

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report

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The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

A 60 Second Briefing

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) is a strategic collaboration between 12 of Scotland's universities¹ 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 £6 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;
- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community which now numbers over 50 students studying for PhDs on policing;
- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 80 events attended by more than 4,000 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 policing landscape

The immediate backdrop to this sixth Annual Report is the biggest reform to Scottish policing for well over 100 years. With the passing of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act in 2012, ten police organisations (the eight regional forces, the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Scottish Police Services Authority) are being brought together to create a new national police force, Police Scotland, on the 1st April 2013. The Police Reform Act also creates new structures for police governance and accountability and requires a new approach to local policing focused at the level of the 32 local authorities each of which will have a designated local commander responsible for producing a local policing plan.

For SIPR this 'transformative moment in policing'¹ creates a range of exciting opportunities and raises major research questions about the impacts and implications of the changes being introduced. How will the public and partner agencies perceive the reconfiguration of local policing? How effective will the new national arrangements for investigating major crimes be? What differences will the new governance arrangements make in terms of police accountability? And, given the continuing need to make financial savings, what will be the effect of budget cuts on service delivery? SIPR's response to reform must, however, be more than simply a reactive one. There are also important opportunities to be proactive in helping inform the process of reform itself by mobilizing evidence from Scotland, the UK and internationally to help ensure that decisions about the structures and processes of the new police organisation are informed by robust knowledge about 'what works' in key areas like crime reduction, investigative techniques and community engagement. With several other European countries also involved in significant structural police reforms, placing the Scottish experience of reform within a wider comparative context is another important area to which SIPR can contribute. As a first step, colleagues from the Netherlands and myself have recently edited a collection of eight case studies of police reform in northern and western Europe to be published later this year.²

International recognition for a police-academic partnership that works

Against this background of significant change, it is pleasing to report that the model of collaborative working that SIPR has pioneered in Scotland is gathering increasing international recognition. In part this is reflected in enquiries from other countries as to how SIPR works, most recently from Canada and Sweden, and also in an invitation to edit a special issue of the international journal *Police Practice and Research* on the theme of police-university collaborations which appeared in

2012. More significantly, a recent review of police-academic partnerships from around the world, commissioned as part of a wider project on the future of policing, specifically highlights SIPR as an exemplar of international best practice and concludes that 'structured collaborations that span multiple universities and police agencies will be most effective at advancing evidence-based practices in policing agencies'³. Further international endorsement for SIPR has come with the invitation from the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University in Washington DC to hold a three day joint CEBCP-SIPR symposium and Congressional Briefing on evidence-based policing in April 2013. Aimed at sharing experiences of collaborative research and addressing the challenges of embedding evidence-based practice, the symposium will also lay the foundations for a series of comparative research and knowledge exchange projects involving academic, police and government colleagues in the US and Scotland.

Making research evidence 'part of the conversation' about police policy and practice⁴

A key reason for this international interest in SIPR is its twin commitment to supporting high quality policing research and making this research accessible to practitioners. As this Annual Report exemplifies, not only are academic researchers and police practitioners engaged in a very impressive range of interdisciplinary research and knowledge exchange projects but such projects are collaborative and focused on delivering practical outcomes as well as enhancing academic understanding. The Edinburgh Executive Sessions (see p. 10 of this report), which were launched in 2012, exemplify this approach. Led by a steering group of senior police officers and academics and modelled on a similar initiative run from Harvard, the Executive Sessions engage police and academics in the joint production of position papers on key policing issues which are then discussed at a series of seminars that bring together senior figures from the police, academia and government. Also at a national level, I am pleased to report that the 2012 *Strategy for Justice in Scotland*, produced by Scottish Government, makes direct reference to the role of SIPR in developing the evidence base which underpins the strategy.

The past year has also seen other innovations in our approach to knowledge exchange. Supported by the Economic and Social Research Council and Scottish Government, two PhD students (Andrew Woof from Dundee and Liam O'Shea from St Andrews) were awarded internships, one based with the National Police Reform Team at the Scottish Police College and the other with the Government's Police Division. For three months,

these students had the opportunity to work closely with practitioners and the policy community on projects that will contribute to the future development of Police Scotland. In addition one of SIPR's Practitioner Fellows (Superintendent Andrew Tatnell) who has been working on a project examining the importance of organizational culture in police reform has now been given a secondment to the Institute to continue with this work. These examples of researchers and practitioners not only working in partnership but also physically moving between different institutional settings are significant because such activity has long been recognized as a vital component of effective processes of knowledge exchange and the development of evidence-based policy. A further innovation this year has been the establishment of the SIPR Applied Policing Research Award as part of the Scottish Government's annual Policing Awards Scheme. This new award recognizes applied, collaborative research between police practitioners and academic researchers and attracted five very strong nominations. The winner was Grampian Police for its work with researchers at Glasgow and Dundee Universities on an evidence-based approach to missing person enquiries and the award was presented by the Cabinet Secretary for Justice at a ceremony held at the Scottish Police College.

In addition to these new initiatives to knowledge exchange, SIPR continued to support a vibrant programme of seminars, workshops and conferences throughout 2012 (see pages 75 to 81). These included working with the Violence Reduction Unit on a four-day event focused on Violence Prevention and with Scottish Government and Logica to organize an International Policing Conference. The SIPR Annual Lecture is also now an established feature of the policing calendar and this year was delivered by Peter Neyroud CBE QPM, on 'The new police professionalism' to an audience of over 100 in Edinburgh University's Playfair Library.

Creating opportunities locally and globally

Supporting a programme of knowledge exchange activity is one of the key ways in which SIPR creates opportunities for academic researchers and police practitioners to engage in a dialogue around research priorities and evidence-based practice. While much of this activity is centred on Scotland, SIPR's involvement with UK and international networks such as the Society for Evidence Based Policing, the European Police Institutes Collaboration (EPIC), the European Police College (CEPOL), the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology, and the European section of the FBI's National Academy of Associates means that there are also significant opportunities for researchers and

practitioners in Scotland to contribute to activities that have an international reach.

In terms of direct investment in new research and knowledge exchange activity, SIPR made several awards in 2012 based on two open competitions. Through the IMPAKT (Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer) programme we supported three projects focused on developing an evidence-base for local policing (p. 12), security planning for the Commonwealth Games (p.34) and policing at Scottish airports (see Annual Report for 2011, p.12). A further two projects were funded through a Strategic Research and Knowledge Exchange Programme on the policing of domestic violence and multi-agency public protection arrangements. In addition, SIPR has been awarded significant funding by Scottish Government for two major research projects focused on testing the principles of procedural justice within Scotland which are currently out to tender to the consortium universities.

Post reform, the new policing landscape will create further opportunities both for research and knowledge exchange. In terms of research page 9 of this report outline a range of projects that are in progress or planned which will provide important insights into how reform is being experienced by the public and the police service. In terms of knowledge exchange discussions are already underway regarding the potential for a programme of Continuing Professional Development drawing on expertise from across the SIPR consortium that could be delivered to new members of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland, the Police Investigations and Review Commission and the Scottish Police Authority.

An upward trajectory

Although the combination of police reform and public spending cuts has created a challenging environment within which SIPR's core activities of research, knowledge exchange and capacity building take place, this report clearly demonstrates the continuing vibrancy of policing research in Scotland. Across the SIPR consortium there is an active research community drawn from a wide range of disciplines committed to working in partnership with police practitioners. On a range of indicators – from membership of SIPR and visits to the website, and from numbers of PhD students to research income and publications - there is an upward trajectory which indicates SIPR's growing significance as a major European centre for policing research. Behind these statistics, however, are the relationships between researchers and practitioners which are crucial to SIPR's success. Without the high level of trust that has been built up between police and academics and the willingness to engage in dialogue and share data, few of the achievements over the last six years would have been possible. As we enter our

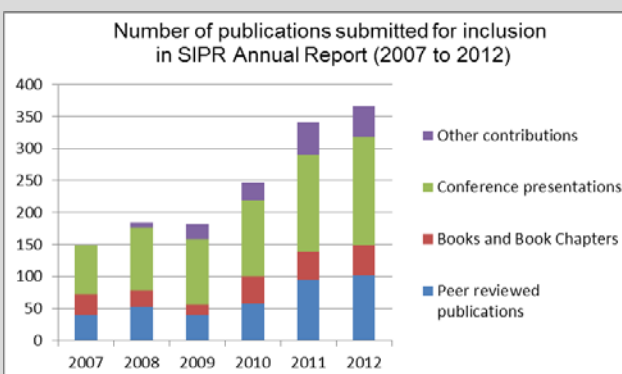
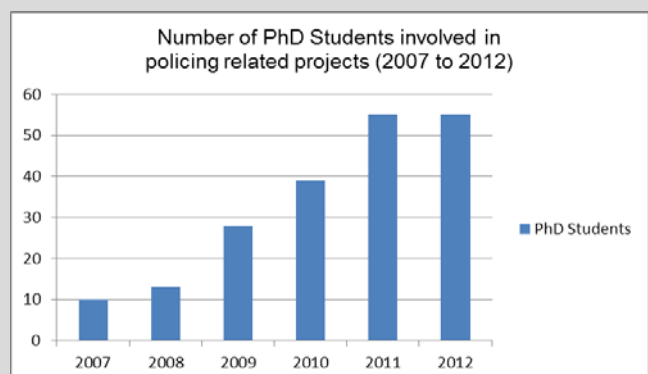
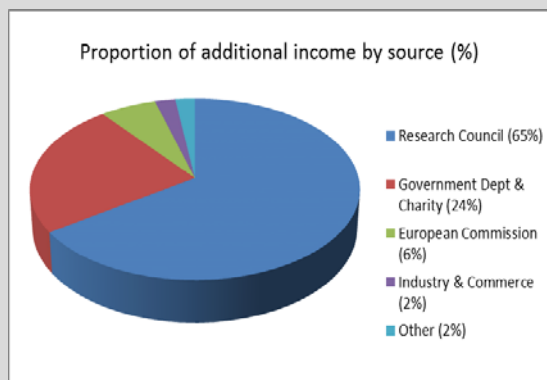
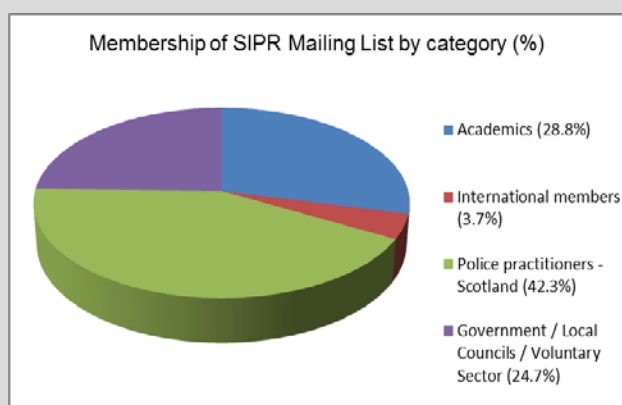
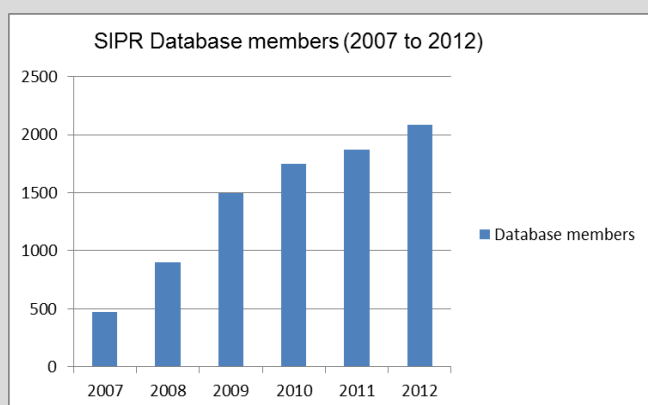
seventh year, it is important that we remain focused on our key aims of producing high quality research which can inform evidence based approaches to policing and support the professional development of the police service. Reform will, of course, mean that some new relationships have to be established within a reconfigured policing landscape but we start from a position of strength based on a track record of significant achievements.

The annual report provides me with an opportunity to thank the wide range of people and organisations in Scotland, the UK and

internationally who contribute to the activities of the Institute. The result of this collaborative effort, as this report clearly demonstrates, is a very impressive body of work which both advances academic understanding of policing and creates an evidence base for police policy and practice. As we enter a new era of policing in this country there are exciting opportunities for SIPR in partnership with Police Scotland to embed the principles and practices of using research evidence in policing which can make Scotland a world-leader in this field.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director, SIPR

- ¹ Neyroud, P. (2012) 'Reinventing policing – a call for debate', *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 6/4, 315-316.
- ² Fyfe, N.R., Terpstra, J. and Tops, P. (2013) (eds) *Centralizing forces? contemporary police reform in northern and western Europe in comparative perspective* (The Hague: Boom Legal Publishers).
- ³ Engel, R.S. and Henderson, S. (2013) 'Beyond Rhetoric: Establishing Police-Academic Partnerships that Work', in J. Brown (ed) *The Future of Policing* (London: Routledge).
- ⁴ This phrase come from Lum, C., Telep, J., Koper, C., and Grieco, J. (2012) 'Receptivity to research in policing', *Justice Research and Policy*, 14(1).



Researching Police Reform in Scotland: informing, tracking and understanding the processes of change

Professor Nicholas Fyfe, Director, SIPR

Confronted with cuts in public spending, the Justice Secretary, Kenny Macaskill, announced to the Scottish Parliament in September 2011 that 'the status quo' in policing was now 'unsustainable' and that the only way to protect and improve local policing was to stop the duplication associated with having ten police organisations in Scotland and replace them with a single police service. His radical programme of reform (now contained within the 2012 Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act) sweeps away a long history of local police forces and establishes a new Police Service of Scotland. This national service will be accountable to a new national body, the Scottish Police Authority, comprising appointed members with responsibility for maintaining an efficient and effective force and for developing a national policing plan.

Local policing has been made a statutory requirement with the creation of 32 police districts aligned with the boundaries of the 32 local authorities, each with a local police commander required to draw up a local policing plan. Local police boards made up of elected councillors will disappear and it will be up to local authorities to determine how they engage with local commanders and consult over the content of local policing plans.

These are the most radical changes to policing in Scotland for a generation and create significant opportunities for SIPR to inform, track and understand the impacts and implications of reform. As a result members of the Institute have engaged in a wide range of research and knowledge exchange projects and activities directly linked to police reform in Scotland and have also placed the Scottish experience in a wider UK and international context.

Within Scotland, Fyfe (Dundee) and Scott (UWS) provided written and oral evidence on behalf of SIPR to the Justice Committee and Local Government and Regeneration Committee of the Scottish Parliament as part of the scrutiny of the Police and Fire Reform Bill. Scott (UWS) and Aston (Napier) were also awarded funding under the SIPR IMPAKT (Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer) programme to draw together research on local policing in Scotland to help inform the work of the National Police Reform Team in this area. Other important have included:

- Investment in a national survey in 2012 to establish a benchmark in relation to public perceptions of police reform, confidence in policing and mechanisms of local engagement which will be repeated in 2013 and 2014. The survey data will provide evidence for the Executive team of Police Scotland of changing public attitudes towards policing as the reform process unfolds and also a resource that can be used by academic researchers.

- Award to Fyfe (Dundee) of a three year Economic and Social Research Council collaborative PhD studentship with ACPOS to examine the transition in local policing brought about by reform;
- Award of a SIPR Practitioner Fellowship to Superintendent Andrew Tatnell (Central Scotland Police) to examine differences in organisational culture between Scottish police forces and its implications for police reform. Superintended Tatnell has since been seconded to SIPR to continue his work on police reform;
- Award of two Scottish Government –Economic and Social Research Council PhD Internships: one to Andrew Woof (Dundee) to work with the National Police Reform Team on plans for partnership working within the new force, and one to Liam O'Shea (St Andrews) to work with the Scottish Police College and Scottish Government on international police engagement.

At a UK level, there is considerable interest in the Scottish approach to restructuring policing given the diverging trajectories of reform north and south of the border. Fyfe (Dundee) and Henry (Edinburgh) have written the first comparative academic analysis of the different paths to police reform within the UK which was published in 2012 in a special issue of the *European Journal of Police Studies*. Fyfe (Dundee) was also invited to contribute a paper on the Scottish experience of police reform to the Independent Commission on the Future of Policing chaired by Lord Stevens, which will be published in 2013.

At an international level, many other countries in northern and western Europe are also engaged in fundamental reform of their police organisations and there are therefore important opportunities to place the Scottish experience in comparative perspective. In collaboration with colleagues in the Netherlands, Fyfe (Dundee) has led efforts to bring together these international experiences by organising sessions at two international conferences held in Vilnius and Uppsala which have resulted in a book to be published in 2013: Fyfe, N.R., Terpstra, J. and Tops, P. (eds) *Centralizing forces: contemporary police reform in northern and western Europe* (The Hague: Boom Legal Publishing).

SIPR is also facilitating further international comparative work. During 2013 an academic researcher from the University of Nijmegen will spend his sabbatical at Dundee to work on a comparison of Dutch and Scottish police reform; SIPR will host a delegation of Swedish chief police officers and senior academics interested in police reform in April 2013; and a New Zealand police officer awarded a US Police Foundation fellowship to study organisational change in policing will also be hosted by SIPR to carry out an analysis of Scottish police reform.

Edinburgh Executive Sessions: brokering academic-practitioner collaboration

Alistair Henry
University of Edinburgh

Introducing the Executive Session idea

Executive Sessions have been run at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University since the 1980s. They have covered a diverse range of social policy topics – including public defence, prosecution, human rights, child protection, and medical practice and patient safety – but have become particularly well renowned for their success in the field of policing, where their deliberations have grown into an impressive academic-practitioner series (called *Perspectives on Policing*) that has tackled topics from community policing to accountability and professional practice, and which has arguably become the ‘go to’ place for anyone interested in current strategic thinking and cutting-edge police practice in the USA¹.

The development of an Executive Sessions model at Edinburgh in 2012 was strongly influenced by the Harvard approach. One of the architects of the Edinburgh Executive Sessions had experienced a meeting of the Harvard session whilst on a Fulbright scholarship in the US, and had been convinced that there would be a similar appetite for its commitment to rigorous debate, and the need to challenge current thinking and practice, in Scotland. Indeed, through the on-going knowledge exchange work of SIPR, and more specifically through the work of an Arts and Humanities Research Council-funded project on knowledge transfer and community policing in Edinburgh, this certainly did seem to be the case. The AHRC project had encompassed a number of academic-practitioner collaborations - including practitioner fellowships, support for student research projects and the emergence of a jointly-run research seminar and workshop series (the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group) – all of which stimulated considerable local interest and enthusiasm (1). One key lesson from this project was that ‘knowledge transfer’, in the linear sense implied within early academic literature on the subject, was flawed. Genuine exchange between practitioners and academics seemed much more likely where there were more *active* forms of participation and collaboration between them – i.e. working together, while recognising the different skills, expertise and roles occupied by police officers and academics, was far better than just presenting or passively listening to lectures. This growing recognition of the potential of active collaboration, and an enthusiasm for going beyond traditional forms of knowledge transfer, provided fertile ground for the development of an Edinburgh Executive Sessions as an ambitious model of police-academic collaboration (2).

The development and the ambitions of Edinburgh Executive Sessions

Through the support of SIPR and a University of Edinburgh knowledge exchange grant a police-academic team – comprising Assistant Chief Constable Bill Skelly, Superintendent John Hawkins, Professor Nick Fyfe and Dr Alistair Henry – started work on establishing Edinburgh Executive Sessions in 2011.



Supt. John Hawkins, Nick Fyfe, Alistair Henry and ACC Bill Skelly at the Edinburgh Law School

The first formal meeting was held in June 2012, with quite a specific agenda in mind. This meeting was designed to raise the profile of the idea, and to obtain feedback and suggestions about how it might work in practice, with a range of senior police officers from around the country, academics, and representatives of the Scottish Government’s Analytical Services. In sketching out the Executive Sessions idea, and our ambition of developing collaborative projects within it, it was also appropriate to hear from scholars and practitioners who already had extensive experience of such engagements, their potential, and also the pitfalls associated with them. We were thus very fortunate to be able to welcome participants from the Metropolitan Police, The Netherlands, the United

States and Australia to contribute to this discussion of the processes involved in police-academic collaboration.

Participants were optimistic about the meeting and three themes to kick-off substantive Executive Sessions in the following months were identified: leadership in the police and the public sector; the role of social media in policing; and partnership working and policing. For each of these themed Executive Sessions a police officer has been paired up with an academic to explore the topic from both perspectives.

The idea is for these pairings to last for a minimum of two years, over which time the participants will refine the topic, produce interim thought-pieces on it for discussion at Executive Sessions meetings, and ultimately co-author a more substantial report that will outlive the life of the Session. It might be possible for participants to use the Executive Sessions to unlock resources to conduct or coordinate new research into a topic – perhaps through SIPR's small projects or practitioner fellowships schemes, or through student research projects or more ambitious PhD proposals – but the main thing is that the police and academic partners have an on-going conversation on a topic, have the time to reflect on it in some detail, and the space in which to talk about their emerging ideas with a constructively critical and challenging audience.

Our ambition is that the published output of Edinburgh Executive Sessions might have a similar impact to Harvard's Perspectives on Policing, helping to define and broaden critical thinking about policing in Scotland in the years ahead. It may be that experience will dictate that the model, and the expectations underpinning Edinburgh Executive Sessions, require revision in due course, but the first substantive meeting on police leadership, presented by Professor Paul Hibbert (University of St. Andrews), Deputy Chief Constable Andy Cowie (Northern Constabulary) and Chief Constable David Strang (Lothian and Borders), in conversation with Professor Peter Neyroud acting as a guest contributor, provoked lively discussion and was well received. Executive Sessions on social media and partnership will follow in the coming year.

Looking outwards: the reach of Executive Sessions

SIPR has long been proud of its international networking and reputation, particularly in Europe where it is a founding member of both the European Police Institutes Collaboration and the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology. Our interest in the Executive Sessions idea has already proven productive in stimulating similarly exciting relationships with scholars and practitioners on the other side of the Atlantic. Dr Cynthia Lum, an expert in evidence-based policing at George Mason University, has participated in two of our meetings in the past year and has, in consultation with SIPR and the Scottish Government, coordinated a series of joint research and knowledge transfer events to be held in Washington in April 2013. The Institute also benefitted enormously from a visit from Christine Cole, Executive Director of the Harvard Executive Sessions since 2007, whose experience will no doubt prove invaluable as we continue to reflect upon and refine our own programme.

Developing Edinburgh Executive Sessions – and the commitment and enthusiasm of local practitioners and academics for the open, *critical* and productive engagements with one another that they entail – places Scotland in good company internationally, creates opportunities for extending collaborations beyond these shores, and contributes to its outward looking and progressive ambition.

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¹ <http://www.hks.harvard.edu/programs/criminaljustice/research-publications/executive-sessions>

Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland

Dr Elizabeth Aston *Edinburgh Napier University*
Professor Kenneth Scott *University of the West of Scotland*

Background

Local policing is both the front-line of police work and the foundation of all other policing activity, both in the eyes of the public and in the structures and practices of the police. Some aspects of local policing have received considerable attention in recent policing literature. Community policing in particular has been the focus of much academic research both nationally¹ (Donnelly 2010) and internationally² (Mackenzie and Henry 2009).

This knowledge exchange project is funded through SIPR's IMPAKT (Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer) programme and is an extension of the research undertaken by the SIPR post-doctoral research study on Local Policing in Scotland. This set of case-studies, carried out in Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary, Grampian Police Force and Strathclyde Police areas, was based on police interviews, questionnaires and community focus groups. The new project is designed to build on this work by providing research support to the reform process in Scottish policing. In autumn 2011 Dr Aston and Prof Scott were contacted by DCC Mike McCormick (then ACPOS Executive Lead for Local Policing) and colleagues about this and other work.

Subsequently SIPR IMPAKT funding was awarded to facilitate knowledge exchange activities being undertaken in order to provide an evidence base for the process of reform in local policing. The aims of the project are:

- to access research relevant to local policing and through a range of knowledge exchange formats to make it available to the ACPOS Local Policing Working Group;
- to relate the findings of current research to the development of policy and practice in local policing in Scotland;
- to co-operate with the ACPOS Local Policing Working Group in utilising research-informed evidence to review strategic, operational and management practices.

Work with Project Partners

The main partnership involved with this project has been the Local Policing Work Stream, one of a number of work streams established to take forward the creation of the single Police Service of Scotland, originally led by DCC Mike McCormick. The researchers were invited to attend meetings of the Local Policing Group in its role in maintaining strategic oversight and responsibility for the development of local policing in Scotland. As part of this collaboration, it was agreed that the research partners would:

- a) pull together in an accessible format evidence

around local policing with a view to highlighting key principles and making recommendations regarding good practice; and

- b) comment, when requested by the group, on key documents and strategies produced for police reform.

Developing the Evidence Database

The pace of police restructuring and reform has increased considerably with the appointment of the new chief constable, the creation of a new command team, and decisions on local policing structures. This has produced a much clearer idea of the organisation and scope of local policing from April 2013. In addition, the scoping exercise generated by the initial research overview has identified new possibilities for the development of KT activity relevant to the emerging themes within local policing in Scotland.

Work in the United States by Cynthia Lum and colleagues at George Mason University has produced the Evidence-Based Policing Matrix³, a conceptual framework for identifying 'what works' in policing. This is achieved through an evaluation of research studies which are then mapped onto a three dimensional matrix in order to provide insights into the most effective police strategies. The fundamental hypothesis emerging from Lum *et al.*'s (2011) review⁴ is that proactive, place-based, and specific policing approaches are more promising than reactive, individual-based, and general ones, although there is a tendency for police strategies to focus on the latter.

We believe that a Matrix style approach offers something of value in building an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland. However, there are some significant adjustments that need to be made in order to apply this concept to local policing here. In particular, there are three factors which would be appropriate to developing a Scottish equivalent:

- A wider range of policing priorities than crime reduction
- A wider range of research methodologies than the experimental/quasi-experimental
- A greater emphasis on steps to implementation.

SLoPED (Scottish Local Policing Evidence Database)

The model being developed for analysing evidence related to local policing in Scotland contains two dimensions. See the table below for an outline of the most recent version of the model. The X-axis is POLICING PRINCIPLES. Section 32 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012⁵ specifies how these may operate in pursuit of the main purpose of policing, 'to improve the safety and wellbeing of

persons, localities and communities in Scotland'. The policing principles involve:

- 1) Community Engagement – 'is accessible to, and engaged with, local communities';
- 2) Partnership Working – involves 'working in collaboration with others';
- 3) Crime Reduction – 'promotes measures which prevent crime, harm, and disorder'.

The Y-axis is METHODOLOGY, i.e. the types of methods used, and these fall into three categories:

- A) Conceptual – theoretical discussions, literature reviews and information from policy documents or other documentary sources;
- B) Non-experimental – evidence from non-experimental studies i.e. research based primarily on interview, focus group and survey data;
- C) Experimental – evidence from randomised controlled experiments or quasi-experiments.

Scottish Local Policing Evidence Database			
M E T H O D O L O G Y	(1C)	(2C)	(3C)
	Community Engagement Experimental	Partnership Working Experimental	Crime Reduction Experimental
	(1B)	(2B)	(3B)
	Community Engagement Non-experimental	Partnership Working Non-experimental	Crime Reduction Non-experimental
	(1A)	(2A)	(3A)
	Community Engagement Conceptual	Partnership Working Conceptual	Crime Reduction Conceptual
PRINCIPLES			

Ongoing work involves populating this Database with key messages arising from relevant sources. These 'headlines' can then be linked to summaries of the original material, and, as a further development as necessary, linked back to the original sources in full.

The main sources of information being worked on at present are outputs from SIPR research projects, including the Local Policing in Scotland study; research studies from other parts of the UK; and systematic reviews from NPJA (National Policing Improvement Agency) and the Campbell Collaboration. This can be further extended to include wider European and international evidence, as well as expanding areas of local policing for inclusion.

Future Direction

Work on SLoPED is continuing in three main directions:

- 1) reviewing research literature for evidence to include in the database;
- 2) consulting with the Police Service of Scotland reform team on their further requirements; and
- 3) exploring how the database might be provided electronically.

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Community Policing in Fife: perceptions of the operation and impact of the Community Engagement Model from officers and the community

Janine Hunter and Professor Nick Fyfe,
SIPR, University of Dundee

The Community Engagement Model (CEM), based on the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), was introduced by Fife Constabulary in 2008 and 2009. Using the core CAPS elements of community engagement meetings, decentralization of responsibility, and the adoption of a problem-solving approach, Fife created a Community Policing Division with 159 community officers in ward level teams. Each ward holds police-led community engagement meetings every two months at which local priorities are determined by the police and community and actions to resolve problems are reviewed.

We examined both police officers' and community members' perceptions of the operation and impact of the community engagement model in two adjacent yet contrasting case study areas (North East Fife, which is largely rural and affluent, and Levenmouth, a conurbation of formerly industrial villages and towns). Our approach was mainly qualitative, holding one-to-one interviews with officers (in the first phase of research) and community participants (in the second phase), as well as observations of meetings across the sites. Quantitative data was gathered via a self-completion questionnaire collected from participants at the meetings; in addition to some comparative data from Chicago.

At community engagement meetings members of the local community raise concerns with the police locally and set up to three priorities for policing in their area; the police report back on progress on previous priorities and agree further action if required. Previous attendees are emailed in advance of each meeting or phoned by local officers. Meetings are held in a variety of venues, from church halls, community halls and centres, police stations, schools, libraries, colleges and clubs, with a wide variety of seating formations and meeting dynamics.

Despite diverse local contexts, areas in both case study sites shared priorities, with variations in the frequency of priorities being resolved, or swapped when a more pressing issue arose. In Strathkinness (North East Fife), for example, there were no 'resolved' priorities because the community had chronic low level problems (speeding and dog fouling) which were never 'resolved' or displaced. In Kennoway (Levenmouth) in contrast, the three current priorities (anti-social behaviour, drug misuse and illegal use of motorbikes) had each previously been 'resolved' as many as five times.

At the meetings we observed, discussion around priority setting and feedback was often the 'tip of the iceberg' with many other issues of critical interest to the community discussed, and intelligence passed to the police. However, no public record or representation of the full business of the meeting is made available; the website only records priorities and feedback on their resolution. This diminishes the impact of the meetings and does not fairly represent the work of community officers.

Looking at the make-up of community participants, they are a mix of local residents and those attending formally or informally on behalf of an organisation, such as Fife and local community councillors, business people, local schools and churches. In Levenmouth, 77% of attendees were residents and 23% were representatives; in North East Fife, 55% were residents and 45% representatives. From the questionnaire survey ($n = 130$) the majority of attendees were female (53% in Levenmouth and 64% in North East Fife) and aged over 55 (55% in Levenmouth and 63% in North East Fife). Most first time attendees in both sites were there because they had a specific issue to raise; and most serial attendees (five or more meetings) defined themselves as being a local representative.

All officers could identify positive outcomes that they attributed to the CEM, but recognised that these were difficult to measure using existing quantitative performance indicators and felt 'pressure from above' to improve the primary quantitative indicator; the number of attendees at their meetings. Some officers were concerned that poor attendance may mean that few members of a community may dictate the priorities of the many. As one officer stated: 'largely speaking, because of the poor attendance, it's very few people in a community that dictate what that community's priorities are'. However, attendees can be defined as 'active citizens' (van Stokkom, 2011) neighbourhood managers who communicate to the



The "cyclical process" of the Community Engagement Model

vast majority of 'passive citizens' who do not attend. For example:

"I have friends who say: 'I'm friends with you because you know everything that's happening, with the school, or this...' and I say 'well, come out and join!' 'No, no, I don't have time for that; you can fill me in.'"
(Heather, North East Fife)

The police officers we interviewed were universally positive about the impact of the CEM on police–community relations; specifically in improved relations with younger people, helping to 'take the heat off' neighbourhood disputes and therefore response officers' workload, identifying perpetrators due to local knowledge, reducing the number of meetings officers have to attend, and gathering intelligence from the community. To quote one officer:

"In terms of the strengths, you're close to your community, everybody knows that they can meet the police face to face in their own particular areas on a particular time and day. If they can't make the meeting then they can contact the police by phone or by email and it's a two way process; and it's the same community police officers that are at these meetings. They get to be known by name, and when the community sees their own officers walking the beat they know who they are and what they're up to, and they can get updates at the meeting or in the street."

Some had reservations about performance measurement, the sustainability of the model in lower crime areas, the attitude of some response colleagues, the interface between the Force Call Centre and community teams, abstractions and the resilience of CEM administration.

The vast majority of community members were also positive; they were appreciative of the fact that they knew who their local officer was and how to contact them, and generally full of praise for the qualities which made their community officers successful, using terms such as: approachable, genuine, open, compliant, proactive, down to earth, high profile, make people feel comfortable; 'they are ideally suited to the job they do.' Their local knowledge provided reassurance; one interviewee who had recently attended her first meeting said she found it 'quite comforting' and 'I certainly cannae praise it enough, I think it was brilliant.' (Justine, Levenmouth)

There were also critical comments from the community interviewees; regarding the transfer of officers resulting in a loss of local knowledge, lack of partnership working in some areas, and unstaffed police stations. Most seriously, when community participants perceive individual officers as being unresponsive to their concerns, this can effect a

negative assessment of the CEM for them and for those whom they inform:

"I just got the impression from him that really not a lot was going to happen. [...] I just thought is there a point? It doesn't look like they're going to do anything." (Stella, North East Fife)

As a result of this research we recommended several small scale changes, such as improved information about meeting location, less hierarchical forms of meeting layout, and using community facilitators to chair the meetings; all of these recommendations have been enacted by Fife Constabulary. In the medium term, ensuring sufficient administrative and marketing support for the CEM, proper recording and improved dissemination in order to reach a broader range of community members should be seriously considered.

The key challenges ahead lie at a micro level in informing and involving a greater number of the Fife public; and at a macro level in maintaining the CEM in an era of both austerity and the reformed Scottish Police Service. An 'enhanced' version of the CEM is currently being piloted with increased involvement of partner agencies. The model may itself become an example of policy transfer; it has been the subject of several delegations of leading officers from other countries, including Hungary and Brazil.



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The Strathclyde Community Intelligence Pilot

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Lesley Bain & Alexis Cran, *Strathclyde Police*

This collaborative project between analysts in Strathclyde police, community officers in Strathclyde's K division (Inverclyde), and academics from SIPR and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR), examined ways of improving the quantity, quality and utility of intelligence provided to the police by members of the community.

Whilst it is true that there is already often an abundance of information on which to draw, existing sources of community intelligence are often criticised as having marked limitations. Principally:

- Community intelligence derived from forums and liaison meetings is provided by a limited sub-section of the community, who may be unrepresentative 'representatives';
- Crimes and incivilities identified as prominent on crime databases may indeed be the most commonly occurring problems in a community, but this doesn't automatically make them the most prominent *concerns* for community members; and,
- Even when community representatives and analytical products do highlight issues that are key community concerns, they often do so in a generalised way that is of limited value.

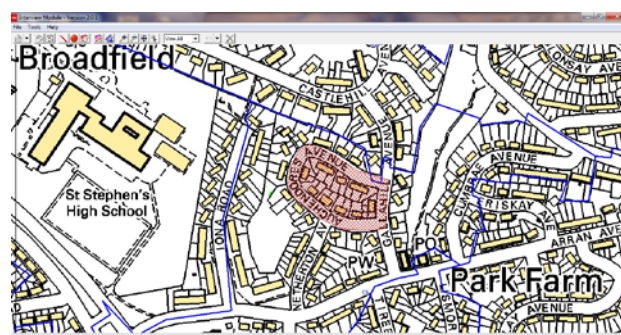
The evaluation of the National Reassurance Policing Programme in England and Wales demonstrated that community-focused policing strategies that mixed rigorous problem-solving with a high visibility policing presence, could achieve crime reduction gains whilst at the same time increasing public reassurance and confidence in policing (Tuffin *et al.*, 2006). Key to this achievement, however, was ensuring that one strand of this strategy (police visibility in the community) informed the other (problem-solving) through effective community engagement. The Strathclyde community intelligence pilot was focused on exactly this bridging element, improving community engagement to inform better policing responses.

The Pilot

In seeking ways to improve community engagement, the pilot introduced the use of 'intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (known as i-NSI) which were to be administered by K Division community officers. Originally developed by Martin Innes and colleagues at Surrey University, i-NSI is an IT-supported method for police personnel to conduct interviews with community members. The method had originally been developed as part of the National Reassurance Policing Programme, and is informed

by a key theoretical under-pinning for that Programme, namely the Signal Crimes Perspective (SCP).

SCP, as principally developed by Innes (2004, 2007), highlights the importance of certain crime events and often 'trivial' local incivilities in informing people's judgements about risks and social order in their community. If the police can identify, and properly understand, the key 'signal crimes and signal disorders' that are impacting on the communities they serve, then they will have the opportunity to make a significant difference to the sense of security and well-being in those communities (and thereby hopefully boosting confidence in policing as well).



The software at the top-level is flexible, allowing respondents to identify and locate incidents that are of concern to them. Respondents are not confined to responding to a pre-defined list of crime types that may or may not be of concern to them, whilst GIS maps of their local area allow them to locate where incidents of concern might be located.

Inputted information can then be collated and analysed in i-NSI to identify those incidents, or locations, that constitute prominent or strong signals. A strong signal is mainly determined by the number of times a type of incident, or a location, is highlighted by respondents and is associated with significant effects or content (e.g. respondents are scared of an area, or are upset by an issue, or rate an issue as being something that makes them feel fearful or insecure).

The Strathclyde pilot was run in 2011. The practical actions under-pinning the pilot were as follows:

- Community police officers, analysts (and evaluators) all received various levels of training and support in the application of i-NSI, including the use of the software and the analysis of information collected by community members;

- Community officers spent a month collecting information on signal crimes and disorders – using the software – by sampling a selection of community-members in four sub-areas within K Division. Two of the areas were comparatively affluent, two comparatively deprived;
- Analysts then took this information and produced community profiles for these areas which were subsequently presented back to K Division officers.

The selection of community members to interviews was not random – rather officers were encouraged to select respondents who they felt might have helpful insights into community issues and concerns. The target was for 156 interviews to be completed spread evenly across the 52 census output areas that made up the four selected areas.

Results

One hundred and eleven interviews were successfully completed, and appeared representative in terms of demography, though they were less geographically representative, with no interviews being achieved in 11 of the 52 output areas. The key difficulty encountered by officers was that whilst the time taken to complete interviews accorded with expectations (c. an hour per interview), the time taken to recruit and organise interviews often took considerably longer than anticipated.

Feedback from the officers and analysts involved in the pilot was mixed:

- Officers were positive about the general aims for the pilot and having conducted the pilot interviews, officers did believe that the information collected was valid, and importantly that the methodology did reliably help elicit the emotions, thinking and actions associated with identified crimes and incivilities.
- In spite of this, after the pilot, officers held generally negative views of the i-NSI software. They felt that the computer impeded rapport and the flow of information between them and respondents, over-formalising the encounter and hindering any communication of appropriate sympathy and reassurance.
- On a positive note, officers did like the simple functionality of the software. In particular they appreciated its flexibility in terms of it allowing one to map pretty much any problem or issue and to link it to any type of geographic space.
- Feedback from the analysts was mostly positive in terms of the functionality of the software and its ability to help them generate highly detailed and well evidenced community profiles.
- The information that was generated tended to be organised around locations, with multiple concerns clustering around these locations, rather

than being problem-specific. The types of incidents also tended to be mostly low-level, focusing on incivilities such as litter, youths hanging around and threatening behaviour, though under-pinning these issues were concerns with drug dealing and more serious forms of public violence.

- In terms of the usefulness of the information it was felt by officers in K Division that the pilot had generated an accurate portrait of community concerns, though it was felt that the majority of these issues were already well-known and the pilot did not generate the additional level of detail on crimes and incivilities that could usefully enhance existing policing strategies.

Whilst, the level of information gathered in the pilot may not have been new, or sufficiently detailed to have great tactical value, the strategic value of the information in terms of clearly evidencing the issues of concern to local communities is potentially greater. Moreover, repeated sweeps of such a survey over time could have value in terms of tracking progress and performance, though the practicality of routinely employing such a method would have to be questioned.

The pilot area was noted for having a long-standing reputation for robust community policing, and it may therefore be unfair and unrealistic to judge i-NSI in terms of its ability to say anything particularly new about Inverclyde. It may be that in other areas the i-NSI could generate dividends in terms of generating information of tactical value. Utilising i-NSI on a rolling basis throughout the year (e.g. tasking community officers and wardens to complete a small number of surveys at opportune points throughout the course of the year), would also be less resource intensive.

Finally, if i-NSI were utilised again in Scotland the adaptation of the software to a less obtrusive and more portable IT-platform (e.g. a tablet instead of a laptop) may pay dividends in terms of ease of implementation, and in terms of the quality of public interactions.

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An overview of research on violence reduction at the University of St Andrews

Prof Peter D Donnelly
University of St Andrews

The Violence Reduction section of the Public Health and Health Policy Research Group at the University of St Andrews Medical School has enjoyed a busy and productive year. The group is led by Professor Peter Donnelly and includes three research fellows, Dr Damien Williams, Dr Fergus Neville and Ms Alison Gehring; an honorary senior research fellow, Dr Christine Goodal; a consultant in knowledge exchange, John Carnochan; and 3 PhD students. We are also a popular choice for dissertation projects at both Masters and Undergraduate level and for American Masters students doing summer internships.

We cover a broad range of violence related areas and the following are examples of work currently being undertaken.

We are completing the write up of our evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV) programme. Provisional results given in the CIRV two-year report¹ show a substantial fall in violent offending behaviour amongst young men who engaged with the programme. In particular the type of behaviours targeted by the programme, specifically weapon carrying and gang fighting, decreased significantly. Whilst such complicated multiagency community initiatives are notoriously difficult to evaluate, we are confident that the program has shown benefit and that the practices it helped introduce will endure.



Sustainability for such programmes comes not from the short-term repetition of pilot studies but rather through changing two things. The first is to alter what people think is possible. As a result of CIRV there are police officers and other statutory workers who now have an altered conception of the forward life trajectory of these young men. Conviction and repeated imprisonment are no longer seen as

inevitable. Sustainability also comes from changing forever the way people do business. Much of the resourcing of CIRV was given in kind by agencies already active in the field. As part of the initiative they were required to go about their daily business in a different way, to put clients at the centre of all that they did and to fully cooperate with other agencies as a matter of course rather than as an exceptional event. Co-housing key workers helped drive this change. The relationships forged in such circumstances bode well for the future.

Qualitative work with young men involved in CIRV revealed the central importance of work as a way out of gang related violence. Having a job is shorthand for many things. It gives you an incentive to get up in the morning and to be sober and drug free the night before. It provides a sense of self-respect and self-worth and money in your pocket that encourages autonomy. Fear of losing employment provides a significant disincentive to be involved in gang-related violent or illegal activity. But finding jobs, for those with a criminal record, is not an easy or straightforward issue. Most employers balk at the idea of employing an ex-offender. Many flatly refuse to do so. Public Sector employers are amongst the most conservative in this regard. One can, of course, understand their desire, indeed their responsibility, to protect the public whom they serve. But the carefully managed reintegration of ex-offenders into the mainstream workforce is not only consistent with that aim, it is in fact central to their purpose. Ex-offenders without meaningful employment all too easily become re-offenders and the public who these overly cautious employers sought to protect may be the victims.

CIRV was fortunate in having at its disposal a number of government backed training positions and employment opportunities. But in times of financial stringency such opportunity is hard to come by. We are, therefore, seeking to assist Karyn McClusky, the Director of Scotland's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), in seeking to create a Scottish version of the Los Angeles based Homeboy Industries. Started by a Catholic priest, Father Greg Boyle, over 25 years ago², Homeboy Industries has provided employment opportunities and therefore a fresh start to hundreds of young men and women released from incarceration for gang-related crimes. Evaluating the impact of such an initiative will be particularly important.

Another group of offenders have also been attracting our attention. We have been working with a group of men, mostly in their thirties and forties, many of whom have a large number of convictions for fairly low level crime related to their misuse of alcohol. In

particular, we are running a randomised control trial amongst some of those being released from Barlinnie prison in Glasgow. We ask those who believe their offending to be related to alcohol use to volunteer to be randomised to either standard “after-release care” or to a program which involves them wearing an anklet along with regular feedback/contact. This anklet monitors their alcohol consumption by measuring alcohol levels in sweat. The technology is robust and results reliable. There are no sanctions involved in the current pilot. We simply seek to understand whether such a trial is possible and whether when used as a voluntary aid to abstinence from alcohol such devices have a role. Pre-trials with volunteer students suggested that some used the devices as a means to ward off peer pressure to drink.

Initial results from the prison study led by Christine Goodall emphasise the particular challenges of working with this population with an established pattern of repeated offending, periodic imprisonment and a psychological and social addiction to alcohol. Further refinements to the pilot are now being planned with interested parties being kept informed.

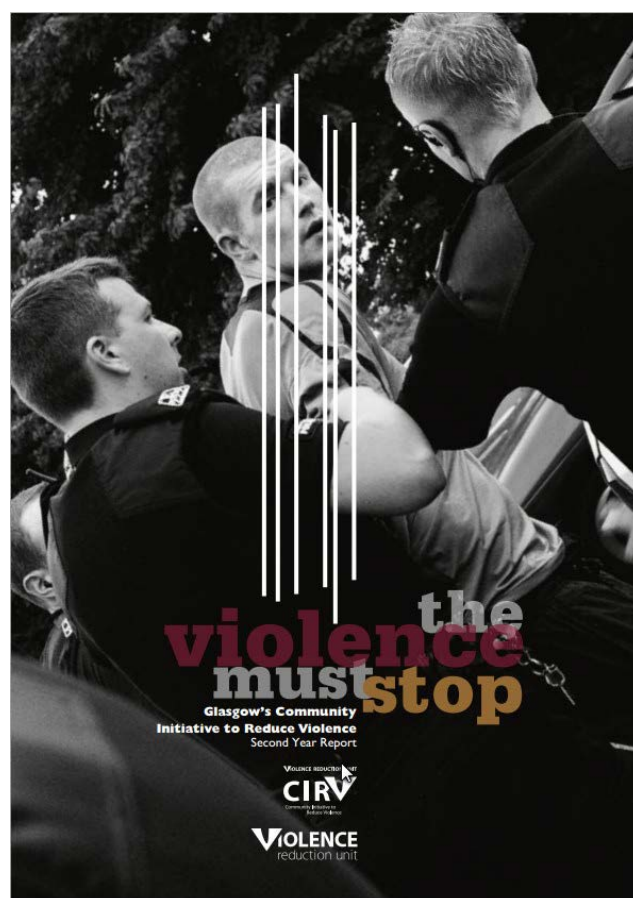
Further afield, one of our PhD students, Alison Gehring, has just completed a fascinating study into violence reduction policy development in three international settings. Jointly sponsored by the World Health Organisation and the Scottish Government, the study has worked in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, Jamaica and Lithuania. Important new insights have been gained into what helps and hinders the development of violence reduction policy and the importance of historical context has been brought to the fore.

Current projects also include work on the development of a brief intervention for violence. Brief interventions for alcohol misuse are tried, tested and increasingly widely used. Would a similarly brief and opportunistic intervention based on anger management or violent impulse self-control work? What does the literature tell us? What could we design from that background material or do we have to start from first principle? How could we pilot its use, test its effectiveness and implement its role-out?

Like many of our projects this work needs good academic skills but also an understanding of key political and policy issues. It will require us to work closely with healthcare, police and prison staff. We will have to take into account ethical considerations and manage risk. But it provides the rewarding opportunity for us to undertake research which has immediate real-world implications with a realistic chance of our findings being implemented and

benefiting the public throughout Scotland and further afield.

The Scottish Institute of Policing Research (SIPR) is an important partner to us in much of this work. Not only can it provide crucial seed-corn funding for new and innovative ideas but also has a convening power which means that its events can draw very senior participation on issues of key concern. Police leaders, politicians and academics are brought together in a safe environment where the frank exchange of views is encouraged. International visiting delegations increasingly find their way through SIPR to our own institutions and on occasion we are able to reciprocate. Our collective relationship with the Scottish Police Training College is also an important one both as a fabulous venue for national and international conferences but also as an institution central to the unique community policing tradition of Scotland.



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Provision of healthcare and forensic medical services in Tayside police custody settings

Dr Martin Elvins
University of Dundee

Project background

In January 2009, an innovative three-year 'pilot' partnership agreement between Tayside Police and NHS Tayside came into effect, providing for the delivery by NHS-contracted staff of forensic medical services serving police requirements, and nurse-led healthcare for detained persons

In 2008, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS) found that Scottish police forces reported an 85-15 per cent split, respectively, between welfare (therapeutic) and forensic examinations carried out in connection with their day-to-day operations.

The most unique aspect of the pilot was the creation of a dedicated team of NHS nurses employed to operate primarily within cell-block areas on a round-the-clock basis, working from medically equipped rooms. Tayside Police has around 13,000 admissions to custody annually (based on 2008-2010 data) and between 2003 and 2009 had previously outsourced its healthcare service requirements to a private company. Under the pilot model, nurses were based at the main Dundee police station, serving the other two Tayside Police facilities in Perth and Arbroath as 'satellites' via a mix of routine and on-demand calls.

Dundee University was awarded a grant from the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) to evaluate the pilot programme, taking a holistic approach that set out to examine the effects of the new approach on both policing and healthcare outcomes. This lent a distinctive and comprehensive quality to the project and its subsequent findings. The aim of the research was to answer three key questions:

- What has worked for Tayside Police and its staff and why has it worked?
- What has worked for NHS Tayside and its staff and why has it worked?
- What has worked for detainees and why has it worked?

The research was conducted during 2010-11 in two main phases and utilised quantitative questionnaires, audit data, and extensive, interview-led qualitative study of the service from the perspective of police and healthcare professionals involved, including one to one interviews and focus groups. Ethical approval was also granted for a limited, but important, study of detainees' views on the new service. A team of five researchers applied and combined their specialist methodological skills and knowledge on the different

aspects of the project – Professor Martyn Jones (healthcare and quantitative methods); Dr John Hurley and Mr Paul Linsley (healthcare and qualitative methods) and Dr Martin Elvins (policing and qualitative methods), assisted by Dr Chuan Gao (healthcare and quantitative methods, and detainee interviews) – allowing for a comprehensive evaluation of all dimensions of the pilot. A final 25,000-word report was submitted to ACPOS in January 2012.



The research has proved to be extremely useful as it has demonstrated the effectiveness of having the NHS provide these services to police and criminal justice partners. The evaluation has been used to assist the police, NHS and ultimately Scottish Ministers resolve to take forward the approach for wider implementation across Scotland.

ACC Mike McCormick, Police Service of Scotland

DCI Gordon Milne from Tayside Police and Sally Patrick from NHS Tayside, for whose unstinting assistance the research team wish to formally record their gratitude, oversaw access to relevant personnel.

Key findings

The study found that a clear and unambiguous set of benefits had arisen through the introduction of the pilot model of police custody healthcare service delivery introduced in Tayside. Benefits were shown across policing practice, healthcare practice, and healthcare outcomes. The most significant benefits were found to have accrued to the end users of the service: those detained in Tayside Police custody. The study also found evidence that the pilot was actively contributing in the most significant way of all: the prevention of deaths in police custody. This set of benefits was manifested across the following more specific findings, which also identified areas where features of the model were deemed sub-optimal:

- Police staff experienced greatly improved confidence in their risk management and mitigation abilities in relation to detainee healthcare compared with previous systems. This arose progressively as a confidence in collaborative working to meet healthcare needs of detainees was detected to have grown in both police and healthcare staff.
- Clear evidence of progressive improvements in collaborative working with NHS professionals by police staff, matched by a strong belief in the efficacy of the pilot service, did not compromise their clear understanding of the need to prioritise

criminal justice procedurally, with Custody Sergeants the primary decision-maker at all times.

- The satellite model of service delivery, with a central hub site serving two other sites in relation inevitably leads to differentiated service levels, with the central hub receiving the most optimal service.
- The central hub saw a progressive decline in the number of transfers from custody to external NHS facilities, suggesting nurses at this location, where resources were most concentrated, were undertaking an effective 'triage' function. However, satellites – and the hub alike – retain the option of calling paramedics and sending detainees directly to A&E departments, and clinical need makes this unavoidable in a small proportion of cases (estimated to be less than 2 per cent of those detained).
- Detainees were receiving better healthcare whilst in custody under the pilot than had previously been possible. Police staff with experience of the previous systems clearly identified closer engagement with detainees by nurses (who saw almost 5,000 detainees in the first two years of the pilot), improving the probability of continuity of care beyond custody.
- Detainees themselves had positive perceptions of the care they were receiving under the nurse-led pilot, highlighting its empathetic quality, and drew clear distinctions between the police and NHS.
- A protocol making possible access to the NHS record of a detainee highlighted the benefits of integrated NHS working (in effect bringing the NHS to the point of need) and marked a major step forward over previous models, where consultation was mostly limited to the immediate condition of the detainee.
- Improved engagement and working relationships with other NHS services arose through nurse-led 'commissioning', improving on what had previously been problematic engagement and inability to effectively negotiate pathways when police staff became frustrated at perceived intransigence or lack of empathy with their needs.
- The forensic aspects of the pilot service were working efficiently though from a police perspective the change was less radical as compared with the custody aspects. Greater specialisation in this aspect of the service by Forensic Medical Examiners (FMEs) affords the potential for long-term benefits in both service quality and innovation, however.
- Improvements in resource efficiency, including fewer delayed court attendances, and reduced need for detainees to leave custody to receive medical attention (with the consequent drain on

police escort resources) were identified but the scale of this contribution was not easily quantifiable due to limited data availability.

- Nurses progressively assumed roles previously undertaken solely by FMEs (notably with medication and later fitness to release examinations), allowing FMEs to undertake new and more specialised activities. However, combined FME and nurse activity showed overall forensic and health service activity increased by over 60% when compared with the previous service.

“

...we've had a few incidents in the cell area where nursing intervention has probably saved lives...we had a guy in the cell who had to be [treated by a custody nurse] twice before the paramedics got here.

Quote from interview with a Tayside Police Custody Care Assistant

“

[we] can ask the nurses, is it something that needs to go to the hospital now or can we keep him here with you monitoring and observing what's going on for an hour or so till the night clubs kick out and we're in a better position resource wise to then take them up. And a lot of the time the nurses will say, yeah that's OK, it's not that urgent but they do need to go to the hospital.

Quote from interview with a Tayside Police Custody Sergeant

The study provides insight and understanding of the pressures and challenges inherent to a contemporary police custody environment and of minimising the risk of death in custody. It also explores a way in which healthcare can be delivered to a sector of society (detainees) that previous UK studies have found to exhibit significantly higher degrees of mental health problems, substance abuse and have worse physical health than the general population whilst having lower than average engagement with primary care. At a time of significant police reform in Scotland this study of the Tayside partnership model provides an important evidence base for policy-makers and contains recommendations to guide successful implementation of the model in other settings.

Further information:

Hurley, J., Linsley, P., Elvins, M. & Jones, M. (2013). Nurses Leading Care in Custody Suite Environments: A Qualitative Study from Scotland'. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*, Published online ahead of print, 18 January 2013: <http://journals.lww.com/forensicnursing/Pages/default.aspx>

The project team would be happy to hear from anyone responsible for considering changes to their existing custody healthcare regime and share knowledge from the project. Contact Dr Martin Elvins (m.b.elvins@dundee.ac.uk).

Exploring the role of Campus Officers in Scotland

Dr. Liz Frondigoun, *Glasgow Caledonian University*
Dr. Rob Smith, *Robert Gordon University*
Dr. Iain MacLeod, *Robert Gordon University*

Background/context to the project:

Campus Officers were first deployed in Scottish Schools in 2002 and currently they sit organisationally within the structure of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU); however, appointment and deployment of Campus Officers lies with the individual Police Force in which the officers serve.

The Campus Officer's role, as described by the VRU, is to 'help develop greater links with the community and in particular young people...[and that]...the officer becomes part of daily life, providing additional moral authority and building up real trust: many pupils come to campus officers seeking advice on everything from bullying to drugs. The officers are also able to enhance the intelligence available in the area around the school, for example, who has been selling drugs or gang fighting.'¹

Consequently, there is variation in the levels of support experienced across Scotland for the Campus Officer, very little structured training, misconceptions about their role, and little research. In 2010, Black *et al.* reported on the benefits of deploying a campus officer and observed that '[t]he picture emerging from [their] study is a positive one... Improvements can be made to ensure that the officers provide maximum benefit both to the school and, more widely, the local community which they serve... but it is important to get everything right.'¹

This research aims to build on that by focusing on documenting the various activities that Campus Officers do 'do' in post on a daily basis.



Prevention, intervention, diversion, and partnership approaches lie at the core of current youth justice thinking in relation to the policing of troubled and troublesome young people, reducing ASB and increasing public reassurance.² This research was developed in relation to one of SIPR's aims to promote the dissemination of policing policy and practice through 'high quality, independent research

...to make evidence-based contributions to policing policy and practice.'³ Initially our aim was to write short briefing papers/practice notes on the differing experiences of Campus/School Link/School Liaison Officers within Scotland. We produced our first practice note in 2011⁴ and since then our work has forged links with the VRU Campus Officers forum. While the original aim of a series of briefing sheets has not been shelved, the quality and quantity of material gathered has grown substantially. Consequently we are finalising a full report and aim to develop another two or three practice notes in the coming months to highlight particular examples of how these officers nuance their policing practice to meet the needs of their schools, pupils and the local community.

Research Partners:

The research was carried out by Dr. Rob Smith, Dr. Liz Frondigoun and Dr. Iain MacLeod in partnership with the Violence Reduction Unit's (VRU) Campus Officers (CO) Forum. We have worked closely with the CO Forum, including their partner agencies in education/community education and other policing organisations such as the SCDEA, over the past 18 months. We conducted interviews and focus groups and received e-comment and documentary evidence from campus officers.

Key findings:

While there is a lack of clarity surrounding the role of the Campus Officer which is of concern to some officers when they are first appointed, those officers who have filled this role for some time are quite clear that flexibility is the key to success. Length of tenure in community policing and within the community in which the schools they are appointed to are located is found to be a considerable support in establishing the CO role. The confidence of the CO on entering the school and establishing their role appears to be a key attribute. The COs identify more dialogue between the receiving schools and themselves prior to taking up their position as something that should be considered. This would go some way to establishing what they can and can't do in their role and help to overcome the disparity between the school's aspirations and the reality of what the CO can deliver.

“

I've only been there a few days [...] I think they're not sure what we do. It's a nice school [...] but they want me to do a bit of everything, and I get the feeling they're obviously wanting me there as a sort of security person walking round at break time and lunchtimes.

There is consensus amongst the officers that school discipline is not their remit. They may well have an impact on discipline and attendance by being in the school but that is an added value the role brings, not one of their core duties.

I remember at a departmental meeting a member of staff asking me: "right, so if kids are misbehaving in the class we just phone you and you come and take them out of class?" So I made that quite clear early doors [...] There's a sort of chain of command within the school [...] and if you've gone from teacher to head of department to a depute or whatever and you're still not having any success, then obviously I can become involved. I probably do it a lot more than I should or anyone else would, but I think that is simply because there's a lot of kids I've got such a good relationship with that I'm maybe one of the only people they'll respond to in the school.

The role of the CO is to engage, primarily with the young people, educate where appropriate in class or extra-curricular activities, and liaise with education and other statutory services where necessary with an aim to prevent young people from becoming involved in/divert them away from criminal activities.

When I first went there, we had young people committing 150 crimes, known for 150 crimes and they were continuing to do that despite all of the support being put into them. But since I've went there, been able to pull on other resources or scale things up, but identify early, [...] we have no recidivous [sic] pupils committing crimes now. We have no hugely violent young people.

There is a huge range of activities and input that our COs were involved in, which included anything from football coaching, netball coaching, holiday clubs, youth groups and organising trips to football matches in England and abroad to, for example, providing drug awareness talks to pupils and working collaboratively with other voluntary/third sector organisations focusing on young people. Furthermore, a large number of COs indicated that their role also incorporated a very strong element of pastoral care and, in a smaller number of cases,

restorative justice.

The importance of 'getting the correct person' for the role of CO is also identified as paramount to the success of job - personality, communication skills and patience are all too important.

If you don't get the personality right, it doesn't matter what else is in place. If you get the clock watcher, the stickler, the person who has no give and take, you can forget it; it won't work or it'll have very, very limited success and that's certain [...] The way you talk to ordinary people [...] I don't think some of your colleagues have that skill.

What our research is showing is that there are examples of good practice and the perception amongst the COs that they are having a positive impact for young people, schools and communities, but that there is little or no statistical evidence to support their work. Consequently, we would support their calls for some sharing of information between the police and schools on issues such as exclusion rates, attendance rates, and calls to the police from the schools and local communities, prior to and post appointment. One emerging concern from a few of the officers is that following the success they have had in reducing ASB in and around their schools, they have been removed from these schools and they caution that this may not be a prudent move. Their concern is that any sustained reduction in ASB was dependent upon their role, and they report of anecdotal comments which suggest that the stability they brought may be being undermined.

Impact/Supporting Statement:

The value of good research like good campus officers should not be underestimated. With the advent of a single police force for Scotland, it is important that we recognise their potential value, not just to young people and their futures, but also their impact on the school and local communities. Identifying where campus officers can be most effective and how they can improve will help to deliver not just a safer Scotland, but also improve the life chances of our young people, helping them to become successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.

Will Linden, Violence Reduction Unit

¹ Black, J., Homes, A., Diffley, M., Sewel, K. & Chamberlain, V. (2010). *Evaluation of campus police officers in Scottish schools*. Edinburgh: Scottish Government.

² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/crimes/youth-justice> (accessed 17th February, 2013).

³ <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/aboutus/index.php> (accessed 17th February, 2013).

⁴ 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 (accessed 17th February, 2013).

Police and Community in Twentieth-Century Scotland: a Social History

Dr Louise Jackson, Professor Richard Sparks, Dr Neil Davidson and Dr Linda Fleming
University of Edinburgh

The approach labelled 'community policing' has become a 'new orthodoxy' informing rhetoric, policy and practice in the UK and USA over the last 30 years.¹ It is often talked about as a return to the ethos of the 'village constable' or 'bobby on the beat' associated with an earlier 'golden age' of police-community relations. Given that forms of remembering and mythologizing inform current debates, the need for historical research on the relationship between community and police is a pressing one.

Indeed, it is often argued that the 'community policing' model was pioneered in Scotland, where the police worked in close co-operation with communities and other agencies long before statutory legislation made it a requirement.² Historical research on the nineteenth-century origins of Scottish policing suggests that this ethos can be traced to the shared responsibility for 'warding and watching' that informed civic governance.³ Yet there has been very little empirical research on Scottish policing in the twentieth-century to enable us to understand precisely how and in what ways the contours of police-community relations were re-drawn across a key period of social and technological change.

This context has shaped a new two-year research project, which is examining the relationship between police officers and the diverse urban and rural communities they have served in Scotland from 1900 until around 1971 (when the first Community Involvement Branches were set up). Funded by the Leverhulme Trust, it is an interdisciplinary collaboration between criminologists and historians at the University of Edinburgh. The team consists of Dr Louise Jackson and Professor Richard Sparks, who are joined by two research fellows, Dr Neil Davidson and Dr Linda Fleming.

The project, which started in July 2012, combines archival research on historical source materials (including official documents, film and autobiography) with interviews, conducted with former serving officers. It aims to:

- Examine whether earlier models of policing can be viewed as progenitors of 'community policing';
- Consider to what extent policing in Scotland was shaped by an ethos of consent and community engagement;
- Identify continuity and change in public expectations of policing;
- Analyse the rhetoric of 'community' and 'public service' within Scottish policing across the twentieth century;

- Map networks that connected policing to other social agencies;
- Examine the impact of changing technologies, migration, and architectures;
- Identify 'who' has been viewed as a stakeholder/gate-keeper of 'community'
- Identify and analyse points of tension and conflict;
- Analyse the demographic background of police recruits across time;
- Create a bridge between historical research and current policing studies to inform contemporary policy, practice and debate.

The research team is grateful to the records managers of Strathclyde Police and Northern Constabulary, who have arranged special access to archival materials (the project will initially focus on forces and constabularies that came within these geographical areas prior to regionalization in 1975). We have also benefited from the help of the Retired Police Officers' Association Scotland (RPOAS), which has assisted us in the recruitment of interviewees.

Shifting boundaries

What is the relationship between administrative structures, geographical boundaries and the idea of 'community' in Scotland? This became a pressing question for the project team in the light of the creation of a single Scottish police service in April 2013. In 1900 there were 60 individual police forces; this had been reduced to 49 by 1945, 33 by 1950 and then 8 in 1975.

Into the 1950s a strong sense of civic pride and identity was apparent as Royal Burghs (such as Inverness and Ayr) defended Town Council control over police forces. For them, 'community' was associated with local autonomy in opposition to the centralising state. Only in the 1960s was this argument about legitimacy, on which Victorian policing had been constructed, finally eroded. Indeed, merger was more likely to be accepted in county areas, where police authorities often saw amalgamation as enabling the cost-effective sharing of new technologies whilst enabling them to retain 'the village bobby' as 'the backbone of the service'.⁴

In other parts of Scotland the notion of 'public service' was interpreted with a different emphasis. Publicity materials produced by the City of Glasgow Police emphasized a modern technocratic approach as best meeting the demands and complexities of urban life (see Figure 1).

Future directions

Work on the changing demographic profiles of police recruits will enable us to map patterns of migration, as well as religious backgrounds, so that we can better understand in what ways and to what extent police officers were drawn from the communities that they served. Data already shows that, in the early part of the century, the City of Glasgow Police was recruiting a large *migrant* population of 'Highlanders', Scots from the north-east, and Irish-born males, whilst those born in the west of Scotland made up only 12 per cent of recruits. By the 1930s, however, this trend had reversed and Glasgow had become overwhelmingly a 'local' force.

How, exactly, social and technological change was experienced by serving officers is a major focus of our interviews (we hope to complete around 40).

Successful oral history research by Brogden, Weinberger and Cockcroft, has provided new perspectives on police work that reveal individual personalities and subjectivities, offers insights into officers' perceptions of events and situations, enhances understanding of *why* events happened, and helps us to better understand personal and organisational relationships.⁵

Ultimately we hope these combined methods will help to identify factors that have led to greater levels of harmony or tension between police officers and the 'public' whom they have served across the twentieth century, and thus feed in to current discussions of policy and practice.



Figure 1. From City of Glasgow Police, *Chief Constable's Annual Report*, 1947. Reproduced with kind permission of Strathclyde Police and the assistance of staff at the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

References

- ¹ Mackenzie, S. and Henry, A. (2009) *Community Police: a Review of the Evidence*. Edinburgh: the Scottish Government.
- ² Schaffer, E.B. (1980) *Community Policing*. London, Taylor & Francis; Donnelly, D. (2010) 'Policing the Scottish Community'. In Donnelly, D. and K. Scott. *Policing Scotland*. Cullompton: Willan.
- ³ Barrie, D. (2008) *Police in the Age of Improvement*. Cullompton: Willan.
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Tackling Youth Crime, Violence & Disorder: A Partnership Approach

Detective Chief Inspector John Paterson
Strathclyde Police / Fulbright Scottish Police Research Fellow

Fulbright, the US Government's flagship international exchange programme, was established under legislation introduced by Senator J. William Fulbright in 1946. It is designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those from other countries. The US / UK Fulbright Commission offers up to three grants per year to active UK police officers and staff – chosen for their academic merit and leadership potential - to conduct research, pursue professional development, exchange ideas and/or assess best practice affiliated with any US institution for a period of three to five months.



Detective Chief Inspector John Paterson, Strathclyde Police, was awarded the 2012/13 Scottish Police Research Fellowship. John spent 3½ months as a Visiting Fellow with the Programme in Criminal Justice at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. During his time in the US, John worked closely with the Boston Police Department and the many State and voluntary organisations operating in the City; sharing the Scottish experience and finding out how Boston deals with the challenges of youth crime and violence.

As well as lecturing to Faculty and students at Harvard University, John also delivered presentations to staff and students at Suffolk University's Business School, George Mason University's Centre for Evidence Based Crime Policy, US Department of Justice, and the Police Foundation. The following is a summary of John's project which was based around partnership approaches to tackling youth crime, violence and disorder.

Tackling Youth Crime, Violence & Disorder: A Partnership Approach

The overall aims and objectives of this Fulbright Police Fellowship project were to share best practice whilst looking at ways to build upon work already carried out in respect of reducing offending by young people and consider the scalability and transferability of programmes so as to inform the policy making process and practical application of related strategies in Scotland and the United States. To achieve this,

reference was made to the pioneering work carried out by Professor David Kennedy at the Centre for Crime Prevention & Control, John Jay College, New York and Professor Anthony Braga at the Harvard Kennedy School in respect of the Boston Ceasefire Project in the late 1990s and early 2000s. A key part of the research was to find out how these early programmes have developed in terms of sustainability and viability, and how they have helped to shape and inform wider criminal justice policies and operational procedures.

Through visiting and working with the Boston Police Department and the many State, private and voluntary organisations operating within the City, this Fulbright Fellowship looked at how front line services are delivered and how operational activity links into and integrates with other police, government and partnership initiatives to reduce youth crime and offending to ensure, where possible, that such activity is not undertaken in 'silos' but as part of a wider crime reduction strategy.

Youth crime and violence have been clearly identified at national level as serious problems that can have lasting harmful effects on victims, their families, friends and the wider community. During the period of research, it was evident that the goal for youth crime and violence prevention policies and programmes in both countries is simple - stop it from happening in the first place. But this is easier said than done, as the solutions are often as complex as the problem. Prevention, intervention and diversion

strategies should aim to reduce / remove factors that place young people at risk of committing crimes and / or acts of violence and promote factors which protect those who are at risk. In addition, these activities need to recognise and address all types of influences on young people; be it individual, relationship, community or societal. Effective strategies are necessary to promote awareness about youth crime and to foster the commitment to social change.

That said, discussions about ways to prevent youth crime and violence - one of the oldest studied fields - continue to advance rapidly. Many prevention tools, programmes and strategies have been developed, implemented and evaluated with a significant number found to be effective at stopping crime, violence and related behaviours among youth. The use of such evidence based programmes has been shown to deliver positive results in many communities.

With regard to the City of Boston, many people will say that the so called 'Boston Miracle' and associated reductions in youth crime and violence in the City were solely the result of Operation Ceasefire.

Ceasefire was most certainly ground-breaking in its day – but that day was some 18 years ago. Motivational factors for committing crime, the composition of gangs, policing tactics and partnerships have developed over the years; today Boston is much more than Operation Ceasefire. Boston's Mayor, Police Commissioner, Executive Director of Public Health, Public Schools Superintendent, District Attorney and many other public, private and third sector leaders across the City continue to lead the way in developing new and innovative practices aimed at tackling youth crime and violent behaviours. Examples of this work include:

- Partnerships Advancing Communities Together (PACT) (Multi Agency Initiative to Identify & Tackle the Most Violent Offenders in the City)
- Youth Violence Prevention Plan (Comprehensive City Wide Plan for Tackling Youth Violence)
- Violence Intervention & Prevention (Community Focussed / Led Violence Prevention Initiative)

- Violence Intervention Advocacy Programme (Hospital Based Support)
- Operation Homefront (Police, Education & Faith Based Partnership)
- Operation Nightlight (Police & Probation Home Visits to Monitor Compliance with Curfews etc.)
- Streetworkers Programme (City Funded Direct Outreach – Linked to PACT)
- Safe Streets Teams (Location Based Problem Solving Teams)
- Youth Connect (Social Workers Based in Police Stations)
- Youth Options Unlimited (Education & Employment Guidance & Support)
- Family Justice Centre (Co-located, Multi-disciplinary Support to Victims of Family & Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Rape / Sexual Assault, Hate Crime, Human Trafficking)
- Adult & Youth Re-Entry Programmes (Multi Agency Re-Integration)
- Start Strong Initiative (Prevent Teen Dating Abuse)
- Defending Childhood Initiative (Prevent Child Exposure to Violence)

The purpose of this project was not to add to the academic debate about what causes youth crime and disorder, but rather capture some of the learned thinking and operationally effective activities that have helped to reduce the levels of youth crime and violence in communities. In this regard, it is hoped that as the police service and central / local government bodies develop new ways to work in partnership with the many third sector organisations operating throughout the country, some of the aforementioned innovative practices and ideas can be replicated in Scotland and perhaps other places across the United Kingdom.

Should you wish further information, please contact DCI John Paterson via SIPR.

An overview of research and KE at the University of Abertay Dundee

David La Rooy, Annabelle Nicol, Ken Scott-Brown & Derek Carson
University of Abertay Dundee

Management and identification of sexual offenders

Since the early 1990s researchers at the University of Abertay Dundee have been involved in the development of a clinical tool used in the treatment and management of sex offenders. forensic clinical tool, referred to as the 'QACSO' (The Questionnaire on Attitudes Consistent with Sexual Offenders), measures the cognitive distortions of possible offenders which are becoming increasingly recognized as an important factor in the aetiology and maintenance of sex offenders. The QACSO measures distortions in thinking that allow offenders to legitimise, justify, and rationalise their sexual offences. The QACSO has been shown to successfully predict and discriminate sexual offenders from non-offenders making this tool particularly relevant in decision making with regards to end of sentence decision for offenders. The measure has been extensively studied, and has proven internal reliability, construct validity, and test-retest reliability. There is also some preliminary evidence that the QACSO differentiates between those who offend against children and those against adults, with the latter scoring significantly lower on the offences against children scale. Importantly, the QACSO is currently the only tool developed to measure the cognitive distortions held specifically by sex offenders with an intellectual disabilities.

The main impact of the most recent version of the QACSO is that it is now regularly used as a clinical tool throughout the world. It is commonly used as part of a baseline assessment to identify treatment needs in clinical settings, as part of a repeat evaluation process to identify treatment gains, and to determine risk factors of offenders. It has also become a core research tool in the understanding of sex offending and the subsequent treatment of sex offenders with an intellectual disability.

Early versions of the QACSO were presented in 2000 by Prof. Lindsay at the World Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual Disabilities, Seattle, USA, and in 2002 at the British Psychological Society annual conference by Prof. Carson. Workshops and keynote addresses have also been provided for the Annual Meyer's Oration at the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law in 2007, and the Office of the Senior Practitioner on Criminal Justice Policy for Victoria, Australia in March 2011. The audience at these events consisted of clinicians and potential users of the tool who tend to be based in clinical and forensic services. The tool and its manual are freely available to suitably

qualified individuals by contacting either Prof. Lindsay or Prof. Carson. The authors receive regular requests for access to the tool from clinicians across the world. In the recent past requests have come from practitioners based in the UK, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the USA.

As a result, the tool is now widely used internationally. In Australia, clinicians in the Forensic Disability Service in Queensland use it in the assessment of sex offenders with an intellectual disability, the risk such individuals pose to society, and the evaluation of the services provided. It is used in a similar fashion in the Department of Human Services Victoria and the State wide Disability Service in New South Wales. In Canada, it is used in clinical, risk, and court assessments by the Developmental Disabilities Consulting Program in Ontario.

The QACSO is cited and described in three Handbooks written primarily for clinicians and practitioners working in this field. The first "Assessment and Treatment of Sex Offenders: A Handbook" (Beech, Craig and Browne, 2009) focuses on the non-intellectually disabled offender whereas "Assessment and Treatment of Sexual Offenders with Intellectual Disability: A Handbook" (Craig, Lindsay and Browne, 2010) is written specifically for those working in services for the intellectually disabled offender. The third handbook is the more general, "Handbook for Forensic Mental Health" (Soothill, Rogers & Dolan (Eds.), 2008). The QACSO has also been cited in a review of the clinical tools available for the treatment of sex offenders throughout the UK and the wider world.

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Training child forensic interviewers in Scotland

Researchers at the University of Abertay Dundee, have been continuing to study the training of child interviewers on Joint Investigative Interviewing Courses in Scotland. This research has been supported, in part, by assistance from two grants from the SIPR Small Grants Scheme. In particular, researchers are examining the important role that adult actors play in interviewer training by providing police officers with a variety of scenarios, so they can practice their interview skills. In the past year preliminary results of the research were presented as part of a *Child Interviewing Master Class*, held at the University of Abertay Dundee, in January 2012. The preliminary results were also presented as an academic poster at the international FORREST (FOREnsic RESearch and Teaching) conference, also held at the University of Abertay Dundee, in June 2012. Key to the success of this research project will be the establishment of a database of fully transcribed interviews. The lengthy and detailed process of transcribing interviews is currently 75% complete, and once completed, the interviews will comprise a set of approximately 150 individual interviews available for analysis. As well as producing transcripts from the electronic recordings of the interviews, work has begun using video editing software, on extracting examples of best practice to use as further training material. The clips are expected to be piloted this year. This database, along with the resulting research and analysis, will form a major component of a PhD dissertation by Ms Annabelle Nicol.

Early intervention in Dundee

Researchers at the University of Abertay Dundee have been continuing to study early intervention in Scotland. The research has been made possible by with assistance from a grant from the SIPR Small Grants Scheme. The award has been used to pay the fees of an MSc Student who is now mid-stage in the research project, and a theoretical and qualitative research based framework has been developed. Key figures in Scotland involved in Early Intervention work are being interviewed at the moment in an attempt to analyse 'elite voices', justifications, and explanations for early intervention initiatives. Part of this work will involve interviews with Tayside based professionals. A national (Scottish) and local (Dundee) perspective on early intervention will inform this analysis of early intervention work with specific reference to the '*crime fighting*' aspect of it. Much of the work thus far has involved a literature analysis of the critical debates regarding early intervention work. John Carnochan of the Violence Reduction Unit has been interviewed and other interview will follow in the next few months. An expected output will be the publication of a journal article when the project is complete.

Expertise and good practice in police CCTV control rooms

Researchers at the University of Abertay Dundee have been studying good practice in police CCTV with Tayside police. The research has been made possible with assistance of a grant from the SIPR Small Grants Scheme. The project began with lengthy interviews regarding CCTV procedures and practices with expert civilian operators. These interviews were recorded and a line-by-line transcript analysis has been undertaken. This analysis has revealed areas of expertise evident in the self-directed learning of the CCTV operators; for example, researchers now have a better understanding of the proactive way that 3-dimensional knowledge of the environment is acquired. This new knowledge has been incorporated into a follow up funding application to Leverhulme Trust to further explore the nature of the three-dimensional representations of the environment in the operators, and the time course of environmental learning and prediction (Scott-Brown & Tatler, 2012). The research conducted thus far will be submitted for publication in 2013.



Ken Scott-Brown, University of Abertay

The not so silent witness - developing a forensic science oral history project

Professor Niamh Nic Daeid, *Centre for Forensic Science, University of Strathclyde*
Professor Arthur McIvor, *Scottish Oral History Centre, University of Strathclyde*
Dr David Walker, *Scottish Oral History Centre, University of Strathclyde*

Forensic Science is a topic which captures the imagination of the public, they engage out of interest and exposure to both popular culture and the ever present media coverage of the use of science within the criminal justice system. Currently the provision of forensic science in the UK is undergoing an enormous period of change. The closure of one of the longest running forensic providers in England and Wales (the Forensic Science Service), and the potential loss of both the collective knowledge of practitioners could have a devastating effect on the heritage of this profession.

There is currently no formal mechanism to gather and record the history and development of forensic science in the UK. In particular we are at risk of losing the extensive, unique and highly informative personal experiences of practitioners that can be used to enrich the written record. The UK has one of the richest heritages in the world in the development of Forensic Science as a profession. Early developments in forensic medical and toxicological studies, the potential linkage of fingerprints to the individual and the development of DNA fingerprinting were all pioneered in the UK.

The Centre for Forensic Science at the University of Strathclyde has a 45 year association with the use of scientific analysis in the investigation of criminal events and has been intimately linked with the development of forensic science in the UK over recent decades. For example, Frederick Penny, (1839-1870), Professor of Chemistry at Anderson's University (Strathclyde's precursor institution), worked on some notorious Victorian cases including that of Madeline Smith and Edward Pritchard, the last man to be publically executed in Glasgow. In 1880, Henry Faulds, who also studied at Anderson's university, first suggested a connection between fingerprints and the individual. Strathclyde, more recently, has been linked with many high profile cases including the Birmingham six bombing, Guilford 4, Oklahoma bombing, Omagh bombing, Rachel Nickell, Damilola Taylor, the McKie fingerprint inquiry, the Roger Casement Diaries, and terrorist cases including the transatlantic airline terrorism plot and the Dhiren Barot case. As such, the Centre for Forensic Science occupies a truly unique position in the historical development of forensic science education, policy, practice and research in Scotland and further afield.

This historical footprint, combined with the current change environment, formed the basis and impetus for the development of a forensic science discipline specific oral history project in collaboration with

Professor Arthur McIvor and Dr David Walker of the Scottish Oral History Centre. The SOHC is the leading research and knowledge exchange centre for oral history in Scotland, with funding currently from the Wellcome Trust and the AHRC.

The Forensic Science Oral History project, seeks to preserve and make available the invaluable forensic science heritage developed in the UK, for the inspiration of current and future generations. The project so far has digitally recording and preserved a number of oral narratives from within this sector and as far as we are aware, is the first venture of its type in the UK and one of the first within this practitioner community Worldwide. The concept develops the scope for a dynamic and novel oral history centred on practicing and retired forensic science professionals. The materials collected already form a rich base for research, historical information and public engagement.

The project addresses the deficiency in the provision of any formal record of the memories of the individuals engaged within the forensic science sector over the past 60 years and our aspiration is to present this as a 'living history' for current and future researchers. The creation of a series of linked timelines (relating to developments in forensic science, historical developments and specific judicial and legal developments/cases occurring within the same time frame) is the next phase of work and will create a context within which the oral histories can be placed. This will enrich the engagement opportunity and experience by members of the public as well as researchers and those from outside the forensic science community. Ultimately, the development of an interactive website for the project will create a point of information and contact for users of the oral history archive.

The current cohort of interviewees consisted of some of the most notable forensic scientists in the UK whose range of experience in forensic biology, chemistry and police work has impacted positively on some of the most notorious crimes witnessed in the last 50 years. With birth dates ranging from 1924 to 1967, their testimonies cover a wide range of topics from early educational influences and latter progression in the development of new techniques, to the changes in the structure of forensic science provision and education.

Many of the Issues that are associated with the presentation of expert testimony in court are also discussed. The interviews provide insight of the personal commitment, professionalism and

dedication that is required for this career. Important case work is also cited such as Stephen Lawrence, the Provisional Irish Republican Army bombing campaigns, Robert Black, Lynette Whyte, Roberto Calvi amongst many others. The testimony graphically reveals the often painstaking examinations that have to be conducted in laboratories as well as the tragic outcomes that are found at scenes of crime. One interview was conducted within Strathclyde University with all others conducted at the respondent's homes. All of the interviews were recorded digitally (48kHz 16 bit) using a Marantz PMD660 and two external microphones with XLR sockets. The recordings are now archived at the Scottish Oral History Centre at the University of Strathclyde and available in WAV and MP3 formats and safely preserved on an external hard drive, CD-R and computer hard-drive. Full copyright clearance exists for all recordings with only minor variations and therefore can be analysed and utilised by future researchers.

Currently the following people have had their oral histories recorded:

- **Sue Black**, Professor of Anatomy and Forensic Anthropology and past President of the British Association of Human Identification (BAHID), and the current President of Association for Science Education (Scotland)
- **Alistair R. Brownlie**, Retired Solicitor, OBE, LLB, SSC, NP

- **Brian Caddy**, Professor of Forensic Science and Member of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission (SCCRC)
- **Jim Fraser**, Professor of Forensic Science and Director of the University of Strathclyde's Centre for Forensic Science
- **Angela Gallop**, Professor of Forensic Science and Chief Executive of Axiom International Limited
- **Chris Gannicliffe**, Lead Forensic Scientist (General Biology) at Scottish Police Services Authority Forensic Services
- **James Govan**, Retired police officer with the Scottish Police Services Authority
- **Graham Jackson**, Professor of Forensic Science, Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory and Forensic Science Service (Home Office)
- **Paul Millen**, Paul Millen Associates and former Head of Scientific Support for Surrey Police
- **Ann Priston**, Biologist with the Metropolitan Police Laboratory and Forensic Science Service (Home Office), current president of the forensic science society

Further information about the research work can be obtained from Professor Niamh Nic Daeid (n.nicdaeid@strath.ac.uk).



Biology laboratory (top) and Chemistry laboratory (bottom), Birmingham Forensic Science laboratory, c. 1940. Photo courtesy of Alan Scaplehorn. Cutting from the Glasgow Herald, 1967



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

In the *Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS)*, research into police interpreting was carried out in the context of three projects during 2012:

ImPLI (*Improving Police Interpreting*)
Prof. Ursula Böser
Christine Wilson



This project was funded by DG Criminal Justice and investigated the implications of Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and Council in the context of police investigative processes. The Directive, which will come into force in October 2013, stipulates the right to free interpretation and translation of criminal proceedings. The project brief was to:

- review police interviewing techniques to identify recurring issues within bilingual forensic interaction;
- develop synergies between judicial professionals and interpreter trainers with the aim of defining best practices in interpreter-mediated interviews of suspects, victims, witnesses and experts;
- formulate implications of findings from the project for participants of interactions in a policing context.

The project involved partners in six universities across six countries: Forlì (Bologna), Fachhochschule Cologne, Charles University (Prague), ISIT (Paris), Lessius University (Antwerp) and Boğaziçi University (Istanbul). Round table seminars were organised in each of the six participating countries. Participants in these included police experts, representatives of judicial authorities, police interpreters, interpreting trainers and researchers in Interpreting Studies.

Six films on Best Practice in Police Interpreting were produced, providing a training resource for interpreters and police staff. The two pictures (above and right) are screen shots taken from the films.

Findings and recommendations were presented at a final conference in Paris in September 2012 and a dissemination event at Heriot-Watt University in February 2013. The six films which have been produced are available at:
<http://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLx15JSWFqoqCm5ycG6CKzxAQHE-Yfrglj>

The finding from the project can be accessed at:
http://www.isit-paris.fr/documents/ImPLI/Final_Report.pdf

As one central conclusion, the report points to the need to support the professionalisation of police interpreting through a comprehensive review of the working conditions (e.g. minimum qualifications, procurement and recruitment processes, contextualisation of assignments, as well as procedures for the recruitment and provision of interpreters and their compliance with best practice as recognised in relevant Codes of Conduct and Practice). The report also advocates the usefulness of joint training provision for interpreters and police staff in investigative interviewing in a bilingual setting.



Co-Minor-In/Quest
Prof. Ursula Böser
Christine Wilson

Co-Minor-In/Quest extends the work of ImPLI into the area of interpreter mediated investigative interactions involving children up to 18 years old. Co-Minor-In/Quest has been awarded funding by DG Criminal Justice.

The aim of the project is to map the current situation with regard to the questioning of children and in particular vulnerable children in a bilingual setting. This project has a strong interdisciplinary orientation. Expert workshops will bring together representatives

from five countries (Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, UK). Participants will represent the judicial sector and include forensic psychologists and researchers in the area of public service interpreting. The project brief is

- Identify the specific problems which arise in bilingual settings
- Disseminate information through a publication and final conference
- These targets will be achieved by means of:
- Survey and report on existing practice and its perception.

TRAFUT (Training for the future)

Professor Isabel Perez

Christine Wilson

The TRAFUT project was funded through the EU Criminal Justice Programme. It was carried out under the aegis of EULITA, the European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association. Its aim was to assist the setting up of mechanisms in member states to ensure the systemic provision of quality legal interpreting and translation. Representatives from six EU member contributed to workshops on this topic in Madrid, Helsinki, Ljubljana and Antwerp. In particular, the following issues were addressed:

- specific interpreting and translation issues related to the European arrest Warrant
- national registers of legal interpreters and translators (admission procedures, register

management, integration into the planned EU electronic data base, etc.)

- the training and further training of legal interpreters and translators, and best practices for the effective communication between judges, prosecutors, lawyers, judicial staff and legal interpreters and translators
- modern communication technologies in criminal proceedings such as video-conference interpreting) or special arrangements for vulnerable persons (e.g. sign-language interpreting).

Publications and Activities

Böser, U. (in press). 'So Tell Me What Happened!' – Interpreting the Free Recall Segment of the Investigative Interview. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 8/1.

Böser, U. & Wilson, C.W.L. (2012). ImPLI - *Seminar on Project Findings*. Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, February.

Böser, U. (2012). *The Challenges Faced in the Use of Interpreters in Police Interviews*. European Chapter of the FBI, Ljubljana University, May.

Perez, I. & Wilson, C. (2012). Legal interpreting: the Scottish Example. TRAFUT (Training for the Future) Workshops in Helsinki, Ljubljana and Madrid.

The governance of security and the analysis of risk for sporting mega-events: security planning for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games

Michele Burmanⁱ, Nick Fyfeⁱⁱ, Simon Mackenzieⁱ, Niall Hamilton-Smithⁱⁱⁱ, Chris Johnstonⁱ and Suzanne Youngⁱ
University of Glasgowⁱ, University of Dundeeⁱⁱ, University of Stirlingⁱⁱⁱ

Background

In 2014, Glasgow will be hosting the Commonwealth Games, the largest event ever to have been hosted by Scotland. The 2014 Games are anticipated to attract 1.5 million spectators and 4,500 athletes over the 11 days of competition and 13 of the 15 venues will be located in the Glasgow area. The overall Games budget for G2014 is £524 million¹ with the security budget of £90 million making up 17% of the total budget². The security structure for G2014 consists of several governing bodies made up of the Scottish Government, Strathclyde Police, the Games Organising Committee, and Glasgow City Council. In addition the sub-level working groups consist of partnerships with several additional security and safety organisations including Strathclyde Fire and Rescue, the Scottish Ambulance Service, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS), British Transport Police, The Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency (SCDEA) and private security contractors. The private security contractors will play a crucial role in G2014, in that they will be involved in securing all the venues and access points, and it is estimated there will be nearly three times the number of private security personnel (3000) than police officers (1,100) on competition days³. The security planning for G2014, including risk assessment and securitization, is already well under way and the security vision for a safe, secure and peaceful Games has been developed with the purported aim of ensuring that G2014 is fundamentally a mega-sporting, rather than a mega-security event.

Mega-sporting events have attracted academic research from a wide range of disciplines. For Criminology, such events offer a unique opportunity to gain an insight into crime control, police management and securitisation at the national and international level. A team of researchers from the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and the Scottish Institute for Policing Research have been funded by the European Commission to study the security planning process, through a grant under the Prevention of and Fight against Crime programme, within the general funding programme on Security and Safeguarding Liberties, in the Freedom, Justice and Security work area.



The Project



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The G2014 research project is concerned with the governance of security in relation to this specific mega-event: in particular the negotiation of the multi-level (central and local) government relationships and public-private

partnerships required for the delivery of 'security' through policing. While mega-events are, due to their scale and infrequency, sometimes portrayed as exceptions to everyday security processes and discourses, our approach is to analyse the heightened tensions and responses around security during large spectacular events as reflective of broader and more mundane public and official sensibilities around security. By looking beyond the often turbo-charged (and sometimes rather extreme) concerns with security, spectacular events can sometimes render visible wider trends in policing, regulation and social control which may be more difficult to recognise in the routine activities of our day-to-day lives.

Despite Scottish police services having considerable experience preparing for and policing significant events such as G8 summit in 2005 and the Papal visit in 2010 (see Gorringer and Rosie, 2008a; Gorringer and Rosie, 2008b)⁴ this will be the largest ever security operation being organised in Scotland. G2014 is taking place in a highly sensitive political context, with the Scottish Police and Fire and Rescue reforms underway which, in 2013, will amalgamate Scotland's eight regional police forces into one national organisation, the Police Service of Scotland. And of course the Scottish Referendum is due to take place in autumn 2014, so that very shortly after the Games the country will be asked to vote on the question of independence from the UK. The successful 'delivery' of the Games is therefore part of a much wider story of the political aspirations of the Scottish National Party. This backdrop to the games provides an opportunity to examine the multi-level governance and risk assessment operations within the broader political context.

The project to date has consisted of participant observation at security committee and directorate meetings in conjunction with interviews with key security stakeholders from Strathclyde Police, Scottish Government and Glasgow City Council.

Interim Findings

- The initial observations of the G2014 planning process have shown very complex security governance structures with varying levels of working groups and committees developed to ensure comprehensive security preparations are in place.
- The G2014 structure can be considered an example of multi-level governance in which networks of security and safety organisations (both public and private) have a particular role and responsibility in securing G2014. These roles and responsibilities are closely defined such that risks not only become things that are culturally constructed, as Douglas (1992) has said, but also a type of property, whereby each identified risk is 'owned' by a particular organisation in the security network. This functions not only as a division of labour, but in practice for the police as a means of farming out responsibility for the management of many risks, through defensible processes which will insulate blame if one of those risks comes to fruition through improper management.
- The most notable interim observation in our exploration of the high security is related to the subjective experiences and interpretations of the risk assessment procedures which form the basic architecture of the security processes ultimately developed. A top-down view of these risk assessments presents an official and fairly logical picture of the identification of risks, their allocation to the most suitable 'managers' or 'owners' in the security governance network, and the development and implementation of security responses which aim to reduce any given risk to an acceptable level. The bottom-up view of risk offers a very different insight. The interim findings reveal that the risks identified for G2014 have reputational implications for their 'owners' in the case of mismanagement as well as consequences for Games delivery. This ever-present blame culture invites overkill in securitisation and a pre-emptive approach to security⁵ in which the ideal is 'total security'. The reputational risk for a risk-owner of catastrophic but highly unlikely events such as serious terror strikes substantially outweighs the risk of more likely but less severe crimes and incivilities.

Dissemination and Knowledge Exchange

Dissemination activities to date have comprised of presentations at international conferences including the European Police Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) Conference, Uppsala June 2012; the European Society of Criminology Conference, Bilbao September 2012; and the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago November 2012. Further dissemination has been undertaken in the production of newsletter articles for Glasgow City Council and the British Society of Criminology. Future dissemination will include the production of policy guidance materials and academic publications.

The research team is also hosting a series of closed workshops throughout 2013 on security, policing and mega-events, funded by the Scottish Institute of Policing Research's Improving Police Action through Knowledge Transfer (IMPAKT) Programme. The aim of this activity is to establish a G2014 focus group on research and practice in the policing of mega events by inviting leading national and international scholars to discuss their research findings with policing and security personnel from the G2014 security directorate.

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"In planning our security response to this event we have of course looked to the international practitioner and research base for evidence of good practice. However, it would be of great benefit to us to be able to analyse this evidence base in collaboration with leading academics in Scotland. The legacy of this analysis, in the form of best practice documentation produced by the academic team, will also be of the highest value to other police colleagues across Europe who may be hosting such mega-events in the future".

Fiona Taylor, former ACC, Strathclyde Police and former head of the G2014 Security Directorate



- ¹ This was the new budget set in 2010 and is an increase of £151 million from the budget set in 2007
- ² The original budget was increased from £27 million in late 2012.
- ³ Glasgow 2014 (2007) People, Place, Passion: Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games Candidate City File (Glasgow: Glasgow 2014) [online] <http://www.thecgf.com/games/future/glasgow2014.asp?>
- ⁴ Gorrington, H. and Rosie, M. (2008a) "It's a Long Way to Auchterarder! 'Negotiated Management' and Mismanagement in the Policing of G8 Protests." *British Journal of Sociology* 59(2):187-205.
— (2008b) "The Polis of 'Global' Protest - Policing Protest at the G8 in Scotland." *Current Sociology* 56(5):691-710.
- ⁵ Boyle, P. and Haggerty, K.D. (2009) "Spectacular Security: Mega-Events and the Security Complex." *International Political Sociology* 3(3):257-274.
Fussey, P., Coaffee, J., Armstrong, G., and Hobbs, D. (2011) *Securing and Sustaining the Olympic City : Reconfiguring London for 2012 and Beyond*. Farnham: Ashgate.

Evaluation of Extended Deployment of Taser by Strathclyde Police

Professor Kenneth B Scott
University of the West of Scotland

Introduction

In Scotland the use of Taser devices by the police is normally restricted to Authorised Firearms Officers (AFOs). However, in June 2009 the Chief Constable of Strathclyde Police approved the establishment of a Pilot to extend the use of Taser to Specially Trained Officers (STOs). The key aims of the Pilot were to enhance resilience and confidence among frontline officers in resolving violent or potentially violent incidents, in an attempt to reduce levels of assaults on officers and on absence rates due to such assaults. In addition, the Pilot aimed to increase levels of confidence and reassurance among communities in relation to the ability of the police to deal with these violent situations.

The Pilot ran for a period of six months in two sub-divisions, one of which covered Glasgow City Centre and West (AB) and the other based in the Rutherglen/Cambuslang (QD) area of South Lanarkshire. Thirty response officers from these sub-divisions, none of whom were AFOs, were selected for specialist training as STOs for the purpose of carrying Taser during their regular periods of duty.

Methodology

At the outset it was proposed that the Extended Deployment of Taser (EDT) Pilot would be subject to evaluation by an independent body. A Taser Evaluation Board was established, consisting of representatives of the Strathclyde Police Authority, Strathclyde Police and SIPR, and the detailed evaluation of the Pilot was carried out by researchers from the University of the West of Scotland.

A range of sources of information was collected in relation to the Pilot and evaluation was based on a number of quantitative and qualitative methods including analysis of major policy documents, particularly the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and the national guidance produced by ACPO and agreed to by ACPOS. Relevant Force statistics were collated and analysed, such as recorded police assaults, complaints by the public against the police, and levels of crime and disorder. Additional items were included in the annual Force-wide survey regarding extended deployment of Taser and in the two Pilot areas more specific items were also included.

At the heart of the evaluation was information obtained from police officers themselves. After every deployment of Taser, officers were required to provide a written evaluation of the incident as well as a standard Use of Force form. Based on these

reports, the researchers conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with key personnel involved in the Pilot, including all thirty STOs and a sample of their operational partners, as well as those involved in the training and management of the officers.

Context

Taser is regarded as a 'less lethal' option developed to minimise the need for recourse to conventional firearms and the use of ultimate force. The device chosen for the Pilot was a Taser X26, which is a single-shot device with a maximum range of 21 feet and is authorised by the Home Secretary for use by UK police services. STOs can deploy the device in the course of duty in "circumstances where you may have to protect the public, yourself (or another police officer), and/or the subject at an incident involving violence or potential violence of such severity that the use of force is necessary."¹

STOs were provided with a three-day training programme, which exceeded the national guidelines. All STOs rated the standard of training very highly and found that the programme had prepared them very well for the situations encountered in the Pilot.

In contributing to the effective resolution of potentially violent incidents, the national guidance makes clear that Taser is not a replacement for existing means of managing conflict situations, but is an option to be considered alongside all other available tactics. Its use within the EDT Pilot was therefore firmly set within the context of the Force's Conflict Management Model. This sets out a logical and progressive five-step process by which a measured and appropriate response can be made to any situation involving conflict. Firstly, information and intelligence received leads to a threat assessment then, following consideration of the relevant powers and policy, the appropriate tactical options are chosen to manage the threat and resolve the conflict. The cyclical nature of the model allows for constant re-assessment of the situation and this was the procedure which STOs were trained to use.

Key Findings

For the purpose of the Pilot, deployment of Taser by an STO was defined as occurring in any and all of three stages: drawing of the Taser by removing it from its holster; red-dotting of the device by placing the laser sight red dot onto a subject; and firing of the device so that the barbs are discharged at a subject.

During the six months of the Pilot period the number of Taser deployments was only 11, but the use of

Taser varied significantly between the two sub-divisions. In the city centre there were only two deployments, while in Rutherglen/Cambuslang there were nine, including one full discharge. This appeared to relate to the varying characteristics of these sub-divisions, the types of disorder commonly encountered by police officers there, and the appropriateness of use of Taser in relation to these.

In terms of the Pilot's stated objectives, the evidence indicated that only some were achieved or partly achieved. Most clearly, the carrying of Taser greatly enhanced resilience and confidence among frontline officers in resolving violent or potentially violent incidents, and levels of public support for the carrying of the Taser device by police officers was significantly positive both in the Pilot sub-divisions and across the Force area. However, levels of public confidence and reassurance in relation to police ability to deal with violence increased in one of the Pilot sub-divisions, but had no effect in the other, again perhaps a reflection of the nature of the different communities. There was some potential concern that complaints by the public against the police may rise as a result of the Pilot, but in fact no link between the two was established.

As a contribution to reducing levels of assaults on police officers and on absence rates due to assaults, the evidence was mixed: there appeared to be some impact in one Pilot area where the number of assaults during the Pilot period fell by almost 50%, but there was no established link between assaults and absences.

In all Taser incidents there was a good level of compliance with the principles laid down in the Standard Operating Procedures, the processes involved in the Conflict Management Model, and in line with the training undertaken. The most significant factors in STOs' decision-making were issues of public safety, the safety of other officers and often of the subjects themselves. The evaluation concluded that officers did make judgements that were reasonable and were based on a balanced assessment of the risks involved. In both the written reports and face-to-face interviews they were able to demonstrate that Taser was deployed in a manner which was measured, justified and proportionate.

Conclusion

The Evaluation Report was published at a time when the structure of policing in Scotland was about to change significantly with the creation of a single Police Service of Scotland. As a result, there are no plans to extend the use of Taser within Strathclyde in its remaining time as a local force. Nonetheless, the EDT Pilot and its evaluation raises a number of significant issues. Some of these are concerned with operational procedures involved in the Pilot; some are related to legal questions generated by the Pilot; and some highlight the demands made on officers' skills and judgements in the situations of violence and potential violence which they face in the course of their duties. Consequently, it is hoped that the evaluation will provide useful evidence and guidance of value to any bodies responsible for taking decisions about extended deployment of Taser in the future.



Extending the use of Taser to non-firearms officers during the Strathclyde Pilot has generated significant comment and debate from across the country and beyond. The Independent Taser Evaluation is a comprehensive account of police policy, process and Taser use and the information contained within it regarding the officers' decision making process gives a fascinating account of what officers are faced with on a daily basis.

Campbell Corrigan, Chief Constable, Strathclyde Police

Dissemination

Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot Study: Final Evaluation Report. Presented to Meeting of Strathclyde Police Authority, 25 October 2012.

Scott, K.B. (2012) *Evaluation of the Strathclyde Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot*. SIPR Research Summary No. 12
www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_12.pdf

Scott, K.B. (forthcoming) 'Carrying Taser: Scottish police officers' experience of "less deadly" force', *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*.

¹ Strathclyde Police, *Standard Operating Procedures for Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot*, p.8.

Mapping police organisational culture: evidence from a study of Scottish policing

Superintendent Andrew Tatnell, *SIPR Practitioner Fellow, Central Scotland Police*
Garry Elliott, *SIPR Associate Fellow*

Following the Office of Government Commerce's (OGC) Gateway Review of the National Police Reform Programme in early 2012 and its recommendation 5(2) that work be undertaken to consider what aspects of existing Scottish Police Service organisational culture might help or hinder the Reform process, SIPR was commissioned to undertake a small-scale study with the aim of beginning to address this recommendation through the provision of robust research evidence¹.

The importance of this work is reinforced by a recent analysis of police reform in several northern and western European countries (Fyfe, Terpstra and Tops, 2013). A review of recent reforms in Finland, for example, highlighted how insufficient attention was given to differences in organisational culture between police districts that were being merged to create larger police areas.

A combination of quantitative methods (a questionnaire survey of police officers and staff) and qualitative methods (focus groups with police officers and staff) were used in order to examine the organisational culture of the Scottish police service. This approach allowed the triangulation of research findings using different data sets. It is also important to recognise that both the quantitative and qualitative approaches focused on 'street-level'/'frontline' perceptions given existing evidence regarding the importance of how police occupational culture is created, given meaning, shaped and transformed from below "through the agency, actions and activities of police unions, associations and individual officers" (Marks, 2004).

Scottish Police Organisational Culture Survey

Between September and November 2012, a survey was conducted to establish a picture of the similarities and differences between the existing organisational cultures within the ten policing organisations in Scotland and the 'ideal' or 'preferred' organisational culture that staff would like to see.

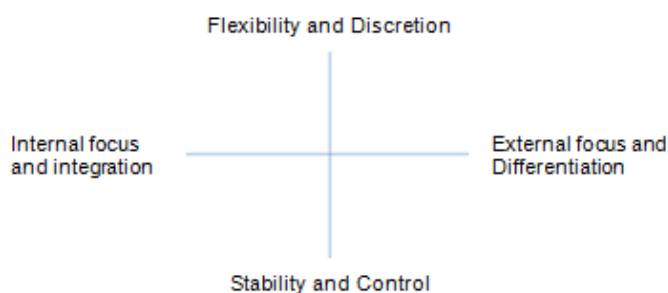


Figure 1: The Competing Values Framework

The survey used the Organisational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) which is based on the Competing Values Framework (CVF) (Cameron & Quinn, 2006)). This was chosen because it has been widely used, clearly validated, and allows the culture to be represented in a diagrammatic form. The CVF is an empirically based model of organisational culture developed from analysis of 39 criteria identified as determining effectiveness of organisations. From these criteria, two sets of competing values are identified which are shown in Figure 1.

The vertical axis sets out the contrast between flexibility and stability. At one end is the idea that effectiveness comes from allowing flexibility of working, discretion and dynamism. At the other is the requirement for control, order and stability. The horizontal axis considers the focus of the organisation. At the extremes, this ranges from an internal orientation which values integration and unity, to an external focus which values differentiation and rivalry. The axes represent opposing or competing assumptions about the way in which organisations operate. The intersection of these axes gives four contrasting dimensions of organisational culture (Figure 2).

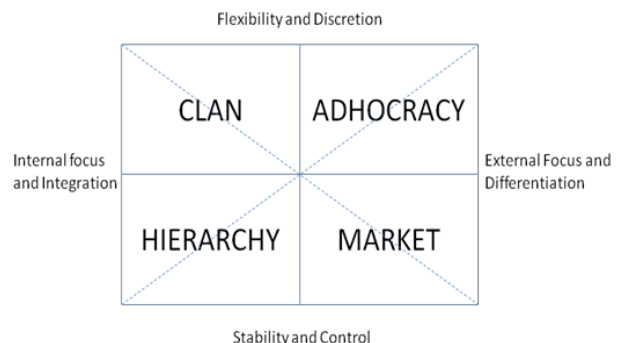


Figure 2: The four cultural dimension

"Mind the gap": Differences between the current and ideal or preferred cultural characteristics of police organisational culture

A significant finding of the study is that views about the ideal or preferred organisational culture are very similar across all organisations and between all ranks and grades. In all police forces, the ideal profile shows; stronger Clan and Adhocracy dimensions, weaker Market and Hierarchy dimensions and a desire for more discretion and autonomy within an organisation with strong shared values and sense of mission.

However, there is a difference between this shared 'ideal' view and the current perception as shown in Figure 3.

The variation between the ideal and current profile may suggest that there is a tension between the personal values of officers and staff and the way they see their forces or agencies working. This finding is supported by results from the focus groups about how the way of working is perceived to be contrary to staff's sense of purpose, damaging identity and diluting expertise.

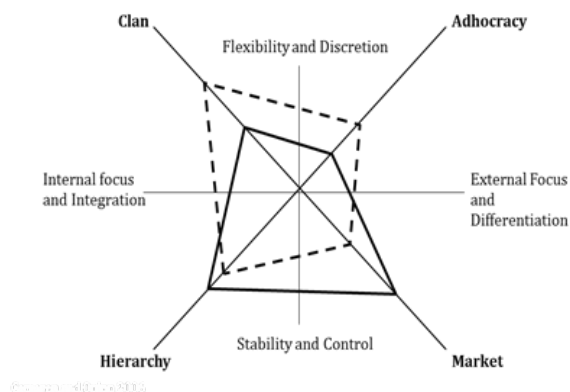


Figure 3: Average current cultural profile of Scottish policing organisations (solid line) compared to average ideal profile (dashed line)

While the views of ideal profile do not vary significantly between ranks and grades, the perceptions of the current profile differ markedly. (Figure 4)

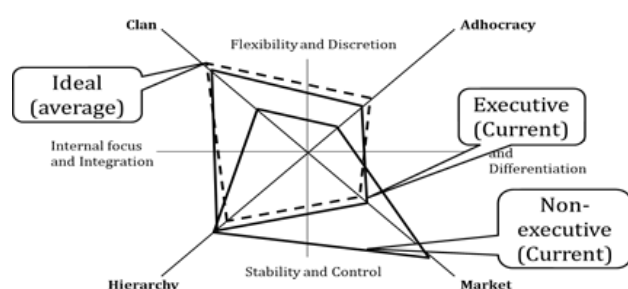


Figure 4: Comparison of average ideal profile (dashed line) with the current profiles perceived by Executive level leaders and officers and staff at other levels (solid lines)

While these results should be treated with care as the number of executive level leaders responding to the survey is small, this may suggest an important perception gap between executive level officers and staff and those at other levels.

The fact that views of the ideal cultural profile are shared by all officers and staff, and do not seem to be affected by perceptions of current profile, may suggest that there is a deeply held view or value among people involved about how policing should operate. This cohesion may assist working between officers and staff from different forces.

Potential implications for the Reform Programme

The analysis presented here has only been able to scratch the surface of the issues raised by those completing the on-line survey and participating in the focus groups, but it does highlight some important questions and challenges for the continuing process of police reform in Scotland:

- *Recognising and working with organisational cultural diversity* The data indicates an important degree of cultural diversity across the ten Scottish police organisations and this was clearly reinforced by the findings from the focus groups with officers from two functional areas of policing (Roads Policing Units and Specialist Crime Teams)
- *Supporting valuable cultural traits: a sense of belonging to the Police 'Clan' or Family* The data suggests that a sense of clan/family/we-ness is important to staff and that they would like the organisation they work in to have a greater sense of it. Failure to achieve this greater sense of clan may impact on morale which may in turn impact on performance.
- *Tackling negative perceptions of a target driven performance culture* The perception amongst staff in those areas where there are robustly enforced, numerical targets is that there is a tension between this type of performance culture and officers' own sense of professionalism particularly through limitations it can place on their use of discretion.
- *Supporting a desire for greater flexibility, creativity and innovation by strong leadership* A clear message from this study is that staff would like to work in an organisation which has a greater degree of adhocracy than that which currently exists in order to ensure that decision making at a local level is sufficiently flexible and creative to meet the needs of local communities; and that police leaders and managers encourage operational level staff to use their discretion and to be flexible and creative as they attempt to find solutions to local policing issues.

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¹ The research was carried out by Superintendent Andy Tatnell and Garry Elliott under the supervision of Professor Nick Fyfe. Research assistance was provided by Andrew Woof (University of Dundee) and Wendy Alletson (Scottish Police College).

A Comparative Study of Police Boards in Scotland: a reflection on the profile of Police Boards and the Scottish Police Authority

Philip Etherson, PhD Student
Management Science, University of Strathclyde

Introduction

There has been relatively little empirical research conducted on Police Boards in Scotland. This PhD study sought to address this research gap and provide an understanding of Police Boards in Scotland and their governance of the police services. It was conducted prior to the inception of a single Scottish police service and as such is an illustration and examination of the pre-reform landscape of Scottish police governance.

Methods

A multi-method approach was adopted which assisted with the development and triangulation of the research. The researcher first gained knowledge and an understanding of Police Boards in Scotland through a literature review focusing on Police Boards, governance, accountability and scrutiny. This was followed by initial desk research including an archival review of Police Board meeting minutes. Thereafter the researcher conducted on-site field visits to Police Board meetings to examine Board business. This was followed by the compilation and examination of a Police Board member's profile survey which included input from 76% of all Police Board members serving at that time.

This initial research informed and provided a foundation developed by later interviews with Police Board members and stakeholders. 49 interviews were conducted including 32 Police Board members, 10 senior police officers, 6 senior police executive officers and a one senior Government officer. The interviews allowed the researcher to establish an indication of stakeholders' perceptions of the Police Boards in Scotland.

There were a number of major developments in the governance of Police Boards in Scotland during the period of the PhD that resulted in the research at times altering to meet changing circumstances, none more so than the imminent extinction of Police Boards in April 2013. In addition the results of new external research carried out during the period of the thesis had an effect on the thesis strategy. Such research included HMICS inspections of Police Forces and Boards in Scotland. The thesis research therefore also included a reflection on on-going developments. The full results of the research will be reported shortly in the forthcoming PhD thesis.

Initial Findings

A summary of the initial findings of the research relating to the profile of Police Boards in Scotland was published in SIPR Research Summary number 4, (Etherson 2010). The research showed that the

general profile of a Police Board member did not reflect the profile of the Scottish population,

The subsequent research has found that there is diversity in the work conducted both within and between the 8 Police Boards. Although there are areas where Boards perform well there are several areas where Police Boards in Scotland are not effective. The findings from the research are also examined from a Scottish Police Authority perspective and provide advice and guidance where appropriate. The research thereby provides a historical overview of Police Boards during a time of change, an independent overview of Police Boards and their effectiveness and provides advice and guidance for the future of police governance in Scotland.

The Profile of the Police Board and a reflection on the Scottish Police Authority

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 ("the Act"), confirmed that on the 1st April 2013 all 8 Scottish police services will merge along with the SPSC and SCDEA and there will be a single Scottish Police Service. The Act also provides for governance of the police service through the establishment of a corporate body known as the Scottish Police Authority (SPA). The thesis offers comment, advice and guidance relating to Police Board meetings, the profile of Police Board members, key tasks, effectiveness and the politics of Police Boards, Budget, Performance and Complaints, Police Boards and stakeholder interaction, as well as the future role of police governance in Scotland. The findings from the thesis are extensive and as such this report is limited to comments on the Police Board profile, including comments from interviewees, and reflections on the Scottish Police Authority

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

The number of members on their Board was not generally an issue for interviewees. Although the Boards ranged from a membership of 11 to 34, each was seen by most interviewees as suitable for their own Board. The main emphasis from Board members was for quality not quantity. The Act provides that there shall be 10-14 members and a Chair appointed to the Authority and although 13 members have initially been chosen, the vulnerability of the Authority should be considered.

AGE

The Police Boards were not representative of the general community in Scotland with respect to age and gender. Over 70% of Board members who responded to the survey were over 55 years of age compared to Scottish age representation of 49% of

adults being aged less than 45 years of age (The Scottish Government (2009)). Other than not representing the Scottish public there is an indication from researchers such as Morris and Venkatesh (2000) and Reiser (2001) that the older a person is, the more they are likely to be disadvantaged from the use of technology. It was suggested to the researcher by some Board members interviewed that their colleagues may have had difficulty with accessing electronic Board information.

GENDER

When gender was considered there was perhaps an even larger lack of representation of the public. Archival research showed that less than 19% of Board members were female compared to women being 52% of the Scottish population (The Scottish Government (2009)). There is evidence from Lord Davies (2011) that performance of boards is improved by the increase in the number of female board members. On the 24th October 2012 the first members of the SPA were announced. Only 4 of the 13 members (including the Convenor) are female. This is under 31% of the Authority members and although an improvement in the previous profile of Police Boards it has failed to take the opportunity to make greater improvements. The people most suitably qualified for the job should be appointed and it is not suggested here that positive discrimination is employed. When choosing SPA members it is suggested that more consideration should be given to the profile of the Authority members showing a closer representation of the Scottish population. A holistic approach should be taken to look at what is offered from the Authority as a whole and not just from the individual members.

POLITICS

It was also noted that 6 of the 12 members appointed to the SPA (not including the Chairman) indicated being politically active. There was an indication in the research from interviewees that although Boards strove to remain apolitical, there were occasions when politics could play a part in Police Board decisions. Of the six newly appointed SPA members who indicated being politically active, three were involved in the Scottish National Party. With around quarter of members actively involved with the same political party who appointed the Chair, there could be a risk that the public may form the impression that party politics could interfere in the functions of the SPA. It is therefore questioned if the Act will ensure separation between ministers and police.

The Police (Scotland) Regulations 2004 prohibits Police officers from participating in politics to ensure accountability; this prohibition is maintained in the draft proposal for police regulations encompassing the single Scottish Police Service.

A member of a police force shall at all times abstain from any activity which is likely to interfere with the impartial discharge of that member's duties or which is likely to give rise to the

impression amongst members of the public that it may so interfere; and in particular a member of a police force shall not take any active part in politics.

The Police (Scotland) Regulations 2004 Schedule 1 (1)

It is suggested that political activity of a Police Authority member may give rise to the impression amongst members of the public that such activity may interfere with the discharge of their duties. Surely the above Regulations are equally, if not more appropriate, for those who govern the police. As such, perhaps like police officers, Police Authority members should be non-political and the above regulations should equally apply to Authority members.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank all the Police Board members who completed the Police Board profile survey and the Police Board members and stakeholders who agreed to be interviewed. Thanks are also given to the Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Scottish Government who funded the studentship for this research. Finally thanks are also given to Mr Mik Wisniewski, University of Strathclyde and Professor Nick Fyfe who supervised and advised during the project.

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Crime and Policing in Scotland: Past and Present

Dr Murray Frame
University of Dundee

This research and knowledge-exchange project is a collaboration between SIPR and the School of Humanities, University of Dundee, where two historians, Dr Murray Frame and Dr Anja Johansen, are conducting research on the history of European policing, notably in France, Germany and Russia.

The main aim of the project, which is funded by a Royal Society of Edinburgh Arts & Humanities Network Award, is to provide a forum for historians and academics from a range of other disciplines to engage with crime and policing professionals, with a view to sharing and enhancing mutual knowledge and research agendas.

In the process, the network aims to encourage and develop research on the history of crime and policing in Scotland in ways that will (a) place the Scottish experience in a historical, trans-national and interdisciplinary context, and (b) inform debates about contemporary crime and policing issues. Since its launch in 2011, the project has sponsored several activities.



RSE Grant Awardees Nick Fyfe, Anja Johansen and Murray Frame, with (2nd from right) Clive Emsley

Three workshops

The first workshop, on the theme of *Police Governance and Accountability in Comparative Perspective*, was held at the Royal Society of Edinburgh in November 2011. Speakers included the historians Clive Emsley and Malcolm Anderson, former HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland Paddy Tompkins, and Associate Director of SIPR Ken Scott. Papers ranged over several aspects of governance and accountability, including the historical experience in France, Russia and the United States, and contemporary challenges and reforms to Scottish policing.

The second workshop, on the theme of *Surveillance, Technology and Policing*, was held at the University of Dundee in April 2012. Speakers included the historians Paul Knepper and Chris Williams, the

forensic scientist Jim Fraser, and DCC Gordon Scobbie. The workshop papers addressed several historical and contemporary issues relating to the application of technology in policing since the late nineteenth century, in both a national and international perspective.

The third workshop, on the theme of *Policy Transfer in Policing*, was held at the University of Edinburgh in December 2012. Speakers included the Swedish historian of policing Bjorn Furuhausen, the historian of internationalisation in policing Georgina Sinclair, and the doctoral researchers Jarrett Blaustein and Liam O'Shea. The theme of policy transfer was explored through the comparative experiences of nineteenth-century Scandinavia, post-war Britain and the world, and contemporary Bosnia-Herzegovina, Russia, Georgia and Kazakhstan.

These network events were attended by a broad range of academics, criminal justice practitioners, and civil servants.

Development of project website

In addition to providing an online focus for the project, the website is being used for three main purposes: (1) podcasts of project workshops; (2) a database of research material for the study of Scottish policing history; (3) an online version of an exhibition on Scottish policing history (see below) that will launch in Dundee in spring 2013.

The website address is:
<http://blog.dundee.ac.uk/scottishpolicinghistory>

The longer-term aim for the website is that it will become the principal online resource for the history of Scottish policing, for use by a broad range of external stakeholders as well as academic researchers.

In April 2013, the RSE-funded phase of the project will culminate with a two-day conference on *Cultural Representations of Crime and Policing: Past and Present*, and with the launch of an exhibition in Dundee on the history of policing in Scotland. Further details of these events are available on the SIPR and project websites.

Beyond this phase of the project, our aim is to draw upon the interdisciplinary perspectives gained by the network's events, alongside the growing database of material on Scottish policing history, in order to develop research on the history of Scottish policing, because without clear-sighted knowledge of the past, we can have only an imperfect understanding of the present.

Research snapshots

The following abstracts provide shorter summaries of a selection of additional projects being undertaken by PhD students and SIPR Practitioner Fellows.

Dutch and Scottish Students Exchange Programme, SIPR Postgraduate Programme in Policing Studies

Dr Jeffrey Murer
University of St Andrews

Lynn Kelly
University of Dundee

Eleven Dutch students from the National Police Academy participated in an exchange with four Scottish students studying on the SIPR Post-Graduate programme in Policing Studies. The exchange compared approaches to pro-active community policing in complex, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual communities, through an exploration of the problems in tackling hate crime. The exchange programme included two field site visits, one to Amersfoort, The Netherlands in May, and the other to Edinburgh in June.

The Scottish students participated in the exchange as an alternate mode of assessment for the module “Identity and the Making of Community: Anxiety, Threat and Security”, taught by Dr. Jeffrey Stevenson Murer, the Lecturer on Collective Violence at the University of St Andrews. The Dutch and Scottish students meet with community police officers and practitioners, including social workers, community planners, and representatives of local authorities in the respective neighbourhoods they examined, including meeting with the Scottish Cabinet Secretary for Justice, Kenny MacAskill in Edinburgh. The aim of the exchange was to expose students to different modes of practice when engaging sometimes difficult to reach populations, and to explore the modes of practice in their home communities through the view of fresh eyes, seeing things for the first time. This was an opportunity to expand the learning experience beyond the classroom: not only to nearby city streets outside of the university, but also to the Netherlands and Europe.

Dr Murer and his Dutch counterpart, Dr. Anke van der Zijl, a Lecturer in Sociology, accompanied the students on both legs of the exchange, including on cycling expeditions through neighbourhoods in Amersfoort, 10 and 11 May this year. Unfortunately, the weather was not as accommodating in Edinburgh, where the tour was made by bus and foot. The hearing of different voices from the communities explored, as well as seeing these neighbourhoods through one another’s eyes, allowed the students to put theory into practice and compare the social science literatures on the complexities of multiculturalism with their own and their counterparts’ experiences.

These students are the first cohort on this new Post-Graduate Programme, which culminates in the opportunity to write a dissertation for an MSc conferred by the University of Dundee, one of five partners delivering the programme. The others include the University of Glasgow, Robert Gordon University, the University of the West of Scotland, and St. Andrews.

The highlight of the weekend exchange was an hour’s long question and answer session with the Scottish Cabinet Secretary for Justice, Kenny MacAskill. He offered that one of greatest assets in tackling the problems of violence in Scottish neighbourhoods, was the willingness of the whole community to work together, which includes bringing together various institutions, including the health, education, social work, justice, and police and fire services. By seeing violence as a community problem – not only a law enforcement problem – allows for more creative solutions, enacted by and with contributions from so many other sectors of government and from active citizens, and the community as well.



The Dutch students were impressed by inter-agency cooperation between health, police, and fire services. It is this cooperative and collaborative spirit that engendered the exchange programme in the first place. The SIPR offered module, and the exchange programme with the Dutch Police Academy, will run again in the spring of 2013.

Missing Person Behaviour: Implications for Police Risk Assessment and Response

Dr Penny Woolnough

Practitioner Fellow, Grampian Police

Dr Woolnough, a Registered Forensic Psychologist, is Senior Research Officer for Grampian Police. Over the past few years she has been heavily involved with the conduct of research into the behaviour of missing persons. Findings from initial 'behavioural profiling' research, based on analysis of cases from around the UK, was published as a guide for operational police officers by Grampian Police in 2007 (see:

http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/missing_persons_understanding.pdf.

This has widely become 'the' invaluable aid to missing person risk assessment and response by police forces and partner agencies around the UK. Grampian Police has received a number of awards for the work and overwhelming feedback from a wide range of practitioners reinforces that by understanding more about the behaviour of missing people we can better tailor police risk assessment and response.

Police Liaison with Protest Groups

Inspector Craig Menzies, BA, MSc

SIPR Practitioner Fellow, Scottish Police College and Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research, The Robert Gordon University

The aim of this Practitioner Fellowship was to examine the study of crowd dynamics and the implications for modern policing. A complete report can be seen at:

http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Menzies_protest_P_F.pdf

The specific objectives were:

- To describe the origins of the study of crowd interaction and plot the development into modern theory.
- To outline the current policing tactics utilising applied modern theory.
- To examine one specific model of dialogue between protesters and the police.
- To explore the relationship between this model and current UK policing training and practice.
- To examine a number of recommendations for the progression of the policing of protest.

The report examines the origins of scientific theories relating to crowd control and crowd dynamics before moving on to more modern theories which have helped inform current police training, concentrating on planned protest. A number of communication tactics are examined before the dialogue models adopted by the Portuguese and Swedish Police are reviewed, and the implications for the policing of protest in the UK are discussed.

While the findings of this research have been embedded into UK police training and practice, they have yet to be shared with the wider international policing and academic community. Consequently, this practitioner fellowship is helping to support knowledge exchange beyond the UK Police Service, facilitating the development of national and international links with other researchers, policy makers and practitioners involved in missing persons and related social issues.

Simultaneously, Dr Woolnough is currently completing a SIPR Small Research Grant funded study concerning an analysis of police missing person cancellation / closure-interview forms and is collaborating with academics at the Universities of Glasgow and Dundee on an exciting Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded study involving in-depth interviews with returned missing people, families and police officers (see: <http://www.geographiesofmissingpeople.org.uk/>).

The report illustrates that the policing of protest has not been without problem over a number of years, and events such as the escalation of peaceful protest on the Broadwater Farm estate in London in October 1985 demonstrate that escalation into violence can have tragic and fatal consequences, such as the death of Constable Keith Blakelock at the hands of the protesters.

It argues that changes of crowd behaviour are directly related to or, indeed, precipitated by reaction to the manner in which they are policed, and that the ideal crowd is made up of generally responsible citizens acting in a manner which they view as totally legitimate and is policed by guardians of their right to peaceful demonstration. If the police then view the crowd as a single entity and obstruct or impose restrictions on them, they can unite in new and more "oppositional" dynamic.

The protest liaison model used by the Swedish Police is examined and shown to promote the concepts of very early establishment of contact and cooperation, continuous dialogue and debrief with protest groups to promote and maintain mutual trust.

Current UK Police training in relation to protest strongly advocates liaison and communication as key components of successful operations, but whilst the

importance of communication is clearly stated it is less clear in the guidance who is expected to carry out this pivotal role, and what training is available to carry it out.

The report examines new UK training which has only recently emerged, and which is designed to train Protester Liaison Teams (PLTs) to provide a link between the police, protest organisers and protesters through dialogue. This training has been developed

by the NPJA along with Dr Cliff Stott, and is being disseminated to police forces in England and Wales.

The report concludes that what is now required is for the role of trained PLTs to be tested in operational environments and the results of these engagements to be the subject of applied academic research in light of any emerging theories. A symbiotic relationship must be maintained between academia and operational policing to ensure evidence based training continues to be developed and refined.

ESRC-Scottish Government Internship Program within ACPOS

Partnership working and the Police Service of Scotland: a strategic assessment of future opportunities and challenges

Andrew Wooff

PhD student, University of Dundee

I spent 3 months on an internship program working within the police reform team at Tulliallan. Working within the local policing work stream, the project examined the role of partnership working within the new police force and in particular, the potential future opportunities and challenges that Police Scotland will face in relation to partnership working.

I felt very privileged to have the opportunity to work within the reform team and gain an insight into the ongoing challenges and opportunities associated with the police reform. Although the information and report completed for the police reform team will not form the basis of any part of my PhD, the understanding and knowledge gained from the past 3 months will help provide some context of the new service moving forward. In addition, the contacts I have made through this internship have been invaluable. Having the opportunity to be in meetings and discussions with senior police officers and policy makers and for them to take an interest in the internship has been encouraging. Conducting research in a non-university setting and writing reports for a non-academic audience (albeit with an academic influence) and presenting at meetings with senior police officers has improved my communication and writing skills. The most important impact for me, however, has been the opportunities that successfully completing this internship has opened up through the contacts I have made.

Key recommendations to emerge from the project:

- Best partnership practice across Scotland should be identified, monitored and encouraged. A single force will help with identifying this and should allow for best practice to be swiftly adopted in other locations, with consideration being given to the urban-rural differences in policing.

- Careful consideration needs to be given to the way that external performance related outcomes link up with internal performance management systems
- The conclusions from this piece of work should help establish broader geographic linkages and performance related outcomes which although driven by a national internal performance management system, are locally adaptable and should aim to deliver policing in a locally accountable fashion.
- Community engagement should be considered an integral part of the scrutineering of local police officers.
- Divisional Commanders and their teams need to be incentivised and encouraged to carry out and be part of joint strategic assessment with partners. Innovation within partnerships is to be encouraged and incentivising the successful delivery of preventative practice and outcomes should be rewarded.
- Knowledge transfer is important for sustaining best practice and best value. Maintaining close links to SIPR and other academic hubs would allow knowledge transfer and professionalisation through academic study of some of the broader work of prevention/safer communities.

This work was presented to DCC Richardson in early December and will be considered by Police Scotland moving forward.

ESRC-Scottish Government Internship Program within the Police Division, Scottish Government

The contribution of Scottish policing to international policing

Liam O'Shea

PhD student, University of St Andrews

In the summer of 2012 I undertook a two-month internship with Police Division to identify the areas in which Scottish Policing can best make a positive contribution to international policing. The Scottish Police College is engaged with police organisations across the globe, from Malawi to Sri Lanka. I was in an ideal position to examine ways to improve the process, having conducted over four years of research into the factors which affect police reform in developing countries, including more than one-and-a-half years spent doing fieldwork in my case countries in the former Soviet Union.

The delivery of policing aid to developing countries presents a number of huge challenges. Police reform essentially depends upon the existence of a functioning state and political will. In many countries developing countries, the state has little reach beyond the capital and is led by repressive and/or corrupt leaders with no interest in reform. Police organisations often resemble organised crime groups. They are predatory, using their powers to extract resources from the population. Unfortunately, major international donors frequently severely underestimate the *complexity* of policing in foreign contexts and the *political nature* of reform. Instead, reform is treated like a technical issue, and in many

conditions it is not possible to transfer models, such as Scotland's, in the short-term (0-3 years) because of substantial differences between Scotland and recipient countries.

The main output was a 30-page report which I submitted to the Scottish Government highlighting the above barriers and suggesting a number of ways to manage them. I summarised the main international guidelines on policing aid which can be used to improve the scoping, planning, implementation, and evaluation of any future assistance. These can help to ensure that policing aid is conducted with a deep understanding of developing countries, in general, and of particular recipient countries.

The internship provided an excellent opportunity to work within a policy environment. In particular, it was very useful to work with the staff within Police Division to develop the skills required to communicate research findings clearly and accessibly to policy audiences. I received very useful comments on how to draft the report and I also received excellent feedback from contacts, within the Scottish Government, and others within the scholarly and NGO communities.

Police reform in developing countries

Liam O'Shea

PhD Student, University of St. Andrews

Since the end of the Cold War there has been an increased interest amongst policy makers and development practitioners in the role police can play in contributing to security and the development goals which can be achieved on the back of this. Unfortunately, international police assistance has largely been ineffective in the long-term, mainly because of a lack of knowledge about policing in the developing world and how it interacts with the local political environment. This project contrasts relatively successful police reform in Georgia with the failure of reform in Kyrgyzstan and Russia, to address this research gap and examine the factors which impact upon police reform in developing/transitioning countries. It utilises a comparative-historical approach to explain the historical and political factors which have shaped the development of the police organisations and the prospects for reform in the region. Conclusions have been drawn from interviews and discussions with over 70 informants, in Russian and English, ranging from police, NGOs, and politicians, to taxi drivers and the staff of international organisations.

- Police reform in Georgia has been successful because of state building – a deliberate effort by the central government to increase its capacity. It has failed in Kyrgyzstan because of the absence of state building. The state is too weak and the government and police are dominated by corrupt leaders and organised crime groups. In Russia, state building has increased the government's control of the police but has not been accompanied by measures to counter corruption and police violence.
- Democratic police reform needs to be driven by state building which in turn requires effective political leadership. Reform therefore depends on politics and historically created conditions which allow for increases in state capacity. Such an increase is not enough; some anti-corruption/democratic ethos is required.
- Direct international assistance to police reform often has a marginal impact because it has little influence over the local political factors or the long-term political processes upon which reform depends.

Can Police-Public Consultation Forums support police legitimacy, reform, and democratic policing?

Diarmaid Harkin

PhD Student, University of Edinburgh

Police-public consultation forums are just one of the tactics used by Lothian & Borders Police to improve their 'community policing' credentials; The forums invite members of the public to discuss local crime and community safety issues, as well as choose priorities for the police to focus on over short-term periods. This research will focus on whether such consultation forums contribute to efforts to enhance police legitimacy, support reform, and encourage democratic policing.

- Although attendance is often low, the value of the forums are not reducible to attendance alone.
- The meetings encourage relationship-building between the police, local council, community groups, and members of the public, that can be of value in its own right, but can also encourage unanticipated benefits to the police in terms of gathering intelligence and soothing previously frosty relations.
- The meetings can raise democratic concerns around the types of groups who are likely to receive extra policing attention as a result of the meetings (particularly: youths, drug addicts, and street-drinkers). These groups are unlikely to be

represented at the meetings, but are commonly identified as problem populations to be addressed as a consequence of the meetings.

- As well as attendance being poor, representation can also be narrow. Groups such as pensioners, as well as those with a history of civic activism are heavily represented, while very little progress has been made with encouraging attendance amongst traditionally "hard-to-reach" groups (Ethnic minorities, immigrant groups, youths, etc.)
- Despite the questions around the representativeness of the groups, participants are generally quite aware of the questionable level at which they can claim to 'speak for the community'. In light of this, they typically make efforts to be democratically magnanimous and not simply impose their personal interests on the police.
- Public participants can often take a dim view of the contributions of other public participants. This is just one example amongst many of how conceptual notions of "community" mask inner-tensions and divisions.

Policing Scotland: Stop and search

Kath Murray

PhD student, University of Edinburgh

Whilst stop and search is used extensively in some parts of Scotland, very little is known about the tactic. Neither ACPOS, HMICS, the Scottish Government nor the Crown collate search statistics, and as a result, it is difficult to assess what stop and search 'looks like', either comparatively between policing areas, or at the national level. Equally, it is difficult to determine whether search practices appear proportionate in relation to local offending levels and demographics. More broadly, stop and search has not been subject to an open policy debate. As one Assistant Chief Constable has remarked, stop and search is simply a "non-issue".

Against this background, the aim of this PhD is to deepen our understanding of stop and search in a Scottish context. The project examines the expansion of search powers in the post-war period; the current distribution of searches (who is searched, where, and on what grounds); the ways in which stop and search is regulated and accounted for; and the politics and policies that underpin search practices.

The project uses a mixed methodology, and includes quantitative analysis of police force data, interviews with officers across a range of ranks, and analysis of

archived data, including parliamentary records, policy literature and media reports.

- Policing approaches to stop and search vary sharply across Scotland, resulting in significant variations in detection rates and the demographic profile of suspects.
- In particular, there are sharp variations in the use of non-statutory stop and search, and the extent to which policing areas rely on this informal style of searching people.
- Detection rates ranged from 5% to 25% in 2010. The use of non-statutory stop and search (which tends to be used on younger populations) is significantly associated with lower detection rates.
- Currently, there is no robust research evidence to suggest that stop and search has a deterrent effect. For example, it is difficult to isolate search activity from other policing initiatives and wider trends in offending.

This observation does not rule out the possibility that intensive stop and search may carry a deterrent effect. However, it should be noted that this style of policing tends to impact disproportionately on certain sectors of the population and may have an adverse effect on police-community relationships.

Community police officer attitudes towards the policing of young people and youth based initiatives: a case study of the Inverclyde Initiative

Amy Goulding

SIPR funded PhD Student, Glasgow Caledonian University

The role of the community police in Scotland has been, and continues to be, the subject of ongoing debate. A key aspect of community policing involves the police and community coming together to prioritise problems that concern the community such as: crime; fear of crime; and youth disorder (Donnelly, 2008). This was in evidence in Inverclyde where the community policing teams consulted with the community to identify the 'problem' of young people, and as a consequence they created the Inverclyde Initiative. This initiative aimed to address both the risks posed by the young people to the community and the risks to the young people themselves. Using the Inverclyde Initiative as a case study, this research aimed to examine the community police officers' attitudes towards their role in creating and delivering this youth based initiative.

Key findings:

- There are competing perceptions of the community policing role, especially in relation to engagement and/or enforcement. The majority of the officers stated they should play a role in youth initiatives with an emphasis on prevention and building relationships with young people. A minority believed that community policing is about enforcement to ensure public safety and are therefore less inclined towards initiatives such as the Inverclyde Initiative.
- These different perceptions of the community policing role are found to have had an impact in key areas such as commitment, organisation,

involvement, enforcement, and community/youth engagement in relation to policing the Inverclyde Initiative and for the future of youth based crime reduction initiatives.

- Since the Initiative ran in 2010 community policing has undergone organisational change which has also had a significant impact on how the police perceive their role in such initiatives. The majority stated that current policing practice would not enable them to be the lead agency in the development of such initiatives but they do see a key partnership role for the police in their delivery.
- Development of such community based youth initiatives should be undertaken in partnership with the police and other key community, voluntary and statutory agencies; one of which – not the police - should be the lead organising agency.

Amy is in the latter stages of completing her thesis and is currently working in the Justice department at the Scottish Government as a temporary research analyst, where she has co-authored a report 'Religiously Aggravated Offending in Scotland 2011-12', available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00408745.pdf>

Ethnic minority women and Domestic Abuse in Scotland; an uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds

Elaine McLaughlin

PhD student, Glasgow Caledonian University

This research commenced in September 2011 at Glasgow Caledonian University and is being supervised by Dr Rhonda Wheate, Dr Liz Frondigoun and Professor Liz Gilchrist. Interest in this research project was kindled from my current employment with Hemat Gryffe Women's Aid. This organisation provides safe temporary refuge accommodation and support primarily to women, children and young people from the Asian, black and minority ethnic communities who are victims of domestic abuse. On a daily basis I engage with women experiencing domestic abuse who are subject to exclusionary immigration rules, forced marriage, honour based violence, ostracisation and personal shame from the wider community upon departing from an abusive

relationship. My experience has revealed an absence of informed research concerning the issues facing migrant women fleeing domestic abuse at present in Scotland.

The focus of this research concerns the plight of women from the South Asian Sub-Continent who migrate to Scotland for the purpose of marriage. It is particularly concerned with the effects of the two year immigration rule on women who have no recourse to public funds and what support and assistance is available should their marriage breakdown as a consequence of domestic abuse. The purpose of the research project is to raise awareness of any practical and unique difficulties migrant women living

in Scotland may experience as a result of the two year immigration rule.

The aims of the research project involves a critical examination of

- the experiences of migrant women and the risks associated with leaving an abusive relationship;
- the experiences of migrant women in accessing legal protection whilst subject to visa restrictions;
- the duties and responsibilities of statutory organisations and agencies including the Police, the Criminal Justice System, the Immigration Tribunal, UKBA, Social Work Services the

Department for Work and Pensions in assisting migrant women who are fleeing domestic abuse

- cultural traditions and the dynamics of corporate family networks that operate within minority ethnic communities;

The conclusions of the research should enhance, highlight, enlighten and raise awareness of the experiences of migrant women who have to flee domestic abuse. In turn it should alert, inform and influence those Government agencies responsible for policy in this area.

SIPR supported Post-Doctoral Research Assistants and PhD studentships

PDRAs

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

PhDs

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

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

(projects beginning in 2012 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ellie Bates <i>Dynamics of vandalism</i>	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Mackness McVie
Jarrett Blaustein <i>Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	Police-Community Relations	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Stefano Bonino <i>Multidimensional Approach to Understanding Cultural Conflicts</i>	Police-Community Relations		Edinburgh	Henry McVie
Dmitry Chernobrov <i>Stereotypes in Conflict</i>	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Overseas Research Award	St Andrews	Murer
Monika Dabrowska <i>Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Catherine Davidones <i>Multi-agency partnerships</i>	Police Organization	ESRC	Stirling	Rummary Ferguson
Phil Etherson <i>The role of police boards in the governance of policing</i>	Police Organisation	ESRC and Scottish Government	Strathclyde Dundee	Wisniewski Fyfe
Joanna Fraser <i>Recovery of DNA from fingerprints on fabric</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Abertay University	Abertay	Bremner Sturrock
Ruth Friskney <i>Linguistic study of police apologies</i>	Police Organization	AHRC	Edinburgh	Joseph
Stephanie Fohring <i>Victims, including reporting of crime to police</i>	Police-Community Relations	ESRC / Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Sparks
Ron Fyfe <i>Police leadership</i>	Police Organisation	SPC and self-funded	Strathclyde	
Alison Gehring <i>Violence Reduction: An Institutional Ethnography of the World Health Organisation</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
William Graham <i>Policing Gangs and Violent Youths: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer</i>	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	Robertson McMillan Tombs

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Eddie Goodwin <i>Scottish policing in the Second World War</i>	Police organization	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Jackson Rodger
Lucina Hackman <i>Age assessment in the living</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Dundee University	Dundee	Black
Yvonne Hail <i>Local policing in transition</i>	Police Organization	ESRC / ACPOS	Dundee	Fyfe Mendel
Sarah Halpin <i>Well-being of offenders with intellectual disability</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Private Donation	Abertay	Carson
Diarmid Harkin <i>Community-based policing</i>	Police-community Relations	ESRC	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Lucy Hill <i>Fingerprint and shoe mark enhancement technology</i>	Evidence and Investigation	HOSDB	Strathclyde	Fraser NicDaeid
Heather Horsburgh <i>Police and the media in Scotland</i>	Police organization	UWS	UWS	Scott Boyce Hughes
Iain Hunter <i>The Strains of Violent Street Worlds: A Study of Glasgow's Young Gang Members</i>	Police-Community Relations	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Kat Jamieson <i>Memory conformity between eyewitnesses</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert Carson
Pinar Kadioglu <i>Ethno-Nationalist Identity and Conflict on Cyprus</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Lambros Kaoullas <i>Police, army and state formation in Cyprus</i>	Police Organisation	Research Foundation, Cyprus	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Zbigniew Kwecka <i>Policing of e-fraud</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Financial Services Authority	Napier	Buchanan
Oliver Lauenstein <i>Use of Family Language in Nationalist Discourse</i>	Police-Community Relations	German Government-University of Gottingen	St Andrews	Murer
Ben Matthews <i>Examining Patterns of Criminal Careers in Scotland</i>	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie
Ashleigh McGregor <i>Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert La Rooy
Lisa McGeehan <i>Training for child forensic interviews</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Elaine McLaughlin <i>Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland</i>	Police-Community Relations	Self-funded	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun
Robert McLean <i>Criminal Signalling, Weight Lifting and Violence Capital</i>	Evidence and Investigation	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Kath Murray <i>Police stop and search in Scotland and public perceptions of policing</i>	Police-Community Relations	ESRC and Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Fyfe
Annabelle Nicol <i>Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell <i>The police, MAPPA and community disclosure</i>	Police Organisation	UWS	UWS	Scott
Liam O'Shea <i>Policing in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Russia</i>	Police Organization	ESRC	St Andrews	Fawn
Katy Proctor Stalking in Scotland	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Ted Reynolds <i>Self-discipline and extremist discourses: on-line discussions boards from the far-right and "Jihadis"</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Nighet Riaz <i>Bridging the gap through schools and youth work partnerships</i>	Police-Community Relations	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Matt Richards <i>Post-critical incident stress</i>	Police Organization	Lothian & Borders Police	Edinburgh	Power
Laura Robertson <i>Evaluating the whole system approach to young people who offend</i>	Police-Community Relations	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	Burman McVie
Carol Roxburgh <i>Police Professionalisation and the police in Scotland: the role of Higher Education</i>	Police Organization	UWS	UWS	Scott
Georgia Scott-Brien <i>Policing rape in Scotland</i>	Police Organisation	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Louise Settle <i>Regulation of prostitution</i>	Police Organization		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Katherine Smith <i>Food Security and Collective Violence</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ailsa Strathie <i>Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification</i>	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC	Glasgow Caledonian	McNeill
Sana Sukhera <i>Government as Outgroup: Political Participation and Identity</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
William Thompson <i>Teaching and Learning Peace: Israeli-Palestinian Joint Educational Programmes</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
John Tsukiyahama <i>Democracies and the Use of Torture in Counter Terrorism</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ashley Varghese <i>Human-trafficking</i>	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Sparks
Liam Wells <i>Alcohol and the Game: An Ethnography of Male Football Players and Supporters</i>	Evidence and Investigation	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Andrew Woof <i>Antisocial behaviour and policing in rural Scotland</i>	Police-Community Relations	ESRC	Dundee	Fyfe Van Blerk

SIPR IMPAKT Programme Awards

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Developing an Evidence Base for Local Policing	Police Organization	SIPR	£19,907	Edinburgh Napier UWS	Aston Scott
Police-Muslim relations: the nature and impact of airport experiences	Police-Community Relations	SIPR	£20,000	St Andrews	Blackwood Reicher
IMPAKTing on G2014 Security Planning	Police-Community Relations	SIPR	£19,126	Glasgow Dundee Stirling	Burman Mackenzie Fyfe Hamilton-Smith

SIPR Research and Knowledge Exchange Awards 2012-13

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Domestic abuse and police victim interaction	Police-Community Relations	SIPR	£39,868	Edinburgh	MacQueen Norris McVie
Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach	Police-Community Relations	SIPR	£28,858	RGU	Joseph Klein Heyman Diack

External research grants awarded in 2012

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Perspectives on rape and the policing process	Police-Community Relations	GCU / Magnusson Award	£2,100	Glasgow Caledonian	Scott-Brien
Baseline Evaluation of the Whole System Approach to Youth Justice	Evidence & Investigation	Scottish Government	£10,000	Edinburgh	McVie MacQueen
Can poor encoding be overcome with good interviewing?	Evidence & Investigation	Nuffield Foundation	£840	Abertay	Gabbert
Forensic science oral history	Evidence & Investigation	EPSRC	£20,000	Strathclyde	NicDaeid
New strategies for the analysis of brominated fire retardant materials	Evidence & Investigation	EPSRC	£23,000	Strathclyde	NicDaeid
Fire investigation good practice and standards in Europe	Evidence & Investigation	EU	£90,000	Strathclyde	NicDaeid
Representing 3D environments from multiple 2D dynamic views	Evidence & Investigation	Leverhulme Trust	£142,130	Abertay	Tatler Scott-Brown
Crime, harassment and inequality – Analysis of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey	Evidence & Investigation	Scottish Equal Opportunities Commission	£5,000	Edinburgh	MacQueen McVie
AQMeN cross-investment project: Workshop Series on Scottish & UK datasets	Evidence & Investigation	ESRC	£126,000	Edinburgh	McVie
Revalidation of the diploma in Police Service Leadership and Management	Police Organization	Scottish Police College	£10,000 (matched funded by SIPR)	Dundee	Kelly Jackson Fernandes
Freedom, security and justice	Police Organization	Committee of Regions of the European Union	€120,000	Abertay	O'Neill McGregor Winter Blackwood Egan
Policing Youth Violence: Atlantic Connections	Police Organization	Carnegie Trust	£990	UWS	Deuchar
Child death reviews: learning the lessons, differently	Police Organization	Scottish Universities Insight Institute	£18,000	Dundee	Leslie Black
Stop Traffic: Unweaving the Web of Online Human Trafficking	Police Organization	Scottish Crucible Project	£3,932	Dundee Glasgow Caledonian Abertay St Andrews	Mendel Moncur Sharapov Saxton
Miscarriage Matters	Police Organization	Institute for Health & Welfare Research	£3,500	RGU	Klein
International Medical Evacuations and Repatriations	Police Organization	Shell International	£17,190	RGU	Heyman
Investigating The Role Of Gender In Police Decision Making	Police Organization	SCCJR Capacity Building Fund	£793	Glasgow	Young

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Perspectives on rape and the policing process	Police-Community Relations	GCU / Magnusson Award	£2,100	Glasgow Caledonian	Scott-Brien
Evidence based policing matrix workshops	SIPR	Scottish Government	£5,000	Dundee	Fyfe
Evidence into practice: science based practice pilot	SIPR	Scottish Government	£6,250	Dundee	Fyfe
George Mason University Symposium	SIPR	Scottish Government	£6,000	Dundee	Fyfe

Financial Summary

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	£	£	£	£	£	£
SIPR Lectureships, Director / Associate Director 'buy-outs'	32,458	208,343	348,094	312,765	189,163	47,093
SIPR KT Manager / Administrator	7,365	34,820	40,208	43,722	44,053	44,277
SIPR PhD studentships & PDRA's	0	55,486	150,988	199,187	123,575	26,332
SIPR research initiatives	2,420	6,351	16,662	33,782	50,343	20,261
Start-up costs and recruitment	9,899	3,367	1,851	0	0	0
SIPR Network development & Executive Committee activities	368	6,665	9,696	8,310	7,953	5,613
KE events*	0	5,981	7,074	6,866	12,935	3,316
Other expenditure (consumables, travel, equipment etc.)	229	4,490	9,995	11,094	12,574	3,141
Total	52,739	325,503	584,568	615,726	440,596	150,033

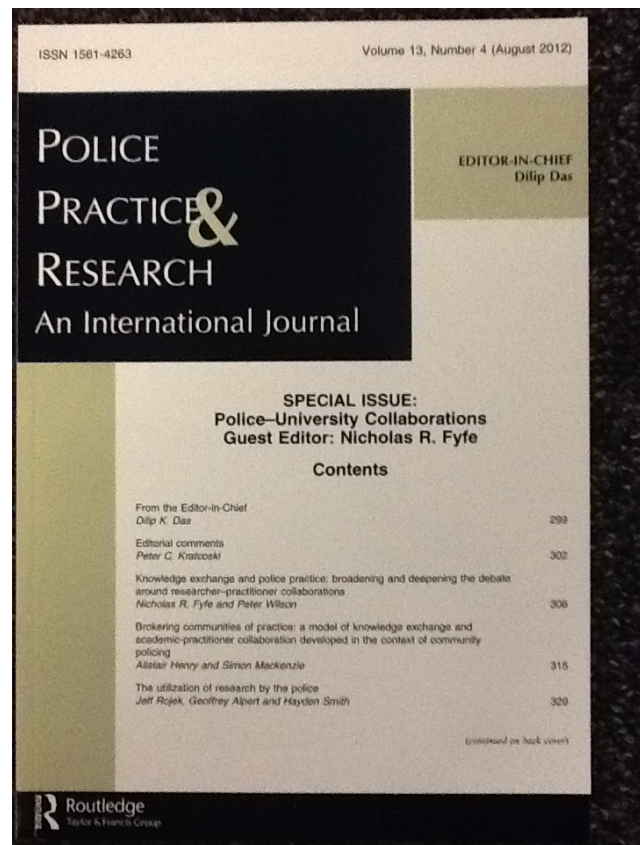
* excluding SIPR Annual Conference and Annual Lecture (self-funding), and events funded by partners and external grants

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2012

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

Publications with a 2011 publication date are also included where these were not included in the Annual Report for 2011.

Articles in Refereed Journals



AITCHISON, A. (in press). Governing through crime internationally? Bosnia and Herzegovina. *British Journal of Politics and International Relations* (Early online, print to be confirmed, DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-856X.2012.00521.x

AITKEN, C., BIEDERMANN, A., HICKS, T., VOISARD, R., TARONI, F., CHAMPOD, C. & EVETT, I.W. (in press). E-learning initiatives in forensic interpretation: report on experiences from current projects and outlook. *Forensic Science International*.

AITKEN, C., RAMOS, D., GONZALEZ-RODRIQUEZ, J. & ZADORA, G. (in press). Information-theoretical assessment of the performance of likelihood ratio computation methods. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*.

AITKEN, C., ROBERTS, P. & POPE, S (in press). Assessing the probative value of DNA evidence. Royal Statistical Society, <http://www.rss.org.uk/statsandlaw>

ALEXANDER, D.A. & KLEIN, S. (in press). Emergency Service personnel: their challenges and

welfare. (Invited article). *Traumatology: the International Journal*.

ALLAN, K., MIDJORD, J.P., MARTIN D. & GABBERT, F. (2012). Memory conformity and the perceived accuracy of Self versus Other. *Memory & Cognition* 40, 280-286.

BARCLAY, J., GIBSON, P., LEWIS, A., AFOLTER, J., PATE, L.J., SCOTT, N. & ALEXANDER, D.A. (in press). Adverse psychological effects and costs associated with waiting for radio frequency ablation. *Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology*.

BLACK, S. & SCOTT-CONNER, C. (2012). David L Dawson. *Clinical Anatomy* 25, 263-264.

BLACK, S., MACDONALD-MCMILLAN, MALLETT, X., RYNN, C. & JACKSON, G. (in press). The incidence and position of melanocytic nevi for the purposes of forensic image comparison. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*. DOI: 10.1007/s00414-013-0821-z

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*.

BÖSER, U. (in press). 'So Tell Me What Happened!' – Interpreting the Free Recall Segment of the Investigative Interview. *Translation and Interpreting Studies* 8/1.

BROUGH, A.L., RUTTY, G.N., BLACK, S. & MORGAN, B. (2012). Postmortem computed tomography and 3d imaging: anthropological applications for juvenile remains. *Forensic Science and Medical Pathology* 3, 270-279.

BURNETT, S., PEDERSON, S., SMITH, R., (2012). Venting, contributing and teaching: motivations for knowledge sharing in the police blogosphere. *Business Information Review*, 29(1), 57-63.

CHISTYAKOVA, Y. & ROBERTSON, A. (2012). YouTube Cops and Power without Limits: Understanding Police Violence in 21st Century Russia. *The Journal of Power Institutions in Post-Soviet Societies, Issue 13 (Police Brutality & Police Reform in Russia and the CIS)*.

CHOODUM, A., KANATHARANA, P., WONGNIRAMA KUL, W. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press). Rapid quantitative colourimetric tests for trinitrotoluene (TNT) in soil. *Forensic Science International*.

- CLIFFORD, B.R., HAVARD, C., MEMON, A. & GABBERT, F. (2012). Delay and Age Effects on Identification Accuracy and Confidence: An Investigation Using a Video Identification Parade. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 26, 130-139.
- CONNOLLY, C., ILLES, M. & FRASER, J. (in press). Affect of impact angle variations on area of origin determination in bloodstain pattern analysis. *Forensic Science International*.
- DAVIES, C., HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (in press). A test of the Whitaker scoring system for estimating age from the bones of the foot. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s00414-012-0777-4
- DONNELLY, P. (2012). Exploring the relationship between ADHD symptoms and prison breaches of discipline amongst youths in four Scottish prisons. *Public Health* doi:10.1016/j.puhe.2012.01.004.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2012). 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* 12 (2), 1 13-128.
- FAIRLEY, C., BLEAY, S.M., SEARS, V.G. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). A comparison of multi-metal deposition processes utilising gold nanoparticles and an evaluation of their application to 'low yield' surfaces for fingerprint development. *Forensic Science International* 217, 5-18.
- FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press). A comparison of enhancement techniques for footwear impressions on dark and patterned fabrics, *Journal of Forensic Science*.
- FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H. SAVAGE, K. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press). Chemical enhancement of footwear impressions in blood on fabric — Part 3: Amino acid staining. *Science and Justice*.
- FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H.L., DAWSON, L. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). chemical enhancement of soil based footwear impressions on fabric. *Forensic Science International* 219, 12-28.
- FARRUGIA, K.J., BANDEY, H.L., SAVAGE, K.A. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Chemical enhancement of footwear impressions in urine on fabric. *Forensic Science International* 214, 67-81.
- FENWICK, T. (2012). Co-production in professional practice: A sociomaterial analysis. *Professions and Professionalism* 1 (2), 1-16.
- FROWD, C.D., NELSON, L., SKELTON F.C., NOYCE, R., ATKINS, R., HEARD, P., MORGAN, D., FIELDS, S., HENRY, J., MCINTYRE, A. & HANCOCK, P.J.B. (2012). Interviewing techniques for Darwinian facial-composite systems. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 26(4), 576-584.
- FROWD, C.D., SKELTON, F., ATHERTON, C. & HANCOCK, P.J.B. (2012) Evolving an identifiable face of a criminal. *The Psychologist* 25-2, 116-9.
- FROWD, C.D., SKELTON, F., ATHERTON, C., PITCHFORD, M., HEPTON, G., HOLDEN, L., MCINTYRE, A.H. & HANCOCK, P.J.B. (2012). Recovering faces from memory: the distracting influence of external facial features. *JEP: Applied* 18(2), 224-238.
- FROWD, C.D., SKELTON, F., ATHERTON, C., PITCHFORD, M., BRUCE, V., ATKINS, R. & HANCOCK, P.J.B. (2012). Understanding the multiframe caricature advantage for recognizing facial composites. *Visual Cognition* 20(10), 1215-1241.
- FYFE, N.R. (in press). Complex transitions and uncertain trajectories: reflections on recent developments in Anglo-American police professionalism. *Journal of Workplace Learning*.
- FYFE, N.R. & HENRY, (2012). Negotiating divergent tides of police reform in the UK. *Journal of Police Studies* 25(4), 171-190.
- FYFE, N.R. & WILSON, P. (2012). Knowledge exchange and police practice: broadening and deepening the debate around researcher-practitioner collaborations. *Police, Practice and Research: An international Journal* 13(4), 306-314.
- GABBERT, F., HOPE, L., FISHER, R.P., & JAMIESON, K. (2012). Protecting against susceptibility to misinformation with the use of a Self-Administered Interview. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 26, 568-75.
- GAWRYLOWICZ, J., GABBERT, F., CARSON, D., LINDSAY, B., & HANCOCK, P. (in press). Face recognition and description abilities in people with mild Intellectual Disabilities. *Forensic Special Issue of Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities*.
- GAWRYLOWICZ, J., GABBERT, F., CARSON, D., LINDSAY, W.R. & HANCOCK, P.J. B. (2012). holistic versus featural facial composite systems for people with mild intellectual disabilities. *Cognitive Psychology* 26(5), 716–720.
- GOODALL, K. (2012). Conceptualising 'racism' in criminal law. *Legal Studies*, early online view 12 July 2012: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1748-121X.2012.00244.x/abstract>
- GOODALL, K. (in press). Designing law to tackle racially aggravated offences: challenges for Irish Law. *Irish Journal of Legal Studies*.
- GORMALLY, S. & DEUCHAR, R. (in press). Young people, the police and anti-social behaviour management in the west of Scotland. *International Journal on School Disaffection* 9 (1).
- GORRINGE, H, STOTT, C & ROSIE, M (2012). Dialogue police, decision making, and the management of public order during protest crowd events. *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling* 9(2), 111–125.

- HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S. (2012). The reliability of the Greulich and Pyle atlas when applied to a modern Scottish population. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* DOI: 10.1111/j.1556-4029.2012.02294.x
- HACKMAN, L. & BLACK, S., (2012). Does mirror imaging a radiograph affect reliability of age assessment using the Greulich and Pyle atlas. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 57(5), 1276-1280
- HACKMAN, L., DAVIES, C. & BLACK, S. (2012). Age estimation using foot radiographs from a modern Scottish population. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. doi: 10.1111/1556-4029.12004
- HALL, A., & MENDEL, J. (2012). Threatprints, threads and triggers: Imaginaries of risk in the 'war on terror'. *Journal of Cultural Economy* 5(1), 9-27.
- HAMMER, L., NIC DAEID, N., KENNEDY, R.B. & YAMASHITA, A.B. (2012). Comparison of inked barefoot impressions with impressions from shoe insoles using a controlled population and a novel toe score measurement. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 62 (6), 605-623.
- HAMMER, L.C., DUFFY, K., FRASER, J. & NIC DAEID, N. (in press). A study of the variability in footwear impression comparison conclusions. *Journal of Forensic Identification*.
- HENRY, A. (2012). Situating Community safety: emergent professional identities in communities of practice. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. 12(4), 413-431.
- HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2012). Brokering communities of practice: a model of knowledge exchange and academic-collaboration developed in the context of community policing. *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* 13(4), 315-328.
- HENRY, A. & MCARA, L. (2012). Negotiated orders: implications for theory and practice in criminology. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. 12(4), 341-345.
- HEYMAN, I. (2012). Challenging Misconceptions about Mental Health Nursing. *Nursing Times* 108(28), 17-18.
- HOPE, L., GABBERT, F & FRASER, J. (in press). Post incident conferring by law enforcement officers: Do discussions affect beliefs and accuracy? *Law & Human Behavior*.
- HOPE, L., LEWINSKI, W., BLOCKSIDGE, D. & GABBERT, F. (2012). Witnesses in action: The effect of physical exertion on recall and recognition. *Psychological Science* 23, 386-390.
- JACKSON, G. & BLACK, S. (in press). Use of data to inform expert evaluative opinion in the comparison of hand images – the importance of scars. *International Journal of Legal Medicine*. DOI: 10.1007/s00414-013-0828-5
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DONNELLY, P. (2012). Glass of 2012: alcohol consumption, attitudes and social norms at a Scottish university. Faculty of Public Health Scotland Annual Conference, Crieff, 8-9 November.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Tackling Gang related behaviour in Scotland: Glasgow's community initiative to reduce violence. University of Michigan, 24 October.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Tackling Scotland's drinking problem: an examination of transdermal alcohol monitoring as a tool to change drinking behaviour. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 27-31 October.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). The potential of continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring to support changes in drinking behaviour. 6th Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference, Sydney, 19-22 March.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Transdermal alcohol monitoring as a tool to change behaviour. CPD for Public Health Department, Leven, 4 July.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Transdermal alcohol monitoring: Analysis of a pilot study. Modernising Justice Conference, London, 14 June.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Transdermal Alcohol Monitoring: Preliminary Findings from a Project into Alcohol and Violence. 8th CEP Conference on Electronic Monitoring in Europe, Bålsta, 10 November.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Transdermal Alcohol Monitoring: Preliminary Findings from a Project into Alcohol and Violence. The Carter Center, Atlanta, 5 November.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). University spirit: an experimental trial exploring the experience and efficacy of transdermal alcohol monitoring at a Scottish university. Faculty of Public Health Scotland Annual Conference, Crieff, 8-9 November.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Utilizing systems thinking to conceptualize and inform economic evaluation of an assets-based approach to addressing health inequalities: a case study from Scotland. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 27-31 October.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Viewing gangs as collectives and the implications for violence prevention: what can public health learn from social psychology. British Psychological Society Social Section Annual Conference, St Andrews, 21-23 August.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). Violence: an important and potentially preventable Public Health problem. Yale University, 18 October.

DONNELLY, P. (2012). When the fighting stops: reducing gang violence in Glasgow. Centre for Disease Control (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 23 February.

EGAN, M. (2012). Police as Performers: "*Kilos, cash and bodies*". British Society of Criminology, July.

FENWICK, T. (2012). 'Co-Production' and Interprofessional Learning in Professional Practice: A case study of policing practice. European Association of Research in Learning and Instruction Sig 14 Conference, August 2012, Antwerp.

FENWICK, T. (2012). Conflicting Responsibilities in Co-Production: Police Practices of Work and Knowing. American Educational Research Association, April 2012, Vancouver.

FENWICK, T. (2012). How the moral is materialised in professional practice: a study of policing. ProPEL Conference "Professions and Professional Learning in Troubling Times: Emerging Practices and Transgressive Knowledges", May 2012, University of Stirling.

FERNANDES, F. (2012).. The usual suspects: Youth, violence and stigma in Rio de Janeiro. Reflecting on

the socio-symbolical place of Brazilian "urban outcasts". Youth in Crisis Conference, University of West Scotland, February.

FRONDIGOUN, L. (2012). Youth Justice, Penal Reform & Community Disposals. British Society of Criminology, Portsmouth, July.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). Community engagement in policing: a Scottish case study. Portuguese Police College, Lisbon, February.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). Divergent trajectories? Police reform in the UK. Tides and Currents of Policing Conference, Ghent, December.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). Geographies of Missing People. ACPOS Missing Persons Conference, Ryton, April.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). Missing People: understanding police decision-making in missing persons investigations. FBI Knowledge Exchange Seminar, Brussels, September.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). Police reform in comparative perspective, Law School Edinburgh, November.

FYFE, N.R. (2012). The future of police science. CEPOL (European Police College) Research and Science Conference, Lyon, September.

GABRIEL, G.F. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Comparison of different extraction techniques in the analysis of pyrolysis products derived from bone. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

GRAHAM, W. (2012). 'Pulling Levers' in Scotland to Tackle Gangs and Violent Crime: A Comparative Analysis of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer. American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago 15 November.

GRAHAM, W. (2012). Policing Gangs and Violent Youths: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer. Youth in Crisis and Community Interventions: Past, Present and Future Priorities', 21 February. University of the West of Scotland.

HAZFALINDA, N., SAVAGE K. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Investigation of tool marks from repetitively fired bullets. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

HENRY, A. (2012). Moving to the centre? Prospects for community safety through austerity and public sector amalgamation in Scotland. Powers, liabilities and expertise in community safety: comparative lessons from the UK and the Republic of Ireland Colloquium, Cardiff Centre for Crime, Law and Justice, University of Cardiff, UK.

HENRY, A. & MACKENZIE, S. (2012). Security rituals and local policing. Centre for Law and Society Seminar Series, Edinburgh.

HEYMAN, I. (2012). Collaborative police and nurse interventions and education to support those with mental health needs: a comparative international

literature review. Enhancing Nursing Through Educational Research Conference. Stirling.

HEYMAN, I. (2012). The nursing role in supporting the health needs of those coming to the attention of the Police: A comparative international literature review. RCN International Nursing Research Conference. London.

HOLLAND, C., FRASER, J., NIC DAEID, N. & CLEMENT, S. (2012). Elemental analysis of Paper using Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

HOPE, L., LEWINSKI, W., DIXON, J., BLOCKSIDGE, D. & GABBERT, F. (2012). *Witnesses in action: The effect of physical exertion on recall and identification performance*. Annual Conference of the American Psychology and Law Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March.

ISMAIL, D., JAYARAM S. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Evaluating the capability of multivariate and artificial neural network analysis to link methylamphetamine synthesised from proprietary cold medication using the "Hypo and Moscow" routes. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

JAYARAM, S., KERR, W.J. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Profiling methylamphetamine synthesised using precursors extracted from proprietary cold medication via the "Hypo and Moscow" route – part 1: Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) . European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

JAYARAM, S., KERR, W.J. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Profiling methylamphetamine synthesised using precursors extracted from proprietary cold medication via the "Hypo and Moscow" route – Part 3 Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS). European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

JAYARAM, S., NIC DAEID, KERR, W.J., MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. & KEMP, H.F. Kemp (2012). Profiling methylamphetamine synthesised using precursors extracted from proprietary cold medication via the "Hypo and Moscow" route part 2 Isotope ratio mass spectroscopy. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

JAYARAM, S., NIC DAEID, N. & KERR, W. (2012). Influence of precursor chemicals in the chemical profiling of methylamphetamine, American Academy of Forensic Science, Atlanta, February.

JAYARAM, S., NIC DAEID, N., KERR, W. (2012). IRMS analysis of methylamphetamine synthesised via the hypophosphorous and moscow routes. American Academy of Forensic Science, Atlanta, February.

JAYARAM, S., NIC DAEID, N., KERR, W.J., MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. & KEMP, H.F. (2012). IRMS analysis of methylamphetamine synthesised via the hypophosphorous and moscow routes using cold medication as a precursor source. EGU General Assembly, Vienna.

- JOHNSON, K., FRONDIGOUN, L. & JONES, H. (2012). Using technology and student participants to "solve" the murder(?) at Golden Bay British Society of Criminology, Portsmouth, July.
- JOHNSON, K., FRONDIGOUN, L. & JONES, H. (2012). Using technology and student participants to "solve" the murder(?) at Golden Bay. HEA – Liverpool, May 2012.
- JOHNSON, K., FRONDIGOUN, L. & JONES, H. (2012). Using technology and student participants to "solve" the murder(?) at Golden Bay. ACJS – New York, March.
- KAUNERT, C. (2012). Counter-Terrorism in the European Neighbourhood Policy. Changing Patterns of Cooperation and Security in the Mediterranean Region, Thirteenth Mediterranean Research Meetings, EUI Florence, 21-24 March.
- KAUNERT, C. (2012). EU asylum policy and venue-shopping revisited after the Lisbon Treaty. EUSIM conference Asylum and Migration in the EU, University of Salford, 26-27 January.
- KAUNERT, C. (2012). Securitization and Regional Organisations: comparing the EU and ASEAN. Securitization Theory and European Studies, Sciences-Po Paris, France, 23-24 February.
- KAUNERT, C. (2012). The European Parliament as a new actor in EU Counter-terrorism. 53rd Annual International Studies Association (ISA) Convention, San Diego, California, USA, 01-04 April.
- KELLY, L.Y. & SCOTT, K.B. (2012). Re-conceptualising Scottish Police Professional.
- KLEIN, S. (2012). Engendering resilience within the Emergency Services. Key Note Address. CISM Network Ireland, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Ireland, 18 June, 2012.
- KLEIN, S. (2012). First responders: resilience? Invited Plenary Talk. BASICS Scotland Conference 10th Anniversary, Nairn, Scotland, 14-15 September, 2012.
- KRIX, A.C., SAUERLAND, M., GABBERT, F., HOPE, L. & MERCKELBACH. (2012). *The effectiveness of the Self-Administered Interview when the witness was distracted during the crime*. Annual Conference of the American Psychology and Law Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico. March.
- KRIX, A.C., SAUERLAND, M., HOPE, L., GABBERT, F., MERCKELBACH, H. (2012). Exploring the memory-preserving effect of the Self-Administered Interview. European Association of Psychology and Law, Cyprus, Greece, April.
- LA ROOY, D. (2012). *Child Forensic Interviewing in Scotland*. Annual Meeting of the Family Law Association, Old Course Hotel, St Andrews, Scotland, November 2012.
- LA ROOY, D. (2012). *Child Forensic Interviewing*. Annual Meeting of the Forensic Psychiatry Unit for Children and Adolescents in Finland, University Hospital of Turku, Finland, September 2012.
- LA ROOY, D., & GABBERT, F., & STURROCK, K. (2012). *Studying Forensic Psychobiology at Abertay*. 8th National FORREST Conference (FORnsic RESearch and Teaching), Abertay Dundee, Scotland, June 2012.
- McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2012). Getting Youth Justice Right? Key Messages from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Plenary paper for the Fourth Annual Youth Justice Conference organised by Scottish Government and the Criminal Justice Social Work Development Centre, West Park Conference Centre, Dundee, June.
- McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2012). Getting Youth Justice Right? Key Messages from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Invited paper for analysts and policy officials in Education, Scottish Government, June.
- McARA, L. & McVIE, S. (2012). The relationship between Education and Crime. Invited paper for senior policy officials in Justice, Scottish Government, Edinburgh, June.
- McELWEE, G., SMITH, R., (2012). Illegal entrepreneurship in a closed ethnic community: Boston, Lincolnshire. 10th Rural Entrepreneurship Conference, RGU, Aberdeen.
- McELWEE, G., SMITH, R., SOMMERVILLE, P., (2012). Challenging moral spaces in the social construction of farm criminality: illicit entrepreneurial practices. Rural Sociology Conference, Wageningen.
- McGREGOR, A., GABBERT, F., STONE, C. & LA ROOY, D. (2012, June). Retrieval-Induced Forgetting: what does this mean for Investigative Interviewers?' 8th National FORREST Conference (FORnsic RESearch and Teaching), Abertay Dundee, Scotland.
- McGREGOR, A., NICOL, A., LA ROOY, D., & GABBERT, F. (2012). *Using psychology to improve police practice: The value of knowledge exchange*. 8th National FORREST Conference (FORnsic RESearch and Teaching), Abertay Dundee, Scotland, June 2012..
- McLAUGHLIN, E. (2012). No recourse, no rights. Immigration law, domestic abuse and immigrant women living in Scotland. Society of Legal Scholars Conference, University of Bristol.
- McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON, A. (2012). Student victimisation surveys: a comparative review of British and American Data, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting Thinking About Context: Challenges for Crime and Justice, Chicago 14th – 17th November.
- McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON, A. (2012). Dispersal and Diversion: Involving the Community in Policing Young People', Youth in Crisis and Community Interventions: Past, Present and Future Priorities Conference, University of the West of Scotland, February.

- McMILLAN, L. & ROBERTSON, A. (2012). Student Victimization in Scotland: Results of a Pilot Study', American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, November.
- McMILLAN, L. & TOMBS, J. (2012). Judging rape: judicial perceptions of rape and sexual assault. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Sociolegal Conversations across a Sea of Islands, 5th – 8th June, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2012). 'Silly Girls' and 'Unfortunate Lads': Attitudes of forensic medical practitioners towards rape. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Sociolegal Conversations across a Sea of Islands, 5th – 8th June, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- McMILLAN, L. (2012). Police interviews of rape victims. Investigating the Role of Gender in Police Decision Making, Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research Workshop, University of Glasgow, 28th September.
- McMILLAN, L. (2012). Researching rape and the legal process: challenges and solutions. Scottish Gender Based Violence Network Conference, Edinburgh, February 2012.
- McMILLAN, L. (2012). Understanding attrition in rape cases: key findings from recent rape attrition research. Perspectives on Rape and the Policing Process, Glasgow Caledonian University, 12th December.
- McMILLAN, L. (2012). When is Rape Legitimate? International Responses to Medico-legal Intervention in Sexual Assault, Invited Roundtable, Earle Mack School of Law, Drexel University, Philadelphia, 5th September.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Children's Confidentiality v the Need to Share Information – where is the balance? Scottish Child's Law Centre Roundtable discussion, Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh, November.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Classroom behaviour and its relationship with exclusion practices. Evidence to the Scottish Parliament Justice Committee Roundtable Discussion, Edinburgh, December.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Data Linkage: Opportunities and Challenges for Policing in Scotland. SIPR International Policing Conference, The Hub, Edinburgh, November.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Kill or be killed, know what I'm saying? An analysis of gangs and knife crime in Scotland School of Law, Manchester University, April.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Making sense of crime: Using survey data to understand trends, patterns and attitudes. Presentation for the AQMeN organised Festival of Social Science Conference, Scottish Parliament, November.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Race-based violence and harassment in Scotland: Analysis of two large youth surveys. Invited presentation to the Edinburgh Hate Crime Strategic Development Group, City of Edinburgh Council, City Chambers, Edinburgh.
- McVIE, S. (2012). The relationship between Education and Crime. Moray House School of Education, February.
- McVIE, S. (2012). Understanding criminal careers in Scotland: Linking self-reported offending and criminal convictions data. Invited paper for the Scottish Government's Annual ScotStat Data Linkage Conference, March.
- MENDEL, J. (2012). Stop traffic: unweaving the web of online human trafficking. Scottish Crucible Alumni Meeting, Scottish Government, November.
- MURER, J.S. (2012). Belonging, agency and social media. RADIMED Project on Radicalisation and Social Media, BELSPO, Brussels, Belgium, 24 May.
- MURER, J.S. (2012). Intolerable images: consumer identity, media spectacle and the English riots of 2011. American Political Sciences Association Conference, New Orleans, 24 August.
- MURER, J.S. (2012). Tackling Scotland's drinking problem: an examination of transdermal alcohol monitoring as a tool to change drinking behaviour. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 30 October.
- MURER, J.S. (2012). Vulnerability, susceptibility, and grievance and violence. Counter-terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) and PREVENT training, for the Scottish Police Service, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan, 20 June and 28 November.
- NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Multimodal probabilistic and multivariate mathematical strategies for objective fingerprint interpretation. SU11 fingerprints workshop, Glasgow.
- NIC DAEID, N., MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. & KEMP, H.F. (2012). Determination of geographic provenance of cotton fibres using multi-isotope profiles and multivariate statistical analysis. EGU General Assembly, Vienna, 2012
- NICOL, A., MCGREGOR, A., LA ROOY, D. & GABBERT, F. (2012). *Actor Performance in Joint Investigative Interviewer's Training in Scotland: A Pilot Study*. 8th National FORREST Conference (FOREnsic RESearch and Teaching), Dundee, Scotland, June.
- O'NEILL, M. (2012). Cyber crime and cyber security: a late developer in the EU's AFSJ. UACES crn Policing and European Studies Cyber crime and cyber security workshop, University of Abertay Dundee, 10 September 2012.
- O'NEILL, M. (2012). EU – North Africa cross border security relations, a legal perspective. Borderlands workshop, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 29-30 November 2012.
<http://www.eui.eu/SeminarsAndEvents/Index.aspx?eventid=81575> .

- O'NEILL, M. (2012). The development of the external dimension of the AFSJ- new challenges for the EU legal and policy framework. European Internal Security Conference, EUI Florence, Italy, 23-25 April 2012.
- O'NEILL, M. (2012). Trafficking in Human Beings and the Eastern Neighbours; new challenges for the EU justice and law enforcement framework. UACES Policing and European Studies, University of Abertay Dundee, 30 March 2012.
- OGILVIE-SMITH, A. (2012). Connecting data. International Policing Conference, Edinburgh, 22, November.
- OGILVIE-SMITH, A. (2012). Intelligence: lessons from the second oldest profession. Scottish Police Negotiators' Conference, Tulliallan, August.
- OGILVIE-SMITH, A. (2012). The Future of aviation security, and how technology and innovation can contribute to IT. Counter-Terrorism Conference & Expo, London, April.
- OGILVIE-SMITH, A. (2012). The future of aviation security, and how technology and innovation can contribute to it. Transport Security Conference & Expo, London, November.
- OWENS, G., NIC DAEID, N. & SAVAGE, K. (2012). Analysis and comparison of low concentration heroin samples using GC-MS and LC-MS/MS. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.
- OWENS, G., NIC DAEID, N. & SAVAGE, K. (2012). Development of a transition ion database for the analysis of illicit heroin samples using LC-MS/MS. European Academy of Forensic Science.
- PEDERSEN, S. BURNETT, SMITH, R., O'NEILL (2012). Motivations for police blogging and how fear of being 'outed' can force a blogger to cease. International Conference of the Association for Internet Research, Salford October 2012.
- PEREZ, I. & WILSON, C. (2012). Legal interpreting: the Scottish Example. TRAFUT (Training for the Future) Workshops in Helsinki, Ljubljana and Madrid.
- REED G., NIC DAEID, N., SAVAGE, K., FAULDS, K. & ISMAIL, D. (2012). The analysis of blue gel pen inks by Raman Spectroscopy using four excitation wavelengths in combination with a multivariate statistical methodology for discrimination. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.
- REED G., NIC DAEID, N., SAVAGE, K., FAULDS, K. & ISMAIL, D. (2012). The Comparison of two Raman Spectrometer systems for the analysis of blue and red gel pen inks using 785nm excitation wavelength. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.
- REED, G., NIC DAEID, N. & SAVAGE, K., (2012). The discrimination of black gel inks by FTIR/ATR and the application of a statistical methodology to achieve objective classification. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.
- REED, G., NIC DAEID, N., SAVAGE, K. & EDWARD, D. (2012). A preliminary investigation of the hyperspectral imaging capabilities of the Foster and Freeman VSC 6000/HS applied to the analysis of gel inks. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.
- ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2012). 'My gang is bigger than your gang: Understanding Policing, Gangs and Community', American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, November.
- ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2012). 'My Gang's Bigger Than Your Gang': Understanding Policing, Gangs and Community, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Thinking About Context: Challenges for Crime and Justice, Chicago 14th – 17th November.
- SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2012) Perception and Cognition in Computer Interfaces: Bringing interaction to life with the principles of animation. 31st October, Department of Psychology, University of Swansea.
- SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2012). Bringing the computer interface to life: applied perceptual and cognitive aspects of interaction design. 28th September, Department of Psychology, University of Stirling.
- SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2012). Eye Movements and multi-screen viewing: perspectives from CCTV surveillance. British Oculomotor Group. 6th January, University of Liverpool.
- SCOTT-BROWN, K.C. (2012). Leading questions: How embodied cognition, inter-temporal time-preferences and change blindness can lead to HCI developments in application and interface design. SACHI, 7th Feb, University of St Andrews.
- SCOTT-BROWN, K.C., ROBINSON, B., MOORE F., COOK, M., MARTINEZ, S. & SLOAN, R.J. (2012). Systematic assessment of emotional expression using facial animation techniques. *Perception* (Suppl.) European Conference on Visual Perception, Alghero, Italy. Abstract Supplement, p. 234.
- SLOAN, R.J.S., MARTINEZ, S. & SCOTT-BROWN, K. 2012. Using the principles of animation to predict allocation of attention. The 3rd International Conference on Appearance, Edinburgh, 17-19 April 2012.
<https://repository.abertay.ac.uk/jspui/handle/10373/1229> <http://opendepot.org/1079/>
- SMITH, R. & FRONDIGOUN, L. (2012). Tackling youth gang issues on campus – a case study. VRU's CPD Event - Policing: Beyond the Playground, Scottish Police College, January.
- SMITH, R., (2012). The 'Black Fish Scandal': A case study of criminal entrepreneurship in the UK Fishing Industry. ISBE Dublin.
- SMITH, R., FRONDIGOUN, L. (2012). Tackling youth gang issues on campus: A case study. Policing beyond the playground, Scottish Police College 17 January 2012.

SPROAT, P. (2012). Is the threat to Organised Crime of prosecution for money laundering more than a charade? 'Economic Crime - Surviving the Fall: The Myths and Realities', 30th International Symposium on Economic Crime. Jesus College, Cambridge, 2nd-9th September.

STURROCK, K., GABBERT, F. & LA ROOY, D. (2012). *I-SPI with many eyes (SIPIR and the I-SPI initiative at Abertay)*. 8th National FORREST Conference (FORnsic RESearch and Teaching), Dundee, Scotland, June.

STURROCK, K., GABBERT, F., & LA ROOY, D. (2012). *I-SPI with many eyes (SIPIR and the I-SPI initiative at Abertay)*. 8th National FORREST Conference (FORnsic RESearch and Teaching), Abertay Dundee, Scotland, June 2012.

SUN, D. & CHEN, X. (2012). Improved ballistic performance through increased yarn friction. Conference proceedings of the 41st Textile Research Symposium, Guimaraes, Portugal.

SUN, D., CHEN, X., WANG, Y. & ZHOU Y. (2012). FE modelling and simulation of ballistic impact on fabric assemblies. Proceeding of the 4th World Conference on 3D Fabrics and their Applications, Super C, RWTH Aachen, Germany, September 10-11.

SUTCLIFFE, O., NIC DAEID, N., KEMP, H.F. & MEIER-AUGENSTEIN, W. (2012). Rising to the

Forensic Analytical Challenges Associated with the Global Increase in Seizures of Cathinone-derived "Legal Highs". EGU General Assembly, Vienna.

TSANG, G.Y. & NIC DAEID, N. (2012). Evaluating the ability of chemical enhancement reagents to reveal blood patterns on dark fabrics. European Academy of Forensic Science, Holland.

WILKINSON, C.M. (2012). Facial identification of the dead, EAFS conference 2012, The Hague.

YOUNG, S. (2012). 'The Jerry Springer effect': Police officers' portrayal of young women regarded as violent. righting the 'wrongs' of violent young women' at the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, 14-17 November 2012.

YOUNG, S. (2012). Policing young women considered violent: the influence of gender on arrest decision making. American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, 14-17 November 2012.

YOUNG, S. (2012). 'Ladies shouldn't act like that!': policing violence among young women. European Society of Criminology Conference, Bilbao, Spain 12-15 September 2012.

YOUNG, S. & MACKENZIE, S. (2012). Governing mega-event security: a case study of G2014. European Police Institutes Collaboration Conference, Uppsala, Sweden 18-19 June.

Other contributions

AITKEN, C. (2012). Law, science & expert witnesses. Judicial Studies Committee, Glasgow, 3rd September 2012.

ALEXANDER, D.A (2012). A six day workshop on: Hostage-taking: causes, effects and negotiation. School of Military Intelligence, Murree, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A (2012). The feasibility and content of a proposed clinical psychology programme at the National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan. Commissioned by Rector, Lt. General EM Asghar.

ALEXANDER, D.A (2012). The need for negotiation training, relevant to hostage-taking and other crises, for the Pakistan Armed Forces. Commissioned by Commandant, Brigadier Malik, School of Military Intelligence, Murree, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A (2012). Trauma research. Postgraduate class, Armed Forces Institute for Mental Health, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A, GRIMMER, R., THOMSON, A. & ANDERSON, A. (2012). Breaking bad news. Mearsk Oil, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A, GRIMMER, R., THOMSON, A. & ANDERSON, A. (2012). Dealing with families after disaster. TAQA, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A, KLEIN, S. & FORBES, K. (in press). Headley Court Trust Final Report. The identification of factors which conduce to and prevent rehabilitation and adjustment in military personnel following combat-related injury: a pragmatic evaluation of patients and their partners. Commissioned by the Headley Court Trust.

ARMOUR, F.J. & SCOTT, K.B. (2012) Non-Attending Witnesses: An Analysis of Sheriff Court Data. ACPOS Criminal Justice Business Area.

BROWN, A. (2012). Keynote lecture and workshop. Negotiating in a crisis - From Tulliallan to Texas (How to influence behaviour when emotions are high and starting from zero). Scottish Institute of Business Leaders (SIBL). September – October 2012.

BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture and part chair the International Research Networks Oil & Gas Security Summit on Maritime Terrorism & Negotiation to Oil & Gas Industry Security Experts, London, England. May 2012.

BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture at the Scottish Prison Service National Negotiator Training on the American perspective to hostage/crisis negotiation in Corrections, Fauldhouse, West Lothian, Scotland. June 2012.

- BROWN, A. (2012). Inaugural Scottish Fulbright Lecture - Scottish Police College. August 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture at John Jay College of Criminal Justice on NYPD Hostage/Crisis Negotiator Course. University of New York. November - December 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture at the Brooklyn Law School, New York. December 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture at the Institute of Criminal Justice Research on Maritime Negotiations - A Critical Perspective. University of Southampton. October 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture at the Institute of Maritime Law on Maritime Terrorism & Modern Piracy - A Legal Perspective. University of Southampton. October 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture to members of the St Andrew's Society on policing in the Highlands & Islands of Scotland at their annual general meeting, The Press Club, Washington DC. January 2012.
- BROWN, A. (2012). Invited lecture to members of the New York Association of the Bar at their Public Luncheon Lecture Series on Hostage/Crisis Negotiation, Manhattan, New York. February 2012.
- BROWN, A. & MENZIES, C. (2012). Invited lecture at the Public Policy Challenge Workshop - Making an Impact with Social Science; The Policing of Protest, University of Edinburgh, Scotland. June 2012.
- BROWN, A., MENZIES, C. & McCLUSKEY, S. (2012). "Negotiation Skills Training" to the Royal Regiment of Scotland (2 Scots) to assist the troops in using negotiation skills to de-escalate, build rapport and develop trust with the Afghan Forces in an effort to combat the "green-on-blue" insider attacks.
- CRAN, A., HAMILTON-SMITH, N. & MACKENZIE, S. (2012). An evaluation of a pilot project on 'Intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (i-NSI). Scottish Institute for Policing Research Report. www.sipr.ac.uk/research/i-NSI_2012.php
- DAVIDSON, N. & FRONDIGOUN, L. (2012). An evaluation of the 'Positive Futures Programme'. Glasgow: Glasgow Caledonian University.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2012). Coordination of national conference - 'Youth in Crisis and Community Interventions-Past, Present and Future', University of West of Scotland with keynotes and seminar presentations from Violence Reduction Unit, Strathclyde Police, Scottish prison Service and a range of public sector organisations, 21-22 February 2012.
- FRONDIGOUN, L. (2012). Enhanced Learning and Teaching. Social Sciences Journal (ELiSS): A Review. York: Higher Education Academy
- GABBERT, F. & HOPE, L. (2012). *Field Evaluation of the Self-Administered Interview*. Report for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Investigative Interviewing Committee.
- GABBERT, F. & LA ROOY, D. (2012). An overview of research and KE on interviewing techniques at University of Abertay Dundee. Scottish Institute for Policing Research Annual Report.
- GABBERT, F. & LA ROOY, D. J. (2012). An overview of research and KE on interviewing techniques at University of Abertay Dundee. *Scottish Institute for Policing Research Annual Report*.
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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 2012, can all be downloaded from the SIPR website at <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/Researchpapers.php>

SIPR Briefings

Scottish policing and policy transfer: developing a sustainable model of community policing in Sri Lanka Bruce Milne and Gordon Thomson, Scottish Police College, discuss a three-year training programme.

Developing the role of the police Early Intervention Officer Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, discusses how the new role fits into the community policing portfolio alongside other specialisms, many of which are under threat in the current economic climate.

An evaluation of the Priority Crime Unit in Central Scotland Police An independent Report on "Mixed Economy Policing" by Dr Kenneth Scott and Dr Peter Sproat, University of the West of Scotland

Capitalising on 'Lean' methodology as a management tool in the Scottish Police Service Nick Parker (Management Consultant to the Criminal Justice Sector) and Rob Smith (Aberdeen Business School) discuss the concept of 'Lean' as a means of eliminating waste, and providing a quality service through continuous improvement.

User satisfaction with police services Hayley Kelly, Research Officer with the Grampian Police Research Unit, proposes a new approach to how we consider and carry out engagement with our communities

Humble leadership in the police service Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, continues his series examining different forms of leadership.

Adopting 'agile leadership' in the police service Rob Smith, Aberdeen Business School, makes a proposal for the adoption of an enhanced level of team working within the service facilitated via a form of visionary leadership known as 'Agile Leadership'.

Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland David La Rooy, University of Abertay, argues that the key to successful prosecution of child sexual abuse lies in the quality of victim interviews.

Exploring the policing-entrepreneurship nexus Robert Smith, Robert Gordon University, discusses how aspects of entrepreneurship theory can be applied in a practical context to policing as a transformational practice.

Policing in a European Context Maria O'Neill, Abertay University, reviews an EU framework for cross border crime investigation and enforcement.

SIPR Research Summaries

Police liaison with protest groups Craig Menzies, Robert Gordon University / Scottish Police College.

An evaluation of a pilot project on 'Intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (i-NSI) Alexis Cran, Niall Hamilton-Smith & Simon Mackenzie (Strathclyde Police, Stirling and Glasgow Universities)

Evaluation of the Strathclyde Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

An evaluation of the 'Positive Futures Programme Dr Neil Davidson & Dr Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University

Police and Community Perceptions of the Operation and Impact of the Community Engagement Model in Fife Nicholas Fyfe and Janine Hunter, University of Dundee (Full Report. Summary also available as a SIPR Briefing)

Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study Robert Smith, RGU & Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University

Take control - a road safety education evaluation Hayley Kelly et al, Grampian Police

Rural policing: understanding police knowledge and practice in rural communities Professor Tara Fenwick, Dr. Richard Dockrell, Dr. Bonnie Slade & Ian Roberts, University of Stirling; Professor Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

Exploring the relationship between performance management and community policing Diarmaid Harkin, University of Edinburgh

Scottish Police Leadership Development Janette McCrae, Senior Careers Development Service & Angela Wilson, Tayside Police

A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence Laura Burns, Damien Williams & Peter Donnelly, University of St Andrews

Hostage and crisis incidents: an evidence-based analysis to inform police negotiator training provision Professor David Alexander, The Robert Gordon University

Policing vulnerability? The impacts and implications of no cold calling zones in Angus Andrew Wooff, University of Dundee & Brian Smith, Senior Trading Standards Officer, Angus Council

An Analysis of Independent Custody Visiting in Scotland Janine Hunter, Nicholas Fyfe & Martin Elvins

A comparative study of Scottish Police Boards Philip Etherson, University of Strathclyde

Policing the night-time economy in Scottish towns and cities Neil Davidson, University of Dundee

People with a mild learning disability and the construction of facial composites Julie Gawrylowicz, University of Abertay

Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses: investigating changes in practice following the Vulnerable Witness (Scotland) Bill Dr Catriona Havard, University of Aberdeen

An evaluation of a pilot project on 'Intelligence-orientated Neighbourhood Security Interviews' (i-NSI). Alexis Cran (Strathclyde Police), Niall Hamilton-Smith (University of Stirling) & Simon Mackenzie (University of Glasgow)

Evaluation of the Strathclyde Extended Deployment of Taser Pilot Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Programme of Network Seminars and Events

Further details of these events, with PowerPoint slides and podcast where available, can be found on the SIPR website at www.sipr.ac.uk/events/past.php

Perspectives on Rape and the Policing Process

Glasgow Caledonian University

This one-day conference was organised by Georgia Scott Brien, Institute for Society and Social Research, Glasgow Caledonian University, funded by a GCU Magnusson Award, and with the support of SIPR and SCCJR. It was attended by a full spectrum of practitioners in the field including police and prison officers, social workers, NHS, local and national government, voluntary organisations and academics.

Chair: Professor Richard Sparks, SCCJR

Welcome and Opening Comments	Professor Pamela Gillies	Principal, Glasgow Caledonian University
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Keynote address

	Professor Betsy Stanko	Deputy Head, Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit, Metropolitan Police Service
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The Research Perspective

	Dr Lesley McMillan	Glasgow Caledonian University
	Georgia Scott-Brien	Glasgow Caledonian University

The Policing Perspective

	DS Louise Raphael	Strathclyde Police
	DC John Irvine	Lothian and Borders Police, Operation Federal

The Victim Perspective

	Tracey Wilson	Rape Survivor
	Sandy Brindley	Rape Crisis Scotland
	Ruth Henry and Laura McGee	The Archway Glasgow

Surveillance, Technology and Policing: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

University of Dundee, 30th April

This conference was the second 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. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries British authorities prided themselves on not adopting methods of surveillance and control similar to those used by other European police forces, notably France, the German states and Russia. In recent decades, however, Britain has become one of the most intensely surveilled western societies as a result of investment in closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance systems and the development of DNA databases.

Chair: Professor Nick Fyfe. Director, SIPR

Secret knowledge and the threat of international crime in the interwar era	Professor Paul Knepper	Sheffield University
Use of forensic science in the investigation of crime	Professor Jim Fraser	Strathclyde University

Chair: Dr Murray Frame, University of Dundee

The arrival of the computer in the UK Criminal Justice System, 1955-1975	Dr Chris Williams	Open University
Digital is the new normal	DCC Gordon Scobbie	Tayside Police



The Evidence-Based Policing Matrix

The Scottish Government & Edinburgh Executive Sessions, Edinburgh, 25th – 26th June

SIPR, the Scottish Government and the Campbell Collaboration User Group collaborated to bring Dr Cynthia Lum to Scotland. Dr Lum is the Deputy Director and Associate Professor of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University. With colleagues at GMU, she has developed the Evidence-Based Policing Matrix, a translation tool designed for police practitioners to better institutionalize and utilize research on "what works" in policing into their strategic and tactical portfolio.

Translating and using research for strategic and tactical interventions [Presentation to the Edinburgh Executive Sessions]	Dr Cynthia Lum	George Mason University
Using research to build capacity for Evidence-Based Crime Policy [Presentation to the Scottish Government]	Dr Cynthia Lum	George Mason University

VRU conference: Scotland and Violence Prevention

Scottish Police College, 12th – 15th October

The Scotland and Violence Prevention conference was co-organised by SIPR and the Violence Reduction Unit, Strathclyde Police, and held in collaboration with St Andrews University and Medics Against Violence and delivered under the WHO Violence Prevention Alliance banner. One of the VRU's key initiatives is the Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV). Delivered in collaboration with partners in Glasgow, CIRV has produced significant reductions in gang related violence and has been the subject of a robust and comprehensive evaluation by the University of St Andrews.

	CC Stephen House	Police Service of Scotland
	John Carnochan	Co-Director, Violence Reduction Unit
	Dr Chris Mikton	World Health Organisation
The Focused Desistance Model	Professor David Kennedy Director,	John Jay College, New York
The Ceasefire Project	Professor Gary Slutkin & Tio Hardiman	Directors of Ceasefire, Illinois
Desistance	Professor Fergus McNeill	SCCJR, University of Glasgow
Setting the scene for CIRV	Karen McCluskey	Co-Director, Violence Reduction Unit
The Hub - Workshop	Stevie McNeill, Agnes McQuillan, Harry Campbell & Jane McGrory	Strathclyde Police / Glasgow Social Work Services / Glasgow Housing Association
Services - Workshop	Paul Kelly, Tony Fitzpatrick & Keith Noble	Sidekix / Kan-do
The female perspective - Workshop	Tara Young	London Metropolitan University
Intensive Support Services - Workshop	Heather Hunter & Tracey Stewart	Includem
Call-in - Workshop	Robert Stevenson	Violence Reduction Unit, Strathclyde Police
Evaluation - Workshop	Damien Williams & Will Linden	Violence Reduction Unit, Strathclyde Police
Enforcement - Workshop	Stevie McNeill	Violence Reduction Unit, Strathclyde Police
The Violence Reduction Unit	Will Linden	Analyst Coordinator, Violence Reduction Unit
Evaluation of CIRV-USA	Dr Robin S. Engel	Director, Institute of Crime Science, University of Cincinnati
Evaluation of CIRV - Scotland	Professor Peter Donnelly	University of St Andrews
"The Angels' Share"	Introduced by scriptwriter Paul Laverty and actor Paul Brannigan	
What Works?	Mark Bellis	World Health Organisation



Peter Neyroud (l) gave the SIPR Annual Lecture



Attendees at the FBI-NAA Seminar, Brussels

The new police professionalism - democracy, evidence based practice and a 21st century profession
The Sixth SIPR Annual Lecture, by Professor Peter Neyroud

The Playfair Library, University of Edinburgh, 25th October

Peter Neyroud is a former Chief Constable, Chief Executive for the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) and a widely published author of books, articles and papers on policing and Editor of the Oxford Journal of Policing. His last major piece of work in policing was a "fundamental review of Police Leadership and Training" for the Home Secretary, which was published in April 2011.

Chair: Peter Wilson, Chair, SIPR International Advisory Board

Introduction	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
The new police professionalism - democracy, evidence based practice and a 21st century profession	Professor Peter Neyroud	Director, SIPR

FBI-NAA Knowledge Transfer Seminars

University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Organised by Peter Wilson (Scottish Policing International, and Chair of the SIPR International Advisory Group) and Professor Nick Fyfe, and funded by the FBI National Academy Associates, these seminars provide an opportunity for senior police officers in Europe, who are graduates of the FBI National Academy, to learn about the findings of recent academic research on policing matters.

In Ljubljana, presentations were made on comparative criminalistics in the Balkan countries, the use of security technology at German airports, and pan European research on the approach to the use of interpreters in police interviews (Ursula Boser, Heriot-Watt University).

Brussels, Belgium

In Brussels, a similar seminar heard research evidence from the universities of Dundee (Nick Fyfe) and Glasgow (Olivia Stevenson) on police responses to reports of missing persons, the attitudes of ethnic minority groups to community policing models in Belgium, and on the motivation and approaches of street robbers.

SIPR International Policing Conference 2012

The Hub, Edinburgh, 22nd November

Supported by Logica, now part of CGI, and the Scottish Government, the conference was the first time that the Cabinet Secretary for Justice, the newly appointed Chair of the Scottish Police Authority and the future Chief Constable of Scotland set out publicly their visions for the new Police Service of Scotland and described how they will work across sectors and borders to improve public safety at home and internationally.

Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd

An overview of the aims of the Conference	Professor Nicholas Fyfe	Director, SIPR
	Kenny MacAskill MSP	Cabinet Secretary for Justice
Priorities, people, performance and pounds – how we will maintain Scottish policing in a tough financial world	Vic Emery OBE	Chair of the Scottish Police Authority
Future policing in Scotland	CC Stephen House QPM	Police Service of Scotland
International Keynote Address	Rob Wainwright	Director, Europol
The establishment of a national police force: a peaceful revolution of the Dutch police system	Professor Cyrille Fijnaut	University of Tilburg, The Netherlands
Reform, modernisation and frontline policing in 21st Century An Garda Síochána	Dr Jack Nolan	Assistant Commissioner, An Garda Síochána
Learning from each other: developing police organisations within a European context	Drazen Maravic	Bureau for Strategic Planning, Republic of Serbia

Front (l to r)
Kenny MacAskill MSP
Vic Emery OBE
Stephen House QPM

Back (l to r)
Paddy Tomkins
Nick Fyfe



BREAKOUT SESSION : Connecting Communities

Chair: John Graham (Director, Police Foundation)

<i>Reassurance and Community Policing: emerging challenges</i>	Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith	SCCJR, University of Stirling
<i>Connecting with communities through social media</i>	Prof. dr Pieter Tops	Police Academy of the Netherlands
<i>Tackling gang violence in Glasgow</i>	Prof. Peter Donnelly	Chair of Public Health, St Andrews University

BREAKOUT SESSION : Connecting Data: Benefits to Criminal Justice

Chair: CC Derek Penman (Central Scotland Police)

	ACC Tony Dawson	Police ICT Directorate, Home Office
<i>Data linkage: opportunities and challenges for policing in Scotland</i>	Prof Susan McVie	Edinburgh University
<i>How might Science & Technology change how the police work?</i>	Prof. Adam Ogilvie-Smith	Logica, now part of CGI

BREAKOUT SESSION : Connecting Sectors & Professions

Chair: DCC Neil Richardson (Police Service of Scotland)

<i>Police and victims of crime</i>	David McKenna	President of Victim Support, Europe
<i>Challenges of inter-professional working</i>	Professor Tara Fenwick	University of Stirling
<i>The interface between police and business community</i>	Mandy Haeburn-Little	Chief Executive, Scottish Business Crime Centre

BREAKOUT SESSION : Connecting Europe

Chair: Prof. Nick Fyfe (Director, SIPR)

	Detlef Schröder	Deputy Director, CEPOL
	Brian Donald	EUROPOL
<i>A vision for European Policing: Is harmony possible</i>	Prof. Betsy Stanko	(Metropolitan Police)

Policy Transfer in Policing : Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

University of Edinburgh, 4th December

This conference continued the 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, and covered policy transfer, including cross-border collaboration and emulation in approaches to crime-fighting and policing.

Chair: Dr Anja Johansen, University of Dundee

The development of the Scandinavian police during the 19th and 20th centuries: Transference, adaptation and cooperation

Björn Furuhausen

Uppsala University, Sweden

Policy translations for police reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jarrett Blaustein

University of Edinburgh

Chair: Dr Murray Frame, University of Dundee

The Internationalisation of UK Policing 1945 - 1969

Georgina Sinclair

International Centre for Crime, Policing and Justice, Open University

Apolitical, ahistorical, and overly technical - why does international police aid frequently fail to improve police performance in developing countries? In which contexts can it?

Liam O'Shea

University of St Andrews

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	Processes of collective identity formation and their relationship to enactments of violence	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research Lecturer
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	Policing, communities, and youth crime and violence in the east end of Glasgow	Nicholson Frondigoun	Glasgow Caledonian	SIPR Research Lecturer
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

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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)
COMMUNITY FOCUS	British social attitudes towards contemporary conflict	Klein 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)
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	Gorringer 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

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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	Omar 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
COMMUNITY FOCUS	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research Lecturer
INFORMATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	Forensic toxicology and the application of pharmacogenetics to forensic science	Savage	Strathclyde	SIPR Research Lecturer
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	Dundee	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

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
NATURAL HAZARDS & MAJOR EVENTS	The governance of security for G2014	Burman Fyfe Johnson Mackenzie Hamilton- Smith McConnell	Glasgow Dundee 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	Abertay	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
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	Mapping police organisational culture: evidence from a study of Scottish policing	Tatnell	Central Scotland Police	Practitioner Fellowship

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
SERVICE RECONFIGURATION	Entrepreneurial Leadership and Management	Smith	RGU	SIPR Research Lecturer
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	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	Criminal Justice and Police Studies / Money laundering and asset recovery	Sproat	UWS	SIPR Research Lecturer
SOCG	Human-trafficking	Ashley Varghese	Edinburgh	PhD
SOCG	Policing of e-fraud	Zbigniew Kwecka	Edinburgh Napier	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	Resilience and wellbeing in a Scottish Police force	Midj Falconer	RGU	PhD
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

Main SPA Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	The effectiveness of police negotiator training	Brown	Scottish Police College	Practitioner Fellowship
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	SIPR IMPAKT Award
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	G2014 Security Planning	Burman Mackenzie	Glasgow	

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