

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report

2013



Scottish Funding Council
Promoting further and higher education



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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 Police Scotland, 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 Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland.

We work closely with Police Scotland, 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 £7.5 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;
- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community with over 60 students having completed or currently studying for PhDs on policing-related subjects since 2007;
- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 90 events attended by more than 4,500 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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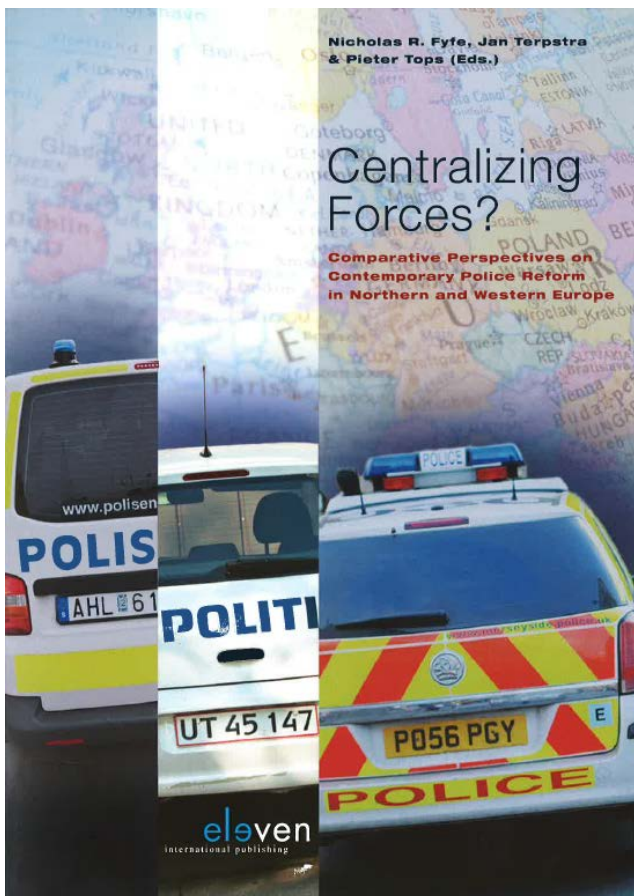
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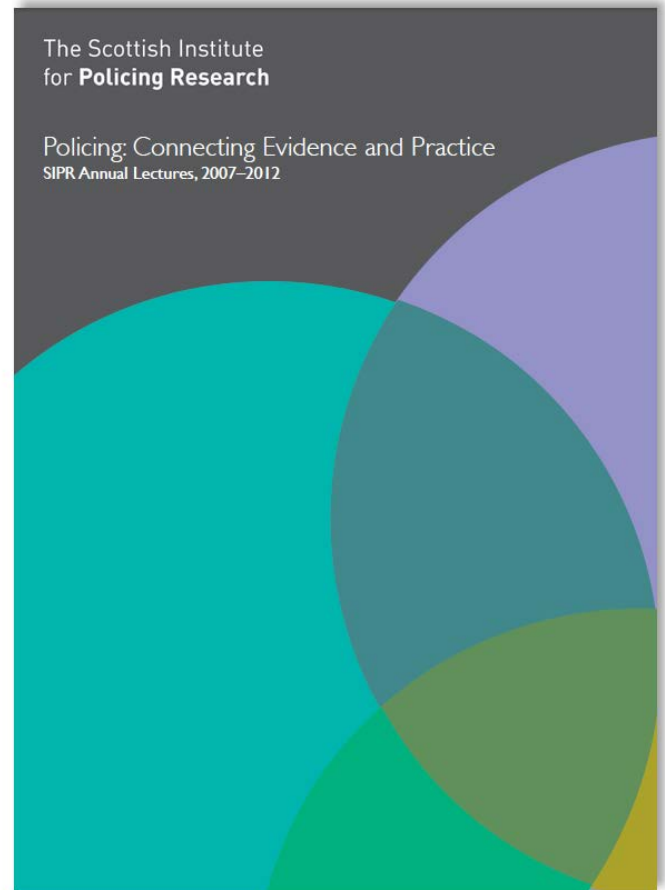
Introduction

Tracking the impacts of police reform

The publication of this year's annual report coincides with the first anniversary of the establishment of Police Scotland. Arguably the most significant change to policing in this country since the birth of modern professional police forces in Scotland in the early 19th century, this transformative moment in policing has created a range of important opportunities for SIPR. We are now leading a range of projects, from tracking public perceptions of the new policing arrangements at a national level via Scotland's annual Social Attitudes Survey (in partnership with the Scottish Centre for Social Research) through to a detailed examination of the local aspects of reform, using case studies that focus on the experiences of police officers, community organisations and local authorities (via a collaborative PhD studentship with Police Scotland). The importance of SIPR's contribution in this area has already been highlighted by Audit Scotland in their report *Police Reform: Progress Update 2013* and SIPR has submitted evidence to the Policing Sub-Committee of the Scottish Parliament's Justice Committee as part of its scrutiny of the local aspects of police reform (see pages 36). In addition, we are working closely with international partners to place Scotland's experience of reform in a comparative perspective.



We are hosting policing scholars and practitioners from the Netherlands, Sweden and New Zealand who are interested in the Scottish experience and have produced a book with Dutch colleagues, *Centralizing forces?: Comparative Perspectives on Police Reform in Northern and Western Europe* (co-edited by Fyfe (Dundee), Terpstra, (Nijmegen) and Tops (Tilburg)).



Providing access to evidence of 'what works' in policing

However, SIPR's response to police reform must be more than a reactive one. As new approaches to service delivery are developed within the national force, SIPR must use research evidence to provide Police Scotland with insights into 'what works' and what is cost effective. This has always been a central concern of SIPR's knowledge exchange programme and to coincide with the start of the national force we published *Policing: Connecting Evidence and Practice* which contains the text of the SIPR Annual Lectures from 2007-2012, all delivered by leading international policing scholars and police practitioners. Our ability to contribute to the 'what works' agenda has been further enhanced by two other major projects that began in 2013. With joint funding from Scottish Government and SIPR, research is underway to test the impact of introducing the principles of procedural justice into police-public encounters and probationer training in Scotland (see

pp. 16-18) drawing on similar initiatives that have been piloted in Australia and the US. Both these interventions are being evaluated using a randomised control trial methodology, the first time such an approach has been employed in policing research in Scotland. SIPR is also part of the successful consortium of universities that have been awarded the £3.8 million contract to deliver the Economic and Social Research Council's What Works Centre for Crime Reduction (WWCCR) for the College of Policing. Not only will the WWCCR give Police Scotland access to systematic evidence of effective policing interventions to reduce particular crime types, but Scotland will be one of the pilot sites for a new professional development programme for the police service designed to increase the awareness and the application of evidence by police practitioners.

The Research Excellence Framework and Policing Impact Case Studies

The What Works Centre for Crime Reduction exemplifies the increasing importance placed by UK funding bodies on supporting research that has impact. This has been reinforced by the introduction in 2013 of a new requirement on universities to submit impact case studies as part of the regular research performance measurement process known as the Research Excellence Framework (REF). As Table 1 shows, nine universities within the SIPR consortium submitted impact case studies for REF that involved research and knowledge exchange activities carried out with police organisations, clearly demonstrating the commitment of the academic community to ensuring their research is relevant and of value to policy and practice.

International engagement

One of the key strengths of SIPR is its strong connectivity with policing researchers around the world and the value of these international networks is exemplified in different ways. For the last two years SIPR has had responsibility for organising Scotland's International Policing Conference in partnership with Scottish Government and Police Scotland and which is now firmly established as a major event at which researchers, practitioners and the policy community come together to learn about cutting edge research and innovative practice. The 2013 conference (sponsored by Selex ES) was attended by over 200 people from the UK, Europe, the United States, Australia and Africa. As a founder member of the European Police Institutes Collaboration (EPIC) and Chair of the Policing Working Group of the European Society of Criminology, SIPR is also able to help researchers in Scotland identify partners for European funding initiatives and maximise opportunities for participating in the EU Horizon 2020 programme within which 'security' is a major theme.

During 2013, however, we also significantly strengthened our trans-Atlantic relationships through a joint symposium with the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University (GMU) near Washington DC. Supported by Scottish Government, a delegation of 12 representatives from SIPR, Police Scotland, and the Scottish Government took part in a 3-day visit which included a research symposium hosted at GMU, delivering a congressional briefing at the US Capitol Building, and a meeting with police and government analysts held at the US Bureau of Justice Assistance (see page 71). The tangible benefits of this relationship with GMU are already evident in work being taken forward in Scotland to develop toolkits to improve police practitioners access to research on local policing and security planning for sporting mega-events based on the pioneering work led by CEBCP's Director Associate Professor Cynthia Lum on the evidence based policing matrix (see report on Glasgow Commonwealth Games project, p. 38) We are very much looking forward to the second SIPR-CEBCP symposium which will be held in Scotland in October 2014.

UK and International interest in the SIPR model

Last year's Annual Report noted that a recent international review of police-academic partnerships specifically highlighted SIPR as an exemplar of best practice (Engel, R. and Henderson S. (2013) 'Beyond rhetoric: establishing police-academic partnerships that work', in J. Brown (editor) *The Future of Policing* (London, Routledge). Further evidence of the influence of the SIPR model has been evident in 2013 with the College of Policing for England and Wales funding a set of university-police collaborations which have drawn inspiration from the approach we established in Scotland some 7 years ago. Similarly, the Canadian Police Association has also decided that the SIPR model is the way it wants to take forward police-academic collaboration in Canada and in November 2013 I was invited to speak at their annual conference about SIPR's achievements.

Focusing on *The Future of Policing* and future priorities

UK and international interest in Scotland's model of police-academic partnership is one important indicator of SIPR's influence. Another significant indicator, however, is the invitations that researchers in Scotland get to showcase their work through presentations at conferences or by papers written for journals and edited collections. As the list of publications and presentations contained in this report shows (see pp.50-64), Scotland's research community continues to make a very impressive contribution to knowledge about policing in the UK and internationally. A significant example of Scotland's high reputation for policing research was

Table 1. REF 2013 Impact Case Studies linked to policing related research

University	Impact Case Study
Abertay	<i>Self Administered Interview tool</i> : developed by psychologists and used by police officers in the UK and Europe, the SAI is an innovative investigative device to enhance witness statements.
Dundee	<p><i>Perpetrator Identification in the investigation of child sexual abuse</i>: research at the Centre for Anatomy and Human Identification has helped in investigation and prosecution of child sex offenders across the UK.</p> <p><i>Age estimation in the living</i>: a second project by the CAHID team at Dundee has developed an innovative approach to establish the age individuals who have no documentation and may be in the UK illegally.</p> <p><i>Protecting Intimidated Witnesses</i>: pioneering research led from Dundee on witness protection has helped shaping policy and practice in the UK and internationally, including changes to UK legislation and reforms to the organisation and delivery of witness protection in Scotland.</p>
Edinburgh	<i>Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime</i> : findings from this study have led to major changes to the youth justice system in Scotland, including the diversion of young people away from formal interventions by the police and other youth justice agencies. McVie and McAra also won the 2013 Howard League Penal Reform Research medal for this work by researchers from the Law School.
Glasgow	<i>Missing Persons</i> : In collaboration with Police Scotland, the Metropolitan Police Service and UK Missing Persons Bureau, researchers have led a major study of focusing on the experiences of missing persons and their families and the challenges of police investigations which has resulted in the development of new training materials for police officers.
Heriot-Watt	<i>Access to justice for speakers of foreign languages</i> : the Police Interpreting Research Group have been involved in research which has led to changes to police practices for working with interpreters and have influenced legal professionals and policy makers in the area of communication support in investigative processes.
Robert Gordon	<i>Best practice guidance on responding to the psychosocial and mental health needs of people affected by disasters and major incidents</i> : research findings from several projects have informed this guidance, including work with police officers authorised to use fire arms, those involved in major incidents and working as hostage negotiators.
St Andrews	<i>Listening to Radicals</i> : the findings from a project examining the radical politics of young people and their motivations for political violence are now included as part of the Scottish Police College curriculum for officers seeking to become PREVENT co-ordinators under the UK's Counter-terrorism strategy and by the Preventing Violent Extremism Unit of the Ministry of Justice.
Strathclyde	<i>Global drug crime involving the illicit production of synthetic drugs and the emergence of new legal highs</i> : this project has resulted in new capabilities for law enforcement agencies by equipping them with new tools to identify the manufacturing routes of illicit drugs and linking this to criminal intelligence databases, and has also influenced the policy and protocols of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime
West of Scotland	<i>Gang culture and youth offending in the West of Scotland</i> : this research focused on young people's involvement in gang violence and has had national and international influence on public debate about violent youth offending and the development of services by community-based agencies and the police in Scotland who work with marginalised young people and young offenders.

the publication in 2013 of *The Future of Policing* (edited by Jennifer Brown). Produced as part of Lord Steven's Independent Commission on the future policing of England and Wales, this book provided the research evidence base for many of the recommendations which appear in Lord Stevens' report, *Policing for a Better Britain* (2013). Five chapters in *The Future of Policing* were provided by SIPR academic staff and included Fyfe (Dundee) on police reform, Gorringer (Edinburgh) on public order policing, Johansen (Dundee) on police complaints, O'Neill (Dundee) on partnership working and Sproat (West of Scotland) on organised crime.

These contributions are also indicative of the wider commitment of SIPR to the future development of policing in the Scotland, UK and internationally. With the establishment of Police Scotland in 2013 there has been an important opportunity to revisit the strategic priorities of SIPR over the next 3-5 years. Discussions with the police highlighted the critical role they see for the Institute in providing robust, rigorous and independent analysis of 'what works' and helping support the future development and delivery of policing in which scarce resources are used most effectively. SIPR's strategic priorities for the future therefore include:

Facilitating the development of evidence-based approaches that focus on 'what works' based on research and analysis within Scotland as well as drawing on the specialist knowledge of researchers and practitioners from across the UK and internationally;

Supporting a strategic approach to innovation and knowledge exchange in policing that is based on targeting, testing and tracking new interventions to assess their effectiveness in the context of on-going reductions in police funding, as well providing opportunities via forums like the Edinburgh Executive Sessions and the SIPR International Policing Conference to consider alternative models and approaches to service delivery that can contribute to a process of continuous improvement;

Supporting professional development and organizational learning within policing by using the established partnership between Scottish higher education and Police Scotland to contribute to training and educational opportunities for police officers and police staff;

Building research and analytical capacity within universities and Police Scotland through collaborations that develop the skills and expertise of researchers, police practitioners and police analysts.

Back to the future...

The annual report provides me with the opportunity to thank the wide range of people and organisations from across the public, private and voluntary sectors in Scotland, the UK and internationally who in different ways contribute to the success of SIPR. The product of this collaborative working is, as this report vividly illustrates, a body of knowledge that is of vital importance to developing both the craft and science of policing and which has helped Scotland become an internationally recognised centre of excellence for policing research.

I began by mentioning the first anniversary of Police Scotland and I want to close by highlighting another anniversary. It is now 50 years since Michael Banton published his monograph *The Policeman and the Community* in 1964 and even a cursory glance at the many different histories of Anglo-American policing research reveals that this book stands out as being of seminal importance. What is perhaps less well known is that much of the research on which the book is based was carried out with officers from Edinburgh City Police and at the Scottish Police College.

Although Banton was focused on the policing challenges associated with 1960s society, many of his concerns are just as relevant for contemporary Scotland but he also highlighted the importance of research and scholarship. 'Both the police and the public would benefit', he observed, 'if there were more informed and independent opinion in the universities about the police and their duties' (Banton, 1964, p.268). Fifty years on SIPR is providing precisely that 'informed and independent opinion' and I'm sure Michael Banton would be very proud of our collective achievements.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe

SIPR Director
April 2014

Domestic Violence and Victim/ Police Interaction

Sarah MacQueen

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Context

Domestic violence has received increasing attention in Scottish policy and legislation, through criminalisation of abusive behaviour and the provision of civil measures to protect victims, and the development of broad frameworks for action in the field. Alongside this activity, the number of domestic abuse incidents coming to the attention of the police has increased by 50% over 10 years, rising from 36,000 recorded incidents in 2000 to just under 52,000 in 2010 (Scottish Government, 2010).

Approaching the police is a critical step for victims in securing protection and ending the relationship/ abuse (Hoyle and Sanders, 2000), but very few domestic abuse victims come into contact with the police at all (MacLeod and Page, 2010), and particular groups of victims are more likely than others to receive police attention (MacQueen and Norris, 2014 *forthcoming*).

Addressing Public Protection priorities identified by the Scottish Policing Assessment 2011-15 around protecting vulnerable individuals and encouraging reporting of domestic violence and abuse, this study examines who is affected by domestic violence and abuse, and how victims interact (or not) with the police. Developed through collaborative partnership and funded through the SIPR Strategic Research and Knowledge Exchange programme, the study is led by Sarah MacQueen (University of Edinburgh), with co-investigators Paul Norris and Susan McVie (University of Edinburgh) and partners Mark Hollinsworth, Tina Ward and Lesley Bain (Police Scotland, Performance and Analysis). Utilising Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) data and information on anonymized incidents of domestic abuse collated by Police Scotland, four key questions are addressed: *Who are the victims of domestic abuse? Which victims of domestic abuse come to the attention of the police? How do the police and victims of domestic abuse interact? Who else do victims of domestic abuse tell?*

Key findings

Who are the victims of domestic abuse?

Just over 1 in 6 respondents in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009-2011 (n=22,192) report experiencing domestic or partner abuse, with existing literature and evidence suggesting not all individuals share the same risk of experiencing this type of victimization.

Using this evidence, statistical models were specified to test the effect of a range of individual and community characteristics on the likelihood of a respondent reporting such an experience in the survey. The first model examined whether a respondent reported *ever* having experienced abuse, and the second focused on factors predicting *recent* experience (within the 12 months preceding survey participation) to explore those groups currently at

risk. The effect of wider victimisation and contact with the criminal justice system were also explored.

Factors that strongly and significantly increased the likelihood of a respondent reporting *ever* having experienced partner or domestic abuse included:

- Being female
- Living in a low income household or a household with limited financial resources
- Having a disability (both limiting and non-limiting)
- Experiencing wider victimisation, particularly multiple victimisation that included other violence
- Having a history of offending (indicated by whether respondent had ever been sentenced or remanded)

Other significant factors with a less strong impact included:

- Living in an area of high deprivation
- Experiencing relative isolation within the local community
- Self-reporting as 'gay or lesbian'

Looking at recent experiences (within the last 12 months), the results change substantially. Many of the factors found to be significant predictors in the previous model were no longer significant. Those that remain are:

- Wider victimization experiences, again, particularly multiple victimization and broader violence
- Having a limiting disability

Another key difference is the emergence of patterns not observed or examined in the prior model. Factors that strongly and significantly increase the likelihood that a respondent reports a recent experience of partner or domestic abuse are:

- Being a young adult (aged 16-24 years)
- Experiencing partner or domestic abuse prior to the last 12 months, i.e. experiencing long term or ongoing abuse

Overall, it appears that the likelihood of experiencing partner and domestic abuse, or the risk of experiencing such abuse, is heightened where individuals experience a wider range of inequalities or social, economic or physical vulnerabilities.

Which victims of domestic abuse come to the attention of the police?

SCJS respondents whose most recent experience of abuse occurred within the last 12 months are asked follow up questions about whether the police came to know. Only 1 in 4 (n=1,011) reported that they did.

Further analyses examined what factors explained this pattern. Overall, particular groups of victims *and* particular types of incidents appear significantly more

likely to receive police attention, with incident specific factors exerting the strongest effect on the model.

Victims most likely to receive police attention:

- are female, aged between 35 and 64 years,
- and have lower household incomes

Similarly, the incidents most likely to receive police attention involve:

- children witnessing the abuse,
- and the victim accruing physical injuries or effects

How do the police and victims of domestic abuse interact?

The Police Scotland database contains 109,101 incidents of domestic abuse coming to the attention of the legacy Strathclyde Police Force between 2008 and 2011, recording patterns of contact and the mechanisms by which victims come to police attention for each incident.

'Single' contacts account for 39,742 incidents (36%). Thus almost two thirds of incidents recorded involve repeat contact between the victim and police. Ninety per cent of repeat contacts are preceded by less than 10 prior contacts, with the majority of repeat contacts occurring within a short time frame, i.e. within 1 to 2 days of the prior contact. This pattern will be examined further over the course of the project.

The following chart shows that the overwhelming majority of domestic violence incidents are reported to the police by the victim directly and that the input of other formal agencies is very small:

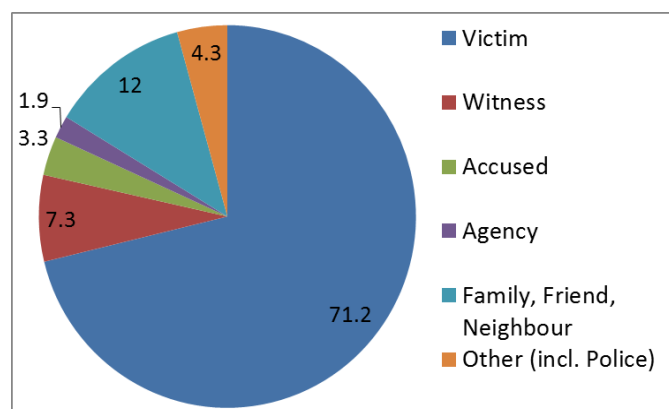


Figure 1. Who reported the incident to the police (n=109,101, source: Police Scotland)

Similar patterns are observed in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, wherein respondents are asked 'who told the police about your most recent experience?'. Very small numbers state that friends, neighbours or other agencies did, although 18% (n=261) state that they 'do not know'.

Overall, the majority of incidents of domestic abuse come to the attention of the police via the victim directly, or by someone close to the victim (whether by relationship or physical proximity to the abuse) reporting anonymously (to the victim anyway) on behalf of the victim.

Who else do victims of domestic abuse tell?

Given how few victims come to the attention of the police, understanding who else victims may be telling is imperative to achieving further outreach and engagement.

SCJS respondents identify from a range of formal agencies and informal networks who they told about their most recent experience of abuse. Three categories of victims are identified:

- those likely to inform formal agencies, specifically the police and doctors, *and* informal networks, such as friends and families;
- those likely to inform friends and (to a lesser extent) family only;
- those not likely to tell anyone.

Almost two thirds of victims fall into the last category, and the probability of victims in any of the categories drawing on formal support beyond doctors or the police is low.

Conclusions

While analysis is still ongoing, the emerging findings have a number of implications. The study has illustrated those groups most at risk of experiencing domestic abuse and violence, and highlighted the disparity in terms of the groups of victims and types of incidents currently receiving police attention.

The findings suggest that small groups of victims may repeatedly draw on police support, whilst the majority remains largely silent about their abuse. To address the under-reporting of domestic abuse and violence, the experiences of these victims need to be explored further to establish whether a police response is appropriate and desirable, and what other kinds of support may be helpful.

Victims' friends and family, as well as neighbours and other witnesses, have been highlighted as important in terms of providing direct support and reporting abuse to the police. Wider communication and outreach may usefully be explored to encourage broader community responses to abuse, such that the onus is not solely on victims to seek help and intervention. Formal agencies may also usefully be brought to the fore here.

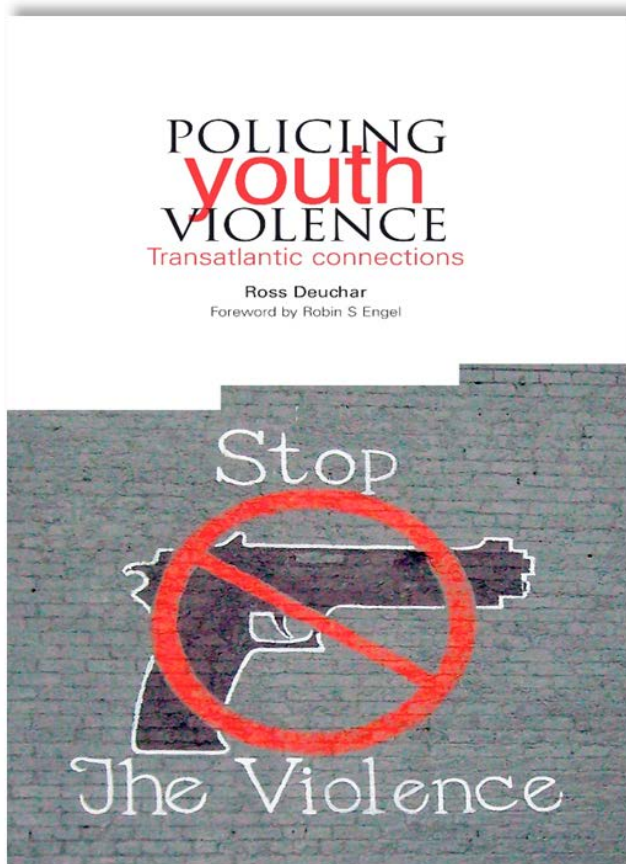
The issues raised are complex, and the findings raise more questions to be addressed. Further research will be needed to fully inform an approach to identifying and protecting vulnerable individuals in Scotland.

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Policing Youth Violence: Transatlantic Connections

Professor Ross Deuchar
University of the West of Scotland



The two cities where this research study took place could hardly be more different in terms of local demographics and socio-cultural dynamics. The city of Cincinnati in Ohio, USA, has an estimated population of just under 300,000 residents. Of these, 49 per cent are white, 45 per cent black, and three per cent Hispanic. In contrast, Glasgow is twice the size with approximately 600,000 residents, of which 95 per cent are white, with only five per cent non-white combined. Both of these cities have well-documented problems with youth gang violence, but the nature of this violence is also very different. In Cincinnati, homicide victims are predominately young black males in their twenties, killed with firearms, and gang-related violence is usually intertwined with illicit drug markets in the ghettos. In contrast, violent gang-related incidents in deprived communities in Glasgow invariably involve white males of a much younger age and are often centred around knife crime.

Research on violence and street gangs around the world provides convincing evidence of the strong correlation between gang membership and criminal offending, and over the years a wide range of anti-gang and violence reduction initiatives have been implemented with somewhat limited success. But, in recent years, focused deterrence approaches to reducing gang violence have proven successful in several cities within the USA. These strategies draw upon problem-oriented policing, where senior officers

undertake intelligence analysis to identify the most prolific offenders and deal with the issue of gang violence through untraditional responses. The principles were operationalized within the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV) in Ohio from 2006 onwards, where young gang members were routinely 'called in' to Hamilton County Sheriff Court and given a very powerful anti-violence message from senior officers. It was made clear to them that, if they continued to engage in violent street activity, there would be serious criminal justice implications. But then the message softened, with contributions from untraditional partners such as ex-gang members and mothers of those who had lost their lives to crime, who appealed to the young male offenders to make alternative choices. Finally came the message of hope – if these young men left the violence behind, they could be fast-tracked to a range of social services, including opportunities for education and employment training.¹

In 2008, the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) began to look Stateside for answers to the prolific gang problems in Glasgow, where the east end of the city was at that time home to 55 street gangs with over 600 members. Following a visit to Cincinnati, members of the VRU and Strathclyde Police brought CIRV (re-named the Community Initiative to Reduce Violence) to Glasgow. Young offenders from the east and north of Glasgow were brought to Glasgow Sheriff Court and given the same types of messages as those in Cincinnati, and a wide range of social agencies collaborated with the police in order to divert the young men's violent activity onto more productive pursuits.

Over the past two years, my research has focused on exploring the causes and impact of youth gang violence from a transatlantic perspective. It has examined the potential for focused deterrence strategies to reduce the violence and lead young men towards criminal desistance. The research has drawn upon the CIRV initiative as a context to critically analyse the type of strategies that international police agencies may use to enable oppressed and violent young men to become socially included. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with senior and operational police officers, youth and street workers and members of social service teams in both cities, as well as with current and reformed young male offenders. Part-time participant observation of specialized enforcement units in both cities was also used, where I shadowed operational teams during patrols of neighbourhoods deemed to be hotspots for offending behaviour. Further, observation of the work of Street Advocates in Cincinnati and intensive support workers in Glasgow took place, as they made contact with young people within their own social and urban contexts.

During my visits to the American and Scottish communities where I conducted ethnographic research, I found that the nature of the violence was very different, but the causes were somewhat the same. On both sides of the Atlantic, deprivation, poverty and social disadvantage combined with personal and critical incidents in young men's lives (such as exposure to alcoholism, drug abuse and/or domestic violence within the family home) led some to gravitate towards street violence. Young Cincinnati gang members often glamorised violence linked to drug dealing online through *gangsta rap*, and attempted to immortalise the memories of deceased gang members by creating roadside memorials and shrines. In Glasgow, young men's violence was centred around territorial postcode pride, but they also sometimes participated in more unregulated, disorganised violence that was adopted as a survival instinct within the context of their hyper-volatile street lives.² Although the weapon of choice was different and the violence was more recreational, some of the same street codes that I found in Cincinnati were also prevalent in Glasgow. These codes were centred on the need to uphold respect and maintain reputation³.

The renewed strategic ideology within both the Cincinnati Police Department and the former Strathclyde Police combined an emphasis on enforcement with a wider focus on social welfare and community involvement, with violence prevention at its core. However, there were tensions in terms of the internal differentiations associated with police culture, particularly in Cincinnati where the individual dispositions of some officers within the specialised enforcement unit conflicted with the renewed culture at command level and the professional belief system that CIRV had brought about. The policy transfer process that enabled CIRV to make the transition across the Atlantic was initially focused on 'copying', but subsequently on emulation and 'lesson drawing'⁴. Glasgow Sheriff Court sessions were less coercive than in Cincinnati; they were focused on self-referral and communicating sanctions and alternatives through realism, not evangelism. On the one hand, frontline officers within the Gangs Task Force in Glasgow viewed their role as primarily centred around enforcement; but, on the other, officers also positioned themselves in such a way that they formed positive relationships with young men out on the streets and became 'humanitarian peacekeepers'⁵.

In Cincinnati, the Street Advocates played a major role in deterring violence and creating bridges between the police, social service providers, and the young men on the streets. These former offenders devoted their lives to re-engaging oppressed young men. They often publicised their own ex-offender identities and drew on their own damaged pasts as a means of inspiring others to change. They mentored young men and directed them towards training programmes and temporary work placements that they believed would enable them to move away from violence. By contrast, in Glasgow, youth and community workers used more subtle, unobtrusive approaches towards building positive relationships with, and empowering, young men and signposting them to the services that CIRV provided.

Reflecting some of the earlier insights in the literature on criminal desistance, I found that many of the young men moved away from violence because they formed trusting relationships with youth and street workers, social workers, sports coaches, informal mentors and police officers they came in contact with on the CIRV programme⁶. I also found that some became volunteers on the programmes themselves and were sometimes recruited as paid mentors to other young men. In so doing, engaging in other-centred pursuits created a therapeutic power that enabled them to grow and develop further⁷.

My insights from Cincinnati and Glasgow have shown me that the simple but powerful principles underpinning focused deterrence can be adapted and implemented to address different types of violence problems in very different cultural settings. By simply believing in disadvantaged young men, offering them alternatives and building positive and trusting relationships with them, we can support them in moving away from violent lifestyles. I hope that the insights I will help to support the police and their public service partners in positive ways, as they continue with the challenging job of building safe, inclusive and flourishing communities.

“The crucial element identified by this research has been the shift away from a "one solution fits all" approach to a process whereby solutions need to be tailor-made for the individual and the location. This highly collaborative approach offers sustainable alternatives that can transform people's lives and their communities by overcoming inherent and sometimes, previously unrecognised obstacles.

Chief Inspector Tony Bone LLB

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Electronic Alcohol Monitoring and Violence Prevention

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Key Findings

This article discusses ongoing research at the University of St Andrews into electronic alcohol monitoring and violence prevention. In summary, we show that i) electronic alcohol monitoring can facilitate sobriety with a compliant and motivated group, ii) such an effect is difficult to achieve with chronic male alcohol users with an offending background when implemented on a voluntary basis, and iii) some incarcerated male offenders believed a degree of legal compliance could help address their alcohol issues.

Transdermal Alcohol Monitoring

Our research team at the Universities of St Andrews and Glasgow have been working with the Violence Reduction Unit¹ to explore the experience and effectiveness of electronic transdermal alcohol monitoring² (measuring alcohol secreted through the skin in sweat using an 'anklet'- see Figure. 1). The rationale is to use the technology to break the link between alcohol and violence for individuals who have demonstrated an association between these two behaviours.



Figure 1. A SCRAMx transdermal alcohol monitor worn around the ankle

Student Alcohol Monitoring Research

Our first study was conducted with 60 male students at the University of St Andrews³. Whilst not a violent population, this group did match the gender, age, and alcohol consumption characteristics of our primary target population. This study was used by the Centre for Applied Science Technology (CAST) to validate the alcohol monitoring technology for use within Criminal Justice.

The study used an experimental design to examine how alcohol monitoring and sobriety instructions would impact on alcohol consumption, and also what participants' experiences were of anklet fitting, wearing (for 14 days) and removal. Our results showed that participants who were asked *not* to drink alcohol were more successful if they wore an alcohol monitor, compared to participants who did not. Several reasons for this effect were suggested by our participants, including: use of the anklet as a tool to resist social normative pressure to consume alcohol; the anklet acting as a reminder of commitment to the study (and the agreement to sobriety); and feeling under surveillance. Figure 2 depicts an example output of a drinking event.

Whilst our participants were not alcohol dependent, many did exhibit a pattern of heavy and regular binge-drinking. Some of these students recognised that this behaviour had detrimental effects on their general health and wellbeing, and noticed improvements when asked to remain sober during the 14-day trial. We could therefore envisage a future use for this technology in a health context in addition to a justice one.

A revised version of this study which engages with female students is currently taking place. This explores gender differences in the experience of transdermal alcohol monitoring and its impact on alcohol consumption. Midway through the study, personalised data from the alcohol monitors are shared with participants as part of an intervention regarding alcohol and sexual assault vulnerability.

Offender Focus Groups

Three focus groups were conducted with serving prisoners in HMP Barlinnie. These discussed the perceived utility of transdermal alcohol monitoring in preventing violent offending, and assessed enthusiasm for participation in a hypothetical prison-release scheme involving the technology. The participants were volunteers who recognised a link between their alcohol consumption and offending behaviour.

On the whole, participants were interested in the technology, and suggested that it could be used to attenuate their alcohol consumption, and then potentially their offending. There was recognition, however, that their offending behaviour was not solely a consequence of their relationship with alcohol, and that the anklets would be of limited use in tackling other antecedents (e.g. individual mental health issues, drug abuse, peer groups, homelessness, employment status, etc.).

Some participants stated that the knowledge that their alcohol consumption would be monitored (by someone in authority) would be sufficient for behaviour change, particularly if this information might be shared with family members. However, other participants expressed scepticism as to the utility of a voluntary scheme without consequences in the event of alcohol consumption. Finally, some participants expressed support for a hybrid model in which they could volunteer for a scheme which guaranteed early prison release in exchange for monitored sobriety, with legal repercussions for violating this condition.

Offender Alcohol Monitoring Research

Building on this work, we ran a pilot study with prisoners being released from HMP Barlinnie. This was a voluntary scheme with people who thought that electronic alcohol monitoring upon their release could help attenuate their alcohol consumption and prevent recidivism. Participants were recruited inside the prison by a retired prison officer who was employed as part of the project. Participants were randomly selected to either wear an alcohol anklet for 60 days, or not. All participants were asked not to consume alcohol during this time, although there were no legal repercussions for doing so. The intention was that during each week of the trial the retired officer would telephone participants in the monitoring condition to discuss their results for that week. Encouragement was to be offered if the participant had succeeded in remaining sober, and if they had drunk alcohol there would be a discussion of the context in which it occurred, and how it could be prevented from happening in the future.

The pilot study involved 20 participants (11 in the monitoring condition, 9 in the control condition) to assess the viability of the initiative. Regrettably, almost all of participants in the monitoring condition (10/11) withdrew from the study within the first week. This often took the form of anklets being cut-off resulting in unacceptable costs to the research project. One participant in the monitoring condition succeeded in remaining in the study for 40 days, at which time his anklet battery expired. It is worth noting that self-report levels of alcohol consumption for many of the participants were indicative of dependence. Whilst their physical dependence would have been addressed during their incarceration, in many cases their psychological dependence would not. This is likely to be an important factor in explaining the high rate of withdrawal from the trial, and also points toward the need for intensive psychological support for high-risk participants.

The trial has not continued past the initial pilot stage due to the high rate of participant withdrawal and loss of equipment. We have identified a number of potential alterations to any future research design, including: working exclusively with younger prisoners who might not have such entrenched behavioural patterns relating to alcohol and offending; transporting participants directly to their homes from the prison; and employing a third party to retrieve removed anklets. However, based on prior learning from the focus groups, it is likely that such a trial would only be successful if consequences for violating study requirements are introduced.

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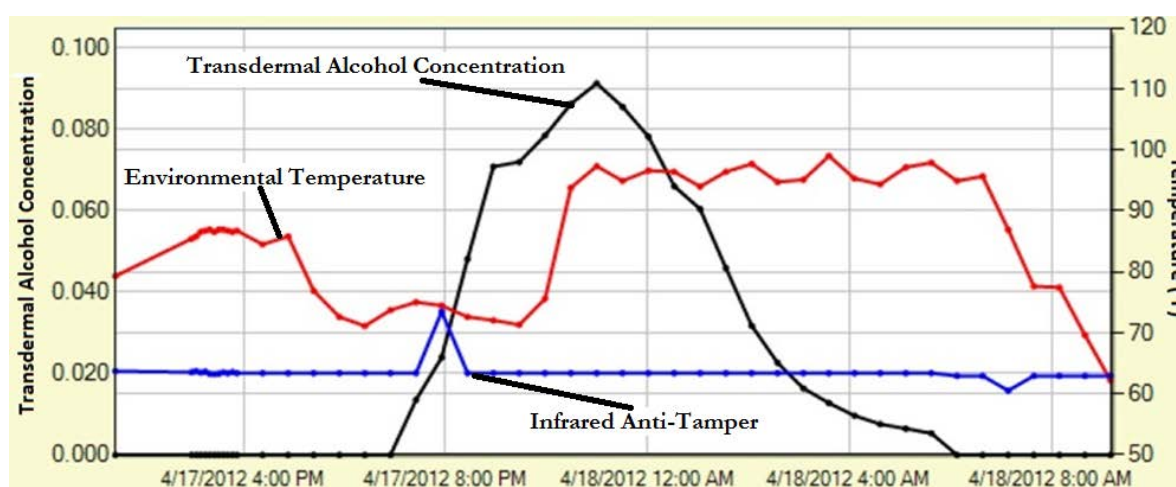


Figure 2. Alcohol monitor output following the author's consumption of a bottle of wine. The temperature and infrared measures are to detect tampering.

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

Dr Annette Robertson and Professor Lesley McMillan
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Project Aims

A growing body of research suggests that there is much to be gained by adopting a procedural justice approach in fostering trust, support, and cooperation (amongst other things) between the police and the public (for a comprehensive overview of available evidence, see Mazerolle *et al.*, 2013). The aim of this Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement Project (S.P.A.C.E.), funded by SIPR and the Scottish Government, was to test the impact of introducing training that focused on the key principles of procedural justice (fairness, impartiality, respect, and trustworthiness) to probationers at the Scottish Police College (S.P.C.). In order to meet this aim the project team² conducted a trial that involved working with three probationer groups – an observation group; a control group (where the ‘business as usual’ framework applied); and a treatment group (who received additional sessions on the concept of procedural justice and how it relates, and can be applied to policing).

Both control and treatment groups were subsequently subject to a range of identical evaluations, the results of which are now being analysed in order to ascertain whether there were any significant differences in, or effects on, probationers’ attitudes, perceptions and behaviour as a result of exposure to training sessions on procedural justice concepts and their use, as well as related key skills, in policing. Our working hypothesis was that probationers exposed to focused procedural justice training would exhibit enhanced awareness of the significance of this framework and consequently place greater value on positive engagement with the public, which would be demonstrated through relevant measurements of probationers’ attitudes, perceptions, and behaviour using key procedural justice indicators.

Project Design

The S.P.A.C.E. Project was modelled on the Chicago Quality Interaction Training Programme (Chicago QIP), which aimed to improve the quality of interpersonal encounters between officers and members of the public using a procedural justice framework³. The S.P.A.C.E. Project was originally developed as a randomised control trial, but owing to organisational and practical difficulties this did not prove feasible. It was therefore redesigned as a

quasi-experimental control trial, whereby instead of one probationer training group being split into two separate groups (control and treatment), two separate cohorts of probationers (who began training 8 weeks apart) were involved in the trial.

Project Implementation

The training programme was developed by the project team in several phases as follow:

Analysis Phase

The analysis phase involved a study of the existing 12-week initial training programme, including methods of delivery at the S.P.C.; an evaluation of the learners involved; the culture of the learning environment, and the desired attitudinal and behavioural outcomes. The Project Team also had access to the Chicago QIP Training Manual, which was a valuable source of reference.⁴ It was evident from our preliminary analysis that Police Scotland clearly espouses several key procedural justice concepts (e.g. fairness, impartiality and respect) in its guiding principles and values, and that this is reflected in the SPC training programme – and indeed in the new police constable’s oath.⁵ Whilst knowledge and related skills are important in the procedural justice approach, just as important is how these translate into actual behaviour – especially in terms of positive engagement with the public, regardless of the reason for contact with/by the police.

Design Phase

On the basis of our analysis it was decided that, from a procedural justice perspective, attention was best directed towards those areas of policing where contact with the public – whether as victims, complainers, witnesses, suspects, offenders, or even more routine encounters – was most likely. Consequently, we focused on training inputs that covered four overlapping areas:

1. The key principles of procedural justice and their relevance to policing (concepts, strengths, weaknesses, challenges)
2. The key skills involved in delivering procedurally-just policing (communication skills, empathy and understanding; active listening)
3. Key issues (ethnic and cultural diversity; sexual crime; domestic violence; roads policing)
4. Key groups (young people; victims of crime; deprived communities).

F.I.R.S.T. PRINCIPLES

A key component of the project was the design of a relatively simple, but useful model that encompassed the main principles of procedural justice: our 'F.I.R.S.T. PRINCIPLES' (inferring Fairness, Impartiality, & Respect builds Support and Trust) shown below. This model became both the project logo and a pedagogic tool, used to highlight relevant key concepts to probationers, some of which, as mentioned above, are already clearly articulated in the SPC's existing training, as well as in Police Scotland's guiding principles, policies and practices. In this respect the S.P.A.C.E. Project provided an opportunity to highlight how such guiding principles have intrinsic individual merit, but also collectively provide added value when seen as part of a continuous process of building trust and confidence in the police, and thus maintaining police legitimacy.



Implementation Phase

Face-to-face training took place in nine sessions over a 12-week training period. Comprehensive notes for each session, with additional material, references and follow-up scenarios or exercises, were provided to allow probationers to build an ongoing learning resource they could access in their own time and return to in the future, alongside their comprehensive SPC manuals. In order to ensure consistency of delivery the inputs were delivered to the whole treatment group together (n=95), which dictated, to some extent, the teaching methods used. All training sessions were delivered by members of the project team, drawing on their particular areas of research expertise and experience, with support provided by Mr William Graham, retired police inspector and Doctoral Researcher at GCU.

Evaluation Phase

The evaluation of the trial involves testing for any effects the additional exposure to procedural justice may have had on the treatment group. To this end several data collection tools were developed, for use with both control and treatment groups:

- Surveys were conducted at the start and end of the training period, including questions about probationers' perceptions of, and attitudes towards working with the public.
- Two days of observations of role-playing exercises were conducted towards the end of

the training programmes, using a checklist of key procedural-justice related indicators.

- Additional short surveys were conducted using routine policing scenarios in the final week of training.
- Two focus groups were held during the last week of training.

Measurements of the key perceptions, attitudes, skills and attributes were built into the data collection tools identified above. Having completed data collection on 6th March, the survey and observational data (which are being quantified) are now being analysed using SPSS and subject to the relevant tests (correlations, t-tests, Chi Squares, ANOVAs) to check for treatment effect as outlined above. The qualitative data (collected from focus groups and observations) will similarly be analysed using appropriate software. The results will be reported back to SIPR, the Scottish Government and The Scottish Police College in the first instance, before being disseminated more widely.

“*Police Scotland is a values-based, learning-led organisation. The principles underpinning the procedural justice approach set out in this work support Police Scotland's approach to ensuring we provide the best service for all members of the communities we police.*

Dr Richie Adams, Chief Inspector, Policing Values and Human Rights, Police Scotland

Note of thanks

The project team would like to thank the Scottish Police College for its support in facilitating this study, and the three groups of probationers we worked with.

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The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET)

Sarah MacQueen¹ and Dr Ben Bradford²

¹University of Edinburgh ² University of Oxford

The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET), funded by SIPR and the Scottish Government, is an ongoing large-scale field experiment study, run in partnership by Sarah MacQueen and Ben Bradford (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Edinburgh and the Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford) and in collaboration with Police Scotland. Reflecting the demands of this ambitious project, the core team are supported by a wider research advisory group and a team of researchers.

ScotCET was initially conceived as a replication of the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET). The QCET used a large-scale randomized field trial methodology to test the effect of police using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens. The trial found that the quality of interaction between public and police during random breath testing operations had a direct positive effect on: satisfaction of members of the public with the process and outcome of the encounter; perceptions of police fairness; respect for the police; trust and confidence in the police; and self-reported willingness to comply with police directives^{1,2}. A number of legal and operational differences between road policing in Scotland and road policing in Australia have meant that a number of adaptations have had to be made in replicating this study in a Scottish context.

Fieldwork for the trial took place during the recent Festive Road Safety Campaign 2013/14. Using a planned campaign wherein a high volume of uniform routine encounters would take place across Scotland, road policing units were assigned control and experiment conditions. In the control group, units operated 'business as usual' with the addition of distributing a questionnaire to all drivers stopped. In the experiment group, units incorporated key messages communicating the procedurally just nature of the encounter to drivers and distributed an information leaflet that reinforced the key messages and offered drivers the opportunity to contact Police Scotland in the future. Questionnaires were also given to all drivers.

Over the trial period, 12,431 questionnaires were distributed by road police officers. These are being returned to the research team and a dataset of responses is being compiled. Analysis will commence in spring 2014 and will be informed by the conceptual map illustrated in Figure 1.

Specifically, analysis will examine whether being in the control or experiment condition alters the score on each of the key constructs specified and the relationships between each of the constructs. Other mediating factors, such as group identity and

perceived power distance between police and respondents, will also be tested for possible impact on perceived legitimacy of the police. The overarching hypothesis is that the positive findings from the original QCET will be replicated; however the caveats around the key differences in Scotland and the important contextual differences will be borne in mind throughout.

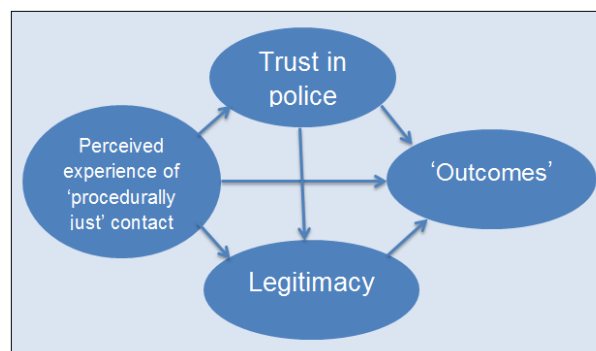


Figure 1. ScotCET conceptual map

User feedback:



The project has been an excellent way to ensure that officers are tuned-in to their role and to ensure that they engage with the public meaningfully over road safety and casualty reduction issues.

The fact that this work has focused on explaining to the public the 'what and why' of the festive safety campaign, and the importance of engendering and maintaining public support for our activities has been a worthwhile 'refresher' for a number of officers.

What is also apparent is that the concept of 'legitimacy of action' has entered the vocabulary of many of those who took part in the trial and it is evident that it has already started to modify behaviour.

Superintendent Iain Murray, Head of Road Policing, Police Scotland

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Listening to Radicals: Changing policy by directly engaging attitudes on political violence

Dr Jeffrey Murer
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The Research

The Listening to Radicals project began in 2008 and continues to the present. Its major research component was the European Study of Youth Mobilisation (EYSM), which began in April 2008 and ended in November 2011. ESYM interviewed 817 young people ranging in age from 18-31 (modal age of 21), who self-identified as radical in five Central European cities (Bratislava, Brno, Budapest, Krakow and Warsaw), and asked them about their political attitudes and thoughts on the legitimacy of violence. Nearly equal numbers of men (51%) and women (47%) self-identified along six broad political strands: 156 from the far-left/environmentalist; 148 gay/feminist activists; 98 civil rights activists; 126 Ethnic Jewish/Roma or ethnic minorities; 165 religious/Baptist/Evangelical activists; and 124 far-right/nationalist/neo-fascists and neo-Nazis¹. The ESYM combined qualitative field approaches and interview-based research with quantitative survey designs for comparability across the four languages found in the five field sites². This innovative mixed methods approach advanced research techniques in working with hidden populations.

ESYM found support for political violence was strongly correlated with an erosion of trust in national and political institutions. All political groups in all field sites had little to no trust in political institutions. At least 75% of all respondents in all field sites said they did "not trust the government in which they live," and at least 70% said that they did "not trust political parties." All 49 Hungarian neo-fascist interviewed, as well as all the 28 Brno neo-Nazis believed that the "government does too much for other groups" and that "physical force was justified" in the pursuit of changing a government that "was not doing its job." Yet many felt that they were unable to voice their views or were listened to seriously. More than 50% of all respondents in all five sites stated that the mainstream was not prepared to listen to their views, and that they needed "to veil or misrepresent their views"^{1,3}.

An important and original finding of the study was that there was no gender difference in seeing the legitimacy of political violence. Attitudes toward the overall legitimacy of the use of violence differed by group and political orientation, but not gender. That is, men and women belonging to the same group reported nearly identical attitudes toward the legitimacy of violence, even as only men reported having participated in that violence. This is significant for counter-radicalisation interventions, as only targeting men ignores a significant source of the legitimacy of violence as a group value^{3,4}.

Finally, the ESYM survey found that a sense of belonging motivated the respondents toward their political groups. One respondent told us: "[in the group] you are not invisible; you can do things, gain mobility and respect." The performance of violence

can be a part of both belonging and attaining social status. Another respondent told us "violence is the initial phase you must go through to become a member, and that you must return to [in order] to be [seen as] active." Violence therefore can function as a commitment to defend the group as a whole, and uphold the values and ethos of the group. As one respondent told us, group violence provides the "feeling that someone will stand up for you." The study found that belonging comes before believing. Young people look for a sense of belonging and then reproduce what is expected from that group. Believing in and reproducing the values of the group becomes a mode of demonstrating belonging^{1,3,4,5}.

Impact

The Listening to Radicals project is changing how governments and law enforcement link social grievances, radical political action, and terrorist threats. After 9-11 many governments rushed to create counter-radicalisation programmes without understanding the relationships between expressions of "radical" politics and the potential for terrorism. The project directly interviewed 800 young people engaged in radical politics and asked about the motivations for political violence. Since summer 2012, the findings have been incorporated into Policing Scotland's counter-terrorism training and the Dutch National Police Academy international training programme; were included in a U.S. Congressional briefing on youth violence, and in educational outputs by the Scottish Preventing Violent Extremism Unit of the Ministry of Justice.

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Preventing crime through spatial modelling

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University of St Andrews

Scotland's National Performance Framework states one of its National Outcomes as "We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger". To contribute to this Framework Outcome we are developing methods that support and evaluate crime prevention mechanisms and predictive policing. Crime is not randomly distributed over space but is clustered in specific locations and local socio-urban structures are known to promote the occurrence of crime. We have been developing statistical methods that link the locations of crime events to characteristics of the local environment. Areas with similar properties can be identified so that these can be acted on directly to facilitate efficient police deployment and eventually to contribute to crime prevention, possibly even pre-emptively.

Background

As a modelling strategy we have been using modern flexible spatial statistical methods and applied these to a number of data sets, including data on anti-social behaviour in Wales. Fitting these models is technically very demanding and in the past used to imply such a high computational burden that it was infeasible to apply models of realistic complexity. However, state-of-the-art algorithms for fitting complex (spatial) models now allow us to fit these models efficiently. In combination with the statistical methods, computer gaming techniques have been used to develop interactive visualisations of results of the modelling exercise to facilitate communication among stakeholders.

Spatial modelling -- identifying explicit factors

Methods commonly used to describe the spatial distribution of crimes – such as hotspot analyses – are able to identify areas in which crimes are more likely to occur by assessing the crime intensity within specific areas, revealing that crimes are clustered in space. This is, however, is not surprising as there will be – for example -- more crimes in areas of higher population density than in those areas where hardly anyone lives. Hence a homogeneous distribution of crime in space is highly unlikely.

For example, Figure 1 (a) shows a map of Wales with the locations of anti-social behaviour recorded in September 2013 while Figure 1 (b) shows a spatially smoothed version of these data. Kernel smoothing was used to generate this plot -- an analysis approach commonly used to identify hotspots of crime. It is obvious from these plots more cases of antisocial behaviour occurred in the north and in the south of the area. However, this is not surprising since more people live in these regions.

The models that we are developing can take population density and other, for instance socio-economic, factors into account when assessing and predicting spatial distribution of crimes. For some of these factors it may be obvious that they are positively (or indeed negatively) related to crime occurrence. For example, hardly any anti-social behaviour will occur in a large wooded area -- simply since hardly anyone goes there or lives in these areas, so a positive relationship between the population density and the number of crimes seems rather trivial. However, it might be less clear if, say, the average level of education of the population is directly linked to the number of anti-social behaviour in an area.

The spatial models we use can assess the significance of potentially influential factors and hence help us decide which factors out of many possible factors contribute to crime occurrence.

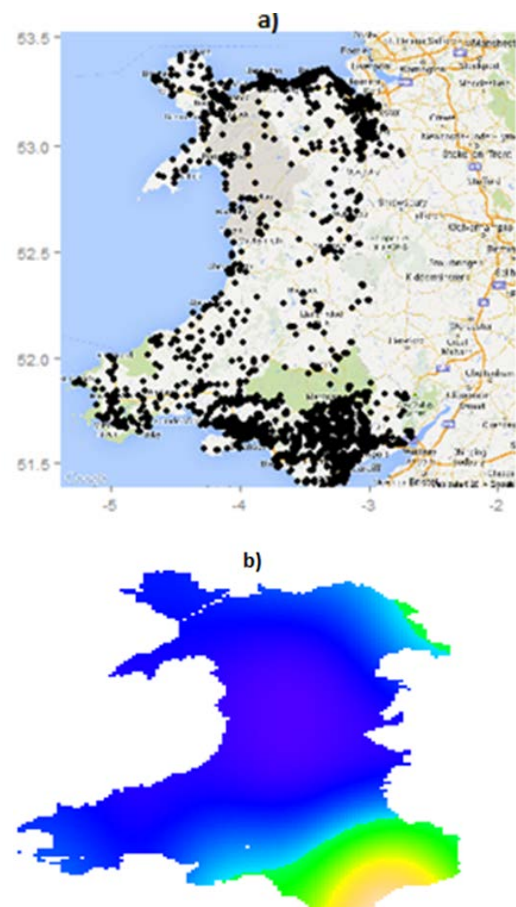


Figure 1. Locations of anti-social behaviour in Wales (a), with spatially smoothing (b).

Benefits and outcomes

However, not only do they identify these important factors, but they also do this in a way that avoids drawing wrong conclusions on their significance. We employ methods that have been designed for data that have been collected in space. Two samples taken in close proximity of each other in space are likely to be rather similar in their values - or in other words are likely to be not independent. This is because many of the factors that impact on these values are likely to also be rather similar. It is unlikely that we have information on all the factors that lead to this similarity - resulting in dependence among the data points.

The issue here is that conventional statistical methods assume however that the data we model are independent. If they are not, as is the case here, any conclusion drawn from these models can be seriously wrong. The spatial models applied here contain a term that accounts for remaining spatial structure that cannot be explained by existing factors, or, in other words, a term that accounts for areas where crimes are more likely to occur than in others due to reasons not considered in the model. This term can be seen as a model in itself with parameters reflecting properties of local dependence in the data. It can be plotted and may also be used to identify other factors not (yet) considered.

Figure 2 shows a plot of the spatial structure remaining in the spatial pattern in Figure 1 after fitting a model that takes into account the ratio of non-white British ethnicity, of young males and of non-Christians in local population as well as population density and a deprivation index. It turns out that all of these impact positively on the occurrence of anti-social behaviour. There is still clustering visible in the centre of the area – the factors we have considered so far are clearly not the only local factors that encourage crime.

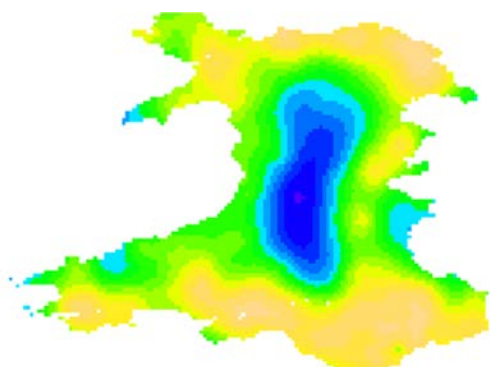


Figure 2. Spatial structure remaining in the spatial pattern in Figure 1 after fitting the model.

We can also assess the explanation strength of the model by referring to Figure 3. This shows that the model explains crime aggregation best in the north and the south of Wales as well as in a number of regions in central and south-west Wales whereas it predicts less well in other areas in the centre. This implies that the factors currently considered are useful for predicting the occurrence of anti-social behaviour in some areas but in other areas adding further factors to the model will improve our ability to predict the crime. In discussion with stakeholders these factors need to be explored.

A thorough analysis of the data would of course look at a much larger number of explanatory factors and would require a between experts on anti-social behaviour and modellers. We are currently in the process of acquiring suitable data, and much of our further work will focus on Scottish housebreaking events. In particular, an application to Police Scotland (Grampian region) has been successful through contacts with Penny Woolnough at Police Scotland (Aberdeen).

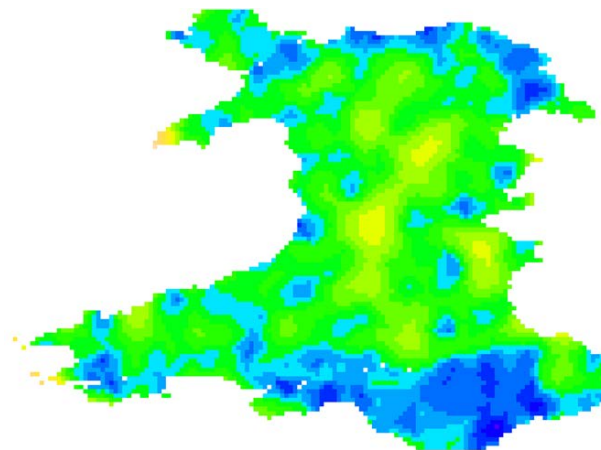


Figure 3. Varying ability of the model to explain crime aggregation.

In order to be useful in practice, the outcome of the modelling exercise needs to be successfully communicated to and discussed with stakeholders such as the police. However, graphical representations such as those in Figures 2 and 3 are certainly still of a rather academic nature while the information contained in these figures may be very valuable. Together with researchers at Abertay University we have employed computer games methodology to effectively and interactively communicate the results and to more clearly link the theoretical results to the physical reality that the police are operating in by visualising unexplained clustering of crimes *in situ* by projecting it onto a concrete map of the area. This will not only provide a better understanding of the results as such to the police but will also aid the elicitation of further factors that might encourage crime.

The work has been supported by some initial funding through a Scottish Crucible “Projects for Scotland” grant for a summer student at St Andrews, Rebecca Ameson. Charlotte Jones-Todd, an EPSRC funded PhD student working with Janine Illian in St Andrews has taken over the spatial modelling side of the project. She has now started working on very flexible, spatio-temporal models that will also help her assess changes of in crime occurrence over time. Her PhD work is strongly linked to the methodology that will be developed as part of an EPSRC funded project, jointly held by St Andrews and Bath on the development of spatial models of wildlife distributions. As a result, we were able to secure further funding through an EPSRC Impact Acceleration (St Andrews) grant to run two workshops later this year to facilitate two one-day workshops to foster a dialogue among a variety of stakeholders with an interest in predictive policing. Specifically, this will consist of an initial workshop with stakeholders to frame the context of the project and set specific questions, a second workshop to report on those questions and seek further domain-expert direction as well as discussion on results. We also presented some of the results as a poster to the Scottish International Policing Conference 2013, Edinburgh last November.

Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland

Dr Penny Haddrill and Professor Niamh Nic Daeid
Centre for Forensic Science, University of Strathclyde

Background

Crimestoppers is a charity which allows individuals to give information anonymously about crime. Since it was established in 1988 the charity has received over 1.4 million pieces of actionable information, leading to the arrest or charge of more than 122,000 individuals, recovery of £126 million of stolen property, and seizing of illegal drugs with a street value of £298 million. On average, across the UK, 20 people are arrested each day, and one person is charged with murder every ten days as a result of Crimestoppers information. No evaluation of the Crimestoppers service had ever been undertaken in Scotland. The recent reform of Scottish policing was accompanied by a need to ensure Police Scotland receives the best service from the agencies it uses to assist in the investigation of crime, of which Crimestoppers is one. We carried out a study, with funding from SIPR, evaluating the interaction between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland, determining whether there is an effective flow of information from the public into the police intelligence system via Crimestoppers and assessing the benefit of this information to the police.

Key Findings

Number of contacts: Total Crimestoppers contacts for 2011-12 and 2012-13 were compared among the eight legacy Scottish police forces and three English forces (Figure 1). Although the Metropolitan Police Service received the highest number of contacts, when the data was normalised by head of population, five of the eight Scottish forces received higher contact volumes than all three English forces. In Scotland, the lowest normalised number of contacts were received in the Northern region, and the highest in the Lothian & Borders and Fife regions, suggesting that the latter are regions where the public have the most information and/or are most willing to contact Crimestoppers.

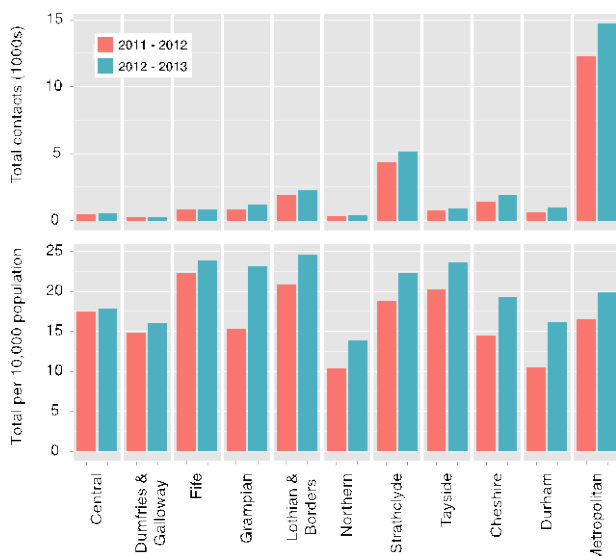


Figure 1. Total contacts per force as raw counts (top) and normalised by population (bottom).

Recorded crime across Scotland: Scottish Government statistics show that motor vehicle and miscellaneous offences (common assault, drunkenness, breach of the peace) represent the bulk of recorded incidents across Scotland, whilst non-sexual crimes of violence (homicide, attempted murder, serious assault, robbery) and sexual offences make up the smallest proportion (Figure 2). Detection rates are low for crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism, but high for non-sexual crimes of violence and 'Other crimes', including drugs offences.

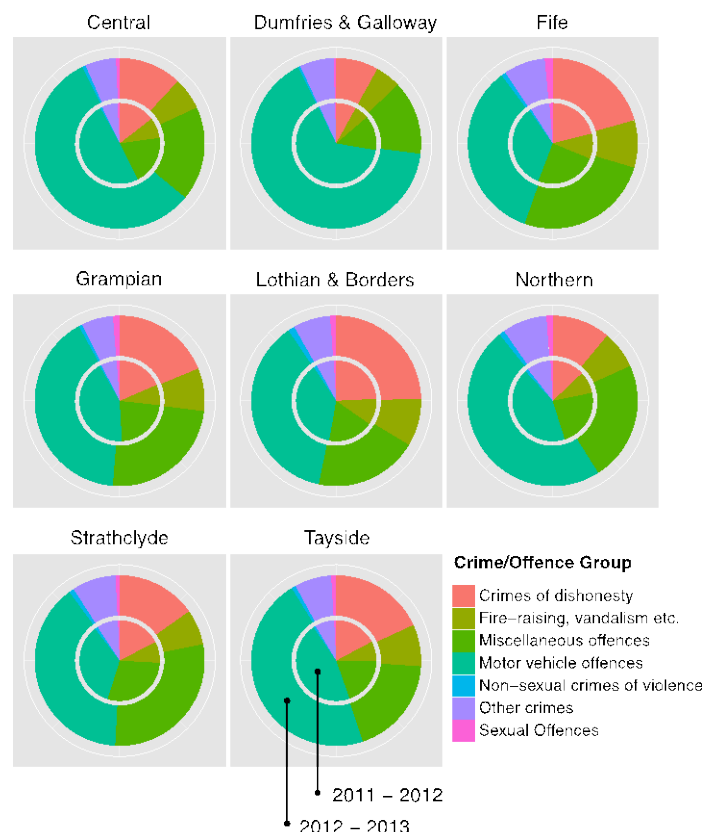


Figure 2. Crime type composition of recorded incidents across Scotland.

Crimestoppers contacts by crime type: Drugs offences make up the largest proportion of Crimestoppers reports across Scotland, with sexual offences and non-sexual crimes of violence also representing a higher proportion of reports than they do reported crimes (Figure 3). This suggests Crimestoppers is particularly good at generating intelligence relating to these types of offences, perhaps due to more effective campaigning or because the public are more willing to come forward with information about these crimes.

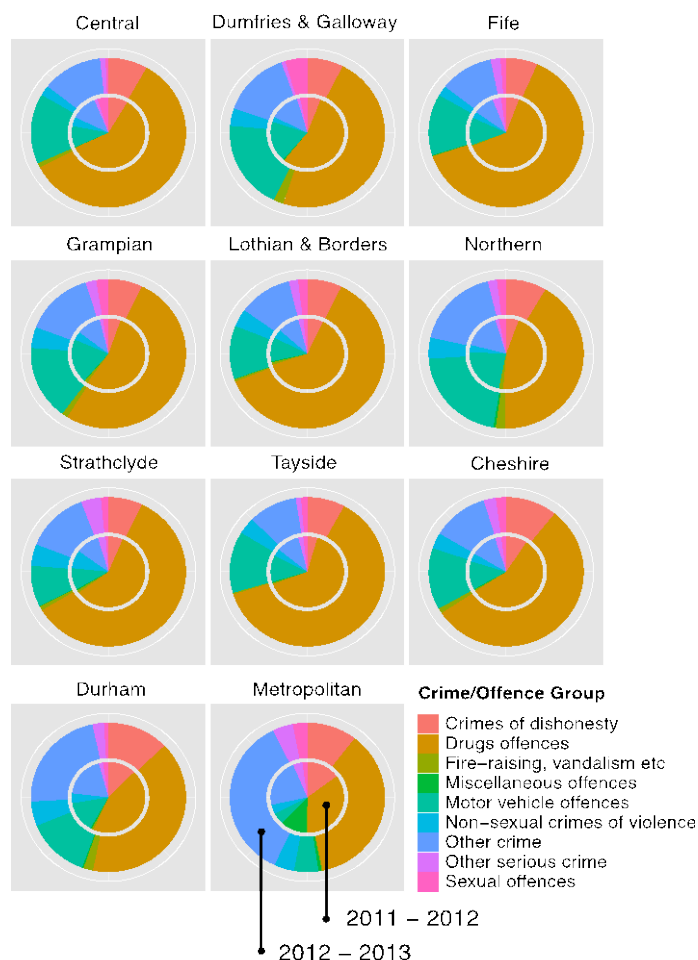


Figure 3. Crime type composition of Crimestoppers contacts

Positive outcomes: The largest number of Crimestoppers reports that prove actionable relate to drugs offences, although under 20% of these are converted into arrests/charges. Conversion rates for most crime types were higher in 2011-12 than 2012-13, consistent with indications that returns statistics sent to Crimestoppers for 2012-13 were incomplete, due to the timing of force reform. Among forces, Dumfries & Galloway and Northern achieve the highest conversion rates, and Fife, Grampian and Tayside the lowest, although this may simply reflect variation in the accuracy of returns data.

Value of items recovered: Across Scotland, seized drugs represent the majority of recoveries resulting from Crimestoppers intelligence (Table 1), and the bulk of recoveries were made by two forces; Strathclyde (over £2 million across two years) and Lothian & Borders (over £0.5 million). Police Scotland's contribution to the running costs of Crimestoppers' call bureau in 2013-14 amounts to just under 3 pence per head of the Scottish population. Crimestoppers intelligence led to recoveries to the value of 22 pence per person in 2011-12 and 37 pence per person in 2012-13, suggesting the benefit of Crimestoppers in terms of the financial value of recoveries substantially outweighs the cost to Police Scotland.

Table 1. Value (£K) of drugs seizures and recovered items

Force	Drugs seizures		Recovered items	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Central	7.3	1.4	0	0
D & G	4.6	4.1	0.3	0
Fife	27.7	132.0	0	0
Grampian	0.5	1.7	0	0
L& B	274.6	158.8	111.3	17.4
Northern	0	0.4	0	0
Strathclyde	634.2	1,438.8	63.6	173.7
Tayside	7.6	7.7	0	0
Scotland	956.7	1,745.0	175.2	191.2

Conclusions and Recommendations

Our study showed that Crimestoppers provides clear benefits to Police Scotland, and also suggested this benefit is likely to be underestimated. Several recommendations were made, identifying ways the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland can be maximised.

Recommendation 1: Returns

Development of standardised procedures for the collection of Crimestoppers returns across Police Scotland; this is being considered based on existing localised good practice.

Recommendation 2: Positive Outcomes

On-going communication between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland to ensure the most reliable and detailed definitions of positive outcomes are in use.

Recommendation 3: Malicious callers

Maintenance of communication between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland to ensure the most effective resolution of this issue.

Recommendation 4: Crime targeting

Cooperation between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland using figures on recorded crime to target the public for intelligence on specific crime types.

Recommendation 5: Enhanced collaboration between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland

Development of a closer working relationship between Crimestoppers and Police Scotland to target specific areas with high crime rates. In particular ensuring the Crimestoppers message is disseminated widely throughout communities, especially prior to specific targeted campaigns.

Recommendation 6: Targeting research

Continued partnership between both Crimestoppers and Police Scotland and relevant academic researchers, to facilitate further development of research examining the value of the interaction between Crimestoppers and police forces across the UK.

The Proactive Turn: stop and search in Scotland

Kath Murray
University of Edinburgh

Background and overview

The aim of this ESRC/Scottish Government funded PhD project is to deepen our knowledge and understanding of stop and search in a Scottish context. Given a lack of existing research in this area, the objective is to provide a comprehensive explanatory account of the development and uses of stop and search in Scotland. The project is structured in three parts and uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative data and methods.

1. The development of stop and search

Part one traces the development of stop and search from the 1950s through to the early 2000s. The analysis is based on a range of secondary data sources, including records lodged in the National Archives of Scotland, Hansard parliamentary records and press reports.

The analysis highlights the introduction of a more proactive approach to stop and search from the early 1990s onwards, as signalled by the short/medium-term 'campaign' in legacy Strathclyde (Operations Dove, Blade and Spotlight). The analysis suggests that the Strathclyde campaigns set an important precedent, marking a shift away from the conventional, detection based model of stop and search, towards a more intensive deterrent based model. Put differently, the campaigns introduced a different way of thinking about stop and search, which appeared to influence the policy direction in some parts of Scotland thereafter.

2. Policy and practice: 2005 to 2010

Part two presents a body of evidence on the uses of stop and search between 2005 and 2010. The analysis is based on detailed police records provided by the individual legacy forces. These data were collated into a series of SPSS datasets which document over 1.5 million search encounters. The data are examined using a range of statistical techniques, from descriptive statistics to more complex regression analysis. The analysis is also supported by thirty interviews with serving and retired officers across a range of ranks, from Constables to retired Chief Constables

The analysis highlights the scale of stop and search, and suggests that people in Scotland are nearly four times more likely to be stopped and searched by police than those living in England and Wales, as shown below.

Non-statutory stop and search

The analysis details the extensive use of non-statutory stop and search, which is premised on verbal consent and does not require reasonable suspicion. Approximately three quarters of stop searches in 2010 were carried out on a non-statutory basis, although this proportion varied across the legacy forces, from 10% in legacy Northern, to 76% in legacy Strathclyde. This disparity is important, and suggests that people's access to legal rights and safeguards were not equally felt across Scotland. The analysis also shows that younger age-groups were more likely to be searched on a non-statutory basis, which raises concerns in relation to the ability of young people to provide informed consent.

Proactive and reactive policing

Drawing the evidence together, a distinction is made between reactive and proactive approaches to stop and search. Taking a broad geographic overview, the analysis suggests that Central Belt legacy forces were more likely to take a proactive approach, whilst legacy forces outwith the Central Belt forces were more likely to take a reactive approach.

The distinction is important, given that the two approaches to stop and search impact on communities in different ways. In brief, reactive stop and search responds to suspicious circumstances and aims to disrupt offending through detection. This more conventional approach makes greater use of statutory powers based on reasonable suspicion, and may be described as relatively low-impact.

Conversely, proactive stop and search aims to deter prospective offenders through high volume activity. Stop searches in this context tend to be targeted towards suspicious types of people and places (rather than actual suspicious behaviour), are more likely to be non-statutory, and are less likely to result in detection, as suggested here.



Police searches are believed to be a key weapon in helping to bring down knife crime figures in the city. Police carried out more than 2600 on-the-spot searches in the city centre last month. It led to a dramatic reduction in serious violent crime. A record low of 0.5% of the searches carried out had a "positive result" with arrests being made - and weapons confiscated.

Evening Times, 6 January.2014

Non-statutory searches were significantly less likely to result in detection, in part, because officers were wary of using a tactic that could be challenged in court. As such, the tactic was more likely to be used when the probability of detection was perceived to be minimal. Note that this finding did not apply to non-statutory searches for alcohol, which rarely resulted in court proceedings and thus carried no equivalent risk.

Stop & search per 1000 people, 2010/11	
England and Wales	17
Scotland	64

Source: ¹Murray (2014)

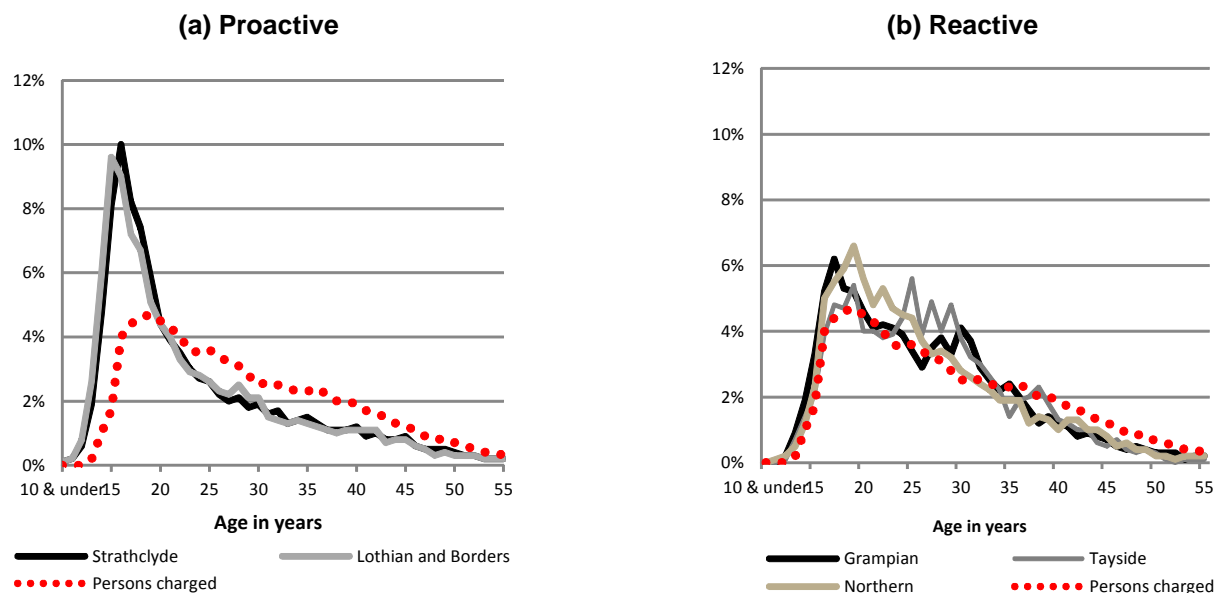


Figure 1. (a) Proactive and (b) Reactive stop and search by age. Source: ¹Murray (2014)

Policing young people

The analysis suggests that proactive stop and search is more likely to impact disproportionately on young people. Figure 1 highlights the difference in terms of targeted stops and searches on young people in Scotland. Importantly, detection rates do not accurately reflect the search rate for teenagers and young adults, as shown in Figure 2. This highlights a huge discrepancy between the tendency of police officers to target searches towards predominantly young white males in socially deprived communities, and the small likelihood of detecting unlawful items

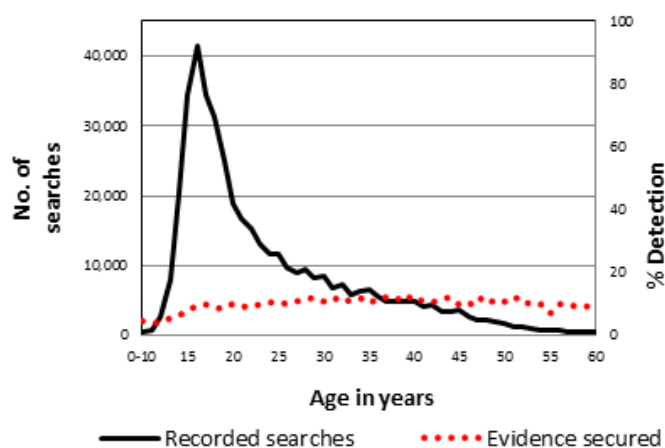


Figure 2. Detection rates (%) by age (2010)
Source: ¹Murray (2014)

The ethics of stop and search

Part three examines the ethics of proactive stop and search, and sets out a series of recommendations as to how the tactic might be used more equitably. Key recommendations include the phasing out of non-statutory stop and search, the routine publication of stop and search statistics, and the provision of clear guidelines for searching children.

The project also stresses the importance of constructively engaging with these challenging

findings, particularly given the absence of robust evidence to demonstrate a link between the use of stop and search and levels of recorded violent crime.

The project concludes that the key tasks for Scotland's politicians and policing stakeholders are to ensure that the appropriate legal and regulatory framework is in place to support police practice; to ensure that an equal standard of procedural protection is provided throughout Scotland; and more broadly, to make clear where the limits of policing lie.

Research impact

Preliminary findings from the project prompted a Scottish Police Authority scrutiny review into current policy and practice. Early findings also fed into the Scottish Human Rights Commission *Scottish National Action Plan* (SNAP).

In January 2014, key findings from the project were published by the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research. The report, *Stop and search in Scotland: An evaluation of police practice*, received extensive media and political attention, some of which may be accessed at: <http://www.cjscotland.co.uk/2014/01/police-stop-and-search-in-scotland/>

The finding in the report have been discussed at First Ministers Questions, raised by the Justice Committee, and commented upon by a number of bodies, including the Children's Commissioner and the Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights. At the end of March, the Liberal Democrats announced their intention to propose an amendment to the current Criminal Justice Bill to put Stop and Search on a statutory footing and abolish non-statutory stop searches..

Reference

¹ Murray, K (2014) Stop and search in Scotland: An evaluation of police practice. SCCJR Report. <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/publications/stop-and-search-in-scotland-an-evaluation-of-police-practice/>

Exploring Alternative Perspectives on Rural Crime and Criminality

Dr Rob Smith
Robert Gordon University

Background/context to the project:

This research project, which began in the late summer of 2012, was made possible through the provision of a small SIPR research grant which enabled the principle investigator Dr Rob Smith to engage the services of a research assistant Dr Audrey Laing to conduct additional research into alternative and under reported aspects of rural crime and criminality. This research thus built upon previous research of the author into rural crime (see Smith 2004; Smith 2008; Smith 2010; McElwee, Smith & Somerville, 2011) by focusing on and documenting the activities of Council Environmental Health Officers, Animal Health Officers and Food Standard Agency employees in investigating alternative criminal activities in the rural areas of Scotland. The activities of such Agency employees is often not regarded as being crime *per se* and as a consequence is seldom featured in criminological journals making it an important area of research particularly given the ongoing issues relating to the 203 Horsemeat Scandal.

Research Partners and approach:

The research was carried out by Dr Rob Smith and Dr Audrey Laing. To empirically investigate the paradigm we used a mix of qualitative methodologies including a focus group supplemented by in-depth face-to-face-interviews with industry insiders. The focus group consisted of 5 individuals from the Food Standards Agency, Animal Health, Trading Standards and a Police Wildlife Crime Officer. We followed this up with 10 face-to-face interviews with individuals identified through the 'snowballing' technique.

Key findings:

The interviews garnered a rich source of qualitative data, stories and explanations many of which will form mini-case studies. An analysis of the interview data threw up preliminary observations. We report on the five main findings below:

- The respondents confirmed that they did not work to (or share) a universal definition of rural crime yet rurality played a part in their everyday work. Nor did they see their work as focusing specifically on the rural, nor being problematic. We were surprised by this because if you do not record a crime by its location and type you will not be able to quantify it statistically, nor search for it in a data base.
- Government agencies traditionally defer to the police on matters concerning the investigation of crime. All Agencies involved reported good working relationships with the Police Service in Scotland and obviously it is anticipated that this will continue into the Police Scotland era. There was universal praise for the Scottish system of

intelligence sharing between the authorities and all the Scottish Councils in relation to animal health and food safety concerns. They reported good levels of intelligence sharing on rural crime. Obviously, Scotland is a special case. The positive Scottish experience may not be transferable to England and Wales.

- The Agency employees could be regarded as industry insiders who deal with crimes and offences on a weekly basis, not normally dealt with by the Police. Such crimes are under-represented in official statistics. In recent years, staffing levels have reduced as has opportunities to update their knowledge of investigative practices. Agency employees were not always confident of their investigative abilities and that some crimes were often detected as if by accident (via serendipity or by hunch) whilst engaged in farm or factory inspections or by a chance sighting or piece of information from the public. There is a desire for more inter-agency collaboration on training and for an Agency-wide investigative training manual with case studies.
- The respondents all believe that crime was becoming more organised in nature and that there was an insider/industry element to such crimes. In general terms, knowledge of industry practices and procedures are an essential prerequisite in committing the crime.
- From the interviews the strongest theme to emerge from the data was that they primarily dealt with food-crime and food-fraud. This was a revelation to us and has led to a renewed research focus and effort for 2014. The respondents articulated two basic types of food crime – parasitical (committed by organised crime groups) and industry insiders (committed by businessmen in the food supply chain). These two types are not mutually inclusive / exclusive and may work in tandem. Another aspect of food crime is the extended food supply chains involved in that many middlemen may be involved in a transaction across many countries with different legislations.

Dissemination:

A feature of the project has been the prolific nature of the dissemination of material from the study or from spin off research projects connected to or inspired by the research. See the bibliography for full details of the publications. The project which operated in August and September 2012 resulted in the publication of SIPR Research Summary 15 "*Listening to alternative perspectives on rural crime and criminality: A report on the pilot study*" (Smith & Laing, 2013). During the research it was identified that the closure of rural police stations was an

important tangential issue. This led to the publication of a research note in a policing journal into the subject (See Smith & Somerville, 2013); and to a viewpoint article in a farming journal (see Smith, Laing & McElwee, 2013). One of the lessons to emerge from conducting this research was that the potential audience was quite diverse so to reach more people we decided to disseminate the research finding in a variety of different places. For example we wrote a briefing note for the influential ISBE Enterprising Matters Magazine (see McElwee & Smith, 2013)¹ on “*Illegal Diversification in the Farming Community*”. We followed this up with two related internet hosted articles in the influential RUSource briefing papers series (See Smith, Laing & McElwee, 2012; McElwee & Smith, 2013b)². The research also informed other work in the area carried out by Dr Smith such as a published study on typologies of rural criminals in the UK (see Smith, 2013).

The research has now been expanded into a study of Food-Fraud and led to a conference paper on Food Fraud as Criminal Entrepreneurship (See Smith, 2013).

Impact/Supporting Statement:

The value of this research project is that it has initiated a new tranche of research into rural crime and its links to food fraud that would otherwise not have been conducted. A related research interest concerns the rise of Rural Organized Crime Groups across the UK. Rural Policing even within the UK is multi-faceted and diverse in that it differs in form and intensity either side of the Border. To the North, Police Scotland do not yet have a rural policing policy or portfolio, whilst ‘South of the Border’ there are many potentially exciting initiatives and developments. These have potential implications for policing in Scotland, and it is of vital importance that we recognise their potential value, not just to the police service but for the rural communities they serve. Identifying exactly what constitutes rural policing in a UK and a Scottish context is an essential pre-requisite in designing and delivering a more efficient and nuanced service to our rural communities. To do so we must learn lessons from elsewhere in the UK and abroad to enable us to improve our rural policing methodologies and deliver not just a safer Scotland, but a safer and more crime free countryside.

The author:

Dr Robert Smith (Rob) is a Reader in Entrepreneurship at Aberdeen Business School and is the Scottish Institute for Policing (SIPR) lecturer in leadership at Robert Gordon University. As such, he pursues joint research interests in police related subjects as well as maintaining an entrepreneurship output. He is a former constable with Grampian Police hence his interest in policing studies. He

currently supervises 6 PhD students in entrepreneurship related subjects.

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¹ ISBE is the International Small Business and Entrepreneurship organisation. It is a focus group which consists of Entrepreneurship Academics and practitioners. Its mailing list goes out to over 4,000 people.

² The RUSource briefings can be accessed on www.nationalrural.org/organisation and are hosted by the Royal Agricultural Society.

Geographies of Missing People: Improving Police Education and Response to Missing Persons

Dr Olivia Stevenson¹, Dr Penny Woolnough² and Dr Hester Parr¹

¹University of Glasgow ²Police Scotland

This project, funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (Ref ES/H030166/1), is the first study to explore the complex processes involved in being reported as missing via a focus on the experiences of missing people themselves. This approach provides new insights into the decision making, planning, mobility choices, environmental resourcefulness and pathways to return amongst adult missing people. These insights provide new opportunities for prevention and intervention. Working with two UK police forces (Police Scotland and the Metropolitan Police Service, London) and the UK charity Missing People, the project has interviewed missing persons (45, aged 18 to 79), their families (25), and law enforcement authorities (23), as well as conducted case reconstructions (12) and interviews with key partners and national agents (11), giving a total of 104 interviews lasting from 1 to 2 hours. The data collection focused on gathering information about the scope and capacities of organizations to track missing adult people (aged 18 or over) over space and through time; the experiential geographies of missing people; and policy and operational understandings of 'missingness'.

Returned missing people

There are many circumstances that lead to adults being reported as missing, including mental health crisis, drug and alcohol issues, relationship breakdowns, domestic abuse, debt and so forth. Although our research evidence supports this, the findings reveal much more, especially about the sites and places that missing adults use when they are reported as missing in ways that may help to better guide searches for them. The study participants had varied characteristics and missing histories (Table 1), but most adults reported leaving from home or psychiatric hospitals and all were located or traced.

Ninety-three percent of adults reported some police involvement as part of being missing and interview data about their return was particularly insightful in this regard: what officers say and *how* officers explain 'missingness' was deemed as key in whether or not returnees experienced prolonged traumatic effects, with some people stating this as a direct result of police interaction:

“ They didn't give me any explanation only I was declared missing. I wanted to go back into the police station to talk to them and ask questions 'why they reacted in the manner which they did?'... I didn't start asking questions [as] it might lead to them charging me. In that regard it's become the hardest period of my life and left some sort of illness, I was heavily depressed. (Mayowa, former missing person, 2012)

Messages about the non-criminality of 'being missing' were critical to generating a positive experience of police handling. When police are perceived as unsympathetic, returnees can be left feeling guilty, which has ramifications for wider social relations and well-being:

“ It felt like a lecture I was being given by the police ... and that wasn't helpful. Whereas if they had said "right let's talk about where you have been" and just 10 minutes would have made all the difference (Max, former missing person, 2012).

This research provides evidence for rethinking effective police practice and handling with regards to return interviews in light of safeguarding requirements and prevention strategies.

Table 1. Interviewee characteristics

GENDER (n=45)	AGE (n=45)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS (n=45)	MENTAL HEALTH (n=45)	DURATION MISSING (n=45)	ONCE/ REPEAT (n=45)
56% male	2% 18 – 21	44% employed	53% diagnosed	26% 0 – 16 hrs	60% once
44% female	40% 22 – 39	49% unemployed	22% diagnosed (undisclosed)	27% 16 – 48 hrs	40% repeat
	53% 40 – 59	1% unknown	9% self diagnosed	27% 48 - 7 days	
	2% 60 – 79		16% undisclosed	20% >7 days	
	2% Unknown				

The duration for repeat missing episodes relates to the most recent missing experience. The adult interviewed may have been away for other time periods in previous missing events that are not represented in this table, but do inform the adults narratives of experience For further information visit <http://www.geographiesofmissingpeople.org.uk/downloads/Stevenson-et-al.pdf>

Incorporating such knowledge into operational policing has implications for preventing trauma in individuals and providing effective referral may help to reduce repeat missing person episodes (which currently account for a third of all UK cases: SOCA, 2013).

Families of missing people

In relation to families, the findings indicate the police and family search tends to happen in parallel rather than partnership (Parr & Stevenson 2013). The family interview data offer insights into what factors would increase positive partnership work. These include ensuring a single point of contact with the police force so families can access and receive regular updates on an enquiry; ensuring families feel their character witness statements are taken seriously; and that effective communication conveyed detailed reasoning for police search parameters. The research suggests that families of missing people are better understood as 'partners' than 'problems' and that police perspectives should shift away from only 'managing expectations' of families.

“What I find so difficult is understanding the process of their searching because it doesn't seem to be a set out, 'here's our hypothesis, here's our methodology, here's the rationale for why we are just going to do this and this is what we're hoping'. They didn't ever provide anything ... So, kind of, as a partner of a missing person you want something tangible. (Sasha, family, 2013)

Improving Police Education and Response to Missing Persons

The translation of the research findings into practice has been a core component of the project. Working with an advisory group comprising policy and practice stakeholders from Police Scotland, the UK Missing Persons Bureau (National Crime Agency) and the charity Missing People, we have been involved in extensive knowledge exchange activities. We¹ have engaged in the development of training materials for police officers involved with missing persons and in particular, this has included the design and delivery of training on taught courses to specialist Police Search Advisors (PoSAs) via the UK Police National Search Centre (PNSC) and the Sergeants Leadership Development Programme at the Scottish Police College. The structure of the training was designed to provide officers with an enhanced knowledge to complement existing quantitative understanding of missing persons and an understanding of 'going missing' from missing persons' perspectives, as well as address the needs and roles of families in investigations and search. The evaluation responses from various ranked officers who were asked how they would use the

training materials in their policing practice responded that the materials were useful for 'influencing search areas', 'supporting search strategies' and acting as a reminder that: 'mispers have not committed a crime by being missing and I will ensure my offers treat mispers respectfully and with sympathy' (Police Sergeant, 2013).

Building on this, Glasgow University has invested in a staff post to enable the legacy of the ESRC research in partnership with the UK Police College, and new work is taking place to embed this in four police education modules: 'Public Protection level 1 and 2 (policing vulnerable people)', 'Standard Search – Missing Persons Search' and 'Mental Ill health'. The training will be delivered mainly via online e-learning modules accessible to police officers via the UK College of Policing. The UK PSNC is also embedding the findings in redesigned documentary resources for more specialist search officers. A key intervention is the use of narrative interviews as creative learning resources: 10 'audio stories' have been recorded with actors (www.geographiesofmissingpeople.org.uk/downloads/missingvoices.pdf.)

The research is being applied in ways that are intended to foster attitudinal change in policing cultures towards missing persons and their families. Our recommendations for placing missing peoples' voices at the heart of policing practice are also being utilised in national policing strategy, as is currently the case in Police Scotland. The UKMPB and the charity Missing People have publicly stated their support for embedding findings into practice.

This study shows that partnerships involving researchers, police and related agencies, NGOs, and missing persons and their families can yield important insights into understanding missing persons cases and responding to them effectively. Linking research findings with training, statistical analysis with qualitative knowledge, and police actions and perceptions of missing persons and their families are all important in translating this research into action.

For full information on the project and its resources visit the project website:
www.geographiesofmissingpeople.org.uk.

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¹ The academic team for this project also included Co-Investigator and Director of SIPR, Professor Nicolas Fyfe.

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

Dr Sundari Joseph

Robert Gordon University and University of Aberdeen

Background & Context

Supporting and protecting vulnerable members of society is a key aspect of the roles of the police and health and social care professionals. This necessitates working across organisational boundaries and developing collaborative styles of leadership and multi-agency working. Consequently, it is a challenging undertaking for any professional which requires knowledge and skills in partnership working; information sharing, and an understanding of organisational processes in order to create effective channels of communication.

While the Scottish Adult Protection Committee's biennial reports¹ include information regarding multi-agency co-operation and multi-agency working disparity in the level of detail provided makes it difficult to ascertain: (i) how shared intent translates into practice; (ii) what changes have been effected since the implementation of the 2007 Act, and (iii) subjective experience of work "on the ground".² Anecdotal evidence suggests there is currently little continuity in interagency practice in response to Adult Support and Protection (ASP) concerns across Scotland.

In terms of Education, training and development, these have mainly been undertaken in accordance with the Scottish Government Implementation Group Training Sub-Group (2007) framework. Consequently, training comprises a sliding scale of modules such that Level One involves basic-awareness training and is required by all staff involved in ASP. Currently, police training in relation to Public Protection is centred on understanding the 2007 Act legislation, police responsibilities within the 2007 Act and expectations if a crime has taken place involving a vulnerable adult. However, there is little police and interagency education in relation to building relationships in practice and enhancing the understanding of interdisciplinary roles and constraints. This is despite recognition by the Adult Protection Committees (APCs) of the value of multi-agency collaboration in the design, delivery and review of training and their concerted effort to use consistent methods, particularly across statutory bodies required to undergo ASP training.

To address the challenges posed locally and nationally, a National Adult Protection Coordinator (NAPC) post, located within the University of Stirling (School of Applied Social Sciences), was created in consultation with APC Convenors and the Scottish Government.

By means of a *Realistic Evaluation Approach*³, the project's focus is on Interprofessional Education (IPE), information sharing and partnership working in respect of interagency ASP practice of police and health and social care professionals. It is founded on an interdisciplinary collaboration comprising Robert Gordon University (RGU; Faculty of Health & Social Care; Institute for Health & Welfare Research), the University of Aberdeen (UoA), the Scottish Police College (SPC), and Police Scotland (PSoS) thereby providing experience, excellent facilities and resources to enable its successful completion.

Project Partners

This Scotland-wide study, funded by SIPR, comprises a steering group and a project team.

The steering group of key stakeholder experts has guided the project team, and includes APC leads for the police and health and social care and the independent convenors and chairs.

Research expertise is provided by the academic project team from the two universities in Aberdeen and nominated police representatives from Police Scotland.

The project team members are: Dr. Sundari Joseph (Project Lead), Interprofessional Education Research RGU & UoA; Dr. Lesley Diack, Senior Lecturer School of Pharmacy & life Sciences, RGU; Mrs. Inga Heyman, Lecturer School of Nursing & Midwifery, RGU; Professor Susan Klein, Director Aberdeen Centre for Trauma Research; Detective Inspector Samantha McCluskey, Police Scotland; Dr. Penny Woolnough, Senior Research Officer, Police Scotland; Alison Reddish, Research Assistant.

Study Design

The study comprises two specific phases. The first phase, which has been completed, investigated the 'state of play' for cross-boundary working by: identifying the gaps in interagency practice; evaluating the education and training needs of professionals working in the area of adult support and protection, and identifying information sharing practices. In order to do this, the project team carried out focus groups in each of the Police Scotland Areas.

The second phase involves the identification of interprofessional and interagency training resources with key performance indicators to enable subsequent evaluation and monitoring of practice for

all professionals involved in adult support and protection.

Key Findings

To date 13 focus groups, involving 101 participants (Table 1), have been conducted and the transcribing of the audio recordings and data analysis has commenced. This will yield in the region of 26 hours of data. Purposive sampling was adopted to acquire participants in key ASP roles that required more than simply making a referral to another agency.

Table 1 Focus Group Participants

Focus Group Area	Total No.	No. from police	No. from health	No. from social care
North – Police only	10	10	n/a	n/a
North – Mixed (Elgin)	10	1	5	4
North Mixed (Inverness)	9	3	2	4
North – Social Care	6	n/a	n/a	6
North – Health	5	n/a	5	n/a
North – Mixed (Inverurie)	6	3	1	2
North- A&E	5	0	5	0
East – Police Only	10	10	n/a	n/a
East -Health and Social Care	7	n/a	0	7
East – Mixed	9	5	1	3
West – Police only	9	9	n/a	n/a
West – Health and Social Care	6	n/a	2	4
West – Mixed	9	6	2	1
Totals	101	37	23	31

Facilitators' feedback indicated the wealth of information gained through the focus groups and the ease with which participants spoke about their roles. The project has provided valuable information on the 'state of play' in the three Police Command Areas of the interdisciplinary practices of police, health and social care professionals.

Preliminary findings indicate that there are regional variations in practices and some experiences of exemplary practice. There is an emerging urban-rural divide in terms of cross boundary working. Another finding concurs with the existing notion of health professionals being the 'silent partners' in effective ASP practice relying on police and social work colleagues to participate more actively. The project team attempted to gain further health perspectives by conducting additional focus groups in mental health and A&E. Purposive sampling was adopted to acquire participants in key ASP roles that required

more than simply making a referral to another agency.

“Partnership working involving key statutory agencies is fundamental to supporting those vulnerable adults in our society who are at risk of harm. As an Independent Convener of Adult Protection Committees, I see how much effective work is being undertaken in partnership but I also recognise that, on occasions, the understanding of each partners' role, responsibility and contribution could be stronger. The research carried out has allowed a study of some of the issues which contribute to this and the outcome will help to strengthen inter agency collaborative work so that the commitment to supporting and protecting those adults who are at risk of harm is further enhanced.”
Albert Donald, Convener of Adult Support Protection Committees, Grampian, and member of project steering group

Conclusion

This project will conclude in September 2014. It will have provided a comprehensive evaluation of adult support and protection practices that inform education practices to prepare tomorrow's workforce of police and health and social care professionals to effectively support and protect vulnerable members of society.



A focus group in action

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Promoting Access to Justice in a Multilingual World

Police Interpreting Research Group

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

Background

A growing demand for face-to-face interpreting in legal settings has been one of the features of our increasingly multicultural world. In Scotland, the number of languages spoken by individuals and communities is estimated to exceed 150. While there is a widespread perception of interpreters as mere mouthpieces or “black boxes”, research has revealed a very different reality: CTISS has contributed to pioneering work which shows that interpreted interactions are co-constructed by all its participants including the interpreter. What implications can be said to arise from this in a variety of multilingual police settings and how can these findings be translated into policies, practice and training? CTISS researchers have addressed these questions drawing on research as well as close co-operation and dialogue with police and legal practitioners. Recent EU legislation has highlighted the question of language rights in criminal proceeding. The UK has adopted and transposed into national legislation European milestone legislation on language rights in criminal proceedings: EU Directive 2010/64/EU provides language rights to anybody accused or suspected of having committed a criminal offense, including the right to interpretation and to the translation of essential documents in the pre-trial phase and for all court hearings. Regulations, laws and administrative provision necessary to comply with the Directive came into force on 27 October 2013.

CTISS supported the implementation of this legislation through a number of initiatives which arose out of EU-funded projects:

This included a dissemination event in February 2013 for the findings from the *IMPLI* (Improving Police Interpreting) Project to Scottish police practitioners. In close co-operation with legal practitioners in six jurisdictions, the project analysed the conditions under which interpreting in investigative contexts is carried out. The project provided recommendations as part of its final report (http://www.isit-paris.fr/documents/ImPLI/Final_Report.pdf) and illustrated its seminal findings through six online training videos on best practice in police interpreting (<http://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLx15JSWFqoqCm5ycG6CKzxAQHE-Yfrglj>) .

The *TRAFUT* project addressed issues relating to the training of legal interpreters and translators. Project partners developed EU-wide recommendations of best practice for effective communication between police and legal practitioners and legal interpreters and translators. In the initial follow-up phase, CTISS

researchers provide training for judges on how to work with interpreters in a courtroom setting.

Researchers also contributed to a training session at the Scottish Police College on interpreted-mediated Hostage negotiation.

The following projects commenced in 2013:

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

While there is extensive research on child interviewing in a forensic context to support evidence-based practise, little is known so far about how interpreting impacts on child interviewing. Following on from the ImPLI project, CTISS researchers are now investigating the interpreter-mediated investigative questioning of minors.

The project brings together youth lawyers, police, psychologists, researchers and practitioners in the field of interpreting to identify current practice in Scotland and the EU and to address the issues which arise in for this group of users bilingual settings. In the first project phase a survey on existing practice with regard to the interpreter-mediated questioning of children up to 18 years old (and particularly vulnerable children) was undertaken in November 2013 for all the jurisdictions presented in the project (Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, UK). This will assist the project partners in capturing current practice in interpreter-mediated investigative interviews and identifying the specific problems which arise in bilingual settings for minors.

Findings will be disseminated through a publication that will bring together research findings and the perspective of practitioners in the field. Ultimately this research will inform best practice guidelines and training for interpreters and others in the criminal justice system, to ensure that young victims who do not speak English get the support they need.

Project partners are Leuven University Antwerp, University of Bologna/Forlì, ISIT University (Paris), Ester (Victim Support Group, Budapest), The Dutch Ministry of Justice, and Heriot-Watt University (Scotland).

Justisigns

Professor Jemina Napier

Research points to a need to improve the understanding of the constraints imposed by the interpreting process between any two spoken languages in legal settings. Additional challenges arise when interpreted communication takes place between users of spoken and signed languages. A lack of awareness of the historical educational and cultural background of deaf people contributes to these challenges. The Justisigns project seeks to make a contribution to improving access to information at all stages of the legal process. Project partners will develop a research-based CPD course for sign language interpreting in pre-trial and court room settings, which will be targeted at qualified and qualifying sign language interpreters, deaf people and professionals in the police and other legal fields. The course will be available at all partner institutions and will be piloted amongst Scottish police services. The project partners are KU Leuven University (Antwerp), the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters, the Centre for Deaf Studies at Trinity College (Dublin), the University of Applied Sciences in Special Needs Education (Switzerland), and the European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association (EULITA).

PhD Scholarship on Police Interpreting

Eloisa Monteoliva

To date, the major part of a small body of research on police interpreting has been based on experimental data. This is indicative of a factor which has shaped research programmes in legal interpreting. Unlike court interpreting which occurs in fora that are frequently open to the public, access to authentic data from interpreter-mediated police interviews has been extremely difficult to secure. Hale, amongst others, notes that this lack of access to authentic data has limited the scope of the research conducted¹. With the assistance of SIPR CTISS researchers have been granted access to authentic data of interpreter-mediated police interviews. In September 2013 Heriot Watt awarded a scholarship to Eloisa Monteoliva to investigate the dynamics of interaction in interpreter-mediated police interviews with partially proficient English speakers. This focus reflects the fact that in reality interpreted

interactions frequently involve participants who have some level of English.

Traditionally, existing models of interpreting in face-to-face encounters are based on the assumption that the interpreter is the only interlocutor who has access to the languages being used, whereas the primary participants do not understand each other's language. The fact that some speakers have partial access to their foreign language poses specific challenges to all participants: how is their competence assessed? How partial is their English language proficiency? How and when is the foreign language used? Do partially proficient English users resort systematically to the interpreter when they have difficulties in understanding or speaking their foreign language? How and when does the interpreter decide to intervene in the absence of explicit requests for support? How is verbal and non-verbal information used in this type of interaction?

This data-driven research based on authentic recordings is a unique opportunity to explore bilingual interviews and to fine-tune participants' intervention in police settings.

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Members of the Co-Minor/IN/QUEST project team from Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy and the UK at the University of Bologna, Forlì Campus

Obtaining interpreter-mediated evidence from children in legal contexts

Professor Ursula Böser¹, Dr David La Rooy² and Christine Wilson¹

¹ Heriot-Watt University ² University of Abertay

Collaborative Research aimed at improving language interpretation for Minors (i.e. persons under 18 years old) is underway at the Centre for Translation and Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS) Heriot-Watt University and at Abertay University, Dundee in the context of the CO-Minor-IN/QUEST (Collaboration on Interpreter-Mediated Investigative Questioning of Minors) project. Researchers are examining interviewing and interpreting and practices for this group across five jurisdictions including Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Scotland and The Netherlands. Funded by EU DG Criminal Justice, this research is part of a European drive to assist implementation of the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings as enshrined in the EU Directive 2010/64/EU. This came into force in October 2010.

In 2013, the CO-Minor-IN/QUEST launch seminars in The Hague and Antwerp brought together an international group of police officers, youth lawyers, social workers, psychologists, as well as researchers and practitioners in the field of interpreting. Knowledge exchange throughout the seminars laid the groundwork for an international survey of existing practice in interviewing minors in investigative settings. In March and May 2014, seminars in Budapest and Edinburgh will consider the implications of working through an interpreter in the case of particularly vulnerable minors (e.g. sign language users or traumatised children).

The findings of this and research by other international partners will be presented at the final Co-Minor-IN/QUEST conference in Antwerp in September 2014 and published (spring 2015) in a volume that will bring together insights and recommendations from practitioners and researchers.

Development of a new research collaboration

At the Co-Minor-IN/QUEST project seminar in Antwerp, David La Rooy from the University of Abertay, Dundee introduced the NICHD Protocol (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Protocol) The NICHD Protocol is the most well known and widely studied interviewer training system and is freely available for professionals to use (<http://nichdprotocol.com/>). It has been developed with reference to child development issues, including linguistic capabilities, memory, and suggestibility, forensic needs, interviewer behaviour, and the effects of stress and trauma by a team of researchers, including psychologists, linguists, forensic interviewers, police officers, and many legal professionals. More than a decade of research has shown that the proper use of the NICHD Protocol

allows interviewers to maximize the amount of accurate information obtained from children, resulting in, among other things, twice the number of guilty verdicts when cases do go to court.

The NICHD Protocol underpins recommendations in the Scottish Executive guidelines¹ for interviewing children as well as many other guidelines worldwide. Moreover, the NICHD Protocol has been translated (or adapted) from English, into Portuguese, Japanese, Brazilian Portuguese, French Canadian, Italian, Hebrew, Finnish, Georgian, and Spanish. This provides a unique opportunity for interdisciplinary work with Ursula Böser and Christine Wilson at Heriot-Watt University on the impact of interpreting on procedural and interactional aspects of best practice guidelines in child interviewing.

The focus of emerging research into interpreting in investigative settings has been the clash between normative assumptions about interpreted interaction and the reality of mediated talk^{2,3}. Research has conclusively demonstrated that role definitions of the interpreter as mere “conduit” are not tenable: Interpreters are participants in a co-operative construction of discourse which draws on and enacts specific social, institutional, cultural and textual parameters. Little is known so far about the nature of this communicative co-construction where one of the primary participants is a minor. However, the use of an interpreter in child interviews raises a number of questions which have a bearing on the integrity of evidentiary information retrieved. Amongst these is the extent to which the child’s voice and linguistic evidence such as signals of traumatising can be conveyed through the interpreter. For the interpreter interaction with children raises questions of role as the need for complex “face work”⁴ to establish rapport and trust must be balanced with the bounds of their role as mediator.

Existing studies on child interviewing focus on interpreting for young sign language users and interpreting for older children in asylum seeking contexts^{5, 6, 7, 8}. This research aims to contribute to the formulation of best practice in the discursive co-construction of evidence which involves child users of spoken language and interpreters.

The focus of this joint research will be interviewing techniques which form part of a recommended pre-substantive phase of interviews with minors. The presence of an interpreter changes interactional dynamics from a “pas de deux” to a communicative “pas de trois”³. To ensure speaker alignment with conversational goals under such changed conditions, interpreted interviews with adults typically commence with explanation of the interpreter’s role and guidance

on communicative behaviour. Codes of Practice on working with an interpreter typically include an explanation that a police officer will speak through the interpreter but to the other interlocutor. Interviewees will be told to speak in the first person and address themselves directly to the interviewer. They will be informed that the interpreter will translate everything that is said, that s/he is impartial and will respect confidentiality. Finally, the interviewee will be informed that the interpreter might take notes to assist them with memorising information

The need for such interactional groundrules is amplified where minors are primary participants in interpreted encounters. In her study on interpreting in asylum contexts, Keselmann⁵ highlights asymmetries in the participation rights of children in institutional settings: "Children are often treated as less skilled interlocutors who are not believed to share means of communication and insights equally with other participants". Existing research provides evidence that this can result in both the empowerment⁶ and disempowerment⁷ of minors as adults, including interpreters "motivated by their concern to promote participation rights.... might tend to foreground themselves as mediators, supporter and co-ordinators of talk." Ultimately this can result in the "authenticity of the child's voice" being lost⁷.

Interview techniques which have been incorporated into the NICHD protocol "to maximize the children's competence and informativeness"^{9,10} acknowledge the communicative asymmetry highlighted above. Such steps include the explicit statement of conversational rules and the inclusion of a practise interview in the pre-substantive phase of child interviews. In this, the purpose of the interview is explained and crucial interactional rules are stated and rehearsed. The pre-substantive phase provides an opportunity to highlight the importance of truth telling, the need for children to say that they do not know or understand what is being asked about and to correct misunderstandings. Children are alerted to the possibility of false suggestions and the interviewer's lack of knowledge about events in question. Practice interviews serve to rehearse such guidance and verbalise episodic memory in response to prompts. Lamb¹¹ correlates such efforts to "educate and empower children on how they best can be informants before attempting to elicit information" with and improvement in the quality of their reports.

Building on studies in face-to-face interpreting and communicative behaviour of children in monolingual investigative contexts, as well as existing policies in the area of legal interpreting and child interviewing this research will investigate how the pre-substantive phase can be modified for bilingual settings to provide an opportunity to familiarise the child with the dynamics of interpreting and provide the interviewer

with an opportunity to assess the communicative and linguistic competency of the child.

Existing research on police interpreting privileges the perspective of the institutional user and the interpreter. However, it is the non-institutional user who is most likely to come to this interaction with little knowledge about the implications of speaking through a mediator. The wider application of this research lies in the fact that the amplified communicative asymmetry of interactions involving children foregrounds the non institutional user's perspective.

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Local Policing and Police Reform in Scotland: some initial research findings

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³ University of Nijmegen and Visiting Scholar, SIPR

Background

Following the decision to create a national police service for Scotland, SIPR has focused on developing a range of research projects aimed at yielding insights into the implementation and impacts of police reform. These projects¹ are at different stages in terms of data collection and analysis, therefore this report draws on findings from just one of these, a national survey focusing on awareness of police reform and levels of confidence in local policing. This was jointly conducted with ScotCen Social Research as part of the highly regarded annual Scottish Social Attitudes survey, and was initiated in 2012 (to establish a baseline) and repeated in 2013 with plans for further surveys in 2014 and 2015. The survey therefore provides the opportunity to track changing understanding and perceptions of policing across Scotland.

Key findings from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2012 and 2013

Headline findings from the 2012 & 2013 surveys include:

Most people do not understand how policing is organised, though there are some signs that this is improving with the launch of the single force.

At the time the 2012 survey was conducted, slightly fewer than half those interviewed understood the structure of policing in Scotland. This did not seem to be the result of confusion about the forthcoming reforms – in fact, only 6% at that point believed that there was a single force. More striking was the finding that 42% simply did not know how policing was then organised. A year on, the proportion understanding the current arrangements remains at around a half, but there are some grounds for optimism that the new arrangements are easier for people to understand. Only 13% believe there now to be 8 regional forces and there is evidence of a slight reduction in the proportion indicating that they simply do not know how policing is organised (2013 : 35%).

That said, when asked specifically about the introduction of a single force, a majority of those interviewed indicated that they had either heard nothing about it (28%) or had heard something but knew nothing about what it involved (26%). The number of people indicating that they had heard, and knew a lot about it had doubled, but was still very low at 9%.

Awareness and understanding of policing is strongly patterned by social class and education.

Key predictors of awareness and understanding include social class, level of education and newspaper readership. There is also a gender effect with men more likely to exhibit higher levels of awareness and understanding of the new arrangements.

Local policing is fairly visible, though there are marked variations according to both individual characteristics and area type. In 2012, the survey included a measure of the visibility of local policing. That indicated that most people then saw the police in their area with a relatively high degree of frequency – around half doing so at least once a week. A quarter of people said that they saw the police less than once a month (16%) or not at all (8%).

Variations in response to this question partly reflected differences in the ways in which particular groups use public space – younger people, for example, are more likely than older people to report seeing the police frequently. But there were also some clear areas effects – not only between areas of higher and lower deprivation, but also according to degrees of rurality. Those living in the most deprived areas were almost twice as likely (61%) to see the police as those in the least deprived areas (34%).

Certain groups are markedly less willing to contact the police to discuss problems in their area. The 2012 survey also included some questions aimed at gauging people's willingness to contact the police in their area to discuss issues that might be bothering them about how the area is policed. Overall, those less willing to contact the police tended to be in the youngest age group, have lower levels of educational attainment and be living in areas of greater deprivation.

The growth of social media offers a potentially important new channel between young people and the police. Although young people in general were much less likely to indicate that they would contact the police, at least using traditional methods, those under 35 were the group *most* likely to indicate that they would be likely to contact the police using social media – suggesting that such channels are not only likely to become extremely important but that they may offer an opportunity to reach groups who are traditionally reluctant to engage with the police.

Most people agree that the police have a good understanding of the problems faced by local people, but there is also evidence of a demand for greater engagement. Around 6 in 10 agreed in both 2012 and 2013 that the police have a good understanding of local problems, but a larger majority (75% in 2012 and 71% in 2013) also agreed that the police should do more to find out what people think about how the area is policed. Responses to both of these statements were also strongly patterned by age and deprivation.

Table 1. Confidence in local policing/engagement

% agreeing or agreeing strongly	2012	2013
The police in this area have a good understanding of the problems faced by local people	59	57
The police should do more to find out what people around here think about the way the local area is policed	75	71

Source: 2012 and 2013 Scottish Social Attitudes surveys

There is little evidence so far that having a single force has made people feel more confident about how their area is policed. In both 2012 and 2013, the largest single group thought that having a single force would make no difference to how their area is policed and, of the remainder, a greater number of people said they felt less than more confident as a result of the reforms.

Table 2. Whether having a single national police force for Scotland makes people more or less confident about local policing

	2012	2013
	%	%
Much more confident	3	3
A little more confident	7	9
Will make no difference	44	52
A little less confident	26	22
Much less confident	16	11
(Don't know)	4	3
Sample size	1,229	1,497

Conclusions

The evidence presented here is a snap shot of a complex and developing landscape of relationships, perceptions and experiences following the most fundamental change to the organization of policing in Scotland in well over a hundred years. At this early stage in the implementation of reform, there appear to be no significant changes in public attitudes

towards policing and only around half of those surveyed were even aware that Scotland now has a national police force.

Evidence from more qualitative research being conducted by SIPR which is still in progress¹ does indicate, however, that those directly involved in the delivery and scrutiny of policing at a local level do perceive that reform has brought with it important changes in style and approach. Some of the most significant changes have been experienced by local authorities who, having lost their pre-reform statutory responsibilities for policing, now see themselves in a weaker position to influence what happens locally and are still in the process of trying to develop a new role for themselves focused around local scrutiny and engagement, particularly in relation to the production of local police plans.

For the police at a local level, the introduction of new approaches to the management of policing (with an emphasis on performance related targets and key performance indicators) has brought with it perceptions of a stronger focus on enforcement and less emphasis on issues of prevention and partnership. The relationship between centrally and locally determined policing priorities also appears to be emerging as an important issue. In some areas national and local priorities appear to be closely aligned while in other areas there are perceived tensions between what is seen as a national agenda focused on crimes of violence and more local concerns about other types of criminality such as property crime. As further research evidence is gathered it will be possible to provide a more detailed and nuanced picture of how relationships between national and local priorities are being addressed and how police reform is being experienced at a local level.

¹ These projects include:

A three year project on the theme of 'Local Policing in Transition' in collaboration with Police Scotland and funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council, which examines the impact of police reform from the perspectives of local police officers, community organisations and councillors.

Research to examine the views and perceptions of local divisional commanders, other senior officers on staff and rank-and-file officers regarding the early impacts of police reform;

International comparative research with colleagues in northern and Western Europe on police reform, including specific work with the Netherlands which, like Scotland, introduced a national police force in 2013 to replace regional police forces.

A fuller version of this report, with figures, is obtainable at:
http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/ScotCen_2013_Local_Policing.pdf

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

Professor Michele Burman¹, Professor Nick Fyfe², Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith³, Professor Simon Mackenzie¹, Professor Chris Johnson¹, Dr Suzanne Young¹, Dr Katrina Morrison¹ and Dr Jon Pickering¹

¹ University of Glasgow; ² University of Dundee; ³ University of Stirling

Funded by : European Commission: Freedom, Justice and Security (Prevention of and Fight Against Crime)
Project web-site: <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/about-us/projects/g2014/>

Context

The trans-national nature and flow of crime and security risks and the importance of cities, regions, and localities in fostering a sense of security have raised questions about the appropriate scale of preventive interventions, systems of governance and social order. Responding to the challenges of crime and insecurity under pressures of globalization, entails an understanding of the role and nature of governmental accountability and responsibility. Security is now increasingly provided either by private corporations, or by partnerships that straddle the public, voluntary and business sectors. This is particularly evident in relation to large-scale mega sporting events, such as the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games, where securitisation is underpinned by a set of complex and cross-cutting governance arrangements.

The XXth Commonwealth Games will attract an anticipated 1.5 million spectators to Glasgow, Scotland over the 12 days of competition in July-August 2014, and a total of 71 countries and territories from the Commonwealth will compete. It is the biggest sporting event that Scotland is capable of hosting.

Aims

The key aims of this project are to evaluate the approach taken to the governance of security and analysis of risk in the planning for G2014. The governance structure for G2014 security incorporates a wide range of partner agencies who will be involved in Games security delivery and their activities will be co-ordinated through overarching Governance arrangements led by the Scottish Government.

The magnitude and frequency of sporting mega-events across Europe is increasing. A co-ordinated response to the security challenges of these events promises to add much value to those charged with (trans)national and local policing responsibilities. As with many other policing and security contexts, best practice currently exists in various local and national policing practices and routines, but rigorous analysis of these practices is rare. By adopting a depth case study approach to the governance and risk

management processes operationalised around G2014, we aim to produce analysis which is of comparative value, and can be used across mega-event locations to inform the development of policing practice.

Research

The project has monitored the planning processes leading up to G2014 and obtained access to specific security and policing planning and preparations in order to do this. There are two key inter-related areas of research investigation. First, the governance of security and, in particular, the negotiation of the multi-level (central and local) government relationships and public-private partnerships required for the delivery of policing, security and surveillance. Attention here focuses on developing principles of good governance in the security arrangements for policing sporting mega-events. Second, the project examines the assessment and management of risk, focusing on how risk is understood by different bodies involved in the security arrangements for G2014, the evidence-base which informs the processes of risk analysis and assessment, and how resources are mobilized and deployed to respond to perceived risks.

Knowledge Exchange

In February 2013, the G2014 research team hosted a research and knowledge exchange meeting with a visiting group of seven senior Brazilian police officers from the State Military Police in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The officers were visiting Scotland as part of a fact-finding mission in order to inform their preparations for the hosting of football matches as part of FIFA World Cup in 2014, and the Olympic Games in 2016. The purpose of their visit was to ascertain more about Scottish experiences of community policing and the policing of large-scale sporting mega event, like the G2014 Commonwealth Games. The meeting with the G2014 research team focused on the challenges of security planning and policing of large-scale sporting events in diverse communities, followed by a discussion of the emerging findings from the G2014 research project.

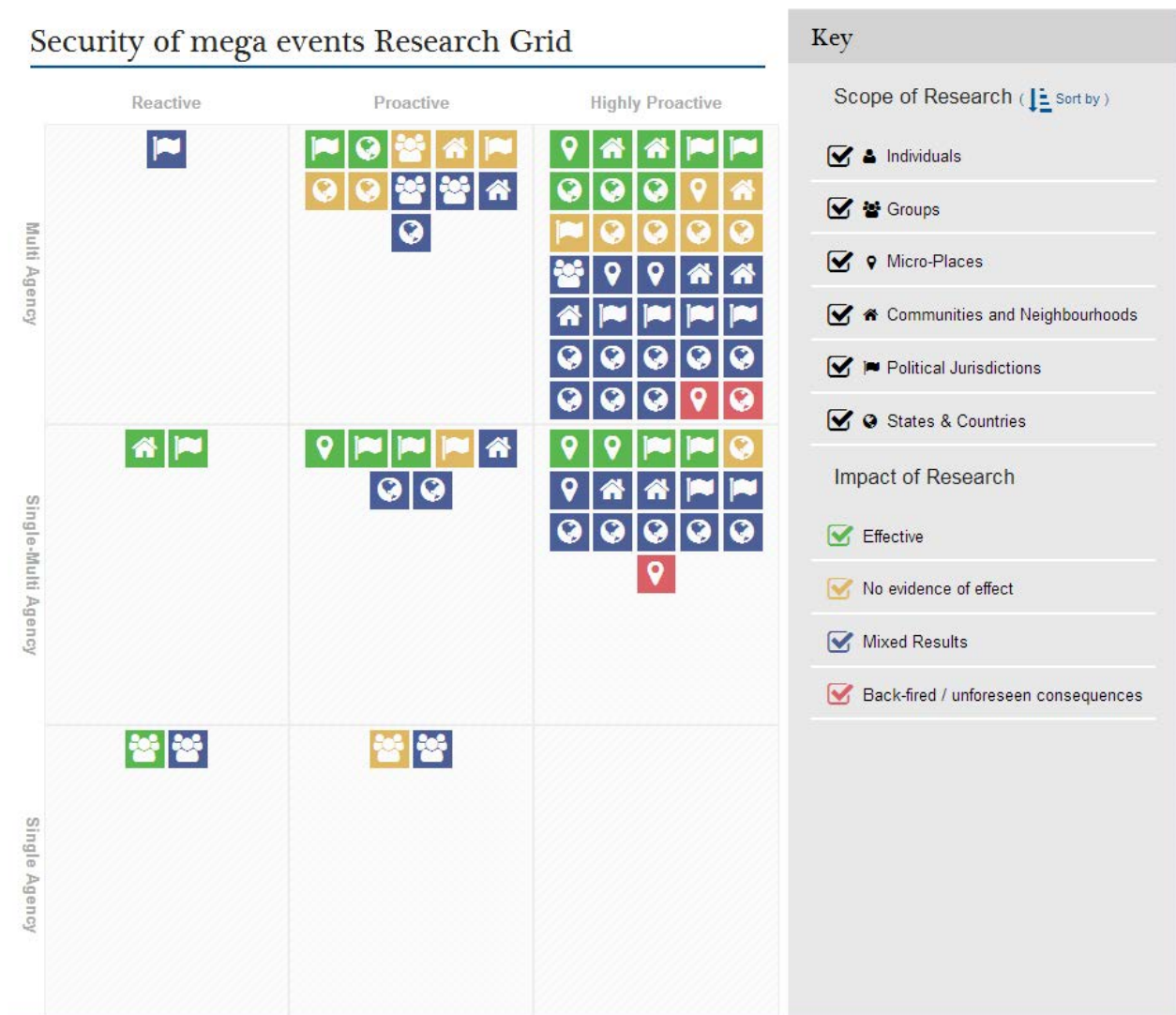
Visualising research on the security of mega-events

There is an increasing amount of international research literature on security planning for large-scale sporting mega-events, and in particular the use of specialised security and policing strategies to address specific crime and safety concerns. Determining which strategies have been effective, and under what circumstances, can be particularly challenging.

The security of mega-events research grid is a 'live' tool which is designed to organise research studies on the security of mega-event visually, in order to more easily depict the broad field of research in this area, and to facilitate more informed understanding of

security strategies which have been adopted, and their underlying rationales.

Drawing on the work by Dr Cynthia Lum and her colleagues at the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University, who developed an evidence-based policing matrix, the idea behind the security of mega-events research grid is to develop principles about the nature of security strategies, and their effectiveness as assessed by the research literature. The grid adopts a broad classification system for each study based on its focus (individuals, groups, communities. jurisdictions); the type of agency involvement (single or multi-agency), and the type of approach taken (physical securitisation, environmental changes, risk analysis). The grid (below) is a work in progress and new materials are added as they emerge.



Dynamic Forensics Evaluation and Training (DFET)

Professor Bill Buchanan
Edinburgh Napier University

The activity around Cyber Security increases by the day, and the requirement for the training of law enforcement professionals also increases, as digital data is increasingly used within investigations. To address the skills gap, a unique collaboration has been formed to address this, and involves an EU funded project which brings together Police Scotland and Edinburgh Napier University.

Dynamic Forensics Evaluation and Training (DFET) will create new training methods/techniques to support judicial authorities, law enforcement agencies and associated stakeholders in the fight against cybercrime through the development of a virtual (cloud-based) cybercrime training environment to include real life simulation and scenario analysis. It thus aims to improve crime detection rates by providing scenario-based training in line with the dynamic nature of cybercrime.

The community cloud based nature of DFET will promote and support knowledge exchange and the sharing of best practice between Member States across judicial authorities, the private sector and academia in a manageable form, allowing stakeholders to add their own specialist training scenarios while providing for IP protection of digital content. The virtualised infrastructure of DFET will support the automated creation, delivery and assessment of dynamic investigation challenges, equipping a range of target beneficiaries (from academia to law enforcement professionals) with the skills to address the evolving nature of cybercrime at a Europe-wide level.

This approach is in synergy with ISEC's objectives to promote and develop co-operation and mutual understanding among law enforcement agencies, academia and the private sector to stimulate, promote and develop training tools to strategically prevent and fight cybercrime, and reduce the impact of cybercrime on all citizens and related economic effects.

At present there are a range of courses which are being presented, and there are many in-the-pipeline. These include MAC Forensics, Red v Blue Team Activities, Critical Incident Response, Network Investigations, Offensive Security, EnCase V7.0, and Open Source Web Investigations, and being run within the virtualized infrastructure. We also have a

wide range of organisations who are keen to undertake these courses, within industry and law enforcement. A key aspect is the safe environment in which to learn, and also the ability to understand the practical work from a remote location. This also support the integration into MSc programmes, so that a range of professionals can gain academic credit from their training.

All of this activity has been generated from the collaboration within SIPR, and which enabled the initial funding for research work and the collaboration with Police Scotland. Our funded PhD work around Information Sharing across the Public Sector has now received considerable research funding from a range of source, and is a university spin-out, with funding from investors. The seed fund provided allowed us to collaborate with the Police Scotland, and generate new IP, including a patent related to the modelling of the trust relationships and governance between different domains. The collaboration also has led to training courses with Police Scotland, which have since developed into the current EU project. We hope that this activity will bring long-term benefits to Scotland, both in terms of innovation and enterprise, and within our society. Overall Scotland has a unique opportunity within Cyber Security, as it has a strong collaborative infrastructure based around law enforcement, academia, the public sector and industry.

The EU project has also allowed Scotland to become a Centre of Excellence for Cyber Training, recognized with the EU 2Centre Network, and this is likely to lead to much larger EU projects, which will integrate many of the universities in Scotland.

Dynamic Forensics Evaluation and Training (DFET) is an EU Framework Programmes project funded by EU.

More information at: <http://d-fet.eu/>



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	FronDIGOUN Robertson Nottingham	October 08 PhD awarded December 2012
Omar Uthmani <i>Intelligence interface between the Scottish police and community partners</i>	Evidence & Investigation	Napier	Buchanan	October 08 PhD awarded October 2013
Midj Falconer <i>Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police force</i>	Police Organisation	Robert Gordon	Alexander Klein	December 08 (submitting 2014)
Maureen Egan <i>Scottish-based anti-money laundering operations</i>	Police Organisation	Abertay West of Scotland	O'Neill [Maria] 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	FronDIGOUN Robertson McMillan	October 09 (submitting 2014)

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

(projects beginning in 2013 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Adam Aitken <i>Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014 - The Security Legacy</i>	Police Organization	ESRC / Scottish Government	Glasgow	Burman Mackenzie
Colin Atkinson <i>Beyond cop culture: exploring cultures of intelligence in Scottish Policing</i>	Evidence and Investigation		Glasgow	Armstrong McNeill
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
Sarah Fay <i>The development of an MRI atlas for assessing age by the left hand wrist.</i>	Evidence and Investigation	self funded	Dundee	Black Hackman
Joanna Fraser Recovery of DNA from fingerprints on fabric	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	

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Anna Gavine <i>The primary prevention of violence in secondary school pupils in the West of Scotland</i>	Police-Community Relations		St Andrews	
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
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
Inga Heyman <i>The interface between police and health services when engaging with those with mental illness coming to police attention - the 'grey areas'</i>	Police Organization	RGU	RGU	MacDuff Klein
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	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Zbigniew Kwecka <i>Policing of e-fraud</i>	Evidence and Investigation	Financial Services Authority	Napier	Buchanan
Debbie Kyle Quantitative study of desistance in sex offenders using survival analysis	Evidence and Investigation	ESRC	SCCJR, Glasgow	
Viviane Lira Hand radiographs and age estimation in Romania	Evidence and Investigation	CNPq scholarship, Brazil	Dundee	
Oliver Lauenstein <i>Use of Family Language in Nationalist Discourse</i>	Police-Community Relations	German Government-University of Gottingen	St Andrews	Murer
Ali Malik Governance, Accountability and Policing Priorities of Police Scotland			Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Ben Matthews <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
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 <i>Stalking in Scotland</i>	Police-Community Relations	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
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
Johanne Roebuck <i>The Nature and Impact of Violence Prevention Strategies within Police Scotland</i>		UWS Studentship	UWS	Deuchar
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
Sarah Shrimpton <i>Facial avatars and familiar face recognition</i>	Evidence and Investigation	DSTL	Dundee	Wilkinson
Katherine Smith <i>Food Security and Collective Violence</i>	Police-Community Relations	self funded	St Andrews	Murer
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
Grant Thomson <i>The development of an atlas for cut marks on bone</i>	Evidence and Investigation	self-funded	Dundee	Black
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

Researcher and Topic	Network	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ashley Varghese <i>Human-trafficking</i>	Evidence and Investigation		Edinburgh	Sparks
Claire Wason 'Sectarianism', Scotland & the Rule of Law		GCU	GCU	Wheate Frondigoun Connolly
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 Research and Knowledge Exchange Awards 2013

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
Evaluating the impact of using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens	Police-Community Relations	SIPR / Scottish Government	£89,225	Edinburgh Oxford	MacQueen Norris Bradford
Improve the quality of inter-personal encounters between police and citizens	Police-Community Relations	SIPR / Scottish Government	£66,852	Glasgow Caledonian UWS	Robertson McMillan Deuchar
Investigating fires	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£14,684	Strathclyde	NicDaeid
Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland	Evidence & Investigation	SIPR	£2,000	Strathclyde	NicDaeid

External research grants awarded in 2013

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Police and Atrocity Crimes in the former Yugoslavia, 1990-2001	Evidence & Investigation	Edinburgh Law School Strategic Investment Fund	£5,400	Edinburgh	Aitchison
Comparative study on fingerprint recovery, at the NSW Pemulwuy Police lab	Evidence & Investigation	Carnegie Trust Research Grant	£2,500	Abertay	Fraser
AQMeN cross-investment project: Workshop Series on Scottish & UK datasets	Evidence & Investigation	ESRC	£126,000	Edinburgh	McVie
Research sandpit 'forensic challenges'	Evidence & Investigation	TSB Scottish Enterprise.	£2,000	Dundee Strathclyde	NicDaeid Black
The paradigm shift for forensic science in the UK	Evidence & Investigation	Royal Society International Discussion Programme	t.b.c.	Dundee Strathclyde	NicDaeid Black
Innovation in forensic anatomical identification-combating the sexual exploitation of children	Evidence & Investigation	ISEC	£250,000	Dundee	Black
Randomised control methodology in policing studies	Evidence & Investigation	University of Queensland Travel Award	£2,700	Edinburgh	MacQueen
'Justisigns' – investigating signed language interpreting in legal settings across Europe	Evidence & Investigation	EU Leonardo Da Vinci Lifelong Learning Programme	£61,405	HWU	Napier
Development of fire investigation standards in Europe	Evidence & Investigation	EU Monopoly Funding	£52,290	Strathclyde	Nic Daeid
Recovery of thermal products from animal bones from wood used as a pyre	Evidence & Investigation	Carnegie Trust	£1,360	Strathclyde	Nic Daeid
Development of recovery methods for explosive residues	Evidence & Investigation	Dstl Collaboration Grant	£5,000	Strathclyde	Nic Daeid
Scottish Student Forensic Research Symposium	Evidence & Investigation	BAHID Wiley Publishing Group	£2,000	Dundee Strathclyde	
Terrorism and the Law	Police organization	Royal Society of Edinburgh	£6,500	Dundee	Lennon
PCSOs as the paraprofessionals of policing	Police organization	Leverhulme Trust	£14,729	Dundee	O'Neill [Megan]
Jean Monnet Chair in EU Justice and Home Affairs: EU policy area of Justice and Home Affairs	Police organization	EU	€45,000 (c. £37.7K)	Dundee	Kaunert
Jean Monnet Conference award	Police organization	EU	€25,000 (c. £20.9K)	Dundee	Leonard
Jean Monnet Module for a	Police	EU	€21,000	Dundee	Leonard

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
PhD Summer School on the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice	organization		(c. £17.6K)		Kaunert
International Partnership Grant with Egypt/North Africa	Police organization	British Academy	£30,000	Dundee	Kaunert Leonard
Marie Curie Career Integration Grant : foreign policy role played by European agencies	Police organization	EU	€100,000 (c. £83.7K)	Dundee	Kaunert
Marie Curie Career Integration Grant : internal security matters in European integration	Police organization	EU	€100,000 (c. £83.7K)	Dundee	Leonard
Newton International Fellowship : The UK in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice	Police organization	British Academy	£100,000 (c. £83.7K)	Dundee	Carrapico Kaunert
ScotCET – replicating the Queensland Community Engagement Trial in Scotland	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Government	£60,200	Edinburgh	MacQueen
Introducing The Principles Of Procedural Justice Into Police Training Programmes	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Government	£45,000	GCU UWS	Robertson Deuchar
Listening to Hate: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Roma Expression by the Contemporary Hungarian Radical Right	Police-Community Relations	Carnegie Trust	£1,000	St Andrews	Jeffrey
Political Mobilisation and Activism	Police-Community Relations	Dean's Enhancement Theme Grant	£500	St Andrews	Jeffrey
Policing street children in Sao Paulo: relations of violence and exclusion in the city	Police-Community Relations	ESRC / Action for Brazil's Children Trust	£60,000	Dundee	van Blerk
The Impact of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Government	£154,528	Stirling Glasgow	Hamilton-Smith Simpson Haynes Morrow Goodall McArdle Batchelor
Scottish Policing: Past, Present and Future'	Police-Community Relations	University of Edinburgh Knowledge Exchange Fund	£2,390	Edinburgh	Jackson Sparks Davidson
Police and Community in Twentieth Century Scotland	Police-Community Relations	University of Edinburgh Moray Endowment Fund	£1,200	Edinburgh	Jackson
Stimulating desistance among young violent offenders: The impact of boxing, youth work and pastoral care.	Police-Community Relations	Carnegie Trust	£1,786	UWS	Deuchar

Topic	Network	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Evaluation of Renfrewshire & Inverclyde Whole System Approach	Police-Community Relations	UWS	£1,260	UWS	Deuchar Sapouna
Violence Brief Intervention	Police-Community Relations	Violence Reduction Unit	£89,994	St Andrews	Donnelly
Brave, Confident, Strong Individuals	Police-Community Relations	Medics Against Violence	£30,000	St Andrews	Donnelly
Mentors in Violence Prevention intervention in Scottish High Schools	Police-Community Relations	Violence Reduction Unit	£16,009	St Andrews	Donnelly
Knowledge Exchange	Police-Community Relations	Scottish Government / VRU	£192,000	St Andrews	Donnelly
CPD events	SIPR	FBI NAA	£4,000	Dundee	Fyfe Wilson
Evidence-based crime reduction (What Works Centre)	SIPR	ESRC	£70,114	Dundee	Fyfe

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2013

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

Publications with a 2012 publication date are also included where these were not included in the Annual Report for 2012.

Articles in Refereed Journals

- AITCHISON, A. & BLAUSTEIN, J. (2013). Policing for Democracy or Democratically Responsive Policing? Examining the Limits of Externally Driven Police Reform. *European Journal of Criminology* 10(4). 16pp.
- AITKEN, C.G.G. & GOLD, E. (2013). Evidence evaluation for discrete data. *Forensic Science International* 230, 147-155.
- AITKEN, C.G.G., BIEDERMANN, A., HICKS, T., VOISARD, R., TARONI, F., CHAMPOD, C. & EVETT, I.W. (2013). E-learning initiatives in forensic interpretation: report on experiences from current projects and outlook. *Forensic Science International* 230, 207.
- AITKEN, C.G.G., RAMOS, D., GONZALEZ-RODRIGUEZ, J. & ZADORA, G. (2013). Information-theoretical assessment of the performance of likelihood ratio computation methods. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 58, 1503-1518. DOI: 10.1111/1556-4029.12233.
- BALL, L. (in press). Automating Social Network Analysis: A Power Tool for Counter-Terrorism. *Security Journal*.
- BARTOSZEWICZ, M.G., MURER, J.S. & EASTON, M. (2013). Europese bekeerlingen tot de islam: risico op radicalisering? [Recent European Converts to Islam: A Risk of Radicalisation?] *Orde van de Dag* [Order of the Day] 62, June.
- BLACK, S., MACDONALD-MCMILLAN, MALLETT, X., RYNN, C. & JACKSON, G. (2013). 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
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SWINTON K. (2013). Non Conviction based Asset Recovery: Lessons to be Derived from the UK Experience of Civil Recovery Regime for the Proposed Directive on the Freezing and Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime in the EU. In: O'Neill, Swinton & Winter (eds). *New Challenges for the EU Internal Security Policy*. Cambridge Scholars, 2013, ISBN (10): 1-4438-4477-2, ISBN (13): 978-1-4438-4477-2.

TERPSTRA, J. & FYFE, N.R. (2013). Introduction: a transformative moment in policing. In Fyfe, N.R., Terpstra, J. & Tops, P. (eds) *Centralizing forces? Comparative perspectives on contemporary police reform in northern and western Europe*. Boom Legal Publishers Eleven: The Hague, 1- 22.

AITKEN, C.G.G. (2013). Evidence evaluation for discrete data. Invited speaker at World Statistics Congress, Hong Kong, August 2013.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). Danger – police at work. Invited paper, Annual Conference of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). Hostage taking. Scottish Police College.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). Mental health problems and military combat and physical injury. Invited presentation to the Independent Medical Expert Group of the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, London.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). War Amongst peoples and the psychological consequences of war. Trauma Care Conference, Telford, England.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). Post-traumatic reactions: facts and fiction. Hospital Medical Support Regiment, Gosport Naval Base.

ALEXANDER, D.A., KLEIN, S. & HULL, A.M. (2013). Piper Alpha: lessons learned and forgotten? British Science Foundation, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A., KLEIN, S. & HULL, A.M. (2013). Piper Alpha: learning the lessons. Café Scientifique Series, Aberdeen University, Aberdeen.

- BARBIROU, E., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). How could a critical appraisal of systematic reviews of opioid maintenance therapy inform policy. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 7th November.
- BALL, L. & CRAVEN, M. (2013). Automated Counter-Terrorism, EISIC 2013, Uppsala Sweden.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Detailing recent incidents of kidnap & ransom to identify emerging trends regionally. Security in Challenging Environments Conference, London.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Implementing Robust Crisis Management: Learning from negotiation experiences worldwide. 14th Combating Piracy Conference, Hamburg, Germany.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Legitimacy in Effective Maritime Law Enforcement. Maritime Security 2013 Caribbean Conference, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, November.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Maritime Negotiation – The Challenges. Texas State University Negotiator Conference and Competition, San Marcos, Texas, United States.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Maritime Terrorism & Modern Piracy - Lecture, Global Security MSc - University of Glasgow, Scotland.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Maritime Terrorism & Piracy in the Western Hemisphere. International Facility Security Officer Conference, Niagara Falls, New York, United States.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Negotiating in the Extreme - Lecture - MacRoberts Solicitors, Glasgow, Scotland.
- BROWN, A.B. (2013). Terrorism & the mind. Hall of Mirrors, Palace the Provence of Cosenza, Italy, December.
- BROWN, A.B., McCLUSKY, S. & MENZIES, C.J. (2013). Civil-military relations in an age of austerity – Countering the Insider Threat – Police Crisis Negotiation Training to The Royal Regiment of Scotland. 12th Biennial Conference of the European Research Group on Military and Society, Madrid, Spain.
- CLOPPER, B.R., NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). 'There's been a murder': A preliminary epidemiological description of homicide in Scotland 2005-2012. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 7th November.
- CRABB, S., AMBS, P., BLACK, S., WILKINSON, C., BIKKER, J., HERZ, N., MANGER, D., PAPE, R. & SEIBERT, H. (2013). Results of the FASTID project. 8th Future Security, Security Research Conference Proceedings, 2013. MI Lauster (Ed.). Fraunhofer Verlag 2013, ISBN 978-3-8396-0604-9, 399
- DAVIS, A., NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D.J., GOODALL, C.A. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). Ring the Bell: A mixed methods study to examine the willingness of people in Scotland to intervene if they witness or overhear violence. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 7th November.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013) Policing youth violence: Insights from a Transatlantic researcher'. *Scottish Police College*, 3 December.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). 'What I'm giving away, I'm keeping': Spirituality, generativity and desistance in Cincinnati and Glasgow. *New Agendas on Youth and Adulthood: Youth Studies Conference 2013*, University of Glasgow, 8-10 April.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Damaged pasts and wounded healers: Supporting criminal desistance among marginalised youth in the USA and Scotland. *International Symposium: Reclaiming the Disengaged*, University of Huddersfield, 21 June.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Focused Deterrence, hard chargers and wounded healers: A shared approach to reducing youth violence in USA and Glasgow. *Criminal Justice International Week*, University of Lauea, 8 March.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Focussed deterrence and 'hard chargers': Cop culture in Cincinnati and *The Wire*. *Cultural Representations of Crime and Policing conference*, West Park Conference Centre, Dundee; 16-17 April.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Focussed deterrence and 'hard chargers': Impressions of an ethnographer 'on the beat'. *North-West Policing Research Symposium*, University of Liverpool: 20 February.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Journeys towards desistance in Glasgow: The role of focused deterrence. *Stockholm Criminology Symposium*, Sweden, 10-12 June.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Street Violence, wounded healers and desistance. *BERA/TAG Symposium on Street Violence*, University of the West of Scotland, 9 May.
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Understanding and preventing youth violence in the USA and Scotland. *International Gang Crime Seminar*, Grundtvigs Højskole, Hillerød, Denmark, 17 September .
- DEUCHAR, R. (2013). Youth violence and criminal desistance: Damaged pasts and hazardous journeys. American Society of Criminology conference, Atlanta Marquis Hotel, Atlantis, 20-23 November.
- FERGUSON, P. (2013). Conceptions of the Presumption of Innocence. International criminal law conference, organised by the *Netherlands Journal of law and Philosophy*, Amsterdam, 29 November.
- FORSYTH, A.J.M. (2013). Alcohol-related violence in Scotland: Risk factors and prevention. Royal College of Psychiatrists in Scotland Addictions Faculty Residential Meeting, The Hilton Dunkeld House Hotel, Dunkeld, Scotland, 22nd February.
- FRASER, J. (2013). Fingerprints – a road map for reform. Forensic science Regulator Quality Managers Conference, March 2013.
- FRASER, J. (2013). The role and training of crime scene investigators. 17th Interpol International

- forensic science managers symposium November 2013, Lyon.
- FRASER, J. (2013). Keynote presentation - Crime scene examination, final frontier or forgotten function. Forensic Science Society Joint Autumn meeting, Manchester, November 2013.
- FRONDIGOUN, L. (2013). Community Links: Developing Student Engagement. GCU's Community and Public Engagement Event – GCU is Getting Engaged. GCU, April, 2013
- FRONDIGOUN, L. (2013). Community Links: Developing Student Engagement. NCCPE National Engage Conference, November.
- FRONDIGOUN, L. (2013). Internationalising Criminal Justice Studies: On-line Student Centred Collaborations. GCU LEAD Event, November.
- FRONDIGOUN, L., JOHNSON, K. & JONES, H. (2013). Students as producers: Using a Directed Study Approach to Create Student Designed Projects. Student as Producer Conference – Lincoln University, June.
- FRONDIGOUN, L., SMITH, R. & McLEOD, I. (2013). The Scottish Campus Officer Past, Present and Future. GCU - Glasgow Caledonian University, June.
- FRONDIGOUN, L., SMITH, R., & MacLEOD, I. (2013). The Scottish Campus Officer Past, Present and Future. SIPR Annual Conference, November.
- FRONDIGOUN, L., SMITH, R., & MacLEOD, I. (2013). The Scottish Campus Officer Past, Present and Future. VRU Campus Officers CPD Event, Tulliallan, November 2013
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). A different and divergent trajectory? Police Reform in Scotland. University of Leeds.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). A different and divergent trajectory? Police Reform in Scotland. ESRC Seminar Series on Criminal Justice in the UK, University of Oxford.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Missing people: the processes of police investigation. FBI Knowledge Transfer Seminar, Preston.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Paradoxes, paradigms and pluralism: police science and the challenges of evidence-based policing. Budapest, European Society of Criminology.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Police-academic partnerships and evidence-based policing: the example of SIPR. Canadian Police Association, Toronto.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Police-academic partnerships and evidence-based policing. Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade, Serbia..
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Police-academic partnerships: examining the what, why and how of SIPR. Centre for Evidence Based Crime Policy, George Mason University, Washington DC.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Producing and Using Research Knowledge to Improve Policing. Police Academy of the Netherlands.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Searching for missing people, Police National Search Centre, Bramshill.
- FYFE, N.R. (2013). Searching for Missing People. Missing Persons Bureau, Bramshill.
- GAVINE, A., WILLIAMS, D.J, GOODALL, C. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). A transdisciplinary approach to preventing youth violence: A process evaluation of Medics Against Violence. *Festival of Public Health*. University of Manchester, 4th July.
- GAVINE, A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). The involvement of healthcare workers in delivering school-based violence prevention programmes: limiting and motivating factors. *NADEGS Annual Conference*. Dundee, 24-25 January.
- GOODALL, C., NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D. J. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). The potential of continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring to support changes in drinking behaviour. *Oral presentation to 6th Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference*, Sydney, Australia, 19th-22nd March.
- GOULDING, A. (2013). Community Policing and Youth Based Initiatives: A Case Study of the Inverclyde Initiative. GCU Research Day, June 2013
- GRAHAM, W. (2013). Policing Violent Crime: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer. GCU Research Day, June.
- GRAHAM, W. (2013). Policing Violent Crime: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer. SIPR/Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) Symposium in Washington DC. April.
- GRAHAM, W. (2013). Policing Violent Crime: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer. SIPR Annual Conference, November.
- HACKMAN, L. (2013). Six skeletal methods of age estimation. Forensic Horizons Conference. FSSoc. 6th-8th November.
- HENRY, A. & FYFE, N.R. (2013). Governance, accountability and Police Scotland: power to the police, politicians or the people? *Crime Control and Devolution, ESRC Seminar Series*, Oxford.
- HENRY, A. & McARA, L. (2013). Politics and the negotiation of criminal justice policy in Scotland: the cases of policing and youth justice. *European Society of Criminology, 13th Annual Conference*, Budapest.
- HENRY, A. & ROYAN, J. (2013). Partnerships and questions of local engagement. *CEBCP-SIPR Joint Symposium on Evidence-Based Policing*, Washington DC, USA.
- HENRY, A. (2013). Doing partnership working. *CEBCP-SIPR Congressional Briefing on Evidence-Based Policing*, Washington DC, USA.
- HEYMAN, I. & WEBSTER, B.J. (2013). Joining Forces- Collaborative police and nurse interventions and education to support those with mental health needs: a comparative international literature review. International Council of Nurses Quadrennial Congress, Melbourne, Australia.

- HEYMAN, I. & WEBSTER, B.J. (2013). Sick, nicked and hanging out for change. Police and Nursing roles in the care of those with complex mental health needs in custody. International Council of Nurses Quadrennial Congress, Melbourne, Australia.
- HEYMAN, I. (2013). A Risky Business? Scottish Nursing Challenges in the Protection of Vulnerable Adults. International Council of Nurses Quadrennial Congress, Melbourne, Australia.
- HEYMAN, I. (2013). Adult protection from a psychiatric perspective. ACPOS Adult Protection Conference. Tulliallan, Stirling.
- HEYMAN, I. (2013). The Student Nurse Experience of Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) - a Phenomenographic Study. Enhancing Nursing Through Educational Research (ENTER) Conference, Edinburgh Napier University.
- HEYMAN, I., BLAIR, K. & STEVENS, K. (2013). First Aid without Plasters. The student nurse experience of Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training. Second National Mental Health Nursing Research Conference, Aberdeen.
- JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., KLEIN, S., HEYMAN, I., MCCLUSKEY, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2013). Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach. Scottish International Policing Conference, Edinburgh.
- KLEIN, S. (2013). Chair - IRHC/RGU Conference Organising Committee – “*Redesigning Remote Healthcare Delivery and Clinical Support: An International Perspective*”, The Suttie Centre for Teaching and Learning in Healthcare, University of Aberdeen, 11-12th September 2013.
- KLEIN, S. (2013). Key note speaker. Mitigating the impact of trauma in the workplace: Lessons learned. 2nd Scottish Mental Health Nursing Research Conference, Faculty of Health & Social Care, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen.
- LOMBARD, N. (2013). Children and Violence. Children's Aid Society. New York, USA, July 29th.
- LOMBARD, N. (2013). Working with young people to prevent violence against women and girls. UNESCO 14th Annual Conference on the Prevention of Violence, Storrs University, Connecticut, USA, October 22nd.
- LOMBARD, N. (2013). Young people's attitudes to violence against women: informing preventive work. Rutgers University, USA, July 9th.
- LOMBARD, N. (2013). Young people's constructions of violence against women. UN Women Headquarters, New York, USA, July 25th.
- LOMBARD, N. (2013). What do young people think about men's violence against women? Stonybrook University, USA, June 26th.
- MacKINNON, G., HACKMAN, L. & WILKINSON, C. (2012). The development of standards and accreditation by the British Association for Forensic Anthropology (BAFA). FASE Advanced Course on PMI and FASE SYMPOSIUM HEIDELBERG-Germany (26th June - 28th Sept).
- MacKINNON, G., HACKMAN, L. & WILKINSON, C. (2013). The development of standards and accreditation by the British Association for Forensic Anthropology (BAFA). The 9th National FORREST (FORnsic RESearch & Teaching) Conference 25-26 June, Anglia Ruskin University.
- MacKINNON, G., HACKMAN, L. & WILKINSON, C. (2013). The development of standards and accreditation by the British Association for Forensic Anthropology (BAFA). Forensic Horizons Conference. FSSoc. 6th-8th November.
- MacQUEEN, S & Norris, P. (2013). Who do victims of partner abuse tell about their experience? A latent class analysis of the SCJS. UK Data Service Crime Survey User Conference, London.
- MacQUEEN, S. & Bradford, B. (2013). Community engagement and procedural justice in Scotland: the ScotCET project. Scottish International Policing Conference, Edinburgh.
- MacQUEEN, S. (2013). Domestic violence and police/ victim interaction. Scottish International Policing Conference, Edinburgh, 2013
- MacQUEEN, S. (2013). Exploring partner and domestic abuse in Scotland. AQMeN Introduction to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, Edinburgh.
- MacQUEEN, S. (2013). Partner and domestic abuse in Scotland. European Society of Criminology Conference, Budapest.
- McAra, L. & McVIE, S. (2013). Young people and System Interventions: Evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Practitioner's workshop for Youth Justice Staff in West Lothian Council, Livingston, October.
- McLAUGHLIN, E. (2013). Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland; An uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds. GCU Research Day, June.
- McLAUGHLIN, E. (2013). Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland; An uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds. Society of Legal Scholars Conference, University of Edinburgh, September.
- McLAUGHLIN, E. (2013). Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland; An uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds. GCU GSBS/ISSJR Seminar series, 20th November.
- McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2013). Power, Hierarchies and Evidentiary Processes: Mapping Professional Boundaries in the Medico-Legal Processing of Rape Cases. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Power, Privilege, and the Pursuit of Justice: Legal Challenges in Precarious Times, Boston, 30th May – 2nd June.
- McMILLAN, L. (2013). What happens to rape cases in the Criminal Justice System? Key Findings from a Recent Rape Attrition Study, Rape and the Criminal Justice System: Issues from Research for Practice, University of Bristol, 28th June.

- McMILLAN, L. (2013). What is our criminal justice response to rape in the 21st century? Responding to Rape: A CAiRRN Research Symposium, Marquette University, Milwaukee, 26th – 29th May.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Linking Neighbourhood Data in the Analysis of Crime. Plenary paper, CEBPR-SIPR Symposium at George Mason University, Washington DC, April.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Methodological Challenges in Socio-Legal Research. Invited Lecture for the CREATE Researchers Conference and Empirical Capacity Building Event, Edinburgh, June.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Negotiated Order: Towards a New Theory of Offending. Staff seminar, University of Kent, March.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Negotiated Order: Towards a New Theory of Offending. Staff seminar, All Souls College, University of Oxford, February.
- McVIE, S. (2013). The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime: key lessons for policy and practice. 11th European Society of Criminology Conference, Budapest, Hungary, September.
- McVIE, S. (2013). The Mysterious Case of the Disappearing Crime in Scotland. Launch of AQMeN Crime and Victimisation Strand, National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, April.
- McVIE, S. (2013). The Mysterious Case of the Disappearing Crime in Scotland. Lecture for the Royal Statistical Society Lecture, Edinburgh, April.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Understanding patterns in violence victimisation using latent class analysis. AQMeN Workshop on Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, Edinburgh, November.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Young people and the Children's Hearing System: Evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Policy briefing paper for the Children's Hearings Improvement Partnership, Scottish Government, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, February.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Youth Crime in Scotland: A Review of the Current Evidence. SASO Lecture, Dumfries and Galloway Branch, Dumfries, November.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Youth Crime in Scotland: What do we really know about it? SASO Lecture, Edinburgh Branch, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh, March.
- McVIE, S. (2013). Youth Offending and Contact with the Police. Congressional briefing paper presented at the Capitol Building, Washington DC, April.
- MURER, J.S. (2013). Chair and Co-organiser, Hate and Violence: The Scottish Experience of Communities and Complexities, Royal Society of Edinburgh, hosted by the Young Academy of Scotland, 8 July.
- MURER, J.S. (2013). Intolerable images: the Emergence of a Lumpen Consumerate in the English Riots of 2011. Political Studies Association, Cardiff, 14 March.
- MURER, J.S. (2013). Scotland: Independence, Challenges, and the European Union. Højskolen Østersøen, Åbenrå, Denmark, 10 October.
- MURER, J.S. (2013). The Violence of Anxiety: The Collective Action of Hungary's Extreme Right in a Time of Austerity. Aberdeen University, Centre for Global Security and Governance, 6 February.
- MURER, J.S. (2013). Young People and Collective Violence: Identity, Performance and Expressions of Belonging Through Violence. Centre for Evidence Based Crime Policy U.S. Congressional Briefing, Washington, D.C., 8 April.
- NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D. J. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). An evaluation of the Mentors in Violence Prevention programme in Scottish High Schools. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 7th November.
- NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D. J., GOODALL., C.A. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). 'Out of it': Exploring the complex relationships between alcohol, identity and health at a Scottish university. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 7th November.
- NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D. J., HARVEY, M. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). Evaluating the assets-based approach to addressing health inequalities in Scotland: A community-based participatory research approach. *British Psychological Society Social Section Annual Conference*, Exeter, 29th August.
- NEVILLE, F.G., WILLIAMS, D.J., GOODALL., C.A. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). University spirit: An epidemiology of student alcohol consumption at a Scottish university. *American Public Health Association Annual Conference*, Boston, USA, 2-6th November.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Advancements in forensic science, CID training, Glasgow.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). American Chemical Society, Indianapolis, USA.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Developments in forensic science in Scotland, Fire investigators Association of Ireland, Belfast.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Developments in forensic science in the UK, India.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Does forensic science research have a future?, Expert Evidence and the Law, Forensic Science Society, Edinburgh.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Forensic Horizons, Forensic Science Society AGM, Manchester.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Forensic science research – an impact accelerator, RCUK Global Uncertainties Annual Meeting, London.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). New directions in forensic science research, National Physical Laboratory, London.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Rapid methods Europe, Holland.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). There's been a murder – 50 years of forensic science and the media. Cultural Representations of Crime and Policing: Scottish and

- International Perspectives, Past and Present. SIPR, Dundee, 16-17 April.
- NIC DAÉID, N. (2013). Using chemometrics with forensic data sets, Imperial College, London.
- O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2013). The protection of fundamental rights and the external dimension of the EU's fight against terrorism: current and future challenges ahead of the EU accession to the ECHR. The external dimension of the EU counter-terrorism policy. The Asser Institute, the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, and the Centre for the Law of EU External Relations, 22nd February 2013, at the University Foundation in Brussels.
- O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2013). The review of the EU counter-terrorism strategy – a legal appraisal. The EU's Strategy to Combat Terrorism; Latest Developments and future challenges, Trier, Germany, 28-29 November.
- O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2013). Trafficking in Human Beings and the online environment; a view of the EU legal framework. , Human Trafficking and Online Networks Workshop, University of Dundee, 2 September.
<http://www.dundee.ac.uk/environment/news/2013/article/human-trafficking-and-online-n>.
- O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2013). A first mapping of the potential impact of the justice developments on the Area of Freedom Security and Justice. UACES conference "Policing and European Studies" @ the University of Abertay Dundee, 17th May 2013.
- O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2013). Chair of the authors meet critics session. *Global Policing*, by Bowling and Sheptycki', *British Society of Criminology* annual conference. Wolverhampton, 2 – 4 July.
- O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2013). Police Community Support Officers and Social Capital. *European Society of Criminology*, Budapest, 3 – 7 September.
- O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2013). Police Community Support Officers: Occupational culture of today's Bobbies on the beat', *British Society of Criminology* annual conference, Wolverhampton, 2 – 4 July.
- O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2013). The Paraprofessionals of Policing?: PCSOs, social capital and the future of policing. *Northwest Policing Research Symposium*, Liverpool John Moores University, 20 February.
- O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2013). Who does the 'real' policing?: PCSOs, neighbourhood policing and police reform in England. Centre for Law and Society Research Seminar Series, University of Edinburgh. 21 February 2013.
- PRICE, A., WILLIAMS, D.J. & DONNELLY, P.D. (2013). Does internet pornography affect male adolescents' and young adults' attitudes towards women? A systematic review. *Faculty of Public Health Scotland Conference*, Dunblane, 6th November.
- ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2013). Preventing Youth Offending and Anti-social Behaviour: A Scottish Perspective. European Society of Criminology Conference, Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective, Budapest, 4th – 7th September.
- SCOTT, K. (2013). Improving Accountability in Policing: Procedural Justice, Values and Performance. Paper presented to 5th Annual Holyrood Conference on Policing, Edinburgh.
- SCOTT, K. (2013). The Police Service of Scotland: Some Reflections on the Past, Present and Future. Keynote paper to the Annual Conference of the Police History Society, Glasgow.
- SMITH, R. (2013). Food fraud as criminal entrepreneurship. 11th Rural Entrepreneurship Conference, Dumfries 20-21, June, 2013.
- SMITH, R. (2013). In search of the elusive Criminal-Entrepreneur. ISBE, Cardiff, November, 2013.
- SMITH, R., (2013). Neds, CrimeLords, Businessmen-Gangsters and Entrepreneurs: Exploring cultural (mis)representations of Scottish Criminals in contemporary criminal biographies. SIPR Conference, Dundee, 16-17th April.
- WEBSTER, B.J. & HEYMAN, I. (2013). Crack in the Pipeline- Substance misuse in the offshore oil and gas community. International Council of Nurses Quadrennial Congress, Melbourne, Australia.
- WEBSTER, B.J., HEYMAN, I. & SHAW, R. (2013). Blowout preventer- Substance and alcohol misuse in the offshore community. Second National Mental Health Nursing Research Conference, Aberdeen.
- WEBSTER, B.J., INNES, G. & HEYMAN, I. (2013). Joining Forces- Collaborative police and nurse interventions and education to support those with mental health needs: Second National Mental Health Nursing Research Conference, Aberdeen.
- WILLIAMS, D. J., NEVILLE, F.G. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). Exploring the association between Old Firm soccer derbies and incidents of community and domestic violence in Glasgow, Scotland. *American Public Health Association Annual Conference*, Boston, USA, 2-6th November.
- WILLIAMS, D. J., NEVILLE, F.G. & DONNELLY, P. D. (2013). Exploring the association between Old Firm soccer derbies and incidents of community and domestic violence in Glasgow, Scotland. *British Psychological Society Social Section Annual Conference*, Exeter, 29th August.
- WILLIAMS, D.J. (2013). Experiences of a multi-disciplinary approach to violence prevention: A public health perspective. Keynote speaker : *FBINAA Professional Development seminar*, 10th-11th September, Warsaw, Poland.

Other contributions

- ALEXANDER, D.A. (2013). Training for senior military intelligence officers for dealing with hostage incidents in Pakistan. Report provided for the Director General of Military Intelligence and the Commandant of the School of Military Intelligence, Pakistan.
- ARMOUR, F. & SCOTT, K. (2013). A Study of Witness Non-attendance in Scottish Courts. Report for ACPOS Criminal Justice Business Area.
- ASTON, E. & SCOTT, K. (2013). Developing an Evidence Base for Local Policing in Scotland. SIPR Briefing Paper No. 13.
- BROOKS, O. BURMAN, M., LOMBARD, N., MCIVOR, G. & STEVENSON-HASTINGS, L. (2013). Violence against women: effective interventions and practices with perpetrators: A Literature Review Scottish Government Equalities Unit.
- BROWN, A. (2013). De-escalation & Negotiation Skills – Royal Navy Submarine Command Course, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan Castle, Kincardine.
- BROWN, A. (2013). Piracy Workshop – covering attack, boarding and kidnap & ransom response in partnership with Claymore Security Solutions to V Ships, Global Headquarters, Glasgow.
- BROWN, A., McCLUSKY, S. & MENZIES, C.J. (2013). De-escalation & Negotiation Skills – Afghanistan Pre-deployment Training, The Royal Regiment of Scotland, 2 Scots, Glencourse Barracks, Edinburgh.
- BROWN, A., McCLUSKY, S. & MENZIES, C.J. (2013). Negotiation Workshop. Scottish Institute for Business Leaders, Glasgow.
- DANDEKER, C., WESSELY, S., FEAR, N., KLEIN, S. & GRIBBLE, R. (2013). ESRC Impact Event at King's College London 3rd October 2013.
- DEUCHAR, R., HOLLIGAN, C., McPHEE, I., HUNTER, I. & ADAMS, M. (2013). An introduction to the work of the Institute of Youth and Community Research and the Centre for Youth Crime, Justice and Deterrence Research. *Community Safety Unit, Scottish Government*, 7 February.
- DEUCHAR, R., MARTIN, D., O'DONNELL, G., SAPOUNA, M. & SPROAT, P. (2013). Crime, justice and policing: A round table discussion with criminologists from the University of the West of Scotland. *Community Safety Unit, Scottish Government*, 29 October.
- FALCONER, M., ALEXANDER, D.A. & KLEIN, S. (2013). Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police Force. Final Report, Scottish Institute for Policing Research.
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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 2013, can all be downloaded from the SIPR website at <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/Researchpapers.php>

SIPR Briefings

International police assistance: democracy, politics and culture Andy Aitchison, University of Edinburgh; Jarrett Blaustein, Aberystwyth University; Benjamin Himmler, Centre for International Peace Operations, Berlin & Liam O'Shea, University of St Andrews

Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland Dr Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University & Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Reforming Police Structures: A Review of UK and International Evidence Jonathan Mendel & Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

Police and Community Perceptions of the Operation and Impact of the Community Engagement Model in Fife [SUMMARY] Janine Hunter & Nicholas Fyfe, University of Dundee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIPR Research Summaries

Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police Force Midj Falconer, David Alexander & Susan Klein, Robert Gordon University

PCSOs as the Paraprofessionals of Policing: findings and recommendations from a research project Dr Megan O'Neill, SIPR, University of Dundee

Detection of mephedrone and other 'legal high' drugs in biological fluids Alanna De Korompay, Karen Anne Kerr & Sunella Lakshmi Brahma, Scottish Police Authority

Managing Offenders - Doing things differently. An evaluation of Glasgow Community & Safety Services: Offender Management Programme Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU) with John Neilson

Tackling the illicit commercial exploitation of children off campus - A case study Dr Robert Smith and Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU)

Listening to alternative perspectives on rural crime and criminality Robert Smith & Audrey Laing, RGU

The Scottish Campus Officer - Past, Present and Future Dr Liz Frondigoun (GCU) and Dr Robert Smith and Dr Iain MacLeod (RGU)

Geographies of Missing People Olivia Stevenson and Hester Parr (Glasgow University); Nick Fyfe (SIPR / Dundee University); and Penny Woolnough (Police Scotland)

Tackling Youth Crime, Violence & Disorder: A Partnership Approach DCI John Paterson, Fulbright Scottish Police Research Fellow

Provision of healthcare and forensic medical services in Tayside police custody settings Martin Elvins, Chuan Gao, John Hurley, Martyn Jones, Paul Linsley and Dennis Petrie

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Programme of Network Seminars and Events

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

Society of Evidence Based Policing Winter Conference 2013



SIPR was invited to host the SEBP Winter Conference, which was held at the Playfair Library, University of Edinburgh on 13th Edinburgh.

For further details see: <http://www.sebp.police.uk/resources/conferences/sebp-conference-2013/>

Please note that you will need to Register as a Member of the Society (Free) to view these resources.

<i>Welcome and introduction</i>	Supt Alex Murray	Chair, The Society of Evidence Based Policing
<i>Opening Address</i>	DCC Steve Allen	Police Scotland
New Evidence in Policing		
<i>Applying behavioural insights</i>	Simon Ruda	Cabinet Office Behavioural Insights Team
<i>Field trials of the Self-Administered Interview</i>	Fiona Gabbert	University of Abertay / Goldsmiths University
	Ian Hynes	Greater Manchester Police
<i>Improving victim satisfaction: Preliminary results from the GMP procedural justice training experiment</i>	Paul Quinton	College of Policing
	DCI Nick Walton	West Midlands Police
<i>Integrated Offender Management: a Multiagency Desistance Programme</i>	C/Supt Andy Williams MSt	Avon & Somerset Constabulary
	Barak Ariel	Cambridge Police Executive Programme, Cambridge University
<i>Solvability Analysis: increasing the likelihood of detection in completed, attempted and in-progress burglaries</i>	Colin Paine	Thames Valley Police
	Barak Ariel	Cambridge Police Executive Programme, Cambridge University
<i>"OP SAVVY" Hotspot Policing with PCSO's</i>	Superintendent Jo Smallwood	West Midlands Police
<i>Child interviewing in Scotland</i>	David La Rooy	University of Abertay, Dundee
<i>Geographies of Missing People : Processes, Experiences, Responses</i>	Olivia Stevenson	University of Glasgow
<i>Scottish Police Service Reform</i>	Supt Andrew Tatnell	SIPR Practitioner Fellow
	Garry Elliott	SIPR Associate Fellow
<i>The Hampshire CARA Experiment</i>	C/S Scott Chilton	Hampshire Constabulary

Implementing Evidence Based Policing

Panel Discussion :The meaning of evidence based policing and the challenges to its implementation

<i>Embedding evidence based policing in the Metropolitan Police Service</i>	Professor Betsy Stanko	Metropolitan Police
<i>The “Triple-T” Strategy of evidence-based policing: Targeting, Testing & Tracking</i>	Professor Lawrence W. Sherman	Cambridge University
<i>The Challenges of Implementing and Sustaining Evidence Based Policing</i>	Peter Neyroud	Cambridge University



(l) The Prestigious setting of the Playfair Library. (r) Peter Neyroud, Betsy Stanko, Larry Sherman

Visit by Brazilian Police Officers to Scotland

A 5-day visit was organised by SIPR and Scottish Policing International for this group of high-ranking police officers involved with security for the forthcoming Football World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games, who were visiting Scotland to learn from the experiences of those involved with research on, or the organisation of, the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.

Scottish Police College, 25th February



- *Police Driver Training*
- *Crime Management and Community Safety Training, including training of Covert Police Officers*
- *Strategic Planning for the Commonwealth Games*
- *Operational Leadership Training*
- *Scottish Police College*

- **Chief Inspector Craig Dewar**
- **Inspector Darren Faulds**
- **Sgt Derek McWhinnie**
- **Superintendent Thom McLoughlin**
- **Ch Supt David Thomson**

Fife Constabulary, 26th February



- *Presentation of the Community Policing Model*
- *Visits to Community Speedwatch in Thornton, and to LIDL store community safety presentation by Fife Constabulary and Fife Fire and Rescue*

- **Inspector Derek Paxton, Sergeant Stewart Clark, and Sergeant Joanne McEwan of the Glenrothes Community Policing Team**



The Brazilian visitors with members of the Fife Constabulary

University of St Andrews, 26th February



- *Research into the work of the Violence Reduction Unit at Strathclyde Police*

- **Professor Simon Guild, Dr Damian Williams, Dr Fergus Neville**

Strathclyde Police, 27th February



- *Planning, Resourcing and Logistics, G2014 Planning Team*
- *Command and Control, G2014 Planning Team*
- *Site and Venue Safety & Security, G2014 Planning Team*
- *Planning, Resourcing and Logistics, G2014 Planning Team*

- **Supt. Alan Murray**
- **PC Pauline Hilditch**
- **Supt Colin Martin**
- **Sgt Tracey Ferguson**

University of Glasgow, 27th February



- *Governing Mega Sporting Event Security – A Case Study of G2014*
- *Research into Community Policing in Edinburgh*
- *Research into the identification and recovery of stolen national antiquities*

- **Dr Suzanne Young and Professor Michelle Burman**
- **Dr Simon Mackenzie and Dr Niall Hamilton Smith**
- **Dr Simon Mackenzie**

<p>Scottish Government, 28th February</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction and Overview of Police Reform</i> • <i>Community Resilience</i> • <i>Commonwealth Games Security</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christie Smith, Head of Police and Fire Reform Division • Noel Rehfisch, Head of Community Resilience Unit • Shuna Mayes, Head of Commonwealth Games Safety and Security Unit
<p>University of Dundee, 1st March</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Scottish Institute for Policing Research</i> • <i>The SIPR Postgraduate Diploma in Policing Studies</i> • <i>Opportunities for collaborative research programmes around policing and security for the Olympics and the World Cup</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Nicks Fyfe • Lynn Kelly • Nick Fyfe, Fernando Fernandes and Lorraine van Blerk
<p>Tayside Police HQ, 1st March</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Custody facilities, force operations and control room, and presentation on policing of the city of Dundee</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sergeant Andrew Wilson

CEBCP-SIPR Joint Symposium, Washington

George Mason University Arlington Campus and the Capitol Building

With the support of the Scottish Government and the Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University (GMU), a Scottish delegation comprising 12 representatives from SIPR, Police Scotland, and Scottish Government, took part in a three day mission to Washington DC to promote collaborative research and exchange ideas. The visit has provided the foundations for a long-term and mutually beneficial trans-Atlantic relationship around evidence-based policing. A second Symposium will be held in Scotland in October 2014. For further details see: <http://cebc.org/cebc-sipr-joint-symposium/>

Presentations by Scottish delegates at the Symposium, GMU Arlington, 8th April

<i>Using evidence in practice and policy</i>	Professor Sandra Nutley	University of St Andrews
<i>Structure and agency in police-academic partnerships</i>	Professor Nick Fyfe	SIPR
<i>Rural policing in Scotland</i>	Professor Tara Fenwick	University of Stirling
<i>Spatial and social profiling for missing persons investigations</i>	Penny Woolnough	Police Scotland
<i>Missing people: Narratives of missing experience</i>	Olivia Stevenson	University of Glasgow

<i>Evidence-translation and knowledge exchange between researchers and practitioners : Research, policy and practice in Scotland</i>	Gill Clark	Scottish Government
<i>Establishing community partnerships in policing</i>	Alistair Henry Jim Royan	University of Edinburgh Police Scotland
<i>The importance of police partnerships to reduce violence: Experiences from Cincinnati, Ohio and Glasgow, Scotland</i>	[with Robin Engel] William Graham	[University of Cincinnati] Glasgow Caledonian University
<i>Improving research and practice for police legitimacy</i>	Professor Nick Fyfe	SIPR
<i>Linking neighbourhood data in the analysis of crime</i>	Susan McVie	University of Edinburgh



Pictured (l to r) : Euan Dick , Willie Graham, Nick Fyfe, Tara Fenwick, Jeffrey Murer, Olivia Stevenson, Alistair Henry, Sandra Nutley, Penny Woolnough, Susan McVie, Leda Blackwood. Not pictured : Gill Clark, Jim Royan

Presentations by Scottish delegation at the Congressional Briefing, "Moving Beyond Arrest : Research on Policing and Young People", held at the Capitol Building, 9th April

<i>The Muslim airport story</i>	Leda Blackwood	University of St Andrews
<i>Young people and collective violence</i>	Jeffrey Murer	University of St Andrews
<i>Reducing gang violence across cities and cultures: Experiences from Cincinnati, Ohio and Glasgow, Scotland. □</i>	[with Robin Engel] William Graham	[University of Cincinnati] Glasgow Caledonian University
<i>Young people's contact with the police</i>	Susan McVie	University of Edinburgh
<i>The challenges and pitfalls of partnership working</i>	Alistair Henry	University of Edinburgh

Cultural Representations of Crime and Policing: Scottish and International Perspectives, Past and Present

This 2-day Conference, held at the West Park Conference Centre, Dundee on 16-17 April 2013 was organised by SIPR in partnership with the University of Dundee, School of Humanities. It was the fourth in a series of events funded by a Royal Society of Edinburgh Arts & Humanities Network Award on the theme of Crime and Policing in Scotland: Past and Present.

The aim of the conference was to explore the ways in which crime and policing have been understood and portrayed in popular culture from the Enlightenment to the present day. The focus was on both the Scottish experience and the wider international context. Key themes included the extent to which cultural representations of crime and policing - for example print and visual media, both fictional and non-fictional - differ from realities, and how far media portrayals shape popular understandings of crime and policing. Central to these discussions was the question of what causes cultural representations and perceptions of crime and policing to change over the longer term

The second day of the Conference concluded with a Public Session, Crime Fiction and Science, in which Professor Sue Black (University of Dundee, Centre for Anatomy and Human Identification, and star of BBC TV's History Cold Case) was in conversation with the crime novelists Stuart MacBride and Linda Stratmann.

Day 1 - 16th April

<i>Police Portraits: Comparative Images and Representations</i>	Professor Clive Emsley	Open University
<i>Portrayals of Police in Comics</i>	Dr Chris Murray	University of Dundee
<i>Neds, Crime Lords, Businessmen Gangsters, and Entrepreneurs: Exploring Cultural (Mis)representations of Scottish Criminals in Contemporary Criminal Biographies</i>	Dr Robert Smith	Robert Gordon University
<i>Tangled up in Blue? Women Police Officers and the Investigation of Sexual Violence</i>	Dr Martin King	Manchester Metropolitan University
<i>Exploring and explaining patterns of homicide in 19th C Scotland</i>	Professor Pete King	University of Leicester
<i>The Passion to be Reckoned upon is Fear': Understanding the Social, Cultural and Legal Power of the Criminal Corpse in Mid-Eighteenth Century Scotland</i>	Rachel Bennett	University of Leicester
<i>Celebrating Criminality? Print culture and the creation of criminal celebrities in eighteenth-century London</i>	Professor Bob Shoemaker	University of Sheffield

Day 2 - 17th April

<i>Focused Deterrence and 'Hard Chargers': Cop Culture in Cincinnati and The Wire</i>	Professor Ross Deuchar	University of the West of Scotland
<i>Conceptual Challenges for Professionalised Policing in Tackling the Fear of Crime</i>	Cllr Martin Greig	Aberdeen City Council
<i>Popular Cultural Representations: the Self-Defining Narratives of Violent Young Male Offenders - What do Harrowing Life Histories Tell Us?</i>	Professor Chris Holligan	University of the West of Scotland
<i>The rise and rise of the forensic novel</i>	Aliki Varvogli	University of Dundee
<i>'There's Been a Murder!' Fifty Years of Media and Forensic Science</i>	Professor Niamh Nic Daeid	University of Strathclyde
<i>Newspaper coverage of the police in Scotland: Comparing National and Local Newspapers in 1991, 2001 and 2011</i>	Heather Horsburgh	University of the West of Scotland

PUBLIC SESSION - Crime Fiction and Science

Chair : Eddie Small (University of Dundee). Professor Sue Black (University of Dundee) in conversation with the crime novelists Stuart MacBride and Linda Stratmann



Sue Black (left) in conversation with Stuart MacBride and Linda Stratmann, Chaired by Eddie Small (right)

Missing Persons in a European context: research, practitioner and policy perspectives

17th May 2013, Scotland House, Brussels

The Programme was organised by members of a joint academic-police research team (Dr Hester Parr & Dr Olivia Stevenson (University of Glasgow); Professor Nick Fyfe (SIPR and University of Dundee); Dr Penny Woolnough (Grampian Police)) undertaking a three year study of missing persons in the UK. Funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council and focusing on missing adults, this project examines the experiences of people who have gone missing and then returned, the role of the police in missing persons investigations, and the activities of families in searching for missing relatives.

Key findings from this research were presented at the seminar and further details of the project are available at: <http://www.geographiesofmissingpeople.org.uk>

<i>Opening address</i>	Alain Remue	Head of Missing Person Unit, Belgium Federal Police
European and National Perspectives on Missing Persons		
<i>A child is missing: alert systems in Europe and their function to engage citizens in police investigations</i>	Veele Pashley	Free University, Brussels
<i>The challenges of unidentified bodies in a European context</i>	Cristina Cattaneo	University of Milan
<i>Missing vulnerable adults: a UK perspective</i>	Jane Birkett	Missing Persons Bureau

<i>Responding to missing persons: a Dutch perspective</i>	Carlo Schippers	National Missing Persons Bureau, Dutch National Police
	Miranda Baas Berntssen	Dutch Policeforce
Making sense of missing person experience and behaviour: current research and data capture		
The ESRC 'Geographies of Missing People' research programme : misper experience and family search knowledge	Hester Parr & Olivia Stevenson	University of Glasgow
	Penny Woolnough	Police Scotland
	Nick Fyfe	SIPR / University of Dundee
<i>Risky Business? A study exploring the relationship between behaviour and risk factors in adult missing person cases</i>	Naomi Eales	UK Missing Persons Bureau
<i>People who go missing repeatedly: an exploration of behavioural consistency</i>	Llian Alys	University of Bedfordshire
<i>The UK Missing Person Behaviour Study</i>	Pete Roberts	The Centre for Search Research
		

**Sharing innovative practice : a Workshop featuring the winners of the Scottish Policing Awards 2013.
Wednesday, 2nd October 2013, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan**

Wednesday, 2nd October 2013, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan,



The Scottish Policing Awards recognise work undertaken by police officers and staff, in particular those who have instigated innovative and creative programmes or initiatives. Five winners were announced by Kenny Macaskill, Cabinet Secretary for Justice, at an Awards Ceremony in March.

In order to help facilitate the sharing of good practice contained in the initiatives that have received awards, SIPR organised a workshop at which the award winners had the opportunity to present details of their work to a wider audience.

WINNER - QUALITY OF SERVICE <i>Wobbly Stan Benzodiazepine Misuse Campaign</i>	DC Scott Jardine & Inspector Anne-Marie Smith	Police Scotland
WINNER - MAKING COMMUNITIES SAFER <i>Choices for Life</i>	T/DI Tommy Crombie & Sgt Stuart Mackenzie	Police Scotland
WINNER - WORKING MORE EFFICIENTLY <i>ICRS Pre-population: Tackling Double-Keying of Crime Data</i>	Sgt Derek Steell & Sgt Grant Rabone	Police Scotland
WINNER - MAKING JUSTICE WORK <i>Operation Advance</i>	Inspector Roderick Hardy	Police Scotland
WINNER - SIPR APPLIED POLICING RESEARCH AWARD <i>Geographies of Missing People: Processes, Experiences, Responses</i>	Dr Penny Woolnough Hester Parr & Olivia Stevenson	Police Scotland University of Glasgow
<i>Opportunities for Practitioner Research</i>	Professor Nick Fyfe	SIPR

The 7th SIPR Annual Lecture: The Power of Policing Partnerships

13th November, The Playfair Library, University of Edinburgh



Professor Lorraine Mazerolle

Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland, Australia

The power of policing partnerships was explored within the context of Third Party Policing (TPP) Theory. In TPP, police forge partnerships with "third parties" to prevent (or control) crime problems in places (or situations) where guardians are ineffective or absent.

Drawing on the Australian Research Council (ARC) funded ABILITY Trial, this lecture explored the relative effectiveness of different types of partnerships and legal levers. The ABILITY experimental intervention involves the use of Family Group Conferences as a forum for bringing together high-level truanting young people, their guardian(s), as well as representatives from police and schools. This lecture focused on these partnerships and discussed their impacts on the lives of young truants.

SIPR International Policing Conference 2013

University of Edinburgh, 14th November 2013

Building on the success of the conferences held in 2011 and 2012, and set against the backdrop of one of the most radical reforms to policing in Europe that saw the creation of a single, national police service for Scotland in April 2013, this international event, which was supported by Selex ES and the Scottish Government, provided an important space in which to learn about the changes that had taken place in the first 8 months of the new force and future developments, as well as share new ideas and develop international networks.

The contributions of the Cabinet Secretary for Justice, the Chief Constable of the new Police Service of Scotland and the Chair of the new Scottish Police Authority provided important insights into how they wish to continue shaping the future policing landscape of Scotland.

The subsequent sessions focused on the challenges of transforming information into intelligence, the importance of targeting interventions, and different approaches to enhancing trust and confidence in policing.



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

Vic Emery OBE

Chair of the Scottish Police Authority

CC Stephen House QPM

Police Service of Scotland



(l to r) Sir Stephen House QPM, Kenny MacAskill MSP, Vic Emery OBE, Nick Fyfe, Paddy Tomkins QPM

The James Smart Memorial Lecture



Presented by Chuck Wexler OBE, Police Executive Research Forum, Washington DC

Chuck Wexler, executive director of PERF since 1993, leads a staff engaged in policing research, management studies and consulting for police agencies, publication of books and reports on critical issues in policing, police executive education, and policy development.

Mr Wexler has been directly involved in projects to improve the delivery of police services. As long ago as the 1990s, when the city of Minneapolis faced unprecedented increases in violent crime, he helped develop and implement a comprehensive anti-crime strategy that is now a model for public-private cooperation. He has worked in Chicago to reduce juvenile homicides in some of the city's most troubled areas, and has been involved in crime-reduction and policing projects in Kansas City; Los Angeles; Northern Ireland; Kingston, Jamaica; London; Tanzania; and the Middle East.

A native of Boston, Mr Wexler held a number of key positions in the Boston Police Department. As operations assistant to the Police Commissioner, he played a central role in the agency's efforts to prevent racial violence in the wake of court-ordered desegregation of the Boston school system. He was also instrumental in the development and management of the Community Disorders Unit, which earned a national reputation for successfully prosecuting and preventing racially motivated crime.

In February 2006 he was awarded an OBE for his extensive work with British and American police agencies.

BREAKOUT SESSION : Transforming information into intelligenceChair: **Professor Jim Fraser** (Associate Director, SIPR / University of Strathclyde)*Harvesting technology: the exploitation of technological developments and innovation to enable the capture and dissemination of information***Paul Sinderberry**

Selex ES

*Information everywhere: the delivery of integrated voice and data services for Scotland's Emergency Services***Professor Keith Nicholson**

Scottish Future Communications Programme

*Mobile solutions - digital not digitised: generating intelligence through the exploitation of integrated services***Chief Inspector James Asser**

Sussex Police, on secondment to BlackBerry

BREAKOUT SESSION : Targeting interventionsChair: **Professor Nicholas Fyfe** (Director, SIPR)*Making sense of the falling crime in Scotland***Dominic Munro**

Scottish Government

*Policing domestic violence***Professor Michele Burman**

University of Glasgow

*Predictive Policing***Professor Shane Johnson**

UCL

BREAKOUT SESSION : Building trust and confidenceChair: **Dr Alistair Henry** (Associate Director, SIPR / University of Edinburgh)*Building trust in a multi-ethnic neighbourhood***C/S Gillian MacDonald**

Police Scotland

*Procedural Justice: why trust and confidence in policing matter***Professor Lorraine Mazerolle**

University of Queensland

*Community engagement and procedural justice in Scotland: the ScotCET project***Sarah MacQueen**

University of Edinburgh

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange and the Police Scotland Priorities 2013

(See also recent and current PhD projects)

POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES

- Reduce violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour ["ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR"]
- Protect the public ["PUBLIC PROTECTION"]
- Increase road safety and reduce road crime ["ROAD POLICING"]
- Tackle serious organised crime and terrorism ["SOG & T"]
- Effectively police major events and threats ["MAJOR EVENTS"]
- Maintain high levels of public confidence in policing ["PUBLIC CONFIDENCE"]
- Deliver our equality and diversity outcomes ["DELIVERY"]

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	Domestic abuse and police victim interaction	MacQueen Norris McVie	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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	Evaluation of a Dispersal Zone in the east end of Glasgow	Robertson McMillan	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study	Smith Frondigoun	RGU Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (SIPR funded)
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	Youth Gang Culture and Working collaboratively within partnerships	Ross Deuchar, UWS / SIPR / Scottish Police College	UWS	Research and SEMINAR
DELIVERY	Mapping police organisational culture: evidence from a study of Scottish policing	Tatnell	Central Scotland Police	Practitioner Fellowship
DELIVERY	Entrepreneurial Leadership and Management	Smith	RGU	SIPR Research Lecturer
DELIVERY	Multi-agency partnerships	Rummery Ferguson	Stirling	Research Project (external award)
DELIVERY	Sustainable Policing	Fyfe Mendel	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
DELIVERY	Police Governance and Accountability in Comparative Perspective	Fyfe Frame Johansen	Dundee	SIPR Workshop
DELIVERY	KE Training with Fife Constabulary	McVie	Edinburgh	Research Project (external award)
MAJOR EVENTS	Redesign of ballistic vests	Steed	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
MAJOR EVENTS	Geographic Information Systems for police managers	SIPR / Scottish Police College		SIPR Workshop
MAJOR EVENTS	Public order policing in comparative perspective	SIPR / Edinburgh University / Public Policy Network		SIPR Workshop
MAJOR EVENTS	Co-ordinating police and other response organisations in flood emergencies	Ball	Dundee	SIPR Workshop
MAJOR EVENTS	The governance of security for G2014	Burman Fyfe Johnson Mackenzie Hamilton-Smith McConnell	Glasgow Dundee Stirling	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Evaluating the impact of using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens	MacQueen Norris	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Improve the quality of inter-personal encounters between police and citizens	Robertson McMillan Godwin Deuchar	Glasgow Caledonian UWS	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Local policing in Scotland	Aston	UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Collective radicalization and police-community encounters	Blackwood	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	An evaluation of Fife Constabulary's Community Engagement Model	Hunter Fyfe	Dundee	SIPR Research
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	European Study of Youth Mobilisation	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation	Scott & Sproat / Central Scotland Police	UWS	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	SIPR IMPAKT Award
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Evaluation of a Taser Pilot in Strathclyde Police	Scott	UWS	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Subjective well being of offenders with intellectual disability	Lindsay Carson	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Custody visiting in Scotland	Fyfe Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	British social attitudes towards contemporary conflict	Klein Alexander	RGU	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Rural policing	Fenwick Dockrell	Stirling	Research Project (SIPR funded / external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Evaluation of 'Plus- One Mentoring' Scheme	Brown Smith van Blerk	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Community Intelligence	Fyfe Hamilton-Smith Mackenzie	Dundee Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Community wellbeing	FronDIGOUN McKendrick	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Evaluation of Turnaround	FronDIGOUN Morrison Dorrer	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Community Policing and the development of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Lothian and Borders	Henry Mackenzie	Edinburgh Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Public Order Policing in Comparative Perspective	Gorringe Rosie	Edinburgh	Research Project and SIPR Semianr
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research Lecturer
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Forensic toxicology and the application of pharmacogenetics to forensic science	Savage	Strathclyde	SIPR Research Lecturer
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses	Havard	Aberdeen	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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	Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach	Joseph Klein Heyman Diack	RGU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PUBLIC PROTECTION	A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence	Donnelly	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
ROAD POLICING	Take control - a road safety education evaluation	Kelly	Grampian Police	Research Project (external award)
SOG & T	Surveillance techniques	Scott-Brown	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
SOG & T	Explosive detector feasibility study	Shu	Heriot-Watt	Research Project (external award)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
SOG & T	Investigative use of forensic science and data interpretation	NicDaeid Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & T	Explosive detection	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & T	Validation of a method for the detection of Mephedrone	Kerr De Korompay	SPSA	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & T	Understanding the science and provenance of human identification	SIPR / FBI NAA		SIPR Workshop
SOG & T	Obtaining Human DNA From Animal Carcasses	Welsh Govan (SPSA)	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & T	Developing coordinated approaches to investigating fires in Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & T	Criminal Justice and Police Studies / Money laundering and asset recovery	Sproat	UWS	SIPR Research Lecturer
SOG & T	The effectiveness of police negotiator training	Brown	Scottish Police College	Practitioner Fellowship

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