and interviews with Officers from the MPS will commence.

Dissemination activities

The Project will produce practitioner and policy focused materials as well as academic outputs. Dissemination activities already include presentation at the SIPR/ Missing People charity seminar in June 2011 and participation as 'Academic experts' for the National Theatre Scotland's Tramway Theatre exhibition (Glasgow, Sept 2011). Future dissemination activities include:

- Excursions: 'storying journeys' conference (University of Glasgow) (Dec 2011)
- UCL seminar in seminar series on 'missing' (Jan 2012, London)
- AAG New York (2 paper sessions on 'Policing geographies') (Feb 2012, NYC)
- ACPO Compact User Group meeting (Feb 2012, Hull).

Impact statements

" Missing People represent a significant challenge for the police due to the volume of cases and the potential risks missing people face. Building on the work we have already conducted, this new qualitative research will significantly add to our knowledge of missing person behaviour and support how we approach missing persons operationally. *Grampian Police Assistant Chief Constable Colin Menzies (also Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) lead for Missing Persons).*

" Missing People fully supports the work of the Geographies of Missing People team. The findings of this project are expected not only to inform the charity's provision of support to families and police forces, but also to guide and support Missing People's policy and campaigning work. Out staff and volunteers are looking forward to welcoming the team to visit us and share their findings and thoughts throughout the lifespan of the project.

For further information see: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/networks/missing_persons.php

Registered Charity No. 1020419

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An overview of research and KE on interviewing techniques at University of Abertay Dundee

Dr Fiona Gabbert & Dr David La Rooy
University of Abertay

Information from victims and eyewitnesses plays a crucial role in criminal investigations worldwide. Dr Fiona Gabbert (Reader in Psychology) and Dr David La Rooy (Lecturer in Psychology) are conducting research aimed at maximising the quality and reliability of evidence obtained in investigations in the pursuit of successful prosecutions, and preventing miscarriages of justice. A growing body of empirical field data collected throughout the UK provides compelling evidence that there is room for improvement of current procedures for eliciting best evidence in investigative interviews (Dando, Wilcock & Milne, 2008; Lamb *et al.*, 2009; La Rooy, Lamb & Memon, 2011). These findings are emerging against a backdrop of economic recession with significant cuts being made to police budgets. The concerns with regards to the investment in research and procedures are obvious as echoed recently by the Association of Chief Police Officers' lead on investigative interviewing in the UK, Chief Constable Mick Creedon *"at a time when police budgets are becoming increasingly stretched, the need to optimise performance, with fewer resources, is now a worrying reality in UK policing"* (Jenkins, 2010). In direct response to these concerns, Dr Gabbert and Dr La Rooy have been working on cutting-edge investigative interview and training procedures that facilitate and promote the accurate collection of evidence that is defensible at all stages in the legal system. Importantly, the projects have been designed to succeed within the constraints of tightening budgets and will deliver savings in the longer term. Two of these projects are outlined below.

The Self-Administered Interview Project (SAI©: Gabbert, Hope & Fisher, 2009; Hope, Gabbert & Fisher, 2011) addresses the serious challenge faced by investigators when an incident occurs, and a lack of resources (in terms of time, expertise or personnel) prevents officers from carrying out interviews with witnesses for days, or sometimes weeks, after the event. During this period of delay, eyewitness memory is under threat in two key ways: (1) forgetting occurs naturally and within hours of the incident, meaning that as the delay between witnessing an event and providing a statement increases, witnesses are only able to provide a 'general' account of events in question, and potentially vital details for an investigation become irretrievably lost, (2) memory is fallible and susceptible to contamination by post-event information encountered between witnessing the event and providing the police with an account of the incident. For example, hearing someone else's version of events could influence the way a witness recalls exactly what they saw, as they may accidentally incorporate information from other witnesses (Gabbert, Memon & Allan, 2011). In direct response to this problem, Dr. Gabbert, along with external colleagues (Dr. Hope and Professor Fisher) and members of her research laboratory at Abertay University, have developed and tested the 'Self-Administered Interview' tool.

The SAI© enables witnesses to provide their own statement by following a series of instructions and questions that are based upon cognitive theories of remembering, and are designed to facilitate recollection. Completing an SAI© after witnessing an incident protects memory against forgetting (Gabbert *et al.*, 2009), and against exposure to post-event misinformation (Gabbert *et al.*, in press). In addition to these benefits, the use of a standardised tool to elicit witness accounts limits any suggestion of 'improper' interviewing techniques and reduces any pressure from police or other interviewers which might be inadvertently perceived by witnesses. In sum, the SAI© is a novel and cost-effective investigative tool, that protects witness memory, elicits critical information effectively and permits the timely prioritisation of witnesses – particularly in situations where limited resources are available to investigators and a traditional interview is not possible.

The Association of Chief Police Officers (in the UK) endorsed field trials of the SAI© in 2008, recognising that the forensic implications of the research for police practice are considerable. Trials of the SAI commenced in January 2010 to establish whether the SAI© can demonstrate practical and evidential benefits to police investigations. Twenty-seven forces (20 from the UK) are currently involved, including Tayside Police in Scotland. Feedback from participating forces has been overwhelmingly positive. The SAI© has made an important contribution to a number of live investigations by providing detailed initial accounts, prioritising witnesses, and facilitating the identification of additional witnesses in incidents including serious road-traffic incidents, assaults, robberies, and – most recently - the terrorist attack on Norway in June 2011. In a relatively short time, the SAI has already had an impact upon policy - it is now standard procedure for some forces that have completed their trial period. A quote from an end-user highlights the impact of this research project:

> Notably, the SAI is the first empirically-derived interviewing practice development that has been presented to the police in almost 20 years, probably the most valuable additional tool placed at our disposal in the world of investigative interviewing since the adoption of the 'PEACE' model of interviewing in the early 1990s, and the introduction of the enhanced cognitive interview model.

Ian Hynes, Force Specialist Investigative Interview Manager and Advisor, Greater Manchester Police

The Child Witnesses Project focuses on inherently different concerns requiring different solutions. Children are frequently victims of sexual and physical abuse, and accurate evidence gathering from interviews is essential. Relevant findings from developmental and cognitive psychology have been incorporated into interviewing guidelines (for example, Achieving Best Evidence, Home Office, 2011; Scottish Executive, 2011). All experts agree on the importance of using open-ended prompts to allow children to provide accounts of what happened in their own words (Lamb, Hershkowitz, Orbach & Esplin, 2008). However, despite this knowledge and guidance, field studies of interview practice in the UK and around the world have routinely found that the quality of investigative interviews is significantly lower than what might be expected, given the seriousness of many cases involving child witnesses. Poor interviewing has a direct effect on the admissibility of evidence in court – in 2007, for example the Scottish Government reported that interviewer inadequacies contributed to the relatively small numbers of child abuse cases that progress to court (less than 1% in some jurisdictions). The reason for poor interviewing has been traced to inadequacies in current approach to training interviewers and in providing them with the ongoing support that they need. Interviewer training programmes tend only to raise awareness of the issues and impart knowledge as to desirable procedures, but do little to *improve interviewer behaviour* (Lamb *et al.*, 2008).

In direct response to this, Dr La Rooy, along with external colleagues (Professor Michael Lamb) and members of his research laboratory at Abertay University, are currently testing a novel interview training procedure, developed in line with findings from educational psychology, that will provide child witness interviewers with the necessary skills to assess the quality of their *own* interviews, and train them to use these skills for their individual continual professional development through ongoing constructive self-assessment. This approach has been piloted with Tayside Police as a bespoke Continual Professional Development (CPD) course and has been well received by those in attendance. Future work is aimed at following the progress of the interviewers to see whether long lasting improvements are found. The research team (including Annabelle Nicol, Ph.D Student) is also working with Grampian Police on a project aimed at improving existing training. They provide input into the existing Joint Investigative Interviewer training that emphasises a structured approach to interviewing that has proven to be the most effective way of training interviewers (Lamb, La Rooy, Malloy & Katz, 2011). Initial results are very promising showing that in the training exercises interviewers are using approximately 25% of open prompts, a figure that is coming in to line with international standards of best practice. Importantly, the structured approach used by Dr La Rooy restricts poor interviewing practice as evidenced in the fact that the number of inappropriate suggestive questions asked was less the 1% - which is excellent. Future research is aimed at examining whether these positive interviewing behaviours translate to real forensic interviews.

Dr Gabbert and Dr La Rooy are both founding members of the Investigation, Security, Policing & Intelligence (i-spi) Research Group at the University of Abertay. This is a unique multi-disciplinary team of applied researchers, including psychologists, forensic scientists, computer scientists, lawyers and sociologists. Group members have achieved exciting advancements and impacts in the field of policing and criminal justice research. The projects summarised here are just two examples of the police-related research currently underway. For more information about these projects, or about the i-spi research group, please contact Dr Gabbert (f.gabbert@abertay.ac.uk) or Dr La Rooy (david@larooy.net).

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The Integration of Investigation and Forensic Science in Volume Crimes in Scotland

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Introduction

The use of forensic science in the investigation of volume crimes has grown significantly in recent years. Police use forensic science as investigative support and it is routinely employed in the investigation of many crime types (serious crimes as well as high-volume crimes[ii,iii]. However, a number of reports published in England and Wales have identified important factors which affect the use of forensic science[iv]. A review of this literature has identified recurring themes which have been shown to hinder its effectiveness.

The majority of the literature used for this research has come from government publications (reviews, audits, reports, inspections, consultations, etc.) and research studies predominantly carried out by the Home Office or the Police Research Group. Since the late 1980s these have identified potential causes of ineffective use of forensic science and the investigation of crimes.

Twenty-four studies utilised in this review identified recurrent themes:
* 14 studies emphasised limited forensic knowledge of investigators,
* 13 studies described limited forensic science training,
* 17 studies commented on a lack of communication,
* 12 studies emphasised poor interagency collaboration and inadequate relationships,
* 6 studies described confused perceptions of the roles and responsibilities of crime scene examination examiners (CSEs),
* 18 studies commented on poor use and deployment of resources, and
* 13 studies described poor timeliness and slow turn-around times by the laboratories.

Aims and Objectives

The main aims of this PhD research were:
* To identify factors that enable the investigative use of forensic science and to understand the barriers to effective use of forensic science in volume crime from previous literature.
* To explore the use and value of forensic science in Scotland for the investigation of crimes of theft by housebreaking.
* To identify areas where improvements could be made to the use of scientific support services in criminal investigations by police, forensic scientists and the legal community in Scotland.

Methodology

This research explored the use, value, knowledge and perceptions of forensic science in theft by housebreaking (theft HB) and related offences and investigated the knowledge and perceptions of the use of forensic science in the investigation of volume crimes[v]. A self-administered survey was designed and distributed to the two largest police forces in Scotland and the main units of SPSA Forensic Services (SPSA FS) (Fig. 1). Approximately 400 surveys were distributed and a return rate of 68% was achieved. The questionnaire sought to explore organizational, professional and cultural factors that may impact on its effective use of forensic science. No research of this kind has previously been carried out in Scotland.

Figure 1 Breakdown of the current roles filled by survey participants.
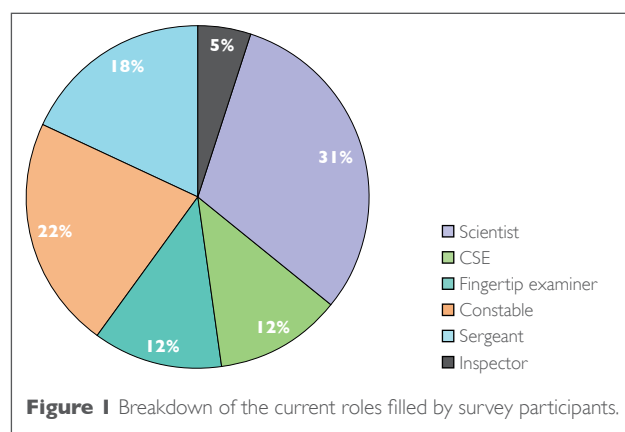
Results

It was found that similar issues to those encountered in the review of studies from England and Wales affect the investigation of crimes in Scotland. There was also evidence of these issues found from other jurisdictions (mainly USA).

The results from this research indicated that the amount of training received was role dependent (Fig. 2). The combination of training types for all roles involved in the investigation (police and SPSA FS) was fairly similar, including formal programmes and practical experience. However, police officers continue to receive very limited forensic training.

Figure 2 Types of forensic science training received.

Legend:
- Formal Training
- Shadowing
- On-the-job
- Reading
- Other
- Combination
- All
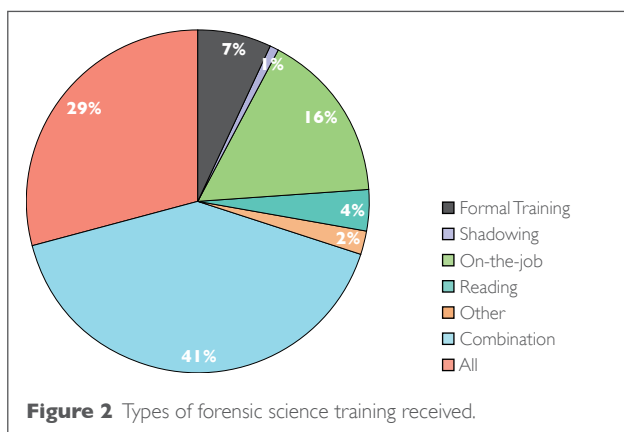
Perceptions of the value of different forensic evidence types by different roles (e.g. scientists, CSEs, police officers) did not vary greatly and training did not appear to have a significant influence on perceptions of evidence in terms of their value or strength. The value of fingerprint and DNA evidence was perceived to be better compared to other forensic evidence. There was evidence of some knowledge of footwear marks and toolmarks as a source of intelligence when searching for suspects but this was limited.

Communication within and between investigative agencies appeared to be limited.

- A high proportion of the population (70%) ask a colleague (of a similar level or more experienced) for advice rather than the most appropriate or knowledgeable source.
- Over half of CSEs seek advice from forensic scientists, with 60% asking advice regarding the value of evidence at a scene and the value of submitting productions to the lab.
- Less than 10% of the sample population contact the Forensic Gateway for advice.

Figure 3 The perceptions of the main role of crime scene examiners

Legend:
- Evidence Collector (EC)
- Forensic Investigator (FI)
- Specialist Advisor (SA)
- EC & FI
- EC & SA
- FI & SA
- All
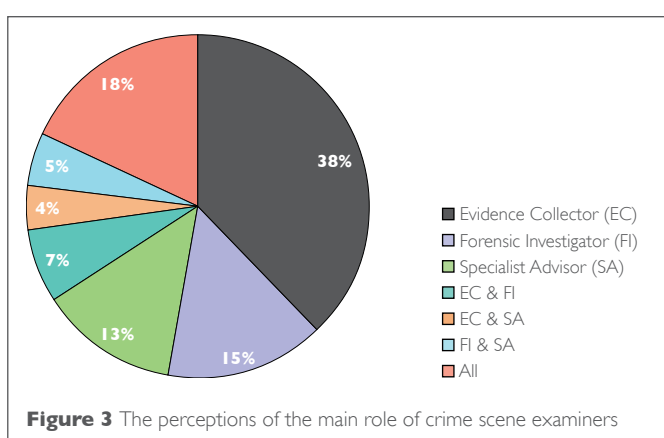
Although respondents indicated that the availability of expert advice was important for the effectiveness of an investigation (60% strongly agree); these advice sources were not regularly used. The *"mere availability and accessibility of information [intelligence or advice sources] does not necessarily mean that it is used effectively"* [vi].

The necessity to employ specialist scene investigation staff to recover and collect evidence from crime scenes has been widely recognised throughout the UK. A central factor regarding CSE acceptance in the broad concept of an investigative team is the perception of the role by others involved in the investigation.

The perception of the role and responsibilities of CSEs was shown to be over simplistic (Fig. 3) and largely restricted to the collection of evidence (with limited responsibility as a forensic investigator or for the provision of expert advice). Thirty-six percent of CSEs also perceived themselves as 'evidence collectors' only in the investigation of volume crimes. This fails to recognise other significant elements of the role and limits its potential contribution to other aspects of the investigation.

Conclusion
The results of this research suggest that forensic science is being used in a sub-optimal manner in Scotland in the investigation of volume crimes. These findings concur with evidence of forensic science usage in other jurisdictions and raise broader policing, criminal justice and economic questions.

Knowledge Exchange and Project Outputs
Preliminary findings were presented at the 5th European Academy of Forensic Sciences (EAFS) Conference in Glasgow in 2009 as well as at the International Forensic Science Symposium in October 2010[vii]. The research is currently being disseminated for academic publication.

Notes
i. Northumbria Centre for Forensic Science (NCUFS), anika.ludwig@northumbria.ac.uk
ii. Bradbury S. & Feist, A. (2005) The Use of Forensic Science in Volume Crime Investigations: A Review of the Literature. *Home Office Online Reports.* 43.
iii. Tilley N. & Ford, A. (1996) Forensic Science and Crime Investigation. *Police Research Group: Crime Detection & Prevention Series.* Paper 73.
iv. For a full list of publications used in this research please contact the author.
v. This includes various crimes of dishonesty: including theft by housebreaking (theft HB), theft of a motor vehicle, and theft by opening–lockfast–place (OLP).
vi. Manning, P.K. (1992) Information Technologies and the Police. *Crime and Justice: Modern Policing:* p. 349-98.
vii. Ludwig A. (2009) Exploring the use of forensic science in Scotland, *European Academy of Forensic Sciences.* (EAFS), Glasgow, Sept. 2009.
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Context-aware policy definition, modelling and implementation for novel information sharing architecture between police and community partners

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The exchange of information between the police and community partner organisations forms a core aspect of effective policing and community service provision. However, this must be governed by sets of legislative and organisational rules, or policies. Therefore, a single request for information may require a quick assessment of a large number of rules to evaluate whether the request should be permitted or denied. Increasingly, community partner practitioners have seen a growing need for sharing information, resulting in a greater number of requests, which they need to evaluate in a short period of time. This situation has led to a growing number of incidents where policies have been applied inconsistently or inaccurately.

This research describes a collaborative project, funded by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, between computer scientists, lawyers, police officers, medical professionals and social workers which aims to produce an effective, yet light-weight, information sharing platform designed from a policing perspective which provides explicit policy definition, a mechanism for quick and verifiable rules evaluation and a platform for evaluating how new rules affect existing policies. The goal is to develop a communication infrastructure that allows information sharing based on legal requirements 'by design', through a formal representation of legal rules in a firewall type system. Current work continues to model information sharing rules, and there is a contact with Scottish Enterprise relating to the possible funding of a Proof-of-Concept grant.

Introduction

In 2005, the 17 month old Peter Connolly, known in the press as "Baby P", died from more than 50 injuries that he suffered over an eight-month period at the hands of his mother and her boyfriend. It quickly transpired that he had been seen frequently by Haringey Children's services and NHS health professionals, who had failed however to coordinate their various reports and as a result spot the danger he was in. His was one of a number of high profile cases of child neglect and child abuse where victim and perpetrator had been known to several agencies, but where, due to a lack of an effective data-sharing framework, appropriate action had not been taken.

At the same time, however, the opposite problem also grabbed headlines: Local councils were caught abusing legislation, which was intended to combat serious offenses such as terrorism, to collect and exchange the data of citizens suspected of trivial issues from permitting their dog to foul in parks to lying about their address on applications to schools for their children. In the first type of cases, harm ensued because data that should, and legally could, have been exchanged between agencies wasn't. In the second type of cases, data that should never have been collected in the first place was exchanged without care and precaution between agencies.

As an ever-increasing amount of data is stored and exchanged electronically, this allows the development of novel approaches to data exchange and its regulation. Rather than relying on written regulations that are interpreted by people within the different agencies, we show ways in which core concepts of the relevant legislation can be represented computationally, creating something akin to 'firewalls' between agencies that allow transfer of all and only those data that are legally permissible. This research investigates how data exchange protocols can be embedded with compliance requirements so that end-users, such as police officers or social workers, don't have to continually re-interpret them: the system itself ensures they act in a legally-compliant way.

Agent-Based Information-Sharing

The exchange of information between the police and community partners forms a central aspect of effective community service provision. In the context of policing, a robust and timely communications mechanism is required between police agencies and community partner domains, including: Primary and secondary healthcare; Social Services; Education; and Fire and Rescue services. Such requests typically form the basis for Information-Sharing Agreements (ISAs) between the police and their community partners. The application of policy definitions using rules within ISAs can be seen as analogous to network firewall rules (Buchanan *et al.*, 2010) and, thus, define information exchange permissions. These rules can be implemented by software filtering agents that act as information gateways between partner domains (Uthmani *et al.*, 2010). Roles are exposed from each domain to give the rights to exchange information as defined within the policy definition.

Further, the analogy of firewalls can be extended to routing, where filtering agents not only permit or deny sharing requests, but also prioritise them, similar to the packet prioritisation and Quality-of-Service functions performed by some network devices. For simplicity, this research uses the metric of crime 'severity' in order to prioritise requests. This means that requests, which are legally permitted, about more serious crimes will be prioritised over requests about less serious ones.

Mapping Information-Sharing to Crime Severity Levels

Crime severity levels were determined based on the Scottish legal perspective (ACPOS, 2008) and set within a Scottish policing context, which allows the classification process to minimise differences based on cultural variations. The results were based on a questionnaire sent out to the SIPR contact database in June 2010, which includes academic, police and associated contacts. Although subjective in nature, the results from 72 respondents compiled in August 2010, nevertheless confirm a broad consensus on crime seriousness. Table 1 displays the resulting arbitrary, severity-based crime hierarchy.

Conclusion

The proposed syntax for information exchange builds upon the best practice principles of the Scottish Police, as outlined in (ACPOS, 2008), and incorporates formal data sharing rules as specified in ISAs. It uses a modified concept of filtering agents that use rules derived from organisational policies and legislative requirements to manage information exchange between partner domains. Thus, the proposed framework aims to automate the information exchange process and integrates with existing systems and policies. Agents ensure compliance with legislation and domain policies and integration with workflow of the roles involved. Current work aims to demonstrate the concept practically within a policing scenario, integrating the request prioritisation mechanism to clearly define the requirements for escalated rights to information. This exchange can thus exist without actually revealing the structure of any partner databases, where developers only require to match the information request syntax formats (as defined within the ISA) to requests for data on their local databases. Ultimately, the system should perform three separate yet related functions: a) Permit only policy-compliant information exchange; b) create automatic audit trails, so that any abuse of the system (e.g. labelling a minor offence as a murder) can be traced; c) be robust enough to function as a legally valid justification for data sharing. For this, it is necessary to prove abstractly that only legally-compliant interactions are permitted by the system. For this purpose in particular, incorporating an explicit representation of legal concepts along the lines that Sartor (2010) and Boella *et al.* (2010) propose, seems to be particularly promising and close to the balancing process of competing interests that is at the core of this approach.

Table 4 Distributions of crimes by severity

Crime against Person	
Crime against Property	
Cime against Society	

Death Child	11445
Death Adult	5964
Physical Injury Child	3894
Abduction Child	3894
Physical Injury Adult	2029
Abduction Adult	2029
Robbery	1985
Selling porno to minors	1703
Verbal threat Child	1380
Soliciting prostitute	1042
Fire-raising	1013
Theft	993
Verbal threat Adult	719
Drug Manufacture Class A	671
Vandalism	628
Drug Sale Class A	463
Drug Manufacture Class B	460
Bribery	428
Graffiti	414
Benefits fraud	374
Drug Sale Class B	317
Drug Manufacture Class C	316
Drink driving	286
Drug Manufacture Legal	268
Drug Sale Class C	218
Failure to stop after accident	198
Drug Sale Legal	185
Pirated software	177
Football Hooliganism	167
Using mobile while driving	158
Speeding	150
Breach of Peace	128
Drug Use Class A	99
Urinating in Public	96
Drug Use Class B	68
Littering	54
Drug Use Class C	47
Drug Use Legal	40

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Police Interpreting Research Group in the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS)

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The Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies and its *Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland*, at Heriot-Watt University, are internationally renowned centres for research and training in the fields of interpreting and translation. LINCS is one of the first European and UK centres to offer and pursue training and research in the domain of public service interpreting (PSI). The introduction of this specialism was a response to an increasingly multicultural world. Today, mediated face-to-face interactions in institutional settings, such as police interviews, have a crucial role to play both in navigating the challenges of diversity and in shaping aspects of multicultural societies.

These changes in the professional world of interpreting have reoriented researchers from interpreting as "action (on the part of the interpreter)" to interpreting as "interaction (between all parties)" (Mason 2000: 217). The *CTISS* research portfolio now covers interpreting activities along what Pöchhacker describes as

> …a conceptual continuum, with two broad distinctions: first between international and intra-social or " community-based" settings; and second, with regard to the format of interaction - prototypically, multilateral conferencing vs. face-to-face dialogue' (2004:12).

Researchers in *CTISS* take a broad interest in all of the "settings" which come under the umbrella of "community" or "public service" interpreting. However police interpreting constitutes a specific focus as an area that is largely under-researched; while a number of large scale empirical studies have investigated the challenges of court interpreting, little scholarly attention has been paid to the impact of interpreting on speech-events that constitute early elements of the forensic narrative. *CTISS* aims to address this gap in the existing research.

The focus of emerging research investigating police interpreting has been the clash between normative assumptions about and the reality of the interpreter's role. (e.g. Berk-Seligson 2002; Wadensjö 1998). The role definition of the interpreter as invisible, as "black box" or "conduit", has had particular purchase in legal discourse. Research has conclusively demonstrated that such notions are untenable and that "community interpreters are visible and active participants'" in any interaction. The more salient question, however, remains: "how much and with what consequences?" (Jacobsen 2009: 162). The aim of the work of this research group is to address this question from a number of angles, and by drawing on a range of methodological approaches. In particular, research focuses on the following themes:

* the impact of interpreter mediation on forensic interview formats such as P.R.I.C.E. and in particular with regard to the free recall element and rapport-building strategies;
* the definition of the interpreter's role in police interpreting;
* the analysis of codes of ethics and conduct and ethical dilemmas in the interpreting process;
* the perception of the interpreter's role by institutional users;
* the training of legal interpreters and police for interviewing in a bilingual context;
* contexts and constraints of quality in police interpreting;
* the impact of remote interpreting on the interpreter-mediated police interview or communication (through the use of (new) technology e.g. telephone/video-conferencing, etc.);
* language policy and planning measures which regulate for the provision of interpreting services to non-indigenous ethnic minority language groups.

CTISS research on these issues aims to make a timely contribution to the implementation of the EU regulatory framework on the right to interpretation and translation of criminal proceedings as outlined in Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 20 October 2010 (especially articles 2 and 6). *CTISS* is representing the UK in two current projects funded by DG Criminal Justice which support the implementation of the Directive. The *IMPLI* Project aims to analyse the conditions under which interpreting in investigative contexts is carried out in a number of European jurisdictions and the impact which it has on subsequent legal proceedings. Project partners are the following universities: Forli (Bologna), Fachhochschule Cologne,

Charles University (Prague), ISIT (Paris), Lessius University (Antwerp) and Bogaziçi University (Istanbul). The *TRAFUT* Project is organised under the aegis of EULITA (the European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association and Lessius University College, Antwerp). The project addresses issues relating to the training of legal interpreters and translators and will develop recommendations of best practice for effective communication between police, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, judicial staff and legal interpreters and translators. T *RAFUT* project partners are the University of Ljubljana; AIIC (Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence / International Association of Conference Interpreters); the Spanish, Italian, Finnish and Polish Association of Legal Interpreters and Translators; and the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters.

To date, the major part of a small body of research on police interpreting has been based on experimental data. This is indicative of a factor which has shaped research programmes in legal interpreting. Unlike court interpreting which occurs in fora that are frequently open to the public, access to authentic data from interpreter-mediated police interviews has been extremely difficult to secure. Hale, amongst others, notes that this lack of access to authentic data has limited the scope of the research conducted (Hale 2007: 79). In a second phase of its programme, CTISS researchers will test the validity of findings from experimental set-ups on the basis of authentic material and extend the scope of its research to cover a wider range of language combinations (e.g. Mandarin, BSL), address questions which cannot be investigated under experimental conditions (e.g. audience design by the interpreter, impact of diminished linguistic competence), and co-operate with other disciplines (e.g. psychology, forensic linguistics, sociology).

Inspector Martin Gallagher and Sergeant Jim McMillan from ACPOS lead a seminar on police interpreting for MSC students at Heriot-Watt University.

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Local policing in Scotland

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The SIPR-funded Local Policing in Scotland (LPS) study was carried out at the Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies, University of the West of Scotland. Through a series of case studies (one in each of Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary, Grampian Police, and Strathclyde Police areas) this research focused on local policing activities, the determination of policing priorities, and the role played by public expectations of policing in these communities.

Local policing is the front-line of police work and is considered to be the foundation of all other policing activity. Community policing (CP) is very difficult to define and this study employed the term local policing in order to refer to a broader range of activity at the local level. Traditional beat policing[1] in Scotland is perhaps best described as having been community-based policing. However, by the 1970s there had been a move towards response led policing and, with the introduction of Community Involvement Branches, CP became a specialism.

Recent developments in Scotland have brought CP to the forefront of government and policing discourse. In 2007 the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland published their Public Reassurance Strategy document[2] which has influenced the direction taken both by some Scottish forces, and nationally. In 2008, the Justice Committee launched an inquiry into CP in Scotland and its report[3] set out how CP could be improved and made more consistent. The Scottish Community Policing Engagement Principles document[4] called for each Scottish police force to produce its own community policing engagement standard. As highlighted by the Justice Committee, the majority of Scottish forces did not have clear community policing strategies. The Scottish Government community policing engagement principles do indeed appear to have generated a significant amount of CP activity around Scotland, as Mackenzie and Henry (2009)[5] had suggested would be the case.

Methods

The objectives of the LPS study included: establishing the nature, range and extent of policing activities in local communities; analysing models of community policing; identifying factors which contribute to and/or constrain policing in local areas; determining how local commanders decide upon priorities in local policing; developing an understanding of how overall strategic objectives are implemented at community level; and determining how and to what extent local policing reflects the expectations of the local communities.

Case study areas were chosen in each police force area with the intention of reflecting the diversity of policing problems encountered and socio-economic and ethnic populations served. Fieldwork was carried out in Strathclyde during the summers of 2009 and 2010, in Dumfries and Galloway during the spring of 2010, and in Grampian during the summer of 2010. Police managers (n=36), from Sergeants to Divisional Commanders, were interviewed. Within each case study area interviews were conducted with police officers (n=58). Seven focus groups were also conducted with members (n=39) of local community councils.

Findings

The study has produced a large amount of data which can be used to identify processes and models that can contribute to effective policing in local communities. In the context of national police reform in Scotland it is hoped that findings will be of assistance in the identification of best practice in local policing. A number of key themes are emerging around for example models of community policing, the relationship between response policing and community policing, performance management in local policing, and the management of change in policing. Due to space limitations only a few findings will be outlined here.

There is a huge mix of provision in relation to the delivery of local policing /models of CP around Scotland. Policing in Dumfries and Galloway is delivered by operational officers and a smaller number of community police officers. In both Strathclyde and Grampian new models were introduced while the LPS study was being carried out. Strathclyde Police launched their Community Policing Model (CPM) in 2009[6]. The model was based on the Public Reassurance Strategy and among other things aimed to improve visibility and accessibility within communities, ensure communities have a role in the identification of local policing priorities and work with the community and other partners to deliver sustainable solutions. Essentially at a local level the changes appear to have involved moving from a small number community officers undertaking community roles to larger Community Policing Teams (CPTs) with more officers who are also expected to respond to calls and spend time patrolling on foot. Grampian Police adopted their 'Community Focused Policing Model'[7] in April 2010. The model involves the key activities of 'consult, listen, respond and feedback' and the outcomes for the model were developed in line with Scottish Community Policing Engagement Principles, the ACPOS Public Reassurance Strategy, and the National Standards for Community Engagement. The model is delivered through Local Policing Teams (LPTs) and one of the major changes involved re-naming all officers across the force as Local Police Officers (LPOs).

Where local policing was delivered by separate response and community policing teams there was potential for a lack of understanding of the community role, which appeared to be largely the result of a lack of communication. Findings suggest that this can be improved by facilitating closer working, for example through joint briefings and shared working environments. It may be preferable to avoid this divide, but where this separation does not exist and all officers are said to be locally focused it is important to be clear about where responsibility for the role of community engagement lies. For community council representatives, having contact with a named local officer was seen to be of utmost importance.

A number of factors such as tenure, staffing levels and time spent on paperwork were seen to constrain local policing activity. For example, in rural areas, officers' ability to be proactive, engage with the community, and spend time on foot patrol was constrained by staffing levels and the need to be available to respond to calls across a large geographic area.

In relation to ascertaining how well local policing is working, there is a need to recognise the importance of qualitative as well as quantitative indicators. Where Fixed Penalty Notices form an important part of performance monitoring, these were seen by management to be group targets but in reality officers on the ground experienced them as individual targets. In this situation some officers felt that their discretion had been eroded and there was potential for this to have a negative impact on police-community relations and intelligence gathering.

Challenges arise in relation to the management of change within police forces. Officers often felt that they had not been consulted, were only informed about changes via email, and did not have time to read the lengthy documents they had been sent. If and when changes are being implemented in the future it would be preferable to raise awareness through other means. In addition it may be advisable to have a working group operating at management level to facilitate the sharing of good practice, for example on how to develop Local Policing Plans or facilitate community engagement.

Information on LPS project partners
The study was funded by SIPR and made possible thanks to the support of ACPOS and the cooperation of individuals who facilitated the research and or participated in it. This included police in Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary, Grampian Police, and Strathclyde Police and community council representatives in these police force areas.

Supporting statement
"In my role as Executive Lead for the National Police Reform Programme in Local Policing, myself and my staff have found the evidence based findings from the local policing research in Scotland, carried out by the Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies, of real value. The findings it reached, alongside ongoing knowledge exchange opportunities with the professionals who conducted the research, contributes to our work as we seek to identify best practice and optimum models for implementation in pursuit of excellence in local policing in Scotland; built on safer and stronger communities that have confidence in their police service.'
DCC Mike McCormick, Executive Lead National Police Reform for Local Policing; Chair – ACPOS Local Policing Portfolio

[1]   Banton, M. (1964) *The Policeman in the Community.* London: Tasvistock.
[2]   Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (2007) *Public Reassurance Strategy.* Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland.
[3]   Scottish Parliament Justice Committee (2008) *Report on the Inquiry into Community Policing.* Edinburgh: the Scottish Parliament
[4]   Scottish Government (2009) *The Scottish Community Policing Engagement Principles.* Edinburgh: The Scottish Government.
[5]   MacKenzie, S. and Henry, A. (2009) *Community Policing: a Review of the Evidence.* Edinburgh: Scottish Government Social Research.
[6]   Strathclyde Police (2009) *Community Policing Guidance Manual,* March 2009
[7]   Grampian Police (2010) *Community Focus: Overview and Delivery Plan,* March 2010

Rural Policing: Understanding Police Knowledge and Practice in Rural Communities

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The Project

This pilot study, conducted in partnership with Northern Constabulary, examined the dimensions of rural policing practice and knowledge in Scotland. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with 34 frontline, supervisory and senior officers, ranging in rank from Constable to Chief Constable. The two main questions addressed were: What unique demands are encountered by the police service in different rural contexts in Scotland?; and What unique approaches to policing have been developed? Officers drew upon their years of experience in urban, rural and island communities in Northern Constabulary, as well as in other Scottish and UK jurisdictions. This study was funded by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, the Carnegie Foundation and the Stirling School of Education.

Policing practice varies tremendously according to particular contexts. Rural communities present special challenges to police including large territorial distances, isolation from colleagues, limited access to resources for support, unique community expectations, and role conflicts experienced by police officers in the social dynamics of rural neighbourhoods. Unfortunately, evidence-based practice for policing tends to be based on models derived from urban contexts which have little in common with the demands of rural areas. Only a very limited research literature is available that documents or analyses the unique approaches and challenges of rural policing in Scotland. This research seeks to address this gap by gathering evidence of distinct dimensions of rural policing practice and knowledge in Scotland's Highlands and Islands. The study has three main objectives:

(1) to identify the distinct challenges of rural policing and the unique policing practices, knowledge and leadership developed to meet these challenges in rural Scotland;
(2) to suggest specific implications for rural police officers' training, support, assessment, and leadership;
(3) to formulate specific research questions and a methodological approach for a larger comparative study to analyse rural policing models and challenges across countries.

Key Findings

Northern Constabulary covers an area of 12,000 square miles, the largest land mass covered by a UK Police force. In this vast area, stretching from the village of Kilchoan in the South West to Shetland in the North, there exist a number of different community configurations. From the urban streets of Inverness to small geographically dispersed communities on the mainland and on the islands, the policing style in Northern varies according to needs, local history of community-police relations, resource allocation and community expectations. While team policing is prevalent in larger centres and small communities, police most often work on their own in more remote and less populated areas. It is important to note that in our discussion of policing in rural areas the definition of rural is not as straightforward as it might seem, but rather appears to be contextual.

Data revealed that rural policing has a fundamentally different nature to urban policing, requiring active community engagement to be effective. While the nature of crime is not dramatically different from urban centres, the frequency of crime is much reduced, and as a result officers routinely take on the work of higher ranks and specialist units. Overall the study found that rural policing makes unique demands on officers and supervisors, and fulfils unique functions in strengthening communities and inter-professional linkages. Officers expressed strong satisfaction for working in rural communities and pride in making meaningful connections and contributions to their communities. Rural police practice can be understood through the following six areas:

- **Policing rural communities: Negotiating 'what works'** Rural policing is a process of negotiating consent with the community, which first involves establishing legitimacy with the community, and then maintaining high levels of accountability. Without public trust in police, policing by consent is difficult or impossible.

- **Policing where you live: 'Being in the community or being of the community'** Officers live in the communities they police, and have a direct relationship with the community both through their work and off duty activities. The rural police officer is sometimes seen by the community as accessible twenty four hours a day. Officers learn to strike a balance between being part of the community and separate from it in order to carry out their policing duties. Part of the rural policing practice involves the recognition that the 'long lasting fix' has to be prioritised over a quick arrest.

- **Rural policing as community engagement: Community Intelligence Model** Rural policing involved high levels of community involvement; communication and mediation are key activities in this work. Officers of various ranks attended community councils, ward forums, and had regular meeting with local elected officials. These meetings serve as an opportunity to learn about community priorities, and receive feedback on police performance. Police have to balance between community priorities such as parking, and national priorities such as organised crime and drugs which the community might not immediately see as their issues. In order to maintain legitimacy with the community, the police need to respond to and resolve minor quality of life issues. In Northern, 80 percent of all calls are attended by police. This practice increases the visibility of the police, builds goodwill and allows for opportunities to gather intelligence on community activities. Officers reported having to find an acceptable balance between 'by the book' policing' and community expectations. Police practice that is more prevalent in urban centres, transaction-based policing in which officers deal with issues as they are reported, are felt to be ineffective in rural communities where relationship-based policing is required. Officers have to use discretion wisely, balancing between the best interests of the community while upholding the law, always keeping in mind available resources and backup.

- **Nature of rural criminality: Volume v. Breadth** Officers reported that rural areas experience the same range of crime as is seen in urban areas, but the frequency of crime was much lower. With respect to training and development, some officers indicated that they believed the lower volume of crime was beneficial to an officer's skill development as they could learn the jobs 'properly'. Officers have to learn the job quickly, often without training, and on the job training is critical to learning how to effectively police in rural areas. It was reported that the standardised formal training given at the Police College was largely based on urban models of policing. From the nature of crime, the assumption of resource allocation to the relationship between the police and the community, the training at Police College relied on urban policing practices. Therefore local on the job training was viewed as critical to officer development, especially in learning how to work on your own and build relationships with the community.

- **Leading and managing a rural police force: Balancing priorities with diminishing resources** Leadership in rural forces depends on understanding the nature of rural policing, empowering officers to use their discretion, setting out clear expectations, communication, visibility, setting an exemplary model, and dealing with problematic behaviour when it arises. Supervisors need to ensure police visibility though participation in community forums, community planning processes, as well as in more traditional means such as having uniformed police being seen in the community.

- **Rural practice shaped by rural realities** Rural policing practices are inextricably linked with the realities of rural life – the geography, the weather, technology, transportation modes and infrastructure, as well as the histories and religious practices of the communities.

Knowledge Exchange Activities

Findings from this study have been presented at two academic conferences (the European Conference on Educational Research in Berlin, and the 7th International conference on Researching Work and Learning in Shanghai). This research was also the focus of a SIPR event, 'The Unique Knowledge and Practice of Scottish Rural Policing', held at Northern Constabulary Headquarters in Inverness on 28th November 2011. Scholarly articles presenting the study are now being finalised and submitted to refereed journals in vocational/professional learning.

The findings from this study generate an initial mapping of the unique demands, practices, organising approaches of rural policing. In the words of Professor Nick Fyfe:

> Rural policing is still pretty much in the margins of research and analysis, and therefore I think that this work by the team at Stirling is a very important contribution in terms of deepening our knowledge about policing in rural Scotland. It is work that draws directly on expertise and experiential learning of front line officers, and it blends that knowledge with knowledge developed from a wider analysis about what we know of professional practice. It offers some very important insights into the day to day routines of rural policing.

Police HQ, Inverness, 28 November 2011. (l to r): Nick Fyfe, DCC Andy Cowie, Tara Fenwick, Richard Dockrell, Simon Anderson

An evaluation of the use of dispersal powers in the east end of Glasgow

Dr Lesley McMillan and Dr Annette Robertson
Glasgow Caledonian University

Introduction & Background

The Antisocial Behaviour Etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 allows the police to designate areas as dispersal zones for up to a period of 3 months (with the option to extend for a further 3 months), during which time police officers and community wardens have the power to disperse groups of two or more people if they believe their presence is causing, or is likely to cause, alarm or distress. Those resident in the area are required to disperse, whilst those not resident in the area may be excluded and prohibited from returning to the area for 24 hours. Failure to comply with the order, or to return within 24 hours, is a criminal offence and can result in a maximum fine of £2500 and/or a period of imprisonment.

To date dispersal zones have been used comparatively less in Scotland than in England and Wales.[1] For example, Scotland's largest police force, Strathclyde Police, has used this power only four times since the legislation was introduced, including the case under evaluation.[2] This research project provided an opportunity to revisit the initiative in order to review both the short and longer-term impact it had on the communities involved. Academically, it provided an opportunity to review and extend the existing research on such dispersal initiatives and ultimately to draw conclusions and develop best practice guidelines for dissemination to wider audiences.

Aims and Objectives

The research aimed to:
- establish the impact of the initiative on anti-social behaviour in the area by comparing police data from before, during and after the initiative;
- identify the expectations of the police and partner organisations and whether they were realised during the course of the initiative;
- review the processes involved and the strategies adopted, which include both 'enforcement' and 'diversion' activities;
- investigate the views of the police and partners on the strengths and weaknesses of this approach to tackling ASB and gang-related violence; and survey local perceptions, including those of young people, of the initiative and its impact.

Research Design and Methodology

The research was designed in such a way as to examine the use of dispersal powers from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective. This included analysis of official statistics and police recorded data on crime, anti-social behaviour and complaints during the dispersal zone, and the same period the year before and after, for both the dispersal zone area and the surrounding police beats. In-depth interviews were conducted with eight police officers involved in the policing of the initiative, ten partner organisations involved in the multi-agency approach, including statutory and non-statutory organisations, and three focus groups were conducted with a total of 20 people impacted by the dispersal zone. Additionally a community survey was also undertaken with a non-representative sample of 110 local residents.

Key Findings

The key findings from the research are broken down into three key thematic areas: dispersal, diversion, and displacement.

Dispersal

During the dispersal period there were a total of 298 dispersals, 115 exclusions and 28 arrests for breach. The ages of those affected was between 10 and 48 years of age, but the majority of those affected were young people, with 57% under 18, and 78% under 21 years of age and only 11% were aged 30 or over. The mean recorded age of those dispersed, excluded or arrested was 20. Young males accounted for the majority of those affected (93%). A significant increase in stop and search was noted during the dispersal period (239%); however, a similar increase (205%) was also noted in the surrounding beat areas, suggesting this was a result of a change in policing methods rather than the use of dispersal powers alone. Young people reported in focus groups that they felt both individually and collectively victimised by the initiative.

On the whole, there was little evidence of a reduction in crime and antisocial behaviour as a result of the dispersal zone, although a small reduction in some forms of antisocial behaviour more traditionally associated with younger people (for example vandalism) was noted. Nevertheless, findings from the community survey highlighted that local residents did perceive there to be a reduction in antisocial behaviour and young people congregating on the streets. However, there was a statistically significant age difference in terms of attitude towards the dispersal zone; older people (over the age of 60) were more likely to say it was an appropriate response to ASB (93.3%, n=14), compared with only 30.8% (n=8) of those under 30 years of age. In contrast, 50% (n=13) of those under 30 considered the dispersal order to be inappropriate, compared to 16.7% (n=8) of those aged 30-59, and no one aged 60 and over.[3]

Diversion

Diverting young people in the area into more pro-social activities was a key element of the dispersal zone initiative. The research found that although there was a wide range of activities available for young people in the area, members of the community, young people and some partner organisations reported they did not adequately meet local needs. In particular the findings show a mismatch between service provision and the needs of older teenagers, with the majority of activities focused at younger children aged 8-14. A key finding of the research is that territoriality, a key feature of gang culture in the East End of Glasgow, prevents many young people from using local services and facilities. These entrenched and mutually accepted, yet invisible, boundaries operate to hem young people in to very small geographical areas. Another significant finding was concern expressed by organisations, and some members of the local community, that the dispersal initiative simply removed young people from the streets, perhaps diverting them into activities, but as such did not teach them how to use public space in more pro-social ways.

Displacement

A key concern with dispersal initiatives, which previous research has highlighted, is the potential displacement of crime and antisocial behaviour[4], both temporally and spatially. Our quantitative analysis of police recorded data revealed no evidence of displacement. In fact, levels of crime and antisocial behaviour remained reasonably constant in the surrounding beat areas. Our qualitative interviews indicated this was a function of gang territoriality, which as mentioned above can have a significant restrictive effect on young people's movements. There was some evidence of 'managed displacement' (see full report for details), which could have implications for young people's safety.

Conclusions & Recommendations

In terms of meeting its main aim of reducing antisocial behaviour and providing respite to the local community, the dispersal zone was a success. Quantitative analysis suggests a small drop in antisocial behaviour, and the community survey showed generally positive views from the community, particularly from older people. As such, there was evidence of a public reassurance effect, which is often the case with policing initiatives such as this. The dispersal initiative was also an example of successful multi-agency partnership working, and represents the effective pooling of resources from a number of agencies. On the whole, the police spoke very positively about the initiative, and partner agencies equally so, although some had important reservations. In stark contrast, young people were most critical of the initiative and felt significantly curtailed and disempowered as a result (see report for full details).

Knowledge Exchange and Project Outputs

This project will be published as a full research report[5] with an ISBN and an electronic version is available from the authors on request. Preliminary findings were presented at the American Society of Criminology Conference[6] in Washington D.C, as part of a specialist panel on evaluating police initiatives. The research is currently being written into academic papers for submission to the journals *Youth Justice,* and *Criminology* and *Criminal Justice.*

Project Partners

Notes

1   See Crawford, A. & Lister, S. (2007) *The Use and Impact of Dispersal Orders: Sticking Plasters and Wake-Up Calls,* London: The Policy Press (for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation) and Cavanagh, B. (2007) *A Review of Dispersal Powers,* Edinburgh: The Scottish Government.

2   The Dispersal Zones implemented by Strathclyde Police Divisions are: Knightswood (2006); Dennistoun (2006-07); Parkhead (2009/10) and Saracen Cross (2011).

3   These findings are statistically significant at a 99% level of confidence (X^2=21.849, d.f. = 4, p=.000).

4   Crawford, A. & Lister, S. (2007) *The Use and Impact of Dispersal Orders: Sticking Plasters and Wake-Up Calls,* London: The Policy Press (for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

5   McMillan, L. & Robertson, A. (2011) *An Evaluation of the Use of Dispersal Powers in the Parkhead Area of Glasgow,* Glasgow: Glasgow Caledonian University.

6   Robertson, A. & McMillan, L. (2011) Dispersal, Diversion or Displacement?: The Efficacy of Dispersal Orders in Reducing Gang-Related Violence and Antisocial Behaviour, *American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting: Breaking the Mould: Innovations and Bold Ventures in Criminology,* Washington D.C., 16th – 19th November 2011.

Police hostage negotiation and crisis management

Professor David Alexander
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Hostage taking is not a new phenomenon. Several authors[1,2] have highlighted its long historical roots as well as the serious psychological and physical ill-effects of being taken hostage[3].

Ransom has been perhaps the most frequent motive but criminals may take hostages when caught *in flagrante delicto* to facilitate their apprehension; prisoners in penal institutions have taken hostages to highlight alleged grievances and, more recently, terrorists take hostages to advance religious, ideological and/or political aspirations. A burgeoning phenomenon is now maritime piracy conducted by Somalians in particular. The stakes are high. A premium, crewed vessel may attract a ransom of up to $10,000,000. Such are the rewards that the pirates' threat extends to about 3,000 miles offshore. In contrast to Iraqi incidents (in which about 1 in 4 hostages are executed), hostages of the Somalians are very rarely injured and, it is believed, only one has so far been killed by the hostage takers.

The Authorities' tactics

The easiest way to resolve a ransom-driven incident is to pay the ransom. However, the UK Government, and other governments, are resolute: they will not pay up because it is believed this encourages more events of this kind. Most contemporary incidents in the Niger Delta, and those involving maritime piracy, are resolved by the payment of ransom by private individuals, organisations and insurance companies. Some incidents, inspired by unrealistic motives, cannot be met. For example, Iraqi insurgents commonly took hostages and demanded that the Coalition Forces evacuate Iraqi territory.

A seminal event which encouraged the authorities to revise their tactics was the deaths of the Israeli wrestling team, taken hostage by the *"Black September"* terrorist group during the Munich Olympic Games in 1972. Tragically, the deaths were at the hands of the rescuers. The use of overwhelming physical force sometimes described as the *"Suppression Model"*[4] had been particularly popular as a means of ending prison sieges in the USA. However, the deaths of hostages at the hands of their rescuers is an unpalatable outcome. That event encouraged the USA Government to charge the FBI with the responsibility of devising another tactic. The FBI developed the *"Negotiation Model"* which has had an international, influence. Its implementation requires skilled and highly trained negotiators, expert advisers, and, most of all, patience! It is however now recognised to be the first line of intervention. Even when the use of force is ultimately required (as was the case with the iconic and much heralded successful assault by the SAS on the Iranian Embassy in London in 1980), negotiation with the perpetrators was invaluable. Negotiation buys time: time for all those involved (the authorities, the perpetrators and the hostages) to "cool down"; to establish what lies behind the incident, and to gather intelligence regarding the hostages, the perpetrators and their motives, and the features of the "stronghold" (i.e., the place in which the hostages are being detained). A successful outcome, with or without armed force, always requires accurate intelligence.

Evidence-based training and practice

Complacency cannot prevail. Politico-religious and serious criminal groups who take hostages continually pose new challenges to the authorities. It is essential, therefore, that the authorities continue to develop evidence-based practices and produce quality research data which inform training. This was the principle which encouraged the research portfolio of the recently established Police (Special Operations) Research Group [P(SO)RG] which operates under the aegis of the Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research ([ACTR] of the Robert Gordon University [RGU] now directed by Dr Susan Klein (following the retiral of Emeritus Professor David Alexander). Two senior police officers seconded to the Scottish Police College [SPC], *viz,* Chief Inspector Andrew Brown (formerly Northern Constabulary) and Inspector Craig Menzies (formerly Grampian Police), in conjunction with Dr Klein and Professor Alexander applied successfully to the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) for a small grant award. This award underpinned the first "epidemiological" survey in the UK (over the years 2005-2008 inclusive) of incidents to which Scottish police negotiators, from the eight Scottish constabularies, were deployed. (The data from the study included: when and where the incidents occurred; who was involved; were weapons and alcohol/drugs involved; what was the duration of the incidents, and what was the outcome of the negotiators' deployment?)

This rigorously analysed database has already influenced operational practices, recording procedures at such incidents, and, most importantly, the curriculum of the Negotiator and Crisis Management Course run at the SPC (on which Chief Inspector Brown, Inspector Menzies and Emeritus Professor Alexander have taught for many years).

There are few such databases in the police domain, and even the best known (the Hostage Barricade Database System [HOBAS]), maintained by the FBI has had its validity challenged[5].

These Scottish data are undergoing more sophisticated statistical analyses by Professor Amanda Lee (Professor of Medical Statistics, University of Aberdeen). These analyses will identify which particular combination of factors predict successful outcomes whether or not hostages had been involved.

"Epidemiology" study: some key findings.
- Incidents peaked in June
- Incidents peaked on Monday
- Most incidents began between 22.00 – 07.00
- The median duration was 71 minutes
- Perpetrators most likely to be between 15 and 44 years
- Males were the perpetrators in 83% of incidents
- Firearms were present/suspected in 14% of incidents
- Non firearms were present/suspected in 43% of incidents
- Psychoactive substances taken/suspected in 64% of incidents
- Hostage present in 6% of incidents
- Suicide risk in 59% of incidents

Associated developments

Below are listed research and other developments which have been catalysed by this initial SIPR award.
- Inspector Menzies used a number of these data for his dissertation for his MSc in Emergency Planning, Leicester University (now successfully awarded).
- Both Chief Inspector Brown and Inspector Menzies have gained Practitioner Fellowships from SIPR to research further ideas deriving from these data. By means of semi-structured interviews, Chief Inspector Brown will identify the effectiveness of deployed police negotiators from the perspective of police personnel and perpetrators. Inspector Menzies is identifying "best practices" of Police Protestor Liaison Officers (who employ negotiating techniques): a concept only recently endorsed by the British Police Service as a way of maintaining crowd control and preventing outbreaks of riots and crowd violence.
- Chief Inspector Brown, supported by a Fulbright Fellowship, is currently in the USA working with several Law Enforcement Agencies and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The purpose of his research is to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of police negotiators as perceived from different policing and cultural perspectives.
- Both police officers have now been appointed as Associate Lecturers at the RGU, and Emeritus Professor Alexander has been appointed as an Associate of the SPC and the SIPR.
- In December, 2010, Emeritus Professor Alexander and his two police colleagues were invited to deliver a lecture and a workshop at the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism (Home Office), Whitehall, London. There they spoke about their negotiator and related research.
- In September, 2011, SIPR co-funded the Police National Negotiators' course hosted at the SPC. It was chaired by Chief Inspector Brown, and Emeritus Professor Alexander delivered the closing address in which he outlined the research portfolio of the P(SO)RG, and emphasised the importance of liaison and partnership between police personnel and academics, mediated by the SIPR.
- The team have written two chapters and two articles in peer-reviewed journals (details available on request), and a paper based on the "epidemiological" data is being prepared for an international peer-reviewed journal.
- Most recently, the team have been awarded two further awards. The first is to conduct a "before and after" comparison of the attitudes to and knowledge of negotiation displayed by trainee negotiators selected for the SPC course on Negotiation and Crisis Management. The second award, in association with Dr Penny Woolnough (Senior Researcher, Grampian Police) is to survey what factors attract police officers to or deter them from undergoing training as Authorised Firearms Officers (AFOs). The latter are, of course, expected to use negotiating skills before their weaponry.

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Research snapshots

The following abstracts provide shorter summaries of additional projects that have specifically helped inform policy development with respect to the ACPOS Scottish Policing Assessment which identifies policing priorities.

The Regulation of Prostitution in Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1892 - 1939

Louise Settle
PhD student, University of Edinburgh

This project examines both the formal and informal methods which were used to police and regulate prostitution in Edinburgh and Glasgow during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The thesis is split into two halves, the first of which examines how the police in Edinburgh and Glasgow interpreted and implemented laws relating to prostitution. This also includes the ways in which they worked together with voluntary organisations such as the Magdalene institute to find new methods for decreasing prostitution. The second half of the thesis focuses on the lives of the women involved in prostitution and examines what impact the law and police policies had on their experiences of everyday life.

Key findings to date:
- During the early twentieth century street prostitution mainly occurred in the most central areas of both Edinburgh and Glasgow. The location of transport hubs, business and entertainment centres was the most important factors in determining this. There were no informal tolerance zones.
- The police used a cautioning system which gave women three chances before they were arrested. This gave the police considerable discretionary powers to decide which women should be formally charged.
- A fine was the main type of punishment, however, in default of payment many women were also sent to prison.
- The number of women arrested and convicted for importuning offences dramatically decreased after the First Word War.
- The Edinburgh and Glasgow police worked closely with the Magdalene Asylum and other voluntary organisations to place women in reform homes rather than sending them to jail. This then developed into a formal system of probation.
- Police attitudes towards prostitution mirrored wider public concepts of their being a distinction between prostitutes who were 'victims' and those who were 'dangerous hardened criminals'. This influenced the development of policing policies.
- The police were often sympathetic or at least apathetic towards prostitutes and were not particularly active in attempts to criminalise them. Focus was instead placed on brothel keepers, pimps and other third parties who exploited the women. Nevertheless, this policy had an impact upon the women.
- The development of new forms of clandestine prostitution heavily depended on advancements in technology and changes in entertainment patterns. The opportunities offered by these new developments, and the fact that the activities surrounding prostitution were illegal, was more important in encouraging the adoption of new clandestine methods than were the actual policies implemented by the police.

Policing rape in Scotland

Georgia Scott-Brien
PhD student, Glasgow Caledonian University

Evidence indicates that many rape cases do not proceed beyond the policing stage of the criminal justice system; this early stage constitutes an area where our knowledge and understanding is limited and research to date has primarily focused upon the latter stages of the criminal justice process.

Research which focuses upon the criminal justice response to rape cases is relatively rare. There is limited understanding around why levels of attrition are high and levels of conviction remain low. The focus of this study is Scotland, where the proportion of reported rapes resulting in a conviction stands at 4.6 per cent.

In order to redress the balance, this study has examined the policing stage of the process in more depth. The research adopted a mixed methods approach including in-depth interviews with police officers and complainers, case file analysis of all rapes reported to a Scottish police force in 2009 and documentary analysis of key guidelines.

Space, place and policing in Scotland's night-time economy

Neil Davidson
SIPR PhD student, University of Dundee

There is a growing political discourse in Scotland acknowledging alcohol to be a significant contributor to crime, a large portion of which is directly related to the evening and night-time drinking based leisure industry i.e. the night-time economy (NTE). The NTE is often characterised by violent and disorderly behaviour concentrated in and around pubs and nightclubs ('hotspots') on weekend nights presenting a considerable public health, criminal justice and urban management issues. Recently the political rhetoric has backed up by new legislation in an attempt to counterbalance what has previously been a market-driven economy. There now exist various crime reduction partnerships and situational crime prevention technologies to restrict and control certain behaviours and the presence and movements of persons and groups. This research project has specifically focussed on the role of police in this rapidly changing regulatory NTE context. Combining data gathered from participant observation sessions with front-line police and in-depth interviews with multiple NTE stakeholders in a multi-site comparison study across Scotland, this research project has provided a robust evidential base from which to analyse and interpret policing of the NTE at the national and local scales.

Key findings to date:
- Front-line police officers frequently use discretion when dealing low levels of disorderly behaviour. This is seen as being necessary to effectively manage front-line police resources.
- Although there are significant new powers available to officers (e.g. enacting 'Closure Orders', seeking immediate license reviews), it is apparent that there is restraint to deploy them. Instead there is a preference to work with other regulatory partners to exert pressure on licensees to amend 'bad practice' (e.g. irresponsible alcohol price promotions, non-compliance with Security Industry Authority regulations).
- Security network schemes such as PubWatch and Best Bar None can be an effective way to link NTE stakeholders and promote crime control and public health and safety. The role of the police is pivotal; both in setting up and maintain such schemes. However, such schemes are often vulnerable to a lack of resources, a lack of leadership and scepticism from the licensed trade.
- There is no 'silver-bullet' to the issues related to policing the NTE or a 'one-size-fits-all' solution. Effective crime reduction strategies need to appreciate the interconnectedness of processes that give rise to crime and disorder issues in the NTE and these strategies need to be tailored to specific locations and venues.

The Process of Victimisation:
A Multi-Method Investigation of Risk, Reporting, and Services

Stephanie Fohring
PhD student, University of Edinburgh

This research represents an attempt to understand the experience of what it is like to be a victim, not just at the time of the incident, or immediately thereafter, but throughout what is often described as the daunting process of navigating the criminal justice system. Thus it explores the causes, consequences and impact of criminal victimisation by means of a secondary analysis of data from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, consisting of a series of multi-level models. It also includes the analysis of a complimentary data set acquired through in depth interviews with victims of crime from the Edinburgh Local Authority area. The causes of criminal victimisation are explored via modelling of both individual and community based factors theoretically associated with the risk of becoming a victim. The consequences of victimisation, for the victim as well as the criminal justice system, are explored through a statistical analysis of reporting behaviour as well as service use and helpfulness. The impact of crime is taken into account in these models, but is more fully examined in the interview process.

Key findings to date:
- Multi-level analysis suggests that lower level variables (measured at the incident and individual level) account for a far greater proportion of variance in risk and reporting than do community characteristics.
- A pattern of variables measured at both the incident and individual level seem to influence not only the initial risk of victimisation, but reporting and service uptake as well.
- It is an individual's emotional reaction to an incident that seems to be key in their decision making regarding reporting and service use.
- Key coping mechanisms used by victims including denial and downplaying the incident may be responsible for low levels of reporting and service use.

Exploring the Place and Time Dynamics of Vandalism

Ellie Bates
PhD student, University of Edinburgh

Vandalism is a problem for many communities across Scotland negatively affecting the lives of people who live there. Whilst there has been recent research into the broad phenomena of anti-social behaviour, there has been very little recent research into the more specific phenomena of vandalism. In particular, little is understood about why vandalism often persistently re-occurs year in year out in particular locations.

This PhD project, funded by SCCJR, seeks to extend this research base by using an Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA) approach to explore if and why some places have consistent high concentrations and others low concentrations of vandalisms. The research has concentrated on a varied study area within the City of Edinburgh in collaboration with Lothian and Borders Police. Six years of police recorded crime data on vandalisms and fire-raising (within Group 4) have been studied. A range of crime mapping techniques have been used to visualise high and low concentration of vandalisms, in particular Getis-Ord Gi* and Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) analysis, complemented by focus groups with police officers involved in community policing which discussed local factors; Group Based Trajectory Modelling has been used to examine clusters across time.

The research hopes to contribute to a better understanding of issues around vandalism and place and show-case techniques that might be particularly useful for further analysis of vandalism and potentially other crimes about the nature of vandalism in their neighbourhood.

Key findings to date:
- It would be very useful to independently study crime patterns of police recorded 'smashing' type and graffiti type vandalisms separately, but the current recording standard does not separate vandalisms out in this way.
- A combination of crime mapping techniques combined with focus groups with community police officers have been particularly useful for exploring issues around vandalism and place; this suggests there may be great value in analysts and community officers sharing and pooling knowledge to investigate strategic crime problems.
- Low concentrations of vandalisms seem to be fairly stable across space and time.
- High concentrations of vandalism appear more mobile and less stable across space and time
- It may be useful to consider vandalism as a place crime rather than a property crime.

Police and the media in Scotland

Heather Horsburgh
PhD student, Centre for Criminal Justice & Police Studies, University of the West of Scotland

The relationship between the police and the media has attracted increasing amounts of research attention. There are mixed opinions about whether news coverage of crime and the police presents the police positively or negatively. There is considerable argument that an over-representation of the more serious crimes, and the corresponding inflation of crime detection rates, provides a favourable image of the police. Further, while the relationship between the police and media organizations has been described as mutually beneficial, the police are thought to control the relationship by controlling which events get reported and how they get reported. However, with the introduction of 24-hour news, citizen journalism, and a propensity for the media to exaggerate any instances of police misconduct or ineffectiveness, the police may not have it as good as some would suggest.

While research continues to advance on the police-media relationship, there is a distinct lack of research examining the Scottish perspective. The current research aims to redress the balance by analysing the content of Scottish newspapers and interviewing police communications staff and police officers in order to further our understanding of the challenges posed by the media, the objectives and activities of police communications departments, and how the police view their relationship with the media. The findings of this research will have implications for police accountability and legitimacy in Scotland. Additionally, this research will promote an understanding of police communication activities across Scotland and how these activities impact upon news content at a local and national level.

Youth Gang Culture and the Generation of Social Capital through Collaborative Partnerships

Ross Deuchar
University of the West of Scotland

Across the UK and the wider world, there is an increasing concern about young people's antisocial behaviour and gang violence and the link to the depletion of social capital. This research, conducted in deprived communities across the West of Scotland, explores the views of young people, police officers, youth workers, teachers and local residents about the perceived challenges within these communities, and the influence of gang culture and territoriality on the social capital around them. In addition, the research explores the potential impact of multi-agency, collaborative partnerships on combating some of the issues surrounding gang culture and anti-social behaviour. In particular, the impact of problem-oriented policing initiatives and police/community partnerships are examined, and case studies of current and reformed gang members lives provide practical illustrations of the policing sanctions that work and do not work. In particular, the research highlights illustrations of the way in which some gang members have turned their lives around through exposure to community-based initiatives delivered through multi-agency partnerships.

Key findings to date:

The findings suggests that, for some people living in deprived communities in the west of Scotland, the opportunity to experience a sense of status, identity and agency is difficult to come by, given the complicated blend of social strains that they experience. These strains include negative and stressful family situations, peer pressure associated with local territorial divisions and the presence of noxious stimuli associated with local alcohol and drug sub-cultures. In such circumstances, youth gangs provide these youngsters with a source of social recognition and compensatory social capital.

Evidence suggests that the onset of more persistent criminal offending may be linked to particular deficits in conventional forms of social support that coincide with the emergence of emotional vulnerability.

For the most vulnerable youngsters who have resorted to criminal coping as a result of a myriad of challenging social phenomena, the issuing of curfews and electronic tagging has some limited potential for reducing anti-social capital by providing them with opportunities to disengage with offending lifestyles. However, the young people who are exposed to community-based services issued via a multi-agency approaches seem to benefit most.

Human Trafficking and Governing Security

Ashley Varghese
PhD student, School of Law, University of Edinburgh and Advocate, Bombay High Court

The primary objectives are a study of governance of security through Government and civil society partnerships to tackle this organized crime. An analysis is being made of the strategies and measures to tackle trafficking of persons, including prevention, prosecution, protection, repatriation, rehabilitation, and reintegration partnership initiative.

An analytical report is being prepared on the role of models and partnerships relating to trafficking of persons and the success, failures and evolution of these applications in the respective regions. A multidisciplinary and holistic implemented model to combat Trafficking of Persons that can form an adoptable framework of cooperation within and between countries is also being assessed.

Key findings to date:

- The main findings of this research will go on to look at the evolution of anti-trafficking strategies over an 11 year period in India and a four year period within the UK. The models I will discuss are innovative state-civil society models that have developed and evolved over a period of time in response to the flexible and innovative criminal networks that control human trafficking.
- These include the unitary model; the multiagency, specialist model; the departmental model; the self- regulatory model; the community model; the nodal model; and the interdisciplinary model of tackling human trafficking. These models will be examined through case studies which will highlight the impact they have on intelligence, the criminal networks, the victims of trafficking, institutional change, civil society, policies and resources. They will be examined in a narrative format based on the chronological development of these models.
- I will conclude the research with an in depth assessment of the multidisciplinary model, which I believe, when implemented through an end- to-end strategy, can have a significant positive impact on the issue of human trafficking.

A comparative study of Scottish Police Boards

Philip Etherson
PhD student, University of Strathclyde

The research is entitled "A comparative study of Scottish Police Boards" and reviews and compares all 8 Scottish joint Police Boards, Police Authority and Police Committees (hereinafter referred to as Police Boards).

The main objectives of the research seek to ascertain how different stakeholders see the police boards in the governance of their police services. This involved an examination of the interaction between Police Boards and their respective police services, community, the Scottish Government and the Police Authorities' Conveners Forum. The study looks to help understand what boards are and what they do and how the board members interact with stakeholder. By analysing board comparisons the study intends to understand what is effective both within boards and between stakeholders

In order for the researcher to gain a better understanding of Police Boards and enable an examination of the above research, the researcher gained knowledge and an understanding of Scottish Police Boards through an archival literature review. This was followed by on site field visits to full board meetings of all 8 Police Boards. A survey of the profile of Scottish Police Board member's was then carried out which obtained responses from 76% of all board members. Finally research included interviews with board members, senior police officers and force executive members as well as a senior government official. These interviews were designed to obtain respondents own understanding of Police Board duties and stakeholder interaction.

Key findings to date:
- For the first time, the profiles of Police Board members have been established. Amongst other information this includes their age, gender, board experience, time spent on board duties, other commitments and qualities.
- Currently in progress is the analysis of interviews with 46 board members and stakeholders to establish their own thoughts and understanding of Police Board duties. The analysis of these interviews is expected to be completed early 2012.

Learning to lead the police: a comparative study of methods for preparing police officers for leadership roles within the Scottish Police Service

Ron Fyffe
SPSA/SPC and PhD student, University of Strathclyde

This longitudinal study focuses on a paradigm shift in relation to the process of achieving eligibility for promotion of police officers in Scotland. These are the change from Police (Scotland) Promotion Examinations: a test of memory in relation to law and process, to the Diploma of Higher Education in Police Leadership & Management: a taught learning programme with examinations and marked assignments in line with current academic structure and accredited by the Scottish Qualifications Authority. The questions asked are:

- To what extent do officers from both the old and new systems feel prepared for promotion?
- To what extent has completion of the old examination process or new diploma programme had on officer's performance in their current ranks?
- Can a discernable difference be identified in operational performance and personal confidence of officers promoted from the old and new systems?
- To what extent do officers from the old examination process and new diploma programme perceive their own development and manage this process?

Key findings to date:
Although the data collection and collation is incomplete some trends are discernable at this stage:
- Participants who completed the Police Promotion Examinations feel they would have benefitted from the learning the Diploma provides.
- Participants who completed the Diploma feel that they are better equipped with knowledge relevant to their roles than if they had completed the Police Promotion Examinations.
- Most participants who completed the Diploma feel they would like to continue with study in order to improve their leadership and management skills.
- Participants who completed the Diploma were surprised to discover the political aspects of policing such as the tripartite system of accountability.
- Police leadership in Scotland is contextual, no two identical definitions have been provided by existing leaders.

Evaluation of the Priority Crime Unit in Central Scotland Police

Dr Kenneth Scott
Centre for Criminal Justice and Police Studies, University of the West of Scotland

This evaluation was commissioned through SIPR by Central Scotland Police. In the context of the need to critically examine existing working practices in policing in the light of changing demands and new challenges, Central Scotland Police developed a mixed economy policing model involving both police officers and police staff. This took the form of a Priority Crime Unit (PCU) within its Falkirk Area Command. The model was designed to assist Central Scotland Police in delivering on some of the following issues:-

- enhancing policing capabilities and productivity in the investigation of Group 3 and Group 4 volume crime through a blend of police officers and police staff;
- utilising additional front-line police officer time for high profile and intelligence-led policing activity to tackle antisocial behaviour and crime reduction in local communities;
- increasing performance and quality of service to the public in the areas of investigation of volume crime and standards of delivery; and
- developing a more flexible workforce better able to match resources and skills to demand and making best use of the capacity and capabilities of police officers.

Key findings:

The evaluation examined four key areas emerging from the aims and objectives set by Central Scotland Police for its Priority Crime Unit both as a mixed economy policing model in its own right and as one of a number of developments through which demand for policing was being managed:

- Improved Investigation
- Better Quality of Service
- Increased Frontline Policing Capacity
- Best Value.

The Mixed Economy Policing model as represented by the Priority Crime Unit scored very positively on three of the four key areas, while its direct impact on crime and detection rates required to be treated with caution. The conclusion of the evaluation was that overall the Priority Crime Unit had been a successful innovation in its first year of operation.

The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega-Events: creating a 'living legacy' for Europe from an analysis of security planning for the Glasgow Commonwealth Games (G2014)

Professor Michele Burman
SCCJR, University of Glasgow

Additional researchers:
Dr Simon Mackenzie *(SCCJR/Glasgow)*; Prof Chris Johnson *(Computing Science, Glasgow);* Prof Nick Fyfe *(SIPR/Dundee);*
Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith *(SCCJR/Stirling)* Suzanne Young *(SCCJR/Glasgow)* Katrina Morrison *(SCCJR/Glasgow)*

The Commonwealth Games will attract an anticipated 1.5 million spectators to Glasgow over the 12 days of competition and a total of 71 countries and territories from the Commonwealth will compete. It is the biggest sporting event that Scotland is capable of hosting. The key aims of our research are to evaluate the approach taken to the governance of security and analysis of risk in the planning for G2014. The governance structure for G2014 security incorporates a wide range of partner agencies who will be involved in Games security delivery and their activities will be co-ordinated through overarching Governance arrangements led by the Scottish Government.

The project proposes to monitor, evaluate and inform the planning process leading up to G2014 and seeks access to specific security and policing planning and preparations. There are two key inter-related areas of research investigation. First, the governance of security and, in particular, the negotiation of the multi-level (central and local) government relationships and public-private partnerships required for the delivery of policing, security and surveillance. Attention here will focus on developing principles of good governance in the security arrangements for policing sporting mega-events. Second, the project will examine the assessment and management of risk, focusing on how risk is understood by different bodies involved in the security arrangements for G2014, the evidence-base which informs the processes of risk analysis and assessment, and how resources are mobilized and deployed to respond to perceived risks. As a result of the research, we hope to be able to produce a detailed analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in relation to the governance of security and analysis of risk for G2014. The project findings will be used to develop policy guidance and training materials for roll-out to law enforcement and government agencies in other European countries.

Does Using Trained Actors in Practice Forensic Interviews Improve Trainer's Performance?

Annabelle Nicol
PhD student, University of Abertay Dundee

The purpose of this study was to determine whether it was possible to improve the quality of the Joint Investigative Interviewer Training (JIIT) practice interviews by enhancing the trainees experience of conducting the interviews with an 'actor' playing the role of an abused child. In collaboration with the NESCPC and Grampian Police Force (contact person Nicola Coyle) a total of 16 child protection workers conducted mock investigative interviews as part of their training with either an actor recruited from a professional acting company or a Post-graduate Psychology Student familiar with issues to do with child development and forensic interviewing. Of interest was whether this knowledge would enable the Post-graduate Psychology Student to provide a more effective and realistic experience for interviewers compared to the professional actor. In real forensic interviews children typically provide interviewers with lengthy responses when they use open prompts, while the use of the closed questions evokes shorter less informative responses. The interviews conducted during JII training were analysed to see the types of questions and prompts being used by the interviewers, and whether the responses made by the interviewee were realistic. The results showed that that the Postgraduate Psychology Student provided more information (almost half of the overall information given in the interview) in response to the open-prompts and less information to the riskier ones compared to the professional actor: this is consistent with how children respond in real life interviews. Our findings suggest that JII training could be improved by training actors to respond more realistically. Funding already obtained from SIPR to continue the project will be used to develop a bespoke training programme designed to educate actors about appropriate responding during forensic interviews that will be tested in 2012.

Key findings to date:

- Interviewers were using approximately 25% of the recommended open prompts in their practice interviews – this is twice the amount recorded in other studies of real interview. This is an example of best practice interviewer ability in Grampian and is in part the result of the training input provided by Dr David La Rooy who emphasises latest research and training techniques.
- The post-graduate psychology student provided twice as much information in response to open-prompts compared to the actor. Thus, the post-graduate psychology student was responding in a manner consistent with how children respond to this type of prompting in real life. The trainee interviewers were therefore appropriately reinforced when they used open prompts.
- With regards to the riskier closed questions, which should elicit shorter responses the actor provided a great deal more of the overall information in the interview in response to them. Thus, the actor was inappropriately rewarding the use of closed questions.
- These results highlight the need for actors participating in JIIT to receive specific training as to how children normally respond in forensic interviews, in order to ensure interviewers are appropriately encouraged to continue conducting best practice interviews and to make the experience as realistic as possible.

Anti-social behaviour and policing in rural Scotland

Andrew Wooff
PhD student, University of Dundee

Despite the growing body of literature exploring anti-social behaviour (ASB) in urban contexts, anti-social behaviour in rural locations has been largely under-researched. Yet, many young adults in rural locations feel both spatially and temporally dislocated from village life and wider society (Mathews et al, 2000) - feelings which are often conducive to the causes of ASB (Scottish Government, 2007). This study aims to fill this knowledge gap and in turn add to Scottish Government's strategic objective for a 'safer stronger' Scotland (Scottish Government, 2009).

This project is proceeding through two case study locations to explore the nature, impact and responses to ASB in rural communities in Scotland. These case studies have been chosen in order to explore how the nature and impact of ASB may vary depending on different types of rural. The interaction of active citizenship and the policing of rural communities will also be explored, while perceptions that rural settlements have a greater sense of community and therefore lower ASB will be tested. The study employs a qualitative methodology and will answer the following research aims:

- A critical assessment of the nature and meaning of ASB in rural communities, examining the definitional variations of ASB across space and place between different rural community settings and people
- An analysis of the impact of ASB in rural communities through assessment of who is affected by ASB in rural communities and the scale of the impact
- To examine the rural governance of ASB by critical analysing how formal and informal policing methods are utilised to combat ASB in rural communities.

Key findings to date:

The key themes which are emerging are:
- There are distinct challenges (and opportunities) involved with rural policing
- Anti-social behaviour in rural communities appears to have similar underlying causes to that found in urban locations, but may manifest itself differently in rural communities.
- Although the scale of ASB in rural locations is often smaller, its impact on the residents of rural locations can be even greater than that in urban locations
- The response of different rural communities and rural police officers to ASB varies.
- Rural policing often involves having a close relationship with close-knit communities and relying on their help when it comes to tackling ASB

The nature of the rural location may impact on the nature of ASB and the response of the police and community to tackling ASB.

Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing

Diarmaid Harkin
PhD student, University of Edinburgh

The Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) prototype was launched in the South & East OCA of Edinburgh in March 2010 and emerged in response to the release of funding along with the commitment from Central Government to provide additional policing capacity in the community-facing role. Of interest to this research were the measures laid-down to evaluate the SNTs for performance. Performance management is a crucial issue as it works in a number of ways to organise activity within the force, set the agenda for what objectives to aim for, and validate what should and should not be done. What's more, developing a performance framework around a community policing project must be particularly sensitive to the damaging cost of mistaking internal police meters of success with local public approval. The focus of this research was to document and observe the performance framework in place within the SNT prototype. Research was to cover not only the formatted and standardised means of evaluating SNT activity, but to reveal the methods of evaluation that were important to practitioners working with the SNT strategy. The questions at the heart of research were – how are police management satisfied with SNT work? How are council management satisfied? How does the work of SNT officers actually relate to these barometers of success? And do the measures employed by these groups cohere in a meaningful way to assess desired or undesirable SNT activity?

Key findings to date:

- 'Public confidence' is limited in its usefulness as a meaningful indicator of performance because it does not (in its present form) clearly specify to either police management or SNT officers how Community Policing (CP) should be operationalised. As the internal police performance framework provides limited information for what is practically expected from the SNT, officers develop their understanding of the role through experience and intuition. This is potentially problematic because CP means different things to different people.

- The continuing relevance of statistical regimes at managerial level as well, the daily reliance on the TAC process, and the ambiguity surrounding the Community Policing role, runs the danger of narrowing SNT tasking towards crime-orientated tasks. This can leave alternative tasks such as knowledge brokering and relationship-building to be seen as of secondary importance to CP (even though officers and partners value these tasks and perceive them to be core CP tasks)

- Peer learning provides an important means through which officers develop their sense of the CP role and what it entails (newcomers felt that they learned about the role from more experienced peers and Sergeants). Future provision of training might consider the potential value of peer learning in this context.

- Information exchange between the SNTs and the Council through Summary Reports were of potential value, although officers expressed concerns that the quantitative data collected did not adequately capture all that they thought was valuable CP work. SNTs also felt that they would have benefited from some feedback from the Council on their Summary Reports and how useful they were. Greater dialogue between the police and the Council on the content and use of Summary Reports could make them a more meaningful mechanism for information exchange and capturing the work of SNTs.

Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police Force

Professor David A Alexander & Dr Susan Klein
Robert Gordon University

Dr Penny Woolnough
Grampian Police

Midj Falconer
SIPR PhD student, Robert Gordon University

This project represents a new perspective on police work and its impact on officers. It identifies those factors which enhance officers' capacity to cope with their work [i.e., increase their resilience] and enhance their well-being. Hitherto, research has tended to focus on factors which conduce to "pathologies" in terms of officers' health and welfare.

The Grampian Police Force was the principal base for the study and Fife Constabulary served as a comparison group. From the two constabularies 743 and 366 officers completed the baseline assessment and the 12 month follow up one respectively. A sample of 30 officers were interviewed to explore in depth issues which arose in relation to a traumatic experience they had had in the 12 months before the baseline assessment.

Key findings to date:
Some robust, general findings are listed, though for reason of limited space, no inter-constabulary comparisons are presented.

Job satisfaction
85% of officers found their work "satisfying" or "very satisfying". Those with longer years of service (at least 21 years) were more likely to be more satisfied with their work. More dissatisfaction was expressed by those officers in "response policing" (i.e., attending to calls from the public) compared to those involved in traffic/road policing.

Sick leave
Officers involved in "response policing" had higher levels of sick leave than road/traffic officers. Levels of sick leave reduced with higher levels of rank and job satisfaction. 41% of officers described their Force as sympathetic to work-related illness, but just over a third did not find "return to work interviews" to be worthwhile. Factors reported as likely to reduce absences were work place recreational or other facilities; encouraging employees to improve their own health; and stress management training.

Early retirement
Fewer than 1% of officers had asked for early retirement in the year before the baseline assessment. Each had had 21 years or more of police service. Another 18% had considered early retirement. The main reasons for asking or considering early retirement included: "disillusionment/dissatisfaction", "general ill-health", "other challenges" (e.g., new job opportunities), and "pressure of work". Job dissatisfaction correlated with seeking or considering early retirement.

Stressful aspects of work
The three most frequently reported aspects were: "being under pressure to get results"; "having to attend to paperwork", and "having to meet deadlines". The percentages of officers who found these major aspects of work to be stressful were: 41%, 39%, and 37% respectively. The most stressful aspect of work overall, however, (reported by 45% of officers) was "the possibility of being the subject of a complaint investigation".

Satisfaction with managers
Most satisfaction was with "immediate supervisors" and the least was with "senior management". This ranking held firm over nine dimensions, including "cooperativeness", "approachability", "trust-worthiness", and "appreciativeness" (of the officer's work).

Self help

The three incidents found to be most stressful were: "presenting evidence in a High Court"; "presenting in a Sheriff Court", and "having to tell a relative of a death". The most effective methods of countering these stressful incidents were: "talking with colleagues", "looking forward to off duty", and "black humour". Similarly, support from peers and immediate managers, after disturbing events, were widely regarded as the most helpful.

Performance

Nearly three quarters officers regarded their own performance as "good" or "very good" in dealing with their "most disturbing incident". More experienced officers were more likely than less experienced ones to view favourably their own performance. Those factors which they thought might have improved their performance were better training, better information/briefing, and better equipment.

Emotional well-being

Nearly three quarters of officers obtained a normal score with regard to anxiety on a standardised measure: those with most years of service had the lowest scores. Nearly 90% obtained a normal score for depression on the same measure, and older officers reported higher scores.

Interviews and resilience (in the face of disturbing incidents)

Particularly disturbing features of incidents were: age of the deceased (especially children), the number of bodies, feeling unprepared, an unpredictable event, personalisation of the incident, and first experience of such an incident. Training often lacked realism (although difficulties in training for all events was acknowledged). Officers reported concerns about confidentiality, stigma and compromised career prospects if they accepted emotional help.

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
Dr Elizabeth Aston *Local policing in Scotland*	Police Organization	West of Scotland	Scott	November 08
Dr Leda Blackwood *Collective radicalization and police-community encounters*	Police-Community Relations	St Andrews Dundee Abertay	Eller Reicher Hopkins	January 09

PDRAs

Researcher and topic	Network	HEI	Supervisors	Start date
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 submitted December 2011
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 *Policing and racial and ethnic diversity*	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson Nottingham	October 08
Omair Uthmani *Intelligence interface between the Scottish police and community partners*	Evidence & Investigation	Napier	Buchanan	October 08
Midj Falconer *Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police force*	Police Organisation	Robert Gordon	Alexander Klein	December 08
Maureen Egan *Scottish-based anti-money laundering operations*	Police Organisation	Abertay West of Scotland	O'Neill Wilson Scott	February 09
Amy Goulding *The Inverclyde Initiative evaluation — situating policing policy in a community planning context*	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson McMillan	October 09

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

(projects beginning in 2011 in bold)

Researcher and topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ellie Bates *Dynamics of vandalism*	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Mackaness McVie
Jarrett Blaustein *Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Police-Community Relations	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchson Henry
Stefano Bonino *Multidimensional Approach to Understanding Cultural Conflicts*	Police-Community Relations		Edinburgh	Henry McVie
Dmitry Chernobrov ***Stereotypes in Conflict***	**Police-Community Relations**	**Scottish Overseas Research Award**	**St Andrews**	**Murer**
Monika Dabrowska *Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Catherine Davidones *Multi-agency partnerships*	Police Organization	ESRC	Stirling	Rummery Ferguson
Phil Etherson *The role of police boards in the governance of policing*	Police Organisation	ESRC and Scottish Government	Strathclyde Dundee	Wisnieski Fyfe
Joanna Fraser *Recovery of DNA from fingerprints on fabric*	Evidence and Investigation	Abertay University	Abertay	Bremner Sturrock
Ruth Friskney *Linguistic study of police apologies*	Police Organization	AHRC	Edinburgh	Joseph
Stephanie Fohring *Victims, including reporting of crime to police*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC / Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Sparks
Ron Fyfe *Police leadership*	Police Organisation	Scottish Police College and self-funded	Strathclyde	
Alison Gehring *Violence Reduction: An Institutional Ethnography of the World Health Organisation*	Police-Community Relations	**self funded**	St Andrews	Murer
William Graham ***Policing Gangs and Violent Youths: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer***	**Police-Community Relations**	**Glasgow Caledonian**	**Glasgow Caledonian**	**Robertson** **McMillan** **Tombs**
Eddie Goodwin *Scottish policing in the Second World War*	Police organization	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Jackson Rodger
Lucina Hackman ***Age assessment in the living***	**Evidence and Investigation**	**Dundee University**	**Dundee**	**Black**
Sarah Halpin *Well-being of offenders with intellectual disability*	Evidence and Investigation	Private Donation	Abertay	Carson
Diarmid Harkin *Community-based policing*	Police-community Relations	ESRC	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry

Researcher and topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Lucy Hill *Fingerprint and shoe mark enhancement technology*	Evidence and Investigation	HOSDB	Strathclyde	Fraser NicDaeid
Heather Horsburgh *Police and the media in Scotland*	Police organization	UWS	UWS	Scott Boyce Hughes
Iain Hunter ***Youth Gangs and the Building of Collective Efficacy and Community Safety***	**Police-Community Relations**	**UWS**	**UWS**	**Deuchar**
Kat Jamieson *Memory conformity between eyewitnesses*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert Carson
Pinar Kadioglu ***Ethnio-Nationalist Identity and Conflict on Cyprus***	**Police-Community Relations**	**self funded**	**St Andrews**	**Murer**
Lambros Kaoullas *Police, army and state formation in Cyprus*	Police Organisation	Research Foundation, Cyprus	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Zbigniew Kwecka Policing of e-fraud	Evidence and Investigation	Financial Services Authority	Napier	Buchanan
Oliver Lauenstein *Use of Family Language in Nationalist Discourse*	Police-Community Relations	German Government-University of Gottingen	St Andrews	Murer
Ashleigh McGregor *Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert La Rooy
Lisa McGeehan *Training for child forensic interviews*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Elaine McLaughlin ***Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland***	**Police-Community Relations**	**Self-funded**	**Glasgow Caledonian**	**Frondigoun**
Kath Murray *Police stop and search in Scotland and public perceptions of policing*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC and Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Fyfe
Annabelle Nicol *Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children*	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell ***The police, MAPPA and community disclosure***	**Police Organisation**	**UWS**	**UWS**	**Scott**
Liam O'Shea ***Policing in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Russia***	**Police Organization**	**ESRC**	**St Andrews**	**Fawn**
Katy Proctor ***Stalking in Scotland***	**Police-Community Relations**	**Glasgow Caledonian**	**Glasgow Caledonian**	**McMillan Tombs**
Ted Reynolds *Self-Discipline and Extremist Discourses: On-Line Discussions Boards from the Far-Right and "Jihadis"*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Nighet Riaz ***Bridging the Gap through Schools and Youth Work Partnerships***	**Police-Community Relations**	**UWS**	**UWS**	**Deuchar**

Researcher and topic	Network	HEI	Supervisors	Start date
Matt Richards *Post-critical incident stress*	Police Organization	Lothian & Borders Police	Edinburgh	Power
Carol Roxburgh ***Police Professionalisation and Higher Education***	**Police Organization**	**UWS**	**UWS**	**Scott**
Georgia Scott-Brien *Policing rape in Scotland*	Police Organisation	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Louise Settle *Regulation of prostitution*	Police Organization		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Katherine Smith ***Food Security and Collective Violence***	**Police-Community Relations**	**self funded**	**St Andrews**	**Murer**
Ailsa Strathie *Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification*	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC	Glasgow Caledonian	McNeill
Sana Sukhera *Government as Outgroup: Political Participation and Identity*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
William Thompson *Teaching and Leaning Peace: Israeli-Palestinian Joint Educational Programmes*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
John Tsukyahama *Democracies and the Use of Torture in Counter Terrorism*	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ashley Varghese *Human-trafficking*	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Sparks
Andrew Woof *Antisocial behaviour and policing in rural Scotland*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC	Dundee	Fyfe Brown
Suzanne Young *Policing Young Women*	Police-Community Relations	ESRC	Stirling	Malloch Punch

External research grants awarded in 2011

Researcher and topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Community Intelligence	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Government	£10,000	Dundee Glasgow Edinburgh Stirling	Fyfe Mackenzie Henry Hamilton-Smith
Community Engagement Model	Police-Community Relations	Fife Constabulary	£5,000	Dundee	Fyfe Hunter
Conceptualising the 'racial' in Scots Criminal Law	Police-Community Relations	RES	£7,187	Stirling	Goodall
Conceptualising the 'racial' in Scots Criminal Law	Police-Community Relations	Clark Foundation	£1,500	Stirling	Goodall
Youth Gangs and the Building of Social Capital through Community Integration Workshops	Police-Community Relations	UWS	£500	UWS	Deuchar
The Impact of Detached Streetwork and Youth Work Initiatives on Reducing Gang Violence and Building Social Capital	Police-Community Relations	Aberlour Childcare Trust: Youthpoint	£20,139	UWS	Deuchar
Police and Community in Twentieth-Century Scotland: A Social History	Police-Community Relations	Leverhulme Trust	£183,417	Edinburgh	Jackson Sparks
Edinburgh Executive Sessions	Police-Community Relations	Edinburgh University	£2,500	Edinburgh	Henry
Community Safety Knowledge Hub	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Community Safety Network	£92,000	Glasgow	Bannister Pickering Croudace
Experiences of victimisation and police interaction	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Equalities and Human Rights Commission	£4,908	Edinburgh	McVie MacQueen
Improved Community Engagement through Spatial and Visualisation methods	Police-Community Relations	AHRC	£1,168	Abertay	Wade Jeffries Scott-Brown
Mass Spectroscopy for forensic investigations	Evidence & Investigation	EPSRC CASE award	£65,000	Edinburgh	Aitken
Statistical evidence in administration of criminal justice	Evidence & Investigation	Nuffield Foundation	£74,000	Edinburgh	Aitken
Memory, eyewitness accuracy and the quality of police interview statements	Evidence & Investigation	Edith Cowan Faculty of Business and Law Strategic Grant	£10,281	Abertay	Scott Gabbert Pedretti
Testing the Self Administered Interview (SAI)	Evidence & Investigation	Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure	£6,000	Abertay	Hope Gabbert

Researcher and topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Fingerprints- a road map for reform	Evidence & Investigation	Scottish Universities Insight Institute	£25,000	Strathclyde Dundee	Fraser Black
Fire investigation	Evidence & Investigation	Scottish Universities Insight Institute	£22,000	Dundee	Black
Superidentity	Evidence & Investigation	EPSRC & Home Land Securities	£1.9M	Dundee	Black
Innovation in forensic anatomical identification	Evidence & Investigation	ISEC - EU Home Affairs Secretariat	275,000 Euros	Dundee	Black
Police blogging	Police Organization	RGU IMaEGs Research Institute	£3,500	RGU	Smith Burnett Pedersen
Crime and policing in Scotland	SIPR	RSE	£17,000	Dundee	Frame Johansen Fyfe
CPD	SIPR	FBI NAA	£4,000	Dundee	Wilson Fyfe

Financial Summary

	2006-07 £	2007-08 £	2008-09 £	2009-10 £	2010-11 £
SIPR Lectureships, Director / Associate Director 'buy-outs'	32,458	208,343	348,094	312,765	189,163
SIPR KT Manager / Administrator	7,365	34,820	40,208	43,722	38,624
SIPR PhD studentships & PDRA's	0	55,486	150,988	199,187	123,575
SIPR research initiatives*	2,420	6,351	16,662	33,782	50,343
Start-up costs and recruitment	9,899	3,367	1,851	0	0
SIPR Network development & Executive Committee activities	368	6,665	9,696	8,310	7,953
KE events**	0	5,981	7,074	6,866	12,935
Other expenditure (consumables, travel, equipment etc.)	229	4,490	9,995	11,094	12,574
Total	**52,739**	**325,503**	**584,568**	**615,726**	**435,167**

*   including committed Small Grant Awards
** excluding SIPR Annual Conference and Annual Lecture

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2011

This section includes relevant publications submitted by researchers within the consortia of 12 Universities. Publications with a 2010 publication date are also included where these were not included in the Annual Report for 2010. The names of researchers and / or pieces of work directly supported by SIPR are emboldened.

Articles in Refereed Journals

AITKEN, C., NEOCLEOUS, T. & ZADORA, G. (2011) Transformations for compositional data with zeros with an application to forensic evidence evaluation. *Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems* 109, 77-85.

AITKEN, C., REDMAYNE, M., ROBERTS, P. & JACKSON, G. (2011) Forensic science evidence in question. *Criminal Law Review* 5, 347-356.

ALEXANDER, D.A. & KLEIN, S. (in press) Emergency service personnel: their challenges and welfare. (Invited article) *Traumatology: The International Journal.*

BANNISTER, J., CROUDACE, R., PICKERING J. & LIGHTOWLER, C. (in press) Building Safer Communities: Knowledge Mobilisation and Community *Safety in Scotland. Community Safety and Crime Prevention.*

BARTIE, A. & JACKSON, L.A. (2011) Youth crime and preventive policing in Post-War Scotland (c.1945-1971). *Twentieth-Century British History* 22, 79-102.

BLACKWOOD, L.M., HOPKINS, N.P. & REICHER, S.D. (in press). I know who I am, but who do they think I am? Muslim perspectives on encounters with airport authorities. *Journal of Ethnic and Racial Studies.*

BOWN, J., FEE, K., SAMPSON, A., SHOVMAN, M., FALCONER, R., GOLTSOV, A., ISSACS, J., ROBERTSON, P., SCOTT-BROWN, K. & SZYMKOWIAK, A. (2010) Information visualization and the arts-science-social science interface. In: M. D. Tiwari, R. C. Tripathi & A. Agrawal (Eds.). *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Intelligent Interactive Technologies and Multimedia* (IITM '10), ACM, New York, NY, USA, 9-17. http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1963564.1963566

BUCHANAN, H.A.S., KERR, W.J., MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Impurities, stable isotopes, or both: a comparison of instrumental and pattern recognition techniques for the profiling of 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine. *Analytical methods.*

BUSBY, G., VENNEMANN, M. & CAPELLI, C. (in press) The Peopling of Europe and the cautionary tale of Y chromosome lineage R-M269. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London [Biol]*

CEDERBORG, A-C., HULTMAN, E. & **LA ROOY, D.** (2011) The quality of details when children and youths with intellectual disabilities are interviewed about their abuse experiences. *Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research* 1-13.

CHISTYAKOVA, Y. & ROBERTSON, A. (2011) YouTube Cops and Power Without Limits: Understanding Police Violence in 21st Century Russia. *The Journal of Power Institutions in Post-Soviet Societies, December 2011.*

CHOODUM, A. & NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Evaluating the performance of three GC columns commonly used for the analysis of ignitable liquid mixtures encountered in fire debris. *Analytical methods 3,* 1525-1534.

CHOODUM, A. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Development and validation of an analytical method for hydrocarbon residues using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. *Analytical methods.*

CHOODUM, A. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Digital image-based colourimetric tests for amphetamine and methylamphetamine. *Drug testing and Analysis.*

DAVIES, C., HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (in press) The utility of the proximal epiphysis of the 5th metatarsal in age estimation. *Journal of Forensic Sciences.*

DEAHL, M.P., KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A. (2011) The cost of conflict: military mental health – meeting the needs of serving and ex service personnel. (Invited article) *International Psychiatry* 23, 201-209.

DEUCHAR (2011) The impact of curfews and electronic monitoring on the social strains, support and capital experienced by youth gang members and offenders in the West of Scotland. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (online version, DOI: 10.1177/1748895811425540).

DEUCHAR, R. & HOLLIGAN, C. (2010) Gangs, sectarianism and social capital: a qualitative study of young people in Scotland. *Sociology* 44, 13-30.

DEUCHAR, R. (2010) It's just pure harassment...as if it's a crime to walk in the street: anti-social behaviour, youth justice and citizenship - the reality for young men in the east end of Glasgow. *Youth Justice* 10, 258-274.

DEUCHAR, R. (2011) People look at us, the way we dress, and they think we're gangsters: bonds, bridges, gangs and refugees - a qualitative study of inter-cultural social capital in Glasgow. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 24(4) (online version, DOI: 10.1093/jrs/fer032.)

DOMINICK, A.J. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Identification of heat distorted fingerprints using Sagem Metamorpho™ AFIS. *Journal of Forensic Identification.*

DOMINICK, A.J., NIC DAEID N. & BLEAY, S. (2011) The recoverability of fingerprints on non porous surfaces exposed to elevated temperatures. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 61(5), 520-536.

FAIRLEY, C., BLEAY, S.M., SEARS,¬V.G. & NICDAEID, N. (in press) A comparison of multi-metal deposition processes utilising gold nanoparticles and an evaluation of their application to 'low yield' surfaces for fingermark development. *Forensic Science International.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H. & NIC DAÉID, N. (in press) A comparison of enhancement techniques for footwear impressions on dark and patterned fabrics. *Forensic Science International.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H., DAWSON, L. & NIC DAÉID, N. (in press) Chemical Enhancement of Soil based Footwear Impressions on Fabric. *Forensic Science International.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H.L., **SAVAGE, K.** & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Chemical enhancement of footwear impressions in urine on fabric. F*orensic Science International.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., NIC DAEID, N., **SAVAGE, K.A.** & BANDEY, H. (in press) Chemical enhancement of footwear impressions in blood on fabric – Part 1: Protein Stains. S*cience and Justice.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., NIC DAEID, N., **SAVAGE, K.A**. & BANDEY, H. (in press) Chemical enhancement of footwear impressions in blood on fabric – Part 2: Peroxidase Stains. *Science and Justice.*

FARRUGIA, K.J., **SAVAGE, K.,** RICHES, P, BANDEY, H.L. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press) Controlling the variable of pressure in the production of test footwear impressions. *Science and Justice.*

FINNEGAN, S. & SCOTT-BROWN, K. (2011) Screen selection and meta-cognitive error in a quadraplex video observation task. In: Vitu, F., Castet, E. & Goffart, L. (Eds.) Abstracts of the 16th European Conference on Eye Movements, Marseille, 21 - 25 August 2011. *Journal of Eye Movement Research* 4(3) 98.

FRONDIGOUN, L. & JONES, H. (2011) Learning together: designing effective E-classrooms. *International Journal of Innovation and Learning* 1, 3rd Issue 2011. (ISSN1471-8197)

GABBERT, F., MEMON, A., & ALLAN, K. (2011) Memory conformity: Can eyewitnesses influence each other's memories for an event? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 163-174.

GOODALL, K. (2011) Tackling sectarianism through Criminal Law. *Edinburgh Law Review* 15, 423.

GOTTSCHALK, P. & SMITH, R. (2011) Criminal Entrepreneurship, White-Collar Criminality, and Neutralization Theory. *The Journal of Enterprising Peoples, Communities and Places in the Global Economy 5,* 300-308.

HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (in press) Age estimation using foot radiographs from a modern Scottish population. *Journal of Forensic Sciences.*

HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (in press) Does mirror imaging a radiograph affect reliability of age assessment using the Greulich and Pyle atlas. *Journal of Forensic Sciences.*

HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (in press) The reliability of the Greulich and Pyle atlas when applied to a modern Scottish population. *Journal of Forensic Sciences.*

HOLLIGAN, C. & DEUCHAR, R. (2011) Contested urban spaces: exploring the analytics of young persons' experiences of living in Glasgow's deprived zones. *Pastoral Care in Education* 29, 67-82.

HOPE, L., GABBERT, F. & FISHER, R.P. (2011) From laboratory to the street: Capturing witness memory using a Self-Administered Interview. *Legal and Criminological Psychology* 16, 211-226.

HOPKINS, N.P. & **BLACKWOOD, L.M.** (2011) Everyday citizenship: Identity and recognition. *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology* 21(3), 215-227.

HOPKINS, N.P, & **BLACKWOOD, L.M.** (2011) Everyday citizenship: Identity and recognition. *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology* 21, 215-227.

ISMAIL, D. & NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Comparison of smears of wax based products using Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and Microspectrophotometric (MSP) Detection – Technical note. *Journal of Forensic Identification, 61(2), 136-162, 2011*

ISMAIL, D., NIC DAEID, N. & Mat-Desa, W.N.S (in press) Unsupervised pattern recognition for the classification of medium petroleum distillates by chemometric and artificial neural network: the self organising feature approach. *Analytical Chemistry.*

JACKSON, L.A. & BARTIE, A. (2011) Children of the City: Juvenile Justice, Property and Place in England and Scotland 1945-1960. *Economic History Review* 64, 88-113.

KINTREA, K., BANNISTER, J. & PICKERING, J. (2010) "It's An Area – We All Represent It': Territorial Behaviour and Disadvantage in British Urban Neighbourhoods. *Journal of Housing and Built Environment,* Vol. 25 (4).

KITPIPIT, T., TOBE, S.S., KITCHENER, A.C., GILL P. & LINACRE, A. (2011) Where does this tiger come from? - A robust molecular technique for simultaneous identification of endangered species and subspecies. *Forensic Science International: Genetics Supplement Series* 3(1), doi:10.1016/j.fsigss.2011.10.011.

KITPIPIT, T., TOBE, S.S., KITCHENER, A.C., GILL, P. & LINACRE, A. (2011) The development and validation of a single SNaPshot multiplex for tiger species and subspecies identification – Implications for forensic purposes. *Forensic Science International: Genetics,* doi:10.1016/j.fsigen.2011.06.001.

KLEIN, S., CUMMING, G.P., LEE, A., ALEXANDER, D.A., & BOLSOVER, D. (in press) Evaluating the effectiveness of a web-based intervention to promote mental wellbeing in women and partners following miscarriage: an external pilot. *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.*

KOPPELKAMM, A., VENNEMANN, B., LUTZ-BONENGEL, S., FRACASSO, T. & VENNEMANN, M. (2011) RNA integrity in post mortem samples: Influencing parameters and implications on RT-qPCR assays. *International Journal of Legal Medicine* 125(4), 573-80.

KOPPELKAMM, A., VENNEMANN, B., LUTZ-BONENGEL, S., SCHMIDT, U. & HEINRICH, M. (2010) Validation of adequate endogenous reference genes for the normalisation of qPCR gene expression data in human post mortem tissue. *International Journal of Legal Medicine* 124(5), 371-380.

KYLE, R., MILLIGAN, C., BONDI, L., **FYFE, N.,** KEARNS, R. & LARNER, W. (2011) The Tertiary Turn: locating "the academy". In: Autobiographical accounts of activism in Manchester, UK and Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand. *Antipode*, 3(4) 1181-1214.

LA ROOY, D. & LAMB, M.E. (2011) What happens when interviewers ask repeated questions in forensic interviews with children alleging abuse? *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology* 26, 20-25.

LA ROOY, D., LAMB, M. E. & MEMON, A. (2011) Forensic interviews with children in Scotland: A survey of interview practice among police. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology* 26, 26-34.

LA ROOY, D., LAMB, M. E., & MEMON, A. (2011) Forensic interviews with children in Scotland: A survey of interview practice among police. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology* 26, 26-34. http://larooy.net/LLM2011.pdf

LINACRE, A. & TOBE, S.S. (2011) An overview to the investigative approach to species testing in wildlife forensic science. *Investigative Genetics* 2:2.

MACFARLANE, R., BUCHANAN, W.J., EKONOMOU, E., UTHMANI, O., FAN, L. & LO, O. (in press) Review of security policy Implementations. *Computers & Security.*

MCELWEE, G., **SMITH, R.** & SOMMERVILLE, P. (2011) Theorising illegal rural enterprise: Is everyone at it? *International Journal of Rural Criminology* 1, 39-59.

MCGREGOR, L.A., GAUCHOTTE, C., NIC DAEID, N., THOMAS, R., DALY & P. KALIN, R M. (in press) Ultra resolution chemical fingerprinting of dense non-aqueous phase liquids by reversed phase comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography. *Journal of Chrom A.*

MURER, J.S. (2011) Security, identity, and the discourse of conflation in far-right violence. *Journal of Terrorism Research* 2(2), 15-26.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Is there a way forward for forensic science research in the UK? *Science and Justice* 51, 3.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Onwards and upwards. *Science and Justice* 51, 4.

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AITKEN, C. (2011) Science meets justice. Lorentz Center in the University of Leiden, 25th to 29th April, 2011.

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FRASER, J. (2011) Forensic Science Education – where are we now? Forensic Science Society AGM, Oxford, Nov 2011.

FRASER, J. (2011) Forensic Science regulator Advisory Committee. Special Session, Confirmation bias, March 2011.

FRASER, J. (2011) The 'Scottish case' - The Scottish Parliamentary Inquiry into the Scottish Criminal Record Office and the Scottish Fingerprint Service. Scottish Medici-legal Society, May 2011.

FRASER, J. (2011) Understanding the challenges of forensic regulation – a UK perspective. First international Conference on miscarriages of Justice, Cincinnati, April 2011.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2011) Policing Youth: More than a policing responsibility. American Society of Criminology Conference, Washington DC, November, 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) Adapting to austerity? The why, what and how of police reform in Scotland, European Society of Criminology conference, Vilnius, Lithuania, 21-23 September 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) Geographies of missing persons: processes, experiences, responses. Missing People Charity/ ACPOS seminar, Scottish Police College, 6 June 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) Police reform in Europe: lessons for Scotland? COSLA Police Reform Summit, Edinburgh, 29 August 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) Policing research and community engagement. Northern Ireland Policing Board, Belfast, 27th October 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) SIPR: past achievements and future development. ACPOS Annual Conference, Dunblane, 3 June 2011.

FYFE, N.R. (2011) Transitions in professionalism, professionalization and policing. ESRC Network Seminar on Professions in Transition, University of Stirling, 28 June 2011.

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GABBERT, F., ALLAN, K. & MIDJORD, P. (2011) Memory conformity: the strategic use of other people's knowledge about the past. The 4th International Congress on Psychology and Law, Miami, USA, March.

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GAWRYLOWICZ, J. & MEMON, A. (2011) The Cognitive Interview Technique. 5th National Finnish Meeting for Forensic Psychiatric Units Assisting in the Investigation of Crimes Against Children, Oulu, Finland, November, 2011.

GAWRYLOWICZ, J. CARSON, D & GABBERT, F. (2011) The suitability of EvoFIT for mild learning disabled witnesses. 4th Annual Conference of the International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (iIIRG), Dundee, Scotland, June, 2011.

GOODALL, K. (2011) Conceptualising 'Racism' and 'Hate' in Criminal Law. European Sociological Association Congress, Geneva, September 2011

GOODALL, K. (2011) Hate Crime and Human Rights. What's in a Word? Symposium at the Centre for Minority Studies, University of Copenhagen, April 2011

HARKIN, D. (2011) Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing. Fettes HQ, Lothian and Borders Police, February 2011.

HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2011) Community policing as security ritual. European Society of Criminology, Vilnius, Lithuania, 2011

HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2011) Making sense of community policing: a valued domain of practice. Stockholm County Police seminar, Stockholm, 2011

HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2011) Making sense of community policing: knowledge exchange and reform in Edinburgh. Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm, 2011

HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2011) Two perspectives on community policing in Edinburgh. Edinburgh Policing Research and Practice Group, Fettes Police Headquarters, Edinburgh, 2011
HOPE, L. & GABBERT, F. (2011) Who did what? When? Using a Timeline Tool to elicit details of complex witnessed events. The 5th International Conference on Memory, York, August.

HOPE, L. & GABBERT, F. (2011) Who did what? When? Using a timeline tool to elicit details of complex witnessed events. The 4th Annual Conference of the International Investigative Interviewing Research Group, Dundee, June.

HOPE, L. & GABBERT, F. (2011) Who did what? When?: Using a Timeline Tool to elicit details of complex witnessed events. The 4th International Congress on Psychology and Law, Miami, USA, March.

HOPE, L., GABBERT, F. & BREWER, N. (2011) Enhancing eyewitness output: The regulation of remembering during investigative interviews. Society of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, NYC, USA, June.

HOPE, L., GABBERT, F. & BREWER, N. (2011) Regulating memory: Increasing output quantity and diagnosing accuracy with a grain size approach. The 5th International Conference on Memory, York, August.

JACKSON, L.A. (2011) Policing and violence in Scotland c. 1900-1970: an historical Overview. RSE Workshop: Scottish Masculinities in Historical Perspective: Violent Crime. The Centre for Gender History, University of Glasgow.

JAMIESON, K. & GABBERT, F. (2011) Susceptibility to memory conformity: Exploring the effects of credibility and time delay. Society of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, NYC, USA, June.

KITPIPIT, T., TOBE, S.S., KITCHENER, A.C., GILL, P. & LINACRE, A. (2011) Where does this tiger come from? - A robust molecular technique for simultaneous identification of endangered species and subspecies. 24th Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics, Vienna, Austria, 29th August to 3rd September 2011.

KLEIN, S., ALEXANDER, D.A. (2011) Post-disaster research challenges . Invited Panel Session "Cultural Diversity in Disasters: Lessons Learned". Abstract, 27th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, Baltimore MD, USA, 3-5 November, 2011.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Competing Counter-Radicalisation Models in the UK. Terrorism, Radicalisation & De-Radicalisation: European and American Experiences. Egmont Royal Institute for International Relations and University of Ghent, Brussels, 12 October.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Extremist nationalist political violence and Anders Breivik. One Society Many Cultures Conference, TUC House, London, 5 October.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research. International Conference on Community Engagement, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, 22 September.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Migrants, ethnic minorities, Muslims as objects of global surveillance. ESRC Seminar Series: Countering Terrorism without creating 'Suspect' Communities, Leicester University in association with Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, 29 September.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Plenary paper, public debate and workshop, plus book launch. A Decade of Terrorism and Counter-terrorism International conference, Strathclyde University, 8 – 10 September. http://decadeofterrorismandcounterterrorism.wordpress.com/

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Police and Muslims in Partnership. Al Jazeera Centre for Studies, Doha. Countering al-Qaeda in London, 25 September.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Reflecting on 10 Years Since 9/11. Policing Muslim Communities, Edinburgh Law School, 4 October.
LAMBERT, R. (2011) Victims of Terrorism Conference, CSTPV, St. Andrews, 17 November.

LENNON, G. (2011) Policing in Scotland and Human Rights. Scottish Policing in a European and International Context, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan, 6 September.

LENNON, G. (2011) Suspicionless stop and search in the UK and USA. European Society of Criminology, Vilnius, Lithuania, September.

MacQUEEN, S. & NORRIS, P. (2011) Examining patterns of police reporting amongst victims of partner abuse: analysis of the SCJS 2008/09. AQMeN Seminar Series 2011, University of Edinburgh, December.

MacQUEEN, S. & NORRIS, P. (2011) Examining patterns of police reporting amongst victims of partner abuse: analysis of the SCJS 2008/09. ESDS Crime Survey Users Meeting, Royal Statistical Society, London, December.

MacQUEEN, S. (2011) Evaluation of Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) and Diversion from Prosecution in Dumfries and Galloway. National Launch of the Whole System Approach for Children and Young People who Offend, Dumfries, 28 September.

MATDESA, W.N.S., ISMAIL, D., **SAVAGE, K.A.** & DAÉID, N. (2011) Multivariate pattern recognition analysis of petroleum based products. American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA.

MATDESA, W.N.S., ISMAIL, D., **SAVAGE, K.A.** & NIC DAÉID, N. (2011) The application of Self Organizing Feature Maps (SOFM) for Lighter Fuel Classification. American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA 2011

MATDESA, W.N.S., ISMAIL, D., **SAVAGE, K.A.** & NIC DAÉID, N. (2011) Clustering of medium petroleum distillate products:a Self Organizing Feature Map (SOFM) approach. American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA.

MCGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F. & **LA ROOY, D.** (2011) Is retrieval-induced forgetting a concern for investigative interviewers? Postgraduate Conference Scotland, University of Abertay, Dundee, October.

McGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F., STONE, C. & **LA ROOY, D.** (2011) Is retrieval-induced forgetting a concern for investigative interviewers? Society of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, NYC, USA, June.

MCGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F., STONE, C. & **LA ROOY, D.** (2011). Is Retrieval-Induced Forgetting a concern for Investigative Interviewers. Biannual Society of Applied Memory and Cognition Conference, New York, NY, June.

MCGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F., STONE, C. & **LA ROOY, D.** (2011). The effects of an Initial brief interview on subsequent memory. Poster session presented at the annual International Investigative Interviewing Research Group Conference, Dundee, June.

McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON, A. (2011) Scottish Student Crime and Victimisation: Early Findings. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting: Breaking the Mould: Innovations and Bold Ventures in Criminology, Washington, D.C., November 2011.

McMILLAN, L. (2011) 'Real Rapes' or 'Good Cases'?: Police Officers' Perceptions of Reported Rape Cases. Middlesex Sexual Violence Conference, Middlesex University, London, September 2011.

McMILLAN, L. (2011) The Attrition Problem: Police Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Rape and the Justice Process. Comparative Analysis in Rape Research Network (CAiRRN) Seminar: Practitioner Attitudes to Rape and Sexual Assault: International Perspectives, Institute for Society and Social Justice, Glasgow Caledonian University, October 2011.

MURER, J.S. (2011) A summer of violence and hate: right wing extremism in Central Europe. ESRC Hate Crime and Extremism Workshop, Edinburgh, 6 September.

MURER, J.S. (2011) Depictions of radicals - depictions of violence in the Media. Global Forum for Counter-Radicalisation Symposium, Paris, 26 October.

MURER, J.S. (2011) Imagining the other: representations of the enemy and "us" in times of conflict. Picasso Museum, Barcelona Spain, 6 April (Public Meeting).

MURER, J.S. (2011) Listening to radicals: finding from the European Study of Youth Mobilisation — A Workshop. Danish Institute for International Studies and the British Council; Copenhagen, Denmark, 16 April.

MURER, J.S. (2011) Listening to radicals: findings from the European Study of Youth Mobilisation," Youth and Extremism Symposium; British Council, Open Society Foundation, and Central European University; Budapest Hungary, 28-30 November.

MURER, J.S. (2011) The fantasy other: Roma and structural, symbolic and physical violence in Central Europe. University of St Andrews, 9 March.

MURER, J.S. (2011) Violence and group identity: performances of belonging. Bryanston School, 6th Forum Outreach, Dorset, 11 November

MURER, J.S. (2011) Working through the ontological tensions of mixed methods: qualia and multi-lingual comparisons in the European Study of Youth Mobilisation. Centre for Higher Education Research (CHER), University of St Andrews, 6 June.

NIC DAÉID, N. & BERGIN, S. (2011) Investigating correlations between drug and alcohol intake and fire fatalities American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Assessing the 'credibility' of the expert witness. Evidence evaluation workshop, SUII, Glasgow.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Congress on Toxicology and drug abuse, Costa Rica.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Experience or Expertise - Implications of the Law Commissions Report for Fire Investigation. International Association of Arson Investigators, Glasgow.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Forensic Educational Program Accreditation Committee Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA.

NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Investigating clandestine laboratories: Drug profiling as an intelligence tool, Abu Dhabi, UAE 2011

NICOL, A., **LA ROOY, D.** & GABBERT, F. (2011) Actor Performance in Joint Investigative Interviewer's Training in Scotland: A Pilot Study. Research Student's Conference, University of Abertay, Dundee, October.

NICOL, A., **LA ROOY, D.** & GABBERT, F. (2011) Actor Performance in Joint Investigative Interviewer's Training in Scotland: A Pilot Study. Postgraduate Conference Scotland, University of Abertay, Dundee, October.

NICOL, A., **LA ROOY, D.** & TERRY, P. (2011) Facilitating eyewitness testimony for incidents observed under the influence of alcohol. iIIRG conference, Dundee, Scotland, June.

NICOL, A., **LA ROOY, D.,** & GABBERT, F. (2011) Actor Performance in Joint Investigative Interviewer's Training in Scotland: A Pilot Study. Poster session presented at Research Student's Conference, University of Abertay, Dundee, October 2011.

O'NEILL, M. (2011) The EU legal framework for Trafficking in Human Beings; where to from here – the UK perspective. UACES mini conference "Policing and European Studies". The University of Abertay Dundee, 25th February 2011.

O'NEILL, M.(2011) EU-North Africa relations in cross border law enforcement; new legal challenges for the EU in the post Stockholm era. EU External Relations Law and Policy in the post-Lisbon Era. Sheffield Centre for International and European Law, The University of Sheffield, 13-14 January 2011.

OWENS, G., **SAVAGE, K.A.** & NIC DAEID, N. (2011) LCMSMS analysis of opiate drugs, UKIFT meeting, Glasgow. REED, G. & NIC DAÉID, N. (2011) The analysis of gel pen inks using Raman Spectroscopy. American Academy of Forensic Science, Chicago, USA.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2011) Dispersal, Diversion or Displacement? The Efficacy of Dispersal Orders in Reducing Gang-Related Violence and Anti-Social Behaviour. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting: Breaking the Mould: Innovations and Bold Ventures in Criminology, Washington, D.C., November 2011.

SCHAFER, B. (2011) „Aber wer denkt an die Kinder?" Behördlicher Informationsaustausch beiKindesmissbrauch zwischen Gefahrenabwehr und Schutz der Privatsphäre. University of Bochum, 14 July 2011.

SCHAFER, B. (2011) You bet your life on it! Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the strength of scientific theories in legal settings. Second international conference on quantitative aspects of justice and fairness, QUAIF February 2011, Florence.

SCOTT, K. (2011) Police Accountability and Police Reform. Scottish Policy Innovation Forum, Edinburgh.

SCOTT, K. (2011) Police and the Universities: The Scottish Experience. HE Forum in Police Education and Development Annual Conference, University of Northampton.

SCOTT, K. (2011) Border Policing: A New Dimension to the British Police? Policing and European Studies Conference, University of Abertay Dundee.

SCOTT, K. (2011) Controlling the Constable in Scotland: Discretion, Discipline and Ethics. Police Governance and Accountability, Royal Society of Edinburgh, November 2011.

SCOTT, R., UTHMANI, O., BUCHANAN, W.J. & LAWSON, A. (2011) Intelligence information sharing between the police and their community partners. . Symposium on Security and Cybercrime, June 2011, Edinburgh Napier University.

SCOTT-BRIEN, G. (2011) The policing of rape in Scotland: some initial findings. American Society of Criminology Conference, Washington DC, November 2011.

SCOTT-BRIEN, G. (2011) The policing of rape in Scotland: the victim's perspective. Edinburgh Criminology Postgraduate Conference, September 2011.

SCOTT-BRIEN, G. (2011) The policing of rape: the victims' perspective. Postgraduate Criminology Conference, Edinburgh, September 2011.

SCOTT-BRIEN, G. (2011) What influences the under-reporting of rape? Institute of Society and Social Justice Research Seminar Series, Glasgow Caledonian University, November 2011.

SCOTT-BRIEN, G., McMILLAN, L. & TOMBS, J. (2011) Policing Rape in Scotland: Some Initial Findings. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting: Breaking the Mould: Innovations and Bold Ventures in Criminology, Washington, D.C. , November 2011.

SETTLE, L. (2011) The Kosmo Case: Clandestine Prostitution in Edinburgh During the 1930s. Presentation to the Social History Conference, Manchester April 2011.

SMITH, R. (2011) Rural Crime. Rural Network Meeting, Cheltenham, March, 2011.

SPROAT, P.A. (2010) Asset recovery: a retrospective. British Society of Criminology, University of Northumbria 5th July 2010.

SPROAT, P.A. (2011) Asset recovery: a retrospective. The Confiscation of Criminal Assets: Policy, Practice and Research. School of Law, University of Leeds, 08 April 2011.

STAINER, M.J., TATLER, B.W. & SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2011) Evaluating and developing expertise in the CCTV Control. Royal United Services for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI) Science and Technology Conference, Whitehall, London, 3 June 2011.

STAINER, M.J., TATLER, B.W. & SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2011) Expertise in CCTV Control Room operation as revealed by eye movements. EPS Workshop: Expertise as revealed by oculomotor behaviour, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, 12 April 2011.

SUTCLIFF, O. & NIC DAEID, N. (2011) Tackling the forensic analytical challenges associated with the global increase in seizures of cathinone-derived "legal highs". American Chemical Society, Denver.

TOBE, S.S. & LINACRE, A. (2011) A rapid single step assay for identifying endangered species in traditional East Asian medicine. 24th Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics, Vienna, Austria, 29th August to 3rd September 2011.

TOBE, S.S. (2011) The utility of museums samples in forensic science and in the battle against wildlife crime. Annual Glasgow Museums Research Conference, Burrell Collection, Pollok Country Park, Glasgow, UK, 4th November 2011.

TOBE, S.S., GOVAN, J. & WELCH, L.A. (2011) Recovery of human DNA profiles from poached deer remains: a feasibility study. 24th Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics, Vienna, Austria, 29th August to 3rd September 2011.

TOBE, S.S., KITCHENER, A.C. & LINACRE, A. (2011) Assigning confidence to sequence comparisons for species identification: a detailed comparison of the cytochrome b and cytochrome oxidase subunit i mitochondrial genes. 24th Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics, Vienna, Austria, 29th August to 3rd September 2011.

Tobe, S.S., Thatcher, R., Gracie, K. & Watson, N. (2011) Molecular analysis of botanical evidence by DNA Thermal Dissociation Temperature. 24th Congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics, Vienna, Austria, 29th August to 3rd September 2011.

UTHMANI, O., BUCHANAN, W.J. & LAWSON, A. (2010) Novel information sharing architecture between the Police and their community partners. Scottish Networking Event 2010, February, Napier University, Edinburgh.

UTHMANI, O., BUCHANAN, W.J. & LAWSON, A. (2011) Risk analysis for criminal context in information sharing policies. SCONE - the Scottish Networking event, August 2011, School of Computing, University of Glasgow.

UTHMANI, O., BUCHANAN, W.J., LAWSON, A., THUEMMLER, C., FAN, L., SCOTT, R., LAVERY, A. & MOONEY, C. (2010) Novel information sharing syntax for data sharing between police and community partners, using role-based security. Proceedings of the 9th European Conference on Information Warfare and Security, 1st-2nd July 2010, Department of Applied Informatics, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece, 394-402.

WILSON, C.W.L. (2011) Is it fair? A study of interpreter-mediated encounters in legal settings when interpreting is provided by videoconference link. International Symposium on Videoconference and Remote Interpreting in Legal Proceedings, 17-19 February 2011.

YOUNG, S. (2010) Gendered Violence: Police Perceptions of Young Women. YOUTH 2010: Identities, Transitions, Cultures, University of Surrey, UK.

YOUNG, S. (2011) Policing and Institutional Control: The Impact on Young Women Depicted as Violent. York Deviancy Conference, June 2011.

YOUNG, S. (2011) Policing Young Women: Gender, Power and Social Control. Stirling Graduate Research School Conference, May 2011

Other contributions

AITKEN, C., ROBERTS, P. & JACKSON, G. (2010) Fundamentals of probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings. *The Royal Statistical Society*, 121 pp. http://www.rss.org.uk/statsandlaw

BATES, E. & DAVIDSON, E. (2011) Reflections on 'everyday' vandalism and anti-social behaviour in Edinburgh. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Lothian and Borders Police HQ, Fettes, Edinburgh, 15 November.

BLACKWOOD, L.M. (2011) Muslims' experiences of airport security: opportunities for improvement. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Fettes Police Headquarters, Edinburgh, 31 May.

BURNETT, S., PEDERSON, S. & **SMITH, R.,** (2011) Storytelling through blogging: A knowledge management and therapeutic tool in policing. http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Storytelling.pdf

DAVIDSON, N. (2011) Policing the 'night-time economy' in Scottish towns and cities. The Scottish Government 'Justice Analytical Services' internal seminar series, Edinburgh, March 2011.

DEUCHAR, R. (2011) Gangs, Blades, Cops and Curfews. Inspiring People lecture, UWS, January 2011.

DEUCHAR, R. (2011) Youth Gangs and the Building of Social Capital through Community Integration Workshops (May-Dec 2011).

DEUCHAR, R. (2011) Policing, Parternships and Gangs. PGDip: Policing Studies, UES, November 2011.

DEUCHAR, R. (2011) Working Collaboratively within Partnerships. Leadership programme, Scottish Police College, March and June 2011.

FENWICK, T., DOCKRELL. R., SLADE, B., ROBERTS, I. & **FYFE, N.** (2011) Rural policing: understanding police knowledge and practice in rural communities. SIPR Research Summary No. 10. Scottish Institute for Policing Research, Dundee. http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_10.pdf

FRASER, A. & MacQUEEN, S. (2011) Evaluation of Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) and Diversion from Prosecution in Dumfries and Galloway. Edinburgh: Scottish Government

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2011) Methodological and conceptual challenges for evaluating community-based alternatives to imprisonment. Howard League E-bulletin July, 2011.

FRONDIGOUN, L., DORRER, N. & MORRISON, S. (2011) Evaluation of the Turnaround Service. Glasgow: Glasgow Caledonian University.

GABBERT, F. & HOPE, L. (2011) Field Trials of the Self-Administered Interview. Report for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Investigative Interviewing group, October 2011.

HAMILTON-SMITH, N. & McARDLE, D. (2011) Tackling sectarianism in football: insights from the football banning order evaluation. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Lothian and Borders Police HQ, Fettes, Edinburgh, 6 December.

HARKIN, D. (2011) Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Fettes Police Headquarters, Edinburgh, 15 February.

HARKIN, D. (2011) Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing. *SIPR Research Summary, No 9.* (http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_9.pdf)

JONES, R. (2011) Social networking technologies, community engagement and policing. Edinburgh Policing Research and Practice Group, Fettes Police Headquarters, Edinburgh, 24 May.

La ROOY, D. (2011) Assessing Witnesses. Judicial Skills Training Course, Fairmont Hotel, St Andrews, November 2011.

La ROOY, D. (2011) How good are my interviews? Three-day course, 'Assessing the quality of investigative interviews with children.' University of Abertay Dundee, January 2011

La ROOY, D. (2011) Joint Investigative Interviewer Training for Grampian Police Force and Social Work, arranged by North East of Scotland Child Protection Committee, May 2011, June 2011, & November 2011.

LAMBERT, R. (2011) Definition, causes and impact of terrorism. Middle East Faculty at NATO Defence College in Rome. 2 November.

MACKENZIE, S. & HENRY, A. (2011) Community policing in Edinburgh. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Fettes Police Headquarters, Edinburgh, 18 January.

McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2011) A series of multi-agency practitioner-focused seminars with senior social workers, neighbourhood managers, police officers and youth justice coordinators in the City of Edinburgh to focus on ways of developing more effective and less stigmatising services for young people at risk of involvement in offending.

McMILLAN, L. & Robertson, A. (2011) *An Evaluation of the Use of Dispersal Powers in the East End of Glasgow* (Research Report), Glasgow: Glasgow Caledonian University.

McMILLAN, L. (2011) *Understanding Attrition in Rape Cases ESRC Impact Report,* RES-061-23-0138-A, Swindon, ESRC.

McMILLAN, L. (2011) Understanding Attrition in Rape Cases: Key Findings for Practitioners, Sussex Rape Steering Group, July 2011.

McMILLAN, L. (2011) Understanding Attrition in Rape Cases: Key Findings for Police and Crown Prosecutors, Sussex Police, July 2011.

McVIE, S. & BROWN, H. (2011) Statistical techniques to better understand local crime data. One day training event for Fife Police Crime, University of Edinburgh.

McVIE, S. & MacQUEEN, S. (2011) The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey Survey. Skills Network (SSN) Workshop, University of Edinburgh, April.

McVIE, S., BROWN, H. & GEDDES, A. (2011) Crime mapping and hot spot analysis. One day training event for Fife Police Crime, University of Edinburgh.

MURER, J.S. (2011) A Bolt From the Blue: Method and Madness in the West. OpenDemocracy 12 October. http://www.opendemocracy.net/jeffrey-stevenson-murer/bolts-from-blue-method-and-madness-in-west

MURER, J.S. (2011) Chair, Learning from Others: A symposium on violent youth cultures, Project Exit Stockholm Sweden, 10-11 February.

MURER, J.S. (2011) English Riots were neither mindless nor purely criminal. The Conversation 15 August http://theconversation.edu.au/english-riots-were-neither-mindless-nor-purely-criminal-2806

MURER, J.S. (2011) The European Study of Youth Mobilisation - Listening to Radicals: Attitudes and Motivations of Young People Engaged in Political and Social Movements Outside of the Mainstream in Central and Nordic Europe. Budapest: British Council, pp. 42.

MURER, J.S. (2011) Youth Violence and Group Identity: Understanding Radical Protest. The Conversation 30 September. http://theconversation.edu.au/youth-violence-and-group-identity-understanding-radical-protest-2900

MURER, J.S. (in press) Crisis, Protest, and Violence: A State of Exception for Democracy. The Conversation.

MURRAY, K. (2011). 'Exploring public confidence in policing using the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey' [online]. http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/document/Kath%20Murray%20report%20final(1).pdf

MURRAY, K. (2011). Stop and search in Scotland and public perceptions of policing. Student Essay Prize. Annual Conference of the Scottish Association for the Study of Offending. November 19.

O'NEILL, M. (in press) Trafficking in Human Beings – an ongoing problem for the EU's law enforcement community. Commissioned paper for the SIAK journal (Zeitschrift für Polizeiwissenschaft und Polizeiliche Praxis) of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

ROSIE, M. (2011) Sectarianism: Perceptions, Evidence, Challenges. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Lothian and Borders Police HQ, Fettes, Edinburgh, 29 November.

SCHAFER, B. (2011) Legally compliant by design: towards improved information sharing between the police and their community partners. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, Lothian and Borders Police HQ, Fettes, Edinburgh, 22 November.

SCHAFER, B. RAUHOFER, J & BROWN, A. (2011) UK Home Office consultation: Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

SMITH, R. & FRONDIGOUN, L. (2011) Tackling Youth Gang Issues on Campus – A Case study. Dundee: Scottish Institute for Policing Research. http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Practice_Notes/Campus_Officer_1.pdf

SOUHAMI, A. (2011) Policing vulnerable communities: the challenges of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. 9/11 Anniversary Seminar: Reflecting on police-Muslim relations within the legacy of Stephen Lawrence and ongoing police reform. Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, University of Edinburgh, 4 October.

VARGHESE, A. (2011) Establishing good Cooperation with authorities and NGO's in South Asia in travelling Child sex offender cases. Eurojust Tactical Meeting, September 2011.

VARGHESE, A. (2011) Tackling the network and structures of travelling child sex offenders between Europe and South Asia. Europol Annual Meeting on Child Sexual Exploitation, November, 2011.

WILSON, A. & GRANT, G. (2011) Community Policing. Tayside Crime Reduction Unit. Presentation to 3rd year students taking SO0965A, Police, Policing & Policework, 3rd November 2011, University of Abertay

WILSON, A. (2011) Community Constables Training Day. Fife Constabulary, 15th March 2011.

WILSON, A. (2011) Police in the Community Programme North East Fife - October -December 2011.

WILSON, A. (2011) Workshop on Community Policing, Fife Constabulary. Dudhope Castle, 3rd March 2011.

WOLCHOVER, D., HEATON-ARMSTRONG, A., HOPE, L. & GABBERT, F. (in press) Conferring beyond the crossroads. Criminal Law and Justice Weekly.

Media Engagement

BLACK, S. (2011) Human identification through tattoo research: http://www.deadlinenews.co.uk/2011/11/28/university-plans-tattoo-database-to-identify-human-remains/

BLACK, S., WILKINSON, C. & MALLETT, X. (2011) The Human Identification group from the Centre for Anaotomy and Human Identification, University of Dundee, contributed to the BBC2 History Cold Case Series 1 and 2. Media coverage included interviews for four BBC and one local radio stations, and two national newspapers, and an article for the Daily Express by Sue Black. Links to stories include:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0128jqw

http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0125kbf

http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/tv/reviews/last-nights-tv-history-cold-case-bbc2-behind-the-scenes-at-the-museum-bbc4-all-at-sea-itv1-1984986.html

http://www.guardian.co.uk/tv-and-radio/2011/jun/30/walking-the-amazon-tv-review

http://topdocumentaryfilms.com/history-cold-case/

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/?ie=UTF8&keywords=history+cold+case+dvd&tag=googhydr-21&index=aps&hvadid=9509809985&ref=pd_sl_718rk4kyzi_b

BLACK, S., RYN, C. & MALLETT, X. (2011) Ground-breaking research has led to the successful conviction of numerous paedophiles from the UK. Links to stories include:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/crime/article6143385.ece

http://news.sky.com/skynews/Home/UK-News/Scotland-Paedophile-Ring-Operation-Algebra-Sees-Eight-Men-Guilty-Of-Sex-Offences/Article/200905115277412?f=rss

http://news.stv.tv/scotland/133584-life-behind-bars-for-vile-paedophile-ring-leaders/

http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/scottish-news/2011/09/03/monster-who-raped-baby-in-home-trapped-by-the-veins-in-his-hand-86908-23392813/

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-14767167

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ukpress/article/ALeqM5iQE3dwjSzT3b9ivDZUSm0QOQ1nfQ?docId=N0166391314980048326A

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SIPR On-line Publications

The following SIPR Briefings (short expert reviews on a range of subjects) and Research Summaries, published between 2007 and 20011, can all be downloaded from the SIPR website at http://www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/Researchpapers.php

SIPR Briefings

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 Oficer with the Grampain 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 vicrtim 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

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 Harlin, 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

Programme of Network Seminars and Events, 2011

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

Gender Bias - CCTV and Surveillance

Scottish Police College, 22nd February

This half-day Workshop, presented by Heather Morgan, University of Aberdeen, as part of the SPC CPD Programme, was an interactive session that mixed presentations, practical examples and facilitated round table discussions to challenge the possible (pre) conceptions about gender relations and those relevant to policing.

Working Collaboratively within Partnerships

Scottish Police College, 7th and 8th March

This 2-day Workshop, presented as part of the SPC CPD Programme, was facilitated by Professor Ross Deuchar, with direct input from a range of external partners. It explored the concept and practical application of working collaboratively within partnerships for outcomes so that participants could identify current and emerging trends in the theoretical understanding of collaborative partnerships, and consider their contribution to Single Outcome Agreements and how this could be developed by working more collaboratively.

Changing the way we do business: Managing Sexual Assault in Victoria, Australia

University of Glasgow, 16th May

Professor Jenny Fleming, Director of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, spoke at this joint SIPR / SCCJR Seminar on the experience of sexual assault investigation in Australia, with an emphasis on the Victorian experience. She also discussed the organisational challenges that arose from changing from individual sexual assault units and criminal investigation detectives (SOCAU/CIU) to more formally integrated sexual offence criminal investigation teams (SOCIT).

Policing, professionalisation and leadership

Scottish Police College, 17th May

Professor Jenny Fleming, Director of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, spoke to senior police staff at this joint SIPR / Scotish Police College Chief Officer Development Programme seminar on policing, professionalization and leadership in Australia. The discussion was facilitated by DCC Gordon Scobbie.

Cognitive Appproaches to Detecting Deception

University of Abertay, 31st May

Dr Ron Fisher spoke to SIPR members at this event organised by Dr Fiona Gabbert and Dr David LaRooy as a pre-conference seminar before the International Investigative Interviewing Conference held at the University of Abertay. When tested under laboratory conditions, traditional methods of detecting deception (based on arousal differences between liars and truth-tellers) have fared poorly. Dr Fisher described a novel approach to detecting deception by examining the cognitive (thought) processes that differ between liars and truth-tellers.

A Professional Development Workshop for Analysts

University of Dundee, 31st May

This Workshop was co-organised by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and colleagues within the Police Analyst community (Catherine Skinner, Scottish Government & Lesley Bain, Strathclyde Police). It was intended to provide an opportunity to highlight recent quantitative and qualitative research, as well as providing a forum for networking between analysts and academic researchers from across Scotland.

Chair: Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director, SIPR

The Edinburgh Youth Transition Study	Professor Lesley McAra	University of Edinburgh
Investigating the link between alcohol and violence	Dr Alasdair Forsyth	SCCJR / Glasgow Caledonian University
Data analysis support: opportunities with the Applied Quantitative Network (AQMeN)	Dr Alistair Geddes	AQMeN, University of Dundee
The Police on-line Knowledge Area (POLKA)	Dr Nicky Miller	NPIA
Understanding antisocial behaviour	Dr Andrew Millie	University of Glasgow

Missing People

The Scottish Police College, 6th June

This event marked the occasion of the signing of a Strategic Agreement between ACPOS and the Missing People charity. It provided an opportunity for to hear about the work of the Missing People charity and the UK Missing Persons Bureau, and learn about recent research into missing people in Scotland. It was co-organised by the SIPR and the Missing People charity, with support from the People's Postcode Lottery.

Welcome and Opening Comments	ACC Colin Menzies Martin Houghton-Brown	CPOS Lead on missing persons Chief Executive, Missing People

Session 1 Working with police to support families and protect vulnerable people
Chair: Martin Houghton-Brown, Missing People

	Jo Youle Elizabeth Templeton	Missing People Mother of missing Alan Templeton
	Karen Robinson	Missing People
	Joe Apps & Llian Alys	UK Missing Persons Bureau

Session 2 Developments in the 'missing' sector: perspectives in Scotland
Chair: Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director, SIPR

Cancellation forms	Dr Penny Woolnough & Emily Bonny	Research Unit, Grampian Police
Geographies of Missing People	Professor Nick Fyfe Dr Hester Parr Dr Penny Woolnough Dr Olivia Stevenson	SIPR and University of Dundee University of Glasgow Grampian Police University of Glasgow
Young runaways	Averil Duncan Martin Henry	Scottish Government The Scottish Coalition for Young Runaways
Young runaways	Fiona Mitchell	University of Stirling

Co-ordinating police and other response organisations in flood emergencies: sharing good practice

University of Dundee, 21st June

Following the major flood recent flood events in the UK (summer 2007, 2008 and autumn 2009), significant developments have emerged in weather forecasting, flood warning and dissemination. Questions remain: how do emergency plans best adapt to new advance forecasting, including severe weather warnings and risk-based approaches? How do police forces best co-ordinate with other groups (notably SEPA, the Met Office, the other emergency responders as well the public) in response to flood emergencies of varying scale, including during the recovery phase? The focus of this Workshop was on learning from past events, current practice, and looking to the future.

Chair: Dr Tom Ball, University of Dundee

Welcome and Opening Comments	Dr Tom Ball Professor Nick Fyfe	University of Dundee Director, SIPR

Session 1 Floods: Forecasting, Warning and Dissemination

Developments in flood forecasting and warning	Michael Cranston	SEPA
Scottish Flood Forecasting Service - state of the art hydrological and meteorological developments	Peter Buchanan Richard Maxey	Met Office SEPA
Climate impact risk frameworks	Alan Motion	Met Office

Session 2 Flood Emergency Response

Planning for resilience to severe flooding in Scotland	Stephen Woodhouse	Scottish Government Resilience Division
The Police role and joint working in emergency response	Supt Ian Birnie Inspector Paul Scobbie	Grampian Police Tayside Police
Experience with interagency co-ordination and use of information sources during floods in the NW of England	Diane Jackson and David Snaith	Environment Agency

Session 3 From Response to Recovery

Experience of direct dissemination of flood warnings to the public and working with emergency services to build community resilience	Jim Gill	EPS, Scottish Borders Council
Reducing impact on communities and businesses and securing recovery	Paul Hendy	Scottish Flood Forum

Plenary discussion

Chair: Prof. Chris Spray (IHP-UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, University of Dundee)

Facilitators	Joss Rouillard, David McCollum and Ed Hall	University of Dundee

SIPR / FBI KT Seminar Series

Muenster, Germany, 16th and 17th August

This was the first of two Knowledge Transfer seminars held during 2011 to enable National Academy Graduates within the European Chapter to participate in discussion with academic researchers on topics of current importance. The event was organised by Peter Wilson, Chair of the SIPR International Advisory Committee and Professor Nick Fyfe, Director, SIPR, and hosted by the German Police University in Hilltrup, Muenster.

Chair: Peter Wilson, Chair, SIPR International Advisory Committee

The New Strategic Agenda for Policing	Professor Dr Pieter Tops	Netherlands Police Academy
The challenges faced in the use of interpreters in police interviews	Professor Dr Ursula Böser	Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh
Crime and violence in times of demographic change: Abuse of the old? And what about the young?	Professor Dr Thomas Görgen	German Police University

Presenters and delegates at the Knowledge Transfer seminars organised for European graduates of the FBI National Academy, German Police University at Muenster, August 2011 (left) and the Scottish Police College (September 2011)

SIPR / FBI KT Seminar Series

Scottish Police College, 7th and 8th September

This was the second of two Knowledge Transfer seminars held during 2011 to enable National Academy Graduates within the European Chapter to participate in discussion with academic researchers on topics of current importance. The event was organised by Peter Wilson, Chair of the SIPR International Advisory Committee and Professor Nick Fyfe, Director, SIPR, and hosted by the Scottish Police College.

Chair: Peter Wilson, Chair, SIPR International Advisory Committee

Balancing over-and underpolicing in dealing with multiple communities	Professor Dr. Marleen Easton	University of Ghent
Investigative use of forensic science in volume and major crime	Professor Jim Fraser	University of Strathclyde
The ethics of future policing in Europe	Professor Dr. Monica den Boer	Netherlands Police Academy

Scottish policing in a European and international context

Scottish Police College, 6th September

The Programme, organised by Peter Wilson, Chair of the SIPR International Advisory Committee and Professor Nick Fyfe, Director, SIPR, explored the main European policing structures, gave an insight into the issues which are involved in participating in international investigations, highlighted the training opportunities that exist, described how policing in Scotland can support initiatives in other countries, and revealed how policing research relevant to Scotland is helping to share knowledge and practice across national boundaries, with a look at ongoing research into major sporting events with potential benefit for the Commonwealth Games in 2014.

Chair: Peter Wilson, Chair, SIPR International Advisory Committee

The ACPOS Strategy	T/ACC Tom Ewing	Fife Constabulary
The role/work of CEPOL including training/e-learning opportunities	Julian Ter Huurne	CEPOL
The role and work of Europol	Chris Humphrey	Senior Specialist, Operational Coordination Centre, Europol
Policing in Scotland and Human Rights	Genevieve Lennon	University of Dundee
Crime Investigations in Scotland with international considerations	Chief Inspector Gordon McManus	ACPOS International Information & Intelligence Exchange Programme Manager
International Police Leadership - The reality of national contributions	Chief Supt. Martin Gordon	International Police Assistance Board
The increasing benefits of international police research	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
Scottish Policing International - A Developing Story	Peter Wilson	Chair, SIPR International Advisory Committee

Scottish Hostage/Crisis Negotiator Conference

Scottish Police College, 28th September

SIPR supported this year's Annual Negotiator Conference by providing financial support for the Keynote Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Ernst Strydom.

Welcome	Chief Superintendent Bob Hamilton	Scottish Negotiator Co-ordinator
Negotiator Response – World Cup 2010	Lieutenant Colonel Ernst Strydom	Hostage Negotiation Team, South African Police
Social Media	Inspector Stevie Dolan	Lothian and Borders Police
Olympics/International Update	Zoe Adams	Metropolitan Police
The Chandler Case	Zoe Adams	Metropolitan Police
Piracy	Mike May	Consultant
Off shore challenges	Inspector Donny Chisholm	Grampian Police
'Shut up and listen'	Dick Mullender	Hostage and Crisis negotiation unit, Scotland Yard
Research & Closure	Emeritus Professor David Alexander	Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, The Robert Gordon University

The SIPR Strategic Research Agenda and the Scottish Policing Assessment

West Park Centre, Dundee, 7th October

This meeting represented a milestone for SIPR, five years on from its formal launch at the Scottish Police College in October 2006. Thirty four members of the Institute, representing all 12 of the consortium universities, gathered to review the developments that had been made during Phase I, and to discuss the opportunities available during Phase II, following renewed investment from ACPOS and the universities.

Introductory overview	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
Introduction to the Scottish Policing Assessment	Anne Lavery	ACPOS
Research and KT funding opportunities	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
International research and KT funding opportunities	Dr Alistair Henry	Associate Director, SIPR, University of Edinburgh
SIPR Postgraduate Policing Programme	Dr Ken Scott	Associate Director, SIPR, UWS

Observations from a decade on the inside: Policing cultures and evidence based policing. The Fifth SIPR Annual Lecture, by Professor Betsy Stanko.

Scottish Police College, 20th October

Professor Betsy Stanko is Deputy Head of the Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit, Strategy and Improvement Department, Directorate of Resources, Metropolitan Police Service. She has published over 70 books and articles over her academic career.

Chair: Peter Wilson, Chair, SIPR International Advisory Board

Welcome	ACC John Geates	Director, Scottish Police College
Introduction	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
Observations from a decade on the inside: Policing cultures and evidence based policing	Professor Betsy Stanko	Metropolitan Police Service
Vote of Thanks	CC Pat Shearer	ACPOS

Prof Betsy Stanko presented the 5th Annual SIPR Lecture on 20th October 2011. Pictured with Chief Constable David Strang, and Prof Thomas Feltes, member of the SIPR International Advisory Committee.

Speakers at Police Governance and Accountability in Comparative Perspective, 4th November.
Front (l to r): Emsley, Anderson, Scott, Miller.
Back (l to r): Frame, Johansen, Fyfe, Gallagher

Police Governance and Accountability in Comparative Perspective: Centralism, Localism and Democratic Policing

Royal Society of Edinburgh, 4th November

This conference was the first in a series of events funded by a Royal Society of Edinburgh Arts & Humanities Network Award on the theme of Crime and Policing in Scotland: Past and Present. The network is intended to provide a unique forum for researchers to engage with police and criminal justice practitioners, with the aim of sharing and enhancing mutual knowledge and research agendas and providing an opportunity for contemporary Scottish crime and policing issues to be considered from an international historical perspective.

Welcome and Opening Comments Professor Nick Fyfe, Director, SIPR & Dr Murray Frame, University of Dundee

Session 1 Chair: Dr Murray Frame		
Local control, accountability and arguments about police effectiveness in	Malcolm Anderson	Professor Emeritus, University of Edinburgh
Controlling the Constable in Scotland: Discretion, Discipline and Ethics	Dr Ken Scott	Associate Director, SIPR; University of the West of Scotland
Elected police chiefs - democracy or disaster?	Wilbur Miller, Professor of History	State University of New York
Session 2 Chair: Professor Nick Fyfe, Director, SIPR		
Panopticon Reversed - Police Accountability in 21st century Scotland	Paddy Tomkins	Former HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland
Policing a revolution: the Militia in Russia, 1917-22	Dr Murray Frame	University of Dundee
Current Scottish Police Reform Proposals	Professor Jim Gallagher	Nuffield College, University of Oxford
Session 3 Chair: Dr Anja Johansen		
Keynote: Central vs Local: Civilian vs Military. Some Comparative Aspects of Policing	Professor Clive Emsley, Emeritus Professor	Department of History, Open University, Milton Keynes; former Director of the European Centre for the Study of Policing

Democratic policing in a changing world

University of Edinburgh, 8th November

At the invitation of the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, University of Edinburgh, and SIPR, Professor Peter Manning, shared his views on democratic policing in a changing world.
Professor Peter Manning holds the Elmer V. H. and Eileen M. Brooks Chair in the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, Boston, MA. He is a renowned expert in policing research and is currently researching the transformation of policing in Ireland since the Patten Report.

The Unique Knowledge and Practice of Scottish Rural Policing: implications for governance, supervision, support and training in times of austerity

Northern Constabulary, Inverness, 28th November

The conference shared the findings of a pilot study, conducted in partnership with Northern Constabulary, and funded by SIPR, the Carnegie Foundation and the Stirling School of Education. The study examined the dimensions of rural policing practice and knowledge in Scotland and looked at the unique demands that are encountered by the police service in different rural contexts in Scotland, and the unique approaches to policing that have been developed. The key findings were linked to critical issues and changes facing Scottish police forces today.

Chair: Professor Nick Fyfe

Welcome	DCC Andy Cowie Professor Nick Fyfe	Northern Constabulary Director, SIPR
Setting the context: a brief overview of Scottish and international evidence of crime and policing in rural environments	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
An overview of the specific issues and responses of Northern Constabulary in the current climate	DCC Andy Cowie	Northern Constabulary
Understanding Police Knowledge and Practice in Rural Communities	Professor Tara Fenwick & Dr Richard Dockrell	University of Stirling
Professionalism, Competence, Learning and Leadership	Professor Tara Fenwick & Dr Richard Dockrell	University of Stirling
Rural crime and rural policing: looking backwards and looking forwards	Dr Simon Anderson	Scottish Centre for Social Research

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange and the Scottish Policing Assessment (SPA)

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
Anti-Social Behaviour	Policing the night-time economy in Scotland	Neil Davidson	Dundee	PhD
Anti-Social Behaviour	Antisocial behaviour and policing in rural Scotland	Andrew Woof	Dundee	PhD
Anti-Social Behaviour	Dynamics of vandalism	Ellie Bates	Edinburgh	PhD
Anti-Social Behaviour	Evaluation of a Dispersal Zone in the east end of Glasgow	Robertson McMillan	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Local policing in Scotland	Dr Elizabeth Aston	UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Community Focus	Collective radicalization and police-community encounters	Dr Leda Blackwood	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Community Focus	Policing and racial and ethnic diversity	Mwenda Kailemia	Glasgow Caledonian	PhD
Community Focus	The Inverclyde Initiative evaluation – situating policing policy in a community planning context	Amy Goulding	Glasgow Caledonian	PhD
Community Focus	Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jarrett Blaustein	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Multidimensional Approach to Understanding Cultural Conflicts	Stefano Bonino	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Linguistic study of police apologies	Ruth Friskney	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Victims, including reporting of crime to police	Stephanie Fohring	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Community-based policing	Diarmid Harkin	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Police and the media in Scotland	Heather Horsburgh	UWS	PhD
Community Focus	Stop and search in Scotland and public perceptions of policing	Kath Murray	Edinburgh	PhD
Community Focus	Policing Young Women	Suzanne Young	Stirling	PhD
Community Focus	Subjective well being of offenders with intellectual disability	Lindsay Carson	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Custody visiting in Scotland	Fyfe Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
	British social attitudes towards contemporary conflict	Alexander	RGU	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Evaluation of a Taser Pilot in Strathclyde Police	Scott	UWS	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Rural policing	Fenwick Dockrell	Stirling	Research Project (SIPR funded / external award)

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
Community Focus	Evaluation of 'Plus - One Mentoring' Scheme	Brown Smith van Blerk	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Community Intelligence	Fyfe Hamilton-Smith Mackenzie	Dundee Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Community wellbeing	Frondigoun McKendrick	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Evaluation of Turnaround	Frondigoun Morrison Dorrer	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
Community Focus	Community Policing and the development of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Lothian and Borders	Henry Mackenzie	Edinburgh Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Community Focus	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research
Community Focus	Public Order Policing in Comparative Perspective	Gorringe Rosie	Edinburgh	Research Project and SIPR Semianr
Community Focus	An evaluation of Fife Constabulary's Community Engagement Model	Hunter Fyfe	Dundee	SIPR Research
Community Focus	European Study of Youth Mobilisation	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research
Community Focus	Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study	Smith Frondigoun	RGU Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Community Focus	Intelligence interface between the Scottish police and community partners	Omair Uthmani	Edinburgh Napier	PhD
Community Focus	Youth Gang Culture and Working collaboratively within partnerships	Ross Deuchar, UWS / SIPR / Scottish Police College	UWS	Research and SEMINAR
Community Focus	Multi-agency partnerships	Catherine Davidones	Stirling	PhD
Information, Science & Technology	The integration of investigation and forensic science in volume crime	Anika Ludwig	Strathclyde	PhD
Information, Science & Technology	Recovery of DNA from fingerprints on fabric	Joanna Fraser	Abertay	PhD
Information, Science & Technology	Age assessment in the living	Lucina Hackman		PhD
Information, Science & Technology	Fingerprint and shoe mark enhancement technology	Lucy Hill	Strathclyde	PhD
Information, Science & Technology	Redesign of ballistic vests	Steed	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Surveillance techniques	Scott-Brown	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Explosive detector feasibility study	Shu	Heriot-Watt	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Investigative use of forensic science and data interpretation	NicDaeid Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
Information, Science & Technology	Explosive detection	Nic Daeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Drugs analysis	Strathclyde	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Explosive and drug detection	Strathclyde	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Drugs analysis	Strathclyde	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Validation of a method for the detection of Mephedrone	Kerr De Korompay	SPSA	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Information, Science & Technology	Understanding the science and provenance of human identification	SIPR / FBI NAA		SIPR Workshop
Information, Science & Technology	Geographic Information Systems for police managers	SIPR / Scottish Police College		SIPR Workshop
Information, Science & Technology	Brain imaging and the law	Schafer	Edinburgh	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Analysing post-mortem stability of mRNA molecules	Vennemenn	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Information, Science & Technology	Obtaining Human DNA From Animal Carcasses	Welsh Govan (SPSA)	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
Natural Hazards & Major Events	Public order policing in comparative perspective	SIPR / Edinburgh University / Public Policy Network		SIPR Workshop
Natural Hazards & Major Events	Co-ordinating police and other response organisations in flood emergencies	Ball	Dundee	SIPR Workshop
Natural Hazards & Major Events	The governance of security for G2014	Burman Fyfe Johnson Mackenzie Hamilton-Smith McConnell	Glasgow Stirling	Research Project (external award)
Public Protection	Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses	Dr Catriona Havard	Aberdeen	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Public Protection	People with a learning disability and the construction of facial composites	Julie Gawrylowicz	Abertay	PhD
Public Protection	Memory conformity between eyewitnesses	Kat Jamieson		PhD
Public Protection	Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy	Ashleigh McGregor	Abertay	PhD
Public Protection	Training for child forensic interviews	Lisa McGeehan	Abertay	PhD
Public Protection	Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children	Annabelle Nicol	Abertay	PhD
Public Protection	Policing rape in Scotland	Georgia Scott-Brien	Glasgow Caledonian	PhD
Public Protection	Regulation of prostitution	Louise Settle	Edinburgh	PhD
Public Protection	Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification	Ailsa Strathie	Glasgow Caledonian	PhD

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
Public Protection	Immediate recall tests and eyewitness suggestibility	Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
Public Protection	Geographies of missing people	Parr Fyfe Woolnough	Glasgow Dundee	Research Project (external award)
Public Protection	Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland	La Rooy Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
Public Protection	An analysis of Grampian Police missing person 'closure-interview' forms	Woolnough	Grampian Police	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Public Protection	Well-being of offenders with intellectual disability	Sarah Halpin	Abertay	PhD
Road Casualty	Take control - a road safety education evaluation	Kelly	Grampian Police	Research Project (external award)
Service Reconfiguration	Policing and democracy in Scotland and Northern Ireland	Fiona McGrath	Edinburgh	PhD
Service Reconfiguration	The role of police boards in the governance of policing	Phil Etherson	Strathclyde	PhD
Service Reconfiguration	Police, army and state formation in Cyprus	Lambros Kaoullas	Edinburgh	PhD
Service Reconfiguration	Multi-agency partnerships	Rummery Ferguson	Stirling	Research Project (external award)
Service Reconfiguration	Sustainable Policing	Fyfe Mendel	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Service Reconfiguration	Police Governance and Accountability in Comparative Perspective	Fyfe Frame Johansen	Dundee	SIPR Workshop
SOCG	Scottish based anti-money laundering operations	Maureen Egan	Abertay	PhD
SOCG	Policing of e-fraud	Zbigniew Kwecka	Edinburgh Napier	PhD
SOCG	Human-trafficking	Ashley Varghese	Edinburgh	PhD
Violence	A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence	Donnelly	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
Workforce Development	Police leadership	Ron Fyfe	SPC	PhD
Workforce Development	Post-critical incident stress	Matt Richards	Edinburgh	PhD
Workforce Development	KE Training with Fife Constabulary	McVie	Edinburgh	Research Project (external award)
Workforce Development	Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation	Scott & Sproat / Central Scotland Police	UWS	Research Project (external award)
Workforce Development	Crime and Policing: Past and Present	SIPR / University of Dundee		SIPR Workshop
Workforce Development	Resilience and wellbeing in a Scottish Police force	Midj Falconer	RGU	PhD

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