The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report

2015

Scottish Funding Council
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Cover picture : iStock images. Legacy Strathclyde Force members police an Orange Order celebration, George Square, Glasgow.

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

A 60 Second Briefing

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) is a strategic collaboration between 13 of Scotland's universities[1] and the Scottish police service supported by investment from Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, the Scottish Funding Council and the participating universities.

Our key aims are:

- To undertake high quality, independent, and relevant research;

- To support knowledge exchange between researchers and practitioners and improve the research evidence base for policing policy and practice;

- To expand and develop the research capacity in Scotland's universities and the police service;

- To promote the development of national and international links with researcher, practitioner and policy communities.

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

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

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

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

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

Since we were established in 2007 our key achievements include:

- Making significant contributions to evidence-based approaches to policing policy and practice closely aligned with the requirement for universities to demonstrate the impact of their research;

- The award of c. £9 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;

- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community with over 70 students having completed or currently studying for PhDs on policing-related subjects since 2007;

- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 110 events attended by more than 6,000 people;

- Establishing Scotland's first postgraduate programme in Policing Studies for police practitioners and those who work with policing organisations;

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

Contents

Introduction and Overview of 2015

Professor Nick Fyfe (*Director, SIPR*)

SIPR's five year strategic plan published in 2013 set out three key priorities for the Institute:

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

This ninth Annual Report illustrates our achievements in relation to these priorities. It underlines the importance of our strong relationships with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority (SPA), HM Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS), and Scottish Government, as well as our continuing engagement in wider UK and international networks of researchers and practitioners, all of which have helped secure Scotland's reputation as a centre of excellence in policing research.

Developing the SIPR consortium

Before providing an overview of our achievements, I am delighted to be able to report on two important structural developments in the continuing evolution of SIPR. First, the consortium has now grown from 12 to 13 universities with the addition of the Open University in Scotland. With expertise in a range of different disciplines, including psychology, criminology and social policy, researchers at the OU in Scotland have a strong track record of working with the police as well as world-leading expertise in distance-learning programmes. This will complement and enhance the skills and inter-disciplinary knowledge within SIPR and create new opportunities to link into the wider OU research community in the UK and the recently established OU Policing Consortium.

A second key development has been the establishment of a fourth SIPR network on Public Protection to sit alongside the existing networks on Police-Community Relations, Evidence & Investigation and Education & Leadership. The proposal for the new network came jointly from Police Scotland (from the ACC for Major Crime and Public Protection) and the research community led by Professor Lesley Macmillan (Glasgow Caledonian) and reflected a recognition that much of the increasing demand on police services is now driven by complex issues relating to the protection of vulnerable populations. The creation of a Public Protection network will therefore provide a focus for inter-disciplinary research and knowledge exchange activity focused on issues ranging from policing and mental health and missing persons to gender-based violence, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking. A workshop to launch the network was held at GCU focused on gender-based violence (see p. 72), and SIPR's International Policing Conference took as its theme the 'Policing of Vulnerable People

and Vulnerable Places' (see p. 73) with a keynote address from Professor Monica den Boer from the Netherlands (see p. 10). Lesley now joins SIPR's Executive Committee as an Associate Director and Network Lead for Public Protection and is establishing a steering committee to take forward work in this area.

Broadening and deepening the evidence base for policing

SIPR's other networks have also engaged in a range of research and knowledge exchange initiatives which have contributed to the Institute's strategic aims of developing evidence-based policing, facilitating innovation, and supporting professional development. Specific highlights from 2015 include:

- **Police-Community Relations Network** The Local Policing Sandpit, organised by Alistair Henry (Edinburgh), addressed the increasing importance of local policing within the new national police service. Academics and practitioners attended the event pitching ideas to each other for projects that would examine specific aspects of local policing. These were then developed into project proposals resulting in four new funded projects focusing on local scrutiny arrangements (Edinburgh), disability hate crime (Dundee), risk in custody settings (Dundee and Napier), and a deliberative approach to community engagement (Edinburgh).

- **Evidence & Investigation Network** A Forensic Research Strategy Workshop was organised by Jim Fraser (Strathclyde) in partnership with Forensic Services (Scottish Police Authority). This important initiative provided SPA Forensic Services with the opportunity to set out its research priorities and research needs and share them with the research community. The resulting dialogue was used to develop a series of project

proposals and bids for funding leading to projects on scene examination (Edinburgh) and RNA profiling (Strathclyde). The event was also used to launch SIPR's Forensics Research Directory, an electronic resource containing information about expertise and recent and on-going research in forensics from across Scotland.

- **Education & Leadership Network** Led by Tara Fenwick (Stirling) and a steering committee drawn from the consortium universities, the network has played a key role in working with Police Scotland on their reform of recruitment into the service, known as the Pathways to Policing project. Plans for the development of a new policing degree pathway (which will sit alongside established recruitment routes) are now at an advanced stage. The network has also played a vital role in supporting our postgraduate community, organising an event at which PhD students working on policing topics presented their work to their peers and representatives from the Scottish Police College. An award was made for the best poster and oral presentation which gave the recipients the opportunity to meet with relevant operational officers in order to identify ways of translating research findings into practical applications.

In addition to these network-based activities, SIPR continues to work closely with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, HMICS, Scottish Government and local authorities to facilitate the commissioning of specific pieces of research from the consortium universities. This Annual Report contains information on commissioned projects that were completed during 2015, including the evaluation of a pilot advocacy support service for victims of rape (p. 26) and the evaluation of the Fife Pilot for Stop and Search (p.28). Examples of new work commissioned during 2015 include:

- An evaluation of the Police Scotland National Child Abuse Investigation Unit for Police Scotland;
- An assessment of community policing in Glasgow for Glasgow City Council and Police Scotland (see p. 30);
- Rapid evidence reviews of stop and search research, emergency services collaboration and police workforce strategies for the Scottish Police Authority;
- An assessment of organisational cultures and collaborative working on the Scottish Crime Campus for Scottish Government (see p. 32)

Strategic Research Projects and Initiatives

In addition to these research activities, SIPR is also involved in two major long term projects that are of strategic importance for the future shape of policing in Scotland.

The Evaluation of Police and Fire Reform

In 2015, SIPR in partnership with What Works Scotland (Edinburgh) and ScotCen (Scottish Centre for Social Research) was awarded the contract by Scottish Government to undertake a 4-year evaluation of police and fire reform. Drawing on published evidence, interviews with key figures at a national level and a set of local case studies, this major project will focus on the extent to which the three main aims of reform (of reduced duplication, increased access to specialist expertise, and stronger connections with communities) have been achieved. In addition, the evaluation will also assess the impacts of reform on the justice system and the wider public sector, and identify any key lessons for future public service reform. The project is being overseen by a Research Advisory Group and Board of Governance that includes senior representatives from key stakeholders in policing and fire and rescue.

As part of the reform evaluation, SIPR is convening two international workshops at which representatives from other jurisdictions in northern and western Europe which are involved in similar reforms to their police and fire services will come to Scotland to share knowledge and experiences about what has worked (and what hasn't). These workshops will further enhance SIPR's international reputation on police reform which has already been recognised by keynote contributions to a range of high level events over the year, including the prestigious Cumberland Lodge Policing Symposium and the chairing of the Police Reform Working Group of the European Police Research Institutes Collaboration.

What Works Centre for Crime Reduction

Another major initiative that SIPR is involved with is the UK What Works Centre for Crime Reduction. Jointly funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the College of Policing, the WWCCR is part of a network of What Works centres funded by ESRC to improve the use of research evidence in policy and practice.

SIPR is involved in two key elements of this project. The first involves colleagues in the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) undertaking a review of interventions to reduce organised crime, focused on mechanisms of asset recovery which will form part of a larger database of effective crime reduction measures.

The second element, is the design and delivery of a training programme for police officers on how to use a new online toolkit containing the key findings from the research on effective interventions. As a result of SIPR's involvement, Police Scotland, along with three other police forces in the UK, was selected to be a pilot site for this new training programme. In September 2015 a group of police officers from across Scotland were brought together at Tulliallan and given instruction on how to use the toolkit both at an operational level (in terms of accessing robust information regarding effective interventions to address local crime and disorder problems) and at a strategic level (in interactions with partner organisations when developing multi-agency responses to crime and disorder). Another key use for the toolkit is help in providing a framework for the evaluation of local initiative to tackle crime and disorder so that Police Scotland can develop its own knowledge bank of effective interventions.

Impactful Research and Knowledge Exchange

In last year's Annual Report, we highlighted how nine universities within the SIPR consortium had used policing research impact case studies for the 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) assessment exercise. As the research featured in this report shows, work undertaken by SIPR continues to be seen as vitally important for policy makers and practitioners. Particular highlights in 2015 include:

- The research on missing persons led by Glasgow in collaboration with Abertay and Dundee and in partnership with Police Scotland was awarded the 2015 Economic and Social Research Council's

Outstanding Impact in Society Award. As a result of the research, Police Scotland has made changes to 'good practice' guidance on the handling of missing persons cases and research evidence now informs training resources for police officers across the UK. Parr (Glasgow) and Woolnough (Abertay) now sit on the Scottish Government's Missing Persons Strategy Working Group;

- Research commissioned by Police Scotland and carried out by O'Neill (Dundee) and Aston (Napier) evaluating the Fife Stop and Search Pilot (see p. 28) has seen the report's recommendations incorporated in the Police Scotland Stop and Search Improvement Plan.

This builds on previous research carried out by Murray (Edinburgh) highlighting the high levels of stop and search being carried out across the country, research which then contributed to provisions in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill to regulate the use of stop and search. In addition representatives from SIPR are now members of Police Scotland's Stop and Search Research and Evaluation Operational Review Group which aims to develop and support research into stop and search in Scotland.
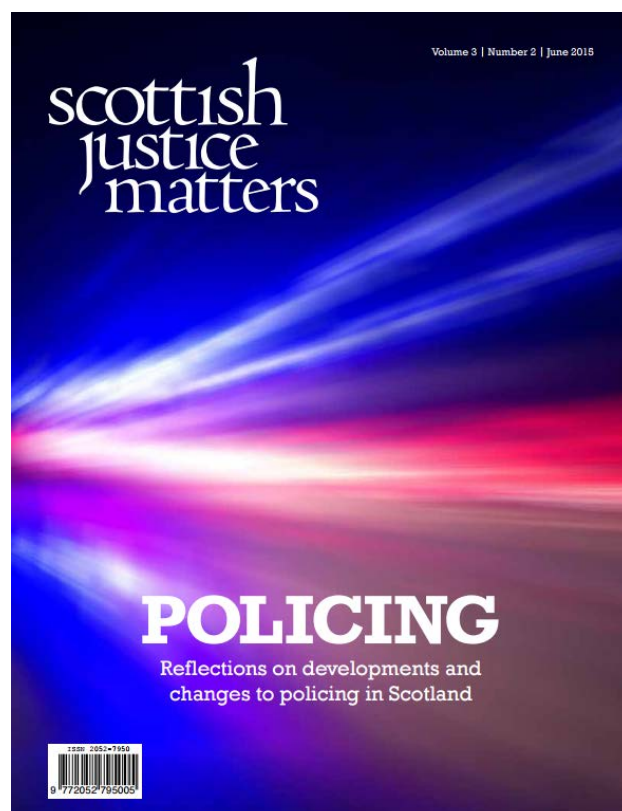
Achieving impact also involves engaging with wider audiences and we were delighted when we were invited by the editorial board of *Scottish Justice Matters* to edit a Special Issue on policing designed to reach a broad range of policy makers and practitioners in Scotland's justice sector. Through a series of short, focused articles the Special Edition provided the opportunity to place policing and

organisational change in Scotland in a wider historical and comparative context. Individual contributions by SIPR researchers examined how debates about the structures, powers and values of policing have a long and contested history in Scotland; and how micro-level change in routine police practices and interactions with the public are of key significance to police effectiveness and perceptions of police legitimacy.

UK and international engagement

Beyond Scotland, SIPR continues to have a high profile in policing research. Its model of police-academic collaboration has provided a template for the development of the N8 police-academic partnership in the north of England (to which Fyfe has been appointed Chair of its International Advisory Committee) and EMPAC (the East Midlands Police-Academic Collaboration). Fyfe was also invited to deliver a keynote presentation at the 2015 CEPOL (European Police College) Research and Science Annual Conference on police-academic partnerships and there is interest from both the Dutch and New Zealand police in using SIPR as a model for developing collaborative policing research in these jurisdictions.

SIPR continues to be a leading member of the European Police Research Institutes Collaboration and through the relationships developed within this network researchers from Scotland are currently participating in two major European research projects: a Horizon 2020 project on community policing and mobile technologies; and a Norwegian Research Council funded project led by the Norwegian Police University on 'Trends in Modern Policing'.

SIPR's strong European profile also played a key role in securing and delivering the European Union Police Service Training Programme on 'Policing Communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States' (see p. 34).

SIPR's trans-Atlantic partnership with the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University (GMU) continues to flourish. The two very successful joint symposiums held in Washington (2013) and Scotland (2014) resulted in a Special Issue of *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice* published in 2015. The next joint event is a SIPR-GMU International Summer School for doctoral students working on policing which will be held in 2016 hosted by St Andrews, bringing together PhD students from Scotland, the US and Norway.
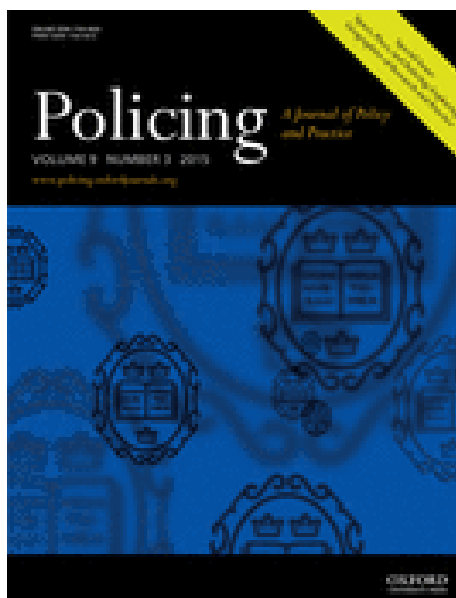
The annual report provides me with an important opportunity to thank the people and organisations whose support is vital to SIPR's success and its international reputation as an exemplar of collaboration and co-production between researchers, policy makers and practitioners. SIPR's achievements depend on the strong commitment across universities and policing in Scotland to deepening our understanding of the complex challenges and demands that the police and partner organisations face, and to seeking ways to improve policing for the wider benefit of the public. The growing research evidence base around policing in Scotland combined with the opportunities for transformative change created by police reform mean these are exciting times to be involved in policing research. As SIPR moves into its tenth year, its commitment to high quality, independent and relevant research will be vital to helping shape Scotland's policing future and to securing Scotland's place as a world-leading centre for policing research.

Professor Nicholas Fyfe
SIPR Director
April 2016

Policing the vulnerable in Europe : trends and avenues

Professor Monica den Boer (*SeQure Research & Consultancy*)

Professor Monica den Boer was invited to present the prestigious 43rd James Smart Memorial Lecture, which seeks to perpetuate the name of a distinguished Policeman, who became the first Chief Constable of the City of Glasgow, and which since 2013 has been presented as the Keynote Presentation at the Scottish International Policing Conference, organised by SIPR. Professor den Boer held a variety of positions between 2003 and 2016 at the Police Academy of The Netherlands in conjunction with a Chair of Comparative Public Administration at the VU University Amsterdam. She has published widely on European internal security co-operation. Here we present the key messages from her presentation. For a full transcript of the lecture, please see: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/IPC2015/DenBoer.pdf

Presentation of the James Smart Memorial Medal. (l to r) Paddy Tomkins (Chair), Andrew Flanagan (SPA), Iain MacLeod (IESIS), Monica den Boer, DCC Neil Richardson (Police Scotland), Nick Fyfe (SIPR)

We face ageing populations. People get older, but are also more independent. Indeed, the Strategy for Justice in Scotland regards people as being able to maintain their independence as they get older and able to access appropriate support when they need it[1]. Second, populations are becoming rapidly more mobile. Several communities are transient communities in that they may not even have a fixed place to live. Another important change we witness in many western societies is the rise of individual or single-person households. These deep changes in society have considerable impact on the demand for justice and security. The Strategy for Justice in Scotland emphasizes the need for strong, resilient and supportive communities, where people take responsibility for their own actions.

The delivery of a safer and more just society demands that inequalities are tackled directly. Work with young children and their families and in areas of multiple deprivation is regarded as pivotal. Vulnerable citizens may be affected by several factors at the same time. Recent austerity measures and welfare reforms have had an impact on the delivery of services. Some services like policing have been subject to centralisation, while other services have been delegated to local authorities. It is, however, too

early to assess the effect this may have had on the responsiveness to people's local needs.

Despite the fact that equity of justice is a basic right and entitlement to us all, justice, security and welfare can be subject to unequal distribution. If we decide to develop specific strategies and programmes to police the vulnerable, we may run the risk of justifying discriminate policing. At the same time, societies harbour a tension between inclusion and exclusion.

Evidence has shown that economic inequality is a key driver of crime. In the 5% most deprived areas of Scotland nearly one in a hundred adults is in prison at any one time. Hence, we are confronted with "pockets of poverty" in geographically clustered nodes, with the 15 per cent most deprived local areas in Scotland suffering from crime rates that are more than twice as high as the national average. In terms of community safety, children from the most deprived communities are twice as likely to die from unintentional injury as those from the least deprived.

Tackling spatial and socio-economic inequality is therefore essential to improving justice outcomes, both for the most affected communities themselves and for the rest of the country. We should see this in conjunction with the shifts in crime governance.

Vulnerability in Post-Modern Europe: Trends and Patterns

To broaden the horizon and analyse vulnerability from a European and comparative perspective, the refugee crisis brings back a genuine sense of vulnerability of human beings, in an almost iconic style where we are confronted with the daily tragedy of refugees of war. The recent terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels have a spill-over effect and spread a feeling of fear throughout European communities. We have also seen many other images of destitute human beings: as the economic crisis hammered on, significant numbers of employees in Europe lost their jobs which, as a consequence, affected their sense of security, their homes, their pride.

An EU Directive defines a position of vulnerability as a situation in which the person concerned has no real

or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved. The lesson to be learnt here is that there does not seem to be a universal or common definition of vulnerability, but, in relation to employment, the concept of vulnerable groups denotes the risk of marginalisation from the labour market as well as social exclusion.

Are the vulnerable the exception or are they the rule? The Europe 2020 agenda seeks to sharply reduce poverty and social exclusion and seeks to deliver actions across the board, including various actions that are undertaken by the European Platform, such as the Social Investment Package. The latter aims to guide EU countries in using their social budgets more efficiently and effectively to ensure adequate and sustainable social protection. Moreover, it focuses on integrated packages of benefits and services that help people throughout their lives and achieve lasting positive social outcomes. Prevention rather than cure is stressed by reducing the need for benefits.

Vulnerability in the European Criminal Justice Space

To focus a bit more on the relationship between "the vulnerable" in the criminal justice area and the way in which Europe seeks to address their interests, how are the rights of all of us, and particularly those of the vulnerable, protected under EU legislation? EU legislation has consequences for the Member States as it needs to be transposed into national law.

Very relevant for the analysis of "Policing the Vulnerable" is the impact of the so-called Salduz case, which means that the procedural rights of the accused as well as those of victims have had to be extended to the right to information, the right to interpretation and the right to translation. In Salduz, the judge held that every suspect detained by the police must benefit from access to a lawyer before the first interrogation, unless there exists compelling reasons to restrict this right. This ruling has prepared the ground for EU-legislation to protect the right of the accused or the suspect.

The Swedish Procedural Roads Map is the action plan of the Stockholm Programme in the area of procedural rights. It sets out measures which aim to foster protection of suspected and accused persons in criminal proceedings and facilitate the application of the principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions.

How do these rights (which are derived from these Directives) work in practice? Do they really protect the rights of the vulnerable? EU research shows that, at present, children's rights are not being sufficiently protected at the various stages in criminal proceedings in the EU. Countless judgments against Member States have been handed down by the European Court of Human Rights.

We should however be realistic about a pan-European approach, because the EU has limited competences in this field. And of course there are other vulnerable groups in Europe which are confronted with inequality in the distribution of safety and justice.

Policing the Vulnerable in the Era of Neoliberalism

Generally, governments need to find a balance between providing safety and security in the interest of a stable and peaceful society. At the same time citizens need to be protected against unlimited use of power of the state, for instance by the police. Recent trends indicate that the vertical relationship between governments and citizens is making way for horizontal security governance as alternative partners are now involved, such as private and commercial parties. Think of the co-operation with local authorities, such as housing, education, child care and social work.

Power has not only migrated upwards and side-wards, but also downwards, to the extent that cost-cutting governments demand that citizens take more action to guard themselves against risks. Many governments have however thrived on the provision of economic and social security, and – particularly since 9/11 – on the provision of physical security against threats that range from terrorism to environmental disasters.

A key anchor point in understanding this gradual transition from vertical security governance to horizontal security governance is Garland's classic and well-known notion of responsibilisation. Which states that "the state alone, is not, and cannot effectively be, responsible for preventing and controlling crime".[2] The responsibilisation strategy does not simply mean that governments ditch their responsibility for delivering an essential public good, namely safety, but that they start to govern at a distance whilst retaining their core functions.

The question we should ask ourselves is: If the responsiblisation strategy has indeed become the dominant strategy, is it still the case that everyone can equally benefit from the provision of safety? Because, when we reflect on it more deeply, if the state delegates responsibility it may be under a different guise and safety may be provided in a fragmented fashion. The underlying assumption is a very positive, optimistic view of society, namely that we live in participatory, inclusive societies. But the concept of a participatory society may be a deceptive guise for sharp cuts in public budget spending, shifting the brunt of government care from a collective right to an individual privilege. The transition from a welfare state to a participatory society may not work out at all well for the vulnerable in our society, who have insufficient access to alternative coping mechanisms.

Policing Vulnerability: Remedies and Instruments
Police carry an important responsibility for dealing with the vulnerable as they are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system. Police officers are faced with several issues when it concerns "the vulnerable", such as the request for additional support or referral to partner agencies.

In their publication on policing the vulnerable, Bertkowiak and Asquith[3] analyse vulnerability as pretty much ubiquitous in the practice of policing. They advocate a new policing model which is based on a strengths-based approach. A sound and sustainable strategy on Policing the Vulnerable could rest on six pillars:

- **Towards Empowerment** Communities have to be empowered in order to recognise situations of vulnerability and act upon them. Police officers need to be empowered by means of training to recognise signals of vulnerability and to determine their response strategy.

- **Towards Prevention** The Scottish Strategy document speaks of a "decisive shift towards prevention". This may involve addressing the root causes and facilitating early intervention.

- **Towards Innovation** Innovation offers potential solutions to complex issues. The Scottish Executive runs the programme Ecare and has encouraged the development of eCare products. For example, services can be created for the elderly, as well as the disabled and for children who are home alone.

- **Towards Reallocation** After the era of austerity, it is time to re-contemplate and reallocate public resources and redirect them to self-supportive communities.

- **Towards Liaison** Several police services have established liaison programmes with specific vulnerable communities, such as with the elderly.

- **Towards Evidence-Based Policing** Are the models operationally adequate as they tend to be built on a politics of difference? Before all, we should search for evidence-based practices of policing the vulnerable, which are the subject of regular evaluation and monitoring.

Whist these six pillars for a successful strategy of policing the vulnerable may not form a comprehensive itinerary, they may help to structure the conversation of how general strategies can be mapped onto police operational activities.

Future issues to contemplate

Policing the Vulnerable is a policy direction which synchronises well with some other reflections on policing more generally.

Do we use the same definition of vulnerability and do we apply the same terminology across the justice system and even beyond that? To what extent do we want to allow differentiation? The answer to the question "Who are the vulnerable" is: "We all are".

All of us can be propelled into a situation of vulnerability from the one to the other moment through loss of our house, our job, our health, our memory, our sense of liberty and joy. Our physical, social and emotional security can be jeopardised by legions of potential events. It is against this backdrop that policing the vulnerable may not be framed as a specific form of policing, but as a generic model, framed upon the question what the needs are of all our citizens and how the police – in conjunction with its partners – can respond to them in an optimal manner.

How do we seek to equate vulnerability: with protection or with empowerment? First, safety and security should no longer be seen from the perspective of anxiety, crime and disorder, but from the perspective of care and connection. Furthermore, we should also ask ourselves the question whether – in this domain of policing people at risk - intelligence-led policing and community policing are commensurable. Is it useful, effective and legitimate to monitor conduct, mobility and financial transfers of specific groups of people on the basis of pre-defined risk indicators? Can we marry community policing with pro-active engagement with people at risk? To what extent should we explore and exploit innovation and e-care and yet be mindful of the wish of people to be left alone and to protect their privacy?

Vulnerability is an omnipresent state of being. With Zygmunt Bauman, we need to ask ourselves the question how the eroding public space can be turned into an inclusive, active and creative society which thrives on diversity and participation, as well as on care and connection. And how - once we turn old, fragile or vulnerable - we wish society to take care of us.

References

[1] 2012, on p. 12 and 15; http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2012/09/5924/downloads; accessed 5 October 2015.

[2] David Garland, "The Limits of the Sovereign State. Strategies of Crime Control in Contemporary Society", in *The British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 445-471, on p. 453.

[3] Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron & Nicole L. Asquith, "The Extraordinary Intricacies of Policing Vulnerability". http://www.academia.edu/4193877/The_Extraordinary_Intracacies_of_Policing_Vulnerability; accessed 5 October 2015.

Professor den Boer can be contacted at: sequre.rc@gmail.com

SIPR Research, Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building Awards

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

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

The following articles report on recent awards relating to

- Evaluating trends in fire fatalities for Scotland
- Workshops on Accountable Policing in collaboration with the Scottish Universities Insights Institute
- A comparison of police officers' understandings of forensic medical intervention in rape cases
- Partners in scrutiny : investigating local policing arrangements in Scotland

Scottish police and fire brigade personnel at the scene of flooding in Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Galloway. December 2015

Evaluating trends in fire fatalities for Scotland

Professor Niamh Nic Daeid (*Centre for Anatomy & Human Identification, University of Dundee*)

This SIPR funded evaluation of the trends in fire fatalities emerging across the period 2010 to 2014 used data provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) who were core partners in the research. The data summarises incidents of fire fatalities and situations where individuals rescued by the fire service could have become fatalities without their intervention. The data was analysed for trends relating to specific characteristics of the individuals and their living arrangements and the data was mapped onto the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) obtained from Scottish Government. For a fuller Report on the project, see http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Fire_fatalities.pdf

Introduction

A total of 522 non-fatal incidents and 82 fatal incidents were examined across the 2010-2014 time frame. The data was normalised per 100,000 of the relevant population revealing an overall average of 1 death and 5.5 non-fatal incidents per 100,000 per local authority area in each year reviewed. There were, however, variations across local authorities, and whilst there was a general downward trend year on year in both the numbers of actual and potential fire fatalities in most regions, the numbers of potentially fatal events was particularly high in West Dunbartonshire and tended to be slightly above the average in Glasgow City (Figure 1 and 2).
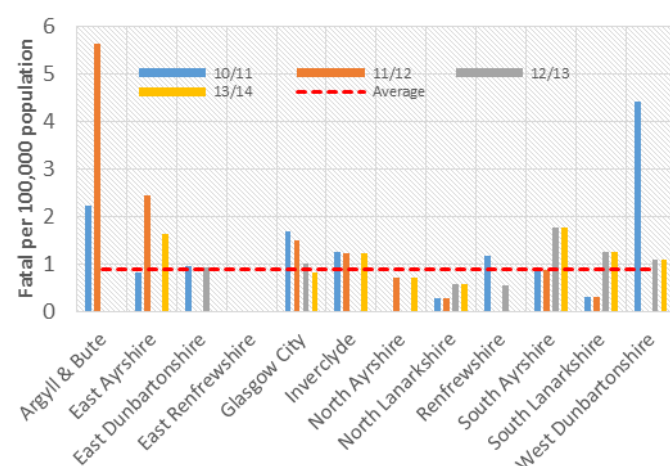
Figure 1   Total fatal fire events per local authority as normalised number
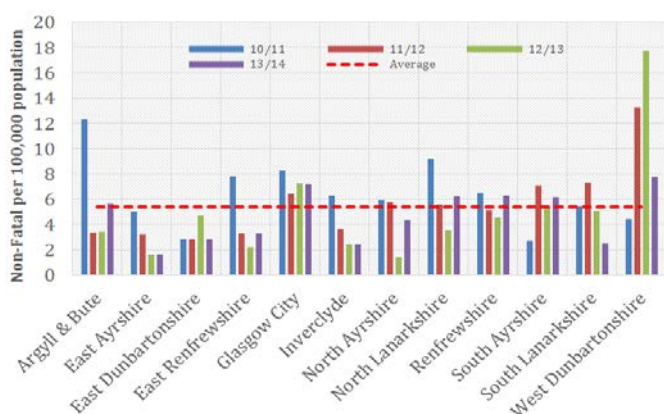
Figure 2   Total non-fatal fire events per local authority as normalised number

Main Findings

Sex and age:
The data was pooled and general trends examined.

Males were 1.4 times more at risk than females to die in fires across all local authority regions. Of note was the considerably higher than average rate of male fatalities in Argyll and Bute and in South Ayrshire and the higher than average rate of female fatalities in West Dunbartonshire.

Those aged 60 years and over were three times more likely to die in a fire than younger individuals, with particularly high rates of fire fatalities amongst this age group in East Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City, North and South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.

An added vulnerability was noted across those over 60 years of age who lived alone in their own homes (76% of fire fatalities within owner occupied homes were older people) and/or had impaired mobility. Many of these individuals were known to social services of community care services providing a potential for awareness raising opportunities to fire risk.

Health and wellbeing:
Over 60% of fire fatalities in the West of Scotland region had taken prescribed medication at the time of their death and 60% of these had also consumed alcohol immediately prior to their death. Most medication was prescribed for either pain management or to address mental health issues such as depression.

Smoking materials were found in over 70% of all cases where fire fatalities had occurred.

Correlation with Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD):
Incidents of fire fatalities in relation to living arrangements were viewed across the SIMD quintiles, each representing 20% of the data with the most deprived areas represented by the earlier quintiles

Most fire fatalities occur across the most deprived 40% of society (MD40 grouping). Within this group, approximately 60% of fatal fires occur in housing association or local authority properties. This drops dramatically across the SIMD quintiles as the

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population groups move towards owner occupied properties. (Figure 3).
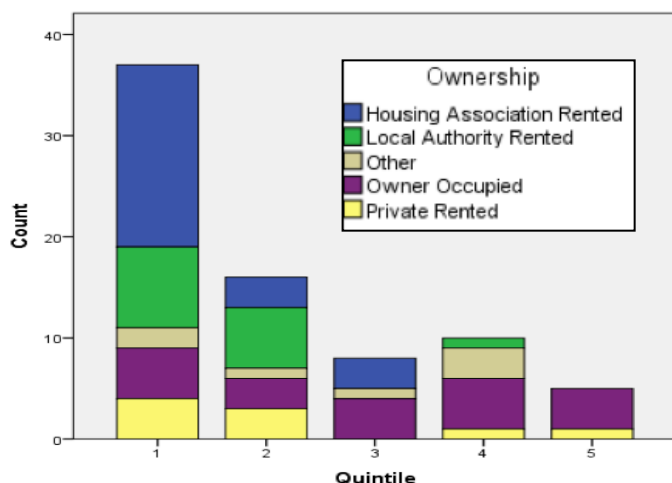
Figure 3. Incidence of fire fatalities in relation to living arrangements

A more detailed examination of the data across the years of study revealed a reduction in the number of fatalities amongst the most deprived 10% of the population from 2010 through to 2014. However, an increase in the number of fatalities across the next two deciles (2 and 3) from 2012/13 onwards was also noted and this may be an early warning suggesting that resources may need to be deployed into these areas to increase awareness of fire risk. This data is mirrored across trends in fire casualties.

An in-depth observation in Glasgow city was also undertaken to map the fire fatality and fire casualty data against the SIMD data to prepare visual maps of the city. These maps indicated a concentration of fire fatalities in the North side of the city spread relatively evenly from East to West.

Fire casualties revealed a greater number occurring is less deprived areas with a slight concentration towards the centre of the city (Figure 4).

Conclusions and at risk groups:

A greater risk of fatal fires occur in the following circumstances:

- People over 60 years of age, living alone who may take medication and/or have mobility impairment. These individuals are often known to social services and community care workers who may be able to undertake fire risk assessments and/or alert the fire and rescue services to undertake appropriate fire preventative action.

- Over 60% of fire fatalities occur where medication hand been consumed alcohol had also been consumed in approximately 60% of these cases.

- Smoking materials were found at over 70% of fatal fires incidents.

- Most fatal fires occur within housing authority and local authority housing across the MD40 grouping (40% most deprived areas in Scotland).

- The number of fatal fires which occurred in the top 10% of most deprived areas in Scotland have decreased since 2012.

- The number of fatal fire incidents and incidents involving casualties which occurred in the next 20-30% of most deprived areas in Scotland have increased since 2012/13 which may suggest that a concentration of intervention strategies and awareness raising could be targeted in these areas.
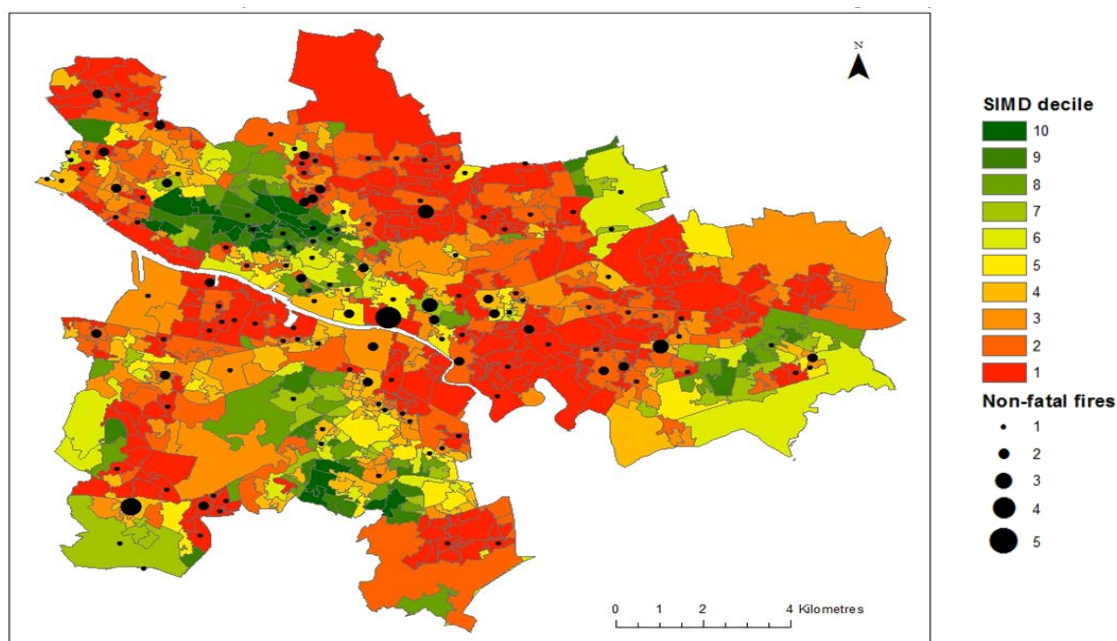
Figure 4 Relationship between non-fatal fire and DIMD decile in 2010-2014 in Glasgow City

15

Principles for Accountable Policing

Dr Genevieve Lennon *(University of Strathclyde)*

This millennium and, in particular, this decade, has seen radical changes to the governance and accountability systems over policing across the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Against this background, Dr Lennon, in collaboration with SIPR, was awarded funding by the Scottish Universities Insight Institute, for two workshops to bring together practitioners from the police and the oversight bodies across the three UK jurisdictions and the Republic of Ireland, and academic experts. The workshops aimed to provide a 'safe space' in which the issue of what constitutes the key principles for accountable policing could be debated. Dr Lennon reports on the first workshop, which took place on 11-12 February 2016. The second is scheduled for 28-29 April 2016.

Despite broadly similar police forces, the UK and Republic of Ireland now follow four significantly different approaches to accountable policing.

In Britain, the so-called tripartite arrangements that had existed on both sides of the border for over 50 years have been swept away and in their place two very different approaches to police governance have been established. In England and Wales this centres on locally elected Police and Crime Commissioners, who, elected in 2012, are reaching the end of their first terms this summer. In Scotland, there is now an unelected national body, the Scottish Police Authority, providing oversight for the new single force of Police Scotland since April 2013. While the governance structures in Northern Ireland date to 2001, based around the Northern Ireland Policing Board, the devolution of policing and justice to the Northern Irish Assembly in 2010 represents a significant change. In the Republic of Ireland, a new Policing Authority was established in January 2016. These new arrangements were born from and/or have become the focus of controversy and debate.

The workshops are conducted under the Chatham House Rule, and two devices in particular are adopted to achieve the aim of providing a 'safe space' for debate. First, while having some inputs on policing itself, the workshops are largely constructed around case-studies from non-policing disciplines in which eminent speakers discuss examples of best practice in terms of accountability and governance, as well as notable failures and the lessons that emanated therefrom. The case studies come from a range of public and private sectors, including the NHS, the charitable sector, the financial sector and the private security firm, Serco. Bringing these 'unusual suspects' into the room aims to encourage participants to draw on inter-disciplinary learning, as well as their own experiences and expertise, to move beyond the usual, tried and tested solutions. It also provides a space for constructive discussions on how the lessons may be applied across the various models of policing, permitting base-line principles of general application to be constructed while recognising the divergent practices across the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Focusing on the 'unusual suspects' also aims to allow participants to take a step back from what are at times, politicized, recriminatory and febrile debates. The ultimate aim of the workshops is to distil a set of principles for accountable policing that are meaningful and of practical use to the police and the various oversight bodies, as well as the public. The final document will contain the Principles and brief explanations as well as more detailed discussion of their relevance and how to embed / implement them. It will be designed to be accessible to the public and practitioners, to provide practical instruction to the latter and to set benchmarks against which the various policing structures across the UK can be measured.

The first workshop, which took place in February 2016, examined issues such as independence and oversight; the advantages and limitations of self-regulation; the importance of (accurate) information, transparency and appropriate linkages between internal incentives and risk-taking; the challenges for accountability of complex systems, particularly systems of systems, notably in relation to the potential for cascade failures and silo-thinking. There were a range of participants from each jurisdiction from academic, oversight and police service backgrounds. The discussions were challenging and informative, laying firm foundations for the Principles for Accountable Policing document. The second workshop , which will be held in late April, will examine two areas: the participation of external communities, be they service users or 'citizens', and how this aspect of accountability impacts on the legitimacy of the institution. Secondly, what is the role of the expert in terms of accountability and governance? Key issues to be discussed include: the role and function of information and knowledge; information as a right or as a lever; embedding effective participation; participation as empowerment; expert rule and the 'democratic deficit'. The final day of the second workshop will be spent agreeing the Principles for Accountable Policing.

Over the summer the document will be refined and contextualised, with on-going input from the participants. The final Principles for Accountable Policing document will be launched at a public event, provisionally planned for early Autumn 2016.

These workshops have been particularly timely in Scotland given the request made by the Scottish Government to the Chair of the Scottish Police Authority to undertake a review of governance in policing which will be submitted in March 2015 and has been tasked to examine issues of localism and community engagement, the structures and skills of the SPA, and the information requirements needed for effective governance of policing.

I found the first event to be an invigorating set of sessions, looking at governance and accountability through different sectoral lenses and inspiring debate across the different UK policing contexts as well as academia. Understanding the various challenges faced by colleagues from Ireland and the rest of the UK has also helped to consolidate my views on what some key principles for policing accountability should be looking to achieve.

Lyndsey McNeill, Director of Governance and Assurance, Scottish Police Authority

August 12th 2015: policemen on patrol on the streets of Edinburgh city centre.

A comparative study of police understandings of forensic medical evidence in rape and sexual assault cases in Scotland and Canada

Professor Lesley McMillan (*Glasgow Caledonian University*) and Dr Deborah White (*Associate Professor of Sociology at Trent University, Ontario Canada*)

This research, funded by SIPR, involved a comparative qualitative research project between Scotland and Ontario, Canada to determine how police understand and engage with forensic medical evidence in cases of rape and sexual assault cases. The study was based on a comparative design in order to determine if there were notable differences between police in two different jurisdictions.

In-depth interviews were conducted with a sample (N=11) of police officers in Ontario, Canada, and in Scotland (N=10). With different institutional settings and structures of forensic medical evidence collection, these regions were of particular interest.

In Canada, forensic medical examinations are primarily administered by specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) in hospital-based settings using 'rape kits'. In Scotland, examinations are conducted by doctors who are forensic medical examiners (FMEs) in either the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) or police station suites.

Introduction

As gatekeepers to the criminal justice system[1], police play a pivotal role in rape and sexual assault cases, including gathering evidence. Whilst evidence exists in a variety of forms, *forensic medical evidence* (e.g. documentation of internal/external injuries and emotional state; blood/urine samples and biological samples for DNA analysis) produced by doctors and/or nurses through a forensic medical examination of a victim, is often believed to be a crucial form of corroboration.

A number of research studies have focused on medical practitioners with respect to forensic medical evidence[2,3,4,5,6], some revealing that certain attitudes and practices may shape what is produced in particular cases[3,5,7,8]. Given that police are heavily involved in this medico-legal process, and that they make charging and investigation decisions based upon the 'weight' of available evidence, it was important to fill the knowledge gap regarding police and forensic medical evidence.

KEY FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

Relationships in the Medico-legal Process

Interviews revealed differences in the roles of police in terms of forensic medical evidence and other professionals involved in the medico-legal process. Police in Ontario typically suggested that the SANEs had overall responsibility for the forensic medical evidence dimension of a case, and that they deferred to their expertise, leaving evidence collection decisions primarily to the SANEs. In general, there was little discussion of evidentiary oversight or relations with others involved in the evidence collection and processing dimension of investigations, suggesting a degree of compartmentalization.

In contrast, Scottish officers tended to speak at length about their complete involvement in all aspects of evidence collection and processing, strongly expressing feelings of responsibility towards their investigative teams and conveying a strong sense of case ownership "from cradle to grave". This extended to a deeper understanding of the forensic medical examination process, including frequent involvement with FMEs conducting examinations and often some direction in relation to what is collected in the process. Overall, our data suggested a considerably more collaborative and integrated approach to this form of evidence collection on the part of the Scottish police.

Rape, Sexual Assault and Perceptions of Forensic Medical Evidence

Officers in both countries were asked what they considered forensic medical evidence in rape cases to encompass. This elicited very different responses from each group.

Scottish officers held a largely holistic view wherein almost all spoke of forensic evidence very broadly.

Several spontaneously discussed it as encompassing many elements, of which the medical examination was just one possible form of corroboration. Moreover, when questioned specifically about the examination, it was also quite widely interpreted. Rather than focusing on the collection of DNA only, they frequently referred to the documentation of injury, collection of swabs and samples, photography, and the victim's narrative. In general, they emphasized possible multiple sites of evidence collection, beyond only the victim's body, as well as a range of 'forensic opportunities' and 'strategies'. DNA was not prioritized over other forms of evidence, and where it was mentioned officers were frequently realistic about its value. There was a great deal of reference to the victim, and expressed concern for her well-being. A woman's narrative was often stated as being a key form of evidence, and pursuit of the assailant was frequently discussed. Many statements made by Scottish officers clearly indicated a 'culture of belief' with respect to victims.

Canadian police interviewed tended to express a narrower view, most frequently reducing forensic evidence to the forensic medical examination (and "rape kits") only, with far less spontaneous discussion of any other forms of forensic evidence. Further, their responses tended to centre on the forensic medical examination as almost wholly focused on the collection of DNA samples for the identification of a suspect. Documentation of injury or other components of the forensic medical examination were rarely raised by the officers interviewed. DNA appeared to be the most valued form of evidence for Canadian officers, and for some its presence was seen as a "slam dunk" for a case. Whilst it was not that a culture of disbelief of victims existed, the Ontario officers more often discussed the process of trying to establish a victim's credibility, which was not characteristic of Scottish police officer narratives.

Conclusions

Differences in police perceptions and practices may be rooted in distinct organizational structures, including the prominent role of SANEs in the Canadian system and the legal requirement for two forms of corroborative evidence in the Scottish criminal justice system. Whilst these institutional and jurisdictional variations are indeed relevant, there were, nonetheless, striking differences in officers' responses with respect to what constitutes valuable forensic evidence. The dominance of the perceived importance of DNA in Canadian officers' responses was marked, despite the fact that research has indicated it may have limited value in most rape and sexual assault scenarios.

It is likely that police officers' perceptions of what is the most valuable evidence in rape and sexual assault cases will impact on what they analyse, how they investigate, and what other avenues they follow – a process that is likely to also impact on overall judicial outcomes.

Police Scotland are committed to Keeping People Safe and strive to explore every opportunity to enhance and improve our service provision towards victims of rape and serious sexual crime. The creation of Divisional Rape Investigation Units and specially trained Sexual Offence Liaison Officers (SOLOs) has contributed to achieving this aim. Every SOLO must complete the National SOLO Training Course which emphasises the importance of a victim focused response and explores potential forensic evidential opportunities to augment the criminal investigation.

We put victims of sexual crime at the centre of our investigations, adopting a holistic approach from the first point of contact and beyond. Working together with key partners throughout the criminal justice process is essential and the medical examination is a key part of that. We acknowledge that our policing response must continue to be effective and feedback from victims is essential for organisational development to allow our service to continually improve.

Det Supt. Pauline McCallum, National Rape Task Force/Human Trafficking Unit, Police Scotland

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Partners in Scrutiny : investigating local policing arrangements in Scotland

Dr Alistair Henry, Ali Malik and Dr Andy Aitchison (*University of Edinburgh*)

This small-scale project examined the development and working of local police scrutiny arrangements following the creation of Police Scotland and in light of public concern regarding their efficacy. The project was supported through a SIPR Police-Community Relations Collaborative Projects grant and ran between October 2015 and March 2016. Fieldwork was completed by January 2016. A project Advisory Board comprised of representatives from the SPA, Police Scotland, HMICS, local councillors, and one academic outside the project team.

Project team members with Advisory Board representatives. (l to r) Ali Malik, Moi Ali (SPA), Susan McVie (external academic), Cllr Joana Mowat, James Royan (Police Scotland), Alistair Henry, Iain Whyte (SPA).

The project was conducted in two stages. Stage one 'mapped' the various ways in which local authorities across Scotland had established their local scrutiny committees (LSCs) in order to fulfil the statutory functions enshrined in the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (Chapter 7, ss44-47)[1]. We drew on existing work done by the Improvement Services and the Scottish Police Authority (SPA). Emergent structures were classified in a four point typology according to their location within local authority structures[2]. LSCs were found to be constituted:

1. As dedicated blue light services (i.e. also including the Fire Service and sometimes Ambulance Services as well) committees;
2. Within existing community safety committees;
3. Within an audit/performance committee or other; or
4. As part of the full council.

Overview interviews with stakeholders in CoSLA, the Scottish Government and the Improvement Service identified issues and concerns around these arrangements that were explored in more detail in stage two. Stage two involved in-depth qualitative study of three LSCs to explore their working from the perspectives of participants.

SELECTED THEMATIC FINDINGS: PERCEPTIONS OF LSC PARTICIPANTS

Stage one mapping and overview interviews identified six themes that were explored in stage two:

structural disconnects; understanding of scrutiny roles and functions; information flow and quality; capacities and skills; status of LSCs; and learning and development of good practice[3]. Here we present participants' perspectives on the three that were most suggestive of particular areas for improvement. Participants included Divisional Commanders (DCs) and Local Area Commanders (LACs) on the police side, and LSC Convenors and Local Authority Officers (LAOs) on the side of the councils. In one site we interviewed a participant from the Third Sector.

1. Structural disconnects

Overview interviews expressed concern that there were 'structural disconnects' in three main senses: between the work of LSCs and the communities they served; between the LSCs and the SPA; and internally within Police Scotland. The latter two are outlined briefly below:

Structural disconnects between LSCs and the SPA

LSC participants from the police and councils indicated some dissatisfaction that national priorities and policies were not open to scrutiny at a local level, and they felt disconnected in that respect. The main examples of national policies having local impact that were discussed in all of the project sites were the withdrawal of traffic warden support, stop and search, firearms and the closure of counter services. All observed that there needed to be a more formal

channel to raise, and deliberate on, local issues at a national/SPA level.

Structural disconnects within Police Scotland

DCs and LACs intimated that whilst LSCs provide an opportunity for members to scrutinise local police performance, the forum is also used to quiz 'Police Scotland' on national policies that are outside of the scope of local police leadership. They found it difficult to respond to these constructively. In particular, the deployment of specialist services in local areas and the operational command of these units (e.g. for roads policing) is the domain of Assistant Chief Constables (ACCs). However, ACCs have no legislative duty to present themselves to the LSC nor to respond to local questions and concerns. DCs and LACs in the three sites expressed a fairly consistent view that internal escalation processes between local DCs and Police Scotland's corporate executive needs to be reviewed to ensure that specialist units are responsive to local concerns.

2. Capacities and skills:

As the primary function of LSCs is to scrutinise police performance against priorities identified in the local police plans, members felt that key skills they required included an ability to understand police reports and ask questions about them in light of their community knowledge and the agreed local priorities. In terms of training and skills, members felt that it would be useful to have an induction for new committee members, particularly so they can get to know other members of the LSC. Also, an understanding of what the local priorities mean and asking questions within the broad categories of crime types was deemed as an important skill that could be achieved through the help of LAOs and DCs/LACs through training workshops of the kind organised at Pathfinder sites

3. Learning and development of good practice:

Members stated that there is no adequate forum to share best practice between convenors and officers. Whilst SPA's training initiatives are welcomed, the outcome from those meetings were not long lasting and were not perceived to have had an impact on local practices. It was felt that a more formal line of communication from LSCs to the SPA (see structural disconnects) would offer reassurance that the SPA were learning about local policing issues.

OVERALL FINDINGS FROM THE PROJECT

Overall findings from the project, explored in greater detail in the final report[4], are summarised as follows:

- Professional and interpersonal relationships between local participants were universally perceived to be positive and facilitated constructive dialogue;
- Information flow was generally perceived to be good, local police leadership responded

positively to requests for tailored information and contextual details alongside statistical data;
- Council officials indicated that they felt empowered to ask questions and for additional information where they felt that they needed it.
- Police and council participants valued input from SPA members assigned to each LSC. There was some desire for more engagement with the SPA, particularly a mechanism for having local issues escalated to the SPA board systematically;
- An internal structural disconnect is evident in Police Scotland. There was no clear mechanism to resolve local concerns over policy and activities of specialist units (currently under Assistant Chief Constable command);
- In two sites police and fire scrutiny was embedded in an existing community safety committee. Here, LSCs were well integrated with Community Safety and Community Planning Partnerships. agreement of joint outcomes and improvement plans amongst partners took place through these structures;
- These two sites also regularly invite a range of stakeholders to meetings and police and council representatives felt that the inclusion of third sector representatives has ensured a broader coverage of topics;
- All stakeholders perceived inadequate sharing of good practice across different LSCs, and a lack of training and workshop sessions at a national level suggesting that there may not be a shared sense of what scrutiny, engagement and 'good practice' are.

The final report makes recommendations in 4 key areas: the formalisation of escalation mechanisms from LSCs to the SPA and from Divisional Commanders to ACCs in respect of specialist units; on disseminating good practice; on LSC membership; and on training and technical support for LSCs.

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SIPR Practitioner Fellowships

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

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Information about SIPR Practitioner Fellowships

Police staff and other practitioners with interests in policing are invited to submit proposals to the Institute for Practitioner Fellowships. These provide the opportunity to engage in a piece of policing related research under the supervision and guidance of an academic member of staff. Fellowships can be held for variable lengths of time and should be focused on a specific issue or question. Practitioner Fellows will also agree a set of outputs from their period of study, which might include a briefing paper for the police service and an article or conference presentation co-authored with their academic supervisor. Small amounts of funding are available to cover the costs of travel to and from the host institution and research expenses, such as photocopying and printing.

Those interested in applying for a Practitioner Fellowship are encouraged to contact the Director or one of the Associate Directors of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research.

What are Practitioner Fellowships?

- The Fellowships are aimed at all practitioner groups involved with the policing of Scotland, including police officers and other police staff, those working on policing issues in central and local government, the business community and in the voluntary sector.
- The Fellowships provide an opportunity for practitioners to work together with members of academic staff from the consortium universities on the practical and/or policy applications of a policing topic or issue. Academic staff will provide guidance on issues of research design and methodology, including topics such as data collection and analysis, the relationship with other relevant research, and the writing up and presentation of the project.
- Fellowships can be held for variable lengths of time, but would normally be a minimum of 3 months duration and a maximum of 12 months. Over this period there would be regular one-day or half-day meetings between the Practitioner Fellow and the academic staff to discuss the development and progress of the project.
- Practitioner Fellows will agree a set of outputs from their period of study, which might include a briefing paper for the police service and an article or conference presentation co-authored with their academic supervisor.

Please follow the following links for further information on:

- Current and recent Research Projects within Networks
- SIPR Post-Doctoral Research Assistants (PDRAs)
- SIPR PhD Studentships
- SIPR Practitioner Fellowships

The proliferation of legal highs in Edinburgh – a partnership response

Sgt Neil Wilson *(Police Scotland)*

The term 'legal high' is a particularly unhelpful one, having been coined by the pioneers of what is now a multi-million pound industry, it serves to infer an air of regulation, safety and legitimacy to unsuspecting and uninformed consumers who have little or no understanding of the associated risks and harms. Sgt Neil Wilson presented on a partnership approach being trialled in Edinburgh at the SIPR International Policing Conference held on 26th November 2015, and is now being mentored for a Practitioner Fellowship by Dr Andrew Wooff, Edinburgh Napier.

Simply put, 'legal highs' or New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are chemicals designed to mimic the effects of controlled substances. No evidence base exists for the medium to long-term effects of these substances and it would be entirely disingenuous to suggest they are any less damaging than their illicit counterparts.

Few countries are untouched by the issues associated with NPS and bespoke legislation has been brought to bear to in Ireland and elsewhere.[1] In the UK, the Psychoactive Substances Bill recently received Royal Assent and will become law later this year, banning the manufacture, import, export, sale and distribution of all psychoactive substances.[2]

Edinburgh has been disproportionately affected by the proliferation NPS resulting in a variety of harms and negative societal impacts. A survey of various stakeholders revealed that use differed markedly from national trends with a propensity for users to choose intravenous administration.

Injecting practices differed from conventional substance of abuse, with users reporting a compelling urge to re-dose, with some individuals injecting up to 30 times daily. Practices such as communal injecting, sharing of needles and users injecting each other became commonplace. Due to the frequency of injection and the corrosive nature of the substance being injected, users quickly found their veins became unviable leading to high risk injecting in the neck and groin.

The health implications for users were stark and ranged from systemic bacterial infections and transmission of blood borne viruses to deep vein thrombosis, hyperpyrexia and rapid weight loss. Mental health issues associated with use were also profoundly damaging and included severe paranoia, psychosis and persecutory delusions. Whilst intravenous use of NPS represented the most extreme and concerning aspect of abuse and generally occurred within a cohort of habitual drug users, it was apparent use was becoming more mainstream with the synthetic cannabinoid class of NPS gaining particular popularity with young people.

A poll of 200 14-15 year-olds from the city's secondary schools revealed 58% knew people who had used 'legal highs' and 26% had used such substances themselves. Furthermore, a survey of children in looked after care highlighted that NPS use was widespread, impacting on some of the most vulnerable in society and placing them at risk of exploitation whilst under the influence. Anecdotal evidence also indicated a proportion of the city's student population abused such substances.

The growing popularity of NPS correlated with low cost and ease of accessibility, coupled with the misguided belief that 'legality' and over-the-counter availability conferred some degree of quality assurance, regulation and product safety.

NPS damaged Edinburgh's communities in various ways; needle discards presented a health risk, antisocial behaviour in the vicinity of head shops became entrenched and overt injecting was often witnessed by members of the public. Individuals under the influence were generally unaware of their actions and frequently placed themselves in harm's way. The substances impacted on policing on a daily basis, often placing officers in challenging and dangerous situations. It also resulted in users, who wouldn't normally exhibit violent tendencies or commit crime, finding themselves in custody as a result of their actions whilst under the influence. Set against this toxic backdrop, the escalating cost to the public purse of the consequences of abuse further reinforced the negative impact on society.

A partnership approach was instrumental in gaining a greater understanding of the problem and oriented multiple organisations to deliver common goals. A dual stranded enforcement strategy was undertaken to address the unfettered supply of NPS on the high street. Evidence of the health harms and societal impacts was presented to the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, ultimately resulting in the introduction of Temporary Class Drug Orders covering the most commonly injected substances.[3,4] In tandem, a case was prepared under the General Product Safety Regulations 2005, resulting in all NPS retailers in the city ceasing trade in the substances.[5] Constraining supply had significant benefits; public space needle discards and hospital admissions decreased dramatically and the entrenched antisocial behaviour which had blighted communities across the city disappeared almost overnight. Furthermore, it enabled users to reflect on their abuse and recognise

the risk and harm, with many viewing the ban as a catalyst for coming off NPS altogether.

Whilst enforcement action was successful in addressing the damage caused by NPS, both to the individual and at the societal level, it is recognised that it is not the definitive answer. Continuing efforts in terms of education and support and treatment for users of NPS are essential to ensure a sustainable reduction is achieved.

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Photo: PC Matt Morano, 9th September 2015.
The issue of discarded injecting kits within a church yard in Edinburgh

Commissioned Research and Knowledge Exchange undertaken by SIPR

SIPR works closely with Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, Scottish Government and other bodies to support the commissioning of research and knowledge exchange. This creates a wide range of opportunities for members of SIPR to engage in new, relevant projects that contribute to innovative and evidence-based policing approaches. Projects taken forward in 2015 included:

- An evaluation of Police and Fire Reform
- An evaluation of the Rape Advocacy Project
- An evaluation of the Fife Police Division Stop and Search pilot
- A review of the police workforce
- An assessment of community policing in Glasgow
- An evaluation of the Police Scotland National Child Abuse Investigation Unit
- A review of organisational culture and collaborative working in the Scottish Crime Campus
- The organisation of a five-day course for the European Union Police Services Training (EUPST II) programme on *Policing Communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States* ©

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

The Scottish Crime Campus, Gartcosh (Photograph: Keith Hunter)
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Reporting Rape to the Police: Evaluation of a Pilot Advocacy Support Service

Dr Oona Brooks and Professor Michele Burman (*SCCJR, University of Glasgow*)

Recognising the need for additional support to assist victims/survivors at the initial stage of reporting rape to the police, Police Scotland and Rape Crisis Scotland secured funding from the Scottish Government to pilot a new model of 24-hour advocacy support. The Support to Report (S2R) service, the first of its kind in Scotland, was launched in the Greater Glasgow (G Division) area in December 2013 with three broad objectives:

- an improvement in the support available to victims of rape;
- an improvement in the experience of the criminal justice process for victims of rape; and
- a reduction in the level of abstraction from the criminal justice process of victims of rape.

The pilot S2R service, located in Glasgow Rape Crisis Centre (GRCC), is staffed by an Advocacy Coordinator and a pool of advocacy workers on a 24-hour on call basis. The pilot was overseen by an Operational and a Strategic Group comprising representatives from relevant partner organisations at local and national levels, including Police Scotland, Archway Sexual Assault Referral Centre and Rape Crisis.

An evaluation of S2R was partly funded by, and commissioned through SIPR, and carried out by Oona Brooks, Michele Burman and Deborah Kyle, all of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) at the University of Glasgow, between February 2014 and January 2015. The evaluation was conducted through: interviews with members of the S2R Strategic Group, Sexual Offence Liaison Officers (SOLO's), Advocacy Workers and S2R service users; analysis of project monitoring data; and attendance at post-implementation project development workshops and Strategic Group meetings. The Key Findings from the evaluation are presented below.

Advocacy support provided

It was originally envisaged that advocacy support would be delivered primarily at the point of reporting to the police. However, in response to the needs of victims/survivors, S2R quickly evolved to encompass advocacy support delivered before, during and after reporting to the police.

Practitioners described the main aspects of advocacy support as: clarification of the reporting process; seeking and providing relevant information; advocating for the needs of the victim/survivor with the police and other agencies; and provision of practical and emotional support. Emotional support and reassurance typically related to anxieties about being unable to recall aspects of the incident,

understanding the police need to ask particular questions, concerns about being believed, and understanding emotional reactions associated with reporting rape. The independence of the Rape Crisis trained advocacy worker was considered an important aspect of advocacy support due to the specific role of the police in relation to the investigative process.

Between the launch of the S2R service in December 2013 to the end of November 2014, advocacy support was delivered to 55 victims/survivors of rape. The majority (36) accessed support during and after the police statement, 14 received support at the statement only, and five after the statement only.

Referral routes and numbers

Unlike some rape advocacy services, where advocacy workers are based within a referral centre, the S2R service was initially designed to be offered by the police to those reporting rape with an advocacy worker from GRCC being called out to attend (within an hour). However, service referrals were much lower than anticipated by project partners.

To enhance accessibility and take-up of the service, referral routes were subsequently broadened to include self-referral or referral from another agency. Referral routes for the 55 service users are outlined below.

Referral routes

A bar chart titled "Referral routes" showing:
- Referrals from police: 35
- Referrals from RCC: 15
- Self-referrals: 3
- Referral from other agency: 2
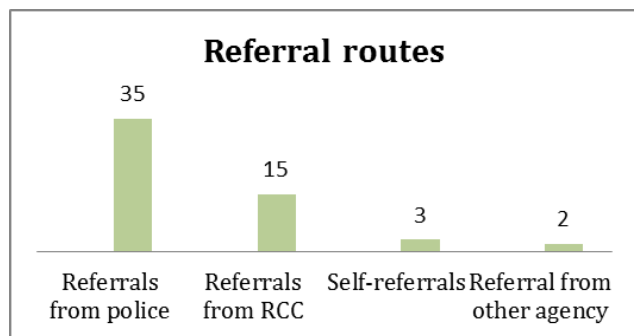
Police referrals account for the majority of referrals, yet most (81%) of the eligible victims/survivors reporting rape to the police declined the service at the police statement-taking stage.

The main reason cited for declining the service was that the victim/survivor did not perceive a need for the service at the point of reporting – partly due to an adequate level of support being provided by the police, a friend, family member or another agency. However, some victims/survivors stated that they wished they had been aware of the service *prior* to reporting and others only appreciated the need for support *after* they had reported to the police.

Other associated reasons cited by practitioners for the lower than anticipated number of police referrals included reliance on a call-out system, the way that the service is offered, and the limited point at which the service is offered in the reporting process. The very limited timeframe to establish and implement the pilot project was also thought to have impacted upon the numbers self-referrals and referrals from other agencies due to the later development of project publicity and partnership working. Referral mechanisms have recently been extended to include the period following reporting, though the impact of this most recent change remains to be seen.

The value of advocacy support

All service users interviewed provided positive feedback about the support they had received. It was also apparent that advocacy support assisted them to engage in, and continue with, the criminal justice process. The key benefits of the service were described by victims/survivors as: the provision of support and advice about how to *cope* with the criminal justice process (rather than just information about the process); reassurance provided by someone who understands the process; assistance in understanding their own reactions to the process (and the incident itself); building confidence in ability to cope; having someone to talk to when it is difficult or impossible to tell family or friends; having someone to liaise with the police and procurator fiscal following the police report; and the provision of a comfortable environment for giving a statement to the police (i.e. GRCC premises).

In some cases, support was also provided to friends and family members. This was described as beneficial in its own right, and for enabling friends and family to be better able to understand the needs of victims/survivors.

Development of the advocacy support model

Evaluation findings point to the importance of partnership working – particularly at an early stage and at an operational level. Project partners, practitioners and victims/survivors expressed strong support for the continuation of S2R despite the lower than anticipated referrals. However, there was also a clear consensus that the 24-7 service model, with support primarily being concentrated at the police reporting stage, may not be the best use of resources nor the best way to meet the needs of victims/survivors. Reflecting the needs of service users, advocacy support was considered beneficial not just at the point of reporting to the police but *prior to* and *after* reporting. Accessing support prior to reporting was perceived to impact upon the ability and willingness of victims/survivors to report to the police.

The extension of the service remit, to incorporate more support following the report to the police, was welcomed in recognition of the potentially distressing, confusing and lengthy nature of the investigation and prosecution process. The lead-up to trial was also identified as a period of heightened anxiety where victims/survivors may seek to withdraw from the process. Additional support in the lead-up to, and at, court was therefore identified as particularly important.

Findings also highlight the value of continuity of support as victims/survivors of rape progress through the criminal justice system, and the need for this support to be victim/survivor led due to diverse needs of those reporting rape to the police. The independence of this support from the 'formal' agencies that constitute the criminal justice system was particularly valued by victims/survivors. A need to provide support where cases do not progress as anticipated was also identified, due to the particularly distressing nature of this experience.

> *Having the findings of a process evaluation for Support to Report has been essential to inform the service development during the projects operation. In so doing, the evaluation has contributed to a better understanding of complainers' needs both at the point of reporting and as their case progresses through the criminal justice process. This has enabled the pilot project to trial new approaches and enhance partnership working arrangements whilst informing a funding bid which we hope will extend the life of the project and provide sound foundations for its future development.*

Katy Mathieson, Rape Crisis Scotland

Evaluation of the Fife Pilot for Stop and Search in Scotland

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

In 2014, Police Scotland came under increased academic, political and media scrutiny regarding its practice in stop and search[1]. Prior to this period little research or academic attention had been devoted to stop and search in Scotland. In response, Police Scotland developed a series of measures to revaluate and reform stop and search, one of which was to pilot a revised approach to the practice. Police Scotland selected 'P' Division, Fife, as the pilot site and it was launched in July 2014, with support being provided by the National Stop and Search Unit. In collaboration with SIPR, an independent academic evaluation was commissioned and data collection carried out between September 2014 and February 2015, with the assistance of Dr Agata Krause, who was appointed as a researcher for the project in mid-November 2014.

Introduction

The aims of the stop and search pilot in Fife were:

1. **Improving the data on which stop and search is based**. This relates to the use of the stop and search database, crime rates statistics for various relevant offences, and the use of various intelligence analysis software packages.

2. **Improving accountability**. This includes compliance recording checks, monitoring of crime trends, dip sampling of public satisfaction, learning from complaints against the police, and independent reporting to scrutiny boards.

3. **Improving confidence in the use of stop and search**. Included here are issuing letters to parents of children stopped and searched; providing advice slips to persons stopped and searched; quality assurance by lay advisory groups; use of local community engagement groups; working with schools, colleges and universities; enhanced training of staff and media and social media exposure.

The two main aims of our evaluation of the stop and search pilot in Fife Division were:

1. To assess the process of introducing and implementing the new methods for stop and search in Fife.

2. To assess the extent to which the desired outcomes for the stop and search pilot have been achieved.

It is important to note that this evaluation was of the Fife pilot only, and not on stop and search practice in Scotland in general.

Methods

In order to achieve these aims, we employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. The evaluation team was given assistance in evaluating the stop and search database and data analysis reports by the in-house analysts in Fife. Stop and search records for the pilot period were compared to those of another area in Scotland, Forth Valley, as well as to those of the same period in Fife from the previous year.

The qualitative research, carried out for the evaluation by Dr Krause, included interviews and observations with 42 police officers and police staff (six senior police officers, five management officers, 27 PCs, four police staff) across three different locations. Thirty-seven interviews were conducted with various pilot stakeholders and members of the public. This included four senior police officers, five management officers, 12 PCs, three members of police staff and 13 members of the public (three local partners and ten people who were stopped and searched on a previous occasion). During data collection, 11 instances of stop and search involving 19 people in two different case study sites were observed.

Findings

Overall, the changes introduced as part of the pilot were an important step forward in reforming stop and search in Scotland and we found that the officers and staff involved in the management and implementation of the Fife Pilot invested a considerable degree of time, effort and resources into it. A wide variety of changes were introduced through the pilot in an effort to make Police Scotland more accountable and to command greater confidence from the public in relation to stop and search. These changes were based on extensive external consultation.

Our findings suggest that some elements of the Fife Pilot can be regarded as good practice. These include:

- **Systematic recording of all stop searches**. Prior to the pilot, stop and search recording practice was inconsistent across Scotland and often inaccurate.

- **Compliance recording checks**. Checks were made on stop and search entries by comparing the record with the officer's notebook entry to ensure accurate data entry and accurate use of legislation.

- **Engagement with external stakeholders**. A wide variety of external groups, agencies and key individuals were consulted in the development of the Fife Pilot.

- **Advice slips**. As part of the pilot, anyone stopped and searched in Fife was given a small leaflet with the date and officer's number and to explain why stop searches are conducted and how to provide feedback.

- **Aide memoires**. To help improve compliance with the relevant legislation regarding stop and search all officers were issued with a small leaflet explaining the appropriate grounds for searches, as well as a mandatory statement to read in the case of consensual searches.

- **Enhanced staff training**. The Fife Division developed new online training for the pilot methods, as well as content for staff briefings.

The proposed changes were predominantly implemented as planned and there appeared to be some positive outcomes.

However, we found that it was unrealistic to expect the changes implemented during the course of the pilot to achieve the rather ambitious objectives, certainly on their own and within a short period of time. It should also be acknowledged that the pilot was introduced at a challenging time for policing in Scotland and in a context of ongoing re-structuring and change. Despite the good practice which was evident in the pilot, there were many areas where improvement was needed or where methods had proved to be problematic. These include:

- **The rate of stop and search**. During the first three months of the pilot the total number of stop searches conducted in Fife Division was 42.1% higher than the volume during the same quarterly period of the previous year. In addition, the rate of positive searches (where an item was found) had decreased (from 24% to 18.8%). Meanwhile over the same period in the comparator area (Forth Valley) there had been a 19.7% decrease in the volume of stop searches and the 'positive rate' only reduced by 0.3%.

- **Dip sampling**. This involves a police officer phoning people who have been stopped and searched to assess their level of satisfaction with the experience. We found a number of issues with this: (i) the manner in which the dip sampling is carried out (e.g. questions asked); (ii) the selection of participants for dip sampling, (iii) the timing of calls; (iv) the representativeness of the results; and (v) the sensitivity of the topic being discussed.

- **Letters to parents**. Letters were sent to the parents or guardians of children under the age of 16 who have been stopped and searched. The tone of the letters was felt to be problematic and some parents had expressed concern about a lack of detail about the incident. Concerns were also raised by the Police Scotland Children and Young Persons Reference Group about repercussions from the letters for how parents see their children.

- **Enhanced training**: We found a great deal of variation in terms of how PCs recall their experiences of the training which suggests that it did not have the level of impact on them which was intended.

- **Outcomes for officers**. Police officers have many views on what is useful and valuable from stop and search. However, the extent to which that has been enhanced in some way or made more transparent for the public through the mechanisms of the pilot was not clear to them. They struggled to identify any clear outcomes which were as a result of the pilot.

- **Consensual searches**. We found that members of the public who felt they had been searched 'randomly' (i.e. consensually) had a more critical view of the police. A few people mentioned how being stopped and searched is embarrassing, even if the police officers are polite when doing it.

Impact

Since the publication of our final report, our 19 recommendations have been incorporated in the official Police Scotland Stop and Search Improvement Plan. At the time of writing, almost all of these have been achieved or resolved, and work continues on the few that remain. Along with other partner agencies, members of our research team regularly attend the Research and Evaluation Operational Review Group, led by the Stop Search Improvement Delivery Team, which aims to develop and support research into stop and search in Scotland.

Reference

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary Scotland (2015). Audit and Assurance Review of Stop and Search - Phase 1. http://www.hmics.org/publications/hmics-audit-and-assurance-review-stop-and-search-phase-1

Assessment of Community Policing in Glasgow

Dr Liz Frondigoun, Professor Rob Smith and Dr Heather Horsburgh (*University of the West of Scotland*)

This report summarises a 3-month assessment (which commenced October 2015) of Community Policing in Glasgow that was commissioned by Glasgow City Council with the support of Police Scotland and SIPR. Glasgow City Council currently grant-fund 100 Community Police Officers. The aims of the study were to identify the needs for Community Policing in Glasgow; to assess its impact on/against the Local Policing Plan in Glasgow and in three "Thriving Places" - Drumchapel, Gorbals, Dalmarnock/Parkhead; and to contribute to the development of measurable objectives for this programme.

The project and work reported on here was led by Dr Liz Frondigoun and Professor Rob Smith and was supported by Dr Heather Horsburgh. The project consisted of a review of the academic literature on Community Policing and some council/grey scale documentation; interviews and focus groups both formally and informally with the residents, councillors and council officials, police officers from community police officer to chief superintendent, community representatives, community groups, and teachers and pupils over a 6 month period. The project team also worked with the police analysts who provided statistics from 2008/09 to 2014/15. Statistical analysis prior to this they felt was likely to be skewed due to the inconsistencies in how the 8 legacy forces had recorded their crime statistics.

Understanding the complex concerns and needs of all who work and live in these communities is key to keeping people safe. In the Glasgow City Local Policing Plan 2014-2017 it is evident that Community Police Officers (CPOs) are key to meeting these principles through engagement with their communities. Their approach focuses on prevention but, if necessary, enforcement: proactive, flexible, problem-solving approaches to local community issues. Thus the community policing officer is to be visible, accessible and accountable for the safety and well-being of the community. They are also committed to working in partnership with the local council to achieve this. Glasgow City Council is committed to helping communities make the most of their environment through the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership: a multi-agency approach to bring key public, private, community and voluntary representatives together to deliver better, more joined-up public services in Glasgow. To achieve their aims the Council has established Community Action Teams who work closely with the police. Since 2013 policing in Scotland has been subject to significant changes in moving from eight regional forces to the one, Police Scotland, at a time when 'austerity' is a key term in both central and local government rhetoric. However, there has been good partnership working between Glasgow City Council and both the legacy force, Strathclyde Police, and the new force, Police Scotland. It is within this framework of competing challenges that this research was being undertaken.

Key Findings

The research suggests that the models of Community Policing in Glasgow have changed over time and that what it now delivers is more in line with a form of Neighbourhood Policing. However the model of Neighbourhood Policing currently being delivered in Glasgow was designed specifically to be an Integrated Service Delivery Model (ISDM) of Policing - a shared responsibility model with other statutory service providers - working with communities to reduce crime, increase public reassurance, reduce fear of crime, and keep people safe. Therefore the findings show that there is strong evidence of partnership working with statutory partners and community organisations and community groups in line with the ethos of Single Outcome Agreements and Local Policing Plans, to contribute towards the Scottish Government desire for a Healthier, Wealthier and Safer Scotland.

The ISDM approach, it is claimed by those within Police Scotland with a strategic management role and responsibility for the deployment of resources in Glasgow, increases the number of officers from several hundred to over a thousand in community teams and matches their shifts to demand for policing (fewer day shifts) whilst increasing officer visibility on the streets. Previously, traditional Community Police Officers (CPOs) basically worked dayshifts and backshifts. However this did not match community policing demands and they dealt exclusively with

community policing issues whilst the majority of officers worked in Response Shift patterns. Consequently the traditional community policing model tended to be divorced from dealing with crimes: CPOs gathered intelligence on crime and passed it on to response or CID to deal with which led to CPOs being viewed by many in the community as being ineffective. Now they are an integrated part of the wider policing team and are actively involved in all aspects of policing in the community - engagement and enforcement.

Community policing in Glasgow is described as a communicated and communicational policing style and is about winning 'hearts and minds' and turning information into action. It relates to changing ingrained attitudes and behaviours in the community and about identifying and protecting the vulnerable in the community through formal and informal engagement. In this respect, it is a preventative but proactive model that requires forward planning (not merely presence) and for CPOs to work with, for example, the Local Authority Land Environmental Services to ensure that street lights work, cameras work, vegetation is cut back to make the 'target'/'victim' as resistant as possible to crime.

Overall the majority of respondents were positive about policing in Glasgow despite some critical voices, which mainly focus around communications and misunderstandings of the new ISDM. For example, some councillors reported that constituents felt there was less of a presence of police rather than more in their constituencies and consequently there was increasing displeasure expressed about the levels and standard of service the police were providing for their electorate. Complaints that they cited included increased dog fouling, lack of community engagement, and in particular the variability of officers and their reliability in attending community meetings. Perhaps more worryingly, some councillors felt that the police did not deal with crimes when they were reported and the consequence of that was a loss of trust and belief in the police to the extent that crime was not getting reported. Without exception

the main concern was against any reduction in the current levels of community policing as it would be negatively received at the community level and negatively impact on policing. Such a move would also be likely to have repercussions beyond policing and impact negatively on the perceptions of efficacy of some, if not all, local services.

It would also be likely to impact on the encouraging decline on crime and in particular violent crime as is evidenced in the statistical data and in the table below. Between 2008/09 and 2014/15 there has been a significant reduction across all areas in crimes of violence which are down by 59.7% in Glasgow City, 45.6% in Drumchapel, 74.7% in Gorbals, 67.4% in Dalmarnock, and 50% in Scotland.

There was little evidence to support the contention that non-reporting/under-reporting of crime was a significance issue. Consideration should also be given to securing, if not strengthening links with schools as Campus Officers were identified as 'indispensable' by teachers and councillors who have concerns about the under-reporting of crime. Consideration could also be given by councillors to advertising the link to Police Scotland's on-line reporting drop box through use of social media.

Effective communication strategies should be developed to address some of the misunderstandings that are evident at the community level in relation to closure of police stations. In Glasgow it was noted that front desk service had been withdrawn, or hours reduced, from only some stations, with a number of offices still remaining open 24/7 for counter services, and police officers still work in and from local police stations. Similarly, Police Scotland should give some consideration to managing the exchange of information between officers across shifts to ensure that the community concerns and requests for information are better serviced.

In conclusion we found that the ISDM community police model is effectively supporting communities across Glasgow in line with the Local Policing Plans.
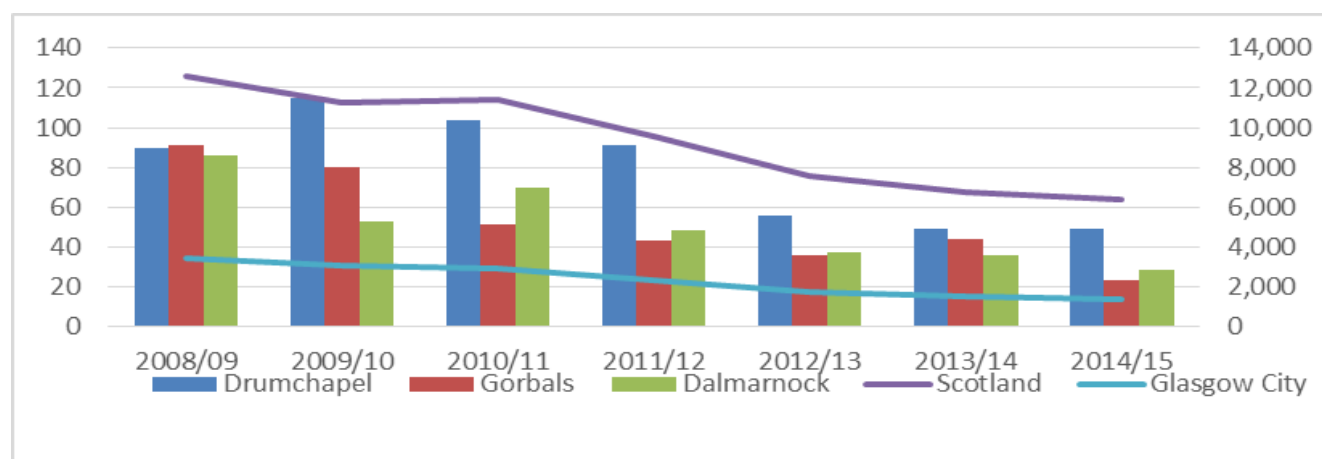

Table 1. Crimes of violence in Drumchapel, Gorbals, Dalmarnock, Glasgow City and Scotland.

From co-location to collaboration? Organisational cultures and the Scottish Crime Campus

Dr Garry Elliott (*SIPR Associate*) and Andy Tatnell (*University of Dundee*)

Completed in November 2013, and formally opened in 2014, the £73 million Scottish Crime Campus project was a major Scottish Government construction project in the North Lanarkshire area, situated on a redevelopment site in Gartcosh which was previously an iron foundry.

The project's primary objective was to improve the joint working of five of Scotland's law enforcement organisations in one location. These are Police Scotland, the Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the National Crime Agency (NCA) and the Scottish Police Authority Forensic Science Service (FSS).

In early 2015, the Scottish Crime Campus Management Board commissioned SIPR to undertake a study to gain a greater understanding of the organisational cultures of the agencies based at the Crime Campus.

Objectives and Methodology

The purpose of the research was to understand people's perceptions of the culture within their workplace in order to assess how it might help or hinder the agencies working together. The objectives of the study were:

- to map the organisational cultures of the different agencies co-located at the Crime Campus;
- to identify the main similarities and differences in organisational cultures and assess their implications for collaborative working;
- to create a base-line from which to track longer-term changes in organisational cultures on the Crime Campus.

The study used two well known, but contrasting, models to develop a rich picture of the organisational culture in the five agencies. First, the Organisational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI)[1] was used through an online survey to gather the perceptions of staff at all levels about the current and ideal organisational culture of their agency. This data was complemented by focus groups with staff using Schein's Rapid Cultural Assessment methodology[2] and semi-structured one-to-one interviews with senior managers.

Drawing a picture of the culture

The OCAI was chosen for the study as it allowed a visual image of the organisational culture to be drawn. It describes four dimensions which are based on how people see successful organisations. The overall organisational culture can be described by the way in which those dimensions combine. The four dimensions are shown in Figure 1 and described below.
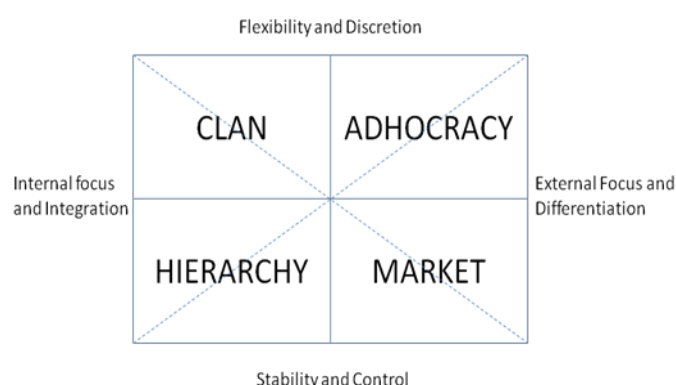
Figure 1. The four cultural dimensions

- **Clan** Ideas of the importance of flexibility combined with an internal orientation gives a 'Clan' culture which values cohesion, teamwork and a sense of 'we-ness'. Shared vision and goals are strong in organisations with this culture and hierarchies are less apparent.
- **Adhocracy** This is found where the importance of flexibility is combined with a focus on the differing and changing demands of the external environment. In this culture, which has become more apparent in the information age, creativity and innovation are valued. Effective organisations are the ones where individuals are able to develop new ways of working to deal with the particular problems they are facing. There is an acceptance of risk-taking.
- **Hierarchy** This culture combines ideas of the need for stability with an internal focus. It is a culture which values rules and policies. Formal hierarchies are clear and output is predictable. At the extreme, it is a classic Weberian bureaucracy.
- **Market** Where views about the value of stability are combined with an external focus, there is a culture which focuses on results. This is a tough and demanding culture where competitiveness is apparent and productivity is the prime measure of effectiveness.

SCC Agency cultures

Figure 2 below show the results of the on-line survey of the perceived existing organisational cultures within their respective agencies.
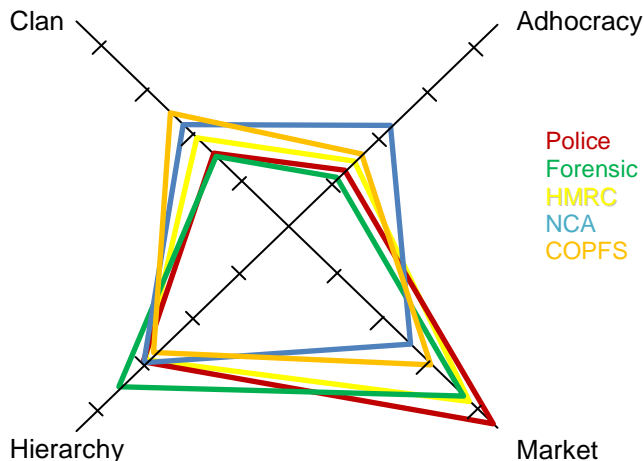
Figure 2. Existing profiles - all agencies

The results suggest that there is broad agreement between agencies about Hierarchy (the importance of structure). Countering that, Police Scotland, HMRC and FSS are perceived by staff to have a much stronger focus on Market (the importance of results). The NCA perceive that they have more Adhocracy (flexibility and the opportunity to display initiative) than the other agencies.

As well as asking about views of the current culture the survey also asked about views of the preferred or ideal culture for their agency to be most effective. Figure 3 shows these results.
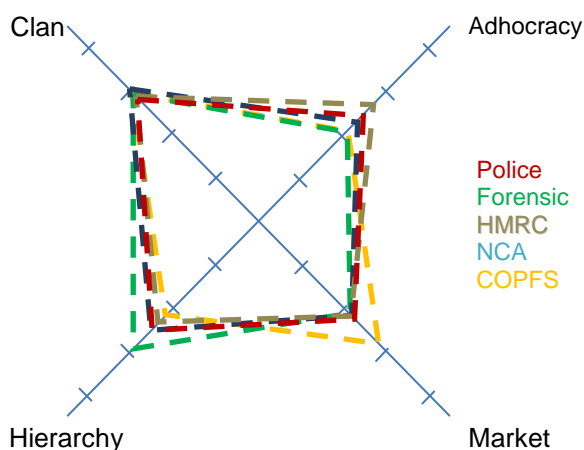
Figure 3. Preferred profiles - all agencies

These can be seen to be very similar, suggesting a shared view about how their agencies should work which could facilitate joint working if senior management facilitate a shift in the organisational cultures from the current differing profiles towards the preferred and similar profile.

Conclusions from the study

Some very positive messages for the SCC came from the study. These were:

• Staff at all levels benefit from improved communication with other agencies primarily as a result of improved access to people and the development of personal relationships;

• Senior managers have a high level of commitment to the SCC and a positive vision about its future;

• Accountability between partner agencies is improving as a result of co-location;

• People in different agencies have a very similar idea about how the agencies should work suggesting a similarity of values across the agencies.

However, the study revealed areas for development, namely:

• Enhancing communication between senior management and junior staff, particularly around inter-agency operations and their outcomes;

• Enhancing knowledge and understanding around the different but complementary roles the agencies play within the criminal justice system, particularly in terms of issues of independence and structures of accountability.

ACC Nicholson from Police Scotland said of the study:

> *The research commissioned by the Scottish Crime Campus Management Board in respect to the organisational cultures that exist within the SCC provides a definitive baseline for future comparison.*
> *The findings demonstrate that the collective, composite and complementary powers that the SCC law enforcement agencies can deploy in an operational and strategic setting provide a unique nexus for protecting communities, in Scotland and beyond. Our diversity is the bedrock for enabling organic development from collaboration towards integration.*

References

[1] Cameron, K.S. and Quinn, R.E. (2006) *Diagnosing and Changing Organizational Culture*, San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass.

[2] Schein E.H. (2004) *Organisational culture and leadership* (3rd ed), San Francisco: Jossey-Bass .

Democratic policing with communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States

Dr Jeffrey Stevenson Murer, *MYAS (Lecturer on Collective Violence, University of St. Andrews)*

"All politics is local" the U.S. politician Tip O'Neil once quipped, although that saying could be adapted to "all policing is local" as well. At least that was the conclusion of a half -day workshop conducted at the University of St Andrews as part of a 5-day course entitled 'Policing Communities in Fragile and Conflict Affected States ©' held in Edinburgh from 17th to 22nd January 2016 for the European Union Police Services Training (EUPST II) programme. Hosted by Strategic Expertise International, SIPR, Police Scotland, and the Stabilisation Unit (UK), the 30 delegates from across the EU, as well as Jordan and Rwanda, attended the course which was aimed at serving police officers who are deployed in, or have firm intentions to deploy to, international policing missions with the European Union, the United Nations, the African Union or other multilateral international organisations.

The purpose of the meeting in St Andrews was to provide the delegates, most of whom were mid- to senior-ranking officers drawn from both gendarmeries and civil policing units, and many of whom had extensive international mission experience, with an opportunity to engage with a range of academics working on subjects related to policing that might not have an obvious tie to local or community policing. The afternoon programme was divided into two roundtable sessions; the first explored global and international policing issues that are realized at a local level.

Dr William Vlcek discussed how terrorist organization financing, as well as transitional organized financial crime, often can be best understood as problems in the local banking and finance sectors. In many regards, terrorist financing is a problem of money laundering that affects local communities. Likewise Dr Alexander Kupatadze discussed the nexus between the international smuggling of radioactive materials, organised crime, and human trafficking. Again as issues that appear transnational in nature these have social, political, and financial implications for communities through money flows and violence associated with trafficking practice.

Beyond international finance flowing through local communities in fragile and conflict affected states, violence and the social effects of violence can have an impact on many local communities around the world, connected via social media and the internet. Diaspora communities can often form what I have called cultural archipelagos: united in cultural and political continuity in spite of physical distance and separation, but connected to and characterised by the spaces around them. Dr Gilbert Ramsay discussed and debunked many of the myths circulated about the roles of the internet and social media in political and violent radicalisation. Despite vast distances, social media can connect communities, and yet these communities should be understood as existing in real social space as well as virtual cyber space. Through web connections and social media, many local crises and conflicts come to be reproduced in other spaces. Community policing in many places must involve thinking globally as well as locally.

To complete the first round table, Keith McDevitt from the Scottish Government Safer Communities Directorate discussed the implication of cyber security and resilience on local communities, and the resources and attention necessary to keep communication and information systems secure and functioning, not only in the face of conflict, attack, and criminal exploitation, but also in the face of natural disasters and accidents.

As the first panel explored the international in the local, the second panel explored local concerns and considerations in national and international policy. Dr Bernhard Blumenau examined the implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies and policies at the local level, through the historical case study of West Germany's experiences in countering the Red Army Faction and other allied politically violent organisations in the 1970s and 1980s. Dr Hazel Cameron drew on her extensive research experience in police reform efforts in Rwanda, and explored the challenges of implementing policing reform following ethnic conflicts, and in particular the sensitivities of building a new police service that is reflective of the post-conflict environment, reflexive about previous organizational biases, and works toward building stronger, more cohesive communities in environments characterised by a lack of inter-communal trust, or especially in communities and spaces where there is a lack of trust in the legal and policing institutions.

Dr Caron Gentry furthered this exploration, by expanding the consideration of inter-communal relations to include that of gender relations both within and across communities. All too often, Dr Gentry pointed out, gender violence is seen as outside of the consideration of conflict, and yet gender violence both often reflects an environment tolerant of conflict, and also further destabilizes already fragile and conflict affected spaces and communities. Ending gender, or at least confronting gendered violence, must be part of any plan for building peace and strengthening community

cohesion. It cannot be an afterthought, or seen as a separate issue. This is an excellent example of community policing being essential to successful contributions by police services in building peace and stability in fragile and conflict affected societies.

Finally Dr Roddy Brett explored the challenges of implementing police reform in post conflict societies where the police itself was seen as an organisation of combatants, where police officers engaged in conflict violence, brutality, or even torture. His presentation drew on his long research experience in Guatemala and Columbia. Thus, the presentations explored the similarities and differences of experience and conflicts in Latin America, Central Africa, the Caribbean, post-Soviet Caucasus, Central and Eastern Europe, and Scotland. Perhaps most importantly the discussion explored how international policing interventions can strengthen democratic practices and outlooks in policing complex neighbourhoods and communities at home, whether in Britain or across Europe.

The presentations provoked engaging and interesting conversation both among the panellists and with the delegate participants. Maureen Brown, the EUPST Course Director, and one of the organisers of the overall 5-day programme, stated that she received positive comments on the presentations, the visit to St Andrews, and the collaboration with SIPR. She also reported that overall the participants' feedback on the course was extremely positive and many

commented that the breadth of learning they received and the warmth of Scottish hospitality exceeded their expectations.

For several of the delegate participants, the St Andrews workshop was their "first exposure to academia within international policing". I believe this is an excellent example of the power and importance of such academic/practitioner interactions. Each of the academic panellists stressed the importance and necessity of such encounters, stating that academics learn so much from listening to practitioners. For many of the practitioners, seeing the larger, wider, global and international connections to localised conflict and police intervention was helpful.

Rather than seeing counter-terrorism, counter-organised crime, counter-trafficking, cyber crime, counter-radicalisation interventions, and domestic violence policing as separate and siloed, community policing, as an important pillar of peace building and community stabilisation, becomes a means of integrating policing resources in a transparent, accountable, and democratic means of policing *with* communities. Fragile and conflict affected societies are tied to international communities in many ways. By exploring the interaction between the local and the global, it is possible to see how lessons from Scotland can be transported around the world, and how the experience of conflict elsewhere can contribute to efforts in building more just and equitable societies everywhere.

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

Policing Research in SIPR Consortium Universities

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

Space, place and the policing of anti-social behaviour in rural Scotland

Dr Andrew Wooff (*Edinburgh Napier University*)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) has become important socially, politically and culturally in the United Kingdom over the past 15 years. Successive Governments have prioritised tackling ASB, with a plethora of legislation being introduced to tackle low-level nuisance behaviour. Anti-social behaviour policy and discourse has been developed within and focused upon urban areas, yet 94% of Scotland's space is classed as 'rural'. By examining the nature and impact of, and responses to, ASB, this 3-year ESRC-funded study critically examined the ways that ASB is understood in rural contexts. In-depth qualitative research was conducted in remote rural and an accessible rural locations.

This work draws on criminological and rural literatures to argue that a more sophisticated approach, where scale, harm and context are central components of the way that the impact of ASB on rural communities is understood, needs to be developed. The limited rural literature examining crime often neglects the everyday, lived reality of the impact of ASB and crime on remote populations, instead tending to focus on the structural challenges associated with tackling ASB at the macro scale. Exploring the impact of ASB at this micro-scale illuminates interesting differences between the urban conceptualisations of ASB and those found in the rural.

Key findings

One of the key ways that differences between the urban conceptualisations of ASB and those found in the rural manifests itself is through the distinctive ways in which rural police officers respond to ASB. For example, rural police officers frequently live and work in the community that they police, which means many officers have an embedded knowledge and understanding of the community they police and the associated challenges. This added situated knowledge often enables a softer policing response, whereby community solutions are sought to deal with low-key ASB in a more fundamental manner than in urban locations.

Although it is imperative not to fall into idyllised notions of rural policing, there are distinct spatial challenges associated with rural policing which mean that it is necessary for officers to use their discretion when responding to ASB. The knowledge officers have of the situation they are policing means that they can often respond by using their discretion and community-based knowledge in a way that is less possible to do in urban based situations. The use of discretion and negotiated order maintenance therefore relies on police-community relationships and knowledge in rural communities. This is impacted upon by the type of rural community and the length of time the officer has been policing the community and consequently the intimate knowledge that they have of the community. It is therefore important as a rural community officer, to understand how the rural context impacts on these relationships. Many rural police officers are required to 'think on their feet' and interact with the community in a different manner than their urban colleagues.

This has become particularly pertinent since the creation of Police Scotland, given that the focus on centralisation has significantly altered the level at which strategic decisions are made. It is also important to remember that rural Scotland is a diverse environment, which requires different policing responses in different communities and an understanding of the complexities of policing over large areas. By better understanding the spatiality of the police in rural communities and their response to ASB over space, resources can be more appropriately dispatched. This is particularly important in relation to the introduction of the single police force in Scotland, where there are concerns that the local, rural policing context has been diluted by the centralisation of power and control. Although at a strategic level this may be beneficial, it is important that a degree of localised policing decision making is preserved and enabled within the national structure. Additionally, rural policing should be considered a core part of the skill set of Scottish police officers, a part of the policing craft which relies on 'softer' policing skills.

In terms of ASB, there is a clear need to intertwine the nature of ASB with the impact that the ASB causes on individuals and communities, with the community context becoming a central narrative for understanding the spatial and temporal conditions for identifying when behaviour is or is not ASB. ASB which would be considered relatively minor in many urban communities become problematic in the context of remote rural locations. This is often because the background ASB 'noise' is less. Having said that, although the nature and impact of ASB in rural Scotland have a distinct flavour (with some examples, such as wild camping and farm crime, being uniquely rural), the majority of ASB identified by participants in Abanoch and Crian are similar to those identified in urban studies of ASB. Most types of ASB therefore would not be considered 'rural ASB', but rather ASB in rural areas.

Information on project partners

Black, white and grey – investigating the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services

Inga Heyman (*School of Nursing and Midwifery, Robert Gordon University***)**

People who experience mental health distress (PWEMHD) often come to the attention of police through direct contact when help seeking or through concern by others in the community[1,2]. Frequently officers are required to seek safe-keeping advice through mental health assessment from health services to support decision making[3,4,5,6]. At times the individual may not be considered to be at risk by health staff or clinical involvement can be compromised due to intoxication, with PWEMHD returned to police officers for onward management. Officers can find this challenging and may believe the individual may still require safeguarding yet feel ill- equipped and under resourced to do so[7]. Anecdotally, although officers understand their roles in keeping communities safe, they frequently find their policing roles compromised in caretaking people whom they believe are the responsibility of health services.

With strategy and policies to deliver health care for people in the community and ever decreasing inpatient resources, health services are challenged to support interventions, particularly out of hours, for those absent of severe and enduring mental health conditions. A comprehensive mental health assessment may be compromised when an individual is intoxicated forcing clinicians to wait for sobriety to make a clinical judgement. With limited appropriate and safe environments, busy emergency departments are stretched to manage individuals that are intoxicated and distressed.

The process of dealing with PWEMHD is often not considered under protective legislation and can result in further tensions between services and the individual seeking help. Considering risk and whose responsibility it is to provide support for this group has resulted in a 'grey area' of mental health service delivery.

Inga Heyman is undertaking this research for a PhD under the supervision of Dr Colin Macduff, Professor Susan Klein and Dr John Love. External Police Advisor - Superintendent Innes Walker. For further information, please contact: i.heyman@rgu.ac.uk.

Introduction

The pathways through services, impact on organisations and those who work within them and the PWEMHD is poorly understood, particularly in the Scottish context. Why the police are often the first and last points of contact for PWEMHD, and whose responsibility it is to provide support when health services are unable or do not need to intervene, is hotly debated. For police officers, constraints of their legislative powers and the returning of people to their care is perhaps one of the most challenging and resource intensive operational issues. For health staff, interventions for PWEMHD presenting to emergency services is often not a research focus when there are demanding 'real' emergencies. This applies particularly to people with a diagnosis of personality disorder or those service users who frequently present with self-harming behaviours where treatment options are often disputed in mental health care.

Consequently there is an urgent need for a Scottish in-depth study to understand better this phenomenon in order to inform and progress contemporary models of police and health interagency working, policy development and education.

The principal aim of this study is to understand the service pathways and interface, before, during and following emergency mental health assessment, between police officers, health practitioners and those in mental health distress who initially present to, and are returned to, police services for subsequent management.

Study approach

A qualitative, case study approach has been taken providing a framework for the organised, detailed inspection of multiple forms of data .This enables flexibility in the exploration of a "real world", dynamic and complex context from multiple perspectives [8] and the ability to view this phenomenon through the lens of the three main agents involved.

Three inter-related phases support the case study unit of analysis.

Phase 1: Semi–structured interviews (N=11) conducted with health and police senior managers and key personnel to provide a broader organisational and managerial perspective to pathway barriers and facilitators.

Phase 2: Three cases will be examined on a retrospective basis using an embedded multiple-case design. Nested within the unit of analysis will be three main investigatory perspectives:

- PWEMHD
- Police involved
- Health practitioners

Medical and police records relating to the three cases will be examined.

Phase 3: Three focus groups will be conducted with police officers and health practitioners to support a broader understanding of this phenomenon from an operational perspective.

Preliminary Findings from Phase 1:
This report provides initial overview from preliminary analysis of data from phase one.

Good relationships and communication at a senior level was apparent between senior police and health management. Clear pathways to raise operational concerns were evident with established and trusted relationships between services. However, there was little understanding of the roles and demands on each service. A lack of inter-professional education (IPE) at <u>all</u> levels of organisations was identified by participants as one of the main contributing factors for this. Tensions in other areas of interagency working such as the care of missing persons from mental health facilities was deemed to have a secondary negative influence on the interface. Both services reported pressure from competing priorities and resource deficits to deal with core service priorities. Health services did not necessarily agree that it was a police duty to manage this group in the community but highlighted resources were limited through the NHS to do so. Police recognised that health service and the public had an expectation that the police would manage PWEMHD. Although clearly recognising their duties to protect the community, police felt they were ill-equipped and under resourced to do so and that these cases could be better managed by health practitioners. Police visibility, reliability and accessibility compared to limited out of hours health and social care services were key factors in the likelihood that police would be first responders and onward managers for PWEMHD. Police reported a significant concern regarding potential external perceptions of stigma associated with police interventions with PWEMHD.

Pathways - A number of factors were identified as influencing the pathway between services and are summarised in Figure 1. There was a clear disconnect between health and police risk tolerance with police being highly risk averse influencing their 'need' to respond. Police recognise a public expectation that the police would respond regardless of time of day. The impact of new drugs such as legal highs has changed the type of presentations to police. Often these presentations are similar to PWEMHD and difficult to separate from drug use

alone. Collaborative planning and information sharing regarding the joint management of frequent attenders to services was highlighted as an area in need of development.

Contribution to knowledge and value to users

The research questions embedded in the study have not been adequately answered within the current international literature and scarcely in UK literature. Contemporary evidence focuses on the international experience, which differs from Scottish legislation and processes. Much of the research focus has been on custody care or those with severe mental illness, not PWEMHD, with little understanding of the service user experience. Operational police and health practitioners report that this area of mental health care is problematic, resource intensive and lacks clarity. This study is at an early stage but will bring much needed new insights to this little explored area of mental health care. This will help build a fuller understanding of the influences on practice and interagency relationships with an aim to inform police and health policy, models of practice and inter-professional education and research. Finally, this study will consider the Scottish experience in relation to the wider international context

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Figure 1. Provisional themes from phase one analysis – influence on pathways

Missing Person Research at Abertay University

Dr Penny Woolnough (*Abertay University*)

The missing person research group at Abertay University (and linked to the University of Dundee) is a group of interdisciplinary researchers from psychology, mental health nursing, sociology and criminology:

> *Dr Penny Woolnough* is Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, a Registered Forensic Psychologist and an Expert Advisor to the National Crime Agency and Police Scotland.
> *Professor Geoff Dickens* is Professor of Mental Health Nursing and a Registered Mental Health Nurse
> *Dr Jin Nye Na* is Visiting Research Fellow in the Division of Sociology and lead researcher at Dundee Women's Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre.
> *Claire Taylor* is a PhD Researcher at Abertay University
> *Amy Humphrey* is an ESRC-funded PhD Researcher at the University of Dundee

The Group works closely with partners around the UK, including: Police Scotland, the Scottish Government, Missing People, the Police National Search Centre, the National Crime Agency and the UK Police National Missing Persons Bureau, to conduct research, deliver training, support policy development and provide operational support in relation to missing people.

Building on pioneering work conducted with Grampian Police/Police Scotland in relation to geo-spatial profiling of missing people (Gibb & Woolnough, 2007), which is used by police forces around the world, and more recently the award winning ESRC funded geographies of missing persons project (Stevenson, Parr, Woolnough & Fyfe, 2013; Parr, Stevenson and Woolnough, 2015) research projects currently ongoing include the following:

Behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults

Funded by Abertay University as a PhD studentship, this project commenced in October 2015. Many people go missing on more than one occasion and it is estimated that repeat incidents account for 38% of all recorded incidents (NCA, 2014). To date, research has focused on missing children, especially on those running away from care. However, very little research has considered missing adults. Quantitative spatial profiling suggests there may a degree of behavioural consistency amongst missing persons with the same mental health diagnosis (Gibb & Woolnough, 2007). Therefore, exploring adults 'missing careers' and behavioural consistencies across their repeat incidents may provide critical insights into the safeguarding of this vulnerable group and future prevention efforts. Amongst other issues, the research is exploring:

- how many adults go missing repeatedly and with what frequency

- what risks / harm repeat missing adults face

- whether adults who go missing repeatedly differ from those who only go missing once;

- the extent to which adult repeat missing episodes are behaviourally consistent across incidents and with their normal lives;

- what we can we learn about repeat missing adults in relation to multi-agency prevention and safeguarding strategies and services.

Working in partnership with Police Scotland and NHS Scoltand, the project will adopt a mixed methods approach involving three inter-linked components: quantitative analysis of existing police data; interviews with repeat missing adults; and interviews with care providers within the top 10 locations (e.g., hospitals) for repeat missing adults across Scotland. The project will have academic, policy and practice impacts. For more information and up-to-date news on this project please visit the dedicated project website: www.multiplemissing.weebly.com or email: c.taylor2@abertay.ac.uk.

Dementia and missing

Working collaboratively with Professor Charlotte Clarke and Professor Heather Wilkinson at Edinburgh University, both experts in dementia care, we are planning a programme of research which aims to enhance the experiences of living with dementia by advancing understandings of the multiple 'narratives of missing' of people with dementia, their families and those who search through influencing the behaviour of policy and practice responses to locating missing people, and informing interventions that support the management of the potential to be missing. For more information email p.woolnough@abertay.ac.uk.

Development and validation of a missing proclivity scale

We are currently, developing and testing a missing proclivity scale. The aim of this work is to define and assess the interest factors associated with missing and to develop a tool for measuring the propensity of individuals to have an inclination toward or a predisposition for missing-related behaviour. The work has relevance for detecting individuals in the community who require work/support in relation to preventing missing episodes, and measuring need and intervention impact associated with individuals as part of managing return from missing and associated harm reduction strategies. For more information email g.dickens@abertay.ac.uk.

Geographies of search

We are currently co-supervising an ESRC funded PhD studentship at Dundee University in relation to the geographies of search. Working with full support from two UK police forces, the project has a strong ethnographic element and aims to embed insight from police personnel involved strategically and operationally in missing persons investigations (e.g. Police Search Advisors (PolSAs), front line and senior officers, strategic leads, missing person co-ordinators and public protection units) via interviews and operational shadowing, with in depth exploration of missing persons case files. Based on a strong partnership approach, the work is exploring how networks of people, things, technology and ideas are effectively co-ordinated, mobilised and understood in order to achieve successful outcomes in the search for a missing person. For more information email: a.z.humphrey@dundee.ac.uk.

Exploring the nature and challenges of the Police Search Advisor role

Police Search Advisors (PolSAs) are a relatively new specialist police officer position who have become key individuals involved in defining, managing and conducting searches for missing people. No research to date has considered the nature of this specialist role. Consequently, in collaboration with Lucy Holmes, Research Manager at the national charity Missing People, a structured survey has been conducted with all UK PolSAs to explore:

- The nature and extent of PolSA involvement in missing person cases;
- The nature of key relationships associated with the PolSA role;
- The personal pressures PolSAs face and strategies used to mitigate against these;
- Procedural / process / organisational related aspects of the PolSA role;
- Multiagency working (including other search agencies);
- Gaps in knowledge and training.

Analysis is ongoing and a report will be published later this year. For more information email p.woolnough@abertay.ac.uk or l.holmes@missingpeople.org.uk.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Funded by Comic Relief, this project, which began in May 2014 and for which a final report is about to be published, has been examining how those who work in the field of child protection assess the risk of child sexual exploitation for any given individual: how they define the term; how frequently they see it occurring; and what prompts them to take action. The overall aim is to make sure that the systems and services in place to assist those in vulnerable situations truly meet the needs of those they are intended to help. The research has involved all relevant health service providers within Dundee including; Dundee City Council, the police and third sector organisations. Within the report recommendations will be made for how to update and further enhance services for the protection of vulnerable young people across Dundee. For more information email: j.na@abertay.ac.uk.

Translating research into practice

Abertay is a progressive University which aims to build research capacity and drive interdisciplinary research and knowledge exchange with societal and economic impact. The work of the missing person research group directly supports this via a focus on academic research and the translation of research into practice. Members of the group work directly with the police and NHS to ensure that findings from our research are embedded into policy development, practitioner training and practice, and we are currently working with the Scottish Government to develop the first National missing persons strategy for Scotland. Anyone who is interested in the work of the group or would like to collaborate on future research should contact Penny Woolnough by email at p.woolnough@abertay.ac.uk/.

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Stevenson, O, Parr, H., Woolnough, P. & Fyfe, N. (2013) Geographies of Missing People: Processes, Experiences, Responses. University of Glasgow.

Multilingualism and Interpreting in Police Settings

Professor Ursula Böser, Eloisa de Monteoliva, Professor Jemina Napier, Robert Skinner, Christine Wilson,
Centre for Interpreting and Translation Studies in Scotland (CTISS) Heriot-Watt University.

The *Centre for Interpreting and Translation Studies in Scotland* (CTISS) at Heriot-Watt University has continued its exploration into the impact of multilingualism in a police context with a focus on interpreting in investigative settings. This work draws on previous activities and studies in the wake of EU legislation on language rights in criminal proceedings, such as EU Directive 2010/64/EU. The ImPLI (Improving Police Interpreting) project brought together researchers and police and legal practitioners from six European jurisdictions to analyse the conditions under which interpreting in investigative contexts is carried out. The project addressed issues relating to the training of legal interpreters and translators, and developed recommendations of best practice for effective communication between police, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, judicial staff and legal interpreters and translators.

Building on these insights, CTISS researchers went on to explore specific aspects of multilingual investigative settings, and in particular the so-far largely neglected experience of non-institutional users of interpreting. Research and co-operation with stakeholders has focussed on children and users of sign language and the impact of their special communicative needs on the use of interpreting in investigative interviewing. This work was carried out under the umbrella of two EU-funded projects: the Co-Minor- In/QUEST project and the Justisigns Project.
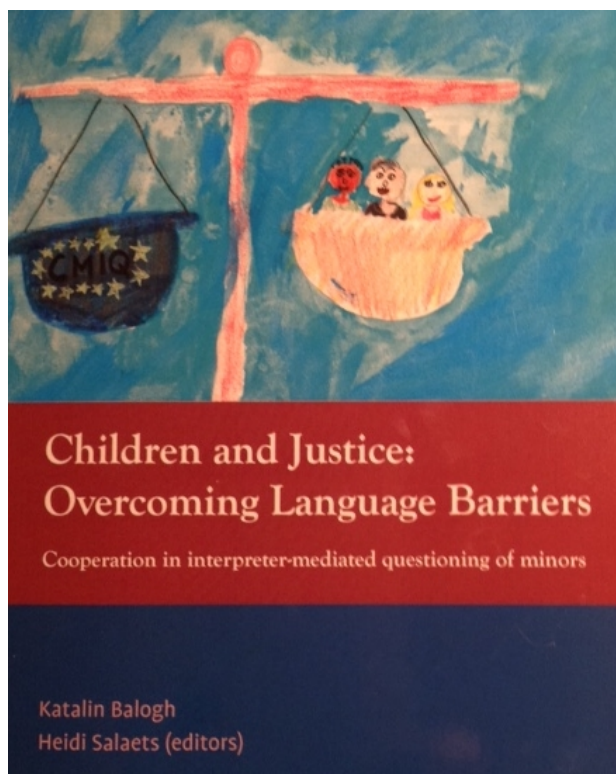
2015 saw the publication of a volume which presents the findings of the Co-Minor- In/QUEST project under the title, *Children and Justice: Overcoming Language Barriers*. This interdisciplinary collection of contributions brings together the insights of practitioners from the field of policing and forensic and child psychology as well as interpreters and researchers across six European jurisdictions (Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Scotland). Contributors from Scotland include Ursula Böser, Christine Wilson (on the role of the interpreter in investigative interviews with minors), David La Rooy (on developmentally appropriate approaches to child interviewing) and Ann Davies, Christine King and Katarzyna Skrzyniarz (on the perspective of sign and spoken language interpreters in investigative settings with minors).

The book sets out the legal and procedural context of child interviewing and presents findings from forensic psychology on developmentally appropriate approaches to interviewing children as well as highly vulnerable children. Against this background, existing conceptualisations of the role of the interpreter in face-to-face interactions are discussed. This discussion is followed by an investigation of the conflicting pressures which arise for interpreters in child interviews, such as the unique dynamics of rapport- building, and the intrinsic connection between the manner in which information is elicited from a child and its evidentiary integrity. The appropriateness of different modes of interpreting (simultaneous, consecutive) when working for minors is discussed, and recommendations about joint, multidisciplinary training for all institutional participants in interpreted child interviews are presented.

In the second part of the book, legal practitioners of child interviewing present: two concrete cases of interpreter-mediated interviews with minors. The scenarios described are commented upon by police officers, a youth lawyer, a psychologist, a child support worker and interpreters of signed and spoken language. In a field of interpreting studies where the lack of access to real-life data so far presents a considerable challenge, these contributions from experienced practitioners provide valuable first insights into the practice of interpreted child interviewing.

The final part of the book contains initial findings from a European survey about the context and practice of interviewing minors in a police setting. Work on the results of the UK-wide part of the survey is on-going.

The second CTISS project with a focus on users of police interpreting is *Justisigns*. This project is funded through the European Commission's Leonardo Da Vinci Lifelong Learning Programme. Its aim is to promote access to justice for deaf sign language users through interpreters. A consortium of partners, including Heriot-Watt University, Trinity College Dublin in Ireland, University of Applied Sciences of Special Needs Education in Switzerland, KU Leuven in Belgium, efsli (European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters) and EULITA (European Legal Interpreters & Translators Association), are collaborating on research and the development of training materials as part of this project. Knowledge exchange and community engagement events have raised awareness of the context and dynamics of sign language interpreting for institutional and non-institutional users in a legal context. A symposium in November 2015 showcased some of the results from the *Justisigns* project.

The project co-ordinator, Jemina Napier, is a member of the UK Government Ministry of Justice Working Group for Deaf People's Access to Justice. In this capacity she has contributed to the dissemination of the findings from the *Justisigns* project.

Critical Link 8

CTISS will be organising a major conference at Heriot Watt University during the summer of 2016.
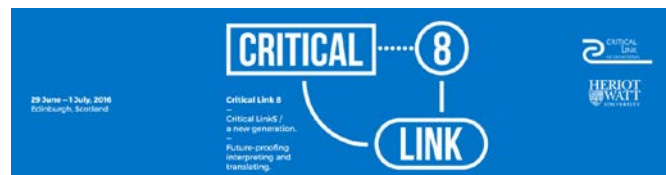
Critical Link 8 will be held in Edinburgh from 29 June - 1 July. This international conference is the most important global forum for the discussion of research and practice in public service interpreting and translation. It brings together all stakeholders in this field, including police and legal practitioners who work in multilingual settings.
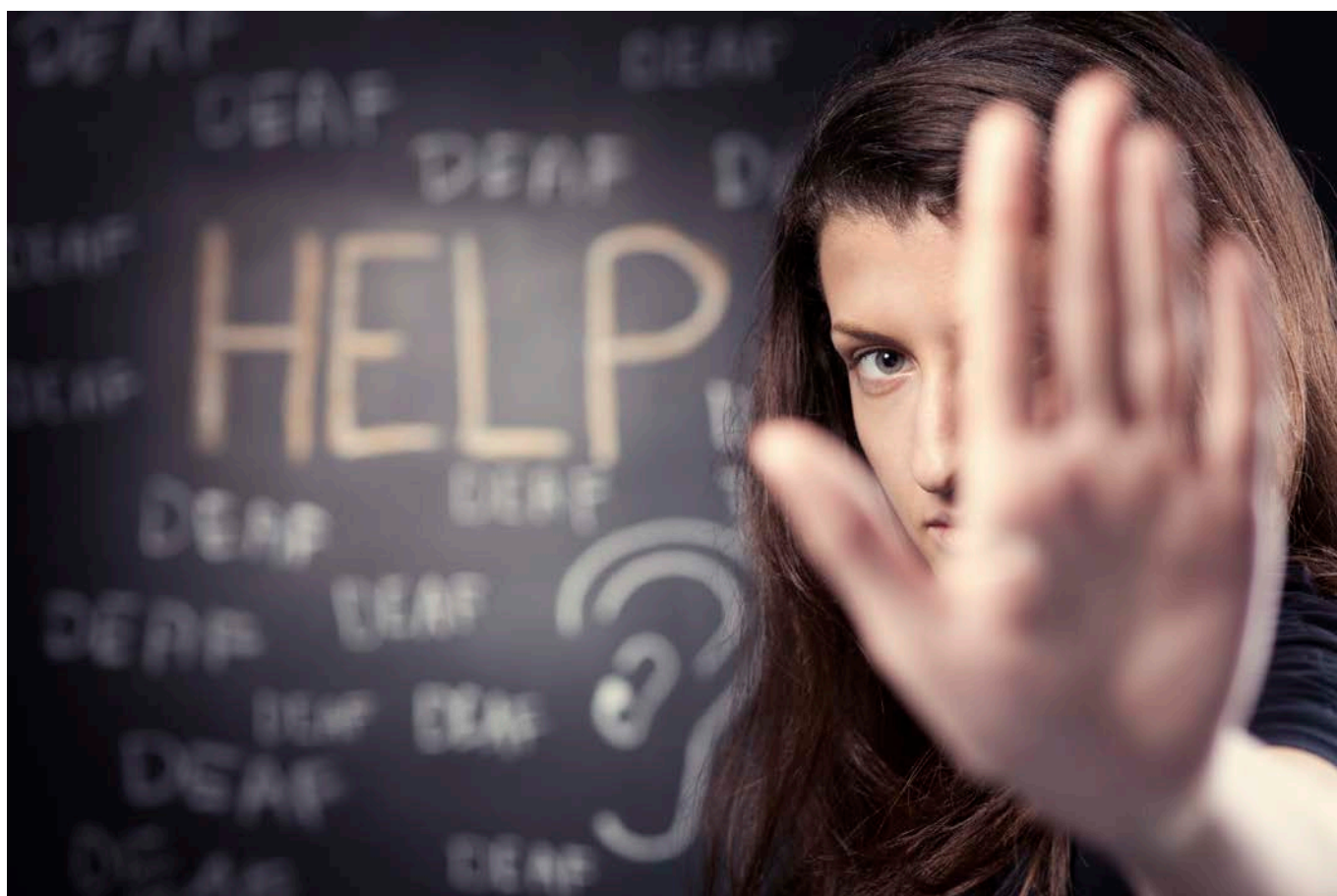
SIPR supported Post-Doctoral Research Assistants and PhD studentships

PDRAs

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

PhDs

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

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

(projects beginning in 2015 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Adam Aitken *Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014 - The Security Legacy*	ESRC / Scottish Government	Glasgow	Burman Mackenzie
Joe Apps ***Missing persons in comparative perspective (Professional Doctorate)***	**Self-funded**	**Dundee**	**Fyfe** **Henderson**
Colin Atkinson *Beyond cop culture: exploring cultures of intelligence in Scottish Policing*		Glasgow	Armstong McNeill
Sara Skott Bengttson *Violence and Homicide in Scotland*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	McVie Norris
Jarrett Blaustein *Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchson Henry
Dmitry Chernobrov *Stereotypes in Conflict*	Scottish Overseas Research Award	St Andrews	Murer
Monika Dabrowska *Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Catherine Davidones *Multi-agency partnerships*	ESRC	Stirling	Rummery Ferguson
Graeme Dickson ***Volunteers in policing : a comparative analysis***	**ESRC**	**Dundee**	**O'Neill** **Fyfe**
Lisa Dionysia ***The effectiveness of eye-witness identification procedures and young adults with high functioning autism***		**Open University**	**Ness**
Sarah Fay *The development of an MRI atlas for assessing age by the left hand wrist.*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black Hackman
Ruth Friskney *Linguistic study of police apologies*	AHRC	Edinburgh	Joseph
Stephanie Fohring *Victims, including reporting of crime to police*	ESRC / Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie Sparks
Anna Gavine *The primary prevention of violence in secondary school pupils in the West of Scotland*		St Andrews	
Alison Gehring *Violence Reduction: An Institutional Ethnography of the World Health Organisation*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer

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

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Ali Malik Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Ben Matthews *Examining Patterns of Criminal Careers in Scotland*	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	McVie
Ashleigh McGregor *Effects of repeated retrieval on memory accuracy*	Self-funded	Abertay	Gabbert La Rooy
Lisa McGeehan *Training for child forensic interviews*	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Elaine McLaughlin *Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland*	Self-funded	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun
Robert McLean *Criminal Signalling, Weight Lifting and Violence Capital*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Annabelle Nicol *Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children*	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell *The police, MAPPA and community disclosure*	UWS	UWS	Scott
Katy Proctor Stalking in Scotland	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Liam Ralph ***Communication between the public and the police with the role of technology***	**Edinburgh Napier**	**Edinburgh Napier**	**Aston Whitecross Wooff**
Ted Reynolds *Self-discipline and extremist discourses: on-line discussions boards from the far-right and "Jihadis"*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Nighet Riaz *Bridging the gap through schools and youth work partnerships*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Matt Richards *Post-critical incident stress*	Lothian & Borders Police	Edinburgh	Power
Laura Robertson *Evaluating the whole system approach to young people who offend*	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	Burman McVie
Johanne Roebuck *The Nature and Impact of Violence Prevention Strategies within Police Scotland*	UWS Studentship	UWS	Deuchar
Carol Roxburgh *Police Professionalisation and the police in Scotland: the role of Higher Education*	UWS	UWS	Scott
Georgia Scott-Brien	Glasgow Caledonian	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Policing rape in Scotland	University		
Louise Settle *Regulation of prostitution*		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Sarah Shrimpton *Facial avatars and familiar face recognition*	DSTL	Dundee	Wilkinson
Katherine Smith *Food Security and Collective Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ailsa Strathie *Improving the reliability of eyewitness identification*	ESRC	Glasgow Caledonian	McNeill
Sana Sukhera *Government as Outgroup: Political Participation and Identity*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Andrew Tatnell ***Police academic collaborations and evidence-based policing***	**Self-funded**	**Dundee**	**Fyfe O'Neill**
Maureen Taylor Group Associated Child Sexual Exploitation: Exploring the Connections	GCU	GCU	McMillan Robertson
Grant Thomson *The development of an atlas for cut marks on bone*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black
William Thompson *Teaching and Leaning Peace: Israeli-Palestinian Joint Educational Programmes*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
John Tsukyahama *Democracies and the Use of Torture in Counter Terrorism*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Ashley Varghese *Human-trafficking*		Edinburgh	Sparks
Claire Wason *'Sectarianism', Scotland & the Rule of Law*	GCU	GCU	Wheate Frondigoun Connolly
Liam Wells *Alcohol and the Game: An Ethnography of Male Football Players and Supporters*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar

SIPR Small Grant Awards 2015

Topic	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Creating a Proficiency Scale for Scene Examination in Scotland	£7,581	Edinburgh	Martindale
KE workshops to establish the current state of RNA profiling research	£3,202	Strathclyde	McCallum Haddrill
Partners in scrutiny: investigating local policing arrangements in Scotland	£4,962	Edinburgh	Henry Malik Aitchison
Investigating code 52 special bail visits for domestic abuse perpetrators: impact of the service	£5,000	RGU	Diack
Enhancing Police Scotland's Response to Disability Hate Crime: the Dundee Safe Places Initiative	£4,998	Dundee Edinburgh	Hall Bates
Involving communities in designing local solutions to local problems: A trial of a deliberative approach to police-community engagement	£5,000	Edinburgh	Bland
Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings	£4,947	Dundee Napier	Elvins Wooff

External research and knowledge exchange grants awarded in 2015

Topic	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Scottish International Policing Conference	Scottish Government / James Smart Memorial Trust	£8,000	SIPR	Fyfe Heilbronn
Scottish Social Attitudes Survey	Police Scotland / SPA	£52,495	SIPR	Fyfe
Repeat adult missing persons	Abertay	£55,000	Abertay	Woolnough Dickens
Evaluation of the Police Scotland National Child Abuse Investigation Unit	Police Scotland	£31,076	Dundee UWS	Kelly Jackson Martin
The Evaluation of Police and Fire Reform	Scottish Government	£322,351	Dundee Edinburgh	Fyfe Woolvin Bland Mitchell
Organisational Culture and Collaborative Working in the Scottish Crime Campus	Scottish Government	£20,720	Dundee	Tatnell Elliott
Rapid Evidence Review on Shaping the police workforce	SPA	£5,934	Dundee	Mendel Den Heyer
Local policing + Inspection of Aberdeen Division	HMICS	£1,950	Dundee	Humphrey
Collaborative Studentship on Volunteers in Policing	ESRC	£67,000	Dundee	O'Neill Fyfe
Rapid Evidence Review on Stop and Search	SPA	£5,628	Edinburgh	McVie Murray
Principles of Accountable Policing	Scottish Universities Insight Institute	£27,000	Strathclyde Dundee	Lennon Fyfe
Well@Work™ A mixed methods evaluation of proof of concept	Digital Health Institute	£52,938	RGU	Klein White Morrison Bell
PIPELINE – Prospective Investigation of PEtroLeum INdustry medical Events: A Scoping Study	Energy Institute	£7,695	RGU	Klein McCall Wiratunga
Rapid Evidence Review on Emergency Service Collaboration	SPA	£5,000	UWS	Martin
The Relationship between Stop and Search Procedures, Community Safety and Police-Youth Relationships in Scotland	British Academy	£9,995	UWS	Deuchar
Assessment of Community Policing in Glasgow	Glasgow City Council / Police Scotland / SIPR	£36,228	UWS	Frondigoun Smith Deuchar

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2015

This section includes relevant publications submitted by researchers within the consortia of 13 Universities.

Articles in Refereed Journals

AITCHISON, A. (2015). Policing must be local, but also informed by global experience. Interview with Paddy Tomkins. *Scottish Justice Matters* 3, 15-16. http://scottishjusticematters.com/wp-content/uploads/SJM_3-2_June2015_Policing_in_Scotland.pdf 15

AITCHISON, A. (in press). Police and persecution in the Bosnian Krajina: Democratisation, Deprofessionalisation and Militarisation. *Kriminalističke Teme/Criminal Justice Issues* 5/6.

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

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BLACKWOOD, L., HOPKINS, N. & REICHER, S. (2015). 'Flying while Muslim': Citizenship and misrecognition in the airport. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology 3,* 148-170.

BLACKWOOD, L.M. (in press). Police-Muslim relations in airports. Special Issue of *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.

BLACKWOOD, L.M., HOPKINS, N.P. & REICHER, S.D. (2015). From theorising radicalisation to surveillance practices: Muslims in the cross hairs of scrutiny. *Political Psychology*. doi: 10.1111/pops.12284

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DEUCHAR R., SØGAARD T.F., KOLIND T., THYLSTRUP, B. & WELLS, L. (2015). When you're boxing you don't think so much: Pugilism, transitional masculinities and criminal desistance among young Danish gang members. *Journal of Youth Studies.* DOI: 10.1080/13676261.2015.1098770

DEUCHAR, R. & SAPOUNA, M. (2015). 'It's harder to go to court yourself because you don't really know what to expect': Reducing the negative effects of court exposure on young people: Findings from an evaluation in Scotland. *Youth Justice*. DOI: 10.1177/1473225415606815.

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MENDEL, J. (2015). Urban violence and militarisation. In: *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences.* Elsevier.

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

SMITH, R. & MCELWEE, G. (in press). Food Fraud and the Role of the Criminal Farmer: A UK Case Study of Organized Rural Crime. In: Donnermeyer, J. (ed.). *The International Handbook of Rural Criminology.* Routledge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conferences and Meetings

AITCHISON, A. (2015). Policing after State Socialism. *Global Policing Workshop*, Oxford University, April.

AITKEN,C.G.G. (2015). Statistical and Applied Mathematical Sciences Institute, Research Park, North Carolina, USA, workshop on forensic science; 31st August to 4th September.

ALCOCK, M. & HUMPHREY, A. (2015). Partner perceptions of working with the police when vulnerable people go missing. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). Early interventions in war. Symposium, "Early interventions for trauma". British Psychological Society: London.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). Resilience among emergency and NGO personnel. European Interagency Security Forum [invited audience], Akkon Hochschule fur Humanwissenschaften: Berlin.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). The history of the professional origins and development of the field of traumatic stress. University of Adelaide, Australia.

ATKINSON, C. (2015). Scotland and the politics of intelligence accountability. Centre for Security Research, University of Edinburgh, launch conference. 22 October.

BÖSER, U. (2015). Setting the Groundrules. The Significance of 'Reflexive Co-ordination' in Interpreted Investigative Interviews with Minors. Dialog Conference. Community Interpreting In Dialogue with Technology. Berlin, Germany. http://www.indialog-conference.com/programme.php 20 November.

BÖSER, U. (2015). The Co-Minor Survey – Survey Methodology in Research on Legal Interpreting. Justisigns Symposium. Interpreter-mediated justice: Different languages, different research methodologies. Edinburgh. Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS), Heriot-Watt University. http://ctiss.hw.ac.uk/conferences/justisigns.html 7 November.

BROWN, A. (2015). Crisis Communication - Countering the Insider Threat through de-escalation and negotiation techniques to build indigenous rapport, gain resolution and ultimately save life. http://hist.no/content/78674/Programme (August 2015)

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). *Estrategias de comunicación en interrogatorios policiales con interpretación"* (Communication strategies in interpreter-mediated police interviews). *XXX Congreso Internacional de la Asociación de Jóvenes Lingüistas* (30th International Conference of the Young Linguists Association). Comillas, Spain. http://www.fundacioncomillas.es/eventos-y-congresos/congreso-asociacion-jovenes-linguistas/ 7 October, 2015

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). Interpreting in multilingual investigative police interviews: assumptions, needs and challenges. Scottish Institute for Policing Research Post-graduate Student Symposium. University of Dundee. Awarded Special Mention. http://www.sipr.ac.uk/Postgrad2015/Monteoliva.pdf 30 June.

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). Look at me directly and I'll interpret it for you, okay?. Integrating Multimodality in the study of Dialogue Interpreting workshop. Centre for Translation Studies (CTS), University of Surrey. http://www.ias.surrey.ac.uk/workshops/interpreting/papers/IMDI_seminar programme.pdf31 August- 1 September.

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). Same-language Interaction and Interpreting in Police Interviews with Migrants: A Case Study. InDialog Conference. Community Interpreting In Dialogue with Technology. Berlin, Germany. http://www.indialog-conference.com/programme.php: 20 November.

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). Transparent language constellations in interpreter-mediated police interviews: a preliminary analysis of interpreter participation. Justisigns Symposium. Interpreter-mediated justice: Different languages, different research methodologies. Edinburgh Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland (CTISS), Heriot-Watt University.: http://ctiss.hw.ac.uk/conferences/justisigns.html 7 November.

DE MONTEOLIVA, E. (2015). When English is partially transparent –and used by Spanish-speaking suspects in interpreted police interviews in Scotland: preliminary findings. 7th International Conference of Hispanic Linguistics. Spanish in Contact. New times, New spaces and New speakers. Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, in collaboration with COST Action 1306. New Speakers in a Multilingual Europe.: http://www.sis-ees.com/en/events 28-29 May.

DEUCHAR, R. & MØRCK, L. (2015). Young male offenders, prison chaplaincy, religion and spirituality. *International Gangs Seminar,* Grundtvigs Hojskole, Hillerod, Denmark, 14-16 Sept.

DEUCHAR, R. & MØRCK, L. (2015). Young offenders, spiritual journeys and criminal desistance in Denmark and Scotland: *Journal of Youth Studies Conference*, 30 March – 1 April.

DEUCHAR, R. (2015). Outreach work in the west of Scotland. *International Conference on Outreach Work,* City University of Hong Kong, 3-5 Dec.

DEUCHAR, R. (2015). Scottish youth gangs, territoriality and street violence: Insights from a decade of working with young male offenders. *International Conference on Outreach Work,* City University of Hong Kong, 3-5 Dec.

DEUCHAR, R., MØRCK, L., SØGAARD, T. & CELOSSE-ANDERSEN, M. (2015). Masculinity, gangs, violence and desistance journeys: Creative qualitative research approaches and fieldwork partnerships in Northern Europe. *International Conference on Ethnicity Minority Youth, Drugs, Gangs and Street Life,*University of Aarhus, Denmark, 29 Sept – 1 Oct.

FALCONER, M., ALEXANDER, D., KLEIN, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). An exploration of well-being, resilience and vulnerability factors in Scottish police officers, and outcomes in response to exposure to trauma. SIPR International Policing Conference. Edinburgh (26th November).

FARRUGIA, K.J. (2015). Lumicyano pseudo-operational trials for the detection of latent fingermarks. 100th IAI International Conference, Sacramento, USA, August.

FARRUGIA, K.J. (2015). The effect of enhancement techniques on the subsequent detection of body fluids. 40th Educational Annual Conference of the Fingerprint Society, Leicester, March.

FARRUGIA, K.J. (2015). The effect of mark enhancement techniques on the subsequent detection of body fluids, presented at the 100th IAI International Conference, Sacramento, USA, August.

FERGUSON, P.R. (2015). Codifying the Criminal Law. Institute of Law Conference on Codification, Jersey, 2 November.

FERGUSON, P.R. (2015). Eyewitness Identification Evidence. Royal Society of Edinburgh Workshop, Dundee, 5 November.

FYFE, N.R. (2015). Innovation in tackling organised crime: co-location, organisational culture and the Scottish Crime Campus Norwegian Police University.

FYFE, N.R. (2015). Police reform in Europe: the challenges of evaluation, European Police Institutes Collaboration Conference, Lisbon.

FYFE, N.R. (2015). Policing principles, public confidence and politics in Scotland, Cumberland Lodge Policing Programme.

FYFE, N.R. (2015). Tackling the paradox of policing research, CEPOL Research and Science Conference, Lisbon.

HALL, E. (2015). Enhancing Police Scotland's response to disability hate crime. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

HEYMAN, I. (2015). Black, white and grey – the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

HEYMAN, I. & GIBB, A. (2015). Integration of the UK Prevent counter-terrorism strategy into mainstream health and social care education. Nurse Education Today Conference .Churchill College Cambridge

HOLMES, L. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). Police Search Advisors (PolSAs) and the search for missing people: results from a UK wide survey. SIPR International Policing Conference. Edinburgh, 26th November.

HOLMES, L. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). Police search advisors and the search for missing people. Second International Conference on Missing Children and Adults, Brussels: Belgium (8th-10th July).

HUMPHREY, A. (2015). Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilisation & success in police investigations of missing persons. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

JACKSON, G. (2015). Bias and Bayes. Triennial meeting of European Academy of Forensic Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic.

JACKSON, J., BRADFORD, B., HOUGH, M. & MacQUEEN, S. (2015). Truly free consent? On the nature of duty to obey. *European Society of Criminology, 15th Annual Conference*, Porto, Portugal.

JACKSON, L. & Settle, L. (2015). Historicising 'historical child sexual abuse' cases: public enquiry and the role of social historians. Social History Society Conference, Portsmouth, 31 March – 2 April.

JACKSON, L. (2015). Historical child sexual abuse: the role of historians. Queen's University Belfast, History seminar, 6 November. http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/media/Media,533303,en.pdf

JACKSON, L. (2015). Police and Community in Scotland. The use of historical models. Workshop on 'Historical Perspectives on Policing, Regulation and Security: Connecting Past, Present and Future', University of Leeds, 8-9 July. http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/events/2015/histories-of-policing-regulation-and-security

KLEIN, S. (2015). Preparing For Emergencies. Invited workshop. Early Interventions for Trauma Workshop, British Psychological Society, London, 8th January 2015.

KLEIN, S. (2015). Remote Healthcare Research: Lessons Learned. Keynote Address. UHI Health & Wellbeing Research Cluster Meeting, UHI, Inverness, 17-18th September 2015.

KOULOURI, A. & AVRAMENKO, A. (2015). Global Supply Chains and Human Trafficking: an unequivocal problem. Conference of the UACES Collaborative Research Network (Policing and European Studies): Policing in times of uncertainty: Challenges of Integrated Security, Dundee, May.

LEESON, L. & NAPIER, J. (2015). The benefits of mixed-methods in community interpreting research: Examples from research on legal interpreting. InDialog conference, Berline, Germany, 20-21 NOVEMBER.

MacQUEEN, S. & BRADFORD, B. (2015). Enhancing public trust and police legitimacy during road traffic encounters: results from a randomised controlled trial in Scotland. *European Society of Criminology, 15th Annual Conference*, Porto, Portugal.

MALIK, A. (2015). An epistocratic and deliberative approach to police governance. SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium, University of Dundee.

MALIK, A. (2015). Analysing accountability. NVivo Research Analysis Group, University of Edinburgh.

MALIK, A. (2015). Panel member: 'Civil Society's Perspectives on Police Reforms in Mexico'. Police and Citizenship Dialogue Seminar. British Council in Mexico and CIDE, Mexico City.

MARTIN, D. (2015). CEPOL Annual European Police and Research and Science Conference, Lisbon, Evidence-Based Practice: A UK Perspective, October.

McLAUGHLIN, E. (2015). A police response to women with an insecure immigration status experiencing domestic abuse. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

McMILLAN, L. & PROCTOR, K. (2015). (In)defensible space: a feminist perspective on criminological theory and the realities of gender based violence. Everyday Encounters with Violence: Critical Feminist Perspectives, Feminist and Women's Studies Association Conference, Leeds 9th-11th September.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2015). Minding the evidence: an exploration of sexual assault, police and forensic intervention in Scottish and Canadian contexts. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Law's Promise and Law's Pathos in the Global North and Global South, Seattle 28th – 31st May.

MOORE, A. (2015). Policing vulnerable people and places when the entire population is vulnerable: Policing post-genocide Rwanda. Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) – International Policing Conference, University of Edinburgh, 26 November.

MOORE, A., KAITESI, U. & MUGAGGA, E. (2015). The Rwandan post-genocide strategic legacy: Successes, failures, and transferrable aspects of justice and education. University of Rwanda collaborative research conference, Kigali, Rwanda, 8th October.

MURER, J.S (2015). Citizenship, Identity, and the Migrant Crisis in Europe: A Workshop. Højskolen Østersøen, Åbenrå, Denmark, 2-3 December.

MURER, J.S (2015). Foreign Bodies: Identity, Belonging and Violent Imaginings of Migrants and Immigrant Populations in Western Europe. EU External Relations Research Seminar, University of Dundee, Dundee, 12 February.

MURER, J.S (2015). Fresh eyes on the Migrant "Crisis". Dutch Academy of Letters and Sciences and the Global Young Academy; Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 10-11 December.

MURER, J.S (2015). Interrogating torture: a panel discussion and presentation of 'Hears and Minds: Interrogation Project. Human Rights/Human Wrongs Documentary Film Festival; Litteraturahusset, Oslo, Norway, 13 February.

MURER, J.S (2015). Killing the other in the self: anxiety, social dislocation and the violence of scapegoating within proxy narratives of loss among the contemporary Hungarian far right. Perpetrator self, violence, gender and emotion in conflict and culture in the long Twentieth Century. University of Hull, 17-18 September 2015

MURER, J.S (2015). Right-wing violence and the creation enemies in the film Der Kick. Cambridge Festival of Ideas; Cambridge University 30 October.

MURER, J.S (2015). Symbolic violence and the destruction of community for remembering Srebrenica. The Glasgow Central Mosque, 10 July.

MURER, J.S (2015). The politics of splitting: anxiety, loss and the anti-semitic, anti-roma violence of contemporary Hungary. Faculty of Media and Communications, University of Bournemouth, 11 May.

MURER, J.S (2015). The rites of belonging: religion and the performance of large group identity in times of conflict. Conflict and Coexistence Conference, St Andrews Jewish Society, 4 April.

MURER, J.S (2015). The sociability of violence: performance, social capital accumulation and learning dynamics in violent groups. How terrorist groups 'learn': innovation and adaptation in political violence, British Academy, London, 18 June.

MURER, J.S (2015). Toxic images: media depictions and the simulacra of terrorist violence. The Calculus of Loss: How Media and Race Shape Discussions on Terrorism. St Andrews, International Politics Association and the Afro-Caribbean Society, 15 April.

MURRAY, K. (2015). Police Scotland Research Group (23/6/2015) Key messages from Stop and Search in Scotland: A Post-Reform overview. Invited presentation to Police Scotland Research Group, Edinburgh.

MURRAY, K. (2015). Scottish Police Federation (1/4/2015) Targets, ethics and human rights. Invited speaker, SPF Conference, Ayrshire.

MURRAY, K. (2015). SPA, SIPR and Police Scotland (26/5/2015) Stop and search research agenda: Politics, race and scrutiny, Edinburgh.

MURRAY, K. (2015). University of Edinburgh (11/2/2106) Policing in cool and hot climates: the rise and fall of mass stop and search in Scotland. Invited Centre for Law and Society (CLS) seminar presentation.

MURRAY, K. (2015). University of Liverpool (17/9/2015) I don't predict a riot: stop and search and police legitimacy. Panel paper at 'Policing and Democracy in the 21st Century' conference.

MURRAY, K. (2015). University of Oxford (25/1/2016) Policing in cool and hot climates: the rise and fall of mass stop and search in Scotland. Invited seminar presentation.

NAPIER, J. & LEESON, L. (2015). What to say or not to say in police interviews? An overview of evidence from the Justisigns research project. Annual conference of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters, Warsaw, Poland, 11-13 September.

NAPIER, J., VERMEERBERGEN, M. & SKINNER, R. (2015). Justisigns: An overview of accessibility to legal sign language interpreter provision, training and assessment across Europe. World Association of Sign Language Interpreters, Istanbul, Turkey, 23-25.

O'NEILL M. [Maria]. (2015). The European Investigation Order, a new era in cross border law enforcement? 2015 Policing and European Studies Conference, Policing in times of uncertainty: Challenges of Integrated Security. University of Abertay Dundee on 1 May. Also presented to the Dundee Policing & Criminal Justice Group, 5 May.

O'NEILL M. [Maria]. (2015). Trafficking in Human Beings: an EU and UK legal challenge, abstract submitted to the EUSA Fourteenth Biennial Conference - Boston, 5-7 March.

PARR, H. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). Geographies of Missing People – the journeys missing people make. Scottish Government National Missing Person Strategy Consultation Launch. COSLA, Edinburgh (27th August).

PROCTOR, K. (2015). Stalking in Scotland: investigating the invisible. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

ROBERTSON, A. & McMILLAN, L. (2015). Procedural justice and police training: 'It ain't what you do; it's the way that you do it'. Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Law's Promise and Law's Pathos in the Global North and Global South, Seattle 28th – 31st May.

RUSSELL, S., LORIMER, L. McMILLAN, L. McDAID, L., HUNT, K. & ILETT, R. (2015). The Regression within the Progression: Problematic Inconsistences in Narratives Concerning Consent and Coercion within Sexual Encounters among Men and Women from Areas of Socio-Economic Deprivation, Societies in Transition: Progression or Regression?, British Sociological Association Annual Conference, Glasgow, 15th – 17th April.

SKINNER, R. (2015). Empowering the interpreted mediated interview. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

SKINNER, R. (2015). Empowering the interpreted mediated interview. Scottish International Policing Conference: Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. Edinburgh, Scotland, 26th November.

TAYLOR, C., WOOLNOUGH, P. & DICKENS, G. (2015). Multiple missing: an exploration of behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults. Dundee Policing and Criminal Justice Group (15th December, 2015).

TAYLOR, C., WOOLNOUGH, P. & DICKENS, G. (2015). Multiple Missing: an exploration of behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults. SIPR International Policing Conference. Edinburgh (26th November). Poster Presentation.

TAYLOR, M. (2015). Group-associated child sexual exploitation : exploring the networks. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

TEE, S., WEBSTER, B.J. & HEYMAN, I. (2015). The Patient's Voice in Health Professional Education in the UK - 10 Years on: Beyond a Tick Box Exercise toward Cultural Change? Inter-professional Health Care Education. Vancouver, Canada

WOOFF, A. (2015). 'Good' Police Custody in England and Wales. Evidence-Based Policing Research Showcase, College of Policing, 13 May.

WOOFF, A. (2015). Police outsourcing in custody: preliminary findings from the 'good' police custody study. Markets in Policing. ESRC-funded research seminar series, University of York, June.

WOOFF, A. (2015). The role of emotion, space and place in 'good' Police custody in England and Wales. European Society of Criminology, September.

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015) Missing persons and their families. Working together for missing people in the North East. Police Scotland, Aberdeen (23 and 24th September, 2015).

WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). Missing and vulnerability: inextricably linked. Scottish International Policing Conference : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places. University of Edinburgh, November 26.

WOOLNOUGH, P. S. (2015). Investigating Missing Persons. School of Health and Social Sciences Seminar Programme (1st October, 2015).

WOOLNOUGH, P., BONNY, E. & ALMOND, L. (2015). Adult Missing Persons: Statistical identification of behavioural themes. Second International Conference on Missing Children and Adults, Brussels: Belgium (8th-10th July).

WOOLNOUGH, P., SMITH, E. & GIBB, G. (2015). Suicide at home versus away: An exploration of the relationship between geo-spatial characteristics and suicide method to assist police investigation. Second International Conference on Missing Children and Adults, Brussels: Belgium (8th-10th July).

Other contributions

AITCHISON, A. (2015). Expert review of compliance of Republic of Serbia Law on Police with international obligations and standards for Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

AITCHISON, A. (2015). Invited contributor to CIDE/Foreign and Commonwealth Office roundtable on policing as part of the 'Year of the UK in Mexico and Mexico in the UK' (UKMX2015), Mexico City, 7 December.

AITCHISON, A., MALIK, A. & TOMKINS, P. (2015). Police reform in context / Civil society perspectives. *Dialogue between police and civilians: perspectives and reforms.* CIDE Institute, Mexico, 7 December. [Funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as part of the dual UK in Mexico/Mexico in the UK year 2015 (UKMX2015)]. http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/other_areas_of_interest/new s/all_news/edinburgh_law_school_delegation_visits_ mexico_city_for_workshop_on_police_accountability

AITKEN,C.G.G. (2015). Interview in: 'Making a lottery out of the law' by Tim Harford. Financial Times Magazine, January 30th.

ALCOCK, M. & HUMPHREY, A. (2015). User experiences of working with the police in relation to vulnerable people who go missing in the Aberdeen area: A joint report for HMICS by Children in Scotland and Scottish Institute for Policing Research, Edinburgh: HMICS http://hmics.org/publications/user-experiences-working-police-relation-vulnerable-people-who-go-missing-aberdeen-area.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015) Essential psychological principles of hostage negotiation and hostage survival. Report provided for the Commandant, the Pakistan School of Military Intelligence, Murree, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015) Provided advice and information on trauma management to the Parisian authorities, via the Metropolitan Police, following the Paris terrorist incidents.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015) Series of workshops for senior Pakistan army personnel on hostage taking and hostage survival. Pakistan School of Military Intelligence. Murree, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). " Nurse's self report was key indicator." Scotsman, January, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). "Killer argument." Scotsman, December, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). "Screening for Ebola virus." Press and Journal, January, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). "Solitary confinement". [Interview] October Films, TV Production Company, November, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). "The man to turn to in a crisis", Press and Journal Magazine, June, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). "US must break control of the gun lobby." Press and Journal, December, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). Exposure to war trauma. South Street Films, London.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). Hostage taking. Atlantic Magazine, Washington DC, USA, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2015). Psychological effects of kidnap and solitary confinement, New York Times Magazine, San Francisco, USA, 2015.

ALEXANDER, D.A. "Time to confront shoot to kill policy." Scotsman, December, 2015.

BROWN, A. (2015). A proposal for the development of the medico-legal institute. Reference Number: FRCIJ-15-PROC-142

BROWN, A. (2015). Combatting Internal Fraud & Corruption – The Constant Integrity Challenge.

DEUCHAR, R. & BONE, T. (2015) The impact of assets-based community integration initiatives in Scottish and Danish locations. *SIPR Research Summary No. 20.* http://www.sipr.ac.uk/downloads/Research_Summaries/Research_Summary_20.pdf

DEUCHAR, R. (2015). An unequal struggle. *TESS,* 13 March. www.tes.co.uk/article.aspx?storycode =11006648

DEUCHAR, R. (2015). *Britain Crime Capitals: Glasgow's Killing Streets.* Channel 5*,* 2 April.

DEUCHAR, R. (2015). Young offenders initiative helped reduce criminality. *The Herald: Inside Track*, 28 October. http://www.pressreader.com/uk/the-herald/20151028/282089160632410/TextView

FERGUSON, P.R. (2015). Legal debate, hosted by the Royal Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, on 3 September, in support of the motion: "This House believes that the Scottish Parliament legislates too readily and too often".

GRAHAM, W. (2015). BBC Radio Cumbria on 7/10/15 : interview in relation to a gang problem in Whitehaven.

HAMILTON-SMITH, N., ANDERSON, S., SIMPSON, I., McARDLE, D., McBRIDE, M., GOODALL, K., HAYNES, R., JAGO, N. & CRAWFORD, J. (2015). An evaluation of section 1 of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012. Scottish Government. Social Research Series. Scottish Government.

HAMILTON-SMITH, N., MALLOCH, M., ASHE, S., RUTHERFORD, A. & BRADFORD, B. (2015). Community impact of public processions. Scottish Government. Social Research series: Crime and Justice. Scottish Government Social Research.

HENRY, A., MALIK, A. & AITCHISON, A. (2016). Partners in scrutiny: mapping local scrutiny arrangements in Scotland. SIPR Research Briefing No. 15.

HENRY, A., MALIK, A. & AITCHISON, A. (2016). Partners in scrutiny: Three Local Scrutiny Committees SIPR Research Briefing No. 16.

HEYMAN, I. (2015). Launch of Police Collaborative Outcomes Learning Tool as a national multiagency resource to support a multiagency understanding of public protection through With Scotland - Gordon University and Police Scotland.

HMICS (2015) Local Policing+ Inspection of the Approach to Missing Person Investigations in Aberdeen City Division. ISBN: 978-1-910165-20-1 http://www.hmics.org/publications/local-policing-inspection-approach-missing-person-investigations-aberdeen-city-division. [with contributions by SIPR members]

HUMPHREY, A. (2015). Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilisation & success in police investigations of missing persons. SIPR postgraduate Symposium, University of Dundee, 30 June.

HUMPHREY, A. (2015). Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilisation & success in police investigations of missing persons. University of Dundee: School of the Environment, PhD Research Showcase, Dundee.

HUMPHREY, A. (2015). Policing contributions to the search for a missing person: what is, what should be and to what extent? Dundee Policing & Criminal Justice y Group, University of Dundee.

IRHC (2015). [KLEIN, S.] Publication of "Competency and Training for Health Practitioners Working in Remote Oil and Gas Operations. A Consensus Document".

JACKSON, G. (2015). Probabilistic approach to evidence interpretation. Workshop for fingermark examiners at FBI Training Academy, Quantico, Virginia, USA.

JACKSON, G. (2015). The basis of logical expert opinion. University of Dundee

JACKSON, G. (2015). The nature of forensic inference: an overview. In: Jackson G, Kaye, DH, Neumann C, Ranadive and Reyna VF (eds). *Communicating the Results of Forensic Science Examinations* (November 8, 2015). Final Technical Report for NIST Award 70NANB12H014 (Cedric Neumann, Anjali Ranadive & David H. Kaye eds.), 2015. p. 4-12. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2690899

JACKSON, L. (2015). Blog for Women's History Scotland website on the history of women in policing in Scotland: http://womenshistoryscotland.org/2015/12/24/women-in-scottish-policing-the-first-100-years/

JACKSON, L. (2015). Mobile exhibition and leaflet ('Looking Back on 100 years')for the British Association of Women in Policing (BAWP). Annual Training Conference of the International Association of Women Police (IAWP), Cardiff, 23-27 August 2015 (as well as a series of other events to commemorate the centenary of women's appointment as police officers in the UK).

JACKSON, L. (2015). 'Talking head' and consultancy for 90-minute programme for BBC4 on women in policing *A Fair Cop. A Century of British Policewomen* ('If not us' films), broadcast 16/3/2015. http://www.ifnotusfilms.com/faircop.html.

JOSEPH, S., DIACK, L., HEYMAN, I., KLEIN, S, MCCLUSKEY, S. & WOOLNOUGH, P. (2015). Interagency Adult Support and Protection Practice of Police and Health and Social Care Professionals: A Realistic Evaluation Approach. SIPR Research Summary No. 19. Scottish Institute for Policing Research.

KLEIN, S. & WILLIAMS, H. (2015). International Medical Evacuations and Repatriations: A Retrospective Statistical Review (2008-2012). Final Report for Royal Dutch Shell, 2015.

KLEIN, S., WILLIAMS, H., MCCALL, J., REGNIER-COUDERT, O., RUNCIE, T., BURNETT, S. & MACLENNAN, A. (2015). PIPELINE – Prospective Investigation of PEtroLeum INdustry medical Events: A Scoping Study. Final Report for the Energy Institute, 2015.

MALIK, A. (2015), Book Review: Conviction: Violence, culture and a shared public service agenda, by J. Carnochan, Argyll Publishing. *Scottish Justice Matters* 3(2), 40

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SIPR On-line Publications

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

SIPR Briefings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIPR Research Summaries

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

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

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

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

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

South Asian women's experience of family abuse: exploring the police response Nughmana Mirza, University of Edinburgh

The impact of assets-based community integration initiatives in Scottish and Danish locations Professor Ross Deuchar, UWS & Tony Bone, Police Scotland

Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals : a realistic evaluation approach. Lead author: Dr Sundari Joseph, Robert Gordon University and University of Aberdeen.

Local policing in Scotland: three pre-reform case-studies Dr Elizabeth Aston, Edinburgh Napier University & Professor Kenneth Scott, University of the West of Scotland

Police-Public Consultation Forums in Edinburgh Diarmaid Harkin, University of Edinburgh]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geographies of Missing People Olivia Stevenson and Hester Parr (Glasgow University); Nick Fyfe (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.

H2020 and opportunities within SIPR

18 March 2015, University of Dundee

Following on from the event held in January 2014, SIPR organised this further event to provide information on new opportunities within the Secure Societies theme of Horizon 2020 which opened on 25th March 2015, with a deadline of 27th August 2015.

SIPR and Europe: accessing networks of researchers and practitioners	**Professor Nick Fyfe**	Director, SIPR
Overview of H2020 research funding	**Neil Stewart**	Research and Innovation Services, University of Dundee
A successful H2020 funding application: "Enhancing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and citizens - Community policing"	**Dr Liz Aston** **Dr Megan O'Neill**	Edinburgh Napier University University of Dundee
The European Police College and H2020: key insights from a recent workshop	**Tim Heilbronn**	KT Manager, SIPR

Addressing the Future Research Challenges in Forensics

31 March 2015, University of Dundee

This joint SIPR/Forensics Services Workshop brought together 40 academics and lead forensic scientists and senior managers from SPA Forensic Services to discuss the latter's research priorities over the short to medium term. SPA Forensic Services outlined their six priorities to the research community, and heard the views of researchers about these topics and the best ways to engage with universities.

Research Priorities for Forensic Services	**Tom Nelson**	Director, SPA Forensic Services
Roundtable discussions organised around Research Priorities		
Case studies of collaborative research in forensics		
Exploring Forensic Science in Scotland & Evaluation of the National Forensic Science Gateway	**Professor Jim Fraser**	University of Strathclyde
Professional Judgement & Decision Making Expertise in Scene Examination	**Amanda Martindale**	University of Edinburgh
Profiling of Illicit Diazepam Tablets for Drug Intelligence Purposes	**Professor David Bremner**	Abertay University

Crime Pattern Analysis and Predictive Policing

Tuesday 28th April, West Park Conference Centre, Dundee

The aim of this event was to bring together researchers, practitioners and policy makers to discuss the opportunities presented by advanced statistical modelling of crime events and improvements in interactive visualisation of crime data and modelling results.

A team based at St Andrews University around Dr Janine Illian (School of Mathematics and Statistics) have received funding from EPSRC/St Andrews University Impact Acceleration Funds to run a series of workshops. These relate to the development of new statistical methods for analysing crime patterns and predicting their occurrence in space and time. The outputs from such work have important implications for efficient and effective police deployment and crime prevention.
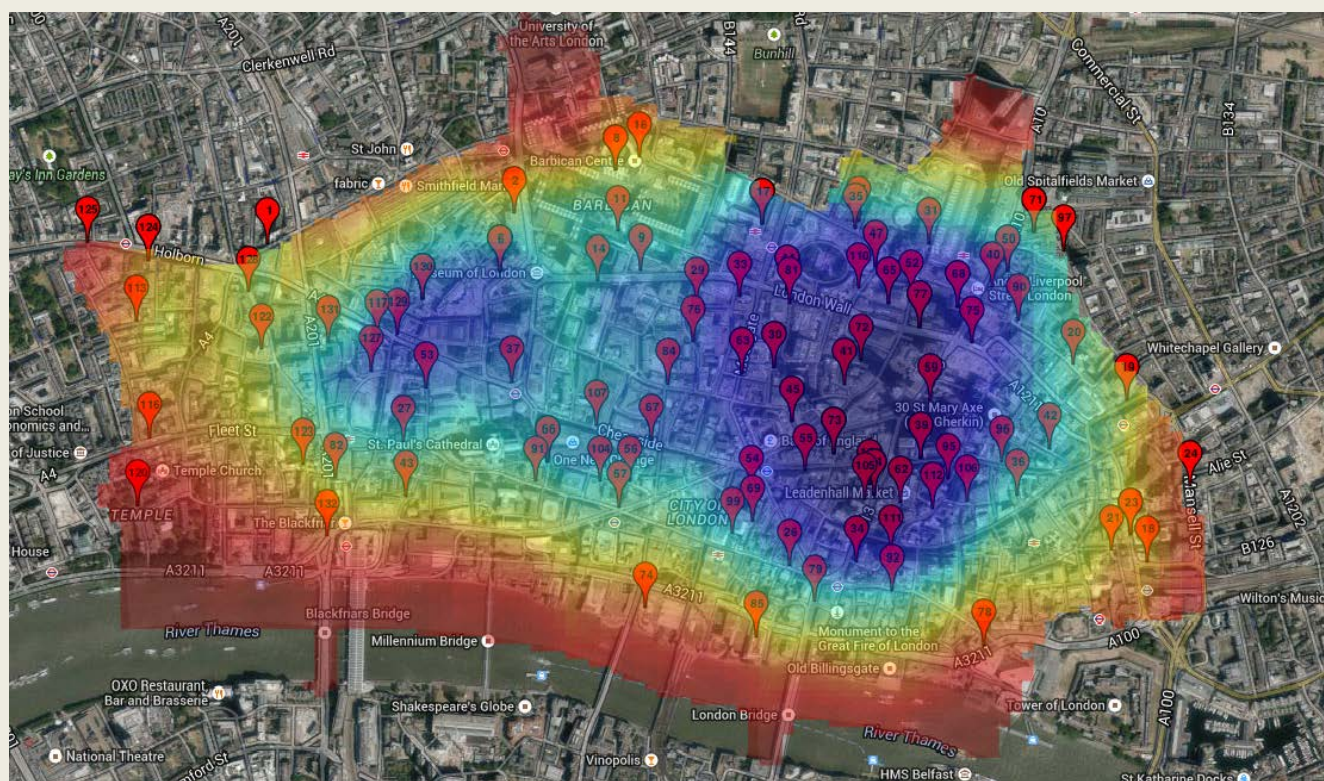
In search of 'what works': a short introduction to evidence-based policing	**Professor Nick Fyfe**	Directors, SIPR
Modern statistical methods for spatio-temporal data - understanding patterns in space and time	**Dr Janine Illian**	University of St Andrew's
Spatial modelling : its use in predictive policing	**Charlotte Jones-Todd**	University of St Andrew's
Hot spots, cold spots and the areas in between : exploring changes in crime across time at a neighbourhood level	**Dr Ellie Bates**	AQMeN Research Fellow in Criminology, University of Edinburgh
Computer games and modern visualisation methods	**Professor James Bown & Paul Robertson**	Abertay University

Leadership for policing in times of change

1 June 2015, Scottish Police College, Tulliallan

ProPEL: Professional Practice, Education and Learning
An International Network for Research at the University of Stirling

This full day Conference was jointly organised by SIPR and ProPEL (Professional Practice, Education and Learning). Following on from the very successful SIPR-sponsored event held at the University of Stirling in June 2014, prior to their Professional Education and Leadership Conference, this event aimed to help inform and contribute to current discussions about the future direction of police education and professionalism in Scotland and included presentations by Mike Robbins (Provost of Stirling and leadership consultant); Kate Hudson (Scottish Prison Service); Graham Leicester (Director, International Futures Forum) and Steve Allen (DCC, Police Scotland).

Welcome and Introduction	**Professor Tara Fenwick**	Director of ProPEL and Associate Director, SIPR
	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
Leading change in policing today	**Mike Robbins**	Provost of Stirling and Leadership Consultant
Lessons from the Scottish Prison Service	**Kate Hudson**	Head of Learning & Development, Scottish Prison Service
The International Futures Forum	**Graham Leicester**	Director, International Futures Forum
Police Scotland	**DCC Steve Allen**	Police Scotland

Discussion groups

68

Researching the future of local policing in Scotland: a Police Community Relations sandpit

24 June 2015, Edinburgh Law School, University of Edinburgh

Local policing lies at the heart of the legislation that created Police Scotland and is fundamental to the way the police service interacts with the communities it serves. Police Scotland's Strategic Planning and Development Unit, in consultation with SIPR, conducted a review across the organisation about what issues should be given priority for research requests at a local level. This exercise informed the key themes that formed the basis of this Police Community Relations sandpit:

- Multi-agency collaboration and community policing including effectiveness of such collaborations; opportunities through Community Planning; impact on community engagement; mental health issues; and best practice etc.

- Alcohol, drugs and prevention including hate crime; alcohol-related harms; ASB; and effectiveness of interventions etc.

A linking theme across all of these research priorities is partnership working.

Participants were encouraged to identify topics for further ongoing collaboration and were invited to submit proposals for research projects to be funded from a Police Community Relations Collaborative Project Fund.

The following topics were presented:

Crime trends and patterns; inequality and crime; victims and offenders; criminal careers and life-course criminology	**Susan McVie & Rebecca Pillinger**	University of Edinburgh
Public protection fatality investigation MAPPA	**Lynn Kelly**	University of Dundee
Procedural justice and legitimacy; partnership working and impact; domestic violence	**Sarah MacQueen**	University of Edinburgh
Representation in the police	**Karen Johnston**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Night time economy	**Chris Holligan**	University of the West of Scotland
Multi-disciplinary working with vulnerable adults	**Lesley Diack**	Robert Gordon University
Community Safety	**Kath Murray**	University of Edinburgh
Performance measures linked to planned collaborative outcomes	**Jackie McKelvie**	Scottish Police Authority
New technologies	**Richard Jones**	University of Edinburgh
Local Policing/Reform	**Yvonne Hail**	University of Dundee
Emergency Service Collaboration	**Denise Martin**	UWS
Policing and mental health, Development of the Prevent agenda in health and social care	**Inga Heyman**	Robert Gordon University
Rural policing, anti-social behaviour, partnership working, police custody	**Andrew Wooff**	Edinburgh Napier
Developing local scrutiny when working with a national organisation	**Angus MacInnes**	Police Scotland
Enhancing collaborative responses to disability hate crime	**Ed Hall**	University of Dundee
Strengthening community engagement in local policing: participation, empowerment and deliberation	**Nick Bland**	What Works Scotland, University of Edinburgh

SIPR / Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium

30 June 2015

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

The inaugural awards were announced as:

Award for Best Presentation :
Elaine McLaughlin, Glasgow Caledonian University

Special Mentions : Maureen Taylor and Katy Proctor, both GCU

Award for Best Poster :
Heather Horsburgh, UWS

Special Mentions : Adam Aitken, University of Glasgow and Eloisa Monteoliva Garcia, Heriot-Watt University

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

Heather Horsburgh (l) and Elaine McLaughlin with Professor Nick Fyfe and CS John Pow (Police Scotland)

Welcome and Introduction : Professor Nicholas Fyfe (Director, SIPR) and Professor Tara Fenwick (Director, ProPEL, University of Stirling and Associate Director, SIPR Education & Leadership Network

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

Why is Racist Hate Crime under reported to the Police in Scotland?	**Nadine Aliane**	Police Scotland
Spectacle or Spectacular; the influence of the Specialist Officer on the Security Planning for a Mega-Event	**Alistair Shields**	SIPR post graduate
Networked Geographies of Search: Coordination, mobilization and performance in the police investigation of missing persons	**Amy Humphrey**	University of Dundee
Cultural Nature of Missing	**Joe Apps**	University of Dundee
Security Deficit, Communalisation of the Monopoly of Violence and Polity-Building in Cyprus during the 1963-64 Crisis	**Lambros George Kaoullas**	University of Edinburgh
Framing Organized Crime in Nigeria: Rational Choice Theory and Anti-Money Laundering Framework	**Emmanuel Sotande**	University of Leeds
Group-associated child sexual exploitation: Exploring the networks	**Maureen Taylor**	Glasgow Caledonian University
A police response to women with an insecure immigration status experiencing domestic abuse	**Elaine McLaughlin**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Stalking in Scotland; Investigating the Invisible	**Katy Proctor**	Glasgow Caledonian University
A Case Study Exploration of Civilian Drivers' Responses to the Lowered Drink-Driving Limit within a Scottish Community	**Liam David Ralph**	University of Glasgow
Dilemmas and distractions of defining a gang	**Johanne Miller**	UWS
Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland	**Ali Malik**	University of Edinburgh

Student Poster Presentations

Exploring Investigative Psychology's approach to homicide analysis	**Gordon Mackenzie**	Exploring Investigative Psychology's approach to homicide analysis
Police Media Activities in Scotland: Is Social Media the Way Forward?	**Heather Horsburgh**	Police Media Activities in Scotland: Is Social Media the Way Forward?
'Backflow of policy transfer' *An exchange of ideas in a case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction*	**William Graham**	'Backflow of policy transfer' An exchange of ideas in a case study of international criminal justice policy transfer in violence reduction
Communicating Security: local perceptions of mega event policing.	**Adam Aitken**	Communicating Security: local perceptions of mega event policing.
Remote Internet Observation - Internet usage monitoring for offender management	**James Sutherland**	Remote Internet Observation - Internet usage monitoring for offender management
Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework'	**Alexa Anderson**	Human Trafficking in Scotland: towards a more cooperative inter-organizational framework'
Interpreting in multilingual investigative police interviews: assumptions, needs and challenges	**Eloisa Monteoliva García**	Interpreting in multilingual investigative police interviews: assumptions, needs and challenges

Public Protection Action Tank: Preventing Sexual Violence

15 September 2015, Glasgow Caledonian University

In recognition that traditional responses are often not enough to address the challenges around those issues that are engrained and negatively impact on communities, police have often looked for innovative solutions for the significant challenges they face. Violence is without doubt one of these issues.

The commitment and interpretation to 'Protect the Public' is wide ranging with a number of organisation and agencies responsible for this. ACC Graham leads Public Protection for Police Scotland and has overseen a significant drive to establish and deliver a series of preventative measures associated to sexual violence.

Whilst recognising that sexual violence is often hidden, under reported, or occurs with no witnesses and substantial evidence, its impact is life changing and prevention is aimed at trying to collectively target those responsible and positively encourage victims to recognise that they are blameless.

SIPR supported Police Scotland and academic researchers in the creation of an Action Tank, aimed at discussing and addressing what, collectively, could be done to prevent sexual violence. We were pleased to welcome a wide ranging number of individuals and organisations who brought knowledge of sexual violence within society, whilst others were able to describe their experience and learning in respect of prevention, what works, what could work, and what can we work at together.

Introductions	**ACC Malcolm Graham**	Police Scotland
	Professor Nick Fyfe	Director, SIPR
	Professor Lesley McMillan	GCU and Associate Director, SIPR
Session 1		
Key Findings for Prevention from the Men, Masculinities, Deprivation and Sexual Health Project	**Dr Karen Lorimer**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Sexual Violence Prevention Education in Scottish Schools	**Kathryn Dawson**	Rape Crisis Scotland
Discussion		
Session 2		
The VRU Bystander Programmes: MVP and Rape and Sexual Assault Training with Bar Staff/Stewards	**Will Linden and Karyn McCluskey**	Violence Reduction Unit, Police Scotland
Community Prevention Against Sexual Crime: A Pioneering Model	**Sarah Nelson**	Centre for Research on Families & Relationships (CRFR) University of Edinburgh
Discussions		
Action Points…where do we go from here		

SIPR International Policing Conference 2015 : Policing Vulnerable People and Vulnerable Places

26 November 2015, John McIntyre Centre, University of Edinburgh

The police have always performed an important role in protecting vulnerable groups and deploying resources to high risk environments. With falls in volume crime and continuing austerity, however, the increasing importance of the police acting as a 24 hour blue light social service is ever more apparent.

For example, the police are now regularly the first point of contact for those in mental distress, receive a report of a missing person every two minutes, and are being called upon to investigate an increasing number of complex crimes related to issues of child sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Against this background this year's SIPC focused on the nature and challenges of policing vulnerable people and vulnerable places.

Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd

	Michael Matheson MSP	Cabinet Secretary for Justice
	Andrew Flanagan	Chair of the Scottish Police Authority
Introduction to the 43rd James Smart Memorial Lecture	**DCC Neil Richardson QPM, OBE**	Police Service of Scotland

Presentation of the James Smart Memorial Medal. (l to r) Paddy Tomkins (Chair), Andrew Flanagan (SPA), Iain MacLeod (President, IESIS), Monica den Boer, DCC Neil Richardson (Police Scotland), Nick Fyfe (SIPR)

The 43rd James Smart Memorial Lecture: 'Policing the vulnerable in Europe: trends and avenues'	**Professor Monica den Boer**	Director, SeQure Research & Consultancy

WORKSHOPS I	
MISSING PERSONS I	**Chair: Amy Humphrey (University of Dundee)** • Dr Penny Woolnough (Abertay University) **Missing and vulnerability: inextricably linked** • Kerry Wade & Lisa Batkin (Gwent Missing Children Team) **How we were missing the missing and missing the risk** • Sgt Vanessa Rolfe (West Yorkshire Police) **The Herbert Protocol: safe & found** • Lucy Holmes (Missing People and University of Portsmouth) **Dementia and missing: fear, prevention, response and resolution**
POLICING AND MENTAL HEALTH	**Chair: Peter Wilson (Scottish Policing International)** • Inga Heyman (Robert Gordon University) **Black, white and grey - the pathways and interface between police, those in mental health distress and emergency health services** • Dr Ed Hall (University of Dundee) **Enhancing Police Scotland's response to Disability Hate Crime**
POLICING VULNERABILITY	**Chair: Chief Superintendent Lesley Boal (Police Scotland)** • Sgt Neil Wilson (Police Scotland) & Jim Sherval (NHS Lothian) **A multi-agency response to the intravenous use of New Psychoactive Substances in Edinburgh** • Craig Johnson (Durham Constabulary) & Susan Burn (College of Policing) **All about Trust** • Graham Vance (Scottish Business Resilience Centre) **Financial harm - outcomes for victims** • Rob Skinner (Heriott-Watt University) **Empowering the interpreted mediated interview**
WORKSHOPS II	
MISSING PERSONS II	**Chair: Dr Penny Woolnough (Abertay University)** • Katherine Byrne & Gordon Paterson (Strategy Unit: Police Division, Scottish Government) **National Missing Persons Strategy: working together for people who go missing in Scotland** • Lucy Holmes (Missing People and University of Portsmouth) **Police Search Advisers (PolSAs) and the search for missing people: results of a UK-wide survey** • Amy Humphrey (University of Dundee) **Performance, good practice and success in policing contributions to Missing Persons**
POLICING VULNERABLE PLACES	**Chair: Tina Ward (Principal Analyst, Police Scotland)** • CS Barry McEwan (Police Scotland) **Introduction** • Tina Ward (Police Scotland) **Scottish Operational and Management Information System (ScOMIS)** • Scott Hamilton (Police Scotland) **Business Intelligence Toolkit** • Gordon Tyler & Ross Eden (Police Scotland) **GridView** • Naomi Dockray (Police Scotland) **Repeat Caller/Demand Analysis**

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	**Chair: Professor Lesley McMillan (Glasgow Caledonian University)**
	• Katy Proctor (Glasgow Caledonian University) **Stalking in Scotland; investigating the invisible**
	• Elaine McLaughlin (Glasgow Caledonian University) **A police response to women with an insecure immigration status experiencing domestic abuse**
	• Maureen Taylor (Glasgow Caledonian University) **Group-associated child sexual exploitation: exploring the networks**

POSTERS

- **Multiple missing: an exploration of behavioural consistency in repeat missing adults** (Claire Taylor)
- **Partner perceptions of working with the police when vulnerable people go missing** (Amy Humphrey & Miranda Alcock)
- **Young people missing from home: a new approach** (Ian Cummins & Kate Parkinson)
- **Policing & mental Illness: 10 years on from the Mental Health Act** (Franziska Kalko)
- **Safer walking for people with dementia** (Lynda Allan et al.)
- **Developing a clinically meaningful and feasible suicide risk assessment measure for use in emergency settings** (Kirstie McClatchey)
- **Policing vulnerable people and places when the entire population is vulnerable – Policing post-genocide Rwanda** (Allan Moore)
- "**Meet the Police": breaking down barriers** (Nicola Ceesay et el.)
- **Spectacle or Spectacular; the influence of the Specialist Officer on the Security Planning for a Mega-Event** (Alistair Shields)

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange projects and Police Scotland Priorities 2015/16

(See also recent and current PhD projects)

POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES 2015/16

- Protecting people at risk of harm ["PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE"]

- Road safety and road crime ["ROADS POLICING"]

- Serious organised crime and counter-terrorism ["SOG & CT"]

- Violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour ["VIOLENCE & DISORDER"]

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Mixed economy policing and workforce modernisation	Scott & Sproat / Central Scotland Police	UWS	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Developing a mobile App to support child interviewers	La Rooy Ferguson Gabbert	Abertay Goldsmiths	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Investigating signed language interpreting in legal settings across Europe	Boser	Heriot-Watt	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Improve the quality of inter-personal encounters between police and citizens	Robertson McMillan Godwin Deuchar	Glasgow Caledonian UWS	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Collective radicalization and police-community encounters	Blackwood	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	European Study of Youth Mobilisation	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Developing an evidence-base for local policing in Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	SIPR IMPAKT Award
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Scoping exercise for Safer Communities Evidence Matrix Scotland	Aston Scott	Edinburgh Napier UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Subjective well being of offenders with intellectual disability	Lindsay Carson	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Custody visiting in Scotland	Fyfe Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (external award)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Rural policing	Fenwick Dockrell	Stirling	Research Project (SIPR funded / external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Evaluation of 'Plus- One Mentoring' Scheme	Brown Smith van Blerk	Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Community wellbeing	Frondigoun McKendrick	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Evaluation of Turnaround	Frondigoun Morrison Dorrer	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Forensic toxicology and the application of pharmacogenetics to forensic science	Savage	Strathclyde	SIPR Research Lecturer
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Obtaining best evidence from young eyewitnesses	Havard	Aberdeen	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Immediate recall tests and eyewitness suggestibility	Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Geographies of missing people	Parr Fyfe Woolnough	Glasgow Dundee	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Assessing the quality of interviews with children alleging sexual abuse in Scotland	La Rooy Gabbert	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	An analysis of Grampian Police missing person 'closure-interview' forms	Woolnough	Grampian Police	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Interagency adult support and protection practice of police and health and social care professionals: a realistic evaluation approach	Joseph Klein Heyman Diack	RGU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Dual reports of domestic abuse made to the police in Scotland	Brooks	Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Enhancing Police Scotland's Response to Disability Hate Crime: the Dundee Safe Places Initiative	Hall	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings	Elvins	Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Investigating code 52 special bail visits for domestic abuse perpetrators: impact of the service	Diack	RGU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Partners in scrutiny: investigating local policing arrangements in Scotland	Henry Malik Aitchison	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Involving communities in designing local solutions to local problems: A trial of a deliberative approach to police-community engagement	Bland	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Repeat adult missing persons	Woolnough Dickens	Abertay	Research Project (internal award)
ROADS POLICING	Evaluating the impact of using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens	MacQueen Norris	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR / Scottish Government funded)
ROADS POLICING	Take control - a road safety education evaluation	Kelly	Grampian Police	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Evaluation of the National Forensic Science Gateway	Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Police Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training	McVie Gayle Thomson	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	The governance of security for G2014	Burman Fyfe Johnson Mackenzie Hamilton-Smith McConnell	Glasgow Dundee Stirling	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Accelerating professional judgement & decision making expertise: feedback and scenario-based training in crime scene examination	Martindale	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Surveillance techniques	Scott-Brown	Abertay	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Investigative use of forensic science and data interpretation	NicDaeid Fraser	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Explosive detection	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Validation of a method for the detection of Mephedrone	Kerr De Korompay	SPSA	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Obtaining Human DNA From Animal Carcasses	Welsh Govan (SPSA)	Strathclyde	Research Project (external award)
SOG & CT	Developing coordinated approaches to investigating fires in Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
SOG & CT	Criminal Justice and Police Studies / Money laundering and asset recovery	Sproat	UWS	SIPR Research Lecturer
SOG & CT	The effectiveness of police negotiator training	Brown	Scottish Police College	Practitioner Fellowship
SOG & CT	KE workshops to establish the current state of RNA profiling research	McCallum Haddrill	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
SOG & CT	Creating a Proficiency Scale for Scene Examination in Scotland	Martindale	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluation of a Taser Pilot in Strathclyde Police	Scott	UWS	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Local policing in Scotland	Aston	UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	An evaluation of Fife Constabulary's Community Engagement Model	Hunter Fyfe	Dundee	SIPR Research
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	The evaluation of Stop and Search Pilot – Fife Division	O'Neill Aston	Dundee Edinburgh Napier	Research Project (Police Scotland / SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Community Intelligence	Fyfe Hamilton-Smith Mackenzie	Dundee Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Community Policing and the development of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Lothian and Borders	Henry Mackenzie	Edinburgh Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Policing young people in the contemporary urban realm: Dundee's Community Warden Scheme	Brown	Dundee	SIPR Research
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Public Order Policing in Comparative Perspective	Gorringe Rosie	Edinburgh	Research Project and SIPR Seminar
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	A public health approach to the evaluation of the Glasgow Community Initiative to Reduce Violence	Donnelly	St Andrews	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Dual Reports of Domestic Abuse made to the Police in Scotland	Brooks	Glasgow	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Domestic abuse and police victim interaction	MacQueen Norris McVie	Edinburgh	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Processes of collective identity formation and their relationship to enactments of violence	Murer	St Andrews	SIPR Research Lecturer
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Policing, communities, and youth crime and violence in the east end of Glasgow	Nicholson Frondigoun	Glasgow Caledonian	SIPR Research Lecturer
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluation of a Dispersal Zone in the east end of Glasgow	Robertson McMillan	Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Tackling youth gang issues on campus - a case study	Smith Frondigoun	RGU Glasgow Caledonian	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Youth Gang Culture and Working collaboratively within partnerships	Ross Deuchar, UWS / SIPR /	UWS	Research and SEMINAR

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
		Scottish Police College		
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	The impact of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act	Hamilton-Smith Simpson Haynes Morrow Goodall McArdle Batchelor	Stirling Glasgow	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Evaluaion of the effectiveness of the Scottish Government's 'Whole System Approach' to dealing with offending by young people.	Murray	Edinburgh	Research Project (external award)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	RIO (Remote Internet Observation)	Coull Ferguson MacLeod	Abertay	Research Project (SIPR funded)
VIOLENCE & DISORDER	Determining the factors that link crime occurrence to the characteristics of the local environment in which the crime has been committed.	Illian Jones-Todd Borchers	St Andrews	Research Project (external award)

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