

# **COMMUNITY- POLICE RELATION ISSUES**

## ***A Select Annotated Bibliography***

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**Communities and Policing in Transition Programme (CAPT)  
International Conflict Research Institute**

**Version 2.**

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## Introduction

‘Peace cannot be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding’ – Albert Einstein

### Communities and Policing in Transition programme (CAPT)

The above quotation encapsulates the philosophy behind the Communities and Policing in Transition programme (CAPT) – to build capacity within the community for conflicts to be managed and resolved without violence using universally agreed standards and practices. Launched in September 2009, CAPT is an innovative and groundbreaking project. The programme consists of a unique partnership involving INCORE (International Conflict Research Institute) based at the University of Ulster, ICTU (Irish Congress of Trade Unions), the Tyrone/Donnegal Partnership, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and Garda Síochána. Intercomm Ireland based in North Belfast is the lead partner.

The programme seeks to facilitate structured and meaningful engagement between policing services on the island of Ireland and communities and key social partners in disadvantaged areas in Belfast and Derry City Council areas and the Tyrone and Donegal border area. The programme activities are designed to address individual and group long held views and opinions, cultural and institutional values and perceptions. CAPT provides a vehicle to nurture healthy cross border and cross community relationships that will create connections that improve trust and tolerance, while reducing levels of sectarianism and racism. The CAPT Programme also seeks to enhance the peace building skills of community workers through informed discussion and debate, assessment of good practice and international conflict resolution. The programme comprises key training opportunities as well as workshops, seminars, and best practice visits.

INCORE has a particular research role to play within the CAPT programme which includes the preparation and dissemination of relevant and timely research. The current bibliographic review is the first in a series of such research products. Further however, the CAPT project offers a model for community–NGO–university relationships in peace building and reconciliation initiatives. Thus, for example, INCORE applies its research expertise to overall project management, project monitoring and evaluation, as well as training. It is particularly exciting to note that the training programme of the CAPT programme is accredited by the University of Ulster towards a “Certificate in Personal and Professional Development, with specialization on Police-Community Relations”.

### Review methodology

This annotated bibliography is a selective compilation of a body of literature on issues relevant to the CAPT programme. The bibliography does not seek to compile an exhaustive list of material. Such a task would in all probability be impossible to do due to the volumes of publications in this area. Rather, this document offers a selection of writings mostly relevant to the core issues (and challenges) facing Community-Police relations in Northern Ireland and the border areas, today. Importantly, this task requires us to look beyond the material produced in and on the island of Ireland. Therefore, the bibliography includes documents from, and on, other international contexts. Put simply, the purpose is to compile a useful and relevant resource that will enhance and develop the knowledge base regarding Community-Police Relations.

The first step in the review process involved formulating a search strategy for the electronic journals available on the University of Ulster's library website. The central concepts of 'policing', 'community' and 'strategies' were used as a three-dimensional framework to guide the focus of the review of literature that had a logical connection to the 'CAPT' programme. This broad search cast a wide net, which was necessary in order to identify all of the germane literature. Initial searches were conducted using electronic journals considered likely to contain relevant material. An initial sift of the results was undertaken to exclude material that was clearly not relevant.

One particular useful source was the annual cross-sectional reviews of police literature presented in the *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*. These reviews provide an overview of a wide range of literature relevant to community-police relations. Based on this review, it is notable that despite the slight decline in research focusing on police strategies since 2000, community policing remains the largest subcategory in this area.

Material for the current document was also culled from the bibliographies of articles generated by the electronic journals and hand searches. A critical reading of the material allowed for the exploration and mapping of the main themes within the field of community-police relations.

This review process yielded 106 publications. It is, however, an ongoing work in progress which will be regularly updated.

This document is available for download from the INCORE website at <http://www.incore.ulster.ac.uk/> and [ CAPT]

## Report Layout

In order to increase the user-friendly character of this bibliography the same material is presented in three different formats:

- i. Annotated – Thematically Organised Bibliography
- ii. Thematically organised bibliography
- iii. Alphabetically organised Bibliography

The annotated–thematically organised bibliography is structured into 12 main themes. Theme 1, '*Concepts and Theoretical Considerations in Community Policing*' consists of a number of sources that inform theoretical discussions directly related to the issue of community policing or that provide guidance on one or more aspects of community policing. Within this theme several works focus specifically on defining community policing as well as developing a firmer understanding of the theoretical and philosophical underpinnings. The second theme, '*Key Documents on Policing in Northern Ireland*' contains a mix of government reports, research and discussion papers (*in chronological order*) that lay the foundations for police reform in Northern Ireland. Such documents include The Good Friday Agreement which signalled an end to over thirty years of political violence and provided for the establishment of an independent commission to make recommendations for future policing arrangements. This theme also contains documents that consider the implementation of the police reform process following the publication of the Patten Report. Theme 3 focuses specifically on Northern Ireland based literature. Articles included date both before and after the reform of policing structures and arrangements in Northern Ireland. The police reform experience, the current state of community-police relations and the

dynamics that hinder or facilitate developing relations are some of the issues addressed by the literature within this theme. This is followed by material which relates to aspects of policing within the Republic of Ireland in theme 4. Theme 5 'Community- Policing Strategies' reviews literature which examines the growing diversity of forms of policing activity on the ground, including activity beyond that undertaken by formal police institutions. In terms of Northern Ireland these changes were both noted and encouraged in relation to policing in Northern Ireland in the Patten report. Patten specifically advocated that the reformed policing body should adopt a model of 'policing with the community", which would include 'the community participating in its own policing. However, as noted by Jarman (2006) the report was vague about what this more active community involvement might actually entail. Concerning the issue of 'Gender', a corpus of work that spans a range of topics, histories and cross cultural comparison, are summarised in theme 6. Issues regarding the reproduction of dominant power relations in police structures and culture are also addressed by several authors within this theme.

Theme 7 is devoted to surveys conducted both within Northern and further afield. The surveys explore both police officers and citizen's attitudes towards and their experiences of, the police and police strategies. In the case of Northern Ireland, this also extends to the work of associated bodies to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), such as the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the District Policing Partnerships. Theme 8 considers what kind of lessons and insights can be drawn from the transfer of policing models to other transitional countries. Literature within this theme also considers whether or not the Historical Enquiries Team (HET) established by the Police Service of Northern Ireland, a unique concept in policing internationally, is a model than can be exported successfully to other transitional societies around the world.

Human rights and by extension, community policing, are a shared set of principles and values. They define the relationship between the police and the community. Consequently, human rights issues are the focus of theme 9. '*Challenges and threats*', theme 10, consists of a number of sources that collectively touch on many of the issues that pose a challenge for community-police relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Finally, the review concludes with 'Comparative perspectives' theme 11 and 'Case studies' theme 12, respectively. The literature within these themes illustrate that community-policing is a world-wide growth industry and that there is a need to pay sufficient attention to variation between nation states. As not only are there are some important commonalities and continuities – there are also some important points of departure.

## Part One: Annotated-Thematically Organised Bibliography

### Concepts and Theoretical Considerations in Community Policing.

**BROOKES, S. (2006) Community Policing in Context: Has it come of Age?**

***Crime Prevention and Community Safety, Vol. 8 pp. 104-117.***

In asking the question “has community policing come of age?” some have suggested that community policing has achieved the status of a paradigm. In this paper Brooke tests this proposition and suggests that community policing has a long way to go before it can make that claim but the achievement of paradigmatic status remains a credible yet very challenging ambition. The paper identifies some of the conditions in which critical success factors can come together to develop what is described as a co-active (community-based) policing style within a process of change. It also notes that attention to the management of change is required and in particular, the cultural conditions. The research on which the findings are based took place in three police forces of varying sizes and was based on a systems approach.

**COPS (2009) ‘Community Policing Defined’ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.**

**U.S. State Department.**

Community Policing Defined provides a detailed description of the elements and sub-elements that fall under the community policing philosophy. The document describes the range of collaborative partnerships that exist between policing agencies and the individuals and organisations they serve; it outlines the process of how they go about engaging in the proactive and systematic examination of identified problems to develop effective responses; and it illustrates how they align their organisational management, structure, personnel, and information systems to support community partnerships and pro-active problem-solving.

**CORREIA, E. M. (2000) ‘The conceptual ambiguity of community in community policing: Filtering the muddy waters’.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management. Vol. 23 (2) pp. 218-232.***

The author of this paper argues that despite the development of community policing literature in the last 20 years, considerable ambiguity remains concerning “community” and discussions focusing on the shift in guiding principles of policing are sparse. This paper attempts to contribute to the ongoing discourse by examining the parallels between communitarianism and community policing, and by doing so, assist in refining the current definitional ambiguity surrounding the concept of community. In the end, the author works towards a moderating resolution to the inherent tensions of the right-based and community-seeking presuppositions.

**NEWBURN, T. and JONES, T. (2002) "The Transformation of policing? Understanding current trends in policing systems"**

***British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 42 (1) pp. 129-146.**

In this article Newburn and Jones consider David Bayley and Clifford Shearing's (1996) interpretation of the radical change taking place within policing systems in developed economies and question the degree to which current developments can be viewed as a sharp qualitative break with the past. The authors argue that changes taking place within policing are part of a broader social transformation process and suggest rather than seeing current changes simply as indicative of a process of fragmentation of policing, it is better viewed as part of a long term process of formalization of social control. They discuss in detail three distinct elements of what they have termed the 'transformation thesis': the end of monopoly, the pluralisation of policing, and the changing character and the search for a new identity for, the public police. The article concludes with Newburn and Jones suggesting that the key development that appears to have taken place concerns shifts between what they term primary and secondary social control activities and that much of current criminology exaggerates the degree of change, and underplay the extent of continuity.

**OLIVER, M.W. and BARTGIS, E. (1998) 'Community policing: a conceptual framework'**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, Vol. 21 (3) pp. 490-509.**

This paper begins by stating that the actual definition of community policing remains elusive as the majority of definitions focus on an increase in police and community interaction, a concentration on 'quality of life issues', the decentralisation of police, strategic methods for making police practices more efficient and effective, a concentration on neighbourhood patrols, and problem orientated or problem solving policing. The purpose of this paper is to advance an understanding of the paradigm in which the function is to articulate the theoretical understanding of this elusive concept. Culture, history, economics, technology and the environment – are the first five factors of the theoretical model utilized as the initial macro-level variables that impact on the concept of Community Policing for the fact they are overarching in nature and should be common in all developing nations that are witnessing a change in police philosophy. But it is their direct impact on three variables at the second level: crime, politics, and the social environment that are of the greatest concern. As each of the factors influence the next set of factors, it must be recognised that at every stage there is continuous feedback loop occurring. The paper illustrates how the variables come to bear on the desired outcome – community policing. This study argues that community policing must enter a more complete articulation of theory to advance our understanding of the paradigm.

**PEAKE, G. and GROENEWALD, H. (2004) 'Police Reform through Community-Based Policing: Philosophy and Guidelines for Implementation'.**

**International Peace Academy.**

This paper is the outcome of a two-day workshop convened by The International Peace Academy, in partnership with the London based NGO Saferworld in March 2004. Its purpose was to build on a document that seeks to provide a conceptual framework for police reform. The workshop aimed to achieve a clearer understanding of what community- based policing entails and how it fits within a wider conflict management strategy. The document underscores how efforts to provide equal focus on reforming both the police as an institution



and their relationship with communities they are meant to serve are contingent upon a well-understood philosophy, clearly thought out plan and a well organised and managed process of implementation. This document has served as a guide for police reform projects in Albania and Kenya.

**SCHEIDER, M. C., CHAPMAN, R., SHAPIRO, A. (2009) 'Towards the unification of Policing innovations under community policing'.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 32 (3) pp. 694-718.***

The paper provides a definition of community policing and individually examines each policing innovation to determine how they fit within the Community policing philosophy. The findings suggest that various policing innovations are wholly compatible with the community policing philosophy and that incorporating these innovations into community policing may improve their overall utility and the likelihood of their adoption. The paper highlights the need for new ideas in policing to be built into existing policing innovations rather than developed in isolation – it clarifies the community policing philosophy and unifies various ideas under one framework.

**WISLER, D. and ONWUDIWE, D.I. (2008) 'Community Policing in Comparison'**

***Police Quarterly, Vol.11 (4) pp. 427- 446***

Using secondary data the article proposes a typology of community policing styles independent of their origin in the state or the communities. The typology consists of a top-down and a bottom-up distinction between two main patterns of community policing. By that it means some initiatives are originated from and controlled by the state (top-down), whereas others originate from and are controlled by civil society (bottom-up). The author discusses examples of both these models e.g. CP bottom-up initiatives can take the form of vigilantism as evident in social movements in South Africa or in the spread of gated communities and neighbourhood watch schemes, particularly in the United states. It can also take other forms closer to the notion of social control, as in China, whereby the definition does not include the use of violence. Top-down CP initiatives can take the form of instituting militias such as in Uganda and the Sudan. Following a brief overview of how patterns of community policing seem to vary regionally worldwide the challenging task of attempting to elaborate a model for understanding the constitution of these styles and their original patterns is then attempted. One key argument is that the notion of the state should be "brought in" the sociological analysis of community policing. Most of the article has focused on material from Africa and Western democracies with only brief incursions into Latin America and Asia.

## **Key Documents on Community Policing in Northern Ireland**

### **NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE (NIO) (1996). *Foundations for Policing Proposals for Policing Structures in Northern Ireland*. HMSO, London.**

This White Paper focuses on reform of the overall administrative structure for policing for Northern Ireland, often called the tripartite structure because it rested on the interrelationship between the Secretary of State, the Chief Constable and the Police Authority, within which the police service operated.

### **ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY (1996) A Fundamental Review of Policing: Summary and Key Findings – Report of the Chief Constable**

The announcement of the PIRA ceasefire in August 1994, followed in October by the Loyalist ceasefire, provide an opportunity for the RUC to consider the service it provide the community and to assess what changes it might make to enhance the delivery of that service. It was against this background that it was decided that “a fundamental review of policing” should be carried out. This report sets out the key findings of the review and recommendations in the areas of service delivery, systems, support systems and operational style. It is the only report formally released and is often credited with being the basis of the Patten Report.

### **Principles for Policing in Northern Ireland- Discussion Paper, (1998) Stationary Office, Northern Ireland.**

This paper is part of the Government’s contribution to discussions on Policing. The overall aim of discussions on policing is to reach a broad consensus which defines the role, structure and accountability of an acceptable police service in a peaceful society. The paper poses some fundamental questions; broadly sets out the Government’s own position on those questions; and seeks views and comments from others.

### **The Good Friday Agreement. Available at <http://www.nio.gov.uk/>.**

The Good Friday Agreement (also known as the Belfast Agreement) signed in Belfast on April 10 1998 by the British and Irish Government was a major political development in the Northern Ireland Peace process. It established the Northern Ireland Assembly with legislative powers and marked a de-escalation of violence in the ‘Troubles’. While the agreement did not deal with directly with the sensitive question of policing, it did establish an Independent Commission on Policing.

### **Independent Commission on Policing. (1999) *A New Beginning: Policing in Northern Ireland*. (Patten Report).**

Following the establishment of a constitutional settlement for governance of Northern Ireland in 1998 (the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement) the Independent Commission on Policing (ICP; 1999) was established under the chairmanship of Chris Patten, one time Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and last Governor of Hong Kong. The Commission was required to inquire into policing in Northern Ireland and make proposals for future policing structures and arrangements, including the police force composition, recruitment, training, culture, ethos, and symbols. In September 1999 the Commission published its report, entitled *A New*

*Beginning: Policing in Northern Ireland* which contained 175 recommendations. Amongst the recommendations were proposals regarding the composition, size and structure of the Police Service. It also recommended the creation of new accountability structures and said that Human Rights and community policing should underline all work carried out by the Police Service. The report led to the publication of the *Police (Northern Ireland) Bill* in May 2000, and its subsequent implementation.

### **Northern Ireland Office. (NIO) (2000) Police (*Northern Ireland*) Bill**

The Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland, chaired by Chris Patten, was established under the terms of the *Belfast Agreement* (The Good Friday Agreement) to bring forward proposals which would produce a police service capable of attracting and sustaining support from across Northern Ireland as a whole. The Commission's report was published in September 1999. The *Police (Northern Ireland) Bill* published in 2000 is designed to implement the recommendations in the Commission's report.

### **House of Commons Research Papers 00/58 The Police (*Northern Ireland*) Bill (June 2000).**

This paper summarises the current structure of policing in the principal jurisdictions of the UK. It goes on to set out policing responsibilities in Northern Ireland, including a brief history of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC). The next part of the paper contains an overview of the Belfast Agreement (the Good Friday Agreement) in April 1998 and arrangements to establish devolved government in Northern Ireland. The Belfast Agreement also provided for the establishment of an independent commission to consider policing arrangements for Northern Ireland. A commission was duly established under the chairmanship of Chris Patten. The commission reported in September 1999. The paper sets out some of the report's observations on policing in Northern Ireland and goes on to describe the political developments which followed its publication. After a period of consultation the Secretary of State announced the Government's decisions on the Patten report on 19 January 2000. There was a debate on the Patten report in the House of Commons on 6 April 2000. The devolved government in Northern Ireland was suspended in February 2000 following problems with the decommissioning of weapons. It was subsequently restored on 30 May 2000. The paper then goes on to consider the provisions of the *Police (Northern Ireland) Bill* which was published on 16 May 2000.

### **Patten (2001) *The Community and the Police Service: The Patten Report - Updated Implementation Plan*, August, Northern Ireland Office, Belfast.**

The purpose of this updated Implementation Plan is to set out how the Patten programme is being taken forward. It sets out, with specific target dates where possible, how the new arrangements will be brought into operation. The Plan makes plain the commitment to establish a human rights-based approach to policing, accountable against defined standards as well as setting out the Government's position in relation to the symbolic issues

## Northern Ireland Based Literature

**ASHE, F. (2009) 'From Paramilitaries to Peacemakers: The Gender Dynamics of Community-Based Restorative Justice in Northern Ireland'.**

***The British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, Vol. 11 pp. 298-314.**

Community-based restorative justice (CBRJ) schemes emerged in Northern Ireland during the 'peace process' to provide an alternative to paramilitary systems of justice. These initiatives have received considerable academic attention. A complex and critical literature has now emerged in this area; however, extant explorations of CBRJ have tended to sideline issues of gender-power. Feminists and international bodies, such as the United Nations, have highlighted the importance of addressing historical gendered inequities in terms of the design and evaluation of conflict-transformation initiatives. Drawing on contemporary feminist frameworks this paper explores the importance of the category of gender in evaluations of CBRJ in Northern Ireland. Moreover, it scrutinises the theoretical processes through which issues of gender power have been filtered out of evaluations of community-based restorative justice schemes in the region.

**BAYLEY, D.H. (2008) Post-conflict Police Reform: Is Northern Ireland a Model?**

***Policing*, Vol. 2 (2) pp. 233-240.**

Bayley discusses the police reform experience of Northern Ireland and considers the four main challenges faced which are common to other post-conflict societies. These are-a political settlement, shared democratic habits and an appreciation of the rule of law, well developed capacity to govern and rich civil society. The paper argues that Northern Ireland shows that meaningful police reform can happen – but certain conditions may be necessary for it.

**BYRNE, J. and MONAGHAN, L (2008) *Policing Loyalist and Republican Communities: Understanding key issues for local communities and the PSNI.***

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

The central aim of this research was to explore Loyalist and Republican attitudes and concerns to policing within the context of the new political dispensation in Northern Ireland, and access issues, concerns and hopes from the police in developing meaningful partnerships in these communities. The research consisted of a series of discussions with representatives from Nationalist/Republican communities, Unionist/Loyalist communities, representatives from District Policing Partnerships and the Northern Ireland Policing Board, PSNI representatives and key informants (media, practitioners and academics). The findings reveal the deep-rooted sensitivities that continue to surround the area of policing and justice. However, all the main protagonists recognised both the symbolic and practical benefits of having a police service that is endorsed by all the political parties and is acceptable to the majority of local communities. Republicans, Loyalists and the police have all undergone significant changes in recent years and have to adapt to a new social and political environment. They have become the central figures in this new chapter of policing and justice.

**COMMITTEE on the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE. (1997) *Human Rights on Duty: Principles for Better Policing- International Lessons from Northern Ireland.*  
By Dr. Linda Moore and Mary O’Rawe.**

**Belfast: Committee on the Administration of Justice.**

Human Rights on Duty is published by the Committee on the Administration of Justice, a cross-community, human rights organisation working to promote a just and peaceful society in Northern Ireland. The 300-page report is based on findings of an 18-month research project into policing which considered police transition and the management of change in a number of key jurisdictions throughout the world. The research focused particularly on Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, Netherlands, South Africa, and Spain. It concluded the policing problems in Northern Ireland are similar to those that confront other countries, and differ more in degree than in nature. Rather than becoming stuck in questions of reforming, disbanding or leaving the RUC unchanged in any fundamental way, the report distils internationally-recognised principles against which policing arrangements must be measured. The report makes recommendations in respect of how policing by consent might best be obtained and nurtured in Northern Ireland.

**Criminal Justice Inspection- Northern Ireland. An Inspection of Community Safety Partnerships. November 2006.**

**Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland.**

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have their origins, as with much in the recasting of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland, in the Good Friday Agreement. The Agreement recommended two reviews of policing and justice. The first, which was independent and led by Chris Patten, was to examine the future of policing. The second, the Criminal Justice Review, was government-led but included independent assessors and examined the future of the criminal justice system.

The Governmental response to the Review included a legislative aspect in the form of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002. Section 72 of that Act provides for the establishment of local CSPs. That section has not yet been brought into force. Despite the fact that Section 72 has not yet been commenced CSPs have now been established in all 26 district council areas across Northern Ireland. They have been established on a purely voluntary basis. Most have been in existence for at least two years. While each differs to some extent, approximately half have at least two tiers – strategic and operational – and some also have task groups which tend to operate on a particular issue, often on a time limited basis. Each has a community safety co-ordinator who is generally employed by the local council although funded by the Community Safety Unit, which is a division of the Northern Ireland Office. The Community Safety Unit (CSU) also provided funding to set up the CSPs and continues to fund their activities. Each Partnership has recently been granted indicative funding from the CSU for the next two years ending in April 2008. The CSU also provides guidance and advice to the CSPs and has a forum for CSP co-ordinators to meet on a regular basis. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are not on the list of organisations which Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland (CJI) has statutory power to inspect. However, the Criminal Justice Inspectorate was invited to carry out this inspection by the Northern Ireland Office. The inspection aimed to examine a number of key areas including the following:

- the institutional strengths and weaknesses of CSPs against CJI’s common core themes of openness and accountability, partnership in the Criminal Justice System, equality, learning and results.

- the aims and objectives of CSPs, and the performance management system which underpins them and measures their effectiveness
- the relationship between the CSPs and the DPPs at local level
- the contribution of the CSPs to the proper and effective functioning of the Criminal Justice System in Northern Ireland and their impact in terms of local community confidence
- whether greater value could be added to the criminal justice system by some restructuring of the institutional architecture of the CSPs and DPPs particularly in light of the Review of Public Administration (RPA).

## **Recommendations**

As regards the future relationship between CSPs and DPPs, the optimum position post-RPA would be to have one operational community safety/policing tier in each council area. The report recommended policy makers to look again at the vision laid out in the Patten report and echoed to some extent in the Criminal Justice Review.

After three years' running, membership of each tier of the CSPs needs to be reviewed. This might also allow for an increase in the membership of those from a community background.

More robust arrangements should be put in place to monitor attendance at CSP meetings and ensure that non-attendance is followed up.

Co-ordination between CSPs and DPPs needs to be improved.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSPECTION NORTHERN IRELAND (CJINI). Policing with the Community: An Inspection of Policing with the Community in Northern Ireland (2009).**

### **Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland**

The Patten vision of policing for Northern Ireland was one with Policing with the community at the core of the service, with all officers having been grounded in neighbourhood policing (NhP) and only taken into specialist and other functions for limited periods, before returning to the core function. The recommendations made by the Patten Report regarding PwC and the subsequent approach by the PSNI to implementing them, form the basis of this inspection. The review of the delivery of community policing shows that much work remains to be done to fully embed policing with the community as its core function of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the core function of every police station. The report states that there are significant challenges ahead and lays out a series of recommendations and suggestions for improvement for consideration.

## **DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE. Two-tiered Policing: a middle way for Northern Ireland?**

### **A Discussion Paper for Democratic Dialogue. 1998**

In this discussion paper professor Mike Brogden presents the case for two-tier policing as a global trend with particular potential for Northern Ireland. The main argument is that two-tier policing would sustain a specialised RUC to deal with continuing challenges of terrorism, intercommunal offences and other serious crime. But, alongside, it would introduce a community policing service, unarmed and locally accountable, addressing the quality-of-life

concerns at street level using techniques of mediation and problem-solving. While calling for further research and discussion, Professor Brogden stresses that this would not mean handing policing powers to paramilitaries, colluding with localistic sectarianism or creating avenues for corruption. His proposal would provide not only an avenue out of a political impasse but it also offers a sensitive and effective response to the desire the concrete problems that affect communities in Northern Ireland.

**DUNN, SEAMUS., MURRAY, DOMINIC., and WALSH, DERMOT. (2002) 'Cross Border Police Co-operation in Ireland'.**

**Limerick: University of Limerick, and Coleraine: University of Ulster.**

One of the most fundamental obstacles to the development of more effective cross border police cooperation on the island of Ireland is an information deficit. Not only are there gaps in literature and research in both jurisdictions, but virtually all of what is available has been produced for the needs of one jurisdiction only. Very little research has been carried out which addresses the law, procedures and practice in one jurisdiction with reference to that in the other. This paper attempts to fill this gap in order that any future cooperative strategies between the Garda Síochána and the Police Service of Northern Ireland might be better informed and hence, more effective. It is important therefore to state that this research does not address policing *per se* but rather is directed towards the aspects of policing which might either facilitate or impede co-operation between the two services in Ireland.

**ELLISON, GRAHAM., and SMYTH, JIM. (2000) *The Crowned Harp: Policing in Northern Ireland*. London: Pluto Press.**

*The Crowned Harp* provides a detailed analysis of policing in Northern Ireland. Tracing the history of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), Ellison and Smyth portray an organisation burdened by its past as a colonial police force. They analyse its perceived close relationship with unionism and why, for many nationalists, the RUC embodied the problem of the legitimacy of Northern Ireland. Ellison and Smyth argue that decisions made on the organisation, composition and ideology of policing in the early years of the State have had consequences beyond the everyday practice of policing.

Ellison and Smyth provide an extended discussion of policing after the outbreak of civil unrest in 1969. They ask why policing was cast in a paramilitary mould, and look at the use of special constabularies and the way in which the police dealt with social unrest which threatened to break down sectarian divisions. Examining the reorganisations of the RUC in the 1970s and 1980s, the authors focus on the various structural, legal and ideological components, the professionalisation of the force and the development of a coherent, if contradictory, ideology. The analysis of the RUC during this period sheds valuable new light on the problematic nature of using the police as a counter insurgency force in a divided society.

Examining perceptions of the police in Northern Ireland, the opinions of rank-and-file members, and the various alternative models of policing such as community policing and local control this book offers important lessons about the nature of policing in divided societies.

**ELLISON, G. (2010) 'Police-Community Relations in Northern Ireland in the Post-Patten Era: Towards an Ecological Analysis',**

**in J. Doyle (ed), *Policing the Narrow Ground: Lessons from the transformation of policing in Northern Ireland*, 242-276. Royal Irish Academy.**

In this article Ellison argues that while it is important to recognise that major advances in policing have been made in Northern Ireland and that the PSNI is arguably a more progressive and forward looking organisation than the RUC had been, it is, however, questionable whether the change process to date warrants some of the eulogies ascribed to it. He goes on to state that in many ways the vigorous promotionalism regarding the 'success' of the transformation process has glossed over many fundamental difficulties and that many obstacles remain to be overcome. In particular, the level of cross-community participation in the working of the institutions and the degree to which the PSNI has been able to foster the trust of those communities traditionally alienated from the police in the past. It is this issue he addresses in this chapter. In part one, he outlines the importance of community consent for policing in liberal democracies before sketching the nature of police-community relations in Northern Ireland during the decades of political conflict. He then considers whether the situation has changed in the aftermath of the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland (ICP) reforms, by examining recent survey data from the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Part two suggests that while official surveys are useful in highlighting trends in police-community relations over time, a more refined conceptual framework is required in order to take stock of such relationships in marginalised and alienated communities. Drawing upon the ecological model of police-community relations proposed by scholars such as Sung and Weitzer, Ellison argues that any analysis needs to dig deeper and consider residential fragmentation, the spatial distribution of power, specific modalities of police-community relations across and between neighbourhoods and problematic assumptions about the nature of 'community' itself. In part three, Ellison subjects some elements of the ecological model of police-community relations to empirical scrutiny, by outlining the results of a recent research project assessing community attitudes to the PSNI, crime and victimisation in a staunchly republican area of North Belfast.

**ELLISON, G and O'RAWA, M. (2010) *Security Governance in Transition: The compartmentalising, crowding out and corralling of policing and security in Northern Ireland*.**

***Theoretical Criminology*, Vol. 14 (1) pp. 31-57.**

This paper provides a broad overview of some recent changes that have taken place in relation to the reform of policing structures and arrangements in Northern Ireland. The paper then opens up to argue that while the police reform process in general terms has been relatively successful, though not without its difficulties, the same cannot be said for the establishment of the ICP's vision of networked and participatory policing. It goes on to state that community organisations can play a vital role in mediating between the police and traditionally alienated communities and form an essential part of any police reform endeavour. However, the reality has been that policing and security in Northern Ireland has been heavily colonised by what the authors have identified as the attendant processes of compartmentalising, crowding out and corralling.

**ELLISON, G. (2007) 'A Blueprint for Democratic Policing Anywhere in the World: Police Reform, Political Transition and Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland'.**

***Police Quarterly*, 10 pp. 243-69.**



This paper by Ellison provides an overview of the police reform process in Northern Ireland since 1999 as part of a broader programme of conflict resolution. It reviews the ICP recommendations and examines the progress of the implementation process in relation to organisational and institutional factors and to those in the sphere of politics and wider civil society. This paper illustrates that there is no quick or easy fix to the issues of police reform, and points out the key role played by powerful international actors (e.g. the United States and the European Union) in providing leverage. Drawing on the experience of Northern Ireland it suggests that reforms need to take place across a range of sectors (not just the police) to have a sustainable impact.

**ELLISON, G. and O'REILLY, C. (2008) From Empire to Iraq and the "War on Terror": The Transplantation and Commodification of the (Northern) Irish Policing Experience.**

***Police Quarterly*, Vol. 11 (4) pp. 395-426**

The authors of this report argue that the Northern Ireland policing model is one that successfully blends counterterrorism experience with a template for democratic policing reform. In section one the reader is provided with an overview of the development of British policing within its imperial context. The authors suggest that lessons derived from Ireland were to prove instructive in developing a system of police for England and later the Empire and in this respect represent an early example of the Globalization of policing. In section two they consider the promotion of what they term the Northern Ireland Policing Model (NIPM), one which embodies both the "best practice" lessons of policing transition and the counterterrorism expertise and institutional knowledge derived from the RUC role during the preceding decades of the conflict. The third and final section demonstrates how both aspects of the NIPM can be seen to have been coalesced in contemporary Iraq, by considering the high level of Northern Irish policing personnel there.

**ERIKSSON, A. (2006) The Politicisation of Community Restorative Justice In Northern Ireland in Northern Ireland Restorative Justice Online April 2006 Edition**

<http://www.restorativejustice.org/editions/2006/april06/erikssonarticle>

This short paper begins by outlining the origins of two groups of community-based restorative justice initiatives in Northern Ireland: Community Restorative Justice Ireland (CRJI) which operates in 14 Republican communities across the north, and Northern Ireland Alternatives (NIA) which has four offices in Loyalist areas in and around Belfast and their different models of working. The author discusses the important influence both these groups have on paramilitary groups, both mainstream and dissident, and so-called vigilante groups, challenging, especially the leadership, to think differently about conflict resolution. The question is then posed as to why both NIA and CRJI have such difficulty in attracting funding from the state. The author answers this question by stating that if funding was provided it would give both groups official legitimacy which some feel is undeserved or even dangerous. The paper concludes by arguing this situation has resulted in an intense politicisation of restorative justice which may result in the loss of an opportunity for positive and genuine change in the way justice is administered and delivered in Northern Ireland.

**HAMILTON, A., MOORE, L. and TRIMBLE, T. (1995). *Policing a Divided Society: Issues and perceptions in Northern Ireland*. Coleraine : Centre for Conflict Studies.**

This publication is based on detailed and comprehensive field work over two years in three locations in Northern Ireland. It examines the history of policing, how it is legally and

administratively structured, and identifies the most salient issues. It then collects and analyses the perceptions of communities, their political and community representatives, and police-related individuals and organisations with respect to the complete range of contested issues. It ends by making a number of recommendations arising out of the data and its analysis.

**HAMILTON, J. RADFORD, K and JARMAN, N. (2003) *Policing, Accountability and Young People.***

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

This report draws on findings of a survey of 1163 young people and discussions within 31 focus groups to explore their attitudes to and experiences of the various structures of policing in Northern Ireland: the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Police Ombudsman and the Policing Board. The report reveals that many young people have experience of verbal and physical harassment by police officers but have little depth of knowledge of the Police Ombudsman, the Policing Board or the District Policing Partnerships. It also indicates that while a few young people would consider the police as a career, there was a broad level of support for the police as an institution. Many also felt that young people are rarely consulted on issues relating to policing and the views and experiences of young people need to be taken into account more widely by all the agencies involved in policing and policing accountability in Northern Ireland.

**HILLYARD, P, TOMLINSON, M. (2000) 'Patterns of Policing and Policing Patten'**

***Journal of Law and Society, Vol. 27 (3) pp. 394-415.***

The central argument of this paper is that the ICP's radical model of policing failed because it gave insufficient attention to the role of the state and the vested interests within policing. Argues while the PCR sought to take the Agreement concerns about policing seriously the Police (NI) Bill violates the Agreement in respect of democratic and community accountability, fairness, transparency, impartiality and Human Rights. The author argues that the overall outcome is that the Patten Commission has been ineffectively policed and Northern Ireland will be left with a traditional, largely undemocratic and unaccountable model of policing with most of the control resting with the Secretary of State and the Chief Constable.

**JARMAN, N. (2006) *Peace-building and Policing – 'The Role of Community-based Initiatives'***

***Shared Space: A research journal on peace, conflict and community relations in Northern Ireland. Issue 3. Community Relations Council.***

Over the past decade an elaborate and sophisticated variety of community-based initiatives have been established across Northern Ireland to assist in the maintenance of public order and the reduction of inter-communal conflict and violence. This article by Jarman examines the nature and form of the work undertaken by these community-based policing initiatives as well as the concerns and limitations associated with this form of activity. Jarman observes that community-based policing work has been established as a valuable element of the Northern Ireland conflict reduction and order management in many parts of Northern Ireland

and notes the many similarities in approach and ethos to contemporary approaches to policing by state bodies. However, in contrast to the debate about restorative justice, there has yet to be any real consideration about whether this type of approach to maintaining order has a long-term future in Northern Ireland. Within this article Jarman argues that such a discussion could usefully contribute to a wider debate on the future strategies of both community safety and the consolidation of a more widely accepted system of policing in Northern Ireland.

**JARMAN, N. (2002) *Managing Disorder: Responding to Interface Violence in North Belfast*. Belfast, Community Development Centre North Belfast.**

Chapter Six: *Police Community Relations* addresses the changes in policing methods in response to the Patten recommendations, describes previous difficulties of parade policing, and the relationship breakdown between police and local communities. The author identifies public order policing as a particularly difficult problem for the police. The section concludes with a genuine sense of uncertainty about the future of police work, and re-iterates the serious obstacles facing police – community relationships.

**McGARRY, J. and O'LEARY, B. (1999) *Policing Northern Ireland: proposals for a new start*. Belfast: Blackstaff Press.**

Police reform, one of the most hotly debated issues in Northern Ireland, is at the heart of the Good Friday Agreement. This timely and refreshingly dispassionate book examines the status quo and puts forward reasoned proposals to help create representative, impartial, decentralised, demilitarised and democratically accountable policing services - proposals which respect the identities and ideas of unionists, nationalists and others.

The authors, acclaimed commentators on Northern Ireland, address the tough questions: how to make the police representative of Northern Ireland's population, in national allegiance, religious origin, and gender; how to reconcile the need for 'downsizing' with the need for new recruits; how to deal with symbolically divisive titles, uniforms and working environments; how to combine decentralisation, democratic accountability and operational autonomy; and how to demilitarise policing.

**McGLOIN, J.M (2003) *Shifting Paradigms: Policing in Northern Ireland*.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, Vol. 26 (1) pp. 118-143.**

This article reviews the three primary paradigms of policing offered by Mawby: the Anglo-Saxon model, the continental model, and the colonial model. This is then followed by an in-depth assessment of the historical and current strategies of the Police service in Northern Ireland within a social history context. The article sets forth the argument that there have been two models of policing in Northern Ireland – the colonial model and the recently adopted Anglo-Saxon model. It then concludes by arguing that while the police force of Northern Ireland certainly shows some changes over its 80 year history, it is only recently that one sees the beginning of an actual paradigm shift in the strategy of the organisation.

This paradigm shift is a consequence of another major shift in Northern Ireland – a change toward contemporary, pluralistic democracy. Just as in other emerging democracies (South American, Latin–American, and African), the role of the police surfaces as a central issue. Such a dramatic transformation demands a new conception and organisation of the national police force.

**MITCHELL, C. (2008) 'The Limits of legitimacy: Former Loyalists Combatants and Peace-Building in Northern Ireland'**

***Irish Political Studies*, Vol. 23 (1) pp.1-19**

This focus of this article is on the fraught relationship the British government has with former combatants in Northern Ireland. The paper notes that whilst the government simultaneously benefits from former combatants' peace building efforts it is reluctant to grant them full statutory recognition and funding. The problem is not the lack of available money, but a lack of legitimacy. The paper outlines some of the findings of participatory research undertaken by the research branch of OFMDFM and a network of former loyalist conflict transformation groups in Belfast involving ex-prisoners, in 2004/5. Firstly, the contributions of loyalist former combatants' organisations to conflict transformation are outlined. Subsequently, the paper goes on to address difficulties around re-integration and questions of legitimacy that limit politically motivated former combatants' social acceptance and effectiveness. The core groups included were EPIC (Ex prisoners Interpretative Centre), LINC (Local Initiatives for Needy Communities), Northern Ireland Alternatives and the Inner East Forum. The paper concludes by stating that without acceptance from civil society and the state, former combatants may struggle to maintain their conflict transformation work. It argues that positive engagement with these groups is crucial in order to promote the implementation of peace in the most difficult to reach and volatile constituencies, which ultimately pose the biggest threat to the process itself.

**MULCAHY, A. (2005) 'The 'Other' Lesson from Ireland? : Policing Violence and Policy Transfer'**

***European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 2 (2) pp. 185-209.**

The aim of this paper is to consider how political violence and its management in one jurisdiction affect criminal justice policies and developments in other jurisdictions. In this article Mulcahy begins with a reconsideration of the "contagion thesis" advanced by Hillyard and others, which argued that Northern Ireland essentially served as a testing ground for the development of repressive policy measures that would eventually transfer elsewhere. He states that while highly suggestive the thesis stands in need of further methodological investigation and conceptual refinement and considers some factors that might be considered in any re-evaluation of this approach. He then examines the impact of the Northern Ireland conflict on policing in Britain and the Republic of Ireland, both to demonstrate the salience of these issues and to highlight ways in which the conflict's impact was tempered by other factors. The paper concludes by arguing that although it is important to remain alert to the 'negative' lessons from Ireland, this should not prevent us from being equally alert to the potentially 'positive' lessons of conflict and its resolutions.

**MULCAHY, A. (2006). Policing in Northern Ireland: Conflict, Legitimacy and Reform. Devon: Willan Publishing**

This book provides a detailed analysis of the dynamics of police legitimacy in Northern Ireland. Against a backdrop of political division and parliamentary violence, it analyses the means by which the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) sought the support of the communities most antagonistic to it-nationalists and republicans- and considers their responses to these various reform measures. The book traces the development of these issues across three distinct time periods: the years of overt conflict (1968-94); the subsequent ceasefire period (1994-98); and the reform programme arising from the Patten Report and the transformation of the RUC into the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

**MURPHY, J. (2010) 'Organisational Change under Environmental Pressure: Policing Change in Northern Ireland'.**

***Shared Space: A research journal on peace, conflict and community relations in Northern Ireland.* Issue 9. Community Relations Council.**

This article outlines the four phases of organisational change undertaken by the Police Service of Northern Ireland and poses the question was the change strategy adopted appropriate? Stage1-The Pre-story relates to the external pressure and internal manoeuvring which resulted in the Fundamental Review. The second period is where change begins to be defined by the political environment and the organisation is plunged into a process they can no longer control- this is a period characterised by Patten which results in the creation of a structure of change. Third is what is referred to as the Implementation Period –here we see structural modifications at an organisational level, widespread voluntary redundancies and organisational discontent and resistance. The Fourth and final period is called the 'settling down' period. The paper also discusses the external change agents and argues that the duality between internal and external processes is rarely focussed on in strategy research. Issues such as leadership, new symbols and uniforms, and the implication of the severance scheme are also discussed. The article concludes by stating the level of organisational change was unusually comprehensive for a policing organisation within stable democratic states, but one which is not without precedent and notes that South Africa, Iraq, Palestine, Bosnia, and Afghanistan are all at various points in transition processes.

**Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission. 'Human Rights in Police Training. Report Four: *Course for All*'.**

**Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, 2004.**

In response to recommendation 141 of the Patten Report, '*Every member of the police service should have as soon as possible, a course on the impact on policing of the new constitutional arrangements for Northern*' the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) delivered a two-day course, the *Course for All*, to all staff in compliance with this recommendation in 2002-3. The Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission was invited by the PSNI to examine the course material and observe how the course complied with the Patten Report recommendations from a human rights perspective. The Commission appointed the authors of this report to provide an initial commentary on the *Course for All* documentation and to observe how the course was being delivered. This is the report of the evaluation.

The evaluation consisted of desk based research followed by observation at part or all of nine courses held in various centres across Northern Ireland. During each course the researchers took the opportunity to have unstructured discussions with a number of participants. The researchers also attended a trainers meeting and held discussions with

trainers as to their cumulative experience of running this course on hundreds of previous occasions over a six month period. The course itself consisted of a range of learning methodologies, with partnership and scenario based approaches featuring strongly in certain areas.

Findings from the evaluation state that the course content was very wide, covering the change process, the new constitutional arrangements, the Code of Ethics, policing with the community and problem solving. It goes on to state the course organisers were over-ambitious in their expectations and the volume of material to be covered was far in excess of what could be delivered in two days. Furthermore, there were a number of inexplicable gaps in the course content and, in addition, several areas were dealt with inappropriately or inadequately. The evaluation concludes by stating that although the course did comply with requirements of the Patten Report to a certain extent, it did contain some weaknesses from a human rights perspective. Taking account of the fact that the *Course for All* would not run again the Commission made some recommendations which are more general in nature and have significance for the whole training programme within the PSNI.

### **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). Final Best Value Review of Community Engagement. March 2008.**

#### **NIPB:Belfast**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) commissioned KPMG to undertake a Best Value Review of Community Engagement for the period between April 2007 and March 2008. The aim of this Best Value Review was to consider how the NIPB's legislative obligations, functions and processes relating to community engagement have been currently fulfilled. The focus of the review was on the Board's province-wide community engagement activities due to the fact that its statutory community engagement responsibilities were being covered as part of other reviews. In terms of methodology a standard Best Value approach was employed which focuses on the four key elements of continuous improvement: challenge, compare, consult and compete. This involved undertaking a comprehensive review of the community engagement literature, a KPMG review of all NIPB community engagement activities during 2007, a postal survey and focus groups among organisations known to NIPB and individual face-to-face interviews with NIPB Officials, NIPB members and comparator organisations. Within the report it was concluded that the NIPB should consider extending its definition of community engagement to recognise the need to engage with communities at an appropriate level using appropriate methods and by working in partnership with committees and other statutory organisations in order to identify and implement solutions to local problems. The report makes a number of recommendations to secure ongoing continuous improvement within community engagement.

### **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). International comparison research: models of police governance and accountability (2009)**

It has become clear that the inspiration for politicians in making the police more 'accountable' to the public has been the model of police accountability and governance in the United States. However, it is unclear what benefits and outcomes are delivered through this model that provides clear reason for introducing a similar model in this country. This paper explores the differing models of police accountability in different jurisdictions and their impact on key outcomes such as public confidence, workforce stability and long-term planning. The paper outlines models of governance and accountability in England and Wales, Northern Ireland (NI), the Republic of Ireland (ROI), France and selected US cities. Reference is also made to the police complaints models that are in place in these regions.

The report notes that there is a general absence of evidential research based on accountability arrangements across the UK and the US, however, it does acknowledge that the policing accountability model in Northern Ireland is based on extensive research undertaken at an international level by the Independent Commission on Policing. The report concludes by arguing that any changes made to improve the systems that have been established in various jurisdictions, must ensure that the service or force is effective, efficient, representative and accountable to the community and is given the support and resources to do this.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). Public Perceptions of the Police, the DPPs and the Northern Ireland Policing Boards. Report based on the Northern Ireland Policing Board Module of the September (2009) Omnibus Survey.**

**Belfast: NIPB**

The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey is conducted several times each year by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and is designed to provide a snapshot of the behaviour, lifestyles and views of a representative sample of people in Northern Ireland. The survey comprises two distinct parts: core questions about the respondents and their individual circumstances, and a variety of mainly attitudinal questions commissioned by the clients, which seek the views of the public on a range of issues, including policing.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). Community Safety Unit of the Northern Ireland Office and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Research into the Views and Experiences of People Involved in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland (2007).**

This report presents the findings from research into Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland. The aims of the research were to establish the views and experiences of key partners and local stakeholders in relation to the impact and effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch in: Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour; reducing the fear of crime; assisting local police in detecting crime; enhancing the relationship between police and the community, and promoting community spirit. The research also sought to determine how Neighbourhood Watch schemes should be developed in Northern Ireland. Findings suggest that Neighbourhood Watch should be considered as a successful initiative and one that contributes to increasing community safety and security, improving relationships with the police and contributing to more cohesive and integrated societies.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). 'THROUGH OUR EYES'. Perceptions and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual People towards Homophobic Hate Crime and Policing in Northern Ireland (2009)**

In January 2009, the Northern Ireland Police Service lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Independent Advisory Group commissioned The Rainbow project to survey the lesbian, gay and bisexual community in Northern Ireland about their experiences and fears in relation to homophobic hate crime, and their perceptions of policing and the PSNI in Northern Ireland. The survey enquired about fear of crime, experiences of crime, who committed the hate incidents, what actions victims took to report the incidents and how respondents perceived the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The report provides evidence of the attempts by the Police Service of Northern Ireland to engage with the LGB community and respond to issues that affect them. Although a large percentage of victims of

homophobic hate crime still do not report incidents to the police, the research does indicate that attitudes to the police from within the LGB population are improving and that LGB people believe the police to be less homophobic than previous research indicated. In particular the research highlights positive work that has been done between the police and LGB communities in south Belfast and in the Foyle Division to put in place specific initiatives to try and respond more effectively to homophobic hate crime.

**Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) Young People's Attitudes of Policing, Violence and Community Safety in North Belfast. Byrne, J. Conway, M. And Ostermeyer, Northern Ireland Policing Board, June 2005.**

This research focuses on young people's attitudes and experiences of violence and community safety in North Belfast. Although some work has been done with younger children in the area, particularly in relation to the impact of the protests related to access to Holy Cross primary School, little has been carried out specifically on how young people have been affected by the disorder of the past several years. The research adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches: the analysis is based on the findings of a questionnaire completed by 2,486 young people and interviews and focus groups with young people, police officers and community representatives in North Belfast. The research findings in relation to policing indicated that the majority of young people's experiences of the police were predominately negative. Regardless of community background, a significant proportion of young people perceived the police as unfair, biased and confrontational. The majority of young people had not communicated or interacted with the police in an informal way, and those that had, felt that the police simply lectured them on issues of around crime and drug use.

**O'RAWE, M. (2005) 'Human Rights and Police Training in Transitional Societies: Exporting the Lessons of Northern Ireland'.**

*Human Rights Quarterly, 27, pp. 943-968*

The focus of this article is on police transformation in transitional societies through the lens of police human rights training. The paper discusses the general barriers to effective police training in human rights, police training in transitional societies and then considers how these issues have played out in terms of the Northern Ireland experience. The article suggest that important lessons have not been learned and that this may impede not only progress towards acceptable policing arrangements but also progress in the broader peace building process here and in other transitional contexts.

**ORDE, H (2008) 'Policing in divided communities'**

**SOLACE Foundation.**

In this paper Hugh Orde, (former chief Constable of Northern Ireland), discusses the continued challenges faced by the PSNI and of the need to manage change effectively. In terms of the challenges the paper argues that the PSNI need to ensure that they are able to recruit not only the 'traditional' communities but also attract and retain members of the minority ethnic communities. It also identifies the ongoing attacks by dissident republicans as a threat but states that this will not deter the PSNI from policing with all communities. It discusses the importance of the internal and external communications methods that have been implemented and of how they have contributed to making the PSNI one of the most



accountable in the UK. The paper concludes by stating policing is a collective responsibility and that there is still a long way to achieving effective partnership working

**POLICE OMBUDSMAN for NORTHERN IRELAND (2009). *Complainant Satisfaction Survey 2008/2009.***

**Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. Research Report.**

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was set up by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. The Complainant Satisfaction Survey allows complainants to the Police Ombudsman's Office to express their views on services by the Office. This report presents the findings from the eighth survey. A total of 2,757 questionnaires were issued and 562 responses were received, representing a response rate of 20%. The data were collected via postal questionnaires from April 2008 to March 2009.

**POLICE OMBUDSMAN for NORTHERN IRELAND (2009). *Police Officer Satisfaction Survey 2008/2009.***

**Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. Research Report.**

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was set up by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. This survey allows police officers subject to investigation by the Office of the Police Ombudsman to express views on services provided by the Office. This report contains data concerning officers' views in respect of complaints closed between April 2008 and March 2009. From April 2008 until March 2009 a total of 1950 questionnaires were issued. By the end of April 2009, 595 questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 31%.

**RADFORD, K., BETTS, J. and OSTERMEYER, M (2006) 'Policing, Accountability and the Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Northern Ireland**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) and the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland (OPONI) commissioned the Institute for Conflict Research to undertake research on attitudes towards, and experiences of, the new policing arrangements in Northern Ireland by individuals from the black and minority ethnic (BME) population. The research included a variety of methodologies. These included a self-completion questionnaire, which was completed by 542 people from BME groups across Northern Ireland, 25 focus groups involving 207 participants and individual in-depth interviews with minority ethnic individuals. In-depth interviews were also conducted with representatives from key policing organisations and community organisations working with minority ethnic groups. The main issues addressed are the BME population's attitudes towards and knowledge of the:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and their experience of engaging with the PSNI;
- NIPB and District Policing Partnerships (DPPs); and
- The role of OPONI and experience of making complaints to OPONI about the PSNI.

The main findings from each of the above areas of enquiry are presented and the report concludes by stating that within the PSNI there is currently a variety of good practice measures being developed and supported by particular individuals in a number of District Command Units throughout Northern Ireland. These are particularly evident in relation to community policing, liaison and outreach with members of minority ethnic communities. However, the report does recommend that the development of a number of protocols and procedures would ensure that anti-racists messages are being mainstreamed and reinforced within each District Command Unit and in all associated policing organisations.

**RYAN, B.J. (2008) 'Northern Ireland's District Policing Partnerships and the Participatory Ideals'**

***Irish Political Studies, Vol. 23 (3) pp. 341-361.***

District Policing Partnerships (DPPBs) were designed to facilitate what Patten calls 'a constant dialogue at local levels between the police and the community' (Patten Report, 1999: para.6.25). In this article Ryan analyses the role of the DPPBs conceptualised by the Patten Report as a pivotal aspect of policing reform in Northern Ireland. It argues that, as originally envisaged, these Boards possessed a participatory capacity to transform rigid institutionalised relations of power between state and society. In outlining their potential the article highlights the difference between traditional consultation methods and more communicative-based participatory policing. The article analyses the reasons why this more radical model was rejected and examines the impact of this on the operation of District Policing Partnerships. It concludes that the consultative mechanisms that emerged have so far contributed little to the structural transformation of police-society relations in Northern Ireland.

**SMYTH, J. (2002) 'Community policing and the reform of the Royal Ulster Constabulary'**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 25 (1) pp. 110-124.***

Smyth examines the connections between police reform and the political process in particular the recommendations from the Patten Report. Problems during subsequent reform process are discussed both political and institutional. The article states that a model of a decentralised and democratically accountable police service based on the core principles of community policing is not fully realised. The article discusses legitimacy issues, outlines briefly the Belfast Good Friday Agreement and the run up to Patten Report. Smyth discusses responses to the Patten Report from political parties and discusses the subsequent dilution and government changes to the report, amendments to Police Act and the move from reactive to problem-solving policing.

**TOPPING, J.R. (2008) 'Community Policing in Northern Ireland: a resistance narrative'**

***Policing & Society, Vol. 18 (4), pp. 377-396***

The intention of this paper is to evidence some of the resistances to the implementation of community policing in Northern Ireland. It does this by first examining the current position of the Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI) and their *Policing with the Community Policy*. This is followed by an assessment of the efficacy with which the PSNI have realised

community policing, as espoused in Patten Recommendation 44. It concludes by determining the role and extent of community engagement with Policing in Northern Ireland and the resistances and contestations of the community policing in a post-conflict society.

**TOPPING, J.R. (2008) 'Diversifying from within: Community Policing and the Governance of Security in Northern Ireland'.**

***British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 48 (6), pp. 778-797.***

In this article Topping argues that the implementation of community policing has failed as a result of institutional inertia within the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The paper begins by assessing the delivery of community policing by the PSNI and explores the levels of engagement with Northern Ireland's grass root community organisations specifically those involved with the governance of security at local level. The paper then explores key issues to police-community interaction associated with the broader vision of Patten. The author argues that 'Policing within the Community' philosophy has struggled under the weight of division and diversity and goes on to state that Community Policing is less of an organisational mindset embraced throughout whole of service but left to a few 'specialist officers'. Topping concludes by arguing that the author his position needs to be addressed and policing needs to be located within the wider mesh of social transition and diversity or they will remain 'outside' of the diverse policing arrangements.

**Transitional Justice Institute. (2009) 'Can the Past be Policed? Lessons from the Historical Enquiries Team Northern Ireland'. Research Paper No. 09-06.**

**Transitional Justice Institute- University of Ulster.**

Using a case-study of the Historical Enquires Team (HET), this article explores how societies in transition might address victims' quest for "the truth". The HET was set up by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) to re-examine deaths attributable to the conflict in Northern Ireland. The HET is an innovative process and a unique concept in policing internationally. This article draws on over two and a half years of empirical research and unprecedented access to the HET/PSNI. The author reflects on what kinds of lessons and insights can be drawn and whether or not the HET concept is a model for other countries in transition.

## **Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB)**

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB) Final Best Value Review of Community Engagement. March 2008.**

**Belfast: NIPB**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) commissioned KPMG to undertake a Best Value Review of Community Engagement for the period between April 2007 and March 2008. The aim of this Best Value Review was to consider how the NIPB's legislative obligations, functions and processes relating to community engagement have been currently fulfilled. The focus of the review was on the Board's province-wide community engagement activities due to the fact that its statutory community engagement responsibilities were being covered

as part of other reviews. In terms of methodology a standard Best Value approach was employed which focuses on the four key elements of continuous improvement: challenge, compare, consult and compete. This involved undertaking a comprehensive review of the community engagement literature, a KPMG review of all NIPB community engagement activities during 2007, a postal survey and focus groups among organisations known to NIPB and individual face-to-face interviews with NIPB Officials, NIPB members and comparator organisations. Within the report it was concluded that the NIPB should consider extending its definition of community engagement to recognise the need to engage with communities at an appropriate level using appropriate methods and by working in partnership with committees and other statutory organisations in order to identify and implement solutions to local problems. The report makes a number of recommendations to secure ongoing continuous improvement within community engagement.

### **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB) International comparison research: models of police governance and accountability (2009)**

#### **Belfast: NIPB**

It has become clear that the inspiration for politicians in making the police more 'accountable' to the public has been the model of police accountability and governance in the United States. However, it is unclear what benefits and outcomes are delivered through this model that provides clear reason for introducing a similar model in this country. This paper explores the differing models of police accountability in different jurisdictions and their impact on key outcomes such as public confidence, workforce stability and long-term planning. The paper outlines models of governance and accountability in England and Wales, Northern Ireland (NI), the Republic of Ireland (ROI), France and selected US cities. Reference is also made to the police complaints models that are in place in these regions. The report notes that there is a general absence of evidential research based on accountability arrangements across the UK and the US, however, it does acknowledge that the policing accountability model in Northern Ireland is based on extensive research undertaken at an international level by the Independent Commission on Policing. The report concludes by arguing that any changes made to improve the systems that have been established in various jurisdictions, must ensure that the service or force is effective, efficient, representative and accountable to the community and is given the support and resources to do this.

### **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (2006) 'Policing, Accountability and the Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Northern Ireland**

#### **Belfast: NIPB**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) and the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland (OPONI) commissioned the Institute for Conflict Research to undertake research on attitudes towards, and experiences of, the new policing arrangements in Northern Ireland by individuals from the black and minority ethnic (BME) population. The research included a variety of methodologies. These included a self-completion questionnaire, which was completed by 542 people from BME groups across Northern Ireland, 25 focus groups involving 207 participants and individual in-depth interviews with minority ethnic individuals. In-depth interviews were also conducted with representatives from key policing organisations and community organisations working with minority ethnic

groups. The main issues addressed are the BME population's attitudes towards and knowledge of the:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and their experience of engaging with the PSNI;
- NIPB and District Policing Partnerships (DPPs); and
- The role of OPONI and experience of making complaints to OPONI about the PSNI.

The main findings from each of the above areas of enquiry are presented and the report concludes by stating that within the PSNI there is currently a variety of good practice measures being developed and supported by particular individuals in a number of District Command Units throughout Northern Ireland. These are particularly evident in relation to community policing, liaison and outreach with members of minority ethnic communities. However, the report does recommend that the development of a number of protocols and procedures would ensure that anti-racists messages are being mainstreamed and reinforced within each District Command Unit and in all associated policing organisations.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB). Public Perceptions of the Police, the DPPs and the Northern Ireland Policing Boards. Report based on the Northern Ireland Policing Board Module of the September (2009) Omnibus Survey.**

**Belfast: NIPB**

The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey is conducted several times each year by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and is designed to provide a snapshot of the behaviour, lifestyles and views of a representative sample of people in Northern Ireland. The survey comprises two distinct parts: core questions about the respondents and their individual circumstances, and a variety of mainly attitudinal questions commissioned by the clients, which seek the views of the public on a range of issues, including policing.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. Community Safety Unit of the Northern Ireland Office and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Research into the Views and Experiences of People Involved in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland (2007).**

**Belfast: NIPB**

This report presents the findings from research into Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland. The aims of the research were to establish the views and experiences of key partners and local stakeholders in relation to the impact and effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch in: Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour; reducing the fear of crime; assisting local police in detecting crime; enhancing the relationship between police and the community, and promoting community spirit. The research also sought to determine how Neighbourhood Watch schemes should be developed in Northern Ireland. Findings suggest that Neighbourhood Watch should be considered as a successful initiative and one that contributes to increasing community safety and security, improving relationships with the police and contributing to more cohesive and integrated societies.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (NIPB) (2009). 'THROUGH OUR EYES'. Perceptions and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual People towards Homophobic Hate Crime and Policing in Northern Ireland**

**Belfast: NIPB**

In January 2009, the Northern Ireland Police Service lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Independent Advisory Group commissioned The Rainbow project to survey the lesbian, gay and bisexual community in Northern Ireland about their experiences and fears in relation to homophobic hate crime, and their perceptions of policing and the PSNI in Northern Ireland. The survey enquired about fear of crime, experiences of crime, who committed the hate incidents, what actions victims took to report the incidents and how respondents perceived the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The report provides evidence of the attempts by the Police Service of Northern Ireland to engage with the LGB community and respond to issues that affect them. Although a large percentage of victims of homophobic hate crime still do not report incidents to the police, the research does indicate that attitudes to the police from within the LGB population are improving and that LGB people believe the police to be less homophobic than previous research indicated. In particular the research highlights positive work that has been done between the police and LGB communities in south Belfast and in the Foyle Division to put in place specific initiatives to try and respond more effectively to homophobic hate crime.

**Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) (2005) Young People's Attitudes of Policing, Violence and Community Safety in North Belfast. Byrne, J. Conway, M. and Ostermeyer.**

**Belfast: NIPB.**

This research focuses on young people's attitudes and experiences of violence and community safety in North Belfast. Although some work has been done with younger children in the area, particularly in relation to the impact of the protests related to access to Holy Cross primary School, little has been carried out specifically on how young people have been affected by the disorder of the past several years. The research adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches: the analysis is based on the findings of a questionnaire completed by 2,486 young people and interviews and focus groups with young people, police officers and community representatives in North Belfast. The research findings in relation to policing indicated that the majority of young people's experiences of the police were predominately negative. Regardless of community background, a significant proportion of young people perceived the police as unfair, biased and confrontational. The majority of young people had not communicated or interacted with the police in an informal way, and those that had, felt that the police simply lectured them on issues of around crime and drug use.

## **Republic of Ireland**

**DUNN, SEAMUS., MURRAY, DOMINIC., and WALSH, DERMOT. (2002) 'Cross Border Police Co-operation in Ireland'. Limerick: University of Limerick, and Coleraine: University of Ulster.**

One of the most fundamental obstacles to the development of more effective cross border police cooperation on the island of Ireland is an information deficit. Not only are there gaps in literature and research in both jurisdictions, but virtually all of what is available has been

produced for the needs of one jurisdiction only. Very little research has been carried out which addresses the law, procedures and practice in one jurisdiction with reference to that in the other. This paper attempts to fill this gap in order that any future cooperative strategies between the Garda Síochána and the Police Service of Northern Ireland might be better informed and hence, more effective. It is important therefore to state that this research does not address policing *per se* but rather is directed towards the aspects of policing which might either facilitate or impede co-operation between the two services in Ireland.

**FEENEY, NIAMH: What do Young People think of the Gardai?: An Examination of Young People's Attitudes Toward and Experiences of the Gardai: Masters Dissertation (Paper). Dublin, DIT, September 2009.**

National strategies point toward the importance of young people being consulted in relation to services and policies that affect them. Interest in the attitudes of young people to police has increased in recent decades yet this has not yet been explored in Ireland. This paper examines the attitudes of a sample of young people in the Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region North to the Gardai as well as their experiences of contacts with members of An Garda Síochána. This is done mainly through the quantitative research method of a survey. One hundred and three young people aged 15-19 in four different education centres in the Dublin Metropolitan Region North were surveyed. The survey was based on the Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2008, which was administered to approximately 10,000 adults. The survey was edited to make it more focused toward and friendlier to young people. The research found that the young people had a much lower satisfaction rate and a higher level of contact with the Gardai than their adult counterparts. The contacts were mainly Garda-initiated and negative experiences for the young people. The young people also reported a high level of unacceptable behaviour by Gardai mainly relating to being disrespectful or impolite, violence and stopping and searching without reason. The research showed that the young people involved had similar experiences to those found internationally and that they felt unfairly discriminated against. This may impact on the legitimacy of the Garda organisation in the eyes of young people and therefore needs to be addressed. This can be done on a local level through increased non-adversarial contact between Gardai and young people and through changes in Garda practices including a review of stop and searches and the necessity for them.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. International comparison research: models of police governance and accountability (2009)**

**Belfast: NIPB**

It has become clear that the inspiration for politicians in making the police more 'accountable' to the public has been the model of police accountability and governance in the United States. However, it is unclear what benefits and outcomes are delivered through this model that provides clear reason for introducing a similar model in this country. This paper explores the differing models of police accountability in different jurisdictions and their impact on key outcomes such as public confidence, workforce stability and long-term planning. The paper outlines models of governance and accountability in England and Wales, Northern Ireland (NI), the Republic of Ireland (ROI), France and selected US cities. Reference is also made to the police complaints models that are in place in these regions. The report notes that there is a general absence of evidential research based on accountability arrangements across the UK and the US, however, it does acknowledge that the policing accountability model in Northern Ireland is based on extensive research undertaken at an international level by the Independent Commission on Policing. The report

concludes by arguing that any changes made to improve the systems that have been established in various jurisdictions, must ensure that the service or force is effective, efficient, representative and accountable to the community and is given the support and resources to do this.

## **Community Policing Strategies**

**ALBRECHT, PETER and BUUR, LARS (2009) 'An uneasy marriage: non-state actors and police reform'.**

***Policing and Society, Vol. 19 (4) 390-405***

Based on the experiences around police reform in sub-Saharan Africa, Sierra Leone in particular, this article looks at the inclusion of non-state actors in security sector reform programming, specifically when efforts are made to strengthen local-level security through police reform. The article states that while there is acknowledgement of the key role played by non-state actors in the provision of security and justice at the local level, engaging them consistently in programming around enhancing these services remains a challenge. Several reasons are put forward for their exclusion, such as the highly tense political environment, external pressure to gain recognisable and unambiguous results, turf wars among individual advisors for funding or influence, and pushing the agenda of non-state actors in legislative reforms. However, the paper concludes by arguing it is with a state-centric approach to security provision right to the very local level that the nominal acceptance of non-state actors in policy and programming is lost in the translation from theory to practice.

**BAKER, BRUCE (2009) 'Introduction: Policing post-conflict societies: helping out the state'.**

***Policing and Society, Vol. 19 (4) pp. 329-332.***

This paper states that where policing partnerships have been tried in post-war states there have been varied models and mixed results. The paper examines an example from South Sudan - where the partnership is one where local policing activities (in this case customary structures) are assisted by the police. This is contrasted with Liberia where the case study follows the more familiar model of the police being assisted by local policing activities – in this case Police Community Forums. The relative success of the first model and the relative failure of the second model (and its replacement by the first) raise the question of what constitutes the most suitable and sustainable policing partnership in a post conflict state. The paper demonstrates that state/non-state partnerships can have very different meanings to partners. They can also have very different outcomes: partnership where both partners benefit; where one partner benefits while the other is weakened; and where one partner benefits while the other sees little benefit. The paper argues that the variability in performance is related to the relationships between the partners. However, it goes on to state that the existence of already functioning links means that there are opportunities to strengthen them and the recognition of the existent and potential linkages between state and non- state actors is a foundation for designing a multi-layered national programme to support security and justice providers. The paper concludes by arguing that states in the South are in fact unlike the Western Westphalian model, but are 'hybrid political orders' and if this is the typical context of the South, then police links with non-state actors seem particularly appropriate as a means of helping out the state.



**CORDNER, G.W. 'Community Policing: Elements and Effects' in Dunham . R, G., and Alpert T. P. G. (2005) Fifth Edition/|Critical Issues in Policing. Waveland Press. pp. 401-418**

A great deal of energy has been invested since 1980 in determining the nature of community policing and its effects. These efforts have paid off to the extent that the scope and variation of community policing is much better understood and some of its effects have been well documented. This article by Cordner adds to that understanding by outlining four major dimensions of community policing and some of the most common elements within each. These four dimensions of community policing outlined are: The philosophical dimension - includes the central ideas and beliefs underlying community policing. Three of the most important of these are citizen input, broad function, and personalised service. The Strategic Dimension of community policing includes the key operational concepts that translate philosophy into action. These strategic concepts are the links between the broad ideas and beliefs that underlie community policing and the specific programs and practices by which it is implemented. The Tactical Dimension of community policing ultimately translates ideas, philosophies, and strategies into concrete programs, practices, and behaviours. The final dimension, the Organisational dimension, greatly affects the overall implementation of community policing if it is to be successful. Three important organisational elements are structure, management, and information.

#### **CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH REVIEW SERIES. "Does Neighbourhood Watch Prevent Crime?"**

##### **US Department of Justice. Office of Community Orientated Policing Services.**

In this publication all available studies evaluating the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch Programs were reviewed. However, many studies were rejected because of an absence of a suitable comparison area. When comparison areas were used, they were often unsuitable because they were not sufficiently well matched to the Neighbourhood Area. Findings from the review indicate that across all eligible studies combined, there was some evidence that Neighbourhood Watch can be effective in reducing crime. However, the results of evaluations are mixed and show that some programs work well while others appear to work less well or not at all. The authors discuss several probable reasons for this situation and emphasize that the challenge is for policing to learn more about which programs in their local areas work best under which conditions and to tailor more closely the types of programs to the types of areas.

#### **HOME OFFICE: Findings from the second year of the national Neighbourhood Policing Programme Evaluation. June 2009**

This study is a continuation of research into the impact of neighbourhood policing which was first outlined in Quinton and Morris (2008). The national evaluation sought to measure the implementation of neighbourhood policing over time and examine how it affected changes in key outcome measures. Rather than look at the impact of implementation in an individual area or a small number of pilot sites, the national evaluation adopted a 'whole programme' approach whereby the overall impact of the NPP would be assessed at a national level using standard outcome indicators from police performance management data. The drawback of this approach is that the impact of a locally delivered program such as the NPP will not be measurable at Police Force Area level.

**INNES, MARTIN, ABBOT, LAURENCE, LOWE, TRUDY and ROBERTS, COLIN (2009) 'Seeing like a citizen: field experiments in 'community intelligence-led policing'.**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 10 (2) pp. 99-114.***

Drawing on field experiments conducted over three years this paper describes an innovative community engagement methodology designed to provide police with a rich community intelligence picture of drivers of insecurity in neighbourhoods. The paper discusses the weaknesses of PACT and other forms of community police engagement e.g. the National Reassurance Policing Programme (NRRP) and Community Intelligence (COMMTEL). Argues it is an approach which police can better align their service delivery in ways that are more likely to meet the complex needs of the communities they serve. The paper shows that this method delivered a number of benefits: 1. New information, 2. priority identification, 3. 'Hard' intelligence, and 4. organisational memory- i.e. the formal nature of the process allows organisations to build information about each neighbourhood that does not move on when the local officers assigned to the area does.

**JARMAN, N. (2006) 'Peace-building and Policing –The Role of Community-based Initiatives'**

***Shared Space: A research journal on peace, conflict and community relations in Northern Ireland. Issue 3. Community Relations Council.***

Over the past decade an elaborate and sophisticated variety of community-based initiatives have been established across Northern Ireland to assist in the maintenance of public order and the reduction of inter-communal conflict and violence. This article by Jarman examines the nature and form of the work undertaken by these community-based policing initiatives as well as the concerns and limitations associated with this form of activity. Jarman observes that community-based policing work has been established as a valuable element of the Northern Ireland conflict reduction and order management in many parts of Northern Ireland and notes the many similarities in approach and ethos to contemporary approaches to policing by state bodies. However, in contrast to the debate about restorative justice, there has yet to be any real consideration about whether this type of approach to maintaining order has a long-term future in Northern Ireland. Within this article Jarman argues that such a discussion could usefully contribute to a wider debate on the future strategies of both community safety and the consolidation of a more widely accepted system of policing in Northern Ireland.

**JONES, T. and NEWBURN, T (eds) 'Plural Policing: A Comparative Perspective'**

**Routledge: 2006.**

This book consists of a series of essays describing and analysing diverse policing arrangements in ten countries: the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Greece, the United States, Canada, Brazil, South Africa and Japan. The central focus of this collection is the question 'what is policing?' What is common to all countries described is that private security organisations have blossomed and out-number state police by a ratio of two or more to one. The assumption underlying the notion that policing has become 'pluralised' is summarised by the editors. It is generally accepted that, in many countries, 'policing' is now both authorised and delivered by diverse networks of commercial bodies, voluntary and

community groups, individual citizens, national and local governmental regulatory agencies, as well as the public police.

**MARKS, MONIQUE, SHEARING, CLIFFORD and WOOD, JENNIFER (2009) 'Who should the police be? Finding a new narrative for Community Policing in South Africa',**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 10 (2) pp. 145 -155.***

In South Africa police cling to the idea of a policing monopoly and prove reluctant to exhaust possibilities for sharing the load of creating safety. Nevertheless, they operate knowing that feelings of insecurity are rising and diverse 'nodes' for governing security have been established. Police and Public authorities realize that a policing monopoly is more of a dream than a reality, yet their policies and practices surrounding partnerships reveal an incoherent vision. The paper argues that this incoherence provides opportunities for designing innovative public partnerships for the nodal governance of security that supports the notion of a 'core,' and publicly symbolic police role. The paper concludes that the debate about who should what in policing and how this should be done is equally relevant to post-conflict, transitional, and established democratic societies.

**MITCHELL, C. (2008) 'The Limits of legitimacy: Former Loyalists Combatants and Peace-Building in Northern Ireland'.**

***Irish Political Studies, Vol. 23 (1) pp.1-19***

This focus of this article is on the fraught relationship the British government has with former combatants in Northern Ireland. The paper notes that whilst the government simultaneously benefits from former combatants' peace building efforts it is reluctant to grant them full statutory recognition and funding. The problem is not the lack of available money, but a lack of legitimacy. The paper outlines some of the findings of participatory research undertaken by the research branch of OFMDFM and a network of former loyalist conflict transformation groups in Belfast involving ex-prisoners, in 2004/5. Firstly, the contributions of loyalist former combatants' organisations to conflict transformation are outlined. Subsequently, the paper goes on to address difficulties around re-integration and questions of legitimacy that limit politically motivated former combatants' social acceptance and effectiveness. The core groups included were EPIC (Ex prisoners Interpretative Centre), LINC (Local Initiatives for Needy Communities), Northern Ireland Alternatives and the Inner East Forum. The paper concludes by stating that without acceptance from civil society and the state, former combatants may struggle to maintain their conflict transformation work. It argues that positive engagement with these groups is crucial in order to promote the implementation of peace in the most difficult to reach and volatile constituencies, which ultimately pose the biggest threat to the process itself.

**PEASLEE, L. (2009) Community policing and social services partnerships: lessons from New England.**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 10 (2) pp. 115-131.***

This paper looks at why despite the adoption of community and problem-solving policing nationwide-police-social service partnerships are not routine. It draws on case studies of youth -focused partnerships in four US cities to examine how police can better collaborate with municipal and community based agencies to address the organisational and leadership challenges confronting reformers. The findings illustrate that while police are valuable

partners for social services agencies, one should use caution in conceptualising too large a role for police in juvenile prevention and intervention initiatives

**RANSLEY, JANET and MAZEROLLE, LORRAINE (2009) 'Policing in an era of uncertainty'.**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 10 (4) pp. 365-381.***

In this current 'era of uncertainty' this paper explores the role and function of police. The authors argue that despite the rise of other crime control agents, public police are best placed to lead responses to existing and new crime problems, using new approaches based on intelligence, analysis, and the active coordination of other nodes. But for them to do that effectively, police need a new model that guides their main functions and activities in the new era. The paper suggests 'third party policing' as an appropriate model. The paper begins with an examination of the new challenges of policing in an era of uncertainty. It then uses Kelling and Moore's models of policing (1988) to explicate the elements that both define and distinguish policing in post-9/11 environment. The paper highlights the risk faced by public police if, or when, leadership of the police agenda is relinquished to a more complex, nodal form of crime and terrorism control.

**RYAN, B.J. (2008) 'Northern Ireland's District Policing Partnerships and the Participatory Ideals'**

***Irish Political Studies, Vol. 23 (3) pp. 341-361.***

District Policing Partnerships (DPPBs) were designed to facilitate what Patten calls 'a constant dialogue at local levels between the police and the community' (Patten Report, 1999: para.6.25). In this article Ryan analyses the role of the DPPBs conceptualised by the Patten Report as a pivotal aspect of policing reform in Northern Ireland. It argues that, as originally envisaged, these Boards possessed a participatory capacity to transform rigid institutionalised relations of power between state and society. In outlining their potential the article highlights the difference between traditional consultation methods and more communicative-based participatory policing. The article analyses the reasons why this more radical model was rejected and examines the impact of this on the operation of District Policing Partnerships. It concludes that the consultative mechanisms that emerged have so far contributed little to the structural transformation of police-society relations in Northern Ireland.

**SCHEIDER, M. C., CHAPMAN, R., SHAPIRO, A. (2009) 'Towards the unification of Policing innovations under community policing'.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 32 (3) pp. 694-718.***

The paper provides a definition of community policing and individually examines each policing innovation to determine how they fit within the Community policing philosophy. The findings suggest that various policing innovations are wholly compatible with the community policing philosophy and that incorporating these innovations into community policing may improve their overall utility and the likelihood of their adoption. The paper highlights the need for new ideas in policing to be built into existing policing innovations rather than developed in isolation – it clarifies the community policing philosophy and unifies various ideas under one framework.

**SHEARING, C. (2005) 'Nodal Security'**

***Police Quarterly*, Vol. 8 (1) pp. 57-63.**

In this article Shearing picks up and comments on general and specific claims made at a conference he was attending. The main claims that emerged were that (a) a new paradigm of policing has emerged, and (b) the emergence of this paradigm has precipitated a crisis in policing. Shearing replied stating that the new age that has emerged is an age of diversity and central to this has been a multiplication of auspices and providers of policing. New nodes of policing have emerged and clustered to form policing assemblages which in turn have brought policing to new mentalities, new institutional arrangements. Shearing uses the term - governance of security – which he argues is a more inclusive term and is more compatible with this nodal diversity and the complexity of nodal networks that express this diversity. In addressing the second claim he states that there is no crisis in policing but a police crisis as police consider how they should respond to the nodal developments.

### **Community Restorative Justice**

**ASHE, F. (2009) 'From Paramilitaries to Peacemakers: The Gender Dynamics of Community-Based Restorative Justice in Northern Ireland'**

***The British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, Vol. 11, pp. 298-314.**

Community-based restorative justice (CBRJ) schemes emerged in Northern Ireland during the 'peace process' to provide an alternative to paramilitary systems of justice. These initiatives have received considerable academic attention. A complex and critical literature has now emerged in this area; however, extant explorations of CBRJ have tended to sideline issues of gender-power. Feminists and international bodies, such as the United Nations, have highlighted the importance of addressing historical gendered inequities in terms of the design and evaluation of conflict-transformation initiatives. Drawing on contemporary feminist frameworks this paper explores the importance of the category of gender in evaluations of CBRJ in Northern Ireland. Moreover, it scrutinises the theoretical processes through which issues of gender power have been filtered out of evaluations of community-based restorative justice schemes in the region.

**ERIKSSON, A. (2006) The Politicisation of Community Restorative Justice In Northern Ireland in Northern Ireland Restorative Justice Online April 2006 Edition**

**<http://www.restorativejustice.org/editions/2006/april06/erikssonarticle>**

This short paper begins by outlining the origins of two groups of community-based restorative justice initiatives in Northern Ireland: Community Restorative Justice Ireland (CRJI) which operates in 14 Republican communities across the north, and Northern Ireland Alternatives (NIA) which has four offices in Loyalist areas in and around Belfast and their different models of working. The author discusses the important influence both these groups have on paramilitary groups, both mainstream and dissident, and so-called vigilante groups, challenging, especially the leadership, to think differently about conflict resolution. The question is then posed as to why both NIA and CRJI have such difficulty in attracting funding

from the state. The author answers this question by stating that if funding was provided it would give both groups official legitimacy which some feel is undeserved or even dangerous. The paper concludes by arguing this situation has resulted in an intense politicisation of restorative justice which may result in the loss of an opportunity for positive and genuine change in the way justice is administered and delivered in Northern Ireland.

**MIKA, H. (2006) Community-Based Restorative Justice in Northern Ireland (2006)**

**Belfast: Queen's University Belfast/School of Law.**

The purpose of this report is to present independent evaluation findings regarding the work of Community Restorative Justice Ireland (CRJI) and Northern Ireland Alternatives (NIA) in facilitating and promoting non - violent community alternatives to paramilitary punishment attacks and exclusions relating to alleged localised crime and anti - social behaviour. A continuing legacy of the conflict in Northern Ireland (NI) has been the use of beatings, shootings and exclusions by paramilitary organisations as a response to local crime and anti - social behaviour. Over the period 1998/99 to 2004/2005, more than 1,800 paramilitary - style shootings and assaults have been recorded in NI. This report focuses exclusively on the work supported by Atlantic Philanthropies (1999 - 2005), particularly during the period 2003 to 2005 (Phase II) which was restricted to eight identified sites and the achievement of decreased levels of punishment attacks, leading to the end of punishment violence directed at alleged anti - social behaviour, and increased levels of reintegration into communities.

The evaluation methodology involved annual interviews with key stakeholders and analysis of case data which involved the verification of each case put forward by the community-based projects. An examination of the detail and content of each case file, and selective reading of information for analysis and documentary analysis, including review of literature that pertains to project activities, their objectives or the broader political context.

The findings reveal that CRJI and NIA are important catalysts for developing community and local organisational capacities and local peace - building, by creating and promoting non-violent responses to crime and anti - social behaviour. They have trained hundreds of community volunteers across Northern Ireland in conflict resolution theory and skills, and have collaborated with a range of statutory and community organisations and initiatives to build the service infrastructure of local areas. Both projects contributed to increasing tolerance in local areas for marginalised members of the community, including delinquent youth and former combatants. The report adds that local organisations and community groups, through their efforts to create responsive and responsible restorative justice programming, have become more aware and attentive to rights and rights protection, rights entitlement, access to rights, and redress.

## **Gender**

**ASHE, F. (2009) 'From Paramilitaries to Peacemakers: The Gender Dynamics of Community-Based Restorative Justice in Northern Ireland'.**

***The British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, Vol. 11 pp. 298-314.**

Community-based restorative justice (CBRJ) schemes emerged in Northern Ireland

during the 'peace process' to provide an alternative to paramilitary systems of justice. These initiatives have received considerable academic attention. A complex and critical literature has now emerged in this area; however, extant explorations of CBRJ have tended to sideline issues of gender-power. Feminists and international bodies, such as the United Nations, have highlighted the importance of addressing historical gendered inequities in terms of the design and evaluation of conflict-transformation initiatives. Drawing on contemporary feminist frameworks this paper explores the importance of the category of gender in evaluations of CBRJ in Northern Ireland. Moreover, it scrutinises the theoretical processes through which issues of gender power have been filtered out of evaluations of community-based restorative justice schemes in the region.

**BENSON, R.W. (2000) 'Changing Police Culture: The Sine Qua Non of Reform'.**

**Paper presented at the Rampart Scandal Symposium at Loyola Law School, Los Angeles.**

Benson contributes to this particular symposium by drawing attention to the fact that in all the calls for reform of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) he had not heard the call for cultural reform, the one reform, he argues that is fundamental if others are to succeed. He goes on to identify four current sources of cultural values within the LAPD that seem to drive many of the human rights abuses and illegal acts: machismo; militarism; racism; and the code of silence. The focus of his paper is on the first two. Machismo, or what some have called hypermasculinity, is the value system that celebrates male physical strength, aggression, violence, competition, and dominance. It denigrates the lack of these as weak, female behaviour. He highlights research which demonstrates that female police officers are involved in excessive use of force at rates substantially below those of male officer's evidence and states that police departments nationwide are bastions of negative attitudes towards female officers. He concludes this section by supporting the need for mandatory gender balance amongst new recruits and prohibition of inappropriate physical fitness tests. In terms of the cultural value of militarism he argues that the antidote to the military policing model is the "community policing" model. However, he does stress that to transform the culture of machismo and militarism they would need to look to pressure groups that champion different cultural values, those that specifically advocate for women police officers and community policing. The extent to which groups like these are able to garner public and political support in the general culture will determine whether police culture will change or stay changed.

**BROWN, J. and HEIDENSOHN, F. (2000) 'Gender and Policing: Comparative Perspectives'. MacMillan Press Ltd.**

This book examines women's experiences in law enforcement agencies across the globe. It reports findings from comparative research undertaken with serving policewomen from 35 countries by means of questionnaires and qualitative interviews. The book outlines the evolution of policewomen's role historically, the lateral and horizontal representation of women in policing, and considers if the balance of gender does have an impact on the type, frequency and severity of discriminatory experiences. It also considers the impact of police occupational culture on policing and the impact of women officers on policing. The authors attempt to articulate the beginnings of theory to account for the differences and similarities between different models of police organisations.

**CORSIANOS, MARLYN. ["Promoting Gendered Justice using the Community-Oriented Policing Model"](#)**

**Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, Atlanta Marriott Marquis, Atlanta, Georgia, November 14, 2007**

The first part of this paper examines the promotion and centrality of community policing in the United States and Canada. The second part examines the gendered experiences that female officers encounter and critically explores the idea of using community policing initiatives as feminist tools to encourage social and structural changes within the occupational structure of policing which continues to reflect, the traditional, paramilitaristic, crime control model that does not support gendered justice goals. The article argues that community policing initiatives can be used to promote gender neutrality and overtime, they can help move towards a post gendered subjectivity. But to do this 'policing' as we currently know it must be redefined – e.g. the terms "Policeman" and "police woman" must lose their essentializing qualities as they do not correspond to any unified essence but in a patriarchal, heterosexist society, - implies fixed qualities to many people.

**MARTIN, S.E. (2005) 'Women Officers on the Move' in DUNHAM, R, G. and ALPERT. G. P. (eds)**

***Critical Issues in Policing. (5<sup>th</sup> edn), pp. 350-371. Illinois: Waveland Press Inc.***

This article by Susan E Martin examines the changes that have occurred in the status of women in policing in the past two decades; the nature of resistance of male officers to women in policing and the problems that women officers face as result; and current research and policy issues that relate to women in policing. The article states that the status of women in policing today is uncertain. However it does note that the most blatant barriers that kept women out of police work for more than half a century have fallen, and women are entering policing in increasing numbers. Gaining admission to the occupation, however, is only the first step. Women officers still face discriminatory treatment that limits their options and opportunities.

**SILVESTRI, M. (2003) 'Women in Charge: Policing, gender and leadership'**

**Willan Publishing.**

This book has been shaped by two fundamental ideas about organisational change. First is the idea which suggests that by increasing the number of women in organisations greater and more sustainable forms of change will result. Second is the idea that leaders and managers have a significant role to play in bringing about changes to organisations. This idea is central to current debates about change within policing. Police leaders have been awarded a pivotal role in driving forward organisational change more specifically, police leaders have been tasked with the job of developing 'ethical policing'. It is the combination of these ideas that is the focus of this book – that is, that women in the police leadership positions may offer significant contributions to the project of organisational change within policing. Over the past few decades there has been a proliferation of police research that has attempted to investigate and map out the nature and extent of organisational change in the police service. There is also a small but growing body of research that demonstrates the gendered nature of the police organisation. Instrumental in exposing the varied forms of



discrimination that both men and women encounter in their work, such work remains firmly grounded in the argument that the 'cult of masculinity' characteristic of rank-and-file culture, is a prime culprit for women's continued exclusion from policing. Those at the top of the police organisation continue to remain relatively absent from academic discourse, with the majority of studies focusing almost exclusively on the lowest levels of the organisation favouring the lives of the rank and file than those of their managerial counterparts.

This book explores and deconstructs the experiences of senior police women – an area which remains uncharted territory in terms of research and analysis – much of the work that considers organisational change fails to examine its gendered context. Much of the writing is informed by Ackers (1990) fundamental principle that organisations are not gender neutral. Organisations are a key site where gender divisions are routinely created, exploited, perpetuated, and preserved. Drawing on a gendered organisation approach, together with an appreciation of human agency, this book argues that senior police women have the potential to be active gendering agents, with the ability to develop, reinforce, resist or transform cultural knowledge and structures in policing - at the same it acknowledges that structure has the potential to work towards enabling as well as constraining gendered change. The research is based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews carried out with thirty senior policewomen in Britain, including officers from inspector to chief officer ranks- that is those belonging to the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). Fieldwork was carried out within four police service areas in England and Wales and was conducted over a ten-month period in 1998.

**SIMS, B., SCARBOROUGH, E. and AHMAD, J (2003) 'The Relationship between Police Officers' Attitudes toward Women and Perceptions of Police Models'.**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 6 (3) pp. 278-297.***

This survey set out to test the notion that because of the characteristics required of officers under community policing, that an acceptance of women in the workplace in general and, and more specifically, in policing would lead to an acceptance of community policing characteristics that are themselves more feminine in nature. Consequently, the overall research question for this study is, to what extent can attitudes towards women predict attitudes toward community and /or traditional policing? To answer this question, surveys were distributed to 560 officers in the Arkansas Police Department. The survey contained approximately 62 items and included questions about attitudes to women, opinions about female officers' work performance, and a series of questions that measured attitudes toward the community and traditional policing methods. The survey achieved a response rate of 56% (80% male / 18% female). Findings indicate that although certain attitudes toward women were related to attitudes toward policing, the relationships were weak when evaluating both models. Furthermore, analysis did not provide the direction of the causation of the relationships. However, the study suggests that police agencies may want to examine recruitment, selection, and training processes currently in use and provide for some measurement of attitudes toward women police officers.

## **Surveys**

**BYRNE, J. and MONAGHAN, L (2008) *Policing Loyalist and Republican Communities: Understanding key issues for local communities and the PSNI.***

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

The central aim of this research was to explore Loyalist and Republican attitudes and concerns to policing within the context of the new political dispensation in Northern Ireland, and access issues, concerns and hopes from the police in developing meaningful partnerships in these communities. The research consisted of a series of discussions with representatives from Nationalist/Republican communities, Unionist/Loyalist communities, representatives from District Policing Partnerships and the Northern Ireland Policing Board, PSNI representatives and key informants (media, practitioners and academics). The findings reveal the deep-rooted sensitivities that continue to surround the area of policing and justice. However, all the main protagonists recognised both the symbolic and practical benefits of having a police service that is endorsed by all the political parties and is acceptable to the majority of local communities. Republicans, Loyalists and the police have all undergone significant changes in recent years and have to adapt to a new social and political environment. They have become the central figures in this new chapter of policing and justice.

**CHERMAK, S. and WEISS, A. (2006) 'Community Policing in the News Media'**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 9 (2) pp. 135-160.***

Although there currently exists a very large body of research examining community policing practices in the United States, no study has yet to examine the efforts made by police departments to promote community policing in the news media. This article by Chermak and Weiss fills that gap. The principle data-gathering technique was self-administered questionnaires to police and media organisations. The focus of the survey was on the strategies used to publicize innovative police efforts and police-media relationships. Separate surveys were distributed to media managers and media reporters in television and newspaper organisations to examine how they view their relationship with the police, and whether they provide coverage to community policing. The information collected from these surveys was used to identify four police departments, two with positive and two with negative relationships with the news media. Newspaper data in these four cities was collected to examine how community policing is presented in the news. The results indicate that although police departments and media personnel agree that they have a very good working relationship and that there are many opportunities to promote community policing, most police departments make only minimal effort to do so. The analysis of newspaper coverage of community policing finds that it is rarely presented in the news and the coverage that occurs is isolated.

**Criminal Justice Inspection- Northern Ireland. An Inspection of Community Safety Partnerships. November 2006.**

**Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland.**

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have their origins, as with much in the recasting of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland, in the Good Friday Agreement. The Agreement recommended two reviews of policing and justice. The first, which was independent and led by Chris Patten, was to examine the future of policing. The second, the Criminal Justice Review, was government-led but included independent assessors and examined the future of the criminal justice system.

The Governmental response to the Review included a legislative aspect in the form of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002. Section 72 of that Act provides for the establishment of local CSPs. That section has not yet been brought into force. Despite the fact that Section 72 has not yet been commenced CSPs have now been established in all 26 district council

areas across Northern Ireland. They have been established on a purely voluntary basis. Most have been in existence for at least two years. While each differs to some extent, approximately half have at least two tiers – strategic and operational – and some also have task groups which tend to operate on a particular issue, often on a time limited basis. Each has a community safety co-ordinator who is generally employed by the local council although funded by the Community Safety Unit, which is a division of the Northern Ireland Office. The Community Safety Unit (CSU) also provided funding to set up the CSPs and continues to fund their activities. Each Partnership has recently been granted indicative funding from the CSU for the next two years ending in April 2008. The CSU also provides guidance and advice to the CSPs and has a forum for CSP co-ordinators to meet on a regular basis. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are not on the list of organisations which Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland (CJI) has statutory power to inspect. However, the Criminal Justice Inspectorate was invited to carry out this inspection by the Northern Ireland Office. The inspection aimed to examine a number of key areas including the following:

- the institutional strengths and weaknesses of CSPs against CJI's common core themes of openness and accountability, partnership in the Criminal Justice System, equality, learning and results.
- the aims and objectives of CSPs, and the performance management system which underpins them and measures their effectiveness
- the relationship between the CSPs and the DPPs at local level
- the contribution of the CSPs to the proper and effective functioning of the Criminal Justice System in Northern Ireland and their impact in terms of local community confidence
- whether greater value could be added to the criminal justice system by some restructuring of the institutional architecture of the CSPs and DPPs particularly in light of the Review of Public Administration (RPA).

## **Recommendations**

- As regards the future relationship between CSPs and DPPs, the optimum position post- RPA would be to have one operational community safety/policing tier in each council area. The report recommended policy makers to look again at the vision laid out in the Patten report and echoed to some extent in the Criminal Justice Review.
- After three years' running, membership of each tier of the CSPs needs to be reviewed. This might also allow for an increase in the membership of those from a community background.
- More robust arrangements should be put in place to monitor attendance at CSP meetings and ensure that non-attendance is followed up.
- Co-ordination between CSPs and DPPs needs to be improved.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSPECTION NORTHERN IRELAND (CJINI). Policing with the Community: An Inspection of Policing with the Community in Northern Ireland (2009).**

**Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland**

The Patten vision of policing for Northern Ireland was one with Policing with the Community (PwC) at the core of the service, with all officers having been grounded in neighbourhood policing (NhP) and only taken into specialist and other functions for limited periods, before returning to the core function. The recommendations made by the Patten Report regarding PwC and the subsequent approach by the PSNI to implementing them, form the basis of this inspection. The review of the delivery of community policing shows that much work remains to be done to fully embed policing with the community as its core function of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the core function of every police station. The report states that there are significant challenges ahead and lays out for consideration a series of recommendations and suggestions for improvement.

**GENNARO, F. V., WALSH, F.W and KUNSELMAN, J. (2005) Community Policing: The Middle Manager's perspective.**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 8 (4) pp. 490-511.***

The voices of those who are charged with the reorganisation of their departments and the implementation of community policing are represented in this paper. This article presents data drawn from the content analysis of the written views of community policing held by a select sample of middle managers from 44 agencies from as far north as Alaska and as far south as Florida. The paper highlights the five top obstacles identified by the respondents to the implementation of community policing and discusses how they would deal with implementation problems. Findings from the research reveal ambivalence on the part of the middle managers towards community policing. It would seem that they have adopted the philosophy of community policing but are unwilling to make the organisational changes necessary to support it. The paper concludes by arguing that if middle managers concerns and expressed belief in the potential of community policing is not translated into action aimed at correcting the identified problems, nothing will happen. Community policing is then doomed to be what it is in most police departments – a special unit program.

**HOLLOWAY, KATY, TREVOR BENNET, and DAVID FARRINGTON. *Crime Prevention Review Series No.3: Does Neighbourhood Watch Reduce Crime?* Washington, D.C: U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2008.**

To investigate whether Neighbourhood Watch does in fact reduce crime a systematic review of the literature was conducted by the authors of this article. One thousand five hundred and ninety five publications were reviewed. 225 were found potentially relevant for inclusion and of that number 39 were found to meet the eligibility criteria. These 30 publications presented the results of 19 unique research projects (the rest were duplicates). These 19 research projects presented the results of 43 evaluations of Neighbourhood Watch programs. All 43 evaluations were conducted from 1977 to 1994. About half were conducted in North America and about half in the UK, with one study from Canada and one from Australia.

Overall, the results of the review are mixed. Some evaluations showed that Neighbourhood Watch was associated with a reduction in crime, others showed that it was associated with an increase in crime, while others provided uncertain results.

**HOME OFFICE: Findings from the second year of the national Neighbourhood Policing Programme Evaluation. June 2009**

This study is a continuation of research into the impact of neighbourhood policing which was first outlined in Quinton and Morris (2008). The national evaluation sought to measure the implementation of neighbourhood policing over time and examine how it affected changes in key outcome measures. Rather than look at the impact of implementation in an individual area or a small number of pilot sites, the national evaluation adopted a 'whole programme' approach whereby the overall impact of the NPP would be assessed at a national level using standard outcome indicators from police performance management data. The drawback of this approach is that the impact of a locally delivered program such as the NPP will not be measurable at Police Force Area level.

**IVKOVIC, K.S. (2009) 'The Croatian Police, police integrity, and transition toward democratic policing'.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 32 (3) pp. 459-488.***

This paper reports on the second survey among Croatian police officers of a critical aspect of a successful transition into a democratic police agency – the state of police integrity. The first survey was undertaken in 1995. A random sample of 811 Croatian Police Officers were asked about various forms of police misconduct by means of a questionnaire. The questionnaire used in the study tests the police officers' tendency to resist a variety of temptations and thus yields a more comprehensive picture of integrity. The results of the 2008 survey portray a more optimistic picture of integrity than the 1995 survey did. The report states that the code of silence, one of the key elements of police integrity seems to be weakening. The report also reveals that the support for community policing is perceived to be much stronger at the top than at the lower levels of the organisational hierarchy or among individual police officers.

**JACKSON, J. (2007) 'Public Confidence in Policing: a neo-Durkheimian perspective'.**

***British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 47 (2), pp. 214-233.***

In section one of this article evidence on a neo-Durkheimian perspective to public attitudes about crime and punishment is outlined. The second introduces the topic of public confidence on policing. The third presents the data. The fourth draws implications for both neo-Durkheimian analyses of public sentiment and policing policy.

By tackling the day-to-day nuisance issues that the local community identify as the things that make them feel insecure, the police hope to reduce fear of crime and improve public confidence. This study found that disorder did not influence public confidence in policing, nor did fear of crime once controlled for concerns about social cohesion. Instead, worries about crime and confidence in policing were both shaped by judgements about cohesion trust and moral consensus. The paper concludes by stating engaging in narrow fear-of-crime reduction measures may not, in the end itself improve public confidence. This study was conducted in a predominately area in the North-East of England and draws on data from a single –contact mail survey of a randomly drawn sample of residents.

**LORD, V.B., KUHNS, B.J. and FRIDAY, P.C. (2009) 'Small city community policing and citizen satisfaction'.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 32 (4) 2009.***

In this article the impact of community policing on citizens perceptions of police effectiveness in a small southern city in the USA is analysed. The results show that although the police invest a great deal of time building partnerships and problem solving in neighbourhoods, there are no significant differences over time in citizenship satisfaction with police or in fear of crime. Personal contact with police mediates the influence of individual and neighbourhood characteristics on citizen satisfaction. Police presence remains a common significant predictor of citizen satisfaction. The pre/post research design allows for measuring over time, but the lack of a control city threatens internal and external validity.

**MIKA, H. (2006) Community-Based Restorative Justice in Northern Ireland (2006)**

**Belfast: Queen's University Belfast/School of Law.**

The purpose of this report is to present independent evaluation findings regarding the work of Community Restorative Justice Ireland (CRJI) and Northern Ireland Alternatives (NIA) in facilitating and promoting non - violent community alternatives to paramilitary punishment attacks and exclusions relating to alleged localised crime and anti - social behaviour. A continuing legacy of the conflict in Northern Ireland (NI) has been the use of beatings, shootings and exclusions by paramilitary organisations as a response to local crime and anti - social behaviour. Over the period 1998/99 to 2004/2005, more than 1,800 paramilitary - style shootings and assaults have been recorded in NI. This report focuses exclusively on the work supported by Atlantic Philanthropies (1999 - 2005), particularly during the period 2003 to 2005 (Phase II) which was restricted to eight identified sites and the achievement of decreased levels of punishment attacks, leading to the end of punishment violence directed at alleged anti - social behaviour, and increased levels of reintegration into communities.

The evaluation methodology involved annual interviews with key stakeholders and analysis of case data which involved the verification of each case put forward by the community-based projects. An examination of the detail and content of each case file, and selective reading of information for analysis and documentary analysis, including review of literature that pertains to project activities, their objectives or the broader political context.

The findings reveal that CRJI and NIA are important catalysts for developing community and local organisational capacities and local peace - building, by creating and promoting non-violent responses to crime and anti - social behaviour. They have trained hundreds of community volunteers across Northern Ireland in conflict resolution theory and skills, and have collaborated with a range of statutory and community organisations and initiatives to build the service infrastructure of local areas. Both projects contributed to increasing tolerance in local areas for marginalised members of the community, including delinquent youth and former combatants. The report adds that local organisations and community groups, through their efforts to create responsive and responsible restorative justice programming, have become more aware and attentive to rights and rights protection, rights entitlement, access to rights, and redress.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. Community Safety Unit of the Northern Ireland Office and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Research into the Views and Experiences of People Involved in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland (2007).**

**Belfast: NIPB**

This report presents the findings from research into Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in Northern Ireland. The aims of the research were to establish the views and experiences of key partners and local stakeholders in relation to the impact and effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch in: Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour; reducing the fear of crime; assisting local police in detecting crime; enhancing the relationship between police and the community, and promoting community spirit. The research also sought to determine how Neighbourhood Watch schemes should be developed in Northern Ireland. Findings suggest that Neighbourhood Watch should be considered as a successful initiative and one that contributes to increasing community safety and security, improving relationships with the police and contributing to more cohesive and integrated societies.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. Final Best Value Review of Community Engagement. March 2008.**

**KPMG**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) commissioned KPMG to undertake a Best Value Review of Community Engagement for the period between April 2007 and March 2008. The aim of this Best Value Review was to consider how the NIPB's legislative obligations, functions and processes relating to community engagement have been currently fulfilled. The focus of the review was on the Board's province-wide community engagement activities due to the fact that its statutory community engagement responsibilities were being covered as part of other reviews. In terms of methodology a standard Best Value approach was employed which focuses on the four key elements of continuous improvement: challenge, compare, consult and compete. This involved undertaking a comprehensive review of the community engagement literature, a KPMG review of all NIPB community engagement activities during 2007, a postal survey and focus groups among organisations known to NIPB and individual face-to-face interviews with NIPB Officials, NIPB members and comparator organisations. Within the report it was concluded that the NIPB should consider extending its definition of community engagement to recognise the need to engage with communities at an appropriate level using appropriate methods and by working in partnership with committees and other statutory organisations in order to identify and implement solutions to local problems. The report makes a number of recommendations to secure ongoing continuous improvement within community engagement.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD . Public Perceptions of the Police, the DPPs and the Northern Ireland Policing Boards. Report based on the Northern Ireland Policing Board Module of the September (2009) Omnibus Survey.**

**Belfast: NIPB**

The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey is conducted several times each year by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and is designed to provide a snapshot of the behaviour, lifestyles and views of a representative

sample of people in Northern Ireland. The survey comprises two distinct parts: core questions about the respondents and their individual circumstances, and a variety of mainly attitudinal questions commissioned by the clients, which seek the views of the public on a range of issues, including policing.

**NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD (2009) 'THROUGH OUR EYES'. Perceptions and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual People towards Homophobic Hate Crime and Policing in Northern Ireland**

**Belfast: NIPB**

In January 2009, the Northern Ireland Police Service lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Independent Advisory Group commissioned The Rainbow project to survey the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) community in Northern Ireland about their experiences and fears in relation to homophobic hate crime, and their perceptions of policing and the PSNI in Northern Ireland. The survey enquired about fear of crime, experiences of crime, who committed the hate incidents, what actions victims took to report the incidents and how respondents perceived the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The report provides evidence of the attempts by the Police Service of Northern Ireland to engage with the LGB community and respond to issues that affect them. Although a large percentage of victims of homophobic hate crime still do not report incidents to the police, the research does indicate that attitudes to the police from within the LGB population are improving and that LGB people believe the police to be less homophobic than previous research indicated. In particular the research highlights positive work that has been done between the police and LGB communities in south Belfast and in the Foyle Division to put in place specific initiatives to try and respond more effectively to homophobic hate crime.

**POLICE OMBUDSMAN for NORTHERN IRELAND (2009). *Complainant Satisfaction Survey 2008/2009.***

**Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. Research Report.**

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was set up by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. The Complainant Satisfaction Survey allows complainants to the Police Ombudsman's Office to express their views on services by the Office. This report presents the findings from the eighth survey. A total of 2,757 questionnaires were issued and 562 responses were received, representing a response rate of 20%. The data were collected via postal questionnaires from April 2008 to March 2009.

**POLICE OMBUDSMAN for NORTHERN IRELAND (2009). *Police Officer Satisfaction Survey 2008/2009.***

**Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. Research Report.**

The Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland was set up by the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 in order to provide an independent system for investigating complaints against the police in Northern Ireland. This survey allows police officers subject to investigation by the Office of the Police Ombudsman to express views on services provided by the Office. This report contains data concerning officers' views in respect of complaints closed between April 2008 and March 2009. From April 2008 until March 2009 a total of



1950 questionnaires were issued. By the end of April 2009, 595 questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 31%.

**RADFORD, KATY., BETTS, JENNIFER and OSTERMEYER, MALCOLM (2006) 'Policing, Accountability and the Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Northern Ireland'.**

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

The Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) and the Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland (OPONI) commissioned the Institute for Conflict Research to undertake research on attitudes towards, and experiences of, the new policing arrangements in Northern Ireland by individuals from the black and minority ethnic (BME) population. The research included a variety of methodologies. These included a self-completion questionnaire, which was completed by 542 people from BME groups across Northern Ireland, 25 focus groups involving 207 participants and individual in-depth interviews with minority ethnic individuals. In-depth interviews were also conducted with representatives from key policing organisations and community organisations working with minority ethnic groups. The main issues addressed are the BME population's attitudes towards and knowledge of the:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and their experience of engaging with the PSNI;
- NIPB and District Policing Partnerships (DPPs); and
- The role of OPONI and experience of making complaints to OPONI about the PSNI.

The main findings from each of the above areas of enquiry are presented and the report concludes by stating that within the PSNI there is currently a variety of good practice measures being developed and supported by particular individuals in a number of District Command Units throughout Northern Ireland. These are particularly evident in relation to community policing, liaison and outreach with members of minority ethnic communities. However, the report does recommend that the development of a number of protocols and procedures would ensure that anti-racists messages are being mainstreamed and reinforced within each District Command Unit and in all associated policing organisations.

**SCHAFFER, A. JOSEPH., HUEBNER, M. BETH and BYNUM, S. TIMOTHY (2003) 'Citizen Perceptions of Police Services: Race, Neighbourhood Context, and Community Policing'.**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 6 (4) pp. 440-468***

Studies considering perceptions of the police have traditionally focused on very broad outcomes measures (e.g., global views of the police). In an era of community policing, it is imperative to consider how the public perceives the police and police services using measures reflecting this alternative paradigm of policing. In addition, recent research suggests that perceptions of the police are formed within the context of respondents' neighbourhood cultures and contexts. This research examines factors predicting citizen perceptions of police services in a Midwestern community, incorporating variables reflecting respondents' demographic traits, experiences, and neighbourhood contexts. The analysis tests the predictive power of these factors using both traditional outcome measures and perceptions of police services based on community-policing criteria. The findings demonstrate the need for multidimensional constructs of citizen perceptions of police services and highlight important dimensions of public perceptions of community policing.

**SCHEIDER, C. MATTHEW, ROWELL, TAWANDRA and BEZDIKIAN, VEH. (2003) 'The Impact of Citizen Perceptions of Community Policing on Fear of Crime: Findings from Twelve Cities.**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 6 (4) 363-386.***

Under the community policing philosophy, reducing citizen fear of crime has become a legitimate objective for police. Using data from the Twelve Cities Survey, a 1998 supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, this study examines the relationship between citizen perceptions of community policing and fear of crime, including other factors such as satisfaction with police and crime prevention behaviours by citizens. It is found that perceptions of community policing have strong positive effects on satisfaction with police and crime prevention behaviours. However, citizen perceptions of community policing do not directly affect levels of fear. In half of the cities examined, crime prevention behaviours had a positive (not a negative) relationship with fear of crime. Implications for community policing efforts are discussed.

**SIMS, B., SCARBOROUGH, E. and AHMAD, J (2003) 'The Relationship between Police Officers' Attitudes toward Women and Perceptions of Police Models'.**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 6 (3) pp. 278-297.***

This survey set out to test the notion that because of the characteristics required of officers under community policing, that an acceptance of women in the workplace in general and, and more specifically, in policing would lead to an acceptance of community policing characteristics that are themselves more feminine in nature. Consequently, the overall research question for this study is, to what extent can attitudes towards women predict attitudes toward community and /or traditional policing? To answer this question, surveys were distributed to 560 officers in the Arkansas Police Department. The survey contained approximately 62 items and included questions about attitudes to women, opinions about female officers' work performance, and a series of questions that measured attitudes toward the community and traditional policing methods. The survey achieved a response rate of 56% (80% male / 18% female). Findings indicate that although certain attitudes toward women were related to attitudes toward policing, the relationships were weak when evaluating both models. Furthermore, analysis did not provide the direction of the causation of the relationships. However, the study suggests that police agencies may want to examine recruitment, selection, and training processes currently in use and provide for some measurement of attitudes toward women police officers.

**SKOGAN, W.G. (2009) 'Concern About Crime and Confidence in the Police: Reassurance or accountability'**

***Police Quarterly, Vol. 12 (1) pp. 301-318.***

This article examines the relationship between confidence in the police and concern about crime. Virtually all studies of the two constructs find that they are robustly correlated. However, there is theoretical ambiguity in the proper causal ordering of concern about crime and confidence in police. Three views of this relationship are examined here. One body of research on opinions about police treats confidence in the police as a dependent variable that is influenced in part by assessment of neighbourhood conditions. These studies argue that people hold police accountable for local crime, disorder, and fear. Another large body of literature on public perceptions of crime treats concern about crime as the dependent

variable, on that is explained in part by the extent of confidence in the police. This research stresses the reassurance effects of policing. It is also possible that the relationship between the two is instead reciprocal, with confidence and concern affecting each other, but that possibility is rarely raised and has never been tested.

Taken as a whole, research on opinions of the police and crime thus accommodates at its core contradictory causal orderings between its key constructs. This article addresses this central ambiguity. First it reviews research in the accountability and reassurance traditions, to establish the scope and significance of each. Then it proposes a structural equation model which tests both causal orderings jointly. Then a two-wave panel data is used to test the model and identify a best-fitting causal ordering of the two constructs. The results support the smaller body of work that has adopted the reassurance model of public opinion. The article concludes with a summary of the findings, a discussion of the limitations of the present study, and a review of its implications for research and practice.

**SUN, Y. I. (2009) 'Chinese police cadets' attitudes toward police role and work'.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol.32 (4) pp. 758-780.***

This paper examines Chinese police cadets' attitudes towards police roles and their work. Using survey data collected from 182 cadets in a Chinese police college, the paper assesses the influence of cadet's characteristics and training on their attitudes toward law enforcement, order maintenance, preventive patrol and community building. The main findings suggest that cadets without family members or relatives serving as police officers and with stronger physical capability are more likely to support the law enforcement role, while cadets with greater physical ability are less likely to favour order maintenance. Younger cadets and those without a Bachelors degree are less likely to favour order maintenance. Younger cadets and those without a Bachelors degree are more likely to view preventative patrol as an important goal for police. Cadets with stronger attitudes towards law enforcement are more likely to regard community building as an important police goal. This study represents one of the first attempts to empirically assess Chinese police cadets' work-related attitudes. Findings of the study provide police administrators with useful references and directions to improve police training and enhance community relations.

## **Youth Surveys**

**FEENEY, NIAMH: What do Young People think of the Gardai?: An Examination of Young People's Attitudes Toward and Experiences of the Gardai.**

**Masters Dissertation, Dublin, DIT, September 2009.**

National strategies point toward the importance of young people being consulted in relation to services and policies that affect them. Interest in the attitudes of young people to police has increased in recent decades yet this has not yet been explored in Ireland. This paper examines the attitudes of a sample of young people in the Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region North to the Gardai as well as their experiences of contacts with members of An Garda Siochana. This is done mainly through the quantitative research method of a survey. One

hundred and three young people aged 15-19 in four different education centres in the Dublin Metropolitan Region North were surveyed. The survey was based on the Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2008, which was administered to approximately 10,000 adults. The survey was edited to make it more focused toward and friendlier to young people. The research found that the young people had a much lower satisfaction rate and a higher level of contact with the Gardai than their adult counterparts. The contacts were mainly Garda-initiated and negative experiences for the young people. The young people also reported a high level of unacceptable behaviour by Gardai mainly relating to being disrespectful or impolite, violence and stopping and searching without reason. The research showed that the young people involved had similar experiences to those found internationally and that they felt unfairly discriminated against. This may impact on the legitimacy of the Garda organisation in the eyes of young people and therefore needs to be addressed. This can be done on a local level through increased non-adversarial contact between Gardai and young people and through changes in Garda practices including a review of stop and searches and the necessity for them.

**HAMILTON, J. RADFORD, K and JARMAN, N. (2003) *Policing, Accountability and Young People*.**

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

This report draws on findings of a survey of 1163 young people and discussions within 31 focus groups to explore their attitudes to and experiences of the various structures of policing in Northern Ireland: the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Police Ombudsman and the Policing Board. The report reveals that many young people have experience of verbal and physical harassment by police officers but have little depth of knowledge of the Police Ombudsman, the Policing Board or the District Policing Partnerships. It also indicates that while a few young people would consider the police as a career, there was a broad level of support for the police as an institution. Many also felt that young people are rarely consulted on issues relating to policing and the views and experiences of young people need to be taken into account more widely by all the agencies involved in policing and policing accountability in Northern Ireland.

**NELSON, ELIZABETH, McBRIDE RUARI-SANTIAGO, O'RIORDAN OLIVIA, and SMYTH, PAUL (2010) 'Beyond the Margins: Building Trust with Young People'.**

**Institute for Conflict Research.**

There are three parts to this report– a literature review, an analysis of over 200 surveys completed by young people and a landscape review of projects on policing with young people. The research found that the young people who had been in contact with the police commonly interact with them in settings and circumstances that promote hostility. This often leads to situations that can be of a confrontational nature, leading young people to frequently have experiences with police that are characterised by unacceptable behaviour and negative feelings. There is therefore a need to increase the level of engagement between young people and the police in non-confrontational settings, such as schools and youth clubs. In doing so it is important to take into account the young person's community background and gender, as these factors were found to have an influence in how young people interacted and perceived the police.

## **Northern Ireland Policing Board (2005) ‘Young People’s Attitudes of Policing, Violence and Community Safety in Northern Ireland’.**

### **Belfast: NIPB.**

This research focuses on young people’s attitudes and experiences of violence and community safety in North Belfast. Although some work has been done with younger children in the area, particularly in relation to the impact of the protests related to access to Holy Cross primary School, little has been carried out specifically on how young people have been affected by the disorder of the past several years. The research adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches: the analysis is based on the findings of a questionnaire completed by 2,486 young people and interviews and focus groups with young people, police officers and community representatives in North Belfast. The research findings in relation to policing indicated that the majority of young people’s experiences of the police were predominately negative. Regardless of community background, a significant proportion of young people perceived the police as unfair, biased and confrontational. The majority of young people had not communicated or interacted with the police in an informal way, and those that had, felt that the police simply lectured them on issues of around crime and drug use.

## **Exporting Policing**

### **BAYLEY, D.H. (2008) ‘Post-conflict Police Reform: Is Northern Ireland a Model?’**

***Policing*, Vol. 2 (2) pp. 233-240.**

In this article Bayley discusses the police reform experience of Northern Ireland and considers the four main challenges faced which are common to other post-conflict societies. These are-a political settlement, shared democratic habits and an appreciation of the rule of law, well developed capacity to govern and rich civil society. The paper argues that Northern Ireland shows that meaningful police reform can happen – but certain conditions may be necessary for it.

### **BROGDEN, M. (2005) ‘Horses for Courses’ and “Thin Blue Lines”: Community Policing in Transitional Society’.**

***Police Quarterly*, Vol. 8 (1) 64-98**

This article considers the transfer of community policing models from Anglo-American jurisdictions to societies currently regarded as undergoing a transitional process. Using secondary data from a range of failed and transitional societies, this article challenges the motives, processes, and consequences of the export of such a Western policing model. The end result, from preliminary evidence, seems to be one of deepening social schism in the country of import.

### **ELLISON, G. (2007) ‘A Blueprint for Democratic Policing Anywhere in the World: Police Reform, Political Transition and Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland’.**

***Police Quarterly*, 10 pp. 243-69.**

This paper by Ellison provides an overview of the police reform process in Northern Ireland since 1999 as part of a broader programme of conflict resolution. It reviews the Independent Commission on Policing recommendations and examines the progress of the implementation process in relation to organisational and institutional factors and to those in the sphere of politics and wider civil society. This paper illustrates that there is no quick or easy fix to the issues of police reform, and points out the key role played by powerful international actors (e.g. the United States and the European Union) in providing leverage. Drawing on the experience of Northern Ireland it suggests that reforms need to take place across a range of sectors (not just the police) to have a sustainable impact.

**ELLISON, G. and O'REILLY, C. (2000) 'From Empire to Iraq and the "War on Terror": The Transplantation and Commodification of the (Northern) Irish Policing Experience'.**

***Police Quarterly*, Vol. 11 (4) pp. 395-426**

The authors of this report argue that the Northern Ireland policing model is one that successfully blends counterterrorism experience with a template for democratic policing reform. In section one the reader is provided with an overview of the development of British policing within its imperial context. The authors suggest that lessons derived from Ireland were to prove instructive in developing a system of police for England and later the Empire and in this respect represent an early example of the Globalization of policing. In section two they consider the promotion of what they term the Northern Ireland Policing Model (NIPM), one which embodies both the "best practice" lessons of policing transition and the counterterrorism expertise and institutional knowledge derived from the RUC role during the preceding decades of the conflict. The third and final section demonstrates how both aspects of the NIPM can be seen to have been coalesced in contemporary Iraq, by considering the high level of Northern Irish policing personnel there.

**MULCAHY, A. (2005) 'The 'Other' Lesson from Ireland?: Policing Violence and Policy Transfer'.**

***European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 2 (2) pp. 185-209.**

The aim of this paper is to consider how political violence and its management in one jurisdiction affect criminal justice policies and developments in other jurisdictions. In this article Mulcahy begins with a reconsideration of the "contagion thesis" advanced by Hillyard and others, which argued that Northern Ireland essentially served as a testing ground for the development of repressive policy measures that would eventually transfer elsewhere. He states that while highly suggestive the thesis stands in need of further methodological investigation and conceptual refinement and considers some factors that might be considered in any re-evaluation of this approach. He then examines the impact of the Northern Ireland conflict on policing in Britain and the Republic of Ireland, both to demonstrate the salience of these issues and to highlight ways in which the conflict's impact was tempered by other factors. The paper concludes by arguing that although it is important to remain alert to the 'negative' lessons from Ireland, this should not prevent us from being equally alert to the potentially 'positive' lessons of conflict and its resolutions.

## **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. International comparison research: models of police governance and accountability (2009)**

It has become clear that the inspiration for politicians in making the police more 'accountable' to the public has been the model of police accountability and governance in the United States. However, it is unclear what benefits and outcomes are delivered through this model that provides clear reason for introducing a similar model in this country. This paper explores the differing models of police accountability in different jurisdictions and their impact on key outcomes such as public confidence, workforce stability and long-term planning. The paper outlines models of governance and accountability in England and Wales, Northern Ireland (NI), the Republic of Ireland (ROI), France and selected US cities. Reference is also made to the police complaints models that are in place in these regions. The report notes that there is a general absence of evidential research based on accountability arrangements across the UK and the US, however, it does acknowledge that the policing accountability model in Northern Ireland is based on extensive research undertaken at an international level by the Independent Commission on Policing. The report concludes by arguing that any changes made to improve the systems that have been established in various jurisdictions, must ensure that the service or force is effective, efficient, representative and accountable to the community and is given the support and resources to do this.

## **O'RAWE, M. (2005) 'Human Rights and Police Training in Transitional Societies: Exporting the Lessons of Northern Ireland'**

*Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 27 pp. 943-968.

The focus of this article is on police transformation in transitional societies through the lens of police human rights training. The paper discusses the general barriers to effective police training in human rights, police training in transitional societies and then considers how these issues have played out in terms of the Northern Ireland experience. The article suggests that important lessons have not been learned and that this may impede not only progress towards acceptable policing arrangements but also progress in the broader peace building process here and in other transitional contexts.

## **Transitional Justice Institute. (2009) 'Can the Past be Policed? Lessons from the Historical Enquiries Team Northern Ireland'. Research Paper No. 09-06.**

**Transitional Justice Institute- University of Ulster.**

Using a case-study of the Historical Enquiries Team (HET), this article explores how societies in transition might address victims' quest for "the truth". The HET was set up by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) to re-examine deaths attributable to the conflict in Northern Ireland. The HET is an innovative process and a unique concept in policing internationally. This article draws on over two and a half years of empirical research and unprecedented access to the HET/PSNI. The article focuses specifically on the nature of the HET, its policies, methodologies and structural issues. The author reflects on what kinds of lessons and insights can be drawn and whether or not the HET concept is a model for other countries in transition.

## **Training/Human Rights**

**Committee on the Administration of Justice. (1997) *Human Rights on Duty: Principles for Better Policing – International Lessons for Northern Ireland.***

**Dr. Linda Moore and Mary O’Rawe. Belfast: Committee on the Administration of Justice.**

Human Rights on Duty is published by the Committee on the Administration of Justice, a cross-community, human rights organisation working to promote a just and peaceful society in Northern Ireland. The 300-page report is based on findings of an 18-month research project into policing which considered police transition and the management of change in a number of key jurisdictions throughout the world. The research focused particularly on Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, Netherlands, South Africa, and Spain. It concluded the policing problems in Northern Ireland are similar to those that confront other countries, and differ more in degree than in nature. Rather than becoming stuck in questions of reforming, disbanding or leaving the RUC unchanged in any fundamental way, the report distils internationally-recognised principles against which policing arrangements must be measured. The report makes recommendations in respect of how policing by consent might best be obtained and nurtured in Northern Ireland.

**FELTES, T (2002) ‘Community-Orientated policing in Germany’: Training and Education’.**

***Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, Vol. 25 (1) pp. 48-59.***

Community oriented policing and community oriented (decentralised) government services seem to be a promising strategy to address the rapidly shifting needs of contemporary societies not only for Germany but for all democratic societies. Over the last few years a radical reappraisal of policing philosophy and the role of the police has therefore taken place in these countries. This article presents data from two surveys and arguments in favour of restructuring of the police service, in general, and police training in particular. The article contends that to keep-up with an ever changing world, the police have to become more versatile itself, without losing sight of its core functions: protection and security provision. These objectives can only be achieved by a police force that cooperates intensively with the people, i.e. relies on a community-orientated approach to policing, and ones whose members have been provided throughout their training with problem-solving skills and techniques and have developed a high degree of motivation. The article concludes by stating that in the current social and economic climate there is an urgent need for such reforms, best achieved through international cooperation.

**Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission. ‘Human Rights in Police Training. Report Four: *Course for All*’.**

**Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, 2004.**

In response to recommendation 141 of the Patten Report, ‘*Every member of the police service should have as soon as possible, a course on the impact on policing of the new constitutional arrangements for Northern*’ the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) delivered a two-day course, the *Course for All*, to all staff in compliance with this recommendation in 2002-3. The Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission was invited by the PSNI to examine the course material and observe how the course complied with the



Patten Report recommendations from a human rights perspective. The Commission appointed the authors of this report to provide an initial commentary on the *Course for All* documentation and to observe how the course was being delivered. This is the report of the evaluation.

The evaluation consisted of desk based research followed by observation at part or all of nine courses held in various centres across Northern Ireland. During each course the researchers took the opportunity to have unstructured discussions with a number of participants. The researchers also attended a trainers meeting and held discussions with trainers as to their cumulative experience of running this course on hundreds of previous occasions over a six month period. The course itself consisted of a range of learning methodologies, with partnership and scenario based approaches featuring strongly in certain areas.

Findings from the evaluation state that the course content was very wide, covering the change process, the new constitutional arrangements, the Code of Ethics, policing with the community and problem solving. It goes on to state the course organisers were over-ambitious in their expectations and the volume of material to be covered was far in excess of what could be delivered in two days. Furthermore, there were a number of inexplicable gaps in the course content and, in addition, several areas were dealt with inappropriately or inadequately. The evaluation concludes by stating that although the course did comply with requirements of the Patten Report to a certain extent, it did contain some weaknesses from a human rights perspective. Taking account of the fact that the *Course for All* would not run again the Commission made some recommendations which are more general in nature and have significance for the whole training programme within the PSNI.

**O'RAWE, M. (2005) 'Human Rights and Police Training in Transitional Societies: Exporting the Lessons of Northern Ireland'**

***Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 27 pp. 943-968.**

The focus of this article is on police transformation in transitional societies through the lens of police human rights training. The paper discusses the general barriers to effective police training in human rights, police training in transitional societies and then considers how these issues have played out in terms of the Northern Ireland experience. The article suggests that important lessons have not been learned and that this may impede not only progress towards acceptable policing arrangements but also progress in the broader peace building process here and in other transitional contexts.

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2004)**

**Professional Training Series No. 5/ Add. 3 Human Rights Standards and Practice for the Police.**

Any police force, whether operating in a post conflict state or in a more stable environment, should operate according to the basic principles of human rights, as articulated in customary international law and in applicable international instruments, as well as according to non-conflicting domestic laws. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights publication 'Human Rights Standards and Practice for Police' is designed to be a readily accessible and portable reference for police officers. It is organized into major human rights topics of concern to the police, such as investigations, arrest, detention and Community Policing (p 58). Under each topic, there is a section summarizing the relevant international human rights standards, followed by a "practice" section containing

recommendations for applying those standards. The sources for the human rights standards and practice are listed at the end of the guide. They include the principal United Nations human rights treaties and the many specialized declarations and bodies of principles on law enforcement which have been adopted by the United Nations.

**Transitional Justice Institute. (2009) 'Can the Past be Policed? Lessons from the Historical Enquiries Team Northern Ireland'. Research Paper No. 09-06.**

**Transitional Justice Institute- University of Ulster.**

Using a case-study of the Historical Enquiries Team (HET), this article explores how societies in transition might address victims' quest for "the truth". The HET was set up by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) to re-examine deaths attributable to the conflict in Northern Ireland. The HET is an innovative process and a unique concept in policing internationally. This article draws on over two and a half years of empirical research and unprecedented access to the HET/PSNI. It focuses specifically on the nature of the HET, its policies, methodologies and structural issues. The author reflects on what kinds of lessons and insights can be drawn and whether or not the HET concept is a model for other countries in transition.

## **Challenges and Threats**

**BENSON, R.W. (2000) 'Changing Police Culture: The Sine Qua Non of Reform.'**

**Paper presented at the Rampart Scandal Symposium at Loyola Law School, Los Angeles.**

Benson contributes to this particular symposium by drawing attention to the fact that in all the calls for reform of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) he had not heard the call for cultural reform, the one reform, he argues that is fundamental if others are to succeed. He goes on to identify four current sources of cultural values within the LAPD that seem to drive many of the human rights abuses and illegal acts: machismo; militarism; racism; and the code of silence. The focus of his paper is on the first two. Machismo, or what some have called hypermasculinity, is the value system that celebrates male physical strength, aggression, violence, competition, and dominance. It denigrates the lack of these as weak, female behaviour. He highlights research which demonstrates that female police officers are involved in excessive use of force at rates substantially below those of male officers evidence and states that police departments nationwide are bastions of negative attitudes towards female officers. He concludes this section by supporting the need for mandatory gender balance amongst new recruits and prohibition of inappropriate physical fitness tests. In terms of the cultural value of militarism he argues that the antidote to the military policing model is the "community policing" model. However, he does stress that to transform the culture of machismo and militarism they would need to look to pressure groups that champion different cultural values, those that specifically advocate for women police officers and community policing. The extent to which groups like these are able to garner public and political support in the general culture will determine whether police culture will change or stay changed.

**BROWN, B. (2007) 'Community Policing in Post-September 11 America: A Comment on the Concept of Community-Oriented Counterterrorism'.**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 8 (3) pp. 239-251.***

This article explores the ideological divide between community policing and the counterterrorism measures adopted by US law enforcement agencies as a response to the events of September 11. The paper argues that in light of the previous failures and unintended consequences of brute force used against terrorist organisations, the development of community-oriented counterterrorism policies which place an emphasis on good public relations and cooperative problem solving is an option worth considering. Specifically, it is suggested that a strategy of community-oriented counterterrorism would reduce the potential for violations of human dignity (both in the US and abroad), increase public support and cooperation with law enforcement, help generate quality counterterrorism intelligence, help restore the international status of US authorities as protectors of basic human rights, and provide US officials with an opportunity to set an example of humane governance. The concept of community-oriented counterterrorism holds promise not only for enhancing homeland security, but also for protecting civil liberties which are essential to the progress of a free nation such as the USA and for spreading the ideals of democracy throughout the world. The paper concludes by stating a global increase in democracy may help reduce problems such as the extreme poverty and rampant political corruption in developing nations-the problems which foster widespread disenchantment and disenfranchisement among the populace which, in turn, fuel the development of terrorist organisations such as Al Qaeda – and thus prove to be the single best means of ridding the planet of violent terrorist organisations.

**ESRC SEMINAR SERIES: ‘Mapping the public policy landscape. What is policing for ? Examining the impact and implications of contemporary policing interventions’ (2009).**

This series of seminars address the following three issues: How responsive should policing be to community priorities and concerning? Can and should police solve more crime? What role for policing in securing economic and social well-being? The papers also identify the following threats and challenges for contemporary policing

:

- The deepening recession
- Over-centralisation
- Bureaucracy
- Politics of Police accountability
- Globalisation and technology- ‘neighbourhood to national’ but increasingly ‘international’ - complexities of demands are increasing

Critical Issues concerning three contemporary policy trends and their implications for the role of the police in securing economic and social well-being are outlined. The first is the new-found mission of the public police in responding to and seeking to manage public perceptions and subjective insecurities- the ‘reassurance agenda’. A second issue concerns the evolving mixed economy of ‘plural policing’ as evidenced by the growth of private security, the expansion of quasi-police agents – such as wardens and community support officers – and the proliferation of multi-sector partnerships. Thirdly, recent years have seen a growing ‘marketisation’ and commercialisation of the public police evident through the selling of policing services and various in-come generation arrangements.

**ORDE, H. (2008) ‘Policing divided communities’**

## **SOLACE Foundation.**

In this paper Hugh Orde, (former chief Constable of Northern Ireland), discusses the continued challenges faced by the PSNI and of the need to manage change effectively. In terms of the challenges the paper argues that the PSNI need to ensure that they are able to recruit not only the 'traditional' communities but also attract and retain members of the minority ethnic communities. It also identifies the ongoing attacks by dissident republicans as a threat but states that this will not deter the PSNI from policing with all communities. It discusses the importance of the internal and external communications methods that have been implemented and of how they have contributed to making the PSNI one of the most accountable in the UK. The paper concludes by stating policing is a collective responsibility and that there is still a long way to achieving effective partnership working

## **TOPPING, J.R. (2008) 'Community Policing in Northern Ireland: a resistance narrative'**

***Policing & Society, Vol. 18 (4), pp. 377-396***

The intention of this paper is to evidence some of the resistances to the implementation of community policing in Northern Ireland. It does this by first examining the current position of the Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI) and their *Policing with the Community Policy*. This is followed by an assessment of the efficacy with which the PSNI have realised community policing, as espoused in Patten Recommendation 44. It concludes by determining the role and extent of community engagement with Policing in Northern Ireland and the resistances and contestations of the community policing in a post-conflict society.

## **TOPPING, J.R. (2008) 'Diversifying from within: Community Policing and the Governance of Security in Northern Ireland.'**

***British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 48 (6), pp. 778-797.***

In this article Topping argues that the implementation of community policing has failed as a result of institutional inertia within the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The paper begins by assessing the delivery of community policing by the PSNI and explores the levels of engagement with Northern Ireland's grass root community organisations specifically those involved with the governance of security at local level. The paper then explores key issues to police-community interaction associated with the broader vision of Patten. The author argues that 'Policing within the Community' philosophy has struggled under the weight of division and diversity and goes on to state that Community Policing is less of an organisational mindset embraced throughout whole of service but left to a few 'specialist officers'. Topping concludes by arguing that the author his position needs to be addressed and policing needs to be located within the wider mesh of social transition and diversity or they will remain 'outside' of the diverse policing arrangements.

## Comparative Perspectives

**BROWN, J. and HEIDENSOHN, F. (2000) 'Gender and Policing: Comparative Perspectives'. MacMillan Press Ltd.**

This book examines women's experiences in law enforcement agencies across the globe. It reports findings from comparative research undertaken with serving policewomen from 35 countries by means of questionnaires and qualitative interviews. The book outlines the evolution of policewomen's role historically, the lateral and horizontal representation of women in policing, and considers if the balance of gender does have an impact on the type, frequency and severity of discriminatory experiences. It also considers the impact of police occupational culture on policing and the impact of women officers on policing. The authors attempt to articulate the beginnings of theory to account for the differences and similarities between different models of police organisations.

**COMMITTEE on the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE. (1997) *Human Rights on Duty: Principles for Better Policing- International Lessons from Northern Ireland*. By Dr. Linda Moore and Mary O'Rawe.**

**Belfast: Committee on the Administration of Justice.**

Human Rights on Duty is published by the Committee on the Administration of Justice, a cross-community, human rights organisation working to promote a just and peaceful society in Northern Ireland. The 300-page report is based on findings of an 18-month research project into policing which considered police transition and the management of change in a number of key jurisdictions throughout the world. The research focused particularly on Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, Netherlands, South Africa, and Spain. It concluded the policing problems in Northern Ireland are similar to those that confront other countries, and differ more in degree than in nature. Rather than becoming stuck in questions of reforming, disbanding or leaving the RUC unchanged in any fundamental way, the report distils internationally-recognised principles against which policing arrangements must be measured. The report makes recommendations in respect of how policing by consent might best be obtained and nurtured in Northern Ireland.

**JONES, T. and NEWBURN, T (eds) 'Plural Policing: A Comparative Perspective'**

**Routledge: 2006**

This book consists of a series of essays describing and analysing diverse policing arrangements in ten countries: the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Greece, the United States, Canada, Brazil, South Africa and Japan. The central focus of this collection is the question 'what is policing?' What is common to all countries described is that private security organisations have blossomed and out-number state police by a ratio of two or more to one. The assumption underlying the notion that policing has become 'pluralised' is summarised by the editors. It is generally accepted that, in many countries, 'policing' is now both authorised and delivered by diverse networks of commercial bodies, voluntary and

community groups, individual citizens, national and local governmental regulatory agencies, as well as the public police.

## **NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD. International comparison research: models of police governance and accountability (2009)**

### **Belfast: NIPB**

It has become clear that the inspiration for politicians in making the police more 'accountable' to the public has been the model of police accountability and governance in the United States. However, it is unclear what benefits and outcomes are delivered through this model that provides clear reason for introducing a similar model in this country. This paper explores the differing models of police accountability in different jurisdictions and their impact on key outcomes such as public confidence, workforce stability and long-term planning. The paper outlines models of governance and accountability in England and Wales, Northern Ireland (NI), the Republic of Ireland (ROI), France and selected US cities. Reference is also made to the police complaints models that are in place in these regions. The report notes that there is a general absence of evidential research based on accountability arrangements across the UK and the US, however, it does acknowledge that the policing accountability model in Northern Ireland is based on extensive research undertaken at an international level by the Independent Commission on Policing. The report concludes by arguing that any changes made to improve the systems that have been established in various jurisdictions, must ensure that the service or force is effective, efficient, representative and accountable to the community and is given the support and resources to do this.

## **WISLER, D. and ONWUDIWE, D.I. (2008) 'Community Policing in Comparison'**

***Police Quarterly, Vol.11 (4) pp. 427- 446***

Using secondary data the article proposes a typology of community policing styles independent of their origin in the state or the communities. The typology consists of a top-down and a bottom-up distinction between two main patterns of community policing. By that it means some initiatives are originated from and controlled by the state (top-down), whereas others originate from and are controlled by civil society (bottom-up). The author discusses examples of both these models e.g. CP bottom-up initiatives can take the form of vigilantism as evident in social movements in South Africa or in the spread of gated communities and neighbourhood watch schemes, particularly in the United States. It can also take other forms closer to the notion of social control, as in China, whereby the definition does not include the use of violence. Top-down CP initiatives can take the form of instituting militias such as in Uganda and the Sudan. Following a brief overview of how patterns of community policing seem to vary regionally worldwide the challenging task of attempting to elaborate a model for understanding the constitution of these styles and their original patterns is then attempted. One key argument is that the notion of the state should be "brought in" the sociological analysis of community policing. Most of the article has focused on material from Africa and Western democracies with only brief incursions into Latin America and Asia.

## Case Studies

DeBlieck, S., 2007, [The Critical Link: Community Policing Practices in South-Eastern Europe](#), UNDP Albania/SSSR Programme, Albania

Experts agree that police reform involving the community is critical for peace and development. This document, by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Support to Security Sector Reform (SSSR) Programme, looks at project activities that address the issue of community involvement in police reform in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. The research found that all the cases involved the support of a forum allowing the community and police to work together. These forums identify and solve local issues of crime, security and development. In four cases, community-based policing (CBP) has been brought into the classroom. Activities such as awareness education and sports activities involving students and officers create greater trust in the police and may reduce juvenile crime. The report recommends that CBP training should involve all officers and staff and should emphasise the need for community partnerships and problem solving. Yet concrete practices must not only be taught, but also be put into practice in the field.

UNDP Albania's Support to Security Sector Reform (SSSR) Programme commissioned this research project in the autumn of 2006. Through desk research, key informant interviews, and the cooperation of a host of police reformers, the SSSR was able to assemble this set of case studies, conduct analysis, and create recommendations for the future of the SSSR Programme. Specifically it looks at the project activities which are addressing (or have recently addressed) the issue of community involvement in police reform in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Though all cases involve both the community and the police to some degree, from this set of cases there emerge two typologies of community based-policing: those that are more police oriented in their activities (training and the physical refurbishment or construction of buildings) and those which are more community oriented, (involved schools, the media, and community groups, either in the form of knowledge and skills or funds and infrastructure). The SSSR is part of the latter group for two significant reasons. First, its engagement in a broad spectrum of activities involving both a police and community orientation; and second, it specifically focuses its community group activities in neighbourhoods rather than at higher levels of administration and civil society.

The definition of community-based policing utilized by the SSSR Programme is: "a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organisational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work together in new ways to solve problems of local crime, disorder, and safety to improve the quality of life for everyone in the community."

### **Community Safety Action Teams Programme, Kosovo**

The primary purpose of the Community Safety Action Teams (CSATs) Programme is to develop new and support existing relationships between community members, municipality

representatives and the police, by creating multiple forums for interaction and involvement. Piloted in September of 2003 and now operating in 16 municipalities throughout Kosovo with more than 700 CSATs members, the CSATs Programme is implemented by the OSCE Department of Police Education and Development, bilaterally funded through the U.S. Department of Justice/ICITAP and the OSCE. True to its namesake, the CSATs Programme's primary activity is the development of groups that work to identify and address local problems associated with crime, safety, and livability through partnerships and problem solving efforts. The CSATs Programme has seven essential components: selection of communities, confidential interviews of police, community members and municipal representatives, community meetings, training (*Orientation, Partnerships and Team Building, and Problem Solving*), coaching and follow-up, training of trainers, CSATs Executive Council, continued coaching and follow-up, as needed. Members of the CSATs are drawn from the police, municipality and local community leaders, and must represent the diversity and ethnicity of the communities they serve. In addition to the police and municipal representatives, community members include: youth, minorities, NGOs, municipal and school officials, community and business leaders, and teachers. Once established, the CSATs are responsible for working together to identify problems relating to crime, safety and livability, and then to develop and implement projects which work towards their solution. The problems are initially identified in a community meeting hosted by the CSATs, then working together during a three-day training course, its members learn and apply the SARA problem-solving model to develop a plan of action to address those problems. Although available for consultation and support, the project management allows the CSATs to operate as the leading agent of change in the community. Monitoring and evaluation occurs through follow-up meetings with the CSATs, field visits, and quarterly meetings with the CSATs Executive Council, an independent forum with two representatives from each of the 16 local teams. Currently, the team is developing an impact assessment of the CSATs Programme which will better gauge the impact the programme and projects have on the communities the CSATs serve. The impact assessment is to be conducted throughout the first half of the year, with preliminary findings expected to be available in early 2007.

### **Community Policing Projects, Croatia**

In 2006, the OSCE Mission to Croatia Police Programme ran a series of community-based policing initiatives. These three projects were undertaken as part of the OSCE's wider goal of supporting the establishment in Croatia of a Police Service featured by democratic values, accountable to law, respecting and protecting human rights of minorities, assuring law and order and security in society, and instilling public confidence through transparency. The three OSCE community-based policing projects were: 1) Police-Citizens Joint Co-operation in Creating a Safer Community; 2) Workshop on the Community Prevention Principles and Work of Preventive Councils; and 3) Workshop of Community Policing Coordinators. The first of these projects took place in Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Sium County from June through November of 2006. These two counties had been targeted in community-based policing initiatives in 2003 and 2004, and the new initiative built on the experiences there. The aim of the more recent intervention was to indoctrinate the public in the philosophies and principles of community policing through a comprehensive media campaign, with the expressed hope that it would lead local actors to organise Community Prevention Councils, organisations made up of local representatives and the police that are expected to create strategies and plans for preventing crime and dealing with security issues. In addition to targeting the media

**FRIEDMAN, R. (1992) Community Policing: Comparative perspectives and Prospects.**



**Harvester Wheatsheaf.**

***Part 4: Community Policing in Canada***

This chapter tells the reader that Canada has adopted community policing innovations and principles developed in the United States and England but at the same time introducing unique Canadian methods of response to problems and needs in small and large communities alike. It highlights the fact that Canadian policing has undergone major changes in response to increase in crime rates, increases in the fear of crime, fiscal constraints, increased competition from private security firms and increased complaints from the public and dissatisfaction with police performance and service. However, it concludes by stating although important steps have been taken towards community policing its police need to look at a more force-wide adoption of its methods.

**FRIEDMAN, R. (1992) *Community Policing: Comparative perspectives and Prospects.***

**Harvester Wheatsheaf.**

***Part 6: Community Policing in Israel***

This chapter on community policing in Israel begins by outlining the background to the Israeli national police force and its activities. However, before moving on to discuss the concept of community policing in its various forms the article notes that research on policing in general and community policing in particular is widely limited to in-house projects and reports. The article then states that community policing in Israel is evident in the early 1990s in two major and linked areas. First, the Neighbourhood Police Officers (NPOs) who function as discretionary police officers in the community to supplement traditional and reactive police deployment of resources. As such, the NPOs achieved the objective of command-decentralisation. Second, the Civil Guard, which activates volunteers in a wide range of community support for police activities in a para-police form. The few studies carried out on public opinion, perception of police prestige and job satisfaction, essentially display similar findings to those available for other Western societies. In terms of activities carried out by community police they tend to focus on information provision, crime prevention, victim assistance, activation of volunteers and work with youth at risk. What is fascinating about the Israeli approach to community policing is that, through such efforts, police are directing attention to the needs of the individual in a country where for many years the citizens were always expected to contribute their heavy share to the benefit of the collective.

**FRUHLING, H. (2007) 'The Impact of International Models of Policing in Latin America: The Case of Community Policing'**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 8 (2) pp. 125-144.***

The police reform initiatives to which this paper refers are influenced by three factors that influence their characteristics and contents. The first of these is the process of democratization that took place during the 1980s and 1990s in any countries in the region. This process drew attention to the incompatibility between the norms of democracy and human rights and actions of Latin American police forces. Second, the significant rise in crime in almost all Latin American countries has been accompanied by the visible presence of the issue of crime as an urgent problem that needs to be resolved by public authorities. A final factor influencing police has been the context of state reform, widespread in recent years in Latin America as well as the rest of the world. Following this section the paper then compares the North American model of community policing with that of the experiences in

Latin America. While the North American model places an emphasis on the role and responsibilities of the police officer on the street and enables officers to acquire skills and abilities through the training process, the police force as an institution is very resistant to change in any context and this change in the organisational paradigm is especially difficult in those Latin American countries where members of the police lack quality training, are poorly paid, lack motivation, and endure serious management problems.

The article then evaluates four experiences of community policing; the Community Policing program of Sao Paulo's Military Police, a pilot project in Villa Nueva, Guatemala; Community Policing in Bogota, Columbia and Belo Horizonte in Brazil. The community policing programs examined reveal that in Latin America citizen participation does not define policing priorities, and that citizens are poorly prepared to interact with the police to take action to resolve the security issues that affect them. In most cases the police, local government, and citizen's crime prevention associations do not coordinate their actions or work closely enough. While there can be no community policing programme without policing participation, these endeavours also require the participation of the community and local government agencies that can offer crime prevention programs to complement police work. In Latin America, the governments often take responsibility for community programs, while the police carry out parallel initiatives that are not closely coordinated with the community. However, the programs in Latin America should be viewed as a step towards improving the citizen access to police as well as enhancing trust in the police. Nonetheless, it is too much to expect these programs to produce the degree of institutional transformation generated in the context of developed, democratic countries. Community policing in Latin America to date has not failed, but its impact is more limited than initially expected by its advocates.

**GRABOSKY, PETER (2009) 'Community policing, east and west, north and south',**

***Police Practice and Research, Vol. 10 (2) pp. 95-98.***

This issue is devoted to selected approaches to community policing from all points of the compass. It begins with an exploration of some interesting ideas about community policing that are being developed in the UK, Australia and the USA.

**UK** – Innes, Abbot, Lowe, and Roberts' article – arising from extensive field research on reassurance policing confirms that police see the world through their own lens, and that their perceptions of reality may diverge from those the citizens they serve. In some locations the police may not see it as their business to address many issues that are in fact the drivers of public insecurity. Need for a more structured approach to strategic analysis and community engagement that will form the basis for an appropriate distribution of problem solving between police and community. Police partnerships with other social service agencies don't receive as much attention as in community policing literature as citizen engagement and 'broken windows' Concludes that much like community policing reform, adoption of social service partnerships will require a shift in police culture. Departments must pay attention to agency structure, the role of police leadership, education and training, and the measures used to evaluate officer performance. Also warns against giving police too large a role in collaboration.

**Australia- Wood and Bradley** describe developments in partnership policing in Australia- Nexus policing – program designed to transform the way the second largest police force in Australia does business. Individual officers identify and lever diverse forms of knowledge and capacity that reside outside of the police ranks – in government, civil society and the private sector. By pushing the boundaries of partnership thinking and practice Nexus policing has the potential to enhance the capacity of Victoria police.

**South Africa**-Due to the massive crime problems and limited state capacity to control them people have sought alternatives to the conventional solution of more police, or increasing the ambit of policing functions. Private security sector is massive- mainly for affluent gated community. Those less fortunate are left to own devices. Authors are seeking alternatives to simply transplanting the Western model of police as generalised problem solvers within communities. Advocate the development of nongovernmental institutions of social control, e.g. street communities, traditional courts, and neighbourhood controls. They provide a possible model what African nodal policing should look like.

**China**- China is a country in midst of dramatic social and economic change. Zong describes the diverse apparatus of contemporary social control that includes not only public police, but also neighbourhood committees that undertake surveillance and provide conflict resolution services. The provision of direct professional guidance by police to grassroots institutions is an important feature of public security in China resembles a pluralistic system. Just as models of community policing developed in Chicago may not lend themselves to implementation in South Africa, so too may the elaborate system of social control in China defy transplantation.

**JONES, A and WISEMAN, R (2006). Community Policing in Europe: Structure and Best Practices – Sweden, France, Germany.**

#### **Los Angeles Community Policing Forum**

The authors of this article provide a short description of community policing practice in three countries, Sweden, France and Germany. The paper discusses the development of community policing within each country, the particular methodologies they employ and the inherent weaknesses and strengths within each system.

**SCHEYE, E. (2005). 'Reflections on Community Based Policing Operations in Guatemala', United States Agency for International Development (USAID).**

This report from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) examines community based policing programming in Guatemala. It finds that eight years of international police assistance has failed to strengthen appreciably the sustainable policing capacities of the Ministry or the Guatemalan National Civilian Police (PNC). Despite numerous well-conceived and executed discrete police reform projects, international police assistance to Guatemala has been largely ineffective in producing concrete, tangible and persistent results. This is due in part to managerial instability within the Ministry and PNC and partly to assistance programmes having overlooked best practices and lessons learned. Few reform projects have been embedded in the institutional culture of the Ministry or PNC or concentrated on enhancing managerial capabilities in a systematic manner.

**Scottish Government (2009) *Community Policing: a Review of the Evidence.***

**Edinburgh: The Scottish Government.**

This report begins with a review of the development of the concept of community policing (CP), and of the main definitions that have been offered of the core components of CP. The authors then briefly consider CP in comparative perspective and then draw on this as a context against which to consider the local history of CP in comparative perspective. From an initial core of key evaluation studies known to the authors, a framework identifying key questions to ask of any evaluation were developed. The authors then interrogated the CP literature with respect to these five themes.

**ZHONG, Lena Y. (2009) 'Community policing in China: old wine in new bottles',**

***Police Practice and Research*, Vol. 10 (2), pp. 157-169.**

This paper begins first by delineating the history of policing in China since 1949, which is divided into three periods: mass line policing (1949-1980), strike-hard policing (1981-2001), and community policing (since 2002). The first period saw the implementation of the typical mass line policing. The second period witnessed the launch of strike-hard policing, which was a distortion of the general crime control policy of 'comprehensive management of social order' (CMSO) by overemphasizing its punitive prong at the expense of the preventive prong. The third period saw the full-scale launch of community policing at the national level, and most importantly, the explicit use of the label 'community policing'. The paper then goes on to illustrate what community policing is, and how it has been implemented since 2002 by drawing upon Building Little Safe and Civilized Communities (BLSCC), a community policing model in Shenzhen (a city at the vanguard of reform in China). Although policing in China demonstrates different characteristics in the three periods, the underlying rationale is community policing, as manifest by the mass line. In other words, community policing per se in China since 2002 is nothing more than 'old wine in new bottles.'

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