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A Research Profile

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Feature Editorial

How can we Improve Interdisciplinary Research on Policing and Security

Prof. Gabriele Bammer, ANU

I have just completed a consultancy for the Australian Council of Learned Academies entitled *Strengthening Interdisciplinary Research: What it is, what it does, how it does it and how it is supported*. This project involved an examination of the literature, plus interviews with Australians influential in research policy and interdisciplinary research practice, as well as with members of the steering committee representing each of Australia's four academies (Bammer, 2012a).

The report discusses two major problems with interdisciplinary research, their consequences for policy and practice, and ways forward. These are important generally, as well as in policing and security research more specifically. The first problem is that interdisciplinary research is treated as a single entity, even though it comes in many different forms. Let us look at three examples. One is a single researcher using ideas and methods from two or more disciplines to address a specific policing problem, such as bringing together insights from sociology, anthropology and psychology to study victimisation. Second is a researcher and end-user partnering to invent a new commercial product, like a new security screening device, or to design a new form of practice, such as how to handle perpetrators of domestic violence. Third is a major team project bringing together experts from multiple disciplines, policing practitioners and other stakeholders (such as victim representatives, relevant non-government organisations and policy makers) to investigate a major issue like organised crime.

The second problem with interdisciplinarity is that the research methodology is poorly documented. In contrast to the disciplines, there are no standard procedures for reporting interdisciplinary research. Published accounts are invariably incomplete, making it impossible to fully understand and assess what occurred or to draw lessons for improving future investigations. This is partly a result of the failure to differentiate various kinds of interdisciplinary research.

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These two problems have a number of important consequences, including:

1. Lack of agreement on how interdisciplinary research is faring. My interviews revealed that some maintain that it is well-established and appropriately funded. Others argue that it is marginalized and unsupported. Contrasting views arise from different underlying ideas about what interdisciplinary research is.
2. Continued uncertainty about how best to conduct interdisciplinary research, including how investigations should be initiated, funded, managed, assessed and rewarded. There is an on-going search for universal and simple determinants of success, when instead outcomes are contingent on the type of investigation and the particular circumstances governing its conduct.
3. No data about how much interdisciplinary research is being undertaken, let alone how much of different kinds, or any solid basis on which to assess quality.
4. No consensus about how best to educate future generations of interdisciplinary researchers.

References

Bammer, G. 2012a *Strengthening Interdisciplinary Research: What it is, what it does, how it does it and how it is supported*. Report for the Australian Council of Learned Academies. url: www.acola.org.au

Bammer, G. 2012b. *Disciplining Interdisciplinarity: Integration and Implementation Sciences for Researching Complex Real-World Problems*. Manuscript under Review.

How do we move forward?

Overcoming these problems requires long term and short term strategies. In the long term we need to establish:

- An agreed parsimonious classification which distinguishes the major kinds of interdisciplinary research.
- Standard reporting systems to fully describe different kinds of interdisciplinary research, allowing them to be understood, assessed and learnt from.
- Toolkits of options for conducting different aspects of interdisciplinary research, such as for synthesizing knowledge, building trust and engaging with end-users.
- Data collection on the amount and quality of interdisciplinary research being undertaken.
- Evaluation and further development of education strategies.

In the short term, the policing and security field can look for ways to improve its own interdisciplinary research practice that will contribute to this larger agenda. I suggest two specific activities.

First is to select case studies representing the different kinds of interdisciplinary research undertaken in policing and security and to document in detail the methodology. The cases should cover a range of key dimensions. They need to include research addressing problems which have clear-cut solutions, like developing a new security screening device or policing protocol, as well as research which tackles complex problems where there are no perfect answers, like organised crime or police integrity. Cases should vary in the number of perspectives combined, and some should involve disciplines which are closely aligned, while others will include disciplines and stakeholder views based on different epistemologies. In some instances, the research will be undertaken by an individual, in others it will be a team. The cases should illustrate a variety of ways of combining different insights, such as various dialogue techniques, modelling methods

or development of key indicators. In some cases, there will be strong engagement with end-users to achieve policy, practice or technological innovation, whereas others will only involve discipline-based expertise. Some cases will aim to give all inputs equal standing, some will be dominated by practitioner needs, and yet others will be led by disciplines. Finally, the cases need to illustrate the range of existing institutional arrangements: such as real and virtual dedicated centres, project-based activities in traditional social science departments and research brokerage positions.

The second activity is to conduct an audit of how interdisciplinary education in policing and security is provided in undergraduate and graduate programs. This could use many of the same dimensions described for selecting cases, asking questions such as does the education prepare students to: a) work as individuals or in teams, b) problem solve or investigate complex issues with no clear answers, c) collaborate with end-users, and d) combine closely aligned or diverse perspectives?

Such activities would build on the current research of the CEPS Integration and Implementation Program which has developed a framework for describing interdisciplinary research (Bammer, 2012b). The program is also collecting a range of tools for interdisciplinary research (see <http://i2s.anu.edu.au/resources/tools>) and is specifically working on a toolkit of modelling methods. There is an opportunity for the policing and security field to not only significantly enhance its own research practice, but also to lead the future development of interdisciplinarity.

Professor Bammer's report *Strengthening Interdisciplinary Research: What it is, what it does, how it does it and how it is supported* will be launched by the Chief Scientist, Professor Ian Chubb, on April 3, 2012 and will be available on the website of the Australian Council of Learned Academies (www.acola.org.au). The project was funded by an ARC Linkage Learned Academies Special Projects (LASP) grant "Making Interdisciplinary Research Work – Achieving a Sustainable Australia."

Out & About

Beijing in December 2011 - By Prof. Duncan Chappell, Chair, IAB



Prof. Wu Zongxian, Ms Rhonda Moore & Prof. Duncan Chappell in Beijing

The month of December is probably not an ideal time to visit Beijing. Temperatures commonly plummet well below zero, snow often falls and the ubiquitous smog which besets so many Chinese cities is especially evident. Despite such challenges, I was delighted to be able to travel to Beijing last December to represent CEPS at the Fourth International Forum of Contemporary Criminal Law. The Forum, on the topic of 'Prevention and Punishment of Organised Crime in the Globalisation Era', was jointly hosted by the College for Criminal Law Science (CCLS) of Beijing Normal University (BNU) and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Law. My visit followed the earlier signing in October 2011 of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between BNU and Griffith University to provide for future research collaboration and scholarly exchanges.

The Forum was attended by several hundred criminal law scholars and practitioners, mostly from China but with an international presence as well from Canada, Russia, South Korea and the United States. The individual papers covered many topics, some of them quite sensitive including links between organised crime and corrupt officials in China, and the legal and political complexities of extraditing Chinese nationals who had sought refuge overseas with huge sums of looted or corruptly obtained funds. My own paper described the problems of combating the organised looting of cultural property from the South East Asian region.

The Forum was followed by a two day visit to Baoding City, south of Beijing, where foreign guests from the conference were able to see at first hand some of the magnificent cultural heritage objects which remain in China. I hope that before long, CEPS and Griffith University will be able to welcome to Australia scholars and practitioners from China and BNU as we develop further the exchanges envisaged by the MOU.

Industry Partnerships - CEPS visits VicPol - By Prof. Simon Bronitt

In February 2012, Professors Simon Bronitt and Mark Kebbell visited Melbourne to meet with Victoria Police, a CEPS Industry Partner, to review current research needs and to identify areas of future partnership in research. Cooperation with Victoria Police will intensify this coming year, through cooperation in developing the 2012 Annual CEPS Conference in Melbourne. While in Melbourne, Professors Bronitt and Kebbell also met with forensic psychologist, Assoc. Prof. Stuart Thomas, from Monash University, who has developed a highly acclaimed program of research, in partnership with VicPol, in the field of policing and mental health. This meeting discussed CEPS collaboration in a new program of research, led by Assoc. Prof. Thomas, examining the phenomenon of offender-initiated police shootings or 'suicide by cop'. This important program of research links with the CEPS Frontline Policing theme, and the Use of Force project led by Dr Louise Porter.



L to R: Ms Eva Perez (VicPol), Prof. Mark Kebbell & Simon Bronitt and Dr David Ballek (VicPol)

Investigative Psychology Working Group - By Prof. Mark Kebbell

Investigative Psychology is the application of psychological principles to enhance investigations and prosecutions. The aim of the first Investigative Psychology Working Group was to bring together academics and practitioners with expertise in investigative psychology to advance its practical application in a law enforcement context. The workshop was organised by Mark Kebbell (GU) and Roz Robertson (Australian Crime Commission) and presentations on the state of, and future directions for, the discipline were given by key Australian academics and practitioners including: Karl Roberts (Macquarie University); Deb Bennet (VicPol); Jeff Pfeiffer (Swinburne University); Jeremy Keith (QPS); Mark Kebbell (GU); Louise Porter (GU); Janet Evans (Australian Crime Commission); Kirsty Hales (NSW Police Service); Katarina Fritzon (Bond University); Mike Davis (Monash University); Roz Robertson (Australian Crime Commission); and, Jade Hill (QPS).



Participants at the Investigative Psychology Working Group

Key outcomes from the Workshop were as follows:

- 1) A research database will be set up as a repository of information concerning investigative psychology;
- 2) Evaluation was recognised as a critical part of investigative psychology and should cover program evaluation, peer review and the establishment of best practice;
- 3) Learning will be a key focus for future work of the group and case studies can provide an opportunity to illustrate key points. It was agreed that we will go forward with future workshops, and the next one will be held at Swinburne University in Melbourne in November.

The Australian Research Council (ARC) site visit to CEPS By Ms Joyce Wang

The ARC conducted a site visit of CEPS at Griffith University, Mount Gravatt campus on 24 January 2012. This site visit was a follow-up in response to a Business Plan submitted by CEPS to the ARC for continuity funding in 2013. It is anticipated that the next Centre of Excellence funding round will commence in 2014.

During the site visit, the ARC panel conducted discussions with the CEPS Executive, postdoctoral researchers and students, senior research staff, administrative staff, Advisory Board members (including industry partner members Commissioner Bob Atkinson of Queensland Police Services and Mr Alastair Ross, Director of National Institute of Forensic Science), and senior research administrators. The interim feedback from the ARC was positive, with a subsequent request for further supplementary information to the Business Plan. This supplementary information was submitted to the ARC on 6 February 2012, providing evidence of research impact, research quality, and the Centre's success in building cultures of research excellence, and building research capability and capacity.

The evidence of research impact is significant and measurable. Here are some of the testimonials from industry:

"Thank you for sending through these final documents as promised and thank you for the effort expended on this project by you and your team. This does represent a significant body of work of utmost relevance to the AFP."

[Comments from the Australian Federal Police upon receipt of three major reports for their International Deployment Group].

"Uncertainty makes my job interesting to me; without it there would be insufficient challenge. This conference gave me different perspectives – not many answers – but [I] was not expecting them. What I did get was some concepts and thoughts that I can develop and share. BRILLIANT!! Support concept of closer linkage and exchange between research and practice."

[Feedback from a policing participant in a one-day conference].

"... the subject matter is useful to me as it demonstrates that the intelligence side of border security is nothing new to Australia. National security intelligence has become so deeply entrenched in the migration process as to be invisible to those outside of the national security community. I found your analysis enlightening."

[Comments from a senior manager in a Commonwealth Department dealing with border security regarding lessons from CEPS research on Historical Threats].

Project Update

Understanding Police Use of Force Decision-Making By Dr Louise Porter

A team of CEPS researchers is collaborating with the Queensland Police Service (QPS) to develop a program of research to extend knowledge of police use of force decision-making in the Australasian context. Particularly, the work seeks to understand the factors that impact upon the quality of decisions to use force, ultimately with a view to improving decision-making and reducing negative outcomes such as injury and complaint.

Risks associated with the use of police powers are inherent in police work. The use of force is an issue that consistently draws adverse attention from the media, public and external (e.g. oversight agencies). Officers' use of force involves risks to both citizens and the officers themselves, including outcomes of complaint, injury or death. While police officers are trained in the use of force, both the training and the models underpinning decision-making policies vary across jurisdictions. Further, little evaluative work has been conducted to assess the impact of training on officers' decision-making in the field, or to tease out the impact of other potential influencing factors. With increasing interest in developing national standards of

policing and accountability mechanisms, it is timely to seek to understand the influential factors in use of force decisions, events and their outcomes.

The project aims to:

- benchmark current policy, legislation and practice in relation to police use of force;
- improve knowledge of the factors that impact on officers' decision-making in relation to use of force (situational, organisational, individual and external factors) and the nature of their influence (process and outcome);
- learn from use of force incidents resulting in negative outcomes (complaint or injury) and positive outcomes (effective, safe and appropriate behaviour); and
- develop and test practical models to improve officer decision-making in relation to use of force in order to increase positive outcomes.

Within this project, there will be a series of targeted studies incorporating focus groups, interviews, reviews, observation of training, and analysis of police data. The principal component of the research is a longitudinal

study of officer cohorts. The first year of the project aims to complete and publish a review and analysis of national legislation, policy and training. A number of instruments for surveys and focus groups will also be designed and piloted. Archival data will continue to be collected and a study of the public record history of use of force in Queensland pre- and post-Fitzgerald will also be completed.

A number of other activities are planned for 2012. Prof. Geoff Alpert, international expert in police use of force based at the University of South Carolina, will be visiting the Griffith node of CEPS in May for two months. This is Geoff's third in a series of visits to CEPS to collaborate on the use of force project. During his forthcoming visit, CEPS will be hosting a workshop by invitation on police use of force.

The team also welcomes CEPS PhD scholar Tyler Cawthray, and congratulations him on securing a competitive PhD scholarship to study the use of force by Australian police in regional and offshore environments. Tyler joins us with a first class Honours degree in International Relations from the University of Southern Queensland. (See PhD corner, P.9).

Research Reflections

Act global think local: The exchange of capacity between international and domestic policing

2012 CEPS Visiting Fellow, Dr Georgina Sinclair, The Open University, UK



CEPS Visiting Fellow Dr Georgina Sinclair with Chief Superintendent Shirley Chu Ming-po, Deputy Director of the Hong Kong Police College following a presentation to the Senior Command Course

International police assistance remains a critical component of capacity and capability building within the global international development agenda. This is reflected in the range of police missions undertaken since the 1990s. Given that the study of international policing has featured within a growing number of multi-disciplinary projects, CEPS and the Open University, UK, are developing a collaborative project in this area, providing me with the opportunity to visit Australia as a CEPS Visiting Fellow in February 2012.

This international collaboration grew from an initial visit to CEPS in 2010 and discussions that arose with Mark Finnane, John McFarlane, Grant Wardlaw and, in particular, Melissa Bull. We found parallels between two ongoing projects: one broadly focused on the involvement of UK police in international policing undertaken by Clive Emsley and me, and a very locally-focused

case study of policing African Australian Communities in Flemington, Victoria, by Melissa Bull. Research findings from both projects suggested that the experiences gained through involvement in offshore missions influenced policing practices at the local level. This provided a springboard for the development of a new international project entitled 'Act Global Think Local'.



Dr Melissa Bull and Dr Georgina Sinclair with Policing Studies Forum members following a seminar at Hong Kong University

This project considers the relationship between overseas deployments and national and local priorities of the police services who train and supply personnel across the spectrum of peacekeeping, capacity and capability building. Australia and the UK are key players within international policing forums and provide an excellent point of comparison because each organisation models a different approach. We will analyse the relationship between local policing priorities and practices and international policing agendas, considering whether and how international deployments might impact on domestic policing. We hope this project will provide new insights into how particular policing practices are distributed and exchanged between the different agencies and jurisdictions within international and domestic contexts. Our objective is to develop a new theoretical framework for understanding the relationship between local, national and international policing practices which can then be used as a knowledge transfer platform to inform future policing practice in Australia and the UK.

My recent visit to CEPS resulted in a Bull-Sinclair ARC Discovery Grant application, a joint presentation to the International Deployment Group of the AFP, and seminar given to the Police Studies Forum, Hong Kong University, in February. A UK visit by CEPS Associate Investigator, Melissa Bull, is planned for June this year. We will present this project to the ACPO International Affairs team and at the Scottish Police College. It is hoped that this project will facilitate future collaboration with the EU (e.g. European Police College: CEPOL), the United Nations, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Conference In Focus

Police reform in Venezuela: an outsider's view

Prof. Philip Stenning has had involvement, as an invited international expert, in the police reform process in Venezuela since 2007. In November 2011 he was invited to give two presentations (on regulating police use of force and on police accountability) at an international seminar on 'The New Venezuelan Police Model', hosted in Caracas by the Venezuelan General Police Council.



Translation: "Being a mother doesn't diminish you. Don't discriminate against her. The presence of women has shaken the dynamics of a masculine workplace. Women in the police service have not experienced particular difficulties in doing their work; the difficulties they experience have to do with the relations of power with their co-workers."

Venezuela has had a mixed experience with democracy, but has had a more genuinely democratic system of government during the last half-century than many other countries in the region. Nevertheless as a post-colonial state, it inherited a degree of social and economic inequality and injustice that, in Australia, is probably only closely matched by our Indigenous communities, and it has until now not succeeded in establishing genuinely democratic policing which respects and protects civil and human rights. Rather, the police in Venezuela, like the police in many South American states, have a history of corruption, subjection to political interference and manipulation, brutality, extra-judicial violence, inefficiency, incompetence, racial, gender and class discrimination, human rights violation, under-resourcing, and a lack of effective accountability.

When Hugo Chavez Frias was elected President of the Republic in 1998, he immediately set in motion a process of widespread public consultation. As a result, the new Constitution of the newly named Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was adopted the following year. This Constitution, based explicitly on the ideology of the South American 'liberator' Simon Bolivar, most notably includes the longest and most comprehensive list of human rights

and guarantees for Venezuelan citizens. It also provides for the establishment of a "uniformed national police corps" which is to share policing competence with the many state and municipal police services in the country, and which "shall respect human dignity and human rights, without discrimination of any kind" (Art. 132).¹

In 2006, following a particular scandal involving police kidnappings and killings, the government announced the establishment of a National Commission for Police Reform, with a mandate to investigate the state of police and policing in the country. It was asked to come up with recommendations for implementing the establishment of a national police corps (as envisaged by the Constitution), and to modernise the police services in the country, bringing them into conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, in terms of human rights compliance and promotion. No small undertaking given the recent history of police in the country and the region.²

While it first appeared that this police reform

¹ A translated version of the Constitution can be viewed at <http://www.venezuelaemb.or.kr/english/ConstitutionoftheBolivarianingles.pdf>

² For more background on this reform movement, see C. Birkbeck, (2009) "Venezuela: the shifting organizational framework for the police" *Police Practice and Research* 10(4): 295-304.

movement was at least in part driven by a political agenda (to achieve complete central government control over policing in the country), this apparent goal was abandoned during the eight months of extensive research and community consultation by the Commission, in favour of preserving a mixture of national, state and municipal services. Central regulation, oversight and standard-setting, however, would be greatly enhanced, with a view to realising the goals of establishing genuinely democratic and effective policing committed to human right compliance and promotion. The Commission submitted its report in 2007, offering a wide-ranging blue-print for radical reform of the police system, the implementation of which was given a legislative imprimatur through the promulgation of a Presidential decree in 2008 mandating the establishment of a National Police service, and a General Police Council to implement the reforms and serve as a permanent oversight agency. A long-serving and highly respected civil liberties activist was appointed to chair the Council.

Within two years, the first recruits to the new National Police service were undertaking training and education in a newly established Experimental Police University, staffed by highly qualified civilian academics as well as police instructors. The Council has overseen the development of a progressive

training curriculum for this University, which emphasises the subordination of the police to the ‘sovereignty of the people’ which is a foundational principle of the 1999 Constitution (Art. 5), and the duty of the police at all times to “respect human dignity and human rights, without discrimination of any kind”, again as required by the Constitution. The plan is that these recruitment and training requirements will gradually be rolled out to apply to all police within the country, no matter to which service they belong.

Promulgation of a new policy for the “progressive and differentiated use of force by the police”, which reflects and emphasises these same human rights values (with the right to life as its core principle) has been developed, and is currently being implemented across the board as the basis for training, professional practice and accountability. And general police accountability requirements, mechanisms and institutions are currently under development.

Throughout this reform process, first the Commission and now the Council have consistently sought advice and input from international police experts, with a view to benchmarking the reforms against “best practices”, wherever they may be found.

One aspect of current thinking about



Translation: “Honour the victims of police abuse” The quote is from the mother of a young man killed by the police. This is at the entrance to the main auditorium at the new Experimental Police University.

policing provision – the idea of ‘plural’ policing, involving private sector and civil society provision alongside state provision – however, has not found favour within the police reform movement in Venezuela so far. Within the ideology of the socialist ‘Bolivarian revolution’ that President Chavez is committed to, ‘private’ policing provision (and especially by the private security industry) is a contested option; private security (which is ubiquitous in the country) seems to be regarded (perhaps rightly) as responsive to inequitable market forces and serving the private interests of corporate

capitalists (especially US interests) and wealthy property owners, rather than those of ‘the people’. Policing provision is thus regarded as properly the exclusive role of the state, representing the power of the people.

Current police reform in Venezuela can be regarded as some of the most progressive in the world. It is still in its infancy, however, and with a contested Presidential election looming later this year (and a current President who may be terminally ill), its future is at best uncertain. So ‘watch this space’...

Practitioners and Partners

Ms Stephanie Lind, The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, NSW

In February 2012, I was fortunate enough to secure a position as a practitioner-in-residence at the Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS) at Griffith University in Brisbane, Queensland. For a two week period, I moved from the hustle and bustle of life as a solicitor at the New South Wales Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Sydney to the leafier surrounds of Griffith University in Mount Gravatt. My time at CEPS enabled me to conduct research into whether the manner of presentation of DNA match statistics to a jury impacted on their decision making. My interest in this area stemmed from my professional involvement in the recent High Court challenge in *R v Aytugrul* [2011] HCA Trans 329, which centres on whether a miscarriage of justice had occurred because of the prejudicial way in which the DNA evidence was presented to the jury in a murder trial.



The placement proved to be incredibly stimulating and rewarding. Both Prof. Bronitt and the staff were very welcoming, and took the time to discuss my proposal in depth and suggest possible journal articles, books, and policy documents which could be of assistance. I have recently submitted a *CEPS Briefing Paper* based on my research. I hope that my completed project will have the benefit of not only encouraging further (and much needed) research into the presentation of DNA match statistics to jurors by academics, but also alerting police, DNA forensic experts, prosecutors and defence counsel, as to the possible ramifications of adducing certain DNA match statistics in criminal trials.

The positive experience I had during my placement has encouraged me to continue further research in this area and to engage in a continued dialogue with academics at CEPS into issues of practical significance affecting criminal law enforcement. This was an invaluable experience and I would recommend the program without hesitation to any criminal law practitioners.

CEPS Member Profiles



Assoc. Prof. Tracey Green is the Associate Dean (Policing) at Charles Sturt University. Before moving to Australia, Tracey spent 22 years with the UK police, mainly engaged in the investigation of serious and serial crime investigation. While she came to Australia on a three year secondment from the Northumbria Police force in 1999, Tracey is enjoying life here some 13 years later.

Tracey has been instrumental in establishing formal teaching and research partnerships between Charles Sturt University and numerous national and international law enforcement agencies. She has actively engaged in the development of higher education programs for police and law enforcement, and currently has responsibility for all of the policing programs offered by Charles Sturt University.

Her original research interests explored the area of gender equality in policing, but now include a broad range of topics encompassing the professionalisation of policing and the role of higher education, as well as international capacity building and investigative interviewing. She is the author of a number of publications and her co-authored text book, *Investigative Interviewing Explained*, is currently in its 3rd edition.

Having recently returned from a year in Central Java, Indonesia, where she was working on a joint Charles Sturt University/United Nations criminal justice capacity building project, Tracey is now steering a range of national and international policing programs. These include a three-year program with the Indian Police Service for over 400 senior officers, as well as initiatives with the Canadian Police College, Hong Kong Police, and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, as well as several projects with United Kingdom universities and agencies.

Dr Emma Antrobus joined the University of Queensland node of CEPS in March 2011 as a Research Fellow after completing her PhD at UQ in Social Psychology. Since joining CEPS, she has worked on a variety of projects within the CEPS Vulnerable Communities program of research. These projects focus on investigating the impact of a range of innovative policing interventions, with a focus on experimental methods. She is exploring how regulatory agents, particularly the police, are perceived, how these perceptions develop, and how they shape behaviours of people in different communities.



Since mid-2011, Emma has also been working with Dr Suzanna Ramirez on a project that recently received funding as part of a wider collaboration from the new Queensland Centre for Social Science Innovation (QCSSI). The project is based around a longitudinal survey which investigates Queenslanders' preparedness and resilience to natural disasters. This research aims to answer questions surrounding how citizen perceptions of risk and trust in government institutions can influence their actions and preparedness in the face of disaster. Already, this information has proven helpful to police, local and state government, and relief organizations to understand where Queenslanders feel most vulnerable and where extra effort to support disaster preparedness is needed.

As a result of her doctoral work, which focused on jury decision-making processes related to social perceptions of child witnesses, Emma also seeks to continue her research interest in other areas of the criminal justice system, including juror perceptions and biases and the impact of this in the courtroom.



Ms Susan Donkin is welcomed as a new Associate Investigator at CEPS and an Associate Lecturer in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ) at Griffith University. Susan recently submitted her PhD thesis, which examined the pre-emptive characteristics of anti-terrorism measures, including control orders and internment, tracing their evolution within several jurisdictions. She recently started one of three newly created "pre-post doctoral" positions at CCJ. This innovative scheme, facilitated by CEPS and funded through CCJ, is designed to assist graduates with making the transition into academia. Susan's current research interests include the newly introduced Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIM) in the UK and the use of secret evidence in terrorism cases.

Before moving to Australia, Susan spent four years as a Research Fellow at the Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, University College London. Prior to that, she worked as a project coordinator and research assistant for a legal psychiatry project at the Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal, as well as a crime prevention counsellor for the city of Montreal's crime prevention program.

PhD Corner

Mr Tyler Cawthray, GU

In 2010, I was awarded a Bachelor of Arts with First Class Honours from the University of Southern Queensland. I knew when I finished my honours that I wanted to do a PhD in the field of International Policing. I had spent my honours year immersing myself in the field of peace and conflict studies with a particular focus on policing missions in post-conflict environments. My honours dissertation was titled "Law without Order: EU post-conflict rule of law strategy in Bosnia to Kosovo and the response to shadow economies"; and yes, it was both as interesting and tediously frustrating as it sounds! The dissertation examined specifically the European Union Policing Mission in Bosnia (EUPM) and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).

That was almost a lifetime ago now, and since then, I have had a fulltime job in a completely unrelated field with the opportunity to ponder where I would undertake my PhD and on exactly what subject. So here I am two days into my dissertation ready to undertake a long journey. In my proposed PhD, I would like to examine the use of force by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) in Indigenous communities and the Torres Strait, as well as the use of force by the Australian Federal Police's (AFP) International Deployment Group (IDG) as part

of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). I am particularly interested in whether any common lessons might be learnt and whether they can assist in further enfranchising local communities in the rule of law. This is no small task, but then again no PhD is. I look forward to the upcoming challenges I will face over the next 3 years.



Other News

The START (Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism) Consortium has received \$3.6 million to study the human causes and consequences of terrorism. Funding for the new round of research comes from the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate, which has renewed START's status as a DHS Center of Excellence and continued funding support for the next five years. The first installment of the award provides \$3.6 million for the Center's next 18 months. "START is delighted to have this opportunity to continue supplying timely, objective information on the human characteristics of terrorism and its impact on communities to decision makers and policy experts," says [CEPS Partner Investigator Gary LaFree](#), Director of START, and Professor of Criminology at the University of Maryland.

The final report of the 2006 Hong Kong IVAWS (International Violence Against Women Survey), written by [CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Rod Broadhurst](#), [CEPS Research Assistant Ms Brigitte Bouhours](#), and Prof. John Bacon-Shone of The University of Hong Kong, was released as an e-report in February 2012. The report is an output of the CEPS Comparative Policing and Crime in Asia project, and presents the findings of the 2006 Hong Kong IVAWS.

Congratulations to CEPS members [Prof. Simon Bronitt](#), [Prof. Duncan Chappell](#) and [Dr Saskia Hufnagel](#) who have been awarded a Griffith International Workshop Grant to conduct a workshop on 'Contemporary Perspectives on the Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Art Crime'.

The [CEPS 2011 Annual Report](#) was released on 25 March 2011. To view the report, visit www.ceps.edu.au/about/publications.

[CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Rod Broadhurst](#), will join the *Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* editorial board in 2012, and [CEPS Research Fellow, Dr Yorick Smaal](#) has been appointed as a continuing editor to *Queensland Review* which will be published by Cambridge University from 2012.

Congratulations to former [CEPS Practitioner-in-Residence, Kate O'Donnell](#), who was awarded a Griffith University award for 'Academic Excellence 2011 for studies in the Master of Criminology and Criminal Justice with Honours'. Kate will be joining us again in 2012 as a PhD student. Well done Kate!

Calls are now open for the 2012 [CEPS PhD Discretionary Research Scholarship](#) - Round 1. The closing date for applications is 30 April 2012. To apply, visit the CEPS website - www.ceps.edu.au.

Selected Recent Publications

New Paradigms in Policing in Australia - CEPS Special Issue

By Prof. Simon Bronitt

An important method of profiling research is through publication and the 'gold standard' for research in most fields is the peer review journal. While not the only way of disseminating research, or indeed the most direct or effective mode of influencing public policy or practice, it is rightly the focus of researchers' attention. Indeed, that hackneyed slogan - 'either publish or perish' - is felt most acutely in the early stages of an academic career, though publishing in the "best journals" in your field is more sage advice! It is vital, then, that the CEPS senior researchers proactively create opportunities for publication for early career and PhD scholars that will build the confidence and track-record so critical for professional success in research careers.



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Volume
35/6
December 2011

Criminal Law Journal

Rigorous analysis of criminal law and sentencing

THEMATIC ISSUE: NEW PARADIGMS IN POLICING IN AUSTRALIA
Profiling Research from the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security

FEATURING

Understanding discretion in modern policing
Simon Bronitt and Philip Stenning

Cross-border police co-operation: Traversing domestic and international frontiers
Dr Saskia Hufnagel

Freezing notices and confiscation powers: New punitive roles for police?
Sebastian De Brennan

Entrapment under controlled operations legislation: A Victorian perspective
Adam V Chernok

Promoting pre-recorded complainant evidence in rape trials: Psychological and practice perspectives
Mark R Kebbell and Nina J Westera

Move-on powers: New paradigms of public order policing in Queensland
Heleen Punter

Legislation comment: The role of the Australian Crime Commission in policing indigenous violence and child abuse
Rebecca Wallis

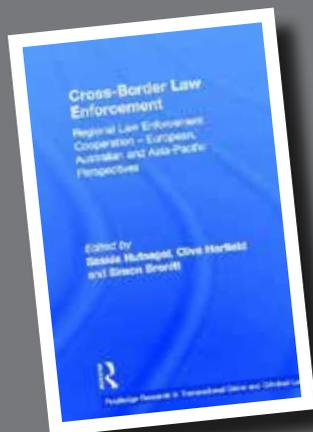
Phillips' brief: United Nations seminar on the role of police in the protection of human rights, Canberra 1963
John Myrtle and Mark Finnane

GUEST EDITOR
Simon Bronitt

GENERAL EDITORS
Stephen J Odgers
Mirko Bagaric

Creating opportunities for co-authorship is one way. Actively soliciting manuscripts for special issues, edited books and monographs is another. A recent example of the latter is the December 2011 CEPS Special Thematic Issue of the *Criminal Law Journal*, 'New Paradigms in Policing in Australia', which profiled a range of CEPS colleagues working in the Legal Frameworks and Historical Threats field. As the premier criminal law journal in Australia, published by the largest international legal publishers, Thomson Reuters, the journal's market-reach extends beyond our shores.

Special themed issues also allow CEPS to showcase the range of experience and disciplinary mix at the Centre. As well as presenting research by Chief Investigators and senior researchers (Bronitt, Finnane, Kebbell and Stenning), it also shared the fruits borne of CEPS PhD and MPhil theses (Hufnagel, Westera and Wallis). It also provided a vehicle for profiling the extended family: the historical and archival passions of CEPS Associate Investigator (Myrtle), and CEPS visiting practitioners and interns (Chernok, DeBrennan and Punter). As the Guest Editor for that issue, there was the usual satisfaction of herding colleagues through to publication, but also to persuading Thomson Reuters to place the CEPS logo prominently on the front cover. We hope this can provide the template for future special issues, to provide evidence of the significant value (in terms of range and quality) of research and research support provided within CEPS.



Book Launch - Cross-Border Law Enforcement: Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation - European, Australian and Asia-Pacific Perspectives

Editors: Dr Saskia Hufnagel, Assoc. Prof. Clive Harfield and Prof. Simon Bronitt

Cross-Border Law Enforcement: Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation – European, Australian and Asia-Pacific Perspectives, edited by Dr Saskia

Hufnagel, CEPS Research Fellow, Assoc. Prof. Clive Harfield, University of Wollongong, and Prof. Simon Bronitt, Director, CEPS, was launched on 9 November 2011 at the ANU Centre for European Studies in Canberra by Dr Klaus-Peter Klaiber KCMG, former German Ambassador to Australia and Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the ANU Centre of European Studies, as well as Mr Hans Koenderink MA, Police-Attaché for the Kingdom of The Netherlands, Senior Liaison Officer Australia, New Zealand & Indonesia.

This innovative volume explores issues of law enforcement cooperation across a variety of borders from different disciplinary perspectives. In doing so, it adopts a comparative framework hitherto unexplored; namely, the EU and the Australasian/Asia-Pacific region. The relative geopolitical distance between these regions decreases with every incremental increase in globalisation. The borders examined include both macro-level cooperation between nation states, as well as micro-level cooperation between different executive agencies within them. The volume also overcomes habitual disciplinary borders and demonstrates the breadth of academic insight that can be brought to this topic. The contributors to this volume come from a variety of backgrounds including leading scholars, public-policy makers, legal practitioners, and law enforcement officials. The quantum of their perspectives sheds new light on the pressing problems impeding cross-border policing and law enforcement cooperation globally and regionally. The book considers problems common to all jurisdictions and suggests innovative 'best practice' solutions and models to address them.

The book is structured in three parts: Police Cooperation in the EU; Police Cooperation in Australia and the Asia-Pacific Region; and finally it considers issues of jurisdiction and due process/human rights, with a focus on regional cooperation strategies for countering human trafficking, organised crime and terrorism.

The book will be of interest to both the academic and practitioner communities alike along with researchers working in the fields of policing, criminology, international relations, and comparative Asia-Pacific and EU legal studies.



From left to right: Dr Saskia Hufnagel; Prof. Simon Bronitt; Mr Hans Koenderink MA

Complainant Reduction in the Tasmania Police

Porter, L., Prenzler, T. & Fleming, J., *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy*, 2011, 1-22, iFirst article.

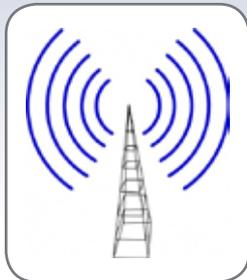
This article examines a case study of Tasmania Police to explore strategies for complaint reduction. The study uses quantitative complaints data and qualitative interviews to examine a 15-year period from 1994/1995 to 2008/2009. During this time, complaints against Tasmania Police reduced substantially. Most significantly, public 'complaints against police' dropped by nearly 77% from a peak of 162 in 1996/1997 to 38 in 2008/2009. Data show that repeat complaints against individual officers were reduced, as were numbers of assault and excessive force allegations. Initiatives that were implemented during the period that appear to impact on complaint numbers include complaint profiling and training, and improved complaint handling. These and other initiatives are considered in light of the data patterns and lessons for other jurisdictions are discussed.

Integration versus Segregation: A Preliminary Examination of Philippine Correctional Facilities for De-Radicalization

Jones, C. & Morales, R., *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 2012, 35(3): 211-228.

Operations to counterterrorism in the southern Philippines have resulted in the arrest and incarceration of a significant number of key militants. As a result, the Philippine government has expressed concern that these inmates may radicalize others and continue to operate while incarcerated. As a preventive measure, the government has considered a number of "soft" counterstrategies, including the development of a de-radicalization program. To study the feasibility of running such a program in the Philippine corrective system, this article examines two interrelated areas of enquiry concerning how terrorist inmates are housed and whether prison gangs foster or discourage radicalization in the Philippine prison system. Initial findings suggest that the integration of terrorist inmates with prison gangs may temporarily encourage disengagement and set the foundations for de-radicalization. However, without a specifically designed intervention strategy, the terrorist inmates may revert to militancy once they have returned to their original social settings.

Media Bytes



CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Rod Broadhurst featured on ABC's 7.30 Report (NSW) with Quentin Dempster on 3 February 2012, in a program focused on gun wars. Prof. Broadhurst spoke about the need for further law reform and need for a national law on organised crime.

On 22 March 2012, CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Tim Prenzler spoke with the Sydney Morning Herald about claims police investigating themselves are "inherently biased" and not interested in determining if officers have committed a crime. In the article, titled 'New call for independent investigations', Prof. Prenzler commented about investigations of deaths in police custody.

The Canberra Times published an opinion article by CEPS Research Fellow, Ms Julie Ayling titled 'Govt could grasp this chance to draft better laws' on 24 January 2012. The article explains the downfall of legislating as a knee-jerk reaction to crime, as it is not effective.

CEPS Director, Prof. Simon Bronitt, spoke with Nicole Dyer from ABC's Mornings show on 29 February 2012 about the allocation of police resources - can the allocation be influenced by politicians or is it up to police leadership? Prof. Bronitt also spoke with ABC's Bernadette Young on the Drive program about police and their use of force on 16 February 2012.

Do you have an item to contribute to the next CEPS Research Quarterly?
Please forward any submissions to the Editor, Dr Yorick Smaal: y.smaal@griffith.edu.au

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