The Scottish Institute for **Policing Research**

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report for 2018/19

Scottish Funding Council
Promoting further and higher education

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Keeping people safe

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Cover picture – Policing in Harris © Anna Souhami (University of Edinburgh), who spent a year studying island policing (see p. 44)

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

A 60 Second Briefing

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) is a strategic collaboration between 14 of Scotland's universities[1] and the Scottish police service: **Supporting independent, multi-disciplinary policing research to enable evidence informed policy and practice.**

Our key aims are:

1. To facilitate excellent, independent research of relevance to policing;
2. To engage in a range of knowledge exchange activities in order to strengthen the evidence base on which policy and practice are improved and developed;
3. To nurture a culture of learning and innovation
4. To promote the development of national and international links with researcher, practitioner and policy communities.

We aim to operate in a manner that underpins our core values: *collaborative, independent and analytical, inclusive, transparent, innovative, supportive*.

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 representatives of 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, the Scottish Parliament, and other key partners to ensure our research informs the development of policing policy and practice 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 jointly 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. £14 million in research grant income to academics in the participating universities;
- Supporting the development of a postgraduate community with c. 90 students having completed or currently studying for PhDs on policing-related subjects since 2007;
- Mentoring Practitioners involved in carrying out research and Professional Doctorates;
- Investing in a dynamic knowledge exchange programme of over 130 events attended by more than 7,500 people.

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

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Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the 2018/19 Annual Report, which highlights the many successful activities and achievements of SIPR under the effective stewardship of Associate Professor Liz Aston in this, her first full year as Director. It was definitely an exciting year, with SIPR strengthening its relationships with partner universities, Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority.

In her Foreword to the SIPR Annual Report for 2017/18, Liz paid tribute to Founding Director, Professor Nick Fyfe, whose "*vision, determination and careful management has sustained and developed SIPR over the last 11 years".* In the past year, Liz has shown her vision, as well as her energy and determination to take SIPR forward with the help of its members, associates and stakeholders. The important work by Liz and her team in developing a sustainable strategy will be essential in ensuring that SIPR remains an exemplar for academic-policing partnership, and that Scottish policing research continues to be at the forefront of international expertise.

Police Scotland as a single national service has recognised the importance for knowledge and innovation in developing evidence informed policies and practice. This also requires the identification and sharing international best practice. SIPR has a critical role in supporting this, not just in the research and evaluation of new policing approaches, but in building effective and enduring international academic and policing networks. The recent Memorandum of Understanding between SIPR and Police University College, Finland is an excellent example of building new relationships and highlights how SIPR will support the next generation of researchers.

Having been involved with SIPR in various professional roles since its creation, it has been an honour for me to continue my support and take over as the interim Chair of the International Advisory Committee. I look forward to working with Liz to reinvigorate this committee and we will shortly be appointing new members to reflect recent international partnerships, and to bolster areas where international expertise is currently under represented. I am grateful to Paddy Tomkins as the outgoing Chair for liaising with the members of that Committee over the past few years, and would also like to thank the founding members, who have given freely of their time, expertise and advice over the last 12 years and who are now standing down.

When SIPR was founded, there were very few PhD studentships of direct relevance to policing in Scotland. In response to this, SIPR had the foresight to co-fund an initial tranche of nine PhD studentships, which acted as a catalyst for a succession of outstanding researchers. These students produced valuable research, which has impacted positively on Scottish Policing. Many of them have also progressed to lectureship posts within the SIPR Consortium and are now acting as supervisors for further PhD Students. This highlights the importance of taking a longer-term view, not just investing in research, but investing in people who can sustain SIPR and policing research in Scotland. The SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Student Awards have acted as a showcase for some of the best of the new generation, and it was a pleasure to act as one of the panel of "experts" at both this, and two further Postgraduate Student event organised in Dundee and Edinburgh by the Postgraduate students, with support from SIPR. It is fitting that this edition particularly focuses on their research.

This will be the final edition of the SIPR Annual Report to be compiled and edited by Tim Heilbronn. Tim joined SIPR as its Business and Knowledge Transfer Manager in 2007, shortly after the institute's formation, and has been the first point of contact for many people since that time. Although his background was as an environmental physiologist and mathematical modeller studying plant growth, he embraced the change from "crops to cops". Despite his modesty, Tim has made an invaluable contribution and has worked tirelessly with Nick Fyfe and more recently with Liz in nurturing and growing SIPR into the significant success it is today. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Tim and wish him all the very best in his well-earned retirement.

I hope you enjoy reading this Annual Report and reflecting on the many successful activities and achievements from 2018/19. I am certain that the next 12 months will be equally as successful and look forward to SIPR going from strength to strength.

Derek Penman QPM
Interim Chair, SIPR International Advisory Board
Honorary Professor, University of Dundee

Introduction and Overview of 2018/19

Associate Professor Liz Aston (*Director*), Dr Megan O'Neill, Dr Penny Woolnough, Dr Denise Martin, Professor Lesley McMillan (*Associate Directors, SIPR*)

Over more than a decade under Professor Nick Fyfe's leadership, SIPR has developed an enviable international reputation and made a significant contribution to enhancing policing research capacity and facilitating knowledge exchange in Scotland. During my first year as Director I have taken the opportunity to meet with many of SIPR's members and partners in order to develop a draft Strategic Plan for SIPR. I have met with many key people working in partner organisations across Police Scotland, Scottish Police Authority, HMICS, Scottish Government, Scottish Police Federation, Association of Scottish Police Superintendents, Justice Committee, and across the UK and further afield. Tim Heilbronn and I have visited eight of our member Universities in order to enhance engagement with SIPR and get people's views on the future direction of the Institute.

Building on these discussions, the SIPR Senior Leadership Team met and re-drafted SIPR's aims, articulated its core mission and agreed on some core values for the Institute. Feedback from members on these (see p.3, 60 second briefing) would be most welcome. I have also drafted a Strategic Plan which is focused on SIPR's four aims around facilitating research, knowledge exchange and impact, learning and innovation, and partnerships.

The SIPR "Senior Leadership Team": Director, Associate Professor Liz Aston (front centre), with (l to r) Dr Denise Martin, Dr Penny Woolnough, Professor Lesley McMillan and Dr Megan O'Neill

We have been working towards building on and extending SIPR's partnerships, with a particular focus this year on public health and policing. SIPR has begun engaging with a broader range of organisations, e.g the Drug Research Network Scotland and the Scottish Safer Communities Network. We are keen to extend our partnerships further and would encourage researchers to make links to a range of organisations who could be considered as policing related partners.

A new Memorandum of Understanding was formally signed during a visit to the Police University College of Finland.

The Directors, Associate Directors and SIPR members have taken the opportunity to deepen and make new international SIPR links through the European Police Research Institutes Collaboration (EPIC), the European Society of Criminology and other fora. A real highlight this year was signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Police University College of Finland (POLAMK). I have also taken the opportunity to organise SIPR meetings whilst travelling abroad for other purposes, for example in the Netherlands and to Denmark for the European COST Action on Police Stops which SIPR is involved in. SIPR has been delighted to host visits from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå), the Norwegian Police University College, as well as a reciprocal visit from POLAMK.

Furthermore, some great knowledge exchange events and seminars have been hosted across SIPR institutions, with topics including Police and Fire Reform, Procedural Justice, Partnerships, Applied and Cognitive Psychology, and Stop and Search.

A key part of SIPR's work also involves working with Police Scotland and other partners to provide access to research, e.g. by advising through External Reference Groups, assisting with rapid evidence reviews, or supporting the development of tenders for research. To this end we have been working with Police Scotland's new Academic Research Team. We have also been representing SIPR at events including those at the College of Policing, the N8 Policing Research Partnership, the Police Foundation, and Excellence in Policing (Ryton College), and cementing links or forging new partnerships with key partners across the UK, e.g. the Home Office's Accelerated Capability Environment.

In 2018, SIPR was delighted to be invited to join the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research in developing the Scottish Government funded Scottish Justice Fellows Scheme, which supports Early Career Reserchers to turn their PhD theses into accessible formats for policy makers and practitioners. It was also a pleasure for SIPR to award seven grants on the topics of relevance to Local Approaches to Policing and Forensic Services for projects totalling over £100k.

This annual report showcases findings from projects previously funded by SIPR, and other research being conducted in SIPR consortium universities: from domestic violence, rural policing, police learning and development, eyewitness identification, and speed limits to communication needs.

I am delighted to see that this annual report highlights some of the international projects that are being undertaken by SIPR members in such crucial areas: on the accountability and legitimacy of surveillance ('Eyes Online' see page 16); frontline responses to domestic violence (IMPRODOVA, page 18); and international perspectives on police and fire reform (see page 20).

It was a pleasure to hear extremely high quality presentations at our annual Postgraduate Symposium. You can read about some our postgraduate research on pages 23-41, with topics ranging from social media, special constables, dementia, and child sexual exploitation, to wildlife crime. By all accounts the Second International Summer School for Policing Scholarship (ISSPS), held at George Mason University, was a huge success. We are very pleased that a supportive PhD student network has been developing and a number of student-led round tables have been organised and SIPR is keen to foster an environment which supports the next generation of policing researchers.

Planning the way forward for SIPR Phase IV, at an Away Day hosted at the University of Stirling, 23 April 2019.

Supporting collaboration and co-production through SIPR networks

Since its formation, SIPR networks have been the 'engine rooms' for building collaborations between researchers and practitioners, facilitating the co-production of research and providing a focus of knowledge exchange. Each of our Associate Directors reflects here on the activities during 2018/19.

Police-Community Relations Network

This is my first contribution to the annual report as the Associate Director for the Police-Community Relations Network. I took over the role from Dr Alistair Henry in August 2018. I would like to thank Alistair for his many years of service as the AD for the PCR Network and for the impressive legacy of work that I will continue to develop.

My first task was to assess the applications which we received for the Sandpit funding. This funding was made available to collaborations of researchers and practitioners in Scotland, to build on the 'Sandpit' event held in June 2018 where they could pitch ideas for small projects to address key themes in local policing. We awarded about £80,000 of funding across four projects. These are:

- *Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officer's attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) (*Dr Karri Gillespie-Smith, University of the West of Scotland/University of Edinburgh)
- *Exploring & Evaluating the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse in Scotland* (Professor Lesley McMillan, Glasgow Caledonian University)
- *The Special Constabulary in Scotland: Enhancing understanding of the motivations, roles and expectations of the Special Constable in Scotland* (Dr Andrew Wooff, Edinburgh Napier University)
- *Assessing Risk of Drug Death in People known to Substance Misuse Services – Supporting the D (Tayside Division) Local Approaches to Policing Prototype* (Dr Emma Fletcher, NHS / University of Dundee / Abertay University)

These projects will report their findings later in 2019 or early 2020, many of which may then serve as basis for larger projects in future from other funding bodies.

In order to contribute to the development of the Partnership Strategy in Police Scotland, an Edinburgh Executive Session on policing was held in November 2018. This brought together leading academic and policing figures from Scotland, England and Europe to discuss with senior members of Police Scotland, Scottish Government and the Scottish Community Safety Network areas of good practice and new thinking in policing partnerships.

The PCR Network, through its Brokering Team, will continue to follow the learning from this event through future projects and initiatives to enhance the policing aspects of partnership work.

Police-community relations also featured in the visit from SIPR and Police Scotland to the Police University College of Finland (POLAMK) in February 2019. We gave presentations on our work in this area and heard from practitioners in Finland about their practice and research in local policing. A memorandum of understanding was signed with POLAMK at this event, which will enable more learning from our Nordic partners.

The Local Approaches to Policing Programme, which was the primary focus for the PCR Network Brokering Team last year, has been returned to the relevant local areas to continue to develop without central steering. I look forward in this next year as the AD for the PCR Network to working with Police Scotland and its partners to assess key areas of work which would benefit from insights from research. Early discussions suggest that aspects of demand on police officers and cybercrime/digital policing are topics to consider.

Dr Megan O'Neill
Associate Director, Police-Community Relations Network

Evidence & Investigation Network

The last twelve months have been dominated with organising and running a forensic science sand-pit and associated call for funding. Taking account of Policing 2026 and the associated Forensic Science R&D Strategy, the Sandpit was held on Tuesday 11th September 2018 at West Park Conference Centre, Dundee. The overall aim of the event was to create new and refresh existing relationships and networks between researchers, forensic scientists, police officers and partner practitioners who share interests in forensic science, evidence and investigation.

The event was well attended with over 60 delegates from academia, SPA, Police Scotland and COPFS. Through a combination of small group facilitated sessions and a full group afternoon session, participants identified challenges and generated ideas in relation to three pre-identified target areas: regulation and legislation of forensic sciences; evidence capture and communication; delivering forensic science at source. Associated with this, a simultaneous call for funding was announced and participants were encouraged to use the sandpit to identify topics for further ongoing collaboration which they were invited to submit as proposals for research projects from the Evidence and Investigation Collaborative Project Fund (up to £10,000 per project). Following competitive peer-review, three projects have recently been awarded funding:

- *Two MSc studentships to evaluate a new Joint Investigative Interviewing Training (JIIT) programme* (Dr Lynne Kelly, University of Dundee & Dr Sharon Jackson, GCU)
- *Formal Evaluation of Evolutionary Facial Composite Systems* (Dr Alex McIntyre, Edinburgh Napier University)
- *Development of a kit for the collection of human DNA evidence in wildlife crime cases in Scotland* (Dr Penny Haddrill & James Govan, University of Strathclyde)

The Network is also keen to support areas beyond forensics – so please do get in touch if you have ideas for activities / collaborations you would like the Network to support.

Dr Penny Woolnough
Associate Director, Evidence & Investigation Network

Education and Leadership Network

The Education and Leadership Network continue to meet on a regular basis and met most recently in April 2019. We have seen a change to the membership of the group with some new colleagues joining the steering group including, Assistant Professor Kirsteen Grant, Edinburgh Napier University, and John Barclay from Falkirk College.

In December 2018 there was a fourth successful postgraduate conference; the day contained varied, interesting and well organised presentations and posters. Topics covered ranged from Understanding and responding to child sexual exploitation in Scotland, examining issues around vulnerability, to the Visualisation of latent fingermarks on bird of prey feathers under field conditions, examining the use and importance of advancing forensic science in wildlife crime.

We held an expert panel in the afternoon which provided postgraduate students the opportunity to ask questions to experts in the field of Public Health and Law Enforcement. The panel was made up of Superintendent Ramzan Mohayuddin (Police Scotland); Professor Nick Crofts AM (Director, Law Enforcement and Public Health); Derek Penman (Learntech (Scotland) Ltd; Former Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Scotland); Associate Professor Liz Aston (Director, SIPR).

Last summer, SIPR supported 10 PhD students to attend the Second International Summer School for Policing Scholarship (ISSPS) at George Mason University in Washington. The trip was a success and the PhD students have developed a network who have already met and organised activities to support their development. The network looks forward to supporting this in the future.

We also currently have two PhD students who are actively engaged in investigating the role of education in Policing. Andrew Tatnell is currently undertaking his PhD at the University of the West of Scotland on recruit training and specifically the different approaches applied in Scotland, Sweden and Finland and how they differ and what impacts upon the application of police as a graduate profession. Andy is currently in the process of completing his fieldwork which has been supported by SIPR.

Larissa Engleman is currently undertaking her PhD at Napier University supervised by Dr Andrew Wooff and Dr Liz Aston and is examining the role of education and training in police officer development in Scotland, considering recent developments regarding pathways into policing.

As Associate Director of the Education and Leadership network I have been really fortunate to be offered the opportunity to be seconded to the Open University as Academic Director of the Implementing the Transformation of Learning and Development in Police project in collaboration with the Mayors Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC). A report on this is included in the Annual Report. The project overall aims to support Police Forces across England and Wales to consider their approaches to Learning and Development as part of the workforce transformation set out in Policing Vision 2025.

Finally, other activities included working with the Leadership and Development Team of Police Scotland on various initiatives, for example examining the use of Practitioner Fellowships and how we can develop these forward, and supporting Police Scotland in running focus groups across the country to examine the development needs of Established Leaders; this has assisted Police Scotland in advancing their Leadership offering.

Dr Denise Martin
Associate Director, Education & Leadership Network

Public Protection Network

Following a hiatus on account of parental leave the public protection research network is looking forward to the year ahead. A refreshed steering group drawing from the wealth of expertise we have across Scotland in the area of public protection will establish a programme of work for the forthcoming year that builds upon the successful work completed to date on sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, missing persons, crime prevention and intervention. The network will host events in a number of areas of public protection, seek to foster collaborative work between academics, Police Scotland and third sector partners in the wide ranging areas public protection encompasses, with a view towards a small grant call in the near future.

Professor Lesley McMillan
Associate Director, Education & Leadership Network

Concluding reflections

As Director I have very much enjoyed visiting SIPRs Universities and partner organisations both in Scotland and beyond and have been impressed by both the quality and application of the research that is being undertaken, and the desire of our partner organisations to utilise our research. A particular highlight for me was hearing the next generation of researchers present at our Postgraduate Symposium, and much of this annual report has been justifiably dedicated to showcasing their high quality research. I have also been heartened to receive feedback from partners regarding SIPR's international reputation, which is also evidenced by the daily correspondence we receive requesting assistance, advice, visits, and invitations to contribute.

Sadly this will be Tim Heilbronn's last annual report as SIPR Business and Knowledge Exchange Manager. SIPR owes a great deal to Tim for his hard work and dedication over the past 12 years. Tim's 'can do' attitude, prompt responses, organisational skills and attention to detail are enviable and I'm not sure how we are going to cope without him! We would all like to thank Tim for his valuable contribution and I'm sure you will join me in wishing him all the very best for his retirement.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Paddy Tompkins QPM for his service on the SIPR International Advisory Committee, and Prof Derek Penman QPM who, as the new interim chair, has drafted Terms or Reference for the group. It has been a pleasure to work with the new Chair to refresh the SIPR International Advisory Committee and I look forward to seeing how our existing and new members will support SIPR's development.

Over the coming year, SIPR will be supporting and contributing to many exciting events including the 30th Anniversary of the Centre for Policing and Security in Belgium, before the European Society of Criminology Conference in September 2019. Building on the Scottish International Police Conference in 2018, Edinburgh Napier University will be convening the Fifth International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference in October 2019. We are currently planning the next Scottish International Policing Conference on Digital Policing for later in 2019, and preparing calls to fund small grants and support PhDs to provide evidence to shape the future development of policing in Scotland.

In the next Annual Report we will be in a position to report on the findings of our recent seven small funding grants that were awarded during the 2018-19 period, along with showcasing other excellent research of relevance to policing being undertaken across Scotland. I am very much looking forward to working with SIPR's members and partners over the coming years towards fulfilling our core mission and delivering on the strategic plan.

Associate Professor Liz Aston,
SIPR Director

SIPR : International Engagement

Our international strategic partnerships continue to play an important role in providing opportunities for knowledge exchange and helping drive innovation in Scotland, particularly in relation to the need to 'professionalise' the police service in order to face multiple demands.

SIPR was privileged to be invited by the Scottish Government to organise and host the Second annual Scottish International Policing Conference in 2012, and has done so each year since. Incorporated within the Conference, as its prestigious Keynote Address, is the James Smart Memorial Lecture.

James Smart 1805 – 1870. The First Chief Constable of Glasgow

James Smart was born at Cathcart on 22 March 1805. He was appointed Chief Superintendent of Glasgow Police in 1848, a title he held until he became the first man to be designated 'The Chief Constable of Glasgow'. The Glasgow Police Act, passed in 1862, allowed the title 'Chief Constable' to be given to the chief officer in the City.

During James Smart's time in charge of Glasgow Police, the force went through many changes, particularly in the realms of crime detection. Photography was used extensively and the electric telegraph was introduced.

He died on 27 May 1870, and was buried in the Southern Necropolis, Glasgow.
(Image of bust courtesy of the Glasgow Police Museum)

The 46th James Smart Memorial Lecture, was presented by Professor Nick Crofts, Director, International Conference Series on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH), and later in 2019, SIPR colleagues will play a major role in hosting LEPH2019 in Edinburgh in October.

Over the years, SIPR has benefited greatly from assistance from the International Development and Innovation Unit at the Scottish Police College, who have generously given of their time to co-host delegations, particularly from Northern European and Scandinavian countries, keen to learn more about practitioner and academic approaches to the development of policy and practice, as well as the police reform process. SIPR has also been involved in co-organising the European Union Police Services Training II Programme.

We are therefore pleased to include an article by Gordon Thomson, Assistant Head of International Development and Innovation, on Police Scotland's international development and innovation portfolio.

It is a pleasure to congratulate Police Scotland on the award of their first Horizon 2020 Project - *IMPRODOVA (https://www.improdova.eu/)* an international consortium researching how to improve the front line response to domestic violence, through improving and integrating the response of police, social work, health and non-governmental organizations and other actors. The project is led by Gordon McCready, Police Scotland, who is working closely with SCCJR colleagues, Professor Michele Burman and Oona Brooks at the University of Glasgow. A Report on this project will be included in the next Annual Report.

The 46th James Smart Memorial Lecture: The multiple intersections of law enforcement and public health

Presented by Professor Nick Crofts
(*Director, International Conference Series on Law Enforcement and Public Health)*

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research organised the Scottish International Policing Conference on 4 December 2018, building on the success of the previous International Policing Conferences. Supported by the James Smart Memorial Trust and the Scottish Government, the theme of the 2018 conference was Policing and Public Health, with contributions from the Chair of the Scottish Police Authority, Susan Deacon, and Deputy Chief Constable Fiona Taylor. We were particularly pleased to welcome Professor Nick Crofts AM, who presented the 46th James Smart Memorial Lecture.

Nick Crofts has been a community health physician and infectious diseases epidemiologist who has worked in the field of HIV/AIDS and harm reduction in Australia, Asia and globally on research, policy, advocacy and program implementation for 30 years, work for which he received the International Rolleston Award in 1998. This work led to an ongoing interest in the police role in the HIV response which has broadened to include all public health issues. He began the international LEPH (Law Enforcement and Public Health) conference series in 2012, out of which has grown the Global LEPH Association. He was awarded the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours List in 2017. This précis, by Tim Heilbronn, provides a very brief introduction to Professor Crofts' hour-long presentation. For a podcast of the complete talk, and other conference outputs, visit:

http://www.sipr.ac.uk/events/scottish-international-policing-conference-2018-policing-public-health-opportunities-challenges

> *As part of the learning experience when I started the LEPH 2012 Conference, I was aware of perhaps six or seven major themes in which the relationship of public health with law enforcement was important if not critical. I have gone on adding to that list and I am now at that point where I find it very difficult to think of a public health issue in which the partnership is not important*.

Professor Crofts' key skill is his undoubted expertise in bringing people together across different sectors to tackle public health issues. Citing Dutch research that shows a strong overlap between the top 600 users of police resources in an area with the top 600 users of public health services, it is clear that there are common roots for both due to inequality, mental health issues, alcohol and drugs, and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), with these health issues often leading to involvement with the criminal justice service. But he observed the absence of a "police voice" in many public health forums globally, and during his talk attempted to address why this is the case, and what can be done about it.

Noting that HIV epidemics in Asia and other areas of the world were driven by injecting drug use and sharing of needles, there had been many incidents in the 80s of drug users being universally criminalised, demonised and incarcerated by the police, with no access to drug treatment and no attempt at harm reduction. When attending AIDS Conferences from 1984 there had been many presentations detailing the adverse impact of police behaviour on HIV risk and HIV transmission, but no presentations on working with police to change their behaviour: "*The AIDS world, and certain aspects of the Public Health world would rather have police as part of the enemy, than as part of the solution*."

This problem defined much of the rest of Professor Crofts' career from the early 1990s onwards as he strove to increase effective police engagement in the HIV response in Asia. The Law Enforcement and HIV Network was founded in 2004, with now 25 serving and retired police in a total of 22 low and middle income countries who are supportive of harm reduction approaches, and who are keen to look at their jobs as being broader than simple arrest and harassment of marginalised communities, and willing to act as advocacies to their fellow police officers to change attitudes and build bridges. The quote, below, from Jones Blantaru (now Assistant Commissioner) is typical of this group of senior and influential police.

> *I see a sex worker as any other human being whose life I have been called to protect as a policeman. Every individual – regardless of the job he or she is doing – must be protected.*
>
> Jones Blantaru, Chief Superintendent of the Ghanan Police Service's AIDS Control Programme.

Key lessons learnt from this work were that those countries which had dealt well with HIV/AIDS among and from people with illicit drugs had involved police as key stakeholders from an early stage. Peer education and advocacy from engaged, fellow police officers was paramount, with partnerships being critical – in particular (and he saw this as a means of conflict resolution), getting police and drug users around the same table.

But it was generally not working. Globally, at that time, police were still not engaged in the HIV response, or in changing their relationship with marginalised communities, and much of this was because there was simply a lack of funding for a police public health role, with police chiefs saying that their officers are not social workers … their job is to catch criminals.

That observation, that all of this effort was not making a difference, led to Professor Crofts thinking that there was a need for a new strategy covering *all* public health issues, to provide a better platform for advocacy with police agencies. This led to the 1st International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH2012), held in Melbourne in 2012.

Whilst the regulatory role of public health authorities is well recognised and studied, the police role (globally) in public health is under-recognised, and as a result under-studied and often undervalued. The Public Health sector needs to recognise that police around the world are being asked to pick up those things that public health is not doing. The third important sector in the partnership is Local Government.

Professor Crofts focused on some major issues:

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
We are fortunate in Scotland that we are an ACE-aware nation, with Deputy First Minister John Swinney recently quoted as saying, "*Tackling the implications of ACEs will never ever be achieved in a compartment of education or health or police. We will succeed if absolutely all disciplines play a part*."

But some of Professor Crofts' own research in Melbourne and Nagaland, north-east India – looking at the epidemiology of hepatitis C amongst heroin users, and the circumstances under which they learnt to inject – showed that rather than the intended aim of the Australian National Drugs Strategy campaign against drug abuse: "*We must stop drugs from destroying our school and family lives …"*, in reality this was totally backwards: the children's school and family lives, and prospects for a future, were often well and truly destroyed *before* they turned to injecting, and they saw the attraction of being accepted into this social scene. Professor Crofts commented, "*What an engaging occupation heroin is, once you have developed a decent habit ... you have business to do, and people to relate to. It is not a very nice occupation – but it is an occupation.*"

This stressed the importance of giving these kids a different social environment, rather than just one where they could "*get out of it*" for a few hours though drug use, to avoid boredom – a similar scenario seen for prisoners, and even, historically, young soldiers who used opium in Vietnam.

Violence
Although the popular misconception is that the US tops the list for *per capita* deaths from firearms, they in fact rank 13th (well behind the leaders in Latin-American countries such as Honduras, Venezuela, El Salvador and Guatemala), but they are the highest in an OECD Country, with 40,000 + deaths a year, of which, though, only 37% are homicide. The rest are from suicide by gunshot. The traditional response has been to arrest, punish and incarcerate, with a reliance on deterrence and incapacitation, but clearly this is not working. The Public Health approach which is being espoused in various parts of the US, and which is gradually beginning to take hold, is a "*comprehensive, non-judgemental, pragmatic, evidence-based approach to saving lives, with the emphasis on prevention.*"

But synthetic opioids are beginning to have a significant impact – in middle class, rural, white women as much as in any other group. In the US, over 70,000 people died from drug overdoses in 2017 - a number higher than HIV or gun violence at their peaks, and this has seen a downturn in US life expectancy at birth.

A piece of research, presented at LEPH2018, in Toronto, questioned whether returning Military Veterans from Iraq / Afghanistan, who subsequently joined the police force, would be more, or less likely to be involved in Officer involved shootings. Not surprisingly, those who had been trained to use a gun in a difficult situation were more likely to use it, but the results suggests that deployments, rather than military experience alone, are associated with increased odds of shootings among LEOs. In November 2018, the American Public Health Association adopted a policy statement that explicitly named law enforcement violence as a public health issue. This further reinforced the notion in many minds that police are to be surveilled and controlled, not partnered with.

Collaborations and Partnerships
Professor Crofts concluded by saying that generally police are not being taught how to develop and sustain good community partnerships; they learn on the job, but there is a lot of training that could be done to prepare them for this role better.

He looked forward to seeing people at the next LEPH Conference, to be held in Edinburgh in October 2019.

The ‘Eyes Online’ Project: Accountability and Legitimacy of Internet Surveillance and Expanded Investigatory Powers

Dr Megan O'Neill, Amy Humphrey, Dr Jon Mendel, Dr Jacques Hartmann, Prof Nick Fyfe (University of Dundee); Prof Burkhard Schafer (University of Edinburgh); Prof Robin Geiss (University of Glasgow)

The ‘Eyes Online’ Project (https://sites.dundee.ac.uk/eyes-online-project/) is funded by the Nordforsk consortium and runs from May 2017 to April 2020. The purpose of the project is to understand better the law in relation to state powers of online surveillance in the UK, Finland and Norway, as well as the relevant systems of governance. It also examines how law enforcement agencies, civil society groups and other stakeholders view the powers and controls in operation for online surveillance as well as the views of the public in this arena. It considers whether members of the public change their online behaviour in relation to these views and how policy and practice can be developed in future to enhance policing legitimacy. The international comparative elements of the project bring added insight to the processes in place here, especially in light of the seemingly ‘borderless’ nature of the internet. For further information, contact m.oneill@dundee.ac.uk

Emerging threats in cyber-space

Law enforcement agencies and intelligence services have long used surveillance information to detect crime and protect the state and its citizens. The monitoring and analysing of communications data is an old practice, and the history of surveillance has evolved along with technological developments. Ever since letters were sent and the first records of telephone calls were kept, knowledge of who communicated with whom, what, when, how and where - communications data - has been an important tool in preventing, investigating and prosecuting crime and in maintaining state security.

At the turn of the 21st century, digital technology has fundamentally changed the production and distribution of goods and services and communication between people. Social structures and activities are organized around electronically processed global information networks without definite centres of authority. This has brought huge benefits to humankind, but also new threats and vulnerabilities, which circulate fast and penetrate easily through national borders. In the face of mass migration, hybrid warfare, cyber-attacks on computer networks and vital infrastructure, transnational crime and terrorism, states are struggling to retain their borders as interfaces between internal concerns and external threats.

That being said, many other cyber threats, such as hacking, hate speech and identity theft, do not undermine state security to the same degree, but are illegal online activities that create insecurity and victimization among ordinary citizens. For some online users, the complexities of digital systems and the unknown extent of state surveillance within these systems can lead to unanticipated legal infractions. Thus the categories of legal vs. illegal, victim vs. offender, public vs. private and the borders between jurisdictional areas seem ambiguous in digital age. The fact that individuals freely share their personal information in social media, and that private business collect and store immense amounts of digitalized data on their customers complicates the issue even more. Digital technology has generated new security threats, amplified social tensions, and challenged the border between private and public.

Current responses

Currently, the state authorities face conflicting challenges in securing the rule of law, protecting their citizens and maintaining order and stability within their territories, while also embracing transparency and accountability. In many European countries there are heated debates among politicians, security experts, business representatives, civil rights campaigners and data protection activists about how surveillance legislation should be amended and whether to allow law enforcement agencies wider powers to monitor information networks and to analyse mass communications data.

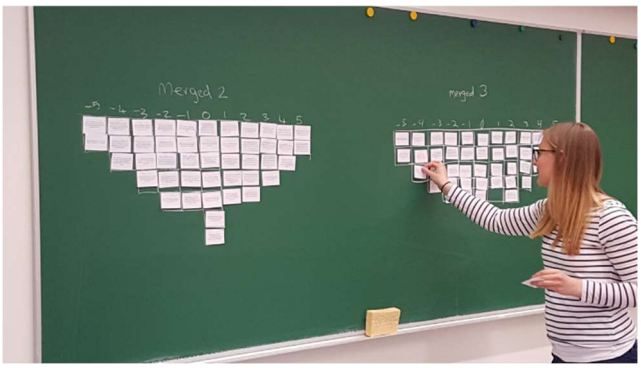
Liberal democracies were founded on a principle of right to privacy, meaning *inter alia* that there should be an identified suspect in a serious offence to allow surveillance and the violation of privacy in personal communications. A constitutional state protects citizens’ rights to go about their lawful activities, including their communications and opinions, without avoidable intrusions on their privacy and without violating their human rights. In the digital age, however, finding the right balance between privacy and security is a contested terrain.

The project

Eyes Online explores these complex issues as they are manifest in the Nordic region and in the UK. Our primary data collection sites are Norway, Finland, Scotland and England. Three Scottish universities (Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) are involved in the project, along with partners from The Norwegian Police University College, the Police University College of Finland and Uppsala University in Sweden.

There are three main data collection work packages, as well as a comparative work package. Work Package 1 examined the legal concept of 'jurisdiction' in relation to online surveillance powers as well as the implications for these powers for human rights. Hypothetical 'case studies' were used to examine how the different legislation in the three countries would address a similar online security problem. These have been explored more thoroughly in the comparative work package, WP4, which reveals the extent to which national legislation does not take into account the international picture, and the gaps this leaves when security issues are not restricted to one country.

Work Package 2 has used the innovative Q-method of social science research to explore the views of the relevant stakeholders in this field as to how much emphasis they each place on issues such as privacy, extending legal powers, governance and oversight and other aspects of online surveillance policy and practice. Q-method interviews were conducted in each of the three countries (Norway, Finland and the UK) with law enforcement agents, civil society groups, politicians, academic experts and legal experts among others. Findings have been considered for each country as well as comparatively. Q-method sorts participants into 'factors' based on the extent to which they agree or disagree on the aspects of the debate. Early findings suggest that groups which are usually perceived to be divergent in



their views, such as law enforcement agencies and civil society groups, have areas of convergence. These will be further explored to see if they can be the basis of enhancing transparency and legitimacy for the state authorities.

The final empirical work package, WP3, examines the views of the public in relation to online surveillance and their own behaviour online. This has involved a detailed questionnaire and a series of interviews with participants in Finland, Norway and the UK. This work is still ongoing, but early indications suggest that on the whole members of the public do not change their online behaviour in light of state surveillance, while the state authorities tend to be protective of individual privacy. These findings will be explored more fully in due course.

We have just started the final year of the project, during which we will complete the WP3 data collection and the comparative analysis from all three work packages. We have begun to share our early findings with local stakeholders in each country, and this will expand with our dissemination events. We have presented at several conferences already and publications are starting to emerge. The executive summaries from our deliverables are available on the project website (https://sites.dundee.ac.uk/eyes-online-project/), as are copies of our publications. We would be delighted to speak about our work in more detail with anyone who is interested.

Police Scotland's International Development Strategy

Gordon Thomson (Assistant Head of International Development and Innovation, Police Scotland)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs)

In December 2018 Police Scotland hosted the first ever police-led Sustainable Development Goals conference. With the aim of building partnerships and promoting north-north and north-south knowledge transfer delegates and speakers attending came from Malawi, Zambia, Namibia, Germany and Spain and heard about initiatives Police Scotland are engaged in, both locally and overseas. These initiatives are undertaken as part of Police Scotland's International Development Strategy, which includes the following themes:

Fragile and Conflict Affected States

In support of the Scottish and UK Government international policies and strategies, Police Scotland has engaged with several fragile and conflict affected stated to enhance the local policing capability. Since 2010, the Scottish Police College has supported the development of capacity and capability in the Sri Lanka Police Service in a range of fields including community policing, crime investigation, leadership development, gender equality, and gender based violence, etc.

Funded by the Scottish Government, Police Scotland has delivered a three year programme to tackle gender based violence and promote child protection in Malawi and Zambia.

Working with the Malawi Police Service (http://www.malawi.gov.mw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=60&Itemid=47) the activity included designing and delivering bespoke crime management training, promoting sensitization of local communities to child protection issues through radio and TV broadcasts and billboards, through to the networking of all the police stations across Malawi. This network will provide a platform not only for all stations to connect digitally, but also to host a new Crime Recording and Management System (CRMS) which will transform the service provided to victims.

Police Scotland provide crime scene management training in Malawi and Zambia

In Zambia (http://www.zambiapolice.gov.zm/), a key finding from previous evaluation work highlighted a lack of first aid knowledge and capacity for Victim Support Unit staff. Police Scotland partnered with First Aid Africa, Zambia Police College Trainers and the Scottish Ambulance Service, to deliver two First Aid Train the Trainer courses, capacity strengthening the Zambia Police College to cascade this essential skill to front line Victim Support Unit officers.

Police Scotland developed and delivered a bespoke training programme for the National Police College of Jamaica

As another example of Police Scotland's reach a programme has been running for 18 months supporting the Jamaica Constabulary Force (https://www.jcf.gov.jm/). Violent rivalries among Jamaica's lottery scam organised crime gangs have helped to drive the Caribbean island's homicide rate to the highest level in five years. Jamaica had about 45 homicides per 100,000 people in 2015, keeping it ranked among the most violent countries in the world. Funded by the European Union, the Ministry of National Security, Jamaica engaged Police Scotland to enhance the training and development capacity and capability, of the National Police College of Jamaica. This initiative is part of a wider Security

Sector Reform Programme which provides support to reforms of the Jamaican Constabulary Force and the justice system.

Learning from Developed Nations

Equally important, Police Scotland engages with developed nations in order to learn from their experiences. Routinely the Scottish Police College (Tulliallan Castle) hosts police officers from overseas where the objective is to share experience. Examples include the partnership work with the Norwegian Police University College (https://www.phs.no/en/), the USA Police Executive Research Forum (https://www.policeforum.org/), and the New Jersey Chief Police Officers.

In addition Police Scotland has hosted international development programmes on behalf of other organisations, including the European Union Police Services Training II programme and a United Nations Masterclass to prepare senior police officers to take on leadership roles in conflict environments.

Research and Innovation

IMPRODOVA
Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence

A third pillar in support of Police Scotland's Strategy is research and innovation. Having completed an Erasmus+ programme to research best practice in recruitment from minority communities across Europe, in order to better reflect the communities we serve, Police Scotland engages in ground breaking research. Funded by the European Union, through the Horizon2020 framework, Police Scotland is a member of *IMPRODOVA (https://www.improdova.eu/)* an international consortium researching how to improve the front line response to domestic violence, through improving and integrating the response of police, social work, health and non-governmental organizations and other actors.

International students sharing police experiences at the Scottish Police College

Police Reform : international perspectives

Nick Fyfe and Amy Calder (University of Dundee); Hannah Biggs, Jessica Shields, Susan Reid and Alex Scholes (ScotCen Social Research)

Commissioned by the Scottish Government, the evaluation of police and fire reform in Scotland began in February 2015 and has been undertaken by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR), ScotCen Social Research and What Works Scotland.

Each year, reports have been published focusing on different aspects of the reform journey and the 2019 report concludes the four year evaluation by focusing on the international experiences of reform in police and fire services, building on the sharing of information with international partners which has been a major and ongoing part of the evaluation and which has positioned Scotland at the hub of an international knowledge exchange network. While previous reports have focused on the Scottish experience of reform, by adopting an international perspective in the final report, it is possible to see what learning might be gleaned for Scotland from the experiences of other places.

The complete set of Reports from this 4 year project can be downloaded from the SIPR website at: http://www.sipr.ac.uk/publications/police-and-fire-reform-evaluation

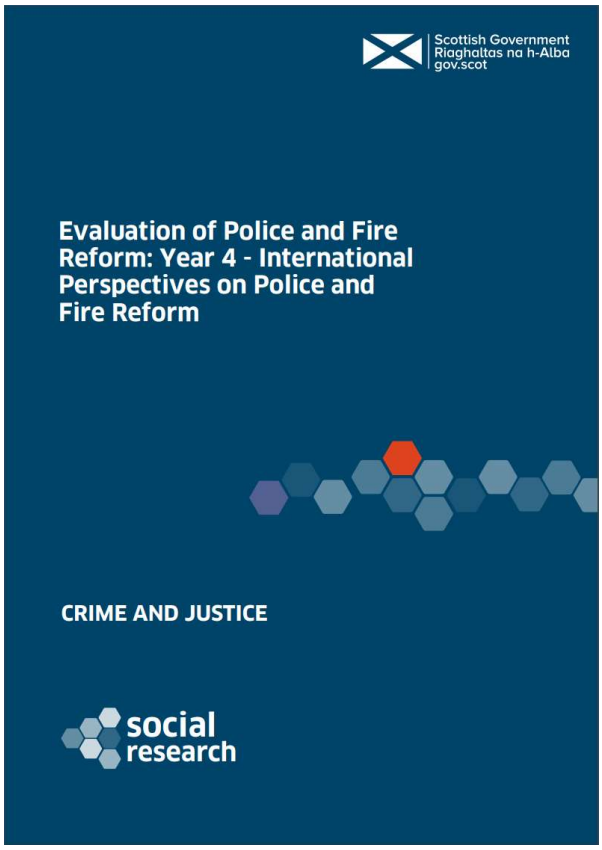
The report focuses on the themes of:

- strengthening connections to local communities,
- partnership working,
- prevention, and
- in addition for the fire services, reconfiguring the role of fire services in an era of changing demands.

For police, four international locations were chosen: the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand and Manchester, England. These were chosen as they had all experienced reform of their service, and Norway and New Zealand also have a similar geography to Scotland. Qualitative telephone interviews were conducted with senior officers in the police services, government officials and academics in the case study areas between June and September 2018. It should be noted that this is a relatively small number of interviews and the aim is to reflect a range of different views and experiences of reform across the different case study areas.

Policing local communities

- Reform has impacted on the policing of communities in different ways in the different case study locations.
- Evidence from Manchester and New Zealand suggests that reform has improved the relationship between the police and local community with a greater focus on community-centred policing, which was a specific aim of reform in New Zealand.
- In contrast in the Netherlands and Norway, an identified challenge of reform was maintaining relationships with the community during centralisation of the service, for example, officers being pulled away from the communities they serve to address national issues. In Norway, officers were expected to spend more time out of the office and in the community to try to maintain a close relationship with the communities they served.
- Different approaches were used in the case study areas to engage positively and build trust with local communities including regular community meetings, recruiting a more diverse workforce to the police, training on how to engage with communities and clearer lines of communication.



Partnership working

- In all of the case study areas, the research findings illustrated the wide range of partners the police are working with in a post reform context, including health services, emergency services, local authority departments and third sector organisations. Typically such partnership working predates reform but often gains a renewed emphasis following organisational change as police and fire services look to develop new ways of delivering services.
- Factors identified for successful partnerships included regular face-to-face contact, having a shared focus and the need for a change in culture in both the police and partners to work in a more integrated way.
- Budget constraints were identified as a challenge to partnership working but also an opportunity by encouraging greater sharing of resources, including information.

Prevention

- There were differing views about the impact of reform on the prevention agenda in the international case studies.
- In Norway and New Zealand prevention has been a specific aim of reform.
- New Zealand has seen a significant shift to prevention through the development of a new operating model, 'Prevention First' which has been integrated into their strategy and is part of a broader police reform agenda.
- In contrast, interviewees from Manchester and the Netherlands did not view reform as having impacted on prevention. Instead, interviewees from Manchester indicated that a move towards more evidence-based practice has had more of an impact on prevention than reform.

Learning from international perspectives

Key learning from the international case studies illustrates the importance of having open and honest communication and clear aims of reform, as well as keeping focused on what reform is trying to achieve for the service. Other importance lessons for police organisations across the four case study areas include:

- the need for culture change when undertaking reform which aligns with the priorities and approaches of the new organisation;
- being clear about the priorities and sequence of reform and not attempting to change everything at the same time;
- providing strong and stable leadership throughout periods of organisational change;
- supporting the workforce through change, such as the development needs of the workforce, providing appropriate IT and information sharing platforms;
- the importance of working in partnership with other services, stakeholders and local communities and lastly;
- being patient as delivering and achieving change takes time.

Conclusions and wider lessons

Despite differences of context, Scotland's reform of its police service has followed a very similar path to the international experience considered in this research, and encountered many of the same experiences and challenges. Scotland is not unique in trying to establish an effective working relationship between centralised functions and local delivery; Scotland is similar to other places in trying to develop effective partnership working between service providers; and Scotland, like other places, also faces challenges of finding robust ways of measuring the impact and outcomes of preventative and partnership activity across different services.

For all the case studies explored in this research, the process of planned 'organisational change' has involved a complex interplay between both planned, top-down approaches to change and more emergent approaches involving continuous adaptation to changing circumstances and conditions.

Wider lessons for future organisational change in police and fire services, and other public services emerging from this international phase of the evaluation include:

- Managing expectations of how long organisational reform takes by recognising that it is a journey rather than a one-off event;
- Taking time to prioritise and maintain external relationships with partners which can be affected by organisational change as the focus is often on internal relationships. It is also important to raise awareness with partners of the changes being planned and delivered, in particular other public services, to enable partners to adapt and respond to such organisational change;
- Risk mitigation and ongoing risk management - there are a range of strategic risks associated with reform which need to be carefully managed, which include internal and external communication, performance, skills and leadership. Routine reviews of these areas of activity are therefore needed.
- The opportunity for services to develop as learning organisations – while periods of structural reform present significant challenges, reform provides the opportunity for police and fire services, and potentially other public services undertaking organisational change, to develop as learning organisations, skilled in creating, acquiring and transferring knowledge, and modifying their culture and behaviour to reflect new knowledge, insights and a changing context. International comparative analysis is particularly important in this regard as it often challenges taken-for-granted assumptions about how services operate as well as offering opportunities for information sharing and collaboration.

Postgraduate Student and Practitioner Fellow Research

The initial investment in SIPR provided funding for nine policing-related PhDs. By 2018, c. 90 PhD students had completed or were currently studying policing-related topics within the consortium universities. This dramatic growth in numbers makes Scotland one of the largest centres for postgraduate policing research in the UK.

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 outputs 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-activities/sipr-practitioner-fellowships.

The Annual SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Awards, normally held alongside the Annual Scottish International Policing Conference, provides a showcase of the outstanding young talent that we have within Scotland, and we encourage those involved in both PhDs and Professional Doctorates to take part in this event.

The Winners of the Best Poster Award (Richard Kjellgren, University of Stirling) and Best Presentation (Kate Thomson, GCU) with Superintendent "Ram" Mohayuddin (Police Scotland)

A confident approach in responding to the needs of domestically abused South Asian women – Laying the foundations for Police Scotland 2026 Strategy

Dr Elaine McLaughlin, Dr Rhonda Wheate and Mhairi McGowan (University of Strathclyde)

Elaine was the Winner of the First SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Award, and following completion of her PhD (at Glasgow Caledonian University) we were delighted to support her with a SIPR Small Grant that was awarded to this team from the University of Strathclyde, with support from Hemat Gryffe Women's Aid and Community Safety Glasgow, for a study of the interaction of police officers from Police Scotland with South Asian women who contacted them as a consequence of domestic abuse. The accessibility of the current service for domestically abused South Asian women is explored. The majority of the women were unaware of what support they could obtain from the police whilst living within an abusive relationship. The data shows that the women experienced increased confidence after contacting the police and they provided messages of support for women in similar situations. Recommendations for change are nevertheless proposed given the unique difficulties South Asian women encounter which hinder their contact with the police. The bravery of the 15 women who participated in the study is gratefully acknowledged.

For the full project report, see:
http://www.sipr.ac.uk/Plugin/Publications/assets/files/South_Asian_Women_Domestic_Abuse_Police_Scotland.pdf

South Asian Women & Domestic Abuse

The Scottish Government has assumed an active role in tackling violence against women, which it has identified as a '*major issue in Scotland*', with 58,810 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by Police Scotland during 2016/2017,and of these, 79% identified females as victims[1]. These figures do not, however, highlight the number of women from the minority ethnic community who were victims of domestic abuse. This is significant because women who are hard to reach, socially excluded and marginalised, are more vulnerable to domestic abuse.

The fifteen research participants in this study were women in Scotland selected on the basis of their having had recent contact with the police as a consequence of domestic abuse. All of the women lived in Glasgow and were separated from their abusers. Eight were British citizens whereas seven were not. Fourteen of the women experienced domestic abuse whilst married and one woman was unmarried. Thirteen women fled with their children. Five women were living within an extended family household. These women experienced multi perpetrator abuse, with no support from family members. They were unable to come and go as they pleased, but rather were deliberately confined to the house and subjected to a life of domestic servitude.

In fact, the data identified that all of the women lived within a controlling environment and they experienced various forms of domestic abuse: physical, sexual, financial, psychological, coercive control and honour based violence and abuse. One woman experienced extreme abuse by her husband which was ignored by extended family living in the household. When she said she would leave, her husband attempted intimate partner femicide.

Barriers preventing contact with the police

There were various reasons disclosed for not contacting the police. For example, a lack of strength, having no courage or confidence, being scared, having a lack of education, a fear of picking up the phone, and a fear of deportation. Five women disclosed they stayed with their abuser for the sake of their children. There were also instances where the women did not contact the police due to their insecure immigration status, linguistic difficulties, extended family pressure, having no access to a phone, having no knowledge or understanding of the police service and whether it was safe to make contact. Two women disclosed they were unaware of the police contact telephone numbers 101 or 999. One woman failed to contact the police as the behaviour was condoned in her country of origin.

Police Protection v Family Protection

Two competing factors impacted upon the decision of some of the women as to whether they should contact the police or remain within the abusive relationship. Women described being prohibited on their pathway to safety as a consequence of family pressure and family honour.

Research of McLaughlin[2] highlighted that adhering to a strict code of honour is a powerful discourse in South Asian families, leaving women subordinate to coercive control. The honour code operates within a patriarchal ideology where women are shunned, ostracised and may be killed for failing to conform to the expectations of, and behave in a manner acceptable to, the family and community. Women are silenced and rendered incapable of speaking about abuse and mistreatment. Family honour is a concept that has negative connotations for those who do not adhere to it, as it imposes a level of fear. It controls women emotionally. Women who fail to adhere to the norm are criticised, shamed and ostracised from the

family and community, irrespective of what might have caused them to rebel. In the worst-case scenarios, the women are in danger and will suffer harm.

Six women described experiencing extended family pressure before, during or after having made a report to the police. This involved being discouraged from reporting rape and sexual assault, being pressured to drop the court case, being encouraged to remain in the abusive relationship, being pressured to return to the abusive relationship and being prevented from calling the police. The women were required to conform to the patriarchal culture and maintain the reputation of the family at all costs. One participant disclosed that she experienced pressure from her in-laws to drop the court case, as they insisted that for her to continue to do so was against Islam

Gender and Minority Ethnic Background of Police Officers

One of the research hypotheses was that the gender of the police officer might be important to the confidence they inspired in the victims of domestic abuse, but in fact it was irrelevant for ten of the women interviewed; one was undecided; and four stated that they would have preferred to have been interviewed by a female police officer. Further, eleven women did not believe that the police officers required to be from a minority ethnic background, whereas four women said it would have been helpful in their situation.

All of the women described having a positive experience with the police after being in contact with them and stated they were satisfied with their response.

> *The police were very competent, I can see why Scotland has a gold star in domestic abuse, and they took my historical abuse really seriously. I thought there was nothing that could be done. I felt very comfortable and very confident, they were absolutely amazing.*

Conclusion and Recommendations

The increase in confidence enjoyed by the women after contacting the police is encouraging and is certainly worth promoting amongst the South Asian community, particularly amongst women. An awareness of the unique difficulties that South Asian women encounter however, as identified above, would further assist the police when responding to incidents of domestic abuse in this community.

Police officers should be aware of a culture difference between South Asian women and Sottish indigenous women:

> *Scottish girls are brought up in a different environment. Asian girls are suppressed by their brothers and fathers in the family. Understanding would be much greater if the police were aware of and understood the culture. They should know about the way the girls can be treated by their brothers and the fathers. Culturally the girls are really pressed down for speaking up and the brothers and fathers have a big voice here and women are pressed down in that environment. One hundred percent [of] the police should know about the environment of the women and girls.*

Awareness of the police service

The data identified that women did not have knowledge as to whether the police could help them. It would be beneficial if information and awareness of the police service was disseminated within minority ethnic communities. Consideration of a visible police presence and verbal and written communication tools in minority ethnic languages would assist. The availability of this information would increase victims' sense of safety and assist them when deciding to leave the abusive relationship.

Overall, the data identified numerous reasons why South Asian women are prevented from approaching the police for help, support and protection. This report has identified the multitude of difficulties South Asian women encounter as a consequence of their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic and legal status. The intersection of these factors not only create barriers for women constraining them within an abusive relationship but are also challenging for police officers responding to an incident. Importantly, the women in this research were satisfied by the police response and their interaction with police, despite not all of them being able to take the matters any further in the criminal justice system.

Recognition of these findings is essential in future Police Scotland policies, practices and procedures. Use of a framework recognising the unique difficulties South Asian women experience would go some way to ensuring a robust approach is implemented by police officers responding to a domestic abuse incident involving South Asian women. This would simultaneously improve women's experience of the police and justice system and engender even greater confidence in Police Scotland.

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Developing police social media practices in Scotland in accordance with a citizen-focused and democratic policing approach

Liam Ralph Research Fellow (Northumbria University) / PhD Student (Edinburgh Napier University)

Social media is a vital tool for democratic and citizen-focused policing. Police Services can use social media to foster closer relationships with citizens. This is important given existing research has pointed to the apparent disconnect between the police and citizens. Terpstra and Fyfe (2019) argue Police Services today are somewhat detached and 'abstract' from the communities they serve. However, democratic and citizen-focused policing on social media requires, firstly, that the police engage meaningfully with citizens, and, secondly, that citizens actively contribute to policing decisions and outcomes. In doing this, the police and citizens can work together to combat crime and local issues.

These themes were explored in connection to police and citizen communication on social media in a Scottish context. Research was conducted with the police, citizens, and online in order to better understand how social media is understood within and between the police and citizens. This article conveys the importance of using democratic and citizen-focused models of policing in developing police social media practices.

Research context

In the Tenth Annual SIPR report, I talked about why and how the police use social media (Ralph, 2017). Twitter, Facebook, and other platforms are used in order to support police activity, for example in relation to warning and informing citizens. As well as this, Police Services can also use social media to enhance their reputation. However, this does not tell us how social media is utilised within the police nor how social media is perceived by police officers, police staff, and citizens. Accordingly, these considerations were explored in the current study from a citizen-focused and democratic policing outlook. As alluded to earlier, these approaches promote a close relationship between the police and citizens. In doing this, the police can respond to community needs, as citizens themselves can help to tackle local crime, for example through reporting to the police.

Research priorities:

Above all, the current study centred on better understanding police and citizen perspectives and the implications of these narratives for thinking about crime control and police legitimacy. Accordingly, three research questions were studied:

1. How is social media understood and utilised within the police in Scotland?
2. How is police use of social media understood by citizens?
3. How does police use of social media tie in with crime control and police legitimacy?

Studying police and citizen perspectives

A variety of methods were used to study police and citizen perspectives. Participant observation (n= 134 hours) and semi-structured interviews (n=40) were carried out with police officers and staff; focus groups (n=23) were conducted with citizens, and police and citizen communication via Twitter was analysed. These methods were conducted in connection to two case study locations in Scotland- Inchloch and Drumauld (pseudonymised). Fieldwork was carried out between November 2016 and September 2017. The main aim during fieldwork was to understand everyday policing and therein identify where social media fits.

Key findings

During fieldwork, police officers, police staff, and citizens shared stories about the relationship between the police and their communities, and discussed how the police use social media. Participants in the study conveyed two competing police communication styles- formal and informal.

Whereas formal styles denoted police messages written in a serious manner, informal styles implied less colloquial and everyday language used by the police. This research found both support and criticism towards these styles amongst police officers, staff, and citizens.

Therefore, how should the police engage with users on social media? Answering this involves considering who within the police should use social media. In the current study, Community Policing Teams (CPTs) were often viewed as best placed on account of their existing ties with communities. These officers are most likely to engage with citizens as part of everyday policing and have the greatest knowledge of the area and the people they serve. From a citizen-focused and democratic policing perspective, giving social media access to local officers means they will be able to respond to their community's needs. On a similar note, these officers have an important contribution towards thinking about how best to communicate with residents online, taking into account their understanding of local communities. In turn, they will be able to address how formal or more relaxed communication styles will impact on the relationship

between the police and citizens within specific localities. In this sense, we can see how police communication styles might change across space and over time, with this importantly informed by frontline police officers.

Concluding remarks

A key thread throughout this article is the importance of the relationship between the police and citizens and in turn how this might be enhanced on social media. Much of the discussion has centred on practices within police divisions, and the vital role of CPTs and local officers in communicating with citizens online. Whilst, participants in the current study disagreed on how best to engage with citizens in digital spaces, these decisions should be guided by local police officers whom understand the communities they serve. As a side note, whilst social media allows Police Services and researchers to capture the 'popularity' of social media posts (including retweets and number of video views) it is imperative we do not get distracted by these functions. Instead, the main focus should always be on how social media is used to serve citizen-focused and democratic policing with these practices aimed at bringing the police closer to citizens.

Key partners

This study was conducted at Edinburgh Napier University and supervised by Dr Liz Aston, Dr Andrew Wooff, and Dr Richard Whitecross. Police Scotland made this research possible, with police staff and officers across Scotland collaborating and contributing to the project at different stages. The collaboration with Police Scotland is reflected in the tweet below by @NorthEPolice. This shows everyday policing was explored in order to better understand how social media fits within this.

Finally, SIPR helped to facilitate the research with Police Scotland and also provided an important space for discussion and feedback with fellow postgraduate students.

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Volunteering in Policing: Understanding the Impacts and Experiences of the Special Constabulary

Graeme Dickson (University of Dundee)

This PhD Project began in October 2015, under the supervision of Dr Megan O'Neill and Professor Nick Fyfe, at the University of Dundee. The purpose of the project was to enhance understanding of police volunteering, specifically in the case of the Special Constabulary – part-time, warranted, voluntary police officers – across the United Kingdom. In collaboration with the Association of Special Constable Chief Officers, who oversee the needs and development of the Special Constabulary in England and Wales, the goal of the PhD project was to understand the nature of the special constable volunteerism by reflecting on the demographics of special constables across the country, and exploring their experiences of working within the policing environment. Graeme is currently based at Edinburgh Napier University working on the SIPR-funded project: *The Special Constabulary in Scotland: Enhancing understanding of the motivations, roles and expectations of the Special Constable in Scotland*

Background

At the time of the projects construction, the research into this group of policing volunteers was minimal, and as the landscape of policing in both Scotland and England had begun to shift over the past decade, insight into this group of policing actors left a great deal of room for exploration. Whereas the field has begun to see more academic attention recently[1,2,3] the context of this research is largely focused on England and Wales within the United Kingdom, with little reflection on the Scottish perspective. This need for research has developed around the concerns for falling number of special constables across the UK[4,5]. With this in mind, I considered volunteering literature[6,7] which emphasise that understanding volunteer experience enhances organisations' ability to manage volunteers, providing more opportunities for these expectations and desires to become a reality. From this, I wanted to gather and analyse evidence of the different experiences that the volunteers had a part of the growing actors within the extended policing family[8,9]. To do this, two goals were laid out;

- Firstly, I wanted to explore the demographics of the Special Constabulary, and try to identify any patterns to identify different *types* of special constable. This would allow us to consider the sort of volunteers that constitute the Special Constabulary, alongside motivations and demographic information.
- Secondly, I wanted to explore the ways in which special constables were *perceived* within the policing organisation, by both themselves, and with the regular members of the police services they worked as part of.

To do this, a mixed-methods approach was adopted to gather this data.

- I conducted a national survey of special constable in Police Scotland, and a survey of one police service in England, (n = 150) to develop an understanding of the *types* of volunteer that made up the landscape of policing in each of these study sites.
- Then, I conducted 30 interviews with both special constables and regular police officers within the surveyed police service in England, and one division of Police Scotland. This allowed me to develop an understanding of the experiences and identities that existed within these policing organisations in relation to the Special Constabulary
- I conducted 120 hours of ethnographic observation with special constables on duty across both of the selected study sites, to triangulate the findings from both the survey and interviews, and explore these findings in an operational setting.

Findings

I have selected a number of key findings which I believe show the importance of mixed method research within this field, and show what we can learn from comparative research into police volunteering across the United Kingdom.

Two Type of Special Constable

The survey in both Scottish and English study sites, comparatively, had a great deal in common with one another. Of particular importance was the similarities in significant relationship between motivation and length of services. When these two features were taken together, several more relationship were identified across the respondents in both study sites. To capture this, I explore these relationship in the creation of a typology;

- The Career Special – motivated to become a special not by a desire to join the regular police force as an employee, and having served over two years as a special constable. This group were far more likely to be more mature than other special constable, with a significant number of them being over 25 years of age. They were also more likely than other respondents to identify as a "volunteer" rather than as a "police officer"

- The Future Probationer – motivated to become a special by a desire to become a regular officer in the future, and having served less than two years as a special constable. This group were significantly more likely to be under the age of 25, and more likely to identify as a "police officer" rather than as a "volunteer".

The Career Special was often referred to by police organisations as an "ideal type" of officer, due to the long-lasting nature of their volunteering. They were often targeted by recruiters by virtue of the fact that they were more likely to remain a special for longer, as opposed to the short lived volunteering of those Future Probationers who saw the special constabulary as a stepping stone to future careers.

Comparative Reflections

In interviews and observations, Future Probationers were more likely to talk about themselves as a "police officer" than their Career Special counterparts. Whereas the Career Special often related their volunteering back to their experience of formal, contractual, employer/employee relationships to show the limitations placed on their expectations within the police service, Future Probationers had a greater sense of idealism and purpose. Drawing on symbols of police authority – like the uniform and baton – and rituals – like "swearing-in" and "passing-out" – they saw the purpose of their role flowing from the impact they could have as police officers, rather than the "support" they could provide which was expressed more by the Career Specials. This intrinsic difference, which in many ways amounted to ambitious idealism against experienced realism, typified the contrast between these two types of special constables beyond the demographic differences.

Beyond type, the comparative nature of the thesis provided further reflection on the nature of the special constables' experiences set against the context of management and structures in the policing organisations they were part of.

In the English study site, specials could achieve "independent status" – meaning that they were able to work without the supervision of a regular office, or a more senior special constable, whilst on duty. Training in this study site was tailored to achieving that status, and lasted the first two years of their volunteering. Independence was a great source of pride for the volunteers. In Scotland, however, there was no such development towards working independently. Here, there was an attitude across some specials that they were part of the policing organisation to fill the role of "walking corroboration". Corroboration, simply put, is the evidential principle in Scotland which demands that two sources speak to the same piece of evidence to establish admissibility in criminal proceedings. In Scotland, some specials feel as though their attachment to regular officers leaves them limited in their ability to work as they would want to when on duty, particularly when it comes to community-oriented police work. I was able to observe two experienced special constables working together in Scotland on a shift, and they were very confident in their ability to both carry out anything asked of them, whilst also interacting and engaging with the public in a way that I did not see other, regular-partner specials doing. This is the exception to the rule in Scotland, however. In England, from my observation, it was the norm.

Conclusion

As mentioned, these are just some of the points that the thesis explores in its reflection on the differences of special constables across the UK, and the ways in which different structures of police organisations impact on the role of police officers across the country. It is my hope that the finding can be used to better understand the nature of volunteers, and improve their management and experience in the future.

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Staying Safe 'Going Out'- The experience of living with dementia and being at risk of going missing

Katie Gambier-Ross (PhD Student, Edinburgh University)

The number of people with dementia in the UK is expected to grow rapidly[1], with over two thirds living in their own homes[2]. Thus, it is imperative we investigate the delicate balance between individual freedom to explore and keeping vulnerable people safe. This research aims find out more about the experience of 'going out' and being at risk of going missing from people with dementia and their families, and to explore how this affects their sense of identity, control and purpose.

Katie presented her work as a Poster at the SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium, and was given a Special Mention in the Awards.

Background

Whist there is some existing research evidence on the experience of missing people[3], this work excluded people with dementia. A deeper understanding of the experience from the perspective of people living with dementia can help us to better support them, their families as well as search agencies when someone is missing or thought to be at risk of missing. For example, we do not know how people with dementia re-locate themselves if they feel 'lost'. A better understanding of this will allow identification of the ways in which someone with dementia interacts with their environment and what influences their decision-making. Thus, this research aims to ground the voice and experience of people with dementia in the evidence base and to allow search and rescue to carry out evidence-informed practice.

Project Partners

This collaborative project is hosted by the University of Edinburgh and is co-supervised by Abertay University. It is funded by the Alzheimer's Society in partnership with Alzheimer Scotland, who are supporting the recruitment of participants for the study, and Police Scotland who are providing specialist advice regarding the operational challenges associated with investigating and searching for people missing with dementia. SIPR continue to be a very helpful platform for providing learning, networking and knowledge exchange opportunities as the research progresses.

Methodology

Using enacted narrative methodology[4], this research focuses on the everyday lives and decisions that people make in relation to 'going out'.

- ***Focus groups*** with people affected by dementia. These interactive style focus groups explore people's experiences and their understanding of complex issues such as agency, control, the right to independence and safety.
- ***Walking interviews*** with people with dementia are a particularly novel approach which allow for contextually relevant cues and discussion prompts. These interviews will investigate how people engage with 'going out' and prevent being missing.
- ***Family/carer interviews*** will be held to explore preventative and supportive strategies and to gain an understanding of the impact of being at risk of going missing on family and carers.

Initial Insights

Data collection started in January 2019. Since then, there has been a strong appetite for this study from people affected by dementia and agencies who are interested in the learning from the research. Initial findings suggest that it is important to be aware of the fluctuating ability and differences in the presentation of dementia. Nevertheless, people are resilient and adopt a range of coping strategies but, importantly, changes in the environment can impair their ability to navigate even familiar places.

Working Towards Impact

One intended outcome of this research is to produce accessible guides to support people living with dementia to avoid unnecessary restrictions to their freedom, whilst ensuring safety and to provide information for the public, families, health and social care practitioners and importantly, for the police about the complexity and nature of decision making of those living with dementia. This guide will be co-created with Police Scotland by running workshops with officers and sharing preliminary findings with them.

International Consortium for Dementia and Wayfinding (ICDW)

While working on this specific research, I became aware that there are clusters of related research happening across the world - yet there was no platform for these findings to be shared and utilized on the ground. Since this is a multiagency area where practice is often ahead of research, best practice is constantly evolving. Thus, in collaboration with researchers from University of Alberta, we have

established the ICDW. This platform is intended to be a global resource for anyone who has an interest in this area.

Earlier in 2019, we held a symposia in Calgary, Canada and Edinburgh to bring researchers, people with lived experience, third sector, police and search and rescue agencies together to share knowledge and co-create a platform that is useful for al parties involved. The website is currently in development and will launch in the summer of 2019.

If anyone is interested in being a member of the consortium, please contact Katie at: katie.gambier-ross@ed.ac.uk.

Attendees of the Edinburgh Symposium for the International Consortium for Dementia and Wayfinding, 28th and 29th March 2019.

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Infographic highlighting key issues of dementia-related missing incidents[5]

Connecting the dots: using open-source intelligence to map vulnerabilities and exploitation within the off-street sex market

Richard Kjellgren (PhD Student, University of Stirling)

Online technologies add new layers of complexities to the policing of sexual exploitation and sex trafficking, as they allow traffickers and organised crime groups to become more sophisticated in their *modus operandi*. Consequently, innovative methods of policing are required to overcome the challenges brought upon by the intersection of sexual exploitation and online technologies. This research is concerned with developing an evidenced understanding of how the off-street sex market has been reconfigured by the emergence of online technologies, and in turn, the extent to which it is possible to identify covert networks operating within the off-street sex market and patterns of vulnerability and exploitation. It is aimed at developing an innovative methodology to analyse huge volumes of textual data and generate actionable intelligence for law enforcement. This project was first developed as part of the researcher's undergraduate dissertation, continued to be developed throughout an MSc, and will be the foundation for a PhD commencing in September 2019, supervised by Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith and Dr David Griffiths.

Richard Kjellgren was awarded the Best Poster Award at the SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Awards for 2018.

Context

With the advent of the internet and online technologies, the way in which information flows between people and organisations has been transformed. Consequently, the organisation of the sex market has been reshaped by the emergence of online technologies and there has been a shift from street prostitution towards an expanding off-street sector[1]. While there is considerable evidence that victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking are advertised on both social media and online classifieds[2,3], there is a knowledge gap regarding the role of online technologies in facilitating exploitation and sex trafficking[4].

There is currently minimal intelligence in regards to off-street exploitation and this can partly be attributed to how traffickers operate and make use of online technologies[5]. Websites are used to advertise services and arrange meetings with clients in, for instance, pop-up brothels, and victims are often moved between cities. This presents a considerable barrier in terms of building intelligence; the frequent movement of victims pose problems for local law enforcement, and furthermore, without the collation of local data, it becomes difficult to identify nationwide patterns of exploitation. Given what we know about policing sexual exploitation within the UK, there is a need for more efficient approaches to collecting and analysing publicly available online data, to generate actionable open-source intelligence, and furthermore, to promote a proactive approach to the policing of sexual exploitation and trafficking[6].

Research Aims

The aim of this research is to understand the organisation of the off-street sex market, the role of online technologies and how they may facilitate exploitation, and subsequently, to develop novel analytical techniques for generating open-source intelligence on sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Figure 1. This is an example of a Brazilian shadow network, which operated in various locations throughout London and Birmingham. The size of the circles indicates the number of adverts using the same address.

Methodology

This research uses a mixed-methods approach. First, it will use qualitative methods, including interviews with sex workers and buyers and law enforcement, to understand the organisation of the off-street sex market and the role of online technologies. Drawing upon the theoretical and empirical literature on sex work and trafficking, and ideally, input from Police Scotland, a risk profile will be developed to evaluate the presence of vulnerability and exploitation within online advertisements of sexual services. In turn, this risk profile will be the foundation for more advanced forms of data analysis, aimed at identifying networks of vulnerability and exploitation. This is achieved by drawing upon a variety of data and text mining techniques (e.g. semantic similarity searching) in combination with more traditional forms of quantitative analysis, including regression modelling, social network analysis, and multivariate quadratic assignment procedure. By combining these methods,

it is possible to both identify patterns within large volumes of textual data, as well as uncover evidence of organisation, and since the data is longitudinal, possible movement patterns. In addition, it is also possible to examine the structure of these networks and compare them against the risk profile to evaluate possible indicators of vulnerability and exploitation.

Preliminary Findings

Over a period of six months, approximately 70,000 escort advertisements were downloaded from an online classified (Backpage). Indicators were developed to identify possible instances of vulnerability and exploitation (e.g. being from a source country of sex trafficking; low age; recent migration; offering unprotected sex and/or more extreme forms of sexual services). After identifying cases with elements associated with vulnerability and exploitation, it was then possible to identify related cases across the UK based on shared phone numbers and semantic similarity. Data mining techniques made it possible to identify related cases across a huge database; this would not have been possible if done manually. Different kinds of networks could be identified, and a four-tiered typology was constructed, including: (1) independent sex workers; (2) sex worker collectives (collaboration between sex workers with no indicators of vulnerability nor exploitation); (3) enterprises (escort agencies advertising their services online); and (4) shadow networks (covert organisations which advertise women that can be considered at-risk of being vulnerable to exploitation). A particularly interesting feature of shadow networks was that they tried to conceal their organised nature by designing the advertisements as being reflective of independent sex workers; contrary to this, it was possible to uncover evidence of organisation through shared phone numbers, semantic similarities between adverts, and additionally, patterns of movement throughout the UK.

Impact

Aside from contributing with empirical and theoretical knowledge on the role of online technologies in structuring the off-street sex market, this research also has the potential of developing a cost-efficient tool with practical utility for policing the online sex market and gather intelligence on exploitation. In turn, the methodology developed could be transferable to other areas where crimes intersect with online technologies such as terrorism and labour trafficking. There are thus practical benefits for law enforcement and partner agencies, not only in Scotland, but also internationally.

Next Phase

The methodology will continue to be developed throughout my PhD, and I welcome the input from police practitioners to make sure that the end-product is both relevant and can be effectively utilised in day-to-day operations. Anyone interested to find out more is encouraged to contact me at r.r.kjellgren@stir.ac.uk.

Figure 2. Given the longitudinal nature of the data, it was possible to observe individuals posting in different locations throughout the six months. In this example, twenty-five individuals from a shadow network were observed to post in different locations. The thicker the line, the more individuals travelling across those routes; for instance, a larger number of people were observed first posting in London, followed by Edinburgh, and then Glasgow.

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Group-associated child sexual exploitation: Exploring the networks

Dr Maureen Taylor (Glasgow Caledonian University)

Maureen Taylor has been one of our "star presenters" at our Postgraduate Symposia for the last few years, and was awarded her PhD during the year. Her research explored the structure and nature of groups and networks involved in child sexual exploitation. Below is a summary of the research and a brief discussion of one of its Key Findings. Maureen has now left GCU, and can be contacted at: mptaylor040@gmail.com

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and abuse have been identified as issues of increasing concern by the UK government and the National Crime Agency. This has in part been fuelled by media reporting of large scale, high profile cases involving gangs of men grooming and sexually abusing girls, and a failure of the police and other agencies to respond effectively. In recent years there has been a welcome shift in the way CSE is conceptualised and responses to it are operationalised. However, inconsistencies in approach continue and are often underpinned by an incomplete understanding of group-associated child sexual exploitation. This is in part due to its broad, complex and largely covert nature, the conflation of all forms of child sexual abuse, and a tendency to frame it as organised crime. Without a reliable evidence base, policy and operational responses to it are likely to be misguided.

This PhD research attempted to fill a gap in evidence about the nature of group-associated child sexual exploitation. Its aims were to analyse the structure and nature of groups and networks associated with CSE and to identify strategies for network prevention and disruption. To achieve this, the study drew on case file and intelligence data from seven cases of group-associated child sexual exploitation from six police forces in England. Using social network analysis and semi-structured interviews with police officers and staff, each network was reconstructed and analysed, identifying the nature, structure and organisation of each network, and the similarities and differences between them.

Key Findings

1) Networks were largely unstructured, and connections were mostly based on family relationships, existing friendships or shared communities
2) Each case was characterised by imbalances of power at a micro level between victim and offender, and at a macro level within the context of economic deprivation, criminogenic environments, hegemonic masculinities and the normalisation of gendered, sexual violence.
3) Group-associated CSE was best described ad 'crime that is organised', rather than 'Organised Crime'
4) Social network analysis could be a useful analytical tool for the police for understanding complex networks and enhancing predictive and targeted policing

Child sexual exploitation as 'Organised Crime' or 'crime that is organised'?

Group and networked crime are often subsumed by notions of organised crime and Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and just as CSE is subject to definitional debate, so too is organised crime. This research explored the nature of group offending through discussion of co-offending, multiple perpetrator rape, organised crime, Organised Crime Groups and criminal networks. CSE is often framed by researchers and in UK government policy as 'organised crime', or crime that it is committed by OCGs. However, the evidence or theoretical perspective on which this is based is unclear.

A central tenet of organised crime is the notion of an OCG[1]. In addition to describing organised crime on the basis of its criminal activities – for example, drug trafficking or extortion – which are not always highly organised, organised crime may be characterised by the existence of an OCG. According to Finckenauer[2] 'organised crime' is crime that is committed by an OCG. However, others contest this notion. Hagan[3] distinguishes between 'Organised Crime' (crime that is undertaken by OCGs) and 'organised crime' (criminal activities that require organisation, but does not include an OCG). Therefore, not all organised crime is committed by OCGs. Similarly, Egan and Lock[4] claim that many criminal organisations are based on family and community ties as well as social status and religion, a feature that was evident in the networks in this research.

The framing of CSE as organised crime assumes that CSE is organised in some way and reflects commonly-held assumptions about OCGs, for example, that they have an identifiable, durable organisational structure, usually hierarchical, they are connected to legitimate business, that their activities are sophisticated and their motive financial. In contrast, Cockbain and Wortley[5] suggest that CSE is not about crime specialisation, organisation and sophistication. Instead, they propose that CSE is more opportunistic, that many offenders are 'criminal generalists' and that far from child sexual exploitation being an exceptional event, it is offenders' and victims' everyday routine activities that facilitate such sexual offences. The evidence form this research supports this notion.

The level of organisation involved in the networks in this research in its crudest sense brought together a vulnerable victim or victims, a motivated offender or offenders and a suitable location (with a lack of

capable guardian) for sexual exploitation, reflecting Felson's[6] crime triangle. Even in the most opportunistic incidents, these elements were either in existence or, with expedient planning, and taking advantage of the dynamic contexts, available resources and the imbalance of power in which sexual offending exists, were created to facilitate grooming or abuse.

This research has illustrated that there is no single typology of group-associated child sexual exploitation. It has also evidenced a conflation of a number of forms of CSE and a tendency to 'shoe-horn' them into the organised crime/OCG discourse and rhetoric without there being a systematic analysis of if and how child sexual exploitation is organised. In contrast to 'traditional' notions of organised crime, child sexual exploitation is better described as 'crime that is organised' and typified by the routine activities and everyday associations between victims and offenders that facilitate child sexual exploitation. However, if all forms of group-associated child sexual exploitation continue to be framed as 'organised crime' or as something that is committed by OCGs, and if organised crime is conceptualised as something that resembles Mafia-type organised crime groups, then the lived reality of child sexual exploitation in networks that are disorganised, 'messy', and existing in local neighbourhoods and in 'routine activities', then child sexual exploitation may be rendered invisible or at least unrecognisable to parents, teachers, police officers, healthcare and social workers – even to victims themselves. If one looks for the extraordinary, one will not necessarily see the ordinary.

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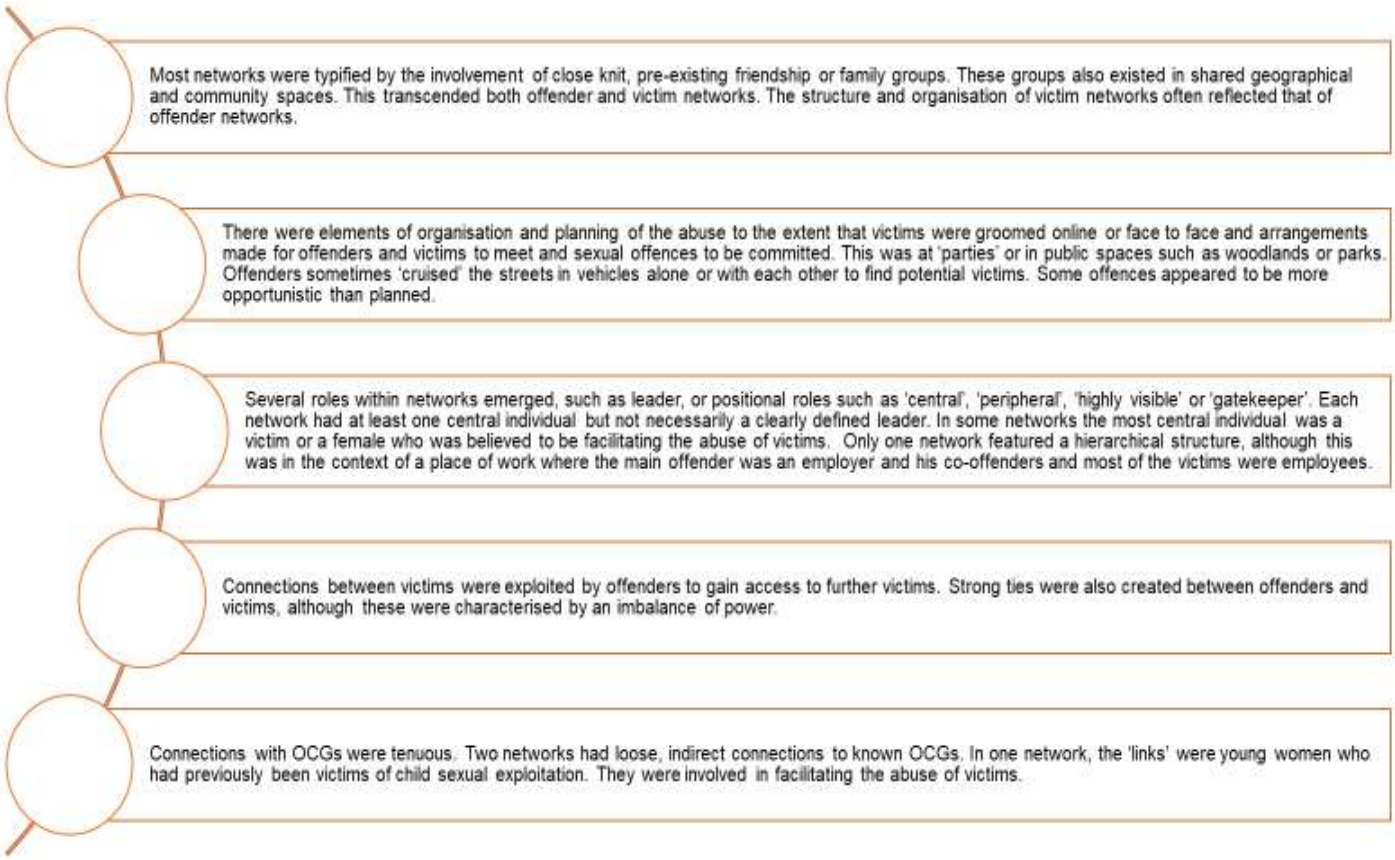

Summary of the organisational features evident in the case studies in this research.

Understanding and responding to Child Sexual Exploitation in Scotland

Kate Thomson (PhD Researcher, Glasgow Caledonian University)

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) has received significant attention in the UK in recent years[1]. This follows high profile criminal justice and child protection failures to provide appropriate responses to children and young people in areas of England[2]. Despite the focus on CSE, very little research has been carried out on the issue in Scotland, leaving gaps in knowledge about how CSE is understood and responded to by professionals and how young people feel about agency responses[3, 4]. This project is the first to address these gaps in knowledge in Scotland. Kate Thomson received the Best Presentation Award at the SIPR/Police Scotland Awards for 2018.

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Research overview

Applied participatory action research was conducted with professionals to explore understandings of, and responses to, CSE. The research was informed by consultations with statutory and third sector representatives to ensure the project addressed key gaps in knowledge at practice level. Semi-structured interviews explored professionals' understanding of CSE, their experiences and perceptions of responses to the issue and their views of young people's perceptions of agency responses. To date, 19 interviews have been conducted with front-line and strategic professionals in police, social work, heath, education, third sector agencies and a child protection committee, mainly based across the central belt of Scotland.

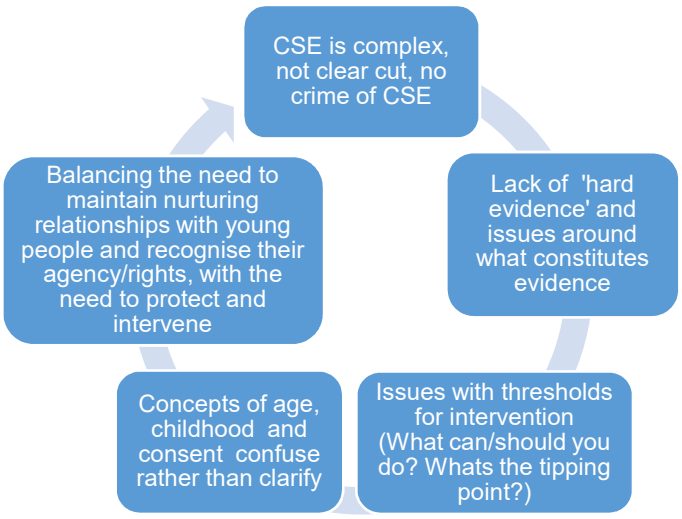
Understanding CSE

Professionals reported that CSE is a prominent issue they are working with across urban and rural areas. Understanding of the term CSE was roughly in line with the Scottish Government (2016) definition, but there was variation between police responses about the nature of CSE. Some senior officers, with responsibility for CSE, acknowledged it was a form of child (sexual) abuse, while others perceived the association with child abuse to be problematic. Professionals outlined a broad spectrum of types of CSE they had encountered; however, in urban areas, several professionals perceived the main issue to be (organised) groups of abusers, while issues with peer-on-peer abuse and individual adult males were reported to be the main concern in rural local authorities. It was reported that young people typically do not perceive they are in an exploitative relationship and in some cases can perceive they are exploiting the perpetrator. Cases of CSE discussed in the interviews highlighted that young people's love, belonging, security, material or financial needs are exploited. It was highlighted that any young person may be exploited online, regardless of background and circumstances. However, risk of direct abuse was suggested to be associated with a number of vulnerabilities, including care experience. Continued bonds with perpetrators can often be explained by coercive control, and young people perceiving that their needs are being met in that context:

> *…a kind of sense of identity… I think that's a big thing that young women get from these abusers, feeling like they belong, like they are being loved and there's a really horrible nurturing there for them but…if they've struggled to have that in their childhood or…just now, then they are kinda craving that.* (Gemma (pseudonym), third sector).

Responding to CSE

The majority of professionals reported that while responses to CSE are improving, there is still a long way to go. Professionals consistently stated that current responses are not sufficiently young-person centred and young people typically would not feel they have a say in their care and decision making in the context of CSE. Concerns were raised about some professionals' attitudes towards young people, with several examples highlighting that young people are often still blamed, judged, overlooked as victims or traumatised by the forensic-focused process. Overall, respondents discussed a number of issues, challenges and frustrations associated with working with CSE. Like Jay's (2014) Rotherham inquiry, the identified problems related to issues with the systems and processes of the agencies, or the attitudes and values of professionals working within them. A number of unique challenges associated with CSE were also identified, which arguably lead to, or interact with, issues with agency responses to CSE. Some of these are outlined below:



Specific to policing, police and other agencies highlighted the importance of the initial police contact in the support of young people and in their continued engagement with the criminal justice process. However, despite the important nature of this initial contact, almost all interviewees, including those within the police, expressed concern regarding the front-line police response. Interviewees also acknowledged the stresses of front-line policing, resource-constraints and lack of training/experience in this area:

> *…unless you've worked in a child protection environment then you don't understand why kids act the way that they do and make the choices that they do…they're seen as a pain… 'they're young runaways, they're going missing again… they take all of our time and they just keep going back and doing the same thing… I understand why that's the attitude, cos all they're doing is going chasing them and returning them. But… if you're then part of going and interviewing that child where they thereafter make disclosures…you can understand why they do what they do. But it's really difficult to allow beat officers to experience that and understand why kids do what they do. Cos it's just the nature of our jobs.* (Rachel (pseudonym), Police).

Police were also highlighted as being exceptionally helpful and crucial to the provision of good practice. When there were positive 'first name terms' relationships between agencies, this facilitated the sharing of 'soft' intelligence and trained Public Protection Unit officers were able to provide important advice and support to both professionals and young people.

Good practice model

A good practice model emerged, based on current effective practice. Positive relationships are at the heart of the model; primarily between practitioners and young people but also between professionals. Nurturing relationships with young people have a dual purpose. First, they allow for the provision of appropriate support, characterised by what the Scottish Government term 'professional love', and a safe space for 'compassionately challenging conversations' with young people about their rights, choices and relationships. Second, they allow for evidence collation, building up the evidence jigsaw that may allow for disruption of perpetrators. Responses to CSE are driven by professionals because young people typically do not perceive they are being exploited. Therefore, good practice occurs when passionate professionals have an acute awareness of CSE and associated concepts, such as coercive control. Training, support and the selection of trained, skilled and proactive professionals to lead on CSE are pivotal to this. Responses need to be slowed down, at the victim's pace, and shift the focus from the victim to perpetrator, removing the onus on young people to disclose. Given there is no crime of CSE, good practice occurs when there's a commitment to disrupt 'for anything'; this involves flexible, proactive policing and utilising any relevant legislation such as trafficking and coercive control.

Practice implications

- Front-line police responses are not sufficiently ACE- or trauma- informed; some young people are still overlooked as victims or blamed for their involvement. Embedding the trauma-framework across Scotland should improve front-line responses to young people at risk of/affected by CSE.
- Further specific CSE training is required, given the unique challenges this form of abuse poses and that responses are driven by competent, passionate professionals. Training should draw stronger parallels between CSE and domestic abuse, as coercive control is a key feature within the exploitative relationships. It should also seek to foster a more consistent approach to CSE within the police.
- The identified good practice model should be a working template for CSE responses.
- Little is known about perpetrators of CSE. Further research is required to enable police to adequately disrupt perpetrators.
- Practice and academia need to work together to ensure young people's voices are heard as a matter of urgency. It is only by listening to their experiences that we can truly understand and implement good practice in Scotland.

> *Being able to respond effectively, whether that be protecting potential victims, supporting known victims or disrupting perpetrators, requires accurate understanding of the issues. Research like Kate's ultimately shapes our response, maximising our effectiveness and I welcome further research in this area.* Detective Sergeant, Public Protection Unit, Police Scotland.

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Police Scotland and Scottish Gypsy Travellers: Serving a Semi-nomadic Community

Matthew Richardson (Professional Doctorate, University of Dundee / Police Scotland)

Matthew Richardson is one of a number of serving police officers carrying out research in their spare time. Matthew is undertaking a Professional Doctorate at the University of Dundee, supervised by Professor Nick Fyfe and Dr Lynn Kelly, and although only at the end of his first year, his Literature Review already provides a fascinating insight into how research might assist Police Scotland in keeping Scottish Gypsy Travellers safe and in improving service delivery to Scotland's most recently recognised ethnic group

Scottish Gypsy Travellers' heritage and culture form an important part of modern Scotland. This culture celebrates close family values, an oral storytelling tradition, and mobility, whether corporeal or reflected as a symbolic identification with travel and change[1]. Despite an established identity, Scottish Gypsy Travellers were not recognised under the Race Relations Act 1976 until 2008, when an employment tribunal ruled that they met the Mandla criteria for legal protection as a distinct ethnic group[2]. Nor was this belated recognition a panacea for inclusion, with many misconceptions persistent. Contrary to romanticised narratives, the majority of Scottish Gypsy Travellers live for at least a portion of the year on permanent sites or in houses[3], reside in urban areas[4] and contribute to council tax revenue[5]. Ignorance with regards to Scottish Gypsy Travellers on behalf of the sedentary population even extends into their numbers; the last 'twice-yearly count' in 2009 estimated that there were just over 2,000 Gypsy Travellers living in Scotland[6] whilst the first census to include 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' as an ethnicity calculated this number at over 4,200[7]. Even this revised figure is put into perspective by Amnesty International[8] who estimate the accurate figure to be closer to 20,000.

Discomfort with mobility and therefore the needs of Scottish Gypsy Travellers is apparent in modern Scotland. A lack of access to health services, poor political representation, biased and caricatured portrayal in the media, a non-assimilationist education system, and local authorities unwilling to tailor basic services to a semi-nomadic ethnicity all contribute to huge inequality between Scottish Gypsy Travellers and the rest of Scotland's population. Powell (2011) argues that there is an implicit requirement from service providers that Gypsy Travellers must compromise their nomadism, their traditions, and their alternative economy[9] in order to receive a comparable level of service. Nowhere is this tacit assumption more apparent than in the chronic dearth of pitches across Scotland, a shortage which forces Gypsy Travellers to stop on unauthorised sites.

This lack of provision is the catalyst for much interaction between Scottish Gypsy Travellers and the police. Often called to unauthorised sites by members of the sedentary majority who are ill-at-ease with the mobility of Gypsy Travellers, police find themselves caught between two seemingly conflicting sets of expectations. There is an assumption that police will use legislation such as the 1865 Trespass (Scotland) Act or the 1984 Roads (Scotland) Act to simply move mobile populations from land where they are not welcome[10]. This assumption stems from the belief that mobility itself is something which should be policed[11]. Conversely, enforcement arguably only serves to further the inequalities Gypsy Travellers face; poor attendance rates in school[12] are exacerbated when service users are moved away before children are registered, whilst not having a permanent address can preclude Gypsy Travellers from accessing healthcare or even opening a bank account[13]. Pizani Williams (1996)[14] argues that an emphasis upon enforcement in the UK means that Gypsy Travellers receive unfavourable treatment at every stage of the criminal justice process.

Despite structural challenges, innovative approaches to service provision for Gypsy Travellers can be found across stakeholders. Larkhall Academy in South Ayrshire, the only Scottish school with a dedicated Principal Teacher for Gypsy Traveller children, has developed a programme by which teachers organise four periods of peripatetic teaching a week and provide children with laptops for online learning[15]. Similarly, a communal facility at a South Lanarkshire local authority site has been used to provide Gypsy Travellers with educational classes and health clinics. In North Ayrshire, Play Rangers were employed to work with children from the Gypsy Traveller community, thereby increasing trust between the two groups and encouraging Scottish Gypsy Travellers to use services to which they are entitled[16] It is notable that these approaches cater to

Gypsy Travellers' mobility rather than seeking to limit it.

As I finish the literature review section of my Professional Doctorate, it is striking that although many of the structural issues that affect Scottish Gypsy Traveller wellbeing lie with local authorities, the NHS, and other stakeholders, it is the police who are '*…on the frontline of any conflict…*'[17] between Gypsy Travellers and the sedentary-minded services with whom they must engage. It is the police who are expected to provide mediation and it is uniformed officers who are required to communicate both the viewpoint of the sedentary majority and the concerns of the semi-nomadic minority. As such, it is incumbent upon us as a police service to view mobility not as an impediment to service provision but as simply one of the myriad cultural variables that enrich our society and that must be accounted for when keeping a diverse and changing Scotland safe. With this in mind, the ability of the police to adapt to mobility and the needs of Scottish Gypsy Travellers as service users will be explored during the next three years using an ethnographic approach. Both service users and innovative service providers' experiences will be sought during interviews with and observations of Scottish Gypsy Travellers and the stakeholders who seek to influence them. I will address the following questions during data collection:

- Why are Scottish Gypsy Travellers constructed as problematic by a largely sedentary population?
- What are the characteristics of 'successful' stakeholder interventions with Gypsy Travellers in the UK?
- How can Police Scotland improve both the nature of their interactions with and service delivery for Scottish Gypsy Travellers?

When complete, I hope the final projects will be able to assist Police Scotland in keeping Scottish Gypsy Travellers safe and in improving service delivery to Scotland's most recently recognised ethnic group.

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Improved detection of human involvement in wildlife crime using latent fingermark development techniques

Helen McMorris (PhD Student, Division of Science, Abertay University, Dundee)

Wildlife crime was defined by the Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime (PAW) Scotland in 2010 as *"any unlawful act or omission, which affects any wildlife creature, plant or habitat, in Scotland."*[1] The National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) identifies bird of prey persecution by means of poisoning, trapping, shooting, disturbance of their nests and/or theft of their eggs, as one such unlawful act[2]. The most recent Wildlife Crime in Scotland Annual Report (2017), states that there were 11 incidents in Scotland for 2016-17 involving the shooting, poisoning or trapping of birds of prey, or the disturbance of their nests[3]. The latest RSPB Birdcrime Report (2017) also reported 68 incidents of raptor persecution nationally, four of which led to prosecution, with only one reaching successful conviction[4]. The availability of forensic evidence is currently a potentially limiting factor in relation to successful prosecution of these crimes under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Section 1. At present, proof of poisoning can be confirmed (most commonly Carbofuran) and swabbing for other animal DNA (e.g. fox predation) is possible, but neither are able to confirm any direct human involvement in an offence.

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Fingermark development involving animals has previously achieved success on deer antler and rhino horn[5], snake skin[6], and more recently on elephant ivory[7] – all animals facing some form of persecution. In January 2015, research undertaken at Abertay University, Dundee demonstrated that it was possible to develop human fingermarks on the feathers of birds of prey[8]. The study was undertaken in controlled laboratory conditions and established that green magnetic fluorescent powder (GMFP) was the most effective technique for use on bird of prey feathers (Figure 1). Successfully developed fingermarks were achieved up to 60 days after initial deposition. Using a grading scheme (Grade 0-4) developed by the Centre for Applied Science and Technology (CAST), fingermarks were graded according to the amount, and quality of ridge detail visible in each one after powdering[9]. Although identifiable ridge detailing was not always visible (Grade 1), the developed outline of a fingermark (touch mark), could provide investigators with a target area of direct human contact on the bird of prey to swab for DNA, thereby eliminating the need for speculative swabbing – something that this research is currently working on.

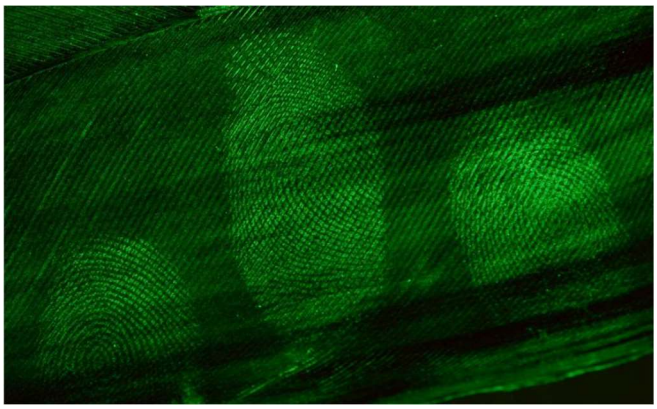

Figure 1: Green magnetic fluorescent powder (GMFP) development 3 days after deposition on a buzzard feather. Visualised using a blue light (Crime-Lite 82s) at a wavelength of 420-470nm, and a viewing filter (yellow) of 476nm.

However, the majority of raptor persecution offences are undertaken outdoors, therefore the effectiveness of the GMFP at developing latent fingermarks on feathers that have been exposed to environmental conditions was investigated[10]. With assistance from Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA) and the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU), a wild-growing area of land was acquired for use to help ensure realism to a field situation. Using both sebaceous loaded and natural fingermark deposits, some feathers were hidden down pre-existing rabbit holes and covered with some vegetation. Others were left visible at the mouth of the holes. Developments were made every 7 days for a period of 21 days.

For the duration of the outdoor study (replicated 3 times), daily maximum temperature (°C), precipitation levels (mm) and soil temperature (°C) 30cm below the surface were recorded to establish if fluctuations in environmental conditions affected the number of successful developments and/or their quality. Replication 1 had high levels of precipitation in the first 24hrs (1 day) and this appeared to have an immediate effect on the quality of any developed fingermarks with little to none then observed after 7 days of environmental exposure. Only loaded fingermarks on the hidden feathers were developed after 14 and 21 days of exposure. It became evident that natural fingermark deposits have a greater sensitivity to precipitation than loaded fingermarks as during the drier replication 3, they were still successfully developed after 14 days of exposure. Some loaded fingermarks were also developed on visible feathers after 21 days of exposure. The outdoor results also demonstrated a relationship between the developed fingermarks and air temperature (°C), in particular a milder air temperature, with no major fluctuations. There was also an indication that the soil temperature (°C) created a form of preservation for the hidden feathers with dry and warm conditions preserving the deposited fingermarks (loaded and natural) for longer

than wetter and colder conditions, 30cm below the surface.

It was concluded that GMFP could successfully develop both sebaceous loaded and natural fingermarks on feathers that have been exposed to environmental conditions (Figure 2), up to 14 days after exposure. After this time, limited ridge detail was developed. Sebaceous loaded fingermark deposits were found to be more durable than natural deposits to withstand environmental exposure for a prolonged period of time, and the act of hiding the feathers appeared to protect both the feather, and the deposited fingermarks from weather damage and direct sunlight. However, it should be noted that the environmental conditions in this study were taken to the extreme by only exposing single feathers therefore these results are indicative of worst-case scenario for environmental effects on fingermark development. It is likely that a full wing or carcass may provide more protection from the environmental conditions and as a result, improve the quality of developed fingermarks.

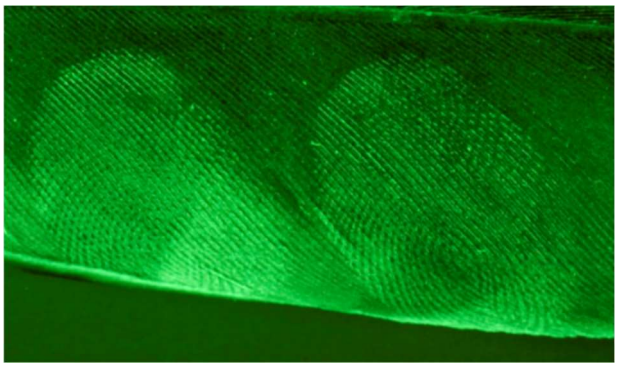

Figure 2: Grade 3 loaded fingermarks developed on a buzzard feather (visible) after 24hrs (1 day) of environmental exposure.

Chemical development techniques of Lumicyano (a one-step cyanoacrylate fuming process) and Vacuum Metal Deposition (VMD) were also used on the feathers. Having both proved effective on feathers kept under controlled conditions, Lumicyano failed to develop any latent fingermarks on feathers exposed to environmental conditions for up to 21 days. This is likely to be a result of Lumicyano not favouring substrates that have previously been wetted. VMD had limited success on exposed feathers, however visualisation of the developed fingermarks proved difficult on both indoor and outdoor feathers due to the naturally curved surface of the feather combined with the metallic shine on the surface of the feather after treatment.

Presently, this PhD research is investigating the possibility of retrieving a DNA sample from a developed fingermark, particularly those classified as Grade 1 (touch mark with no identifiable ridge detail). These developed marks identify areas of direct human contact on a bird of prey that could be focused on for DNA swabbing, eliminating the need for speculative swabbing across an entire wing or carcass. Preliminary findings suggest that DNA recovery from these areas is possible however, given the size of the sample it is being recovered from, (a fingermark), the amount of DNA present is expected to be very small, especially given that a feather is also considered a porous surface – a substrate from which DNA recovery can prove difficult to achieve.

This research, within an area of forensic science that is still very much in its infancy, brings new hope of improving the amount of evidence that can be recovered from incidents of raptor persecution. It is hoped that future pseudo-operational trials will establish whether this technique is viable for use in the field as a recognised forensic investigative technique for wildlife crime.

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Policing Research in SIPR Consortium Universities

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

Policing at the periphery: Understanding police work in the remote Northern islands

Dr Anna Souhami (School of Law, University of Edinburgh)

What is it like to be a police officer living and working in a small remote island, 220 miles by sea from the Scottish mainland? What does policing look like when crime rates are low, populations small and scattered, and communities are separated by sea?

This article, by Dr Anna Souhami, reports on the first ever study of policing in remote islands. Anna spent a year working with police teams in two remote archipelagos, exploring the challenges and experiences of island policing, and the implications for policing across Scotland and beyond.

While remote islands are at the very edge of Police Scotland's territory, they are vitally important to thinking about Scottish policing. The formation of a single, national police service in 2013 renewed concerns about the tensions between centralisation and local needs in the delivery of police services. Would the distinctive needs of rural and remote communities become absorbed into a model of urban policing? In other words, would all policing become like Glasgow? As environments which are starkly different from the urban centre, islands are crucial to thinking about local approaches to policing.

At the same time, remote islands offer an important challenge to police scholarship. Despite a rich tradition of police research, studies of rural policing are rare and of policing in remote areas rarer still. As a result, the development of police scholarship has been underpinned by an assumption of urban life. But what if all our foundational research had been conducted in places like Shetland? How would we think about what policing is, and what would we notice that we don't currently see?

The research

Funded by the Carnegie Trust and the British Academy/ Leverhulme Trust, research involved over a year's ethnographic (observational) research. Most of my work was conducted in Shetland, the most Northern and peripheral archipelago in the UK. Because islands have strong local cultures and identities I also spent ten weeks in the Western Isles to explore the similarities and distinctiveness of policing across island groups. My research involved two key strands:

- **Policing in action:** I conducted over 600 hours of observation of policing across all roles and shifts, working across different seasons to capture how policing changed in the dramatic changes in light and weather. While policing in both archipelagos was centred in the principal island town (with nearly a third of the total island population), I worked across the island chains, including in islands with populations of under 30 people, to explore local differences. Observations were supplemented by interviews with staff at all roles and ranks.
- **Island life:** A second strand of research explored the experiences of island communities and their interactions with the police. Research involved interviews with community members, local councillors and key workers; focus groups with local community councils; and participation in social activities which were central to community life, such as traditional dance clubs and festivals. Most importantly, I experienced island life for myself. I learned what it is like to be stranded by storms, to cope with intense darkness, to be watched through binoculars when I arrived at a new island, and to be welcomed into close and warm community relationships.

Findings

This is a major study with broad ranging findings. I briefly outline here some of the key challenges and experiences of policing in small islands, and their implications for thinking about policing across Scotland.

© Anna Souhami

Island police work

While crime rates are low, island crime is strikingly diverse. Officers deal with incidents common to all areas (such as neighbourhood disputes, domestic

abuse, road safety, and alcohol and drug offences), but also issues ranging from wildlife and marine crime to drug trafficking by organised crime gangs. There is significant potential for major incidents: both archipelagos have high profile, vulnerable sites, including commercial and industrial airports, ferry terminals, and, in Shetland, the largest oil and gas terminal in Europe.

The only specialist units on the islands are small CID teams, including child protection and offender management officers. All other officers are generalists, dealing with every incident from start to finish. An officer who had recently transferred to Shetland explained, "*In [city] there were so many units for everything, they'd take it on. You never knew what happened to incidents. Here, you do everything from arrest to fingerprints and DNA"*.

The challenges of island policing

All officers talked about how much they enjoyed island life: they went fishing and coasteering, and saw orcas, otters, and the Northern Lights. Officers also felt islands gave them a variety and depth of work that was not possible in city policing.

However, islands are also very challenging places to work. Travel to the mainland and between islands is difficult, expensive and uncertain. The Northern islands are subject to intense weather systems, with thick fog and 100mph winds. Islands very quickly become cut off: ferries and flights are cancelled at short notice, there are power cuts, mobile signal drops and police radios cut out. Officers were constantly at risk of being stranded. As one officer said, '*If something happens, it's just us. We don't have 6, 7, 8 police cars that just show up. We're stuck and remote*".

The difficulty of travel made the distance from the mainland especially hard for transferees. Island police teams were often very close and supportive: as one officer said, it felt 'like a family'. However officers missed their own families and friends. Small mainland treats became important: officers longed for Krispy Kreme doughnuts and sweets from Marks and Spencers. One transferee said "*every time I see an advert for MacDonalds I want to cry*".

But the hardest aspect of island life for all officers was living and working in small, remote communities. Officers described being in a 'goldfish bowl' where 'everyone watches what you do'. Any mistake would be quickly noticed and not easily forgotten, and could have repercussions for officers' families too. As one officer put it, "*No matter how tired you are, you have to provide a service on the island. It not only affects my reputation, but my wife's as well*".

The skills of island policing

These challenges required officers to develop a highly skilled style of community policing.

First, officers worked on the principle of **de-escalation**. Because they couldn't rely on backup, officers tried to diffuse conflict and avoid arrest wherever possible. But they also recognised that any attempt to be 'heavy handed' would be damaging to community relations. As officers described it, "*we police by consent here*".

Second, officers were **transparent** in their policing. They were aware that islanders were anxious they could disrupt community life: they might, in the words of some islanders, 'creep about' or 'be sneaky'. Consequently, officers tried to reassure communities by being as open as possible, for example leaving a light on in the station to show when they were on duty.

Third, policing was characterised by a striking **empathy, humanity and respect for dignity**. For example, officers in one island were appalled at the small portions of poor quality of food given to people taken into cells, and clubbed together to buy a prisoner a sausage supper. This appeared to be a direct result of island life. Unlike city policing where officers see offenders only in moments of conflict, in small, close island communities they got to know the whole person. They saw people through different stages of their life, getting into and out of conflict, taking drugs and becoming well. As one officer put it "*we live alongside the community*".

The importance of island policing

This brief review suggests two important lessons for Scottish policing.

- Islands are evidence that one size does not fit all. Island communities and police officers both have distinctive needs which need to be treated differently.

- The skills officers have to develop in islands are those needed everywhere. Officers' strategies of de-escalation, transparency and understanding community needs are precisely those that classic police studies have described as the essence of community policing[1] and that major inquiries into police/community relations (such as the Scarman Report and the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry) have argued must be renewed in urban policing.

Good island policing is, simply, good policing. Instead of being at the periphery of thinking about policing, this research suggests that islands should be at the centre.

Reference

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The community experiences of serious organised crime

Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Stirling) and Dr Alistair Fraser (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow)

The research was commissioned by the Scottish Government to explore the community experiences of serious organised crime (SOC). The study sought to provide focused qualitative research on the lived experiences of residents who have an awareness of SOC in their communities and may have been affected by it, directly or indirectly. The research was led by the University of Glasgow and the University of Stirling, with further input from the University of Abertay and the University of the West of Scotland. The Scottish Community Development Centre was also an active partner in the research, helping with accessing communities and with organising community feedback events called 'co-inquiries'. Funding was used to run a further follow on event in March 2019 bringing together academics, policy makers and practitioners from across the UK who are working on these issues to pool evidence and best practice. Summaries and presentations from follow-on event are available on request to the authors (niall.hamilton-smith@stir.ac.uk; Alistair.fraser@glasgow.ac.uk). The original published research report is available at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/community-experiences-serious-organised-crime-scotland/

Introduction

This study sought to answer the following questions: 1) What are the relationships that exist between SOC and communities in Scotland? 2) What are the experiences and perceptions of residents, stakeholders and organisations of the scope and nature of SOC within their local area? and 3) How does SOC impact on community wellbeing, and to what extent can the harms associated with SOC be mitigated?

Methods

The work was progressed through three 'geographically bounded' case studies, covering urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The impact of SOC at a more 'diffuse' national level was explored via research in a range of smaller case study sites and via interviews with national stakeholders. This allowed examination of SOC impacts in rural and remote areas and on populations not concentrated in a defined community.

Fieldwork consisted of interviews, focus groups and observations involving residents, schools, local businesses, community organisations, and third sector and statutory organisations providing local services.

Subsequent to the fieldwork, events were held in the three case study sites to present back – and explore the significance of – the preliminary findings. These co-inquiry events were designed both to help validate findings, and also to explore the implications of the findings in terms of community development, policy and practice.

Serious Organised Crime in Scotland

The effects of SOC on Scottish communities are not evenly distributed, with impact varying in nature and severity across urban, semi-urban and rural areas. While certain forms of SOC have deep roots in territorially-defined communities, others have less visible and more diffuse and invisible forms of impact.

In recent years SOC in Scotland has demonstrated both continuity and change, involving both neighbourhood-based criminality and more geographically diverse forms of activity.

The case study areas had all experienced the consequences of the decline in Scotland's coal-mining, fishing, and manufacturing industries. Participants identified poverty and inequality as key drivers of crime in their local areas.

Organised crime – exploitation, recruitment and supporting 'narratives'

Organised crime groups often have detailed knowledge of vulnerability in local areas. Groups seek opportunities to create financial gain from exploiting or recruiting individuals who are frequently vulnerable.

Weaknesses in welfare provision and in the provision of essential services, such as shortfalls in housing benefit, or forms of welfare sanction, were found to be readily identified and exploited by SOC groups. Such exploitation can, at times, be presented as forms of 'assistance'.

Exploitation of community groups also extends to more diffuse forms of SOC. Participants reported forms of exploitation across a range of legal and illegal enterprises (e.g. hospitality, fishing, agriculture, nail bars, prostitution, and cannabis cultivation).

Youths hanging around in public areas were a community concern across all fieldsites, specifically when they were involved in anti-social behaviour and street crime. In some cases young people from this cohort are understood to be 'mentored' into involvement in more organised forms of criminality.

Although territorial identity remains significant, community respondents reported that street-based gang violence had declined in visibility and severity in recent years. A number of explanations were offered for this, including the growth of social media-facilitated drug dealing.

In the context of unemployment, precarious work, and zero-hours contracts, organised crime was seen as offering a route to financial reward that was very appealing to some young people. Organised crime was portrayed as a meritocratic, 'equal opportunity' employer where able young people could find both success, and a sense of belonging, that they were denied in the legitimate economy.

To a significant extent 'positive' narratives and perceptions of SOC represented a mismatch with reality. In fact, the prospects for young people who become involved in organised crime are bleak, with few achieving sustained material success without detriment. Involvement comes with a persistent threat of imprisonment or, when at liberty, a constant threat of violence, which can in turn have significant impacts on mental health and wellbeing.

For the wider community, the threat of violence, can significantly insulate key criminal actors from the threat of being challenged or reported for their criminal activities.

Service providers

Statutory agencies and their partners face considerable challenges in the provision of services and supporting the needs of communities. Against this backdrop, the presence of SOC constitutes a barrier to effective and equitable service delivery, both 'blocking' and 'distracting' scant resources.

Across all case study sites a decade of austerity and budget cuts has clearly eroded the capacity of service providers. In particular this has led to office closures in the majority of these communities, resulting in a 'distancing' between organisations and residents, and an associated loss of community knowledge. The presence of embedded SOC activity in a local area can create further distance between communities and service providers through fear of reporting crime.

The increased mobility and inter-connectedness of SOC, promoted by improved travel infrastucture and the global reach of online and social media technologies, creates particular challenges for local statutory partners, who may not have ready access to the central resources and capabilites required to deal with highly mobile and/or technology-enabled criminality.

Some key common challenges faced by service providers in communities included:

Mistrust and limited cooperation: Many agencies struggled with poor community relationships. These issues were often long-standing and were reinforced by the perceived failure of agencies to address many of the problems confronting communities. Mistrust however was not universal with some service providers having more purchase in terms of communication and persuasion (e.g. housing providers). In some areas, strong community networks belied distinct sub-populations who were hard to access and remained poorly engaged. The reason for the relative success of some agencies over others was often not clear or well-articulated.

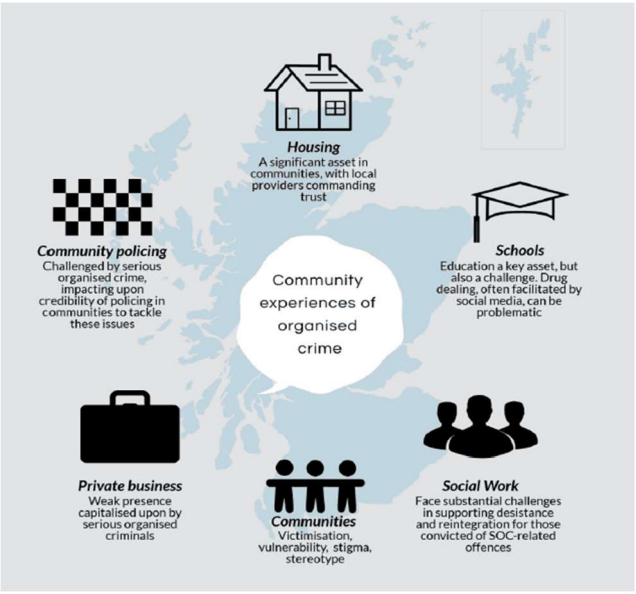
Exploiting restricted amenity and assets: the communities often had little in the way of amenity and assets, public or private. What limited assets they had were often key points for intervention (e.g. housing), whereas in other areas organised crime itself filled in some of the gaps in terms of laundering money, and to some extent buying 'purchase' through investment in community facilities. This 'capture' of assets by SOC could in turn discourage legitimate investment from outside.

Challenges in harnessing social capital: Communities had strong social capital but it could be difficult for agencies to work effectively with that, given levels of mistrust and uncertainty as to which community assets could be safely utilised. For instance, in supporting throughcare, ex-offenders often had strong social relationships in communities, but many of these involved ties to offending and SOC.

Limited coordination between national strategies and local service providers: there was limited evidence of effective co-operation to manage the impact of SOC at a community level, in particular 'high end' policing assets appeared weakly aligned with community policing and social work activities (with some notable exceptions of good practice in relation to throughcare).

Implications and next steps

Following a national launch conference for the report last summer, the Scottish Serious Organised Task Force has developed plans for further case study areas to develop, based on our findings, innovate approaches to tackle organised crime in communities. These pilots are likely to develop community priorities and actions using a similar approach to that used in our community co-inquiry events.



Implementing Transformation in Police Learning and Development

Dr Denise Martin (Project Academic Director, Centre for Policing Research and Learning, Open University and Associate Director for Education and Leadership, SIPR);
Professor Jean Hartley (Academic Director for the Centre for Policing Research and Learning, OU);
Dr Loua Khalil & Richard Harding (Research Fellow OU)

This project, now in its second year, is a Home Office Police Transformation funded action research project, led by the Open University's Centre for Policing Research and Learning (CPRL) and working collaboratively with the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). The overall aim of the project is to undertake research to support the development of the training, learning and development (TLD) function in all 43 English and Welsh territorial police forces. There is also interest and involvement in the project from non-Home Office forces such as Police Service of Northern Ireland and British Transport Police.

For any further information regarding existing outputs or for more information on the project please contact Dr Denise Martin at denise.martin@open.ac.uk. Denise has been on secondment (from the University of the West of Scotland) to the Open University, but joins the University of Abertay in July 2019 as Professor of Criminology.

This action research initiative derives from Policing Vision 2025, which recognises that the policing challenges of the future are changing in scale, nature and complexity, so training, learning and development (TLD) will need to also change to nurture a continuously learning, problem-solving workforce, which works not only with craft but also with a scientific evidence base. Many forces recognise that their TLD function is not yet prepared for these challenges, including the introduction of the PEQF initial education routes. The project's baseline survey of attitudes and practices in L and D last year confirms this.[1]

The project is providing research and organisational support to enable the organisational development needed across all police forces to enact the revised training standards, to foster greater strategic contribution from L and D into organizational strategy, continuous improvement in police learning and development functions and strengthen learning and development provision through a greater engagement in evidence-based teaching and learning. To achieve these aims the team have engaged in several research and networking activities, with written reports and publications. This has included to date:

- **The Baselining of Training Unit Capacity and Capability -**a survey was sent to all 43 forces in England and Wales to examine their preparedness for achieving the workforce transformation sent out in Policing Vision 2025 (see endnote reference).

- **Learning from Other Professions-** a systematic literature review and empirical investigation examined the professionalisation journey of similar public services most notably paramedicine and nursing. A report and film of experts from other professions discussing what we can learn from them has been produced. [2]

- **Five Collaborative Deep Dives with forces across England and Wales-** the research team were joined by co-researchers with L and D backgrounds from other forces to spend a concentrated period (minimum 5 days) in each of the selected case study areas to gain an in-depth picture of each of the Forces L and D function and delivery. This included interviews and focus groups with key L and D personnel, executive teams, 'customers' of the L and D function internally, external contractors providing L and D support, OPCC representatives and other relevant stakeholders. The team also observed some delivery of training

- **Two National Learning Network Events** have been held to date in City Hall London and Sedgley Hall Conference Centre, Manchester, to share good and promising practice across L and D. Two further events are planned for June and September 2019.

Other outputs of the project

- **Destination Map to support Forces achieve their Learning and Development Vision**- a destination map with outlines the core attributes and essential criteria of a Model of Learning and Development for the police service. This map has been created from the evidence from the CDD's as well as with a range of practitioners with extensive experience of policing and specifically the Learning and Development background. This is currently being road tested with various stakeholders

- A set of **Tool and Techniques** to support forces to achieve or implement the essential criteria that would move them towards meeting the core attributes outlined in the destination map. These tools are drawn from existing tools with the

inclusion of examples of promising practice gained through the research.

- A final Report on the findings and outputs of the project is being produced for September 2019. This will summarise key themes, findings and suggestions for forces to continuously improve. The report will also catalogue the wide range of films and reports produced from this project. All outputs can be found on the Open University Centre for Policing Research and Learning website.

For further information on the Centre for Policing Research and Learning contact oupc@open.ac.uk

The website address is https://centre-for-policing.open.ac.uk/

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[2] https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLkq0dUntY6TE0E1oL2d-6bNO8lkP_u-GM

Eyewitness Identification Evidence: The Bonomy Review and Codes of Practice

Professor Pamela Ferguson (University of Dundee)

In 2011 the Scottish Government asked Lord Carloway to review the law of evidence and procedure in criminal cases. At present, our law requires corroboration in criminal cases; that is, there must be two independent sources of evidence to establish that a crime was committed, and that the accused was the person who committed it. One of Lord Carloway's recommendations was that this requirement be abolished: one piece of evidence (perhaps one eye-witness to the crime) would suffice. This proposal proved highly controversial, with opposition from the Faculty of Advocates and the Law Society of Scotland, among others.

The Scottish Government appointed Lord Bonomy to convene a second review, to consider what further changes might be needed to criminal procedure if this recommendation were to be implemented. Professor Pamela Ferguson reports on what happened next!

The Report of the Academic Expert Group

Lord Bonomy invited a small team of academics (the 'Academic Expert Group' or 'AEG') to prepare a preliminary report. Pamela Ferguson, Professor of Scots Law at the Law School, Dundee University, was appointed to this group, and her research focused on eye-witness identification evidence. This highlighted several problematic aspects:

- We are generally not very good at recognising people we do not know well. This is particularly the case when we are asked whether we recognise someone from an ethnic group which is different from our own.
- We sometimes misidentify even those whom we know well.
- It might be thought that we are likely to have a better recall of unusual events, such as witnessing a crime, than for other, more mundane events. In fact, stressful situations such as being the victim of a violent crime actually decrease the likelihood of later accurate identification of the perpetrator.
- It might be thought that if we witnessed an incident in which a weapon was involved, we would have a better recall than for an incident in which there was no weapon. However, the presence of a weapon (for example, in an armed robbery) actually decreases the likelihood of an accurate identification of the perpetrator.
- Eyewitnesses identify a "stand-in" or "filler" – an innocent person who has no connection to the crime – in approximately 20 per cent of police identification parades.
- The confidence with which eyewitnesses expresses their identification at trial is very persuasive for a jury, but there is in fact no correlation between confidence at trial (as distinct from during the pre-trial identification procedure) and the accuracy of the identification. [1]

The Bonomy Review

Lord Bonomy then asked Pamela to serve on the *Post-Corroboration Safeguards Review* itself. The Review Committee published its Report in April 2015.[2] Recommendations that flowed from her chapter of the AEG Report included that the Lord Advocate should be bound by statute to issue a Code of Practice for identification procedures, and that this Code should be regularly reviewed to reflect changes in law and practice. These recommendations led to the enactment of s 57 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland Act) 2016, which requires the Lord Advocate to issue such a Code.[3]

[1] See *Post-corroboration Safeguards Review: Report of the Academic Expert Group* (2014), available at : https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0046/00460650.pdf

[2] *The Post-corroboration Safeguards Review: Final Report* (2015), available at: https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0047/00475400.pdf

[3] Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/1/section/57/enacted

What should the Code contain?

It is suggested that the new Code should include the following:

- There should be a minimum of eight stand-ins or images other than that of the suspect in an identification procedure.
- The officer conducting the procedure should not know which of the participants or images is the suspect.
- The officer in charge of the case should not be present.
- Stand-ins/fillers should resemble the verbal description given by the witness, rather than looking similar to the suspect.
- Identifications should be done sequentially, with one person or image being shown to the witness at a time.
- Witnesses should be asked immediately following the identity procedure about their level of confidence.
- The entire procedure should be video recorded.
- Serious breaches of these requirements should result in the exclusion of the evidence at trial.

Other changes

Once a case comes to court, a witness who purports to be able to identify an accused person as the perpetrator is asked by the prosecution whether the person they have been talking about or describing is present in the courtroom. If the reply is a positive one, the witness is then asked to point to the perpetrator. This is known as “dock identification”. There will often have been a time interval of several months between someone witnessing a crime and being asked to point out the perpetrator, and it may be that the witness can no longer be certain that the accused is indeed the perpetrator. If, however, the witness does point to the accused, this is regarded as strong evidence. The potential unfairness of allowing witnesses to make dock identifications has featured in many recent appeal cases in Scotland. Not only does dock identification lack the safeguards that are offered by an identification parade, but it increases the risk of wrong identification by suggesting to the witness that the person in the dock must be the person who has committed the crime.

The Bonomy Committee therefore recommended that the law be amended by the Scottish Parliament to provide that dock identification should not be permitted unless there has been a positive identification of the accused as the perpetrator during a properly conducted pre-trial identification procedure. This recommendation has not been implemented.

Image: *The Usual Suspects* (1995)

Is a drunk witness a bad witness? An investigation of the impact of alcohol on episodic memory reports by mock-witnesses

Dr Julie Gawrylowicz (Abertay University)

Offenders, victims and witnesses alike are often intoxicated. Two in five prisoners who completed the Scottish Prisoner Survey in 2015 reported being drunk at the time of their offence[1]. In 22% of violent crimes the victim has been drinking[2]. A recent survey with police officers revealed that 43.96% of interviews were with witnesses who were intoxicated at the time of the crime[3]. Officers also thought that drunk witnesses provide significantly less accurate statements compared to sober ones. This research, carried out by former SIPR-funded PhD student, Julie Gawrylowicz, now a Lecturer at Abertay University, has shown that alcohol can have both detrimental and facilitating effects on one's memory performance, depending on the timing of the alcohol consumption.

Image by Free-Photos from Pixabay

Alcohol that is consumed after the to-be remembered information is presented seems to have an enhancing effect on subsequent memory performance. Several studies have tested this intriguing phenomenon called "retrograde facilitation" and found that participants were better at remembering scenic slides[4], prose text[5], and depressing and uplifting statements[6] when they had consumed alcohol after learning but before the memory test. One explanation for retrograde facilitation is that alcohol prevents new information from entering and interfering with our memory, thereby protecting already formed memories[7]. So what happens if somebody witnesses a crime and has a boozy drink afterwards? Will their memory be protected?

My research team tested this idea in the laboratory[8]. Eighty-three individuals participated. The experiment consisted of two sessions separated by a 24 h delay. During the first session, participants watched a video of a staged distractor burglary. Thereafter, one-third of our participants knowingly received a moderate dose of alcohol (alcohol group), one-third received alcohol but was unaware of it (reverse placebo group), and one-third did knowingly not receive alcohol (control group). The reverse placebo group was included to ensure that any performance differences between the alcohol and control group were not merely due to participants' expectations related to the impact of alcohol on memory performance, but due to the physiological effects of alcohol consumption. Intoxicated participants' average BAC (Breath Alcohol Concentration) was 0.06%.

After a short delay, participants read a narrative about the earlier seen video; unknown to them this narrative contained some misinformation. The next day, all participants returned to the lab sober and their memory for the distractor burglary was tested with a cued-recall memory test. We found that the sober control group was significantly more likely to recall the misleading information from the narrative when asked questions about the burglary. There was no difference between the two alcohol groups (alcohol and reverse placebo group). There were no group differences for the number of correct responses provided. Thus, knowingly and unknowingly drunk mock-witnesses were less suggestible to earlier presented misinformation.

The findings suggest that we may oversimplify the impact alcohol has on one's memory performance and that the timing of alcohol consumption amongst other factors (i.e. dosage and individual differences in tolerance) plays an important role in determining how reliable subsequent memory reports are.

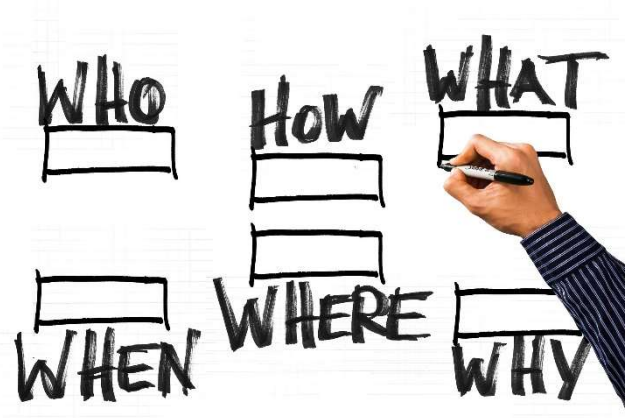

Image by Gerd Altmann from Pixabay

In addition to pharmacological effects, people's expectations about how alcohol may impact their performance can lead to noticeable differences in

cognitions and behaviours. Previous research has shown that alcohol outcome expectancies can influence motor-performance[9] and one's level of suggestibility[10]. Furthermore, when we recall information from memory we often make decisions regarding whether to report this information or to withhold it depending on how confident we are that the recalled information is accurate. This monitoring and controlling of one's memory output is called metacognition[11]. In a recent study[12] we tested how alcohol impacts metacognitive processes when remembering information about a mock-crime. The study took place in a purpose-built bar-laboratory that resembled a typical British pub. One hundred and twenty-nine participants either expected and drank alcohol (alcohol group), did not expect but drank alcohol (reverse placebo group), did not expect and did not drink alcohol (control group) or expected but did not drink alcohol (placebo group). Participants then watched a staged drink spiking scene and completed a free recall and a cued-recall memory test afterwards while still being under the influence. We found that although drinking alcohol (BAC 0.06%) (knowingly and unknowingly) led to fewer correct details being freely recalled, it did not lead to an increase in errors. When asking questions to which participants could not have known the answer, the intoxicated mock-witnesses chose less often the *don't know* answer option and therefore made more errors. Moreover, when more specific questions were asked, those participants who unknowingly drank alcohol gave fewer correct responses and made more errors. The findings suggest that under free recall conditions low to moderate levels of alcohol intoxication (around the legal driving limit) might not negatively impact the accuracy of witnesses' accounts, however, their accounts might be less complete. Furthermore, alcohol-related expectancies may play an important role in determining how reliable the recalled information is. The results of these two studies emphasise that using appropriate interviewing techniques (such as open-ended questions) is key when eliciting accounts by intoxicated witnesses and demonstrate that contrary to the common belief often held by lay people and justice professionals intoxicated witnesses can provide accurate memory reports.

Word cloud created by JG with WordClouds

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Acknowledgement

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What do the police need to do to adequately enforce 20mph speed limits?

Professor Adrian L Davis (Transport Research Institute, Edinburgh Napier University)

In 2018, Mark Ruskell, MSP, tabled a Restricted Roads (20mph speed limit) (Scotland) Bill before the Scottish Parliament. Subsequently four senior roads policing officers were interviewed using a semi-structured interview survey conducted by phone during March 2019, in seeking to address the question of 'what do the police need to do to adequately enforce 20mph speed limits?' The research was funded by Mark Ruskell's office.

Main Findings

1) There was a general view that a lower speed limit, replacing 30mph speed limits on Restricted Roads with 20mph speed limits would likely reduce casualty numbers and the severity of those which occur. An example might be the night time economy in urban areas, especially city or town centres where pedestrians may be distracted by phones or impaired by alcohol and where a 20mph speed limit instead of a 30mph speed limit could be beneficial. A caveat was concern about compliance with the new speed limit. Wider benefits considered by interviewees were possible improvements in air quality depending on any changes in driving style, higher noise at higher traffic speed so an expected improvement with reduced speed, and possibly changes in wellbeing reflected in any changes in motor traffic and its speed. There was also a note that a lower speed limit might increase walking and or cycling which would then lead to higher exposure. This could have the effect of increasing casualties not least due to riskier pedestrian behaviour over-compensating for reduced vehicle speeds. However, there was an overall view that any likely change would be positive.

2) There was a general agreement that greater levels of road traffic policing results in lower numbers of collisions and injuries and traffic violations. This agreement included this issue of a halo effect lasting for some time and distance after having seen a police officer or police vehicle.

3) Regarding Intelligence-led or evidence-led policing, Police Scotland are engaged with National Roads Policing forums but do rely heavily on own their own analytical data. They have a central Policing Management Support Section with a small number of officers who will look at new pieces of legislation e.g. new drunk driving legislation being brought forward, and including speeds as a result of the 20mph speed limit Bill. There was knowledge of participation occasionally in academic studies internationally by the lead Roads Policing Officer but this academic engagement was not the norm. The discussion of intelligence led or evidence-led related to deployment of resources. Statements that the majority of resources are focused on detecting speeding on the open road because that's where the vast majority of the KSIs occur was made by both the lead Road Policing Officer and the Officer covering the significantly rural road network of Aberdeenshire.

The issue of difference between evidence-led and intelligence-led was not discussed as part of the Police officer interviews. However, Dr Helen Wells (Criminologist at University of Keele) noted that intelligence-led is a way of directing police resources based on quite a traditional policing idea of 'intelligence'. This is about who is doing what to who, where and when.[1] Evidence-based and led is a movement. So, an intelligence-led approach to roads policing might suggest sending cars to a particular hot-spot to deter offending, whilst an evidence-based approach would suggest drawing on the deterrence literature to understand specific versus general deterrence, to consider public engagement, or procedural justice in relation to that method. Or, it might suggest looking at previous evaluations of using that approach and learning from them. Given the exploratory nature of this research further examination of Police Scotland's approach is warranted.

4) With particular regard to the focus on enforcement on higher speed roads the casualty statistics confirm that for fatalities the majority are clearly occurring on non-built-up roads with a speed limit higher than 40mph. This is shown in Table 1 along with the serious casualties. For serious casualties it is not true, from this data, that the majority occur on non-built-up roads. In fact, taking the 3 year average for 2015-17, the clear majority of reported serious injuries occur on built up roads with a speed limit of less than 40mph.

This raises several questions. Is there an over-riding focus on addressing fatalities due to the reported cost of a road traffic fatality (currently over £1.897M) compared to the cost of a serious injury (currently just over £213K) i.e. a death has a cost per casualty 8.9 times greater than a serious injury. Secondly, do the Police have other intelligence or data which informs the decision to focus mostly on higher speed non-urban roads? The issue of population density is a moot point. In Scotland the majority of the population live in settlements of 10,000+ population according to the Census where lower speeds will dominate their road networks and exposure as pedestrians and cycle users on these networks may well leave them vulnerable with speed limits of 30mph coupled with low levels of traffic policing and low speed limit compliance. With this comes the risk of a greater degree of harm inflicted in the event of a collision with a motorised vehicle. This correlates with the higher serious casualty numbers on built-up roads.

Table 1: Reported Road Casualties Scotland, 2007 to 2017. Scottish Government

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accidents											
Fatal	255	245	196	189	175	162	159	181	157	175	141
Fatal & serious	2,304	2,487	2,194	1,902	1,850	1,898	1,586	1,670	1,579	1,609	1,514
All severities	12,507	12,159	11,556	10,295	9,984	9,777	8,977	8,837	8,480	8,362	7,114
Accidents on built-up[1] roads											
Fatal	71	82	56	56	61	64	44	67	47	44	44
Fatal & serious	1,207	1,359	1,089	981	1,014	1,049	852	922	881	861	831
All severities	7,782	7,464	6,991	6,341	6,358	6,165	5,750	5,706	5,403	5,473	4,588
Accidents on non built-up[1] roads											
Fatal	184	163	140	133	114	98	115	114	110	131	97
Fatal & serious	1,097	1,128	1,105	921	836	849	734	748	698	748	683
All severities	4,725	4,695	4,565	3,954	3,626	3,612	3,227	3,131	3,077	2,889	2,526

Five recommendations

- That dialogue between Police Scotland and the Scottish Government be pursued with regards to additional funding for awareness-raising pre-implementation of the switch from 30mph on Restricted Roads of 20mph speed and that a longer term social marketing programme should be funded by the Scottish Government, should the Bill become law. This opportunity could be promoted by Mark Ruskell and is likely to receive support from Police Scotland.
- That Police Scotland invest time to re-assess their approach to Road Policing resource allocation with a particular need to address the high levels of serious injuries on built-up roads with speed limits currently of 30mph. There also appears to be an ethical issue here which is that those who pose least risk to others (i.e. pedestrians) are not being protected sufficiently through road traffic policing in the majority of locations where most people in Scotland live – in built-up areas with 30mph and 20mph speed limits.
- That the acceptance of a relationship with overt policing levels and collisions, injuries and traffic violations would support greater deployment of resources to built-up roads with speed limits of 30mph or 20mph given the higher levels of serious injuries on these roads.
- That if there is a deficit in routinely accessing peer reviewed evidence there are existing structures which could support Police Scotland and this might be in collaboration with SIPR and the Road Policing Academic Network[2] as well as through specific academic research groups.
- To encourage Police Scotland to work more with other public policy areas such as Transport in order to be able to internalise understanding of wider policy goals such as decarbonisation, and public health objectives including increasing routine physical activity through active travel. The Restricted Roads Bill provides an apposite example of where wider policy objectives could bring benefits to the Police (e.g. through increased social cohesion if more people choose to walk and thus the greater potential for social connectivity and informal surveillance).

References

[1] Cope, N. (2004). Intelligence-led policing or policing-led evidence, British Journal of Criminology, 44: pp 188-203.

[2] The Road Policing Academic Network was launched on March 12th 2019 at the University of Keele.

Language and Communication Needs in the Justice System / Roundup of Research at Queen Margaret University

Dr Ann Clark and Dr Jamal K Mansour *(*Queen Margaret University*)*

This year we highlight Dr Ann Clark's work with vulnerable young people who become involved in Scotland's Justice System as an example of the important and policing-relevant research going on at Queen Margaret University (QMU). Researchers at QMU are committed to social justice and strive to ensure their high-quality research has practical as well as theoretical impact.

Language and Communication Needs in the Justice System

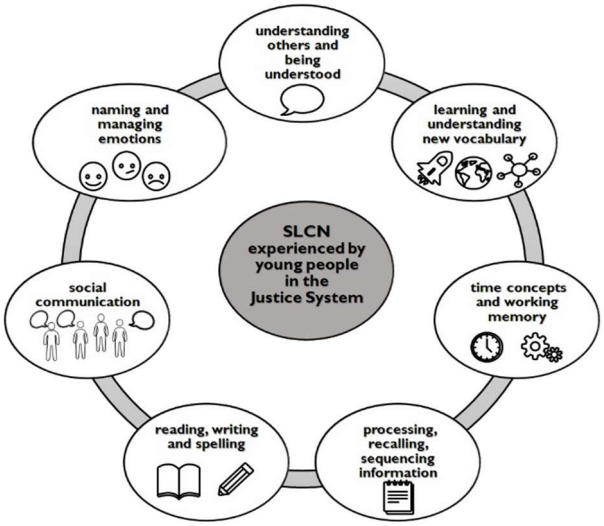
Dr Ann Clark is a Speech and Language Therapist and Senior Lecturer at QMU and a member of the Clinical Audiology, Speech and Language Research Centre (CASL). Dr Dermot Fitzsimons is Dr Clark's former PhD student as well as a Speech and Language Therapist in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and a Lecturer at QMU. Their research focuses on speech, language, and communication needs (SLCN) of young offenders and children who are in care, including how to support these vulnerable young people within Scotland's Justice System.

Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) of Young Offenders

Language and communication difficulties are the most common disability experienced by children and adults and can seriously impact a person's life chances. Around 60% of young offenders have difficulty expressing themselves and understanding what is said to them. As oral language skills underpin reading and writing, young offenders may also have literacy difficulties; a 20 year-old's skills may be akin to a child at the end of primary school. Similarly, 58% of children in care struggle with communication. These youths can also struggle with depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem and can have challenging behaviours.

Awareness of SLCN Among Young Offenders

A recent survey of Police Scotland officers by Anne Marie MacRae, a Speech and Language Therapist at QMU, investigated perceptions and experiences of those working with young offenders with SLCN. Officers were often aware of young people's communication needs but most felt more training was needed. One officer commented: '*I'm sure I've met young people with SLCN without knowing what it is*'. Dr Clark and Dr Fitzsimons found a similar perspective from Panel Members and Children's Reporters. Previous FOI requests indicate very few referrals from the Hearings to SLT services[1]. Findings emphasised the importance of a child's individual needs. Many were concerned about a child's communication during the Hearings process. SLTs rarely attend Hearings. Barriers to effective communication were seen as intrinsic to the child and within the Hearing environment. Dr Clark and Dr Fitzsimons concluded that an increased role for SLTs within the Hearings System is needed. NHS SLT services have an open referral system where anyone, with the permission of the young person/carer, can make a referral. Training for people working with young people with SLCN in developing confidence to refer to SLT services[2] would also be beneficial; only 12% of Police Officers and 50% of Panel Members/Children's Reporters were aware of this.



Failing to address the communication needs of young people can have far-reaching consequences in the Justice System.

Current Work

Involvement in training Panel Members and Safeguarders on supporting children with SLCN in Hearings led to Dr Clark, with Aileen O'Hagan, a Highly Specialised Speech and Language Therapist in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, to helping develop SLCN training for Police and Social Workers who conduct Joint Investigative Interviews. This project was funded by NHS Education for Scotland (NES) and the training begins in Autumn of 2019.

Funded by QMU, Dr Fitzsimons' PhD thesis examined language disorder in young male offenders in custody, and the young men's perceptions of their own speech language and communication abilities and needs. With the Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists, Dr Clark and Dr Fitzsimons have been developing SLCN training and a screening tool for use by Appropriate Adults, funded by the Scottish Government.

For more information, please contact Dr Ann Clark (aclark@qmu.ac.uk or Twitter @annjaneclark) or Dr Dermot Fitzsimons (dfitzsimons@qmu.ac.uk or Twitter @DermotF_SLT).

Other Policing-Relevant Research at QMU

Eyewitness Identification Confidence

Dr Jamal Mansour of Queen Margaret University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) is studying the relationship between eyewitness confidence and identification accuracy. Confidence is the primary means by which judges and jurors evaluate the reliability of eyewitness identifications. However, the best way to collect this information is not yet clear. Researchers typically ask study participants to rate their confidence on a scale (e.g., 0-100%; very unsure to very sure). In the UK, eyewitnesses are not asked about their confidence, although in Scotland eyewitnesses are asked why they made their identification. In the United States eyewitnesses may be asked for their confidence in their own words. Dr Mansour's research suggests that these approaches all have some ability to predict the accuracy of eyewitness identifications; however, the interpretation of verbal statements of confidence is highly complex. For more information, contact Dr Mansour via email (jmansour@qmu.ac.uk) or Twitter (@eyewitnessIDup).

Confidence in an eyewitness identification can be predictive of its accuracy when it is collected at the time of the identification.

B*ritish Sign Language in the Justice System*

Dr Rachel Mapson, Dr Vicky Crawley, and Yvonne Waddell of QMU's Clinical Audiology Speech and Language Research Centre (CASL) are exploring the landscape of British Sign Language interpreting in Scotland. This Scottish Government funded study will provide valuable data on the geographic availability of interpreters across the country, and identify fields of work in which there are insufficient interpreters available and where further training may be required, including within the justice sector. In addition to interpreters' views, the study incorporates the perspectives of public bodies and deaf sector stakeholders and is designed to inform ongoing policy decisions within the government and the deployment of interpreters by public bodies. Data from 50 public bodies and 45% of the registered BSL/English interpreters in Scotland are currently being analysed. An initial scan of these data indicates that one challenge is the availability of interpreters across Scotland, with some areas having few or no BSL interpreters based locally. This can add significantly to the cost of provision when interpreters' travel costs are factored in. Interpreter survey data additionally indicate that the number of interpreters working in justice settings is relatively low across Scotland, with less than 10% of survey respondents regularly working in police and criminal court settings. This may indicate the need for further training for interpreters, as over a third of interpreter respondents currently feel un-prepared to work in justice contexts. For more information, contact Rachel Mapson via email (rmapson@qmu.ac.uk) or Twitter (@qmuesli).

People Living With Dementia Who Go Missing

Alistair Shields is a PhD candidate with QMU's Centre for Person-centred Practise Research (CPcPR) and Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS). With Police Scotland, he is studying investigative approaches for when people living with dementia go missing. Indications are that these individuals may revert to earlier habits and move to a familiar place from their past, locations supporters know little about. A review of recent Police Scotland investigations for missing people living with dementia is being undertaken to identify information affecting the time to locate the person. Connections will be drawn between the opinions and practises of people with dementia, their direction-finding skills, and their past history. Research with family, care givers, and police practitioners, will identify opportunities to identify and generate information of value to investigators. This research is intended to suggest and test a person-centred means to build on existing protocols to generate a life geography that would inform relevant investigation. For more information contact Alistair Shields via email (ashields@qmu.ac.uk) or Twitter (@alistairshield2).

When people go missing, a good outcome is more likely if good information is obtained quickly.

References

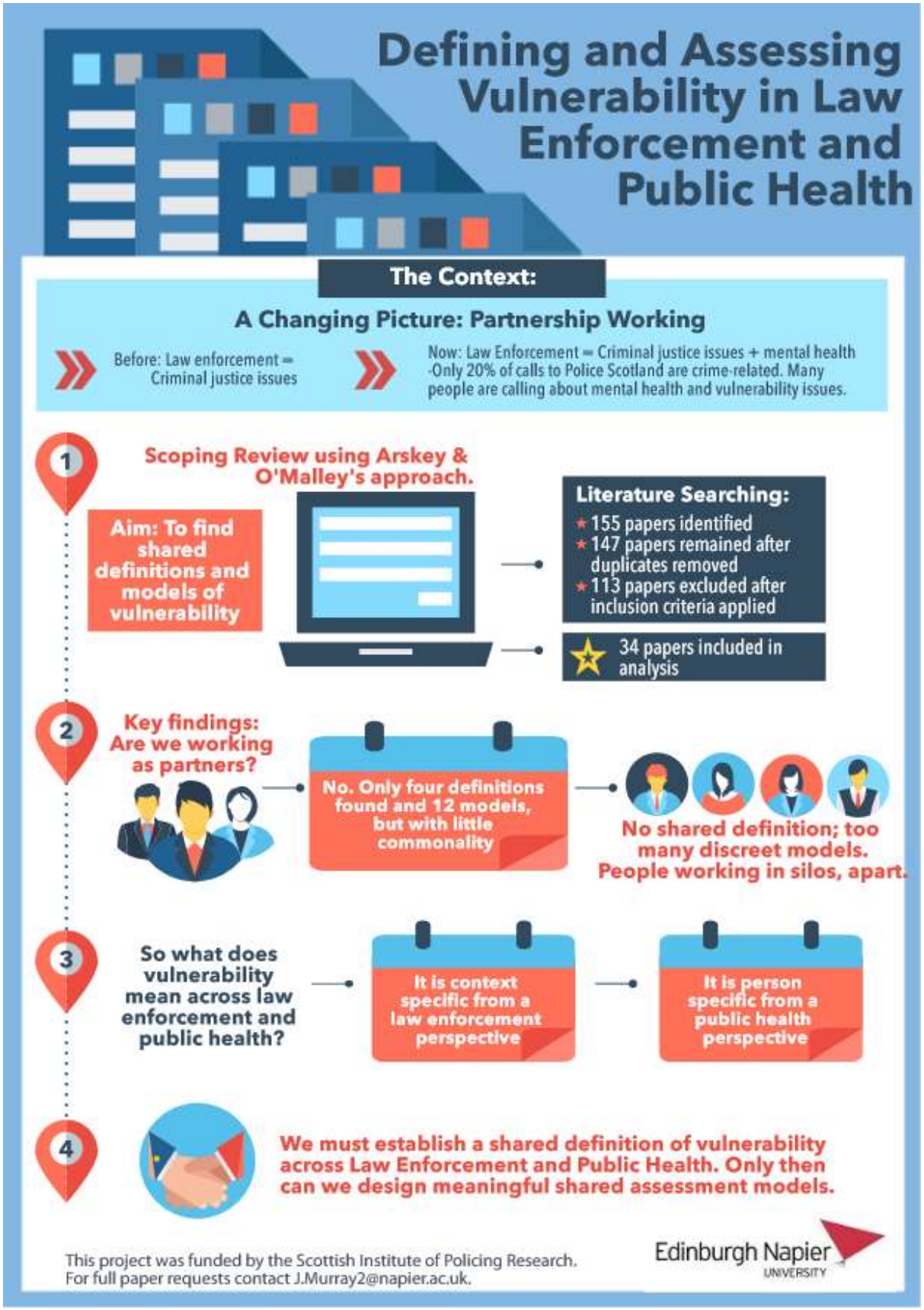
[1] Clark, A. and Fitzsimons, D. (2016). Unidentified and unmet: Hidden speech, language and communication needs of looked-after children and young people in Scotland. *Royal College of Speech and Language Therapist's Bulletin* May 2016, 16-17.

[2] Clark, A. and Fitzsimons, D. (2018). Awareness of and support for speech, language and communication needs in children's hearings. *Scottish Journal of Residential Child Care* 17, 4, https://www.celcis.org/files/3615/4505/9575/2018_Vol_17_No_4_Clark_A_Communication_needs.pdf

Co-creation of value: Understanding the assessment of vulnerability across Law Enforcement and Public Health

Jennifer Murray, Inga Heyman, Andrew Wooff, Nadine Dougall, Liz Aston & Iniobong Enang (Edinburgh Napier University)

As police contact has and continues to increase with people who are considered vulnerable, it is essential to establish a better understanding of what it means for a person to be vulnerable. To best assess whether someone is vulnerable, some form of definition or at least conceptualisation of the meaning is needed, and, as vulnerability and working with people who are vulnerable on the front line will encompass both a policing and health perspective, co-creation at the point of identifying shared areas for exploration and shared definitions are essential. The current research, presented in Infographics 1 and 2, describe research carried out to first identify the five co-created priority areas for Law Enforcement and Public Health research in Scotland and, second, to take one of these forward (a focus on vulnerability) to develop a shared understanding of this across the professional groups. This research is presented as an update to an article published in the SIPR Annual Report for 2017/18 (Murray *et al.*, 2018).



References:
Enang, I., Murray, J., Dougall, N., Wooff, A., Heyman, I., & Aston, E. (2019). Defining and Assessing Vulnerability within Law Enforcement and Public Health Organisations: A Scoping Review. Health & Justice. 7: 2.

Murray, J., Heyman, I., Wooff, A., Dougall, N., Aston, L., & Enang, I. (2018). Law enforcement and public health: Setting the agenda for Scotland. Scottish Institute for Policing Research Annual Report, 2017/2018, 33-34.

PhD Studentships on policing related topics supported by SIPR, HEIs, research councils and other sources since 2008

(projects beginning in 2018 in bold)

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Adam Aitken *Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014 - The Security Legacy*	ESRC / Scottish Government	Glasgow	Burman Mackenzie
Nada Alghanmi *Digital forensics*	Saudi Arabia	Strathclyde	Weir
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
Daniel Awomukwu *Development of a DNA Database for Crime Detection using Short Tandem Repeat Profiling and Fingerprint Analysis in Nigeria*	Strathclyde	Strathclyde	Haddrill Willison
Sara Skott Bengttson *Violence and Homicide in Scotland*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	McVie Norris
Abdullah Bin Humaid *The laws relating to child pornography in Scotland and in Saudi Arabia*	Self-funded	Dundee	Ferguson
Jarrett Blaustein *Community policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Edinburgh University	Edinburgh	Aitchson Henry
Lisa Borchardt *The radicalisation processes of young people towards far-right extremism*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar Frondigoun
Dmitry Chernobrov *Stereotypes in Conflict*	Scottish Overseas Research Award	St Andrews	Murer
Estelle Clayton *Stop and Search in Scotland: An analysis of police practice and culture in a time of change*	ESRC/ Police Scotland	Dundee	O'Neill Souhami
Ben Cotterill *How interviewing techniques and temperament affect children as eyewitnesses and the decision making of jurors.*	Self-funded	Edinburgh Napier	Charles Skelton McLean
Monika Dabrowska *Muslim Converts, Life Narratives and Perspectives on Terrorist Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Catherine Davidones *Multi-agency partnerships*	ESRC	Stirling	Rummery Ferguson
Neil Davidson *Policing the night-time economy in Scotland*	SIPR / Dundee PhD awarded February 2012	Dundee	Fyfe Elvins
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
Maureen Egan *Scottish-based anti-money laundering operations*	SIPR / Abertay PhD awarded October 2012	Abertay West of Scotland	O'Neill [Maria] Wilson Scott
Larissa Engleman ***Police Education, Professionalisation and Pedagogy***	**ENU REG Grant studentship**	**Edinburgh Napier**	**Wooff** **Aston**
Nwanneka Eya *Enterprise security*	Nigeria	Strathclyde	Weir
Midj Falconer *Resilience and well-being in a Scottish Police force*	SIPR / RGU PhD awarded March 2015	Robert Gordon	Alexander Klein
Sarah Fay *The development of an MRI atlas for assessing age by the left hand wrist.*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black Hackman
Luis Reyes Figueroa *The relationship between collective efficacy and crime rates, taking into account public perceptions of police, within the State of Nuevo Leon in Mexico.*	CONACYT, Mexican Government	Edinburgh	McVie Norris
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
Katie Gambier-Ross *When people with dementia go missing*	Alzheimer's Society UK	Edinburgh	Woolnough Clarke Wilkinson
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
Amy Goulding *The Inverclyde Initiative evaluation – situating policing policy in a community planning context*	SIPR / GCU PhD awarded 2018	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson McMillan
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
Rania Hamid ***The causes and motivations of hate crime: implications for Criminal Justice Social Workers and beyond***	**ESRC**	**Edinburgh**	**Kirkwood** **Rosie**
Eleanor Harding *Identifying Opportunities to Improve Outcomes and Care Pathways of People in Mental Health Distress who are Attend to by Police in Scotland*	Edinburgh Napier / SIPR	Edinburgh Napier	Dougall Heyman Fleming
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 *Journeys to Found: Network mobility in missing persons police work*	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
Mwenda Kailemia *Good Enough Policing: A case study of police-community relations in Govanhill, Glasgow*	SIPR / GCU PhD awarded December 2012	Glasgow Caledonian	Frondigoun Robertson Nottingham
Lambros Kaoullas *Police, army and state formation in Cyprus*	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
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
Anika Ludwig *The integration of investigation and forensic science in volume crime*	SIPR / Strathclyde PhD awarded November 2011	Strathclyde West of Scotland	Fraser Scott
Ali Malik Exploring the landscape of police governance and accountability in Scotland	Self-funded	Edinburgh	Aitchison Henry
Emily Mann *How women in Scottish policing negotiate their gender identity in the context of cultural reform*	ESRC	Edinburgh	Souhami Bancroft
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 *Discovering Young Crime Gangs in Glasgow: Street Gang Organization as a means for Gang Business*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar
Helen McMorris *Wildlife crime, mark identification from birds of prey*	SNH / Abertay	Abertay	Farrugia Gentles Sturrock Jones
Annabelle Nicol *Effects of asking direct questions in forensic interviews with children*	Self-funded	Abertay	La Rooy Gabbert
Geraldine O'Donnell *The police, MAPPA and community disclosure*	UWS	UWS	Scott

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
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
Luis Reyes *Public Confidence in Policing in Monterrey Metropolitan Neighbourhoods: the paths of effectiveness, fairness and legitimacy to gain confidence and public cooperation for the police*	National Council for Science and Technology, Mexico	Edinburgh	McVie Norris
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
Matthew Richardson *Structurally disadvantaged? Gypsy Travellers and the police in Scotland*	Self-funded Prof. Doc.	Dundee	Fyfe Kelly
Pamela Ritchie ***An examination of the assessment of the vulnerability for suicide for those that have experienced Intimate Partner Violence: A cross - cultural comparison between Hong Kong and Scotland***	**ESRC Peter KK Lee Studentship**	**Edinburgh Napier**	**Murray Aston**
Laura Robertson *Evaluating the whole system approach to young people who offend*	ESRC/ Scottish Government	Edinburgh	Burman McVie
Johanne Roebuck *The Nature and Impact of Violence Prevention Strategies within Police Scotland*	UWS Studentship	UWS	Deuchar
Carol Roxburgh *Police Professionalisation and the police in Scotland: the role of Higher Education*	UWS	UWS	Scott
Georgia Scott-Brien *Policing rape in Scotland*	Glasgow Caledonian University	Glasgow Caledonian	McMillan Tombs
Louise Settle *Regulation of prostitution*		Edinburgh	Davis Jackson
Paul Sherriffs *Optimising VMD enhancement of latent fingermarks on thermal paper*	Abertay / West Technology Forensics Ltd	Abertay	Jones Farrugia Fraser
Sarah Shrimpton *Facial avatars and familiar face recognition*	DSTL	Dundee	Wilkinson

Researcher and Topic	Funder	HEI	Supervisors
Katherine Smith *Food Security and Collective Violence*	Self-funded	St Andrews	Murer
Robert Skinner *Proximity interpreting: day-to-day policing and delivering access for deaf citizens*	SGSAH	Heriot-Watt	Napier Fyfe
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 professionalisation through academic education: a comparative analysis*	UWS/SIPR	UWS	Martin Wooff
Claire Taylor *Multiple Missing: An Exploration of Behavioural Consistency in Repeat Missing Adults*	Abertay R-LINCS	Abertay	Woolnough
Maureen Taylor Group Associated Child Sexual Exploitation: Exploring the Connections	GCU	GCU	McMillan Robertson
Grant Thomson *The development of an atlas for cut marks on bone*	Self-funded	Dundee	Black
Kate Thomson *Institutional Response to the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young People*	GCU	GCU	McMillan Robertson Russell
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
Omair Uthmani *Intelligence interface between the Scottish police and community partners*	SIPR / Napier PhD awarded October 2013	Napier	Buchanan
Ashley Varghese *Human-trafficking*		Edinburgh	Sparks
Claire Wason *'Sectarianism', Scotland & the Rule of Law*	GCU	GCU	Wheate Frondigoun Connolly
Liam Wells *An Ethnography of the Social Construction of Hegemonic Masculinity within Scottish Professional Football*	UWS	UWS	Deuchar

SIPR Small Grant and Tender Awards 2018

Topic	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Assessing Risk of Drug Death in People known to Substance Misuse Services – Supporting the D (Tayside Division) Local Approaches to Policing Prototype	£20,000	Dundee/ NHS Tayside Abertay (Police Scotland)	Fletcher Fyfe Easton Hopkins Cowden De Paoli Graham (Wyllie)
Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officer's attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	£19,285	Edinburgh UWS	Gillespie-Smith Brodie Goodall Collins
Exploring & Evaluating the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse in Scotland	£19,946	GCU	McMillan
The Special Constabulary in Scotland: Enhancing understanding of the motivations, roles and expectations of the Special Constable in Scotland	£19,979	ENU	Wooff
Evaluation of the Police Scotland Practices Concerning: (1) Extended Use of Conductive Energy Devices (Tasers) to non-Firearms Officers, and (2) Introduction of a Revised Armed Officer Operational Deployment Model.	£22,986 (including £7,762 SIPR contribution)	UWS	Deuchar Frondigoun

External research and knowledge exchange grants awarded in 2018

Topic	Funder	Value	HEIs	Investigators
Policing Everyday Cybercrime: The Geographies and Culture of Local Cybercrime Policing	ESRC Collaborative Studentship	£61,092	Dundee	O'Neill Mendel
Police Stops	COST Action	€530,000	Dundee Napier (led by Vrije Universityeit Brussel)	O'Neill Aston
Developing a Communication Skills Training Tool for Appropriate Adults	Scottish Government	£50,000	QMU (with Royal College SLT)	Mansour
Development of Educational Resources, Protocols and Outcomes for the New Joint Investigative Interviews	NHS	£14,000	QMU	Mansour O'Hagan
Enhancing Intuitive Intelligence in Police Decision Making	Carnegie Trust	£9,318	St Andrews	Akinci
Identifying novel markers of concealed face recognition	ESRC	£383,823	Stirling	Hancock Millen
Electrochemical Detection of Alkaloid Substances for Forensic Analysis	RSC Mobility Grant	£5,000	Strathclyde	Dennany
Electrochemiluminescent Detection of New Psychoactive Compounds	Royal Society	£3,000	Strathclyde	Dennany
Emerging and Enabling Technologies, "Wearable Alcohol Sensing"	KTP – Buddi application	£245,342	Strathclyde	Dennany

Research Publications and Conference Presentations 2018

This section includes publications submitted as being relevant to policing by researchers within the consortia of 14 Universities.

Articles in Refereed Journals

AKINCI, C. & SADLER-SMITH, E. (2018). Collective intuition: Implications for improved decision making and organizational learning. British Journal of Management. Early View. DOI:10.1111/1467-8551.12269.

ANTONY, J. RODGERS, B., COULL I. & SUNDER M.V. (2018). Lean Six Sigma in policing services: A case study from an organisational learning perspective. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management* 67 (5), 935-940.

BEERMAN, N., SAVAGE, A., DENNANY, L. & FRASER, J. (in press). Evaluation of the one-step LumicyanoTM used in the visualization of fingermarks on fabrics. *Sci Justice*

BROWN, C., PORTCH, E., SKELTON, F.C., FODARELLA, C., KUIVANIEMI-SMITH, H., HEROLD, K., HANCOCK, P.J.B. & FROWD, C.D. (2018). The impact of external facial features on the construction of facial composites. Ergonomics, DOI: 10.1080/00140139.2018.1556816

BERTRAND, M.I., LINDSAY, R.C.L., MANSOUR, J.K., BEAUDRY, J.L., KALMET, N. & MELSOM, E.I. (2018). Do lineup procedures of Canadian and U.S. police officers adhere to national policy recommendations? *Manitoba Law Journal.*

CLARK, A. & FITZSIMONS, D. (2018). Awareness of and Support for Speech, Language and Communication Needs in Children's Hearings. *Scottish Journal of Residential Child Care* 17, 4, https://www.celcis.org/files/3615/4505/9575/2018_Vol_17_No_4_Clark_A_Communication_needs.pdf

De PAOLI, S. (2018). The engineer–criminologist and "the novelty of cybercrime": a situated genealogical study of timesharing systems. *Internet Histories* 2(1-2), 20-37.

DENSLEY, J., McLEAN, R., DEUCHAR, R. & HARDING, S. (2018). An altered state: Emergent changes to illicit drug markets and distribution networks in Scotland. *International Journal of Drug Policy* 58, 113-120.

DENSLEY, J., McLEAN, R., DEUCHAR, R. & HARDING, S. (2018). Progression from cafeteria to à la carte offending: Scottish organized crime narratives. *The Howard Journal of Crime and Justice.* DOI: org/10.1111/hojo.12304.

DEUCHAR, R. & WEIDE, R. D. (2018). Journeys in gang masculinity: Insights from international case studies of interventions. *Deviant Behavior.* DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2018.1443761

DEUCHAR, R., FALLIK, S. & CRICHLOW, V. (2018). Despondent officer narratives and the 'post Ferguson' effect: Exploring law enforcement perspectives and strategies in a Southern American State. *Policing and Society.* DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2018.1480020.

DEUCHAR, R., HARDING, S., McLEAN, R. & DENSLEY, J. (2018). Deficit or credit?: A comparative, qualitative study of gender agency and female gang membership in Los Angeles and Glasgow. *Crime and Delinquency*. DOI: org/10.1177/0011128718794192.

DEUCHAR, R., SØGAARD, T. F., HOLLIGAN, C., MILLER, K., BONE, A. & BORCHARDT, L. (2018). Social capital in Scottish and Danish neighbourhoods: Paradoxes of a police-community nexus at the front line. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention.* DOI:10.1080/14043858.2018.1448157.

DOWNHAM R., SEARS V.G., HUSSEY L., BOON-SEANG C. & JONES B.J. (2018). Fingermark visualisation with iron oxide powder suspension: the variable effectiveness of iron (II/III) oxide powders, and Tween 20 as an alternative to Triton X-100. *Forensic Science International* 292, 190-203.

FALLIK, S., DEUCHAR, R. & CRICHLOW, V. (2018). Body-worn cameras in the post-Ferguson era: An exploration of law enforcement perspectives. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. DOI:10.1007/s11896-018-9300-2.

FERNANDES, F. L., SWINNEY, A., McMILLAN, S., MacLEAY, D., McGHEE, J., GRAHAM, W. & ROBERTS, G. (2018). Rehabilitation doxa and practitioner judgment. An analysis of symbolic violence on health care provision in the Scottish prison system. *Ciencia & saude coletiva* 23, 2869-2877.

GAWRYLOWICZ, J., SCOBORIA, A., TEODORINI, R. & ALBERY, I.P. (2018). Intoxicated eyewitnesses: The effect of a fully balanced placebo design on event memory and metacognitive control. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3504

HARDING, S., DEUCHAR, R., DENSLEY, J. & McLEAN, R. (2018). A typology of street robbery and gang organisation: Insights from qualitative research in Scotland. *British Journal of Criminology.* DOI: org/10.1093/bjc/azy064.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/bjop.12368.

JOSEPH, S., KLEIN, S., McKLUSKEY, S., WOOLNOUGH, P. & DIACK, L. (2018). Inter-agency Adult Support and Protection Practice: A Realistic Evaluation with Police, Health and Social Care Professionals. *Journal of Integrated Care* 27(1), 50-63.

LORIMER, K., MCMILLAN, L., MCDAID, L., MILNE, D., RUSSELL, S. & HUNT, K. (2018). Exploring masculinities, sexual health and wellbeing across areas of high deprivation in Scotland: the depth of the challenge to improve understandings and practices. *Health and Place* 50, 27-41.

MAITRA, D. R., MCLEAN, R. & DEUCHAR, R. (2018). 'If you want to get paid, you've got to do it': A qualitative study on the morality of crime. *Deviant Behavior* 39 (7), 949-961.

MANCHESTER, K.R., MASKELL, P.D. & WATERS, L. (2018). Experimental versus theoretical log D 7.4, pKa and plasma protein binding values for benzodiazepines appearing as new psychoactive substances. *Drug Testing and Analysis*10(8), 1258-1269.

MASKELL P.D., WILSON N.E., SEETOHUL L.N., CRICHTON M.L., BEER L.J., DRUMMOND G. & De PAOLI G. (2018). Postmortem tissue distribution of morphine and its metabolite in a series of heroin-related deaths. *Drug Testing and Analysis* 11(2), 292-304.

MASKELL, P.D.& SCOTT-HAM M. (2018). Consensus on Retrograde Extrapolations. *Journal of Forensic Science* 36(3) 1933.

MASKELL, P.D., HOLMES, C., HUISMANN, M., REID, S., CARR, M. & JONES, B.J. (2018). The influence of alcohol content variation in UK packaged beers on the uncertainty of calculations using the Widmark equation. *Science and Justic*e 58(4), 271-275.

McKEOWN, SEAN, RUSSELL, G., & LEIMICH, P. (2018). Fingerprinting JPEGs With Optimised Huffman Tables. *Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law* 13(2).

McLEAN, R., DENSLEY, J. & DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Situating gangs within Scotland's illegal drug market(s). *Trends in Organized Crime* 21 (2), 147-171.

McLEAN, R., DEUCHAR, R., HARDING, S. & DENSLEY, J. (2018). Putting the 'street' in gang: Place and space in the organisation of Scotland's drug selling gangs. *British Journal of Criminology.* DOI: org/10.1093/bjc/azy015.

McMILLAN, L. & WHITE, D. (2019). Boundaries of Doctors and Nurses in the Medico-legal Processing of Rape Cases. *Sociology of Health and Illness* 41, 36-51.

McMORRIS, H., STURROCK, K., GENTLES, D., JONES, B.J. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2019). Environmental effects on magnetic fluorescent powder development of fingermarks on bird of prey feathers. *Science & Justice* 59 (2), 117-124.

McPHEE, I., McLEAN, R., HOLLIGAN, C. & DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde: The strange case of the two selves of clandestine drug users. *Drugs and Alcohol Today.*

McPHEE, N., SAVAGE, A., NOTON, N., BEATIE, E., MILNE, L. & FRASER, J. (2018). A comparison of penetration and damage caused by different types of arrowheads on loose and tight fit clothing. *Science & Justice,* 58(2), 109-120.

MUTTER, N., DEACON, P. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2018). The effect of cyanoacrylate fuming on subsequent protein stain enhancement of fingermarks in blood. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 68 (4), 545-556.

O'NEILL, M. [Maria] (2018). International business encounters organised crime: the case of trafficking in human beings. *German Law Journal* 19(5), 1125-1147. http://www.germanlawjournal.com/

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] & ASTON, L. (2018). Changing Stop and Search in Scotland. *European Journal of Policing Studies 5*(4)*,* 129-152.

OLSZOWSKA, I., DEACON, P., LINDSAY, M., LESNIEWSKI, A., NIEDZIÓLKA-JÖNSSON, J. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2018). An alternative carrier solvent for fingermark enhancement reagents. F*orensic Science International* 284, 53-64.

RAMON, M., BOBAK, A.K., & WHITE, D. (2018). Super-recognizers: From the lab to the world and back again. *British Journal of Psychology.*
RODGERS, B., ANTONY, J. & MARSHALL, I. (2018). Lean and Six Sigma in policing: austerity, driver or distraction? *International Journal of Emergency Services*, https://doi.org/10.1108/IJES-02-2018-0010

SOON, J.M., MANNING, L., SMITH, R. (2018). Crime prevention in the food supply chain: addressing the pinch-points*. Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 21(1).

STEWART, V., DEACON, P., ZAHRA, N., UCHIMOTO, M.L. & FARRUGIA, K.J. (2018). The effect of mark enhancement techniques on the presumptive and confirmatory tests for blood. *Science & Justice* 58 (6), 386-396.

TAYLOR. C., WOOLNOUGH, P. & DICKENS, G. (2018). Adult Missing Persons: A Concept Analysis. *Psychology, Crime and Law* https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2018.1529230

WATERS, L., MANCHESTER, K.R., MASKELL, P.D., HAEGEMAN, C. & HAIDER, S. (2018). The use of a quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) model to predict GABA-A receptor binding of newly emerging benzodiazepines. *Science and Justice* 58(3), 219-225.

WHITE, D. & MCMILLAN, L. (in press) Innovating the Problem Away? A Critical Study of Anti-Rape Technologies, *Violence Against Women*

Books

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). *Gangs and Spirituality: Global Perspectives*. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.

SCHAFER, B. & AITKEN, C. (2018). Inductive and Probabilistic legal reasoning. In: G. Sartor et al. (eds). *Handbook of Legal Reasoning.* Kluver. pp. 80-110.

Book chapters

DENNANY, L. (2018). Electrochemiluminescence fundamentals and analytical applications. In: C. Banks & S. McIntosh (eds.). *Electrochemistry*15, 96 – 146.

EGAN, M. (2018). A bit (coin) of a problem for the EU AML Framework. In: King, C. Gurule, J. & Walker, C (eds.). *Handbook on Criminal and Terrorism Financing Law*, 183-208.

EGAN, M. (2018). Policing illicit financial flows: multi-agency co-operation and legal developments. In: Monica den Boer (ed.). *Comparative Policing from a Legal Perspective*. Edward Elgar Publishing, 207-227.

MASKELL, P.D. & WILSON N.E. (2018). Designer benzodiazepines: New challenges and treatment options. In Corazza, O. & Roman-Urrestarazu, A. (eds.). *Handbook of Novel Psychoactive Substances: What Clinicians Should Know about NPS.* Routledge.

WHITE, D. & MCMILLAN L. (2018). Statutory Response to Sexual Violence: Where Doubt is Always Considered Reasonable. In: Lombard, N. (ed.).*The Routledge Handbook of Gender Based Violence*, London: Routledge

Conferences and Meetings

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Family Liaison and traumatic events. Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Neuroscience and spirituality. Keynote lecture. International Conference, Lahore, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Police Family Liaison: reactions to trauma. Lecture, Police Family Liaison Conference, Police Scotland, Aberdeen.

ALSALEH, H. & HADDRILL, P.R. (2018). A multi-tissue age prediction model based on DNA methylation analysis. 4th Scottish Student Forensic Research Symposium, Dundee, March.

ALSHEHHI, S. & HADDRILL, P.R. (2018). Quantification of RNA degradation of body fluid-specific markers to indicate the age of stains. 4th Scottish Student Forensic Research Symposium, Dundee, March.

ALSHEHHI, S. & HADDRILL, P.R. (2018). Quantification of RNA degradation of body fluid-specific markers to indicate the age of stains. 8th European Academy of Forensic Science Conference, August.

ASTON, L. & HAIL, Y. (2018). Information sharing, Procedural Justice & Community Policing in Europe. Procedural Justice in Policing Symposium, Paisley, December 2018.

ASTON, L. (2018). Academia and Policy Engagement: How it works and what it achieves' at the 10th annual Scottish Crucible (for Scotland's 'research leaders of the future') Programme's 'Policy Day', Scottish Parliament, 11th May 2018.

ASTON, L. (2018). Enhancing communication in community policing: trust, technology and UNITY. Canterbury Centre for Policing Research's Annual Conference 'Taming the Wicked: the Role of Partnerships', 21st June.

ASTON, L. (2018). Information Sharing and Community Policing in Europe: the UNITY Project. Stockholm Criminology Symposium 'Models for successful Policing', 13th June.

ASTON, L. (2018). Invited panellist at *Digital Justice Scotland 2018*, in a session on innovative solutions for police forces, chaired by Henry McLeish, Former First Minster of Scotland, September 2018.

ASTON, L., HAIL, Y. & O'NEILL, M. [Megan]. (2018). Trust and confidence: community policing and diversity. UNITY Community Safety and Resilience Conference, Emergency Planning Centre, York, 20th April.

CAMMIDGE, J.W. & JONES. B.J. (2018). Effect of design and circulation on developing fingermarks on polymer banknotes, European Academy of Forensic Science Conference EAFS2018 Lyon, France 27-31 August.

CASO, A., ANDRIUSKEVICIUTE, D., GABBERT, F., APPS, J. & WOOLNOUGH P. (2018). Examining the Efficacy of a Self-Report Form in Missing Persons Investigations. International Investigative Interviewing Research Group, 11th Annual Conference, Porto, Portugal, 4-6 July.

DENNANY, L. (2018). Electrochemical strategies for detection from crime scene to diagnositics. International Conference on Advances in Chemical Sciences 2018, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India, 1st - 3rd February.

DEUCHAR, R., DENSLEY, J., WHITTAKER, A., MØRCK, L.L. & PYROOZ, D. (2018). International perspectives on gangs, gang disengagement and desistance. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, USA, 14-17 November.

DEUCHAR, R., FALLIK, S.W. & CRICHLOW, V. J. (2019). 'Why should I be proactive?' Making sense

of police proactivity and community relations. Western Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Hawaii, USA, 7-9 February.

DEUCHAR, R., FALLIK, S.W. & CRICHLOW, V.J. (2019). Cops in crisis: Ethnographic insights from Transatlantic policing. ACJS Annual Meeting, Baltimore, USA, 26-30 March.

DOUGALL, N., HEYMAN, I., MURRAY, J., ENANG, I., WOOFF, A., ASTON, E., HARDING, E. & RITCHIE, P. (2018). Understanding the assessment of vulnerability: a scoping review. Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH) 2018 Conference; Toronto, Canada, October.

ENANG, I., MURRAY, J., DOUGALL, N., WOOFF, A., HEYMAN, I. & ASTON, E. (2018). Defining and Assessing Vulnerability: Perspectives across Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH). Applied Health Research (SECHNAHR), Edinburgh, July.

FALLIK, S.W., DEUCHAR, R. & CRICHLOW, V.J. (2018). Despondent officer narratives and the 'post-Ferguson' effect: Insights from ethnographic research. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, USA, 14-17 November.

FARRUGIA, K.J. & JONES, B.J. (2018). An investigation into the use of alternative chemicals for fingermark enhancement reagents. The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences Autumn Conference AGM, Northampton, UK, November.

HAIDAR, M. & HADDRILL, P.R. (2018). Population genetic data for insertion/deletion polymorphisms in a Kuwaiti population sample. 4th Scottish Student Forensic Research Symposium, Dundee, March.

HAIDAR, M. & HADDRILL, P.R. (2018). Population genetic data for insertion/deletion polymorphisms in a Kuwaiti population sample. International Forensic Conference and Exhibition, Dubai, UAE, April.

HENRY, A. (2018). Interaction rituals, performance and police-public encounters. European Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Sarajevo, September 2018.

HEYMAN, I., MURRAY, J., DOUGALL, N., WOOFF, A. & ASTON, E. (2018). Identifying LEPH research priorities in Scotland. Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH) 2018 Conference; Toronto, Canada, October.

HORRY, R., FITZGERALD, R. & MANSOUR, J.K. (2018). "Only your first yes will count": The impact of instructions on sequential lineup decisions. Psychonomic Society. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, May.

HUMPHREY, A. (2018). *Being Everywhere: Using Embedded research practice to facilitate multi-site observations of police missing person work.* 'Being There: Ethnography and the Study of Policing Conference, 18-19th January 2018, University of Liverpool.

JONES, B.J. (2018). Developing fingermarks on polymer banknotes: effects of issuer and handling. The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences Autumn Conference AGM, Northampton, UK, November.

MANSOUR, J.K. & DARLING, S.D. (2018). Decision making with UK sequential lineups. European Association of Psychology & Law. Turku, Finland, June.

MANSOUR, J.K. (2018, April). Eyewitness identification decision making. Memory Research@QMU. Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh.

MASKELL, P.D., JONES, A.W. & SCOTT-HAM, M. (2018). Evidence based survey of the distribution volume of ethanol and reliability of various indirect methods of estimation based on anthropometric measures. TIAFT 2018, Ghent. 26-30 August.

MASKELL, P.D., PENNEY, E., SMITH, P.R. & MORLEY, S.R. (2108). eGFR levels determined from vitreous creatinine in post mortem cases. TIAFT 2018, Ghent. 26-30 August.

McKEOWN, S., RUSSELL, G., & LEIMICH, P. (2018). Reducing the Impact of Network Bottlenecks on Remote Contraband Detection. 2018 International Conference on Cyber Security and Protection of Digital Services (Cyber Security), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1109/CyberSecPODS.2018.8560671

McKEOWN, S., RUSSELL, G., & LEIMICH, P. (2018). Sub-file Hashing Strategies for Fast Contraband Detection. 2018 International Conference on Cyber Security and Protection of Digital Services (Cyber Security), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1109/CyberSecPODS.2018.8560680

McLEAN, R., DENSLEY, J., DEUCHAR, R. & HARDING, S. (2018). An altered state? Emergent changes to illicit drug markets and distribution networks in Scotland. British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Birmingham City University, UK, 3-6 July.

McLEAN, R., DEUCHAR, R., HARDING, S. & DENSLEY, J. (2018). Putting the 'street' in gang: Place and space in the organization of Scotland's drug selling gangs. British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Birmingham City University, UK, 3-6 July.

McMORRIS, H. (2018). Detection and visualisation of human involvement in wildlife crime. The Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences Autumn Conference AGM, Northampton, UK, November.

McMORRIS, H. (2018). Improved detection and visualisation of human involvement in wildlife crime. Forensics Europe Expo, London, March.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] & HAIL, Y. (2018). Knowing and engaging with your community to tackle hidden crimes. Opening Doors, BPA South West and Wales Regional Diversity Conference, 7 February 2018, Swindon, Wiltshire.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). Borders and boundaries in surveillance discourses: introduction, summary and synthesis. The Surveillance Studies Network Annual Conference, Aarhus, Denmark, 7 – 9th June 2018.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). Community Support Officers: Cultural responses to processes of institutional undermining in community policing in England. Nordic Police Research Seminar, 19 – 21st September, University of Umea, Sweden.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). Community Support Officers: Cultural responses to processes of institutional undermining in community policing in England. The Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden, 12 - 14th June 2018.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). Reforming stop and search in Scotland: The role of research in implementation and outcomes. Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy Annual Symposium, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia, 21 June.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). PCSOs: An ethnography of pluralised public policing. Being There: Ethnography and the Study of Policing, University of Liverpool, 18 – 19th January 2018.

O'NEILL, M. [Megan], ASTON, L. & HAIL. Y. (2018). Community policing and diverse communities: findings from the Unity Horizon 2020 Project. European Society of Criminology Conference, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30th Aug – 1stSeptember 2018.

RENAUD, K., SZYMKOWIAK, A. & SCOTT-BROWN, K. (2018). Designing Authentication with Seniors in Mind. Proceedings of the Mobile Privacy and Security for an Ageing Population workshop. 20th International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction with Mobile Devices and Services (MobileHCI) 2018, Barcelona, Spain. https://csalsa.gitlab.io/mobilehciageing/WMPSAP.Proceedings.pdf

RIDGWAY, W.B. & MANSOUR, J. K. (2018, March). Legal attitudes and the not proven verdict. Poster, 2018 American Psychology-Law Society. Memphis, U.S.A.

SCHAFER, B. (2018). (Mis)leading cases – comparative law and legal theory for AI in criminal economic law. Invited Keynote,WISTRA Neujahrstagung "Wissenschaft Wirtschaftsstrafrecht?" Frankfurt, 23. January.

SCHAFER, B. (2018). CHIPs or Chips? - LegalTech, Transport policing and the future of law. Legal Tech Con, Helsinki, 6 June.

SCHAFER, B. (2018). Of CHiPs and Chips – Policing Traffic in Smart Cities. The Royal Society of Edinburgh Conference on City Analytics. 30 May, Edinburgh

SCOTT-HAM, M. & MASKELL, P.D. (2018). The evidence base for suggested changes to UKIAFT ATD guidelines. 8th Annual UKIAFT Conference. Dublin. 1-2 November.

SHERRIFFS P.B., FARRUGIA K.J., FRASER, J.M. & JONES B.J. (2018). Assessment of VMD as a means of enhancing latent fingermarks on thermal paper in conjunction with surface analysis techniques. European Academy of Forensic Science Conference EAFS2018 Lyon, France 27-31 August.

WEIR, G.R.S., AßMUTH, A. & JÄGER, N. (2018). Managing Forensic Recovery in the Cloud, Cloud Computing 2018, The Ninth International Conference on Cloud Computing, GRIDs, and Virtualization, IARIA, Barcelona, Spain, February.

WHITE, D. & McMILLAN, L. (2018). Anti-rape technologies and the evidentiary process: Exploring legal implications for victims and their cases. *Law at the Crossroads, Law and Society Association Annual Meeting*, Toronto, 7th – 10th June.

Other contributions

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). (with C. Menzies, C. Brown). Breaking bad news. Restrata, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). (with C. Menzies, C. Brown). Breaking bad news. Restrata, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). (with S. Cox). Negotiating under pressure. 45 Commando, RM Condor, Arbroath, 2018.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). (with S. Rana, M.H. Rana). Working with the media after major trauma. International Conference, Lahore, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Douglas Energy and Security: Trauma management training.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Home Office: Developing resilience among police officers, London.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Hostage UK: The preparation of documents relating to the mental welfare of former hostages and their families.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). IED (Inspire, Educate, Develop: Post-incident care for military, emergency services and other personnel, Arbroath.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). National Theatre, London: The effects of being kidnapped.

ASTON, L., HAIL, Y. & O'NEILL, M. [Megan]. (2018). Methods of visible policing & public confidence: a review of evidence. Invited presentation to Police Scotland's Public Confidence Steering Group, 18th July.

AYDIN-AITCHISON, A. (2018). Police in Africa: The street level view (review). Policing and Society 28(7), 874-877.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Invited keynote at International Association for Human Values conference: Gangs and Spirituality, l'Hotel Alpes et Lac, Neuchâtel, Switzerland: 3rd December.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Delivery of CPD session on *Stop and Search in Scottish Policing: Implementation, Technology and Research* in

collaboration with former Inspector Mark Nicol, for Chinese police officers from the Anhui Public Security Department, at Leonardo Hotel, Edinburgh, February 2018.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Invited keynote at 'Criminal Justice in Scotland' Conference: How do we Effectively Tackle Offending and Reoffending?, Edinburgh: 23rd January.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Invited keynote at Anglican Prison Chaplaincy Conference: 'Treasures in Clay Jars': Spiritual Journeys in Gang Masculinity, Hayes Conference Centre, Alfreton: 20th September.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Invited lecture for the Scottish Association for the Study of Offending (SASO): Masculinity, Spirituality and Routes out of Gangs and Organised Crime, Glasgow Tron: 4th October.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Organisation and coordination of Scottish Parliament seminar sponsored by Rona MacKay, MSP, with colleagues from the Danish 'Breathe Smart' organisation: *Breathing and Meditation to Prevent Offending,* 5th September 2018, Edinburgh: over 40 attendees from academic, practitioner and policy communities from across the UK.

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Organisation and coordination of seminar series for *Interdisciplinary Research Unit on Crime, Policing Social Justice:* UWS, 2016-present: regular attendees from academia, police, prison service and statutory/third sector organisations. ·

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Organisation and delivery of one-day symposium: *Procedural Justice in Policing: Insights, Complexities and Future Priorities* [Dec 2018], in collaboration with Dr Sara Grace, University of Salford, UWS: Paisley campus [matched funding from British Society of Criminology Innovation Fund/Scottish Institute for Policing Research].

DEUCHAR, R. (2018). Organisation of launch event for the book, *Gangs and Spirituality: Global Perspectives*, UWS, 4th September 2018: over 50 attendees from academic and practitioner organisations from across the UK.

HAIL, Y., ASTON, L. & O'Neill, M. [Megan] (2018) 'Review of Evidence: What effect do enforcement-orientated and engagement-orientated methods of visible policing have on public confidence?'SIPR.http://www.sipr.ac.uk/Plugin/Publications/assets/files/Review_methods_of_visible_policing_and_public_confidence_Hail_%20Aston_%20O'Neill.pdf

HAIL, Y., ASTON, E. & O'NEILL, M.[Megan] (2018). Unity Deliverable 2.4. Identify an ethical, legal and socially responsible framework for training, awareness raising and exploitation'. https://www.unity-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/D2.4-Final-Report-Ethical-legal-and-socially-responsible-framework-for-training-awareness-raising-and-exploitation.pdf

HALL, E. (2018). A critical geography of disability hate crime. Area.https://doi.org/10.1111/area.12455

HALL, E. (2018). Informing the Dundee Safe Places Initiative: A collaborative research project. Dundee Safe Place Initiative Informed Event, 21 August, Dundee.

LENNON, G. (2018). Member of the Independent Advisory Group on the use of Biometric Data in Scotland. This report provides recommendations on a policy and legislative framework for police use of biometric data and associated technologies. https://www.gov.scot/publications/report-independent-advisory-group-use-biometric-data-scotland/

MURRAY, J., HEYMAN, I., WOOFF, A., DOUGALL, N. & ASTON, L. (2018). Law enforcement and public health: Coming together to identify priority areas for research. SIPR: Stakeholder Summary Report.

O'NEILL M. [Maria] (2018). Combating Human Trafficking with Reflexive Law. 11, 56 *Global –E Journal* http://www.21global.ucsb.edu/global-e/december-2018/combatting-human-trafficking-reflexive-law

O'NEILL, M. [Megan] (2018). Is this the end of the PCSO? *BSC Policing Network* blog, May. https://bscpolicingnetwork.com/pn-blog/

Media Engagement

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). Pakistan National TV: The role of the media after major incidents, Lahore, Pakistan.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). BBC Surrey: Hostage situations and effects.

ALEXANDER, D.A. (2018). BBC Radio 4: Hostage taking and the psychology of abduction.

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McAULEY, A. & ASTON, L. (2018). Fear of police stop and search can deter opioid users from carrying anti-overdose kits. *The Conversation* https://theconversation.com/fear-of-police-stop-and-search-can-deter-opioid-users-from-carrying-anti-overdose-kits-102955

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- https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-44295132
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0b4jy0f (36mins)
- https://stv.tv/news/north/1416558-students-trawl-through-old-newspapers-in-cold-case-probe/
- http://player.stv.tv/episode/3nnc/stv-news-dundee/ (the report is at min. 12)
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-44295132
- https://www.thescottishsun.co.uk/news/2716340/dundee-uni-abertay-missing-people-newspaper-clippings/
- https://www.thecourier.co.uk/fp/news/local/dundee/662533/abertay-students-to-scour-newspaper-cuttings-for-police-scotland-cold-cases-probe/
- https://www.eveningtelegraph.co.uk/fp/old-newspaper-articles-in-dundee-to-be-trawled-through-as-part-of-live-police-cold-case-probe/
- http://www.eveningtimes.co.uk/news/16258247.Students_to_trawl_old_newspapers_in_police_cold_case_investigation/

There has been Extensive coverage of wildlife crime fingermark detection work, conducted at Abertay:

- https://www.thecourier.co.uk/fp/news/local/dundee/775276/abertay-breakthrough-could-lead-to-surge-in-wildlife-crime-prosecutions/
- https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/aberdeen/1620227/exclusive-new-science-to-crack-down-on-wildlife-crime-by-taking-fingerprints-from-feathers/
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- https://www.cageandaviarybirds.co.uk/news/dundee-researchers-claim-wildlife-crime-breakthrough-using-fingerprint-evidence/
- Recorded interview for STV Dundee about bird of prey fingermark detection – aired on the evening bulletin on 29th November 2018

Dr William Graham spoke to the Media on several occasions

- Murders mystery: Scotland's homicide rate lowest since records began https://www.sundaypost.com/fp/murders-mystery/
- How I Caught the Killer: Sky Witness TV Series
- London stabbings: Summer BLOODBATH feared as cheap COCAINE floods UK amid holiday heatwave https://www.dailystar.co.uk/news/latest-news/717773/London-crime-stabbing-cocaine-temperature-weather-heatwave-UK
- Hot weather and booze creates 'perfect storm' for summer VIOLENCE, expert warns https://www.dailystar.co.uk/news/latest-news/713156/hot-weather-violence-crime-rate-alcohol-booze-rise-spike
- HOTSPOTS Crime expert warns hot weather and booze are combining to create a 'perfect storm' of Scottish summer violence https://www.thescottishsun.co.uk/news/scottish-news/2730523/weather-alcohol-crime-expert-violence/amp

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/research-papers-reports. The most recent publications are shown first.

SIPR Briefings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIPR Research Summaries

Police Scotland and enforcement of 20mph speed limits in the context of the Restricted Roads (20mph Speed Limit) (Scotland) Bill. What do the police need to do to adequately enforce 20mph speed limits? (A report for Mark Ruskell, Member of the Scottish Parliament for Mid Scotland & Fife) Professor Adrian Davis Transport Research Institute Edinburgh Napier University

A confident approach in responding to the needs of domestically abused South Asian women – Laying the foundations for Police Scotland 2026 Strategy Dr Elaine McLaughlin, Dr Rhonda Wheate and Mhairi McGowan, University of Strathclyde.

An Independent Assessment of the 'Prevention First' Crime Prevention Strategy in Ayrshire Professor Robert Smith, Dr Liz Frondigoun, Dr Denise Martin, Dr Ross Campbell & Linda Thomas, University of the West of Scotland.

Policing domestic abuse in Scotland: a social constructionist approach. Katarzyna Prusak, Abertay University.

Police reform and public confidence in Scottish policing: 2012 to 2015 Dr Kath Murray, University of Edinburgh.

Review of Evidence: What effect do enforcement-orientated and engagement-orientated methods of visible policing have on public confidence? This Review, by Dr Yvonne Hail, Dr Liz Aston, and Dr Megan O'Neill,

Steering from the centre: The Scottish Police Authority and police governance in Scotland Dr Ali Malik, University of Edinburgh

Measuring risk and efficiency in Police Scotland custody settings: a pilot study Dr Andy Wooff, Edinburgh Napier University & Dr Martin Elvins, University of Dundee

Local policing in transition: examining the impacts and implications of police reform in Scotland Dr Yvonne Hail, Edinburgh Napier University

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Programme of Network Seminars and Events

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

SIPR / Police University College of Finland (POLAMK) Workshop

5 – 6 March 2018, Edinburgh

This event, organised by Dr Megan O'Neill, Associate Director for the SIPR Police-Community Relations Network, provided an opportunity for delegates from the Police University College of Finland (POLAMK) and their police and academic colleagues and delegates from SIPR and their police and academic colleagues to build more connections with each other, exchange knowledge and good practice and to begin plans for more formal collaborations.
The overall theme of the visit was 'Research into Practice', with one day focused on 'Education and Training and the second on 'Evidence and Prevention'. The 'Education and Training' theme explored how Scotland and Finland build education and research into formal police learning, both at initial joining stages and later in the career of police practitioners through leadership training and professional development. The 'Evidence and Prevention' theme explored how research on various issues (including violence and stop and search) has been used to inform police practice in the two countries with a view to crime prevention. Discussion focused on how best to encourage officers to be reflective practitioners and ways in which the academic and practitioner divide can be bridged.

Programme participants

Police University College of Finland (POLAMK)	*Scottish Institute for Policing Research*	*Police Scotland*
Vesa Muttilainen, Director of Research	Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee	ACC Malcolm Graham
Jari Taponen, Chief Superintendent	Liz Aston, Edinburgh Napier University	ACC Gillian MacDonald
Lotta Parjanen, Head of Education	Denise Martin, University of the West of Scotland (UWS)	Supt Mark Sutherland
Antti Talvitie, Senior Planning Officer	Andrew Wooff, Edinburgh Napier University	Sgt Karen Blythe
Monica Fagerlund, Researcher	Andy Tatnell, UWS	Gordon Thomson
Jarmo Houtsonen, Senior Researcher	Yvonne Hail, Edinburgh Napier University	CI Claire Campbell
	Nick Bland, University of Edinburgh	Carol Lloyd
		Nikki Donald
		Richard Whetton
		Will Linden

Application of Cognitive Psychology Within Forensic Settings		
6 June 2018, University of Dundee		
This meeting was organised by Dr Susan Griffiths (RGU) and SIPR Associate Director, Dr Penny Woolnough (Abertay), and hosted by the SIPR Evidence & Investigation Network with the aims of bringing together researchers, students and practitioners actively working on / or interested in, the application of cognitive psychology within forensic settings to: discuss current interests and expertise across Scotland, (re)establish key connections and identify potential new collaborations and avenues for funding.		
Maximizing the Quality of Identification Evidence – Understanding How Eyewitnesses Decide	**Jamal Mansour**	Queen Margaret University
Vulnerable witnesses and the Police: How to support ASD witnesses when giving evidence	**Dionysia Lali**	Open University
Expertise and Learning in CCTV operation: insights from eye movement behaviour during multiplex screen viewing	**Kenneth Scott-Brown** **Ben Tatler**	Abertay University University of Aberdeen
Facial image verification from visual images for remote surveillance and border control	**Alex McIntyre**	Edinburgh Napier University
Management of cognitive bias in forensic science - a personal view from an inferential standpoint	**Graham Jackson**	Abertay University
Interests and potential research collaborations	**Sarah Henderson** **Susan Griffiths**	Robert Gordon University
I'm not biased! I'm an expert!: The effects of biases in violence risk assessment across different levels of expertise	**Jennifer Murray**	Edinburgh Napier University
Self-Administered Interview for Missing Person Investigations	**Joe Apps** **Penny Woolnough**	University of Dundee Abertay University
Investigator Development Programme	**DCI Joyce Greenhorn**	Police Scotland
Group discussion around: • Service needs • Possible new collaborations • Translating research into practice (achieving impact) • Sources of funding • Maintaining a dialogue		
BPS Division of Forensic Psychology	**Stephen Evans**	British Psychological Society

Scotland-Sweden Comparative Workshop : Organised Crime, Money Laundering and Human Trafficking; Body Worn Cameras; Witness Intimidation and Codes of Silence

22 – 23 November 2018, Edinburgh Napier University, Sighthill Campus

Ten research staff from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet or Brå for short), led by Daniel Vesterhave, attended this 2-day Workshop organised by Tim Heilbronn. This knowledge centre for the Swedish criminal justice system was founded in 1974. Brå's mandate includes "…developing national support and coordination for local crime prevention work … the need for high quality entails close contacts with universities and other institutions of higher learning, and the obligation to respond to the criminal justice system's need for methodology development and knowledge development requires a close and trusting collaboration." SIPR and Brå have much to learn from each other.

In 2014, the severity of the legislation regarding money laundering in Sweden increased, which entailed new rules on various forms of money laundering. Understanding how the new law has been applied is a necessity when it comes to effectively combating money laundering. The visitors described a project at Brå which aims to provide a comprehensive picture of how the law regarding money laundering and business money laundering has been applied, what kind of cases and suspects that occur and what factors, previously in the control chain, have been crucial in regards to getting a conviction. Kenneth Murray, Police Scotland, Gatcosh Crime Campus, provided a fascinating insight into the Scottish experiences in the field of money laundering. Brå are also evaluating the use of body worn cameras by the Police in Stockholm. The main questions for their evaluation were if body worn cameras reduce attacks (verbal/non verbal) on police officers and if body worn-videos are useful as evidence in court. During their visit in Scotland they were also interested in getting to know about the Scottish experiences in Human Trafficking, Codes of Silence, and the relationship with police in socially disadvantaged areas.

Introduction to Brå	**Daniel Vesterhav**	Brå
Introduction to SIPR	**Liz Aston**	SIPR / Edinburgh Napier University
Money Laundering	**Daniel Vesterhav** **Kenneth Murray** **Peter Sproat**	Brå Police Scotland Northumbria University
Organised Crime	**Daniel Vesterhav** **Niall Hamilton-Smith**	Brå University of Stirling
The relationship with the police in socially disadvantaged areas	**Johanna Skinnari**	Brå
Body Worn Cameras	**Supt Stephen Dolan**	Police Scotland
Human Trafficking	**Kiril Sharapov**	Edinburgh Napier University

SIPR / Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium

3 December 2018

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

The awards for 2018 were announced as:

Award for Best Presentation :

Kate Thomson (GCU) *Understanding and responding to child sexual exploitation in Scotland*

Award for Best Poster :

Richard Kjellgren (University of Stirling) *Connecting the dots: using open-source intelligence to map vulnerabilities and exploitation within the off-street sex market*

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

Winners of the Best Poster Award and Best Presentation Award, Richard and Kate, are pictured above with Supt. "Ram" Mohayuddin

Welcome and Introduction : Associate Professor Liz Aston (Director, SIPR) and Dr Denise Martin (SIPR Education & Leadership Network)

Student Platform Presentations Chair: Dr Maria Maclennan (Police Scotland)

Missing, Exploited and Disadvantaged		
How (in)visibility operates in 'missing'	**Joe Apps**	University of Dundee
Understanding and responding to child sexual exploitation in Scotland	**Kate Thomson**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Child sexual exploitation: Organised crime or crime that is organised?	**Maureen Taylor**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Structurally disadvantaged? Gypsy Travellers and the police in Scotland	**Matthew Richardson**	University of Dundee
Police Organisation in Scotland and Scandinavia		
Policing in Finland, procedural justice or Societal Norm?	**Anthony Laird**	University of Portsmouth / National Bureau of Investigation, Finland
Exploring Community Policing as Social Innovation. Democratic Governance, social needs, social change and implementation challenges	**Artur Rubinat Lacuesta**	University of Bergen
Are care leavers discriminated against due to the influence of organisational cultures, including the police, on decision making?	**Lynn Hatch**	University of Stirling
The Gendered Complexities of Promotional Opportunities in Scottish Policing	**Emily Mann**	University of Edinburgh
Exploring front-line narratives of senior management in Police Scotland: implications for stop and search reform	**Estelle Clayton**	University of Dundee
Evidence & Investigation: challenges and methods		
What attracts young people to join radical groups, and what challenges stand in the way of police prevention?	**Lisa Borchardt**	University of the West of Scotland
Exploring the effectiveness of stop and search practices in the policing of football matches	**Conor Wilson**	University of the West of Scotland

Visualisation of latent fingermarks on bird of prey feathers under field conditions	**Helen McMorris**	Abertay University
Catch More Offenders Using EvoFIT Facial Composite System	**Alexander Martin**	University of Stirling
Epidermal desquamation in Thiel-embalmed cadavers: histologic study	**Veronika Dzetkulicova**	CAHID, University of Dundee

Specialist Panel Discussion

Specialist Panel Members: Derek Penman, Ass. Prof. Liz Aston, Professor Nick Crofts & Supt. "Ram" Mohayuddin

Student Poster Presentations

Understanding and responding to child sexual exploitation in Scotland	**Kate Thomson**	Glasgow Caledonian University
Investigating the contribution to emotional response of facial information in the context of distressing scenes	**Cristina-Bianca Denk-Florea**	University of Glasgow
An examination of the assessment of the vulnerability for suicide for those that have experienced Intimate Partner Violence: A cross - cultural comparison between Hong Kong and Scotland	**Pamela Ritchie**	Edinburgh Napier University
Connecting the dots: using open-source intelligence to map vulnerabilities and exploitation within the off-street sex market	**Richard Kjellgren**	University of Stirling
The role of education and training in police officer development in Scotland, considering recent developments regarding pathways into policing	**Larissa Engelmann**	Edinburgh Napier University
Optimising VMD enhancement of latent fingermarks on thermal paper	**Paul Sherriffs**	Abertay University
When people with dementia go missing	**Katie Gambier-Ross**	University of Edinburgh

SIPR International Policing Conference 2018 :

4 December 2018, Pollock Halls, University of Edinburgh

Globally, there is a growing recognition of a shared common ground between police and public health services. For example, the areas of mental health distress, domestic abuse, substance use, knife violence, missing persons, custody care and cyber-bullying, to name a few, all have a clear cross–agency remit. This in turn sees an emerging vision for contemporary collaborative police and public health fields of practice, which more effectively and efficiently address the complex needs of people and communities. Yet, the links between policing and health are inextricable, with the intersections still poorly understood. Policing and public health practice, education and research has evolved through two distinctly different systems with divergent cultures, roots, and practices.

In Scotland the main purpose of policing, enshrined in the Police and Fire Reform Scotland Act (2012), is to 'improve the safety and well-being of persons, localities and communities'. The aim of this SIPR conference was to start to dissect policing and public health issues, recognise emerging themes, identify what works, where new opportunities lie, and help build police-public health partnerships that are effective, accountable, sustainable and inclusive.

Chair: Paddy Tomkins QPM, Droman Ltd

	Susan Deacon CBE	Chair of the Scottish Police Authority
Introduction to the 45th James Smart Memorial Lecture	**DCC Fiona Taylor**	Police Scotland
The 46th James Smart Memorial Lecture: *The multiple intersections of law enforcement and public health*	**Professor Nick Crofts AM**	Director, International Conference Series on Law Enforcement and Public Health

Professor Nick Crofts is presented with the James Smart Memorial Medal by Professor Iain MacLeod (IESIS) and Associate Professor Liz Aston (SIPR)

WORKSHOPS I	
HARM REDUCTION & VIOLENCE PREVENTION	**Chair: Dr Liz Aston** (Director, SIPR) • **Dr Andy McAuley** (NHS National Services Scotland, GCU) *Naloxone* • **Kirsten Horsburgh** (Scottish Drugs Forum) • **CI Alastair Muir** (VRU, Police Scotland) *The Navigator program with A and E* • **Discussant: Supt Ian Thomson** (Police Scotland)
PARTNERSHIP CRISIS RESPONSE MODELS TO MENTAL HEALTH AND DISTRESS	**Chair: ACC Steve Johnson** (Police Scotland) • **Auke van Dijk** (Netherlands Police) *International Mental Health responses* • **Kevin O'Neill** (National DBI Programme Manager) & **CI Julie Robertson** (Police Scotland) *The Distress Brief interventions program* • **CI Michael Brown OBE** (College of Policing) *The international perspectives on mental health distress and the NICE guidelines* • **Discussant: Inga Heyman** (Edinburgh Napier University)
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES	**Chair: Dr Megan O'Neill** (Associate Director, SIPR) • **Professor Sir Harry Burns** (Professor of Global Public Health, University of Strathclyde) *The causes of wellbeing* • **Inspector Joanne Logan** (Police Scotland) *Ayrshire Police Division & Trauma Informed Policing* • **James Docherty** (Community Justice Advisor / VRU) *ACEs, Resilience and Prevention* • **Discussant: Gill Imery** (HMICS)
WORKSHOPS II	
HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN POLICE CUSTODY	**Chair: Dr Martin Elvins** (University of Dundee) • **Jess Davidson** (Senior Clinical Forensic Charge Nurse, St Leonard's Police Station) *Custody Health care* • **Lesslie Young** (Chief Executive, Epilepsy Scotland) *Are you going to kill me?* • **Dr Andrew Wooff** (Edinburgh Napier University) *Seeing the light: designing in dignity inside police detention* • **Discussant: Chief Supt. Garry McEwan** (Police Scotland)
POLICE HEALTH AND STAFF WELLBEING	**Chair: Dr Anita Morrison** (JAS, Scottish Government) • **Supt Ian Thomson** (Wellbeing Champion, Police Scotland) *'Your wellbeing matters"* • **Dr Hannah Hale** (University of Glasgow) *The mental health needs of the Police Scotland workforce* • **Dr Ian Hesketh** (Wellbeing Lead, College of Policing) *KO'd or OK? The criticality of police wellbeing* • **Discussant: Chief Supt. Ivor Marshall** (President ASPS)

DATA SHARING & TECHNOLOGY	**Chair: Dr Denise Martin** (Associate Director, SIPR) • **Professor Bill Buchanan** (Edinburgh Napier) • **CS Kenny MacDonald** (Police Scotland) *People at the Heart of Change - Digitally Enabled Policing* • **Supt Stan Gilmour** (Thames Valley Police) *Public health approach to early intervention* • **Discussant Professor Susan McVie** (University of Edinburgh)

Procedural Justice in Policing: Insights, Complexities and Future Priorities

5th December 2018, University of the West of Scotland (UWS), Paisley, Scotland

SIPR was pleased to be the co-sponsor, with the British Society of Criminology, of this one-day symposium which brought together policing researchers and practitioners to share insights from research and practitioner inquiry on procedural justice in policing.

The event was organised by Professor Ross Deuchar, University of the West of Scotland (Ross.Deuchar@uws.ac.uk) and Dr Sara Grace, University of Salford (s.k.grace@salford.ac.uk)

Recent emphasis on the need for ethical, rights-based approaches to policing, and the recognition that procedurally fair treatment can enhance perceptions of police legitimacy, means values such as fairness, integrity and respect have become embedded in the code of ethics of most contemporary police forces. However, the extent to and ways in which these values are routinely upheld, the complexities involved in upholding them and how well they are received by those who come into contact with law enforcement is less clear.

The insights shared in this symposium will enable researchers and practitioners to reflect on some of the challenges associated with operationalising and upholding procedural justice in practice and the potential dichotomy between policy promises and policy products on the ground (Fyfe, 2016). By sharing insights from international research and from more local accounts of practice 'on the ground', delegates will gain an enhanced understanding of how best to enable procedural justice rhetoric to become reality and to ensure that rights-based policing comes more to the forefront of practice in the years to come.

Keynote: *How the rubber hits the road; delivering a values-based police service in Scotland*	**Chief Inspector Ian Moffatt**	Police Scotland
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE, DEFERENCE AND THE 'DESERVING' CHAIR: Dr Helen Wells, Keele University		
Examining the relationship between procedural justice and compliance in the night-time economy	**Dr Sara Grace**	University of Salford
Policing, Legitimacy and 'A Tale of Two Cities'	**Dr Sarah Charman**	University of Portsmouth
'*Why should I care about the public?'*	**Mark Manning**	University of Suffolk
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE ACROSS DIFFERENT CONTEXTS CHAIR: Professor Ross Deuchar, University of the West of Scotland		
'Issues of Trust and Confidence in the Metropolitan Police Service from Ethnic Minority Groups in London. A Procedural Justice Approach'	**Herval Almenoar**	University of West London
Police Mediation of Spousal Violence in Nepal: Perceptions of Victims and Perpetrators	**Aastha Dahal**	University of Cambridge
Policing in Finland, Procedural Justice or Societal Norm?	**Anthony Laird**	University of Portsmouth
'Missing' Procedural Justice	**Amy Humphrey**	University of Dundee
NEW FRONTIERS OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE CHAIR: Dr Sara Grace, University of Salford		
Adapting procedural justice skills into a Counter- Terrorist Stop & Search environment	**Dr Alistair Fildes**	Griffith University
Procedural justice and technologically-mediated encounters: future-proofing the concept?	**Dr Helen Wells**	Keele University
Information sharing in community policing: procedural justice, technology and UNITY'	**Dr Liz Aston and Dr Yvonne Hail**	Edinburgh Napier University
Keynote: *Public responses to police use of force: The promise and the limits of 'policing by consent*	**Professor Ben Bradford**	UCL Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science

Alignment between recent and current policing research and knowledge exchange projects and Police Scotland Priorities 2018/19

(See also recent and current PhD projects)

POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES 2018/19

- 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"]
- Acquisitive Crime ["ACQUISITIVE"]

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officer's attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs	Gillespie-Smith	Edinburgh UWS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Exploring & Evaluating the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse in Scotland	McMillan	GCU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Assessing Risk of Drug Death in People known to Substance Misuse Services – Supporting the D (Tayside Division) Local Approaches to Policing Prototype	Fletcher	Dundee / NHS	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Evaluation of a new Joint Investigative Interviewing Training (JIIT) programme	Kelly Jackson	Dundee GCU	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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	Interpreting in legal settings across Europe	Boser	Heriot-Watt	Research Project (external award)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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)
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)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Repeat adult missing persons	Woolnough Dickens	Abertay	Research Project (internal award)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Rural policing in Scotland: measuring and improving public confidence	Wooff	Edinburgh Napier	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	A confident approach in responding to domestic abuse within South Asian communities - laying the foundations for the Police 2026 Strategy	Wheate McLaughlin	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Public confidence and police visibility: a systematic review	Aston O'Neill	Edinburgh Napier Dundee	Research Project (SIPR funded)
PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE	Law enforcement and public health: Assessing risk and vulnerability	Murray Heyman	Edinburgh Napier	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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	Development of a kit for the collection of human DNA evidence in wildlife crime cases in Scotland	Haddrill Govan	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)
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)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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)
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)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
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	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 / Scottish Police College	UWS	Research and SEMINAR
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	Evaluation 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)
ACQUISITIVE	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)

Main Police Scotland Priority	Project or Workshop Title	Researcher/ Collaborator	Institutional affiliation	Research Type
ACQUISITIVE	Evaluating the value of Crimestoppers to Police Scotland	NicDaeid	Strathclyde	Research Project (SIPR funded)

SIPR Committee Membership

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Dr Liz Aston, Edinburgh Napier University

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Police-Community Relations Network:
Dr Megan O'Neill, University of Dundee

Evidence & Investigation Network:
Dr Penny Woolnough, Abertay University

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Malcolm Graham, Deputy Chief Constable, Police Service of Scotland

David Page, Deputy Chief Officer, Police Service of Scotland

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Hugh Grover, Scottish Police Authority

Tom Nelson, Scottish Police Authority

Barry Sellers, Scottish Police Authority

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Dr Sarah Armstrong, University of Glasgow

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Dr Victoria Herrington, Australian Institute of Police Management (Appt. 2019)

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Professor Haavard M Reksten, Norwegian Police University College

Professor Richard Southby, George Washington University (Appt. 2019)

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The following IAC Members retired in 2018/2019:

John Graham, Police Foundation

Professor Martin Innes, Cardiff University

Professor Tim Newburn, London School of Economics

Professor Nick Tilley, University College London

Paddy Tomkins, Droman Ltd

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