Welcome and Introduction from SCCJR Co-Directors  3
Enhancing Capacity in Crime and Justice Research  5
SCCJR Staff Promotions, Awards and Achievements  6
7th SCCJR Annual Lecture, May 2013 7
SCCJR Research Snapshots  8
• An Ethnographic Exploration of a Social Protest Against the Italian Mafia Baris Cayli
• Developing a Professional Qualification for Scottish Prison Service Staff? A Report on Exploratory Work Richard Sparks, Kirstin Anderson, Marguerite Schinkel and Fergus McNeill
• (Re)Imagining Youth: A Comparative Study of Youth Leisure in Scotland & Hong Kong Susan Batchelor, Alistair Fraser, Leona Li Ngai Ling and Lisa Wittakker
• Trafficking Culture Simon Mackenzie, Neil Brodie, Donna Yates, Suzie Thomas, Tess Davis, Jessica Dietzler, Meg Lambert, Annemiek Rhebergen and Emilie Smith
• The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET) Sarah MacQueen and Dr Ben Bradford
• Scottish Crime and Justice Survey Michele Burman, Laura Robertson, Kath Murray, Elle Bates and Susan McVie
• Violence against women: effective interventions and practices with perpetrators: a literature review Oona Brooks, Michele Burman, Nancy Lombard, Gill McIvor, Leah Stevenson-Hastings and Debbie Kyle
• Offender Supervision in Europe Fergus McNeill
• After Discovering Desistance Fergus McNeill

SCCJR Research Projects 2013-2014 22
• Counter-Allegations of Domestic Abuse Reported to the Police in Scotland: A pilot study Oona Brooks
• Evaluation of the Police Scotland/Rape Crisis Scotland ‘Support to Report’ Pilot Advocacy Service Oona Brooks and Michele Burman
• Knife Crime Interventions: ‘What Works?’ Rebecca Foster
• The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega-events: Security Planning for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games Michele Burman, Nick Fyfe, Simon Mackenzie, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Chris Johnston and Suzanne Young, with assistance from Katrina Morrison and Jon Pickering
• Research into the Relationship between Domestic Abuse and football Annie Rose Crowley, Oona Brooks and Nancy Lombard
• Bandits in Southern Italy and the Ottoman Empire: The Dichotomy between Resistance and Submission Baris Cayli

Making an Impact 29
• REF 2014 – SCCJR Impact Case Studies

SCCJR and Knowledge Exchange 30
Working with Scottish Government 31
Internationalisation 32
SCCJR in the Media 34
Communicating and Engaging 35
SCCJR Research Awards 2013-2014 36
The SCCJR PhD Community 37
• Funded studentships
PhD Snapshots 38
• SCCJR PhD Students
SCCJR Publications 2013-14 56
On behalf of all of the staff and postgraduate researchers in the centre, we have great pleasure in welcoming you to our 2013-2014 Annual Report, which demonstrates the strong research collaboration between the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling and Glasgow Caledonian University. SCCJR was established in 2006 with core funding from the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services (SGJASD) and additional investment from the four partner universities to support staffing and infrastructure. SCCJR is now well established and attracts funding from UK research councils, such as the ESRC and AHRC, from European funders, such as the European Commission and the European Research Council, and a range of charitable funders, such as Leverhulme and Alcohol Research UK, and other organisations.

SCCJR represents a unique alliance of criminologists working collectively across Scottish universities with the aims of widening the criminological research agenda, increasing research capacity through PhD programmes and training, collaborating with local, national and international partners to develop programmes of methodologically rigorous research which stimulates theoretical discussions of crime and its governance and finding ways of increasing the use of criminological research.

SCCJR currently comprises 22 research staff, 38 postgraduate students and a full-time administrator; each year we also appoint 2-3 postgraduate interns to work with us on various research and knowledge exchange activities.

Welcome to the 2013-2014 Annual Report of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR)
We work from a range of theoretical perspectives and have a wide research capacity covering all aspects of criminal justice and criminology, with particular strengths in cultures and practices of punishment, gender, crime and justice, youth crime and youth justice, gendered violence, transnational crime and policing, organised crime, illicit markets, and rehabilitation and desistance. SCCJR staff and postgraduates have methodological expertise in both quantitative (including survey design, longitudinal analysis and statistical modelling) and qualitative (including ethnography; oral histories, and discourse analysis) methods and analysis, as well as evaluation methodologies. The leader of our CJ Quest research group, Susan McVie, also heads the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN II), which is funded by the ESRC. Further information about our areas of expertise can be found on our website (www.sccjr.ac.uk/subjects/).

We have a commitment to producing high quality, high impact research which engages with current theoretical and methodological debates in criminology and social science more generally. At a national level, we work closely with the Scottish Government and local governmental bodies to create, share and apply research in criminal justice policy and practice. We also work closely with colleagues from the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) in the areas of policing and security. Increasingly, we are engaging with policy and practice at an international level, and have several international research collaborations, such as the COST initiative on Offender Supervision in Europe, led by Fergus McNeill.

This Annual Report provides information on our major research and knowledge exchange activities and external research funding successes over the past year, and showcases the work of our growing community of postgraduates. It has been a very exciting year for us. The number and breadth of research projects, high quality publications, presentations and high profile events are impressive and continue to reflect the vibrancy of the staff and intellectual environment that we aim to develop at SCCJR. It has always been our intention that our research makes a difference – both in advancing our academic disciplines and in constructively contributing to public debate and policy and practice development in relation to crime and criminal justice. To that end, the Report also tries to show the significance and impact of our work.

We hope you find this Annual Report interesting and informative and that you may consider joining us as an associate member or signing up to our membership list through our web-site to receive more information about the work of SCCJR. We continue to strive to consolidate and enhance SCCJR’s strengths in criminological research, to forge meaningful links with research in the broader fields of Sociology, Law and Social Work, and increase our capacity for collaboration with others. We are always looking for opportunities to work with others, whatever the nature of their engagement with the fields of criminology and criminal justice. For research colleagues from around the world, we offer opportunities for support to come and work with us through our Visiting Fellowship programme.

This Annual Report is also an opportunity to thank the extraordinarily wide range of people and local, national and international organisations who have, in different ways, contributed to the success of SCCJR over the past year, and indeed since its inception. Together, we have tried to make a difference by producing a body of research that is theoretically informed and of wide application.

Michele Burman, Gill McIvor and Richard Sparks (Co-Directors)
April 2014
www.sccjr.ac.uk
During 2013-2014 we have continued to grow in number and we are delighted to welcome several new research staff to SCCJR:

Dr Oona Brooks was appointed as a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Glasgow. Oona joins us from Abertay University and has research and teaching interests in gender, crime and justice, sexual violence, the commercial sexual exploitation of women and girls, the criminal justice response to sexual offences, and alcohol and young women’s safety. Oona can be contacted by email Oona.Brooks@glasgow.ac.uk.

Rebecca Pillinger became the first Research Fellow to join the AQMeN Crime and Victimisation Strand at the University of Edinburgh. Rebecca has been investigating trends in victimisation in Scotland, dividing people into groups according to their likelihood of becoming the victim of various crimes and seeing how membership of those groups changes over time. She is also working to explain the dramatic changes in crime rates across regions of Scotland and comparing these to regional variation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Rebecca’s background is in statistics and education, and she has considerable experience with multi-level modelling, having previously been part of the LEMMA group at the University of Bristol. To contact Rebecca, email rebecca.pillinger@ed.ac.uk.

Dr Margaret Schinkel joins us at the University of Glasgow as an ESRC Future Research Leader to carry out post-doctoral research titled ‘Lives Sentenced: Experiences of Repeated Punishment’. This project builds on Marguerite’s PhD research, which examined how long-term prisoners gave meaning to their sentence, by extending its focus to those who have experienced many, mostly short-term and community, punishments. She is conducting life history interviews with men and women who have been punished over a period of at least fifteen years to see how they make sense of this accumulation of sentences, in the context of their wider lives. Marguerite’s email address is Marguerite.Schinkel@glasgow.ac.uk.

Dr Lisa Whittaker has been appointed as a Research Assistant working on Susan Batchelor and Ali Fraser’s ESRC funded project: (Re)Imagining Youth: A Comparative Sociology of Youth Leisure in Scotland and Hong Kong. Lisa completed her PhD ‘Young and Unemployed: Giving and Getting Recognition in Peer Groups and Online’ at the University of Stirling in 2011. She previously worked for The Prince’s Trust and also currently works for Columba 1400 as Community Engagement Manager where she is responsible for research, evaluation and delivery of leadership programmes for young people from ‘tough realities’. Her email address is Lisa.Whittaker@glasgow.ac.uk.
SCCJR Staff Promotions, Awards and Achievements

Currently, we have three Co-Directors (Michele Burman, Gill McIvor and Richard Sparks); five senior research leaders (Liz Gilchrist, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Simon Mackenzie, Fergus McNeill, and Susan McVie); eight senior research fellows/lecturers (Sarah Armstrong, Baris Cayili, Leonidas Cheliotis, Alistair Forsyth and Margaret Malloch); and five research fellows/assistants (Sarah MacQueen, Rebecca Pillinger, Marguerite Schinkel, Lisa Whittaker and Donna Yates), and a Centre Administrator / Business Manager (Tim McBride).

We are extremely proud of our existing staff for their many and varied achievements this past year - and offer congratulations to all:

Dr Margaret Malloch was promoted to a Readership at the University of Stirling.

Professor Susan McVie was inducted as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Professors Lesley McAra and Susan McVie were awarded the Howard League Research Medal 2013 at a ceremony in the House of Commons, London. The Research Medal is presented to researchers who offer genuine new insights into the penal system and make an impact on penal policy and practice through high quality research.

Dr Oona Brooks was awarded the Corinna Seith Prize for the paper ‘Guys! Stop doing it!': Young women’s adoption and rejection of safety advice when socializing in bars, pubs and clubs’, published in the British Journal of Criminology. The prize was awarded by Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) to honour the memory of Corinna Seith, a feminist researcher working in the field of violence against women.

Professor Simon Mackenzie has been appointed as a Carnegie Research Assessor for the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. He has also been awarded the Eleanor and Anthony Vallombrosa Award for Excellence in Art Crime Scholarship by the Association for Research into Crimes against Art. In addition he has been appointed as the external examiner for the criminology masters programmes at Edinburgh University (from Sep 2013); an Associate Editor at the Howard Journal of Criminal Justice; joining the AHRC peer review committee; as well as the British Journal of Criminology editorial board.

And we also bid a fond farewell to Jon Bannister who left the University of Glasgow after almost 25 years to take up a Professorial appointment at Manchester Metropolitan University in the Department of Sociology and Criminology. We would like to say a very big thank you to Jon for his contribution in establishing SCCJR and his work with us over the years, and wish him all the best in his new post.

Jon will continue as an associate member of SCCJR and as a member of the AQMeN group on crime and victimisation.
Our seventh annual lecture, ‘What makes prisons survivable? Towards a theory of human flourishing in prison’, was held in May, 2013; it was presented by Professor Alison Liebling (University of Cambridge) and attracted 95 attendees. Alison is Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Cambridge and Director of the Prisons Research Centre at that university’s Institute of Criminology. She has conducted distinguished work on, among other matters, suicides in prison, the quality of prison life, similarities and differences between public sector and privately managed prisons and the nature of prison officers’ work. She is the author of many articles and reports and of, among others, Prisons and their Moral Performance: A Study of Values, Quality and Prison Life (2004) and (co-edited with Shadd Maruna) The Effects of Imprisonment (2005).

“This was a really informative lecture”.

Kilmainham Jail – Dublin, Ireland. Photograph courtesy of Prof Jonathan Simon
Our research publications and knowledge exchange activities have made a real contribution to academic thought and debate at the local, national and international level. Our research has also been of benefit to those outside academia, provoking thought and debate, and supporting the development of legislation, guidance, policies and practice in various aspects of criminal justice.

We are leading on a broad range of research projects which take place in a variety of contexts, from research on the professional education and training of Scottish prison staff, to research on youth leisure activities in Hong Kong and Scotland, to procedural justice in policing, to trafficking in cultural artefacts.

In this section, we proudly profile some of our current research activities, in order to demonstrate the diversity of the work we have been undertaking and to illustrate its impact on academia, policy and practice. We also list all of our ongoing research projects along with the contact details of those who are undertaking the research.
This small-scale research study attempted to decipher the codes of a social protest against the Italian Mafia that took place in Florence in March 2013. The march has been organized to take place in a different Italian city every year since 1995 to commemorate victims of Mafia syndicates. It was reported that over 100,000 placard-carrying and slogan-bearing protesters took part in 2013, the largest number since 1995. This protest march, which is notable for its symbols and rituals, represents one of the few long-lasting social protests in Europe that continues to draw people’s attention to the hardest social problem of the country.

The anti-Mafia movement of Italian civil society has a peculiar space in cultural sociology as it perceives organized crime not only a criminal activity but cultural erosion. A considerable number of people watched the protest from their balconies, but did not take part. This perceived inertia elicits disappointment amongst protesters, although many of those who took part in the march were not born when the social protest started eighteen years ago. The younger generation in Italy are considered more likely to take action against the Mafia. In this regard, the Italian anti-mafia organizations have accomplished a certain level of success. However, the mobilization of the masses in opposition to the Mafia is perhaps the most challenging goal of the anti-Mafia movement. There is a marked dichotomy between those that remain silent and those that resist. The Italian younger generation, with its higher level of civic consciousness, are more prone than older generations to show their dissent through deploying diverse symbols and rituals in an attempt to remake culture.

These symbols and rituals are designed to reflect and represent the memory of the Mafia victims; they aim to mobilize more people into action, and also convey a strong message to the media which reported the social protest by showing the images, placards, and flags of the protesters. As such, the march received nationwide attention. However, the challenge remains in transferring anti-Mafia values to the wider Italian society because such an idealized model of civic action did not activate the majority of citizens in Florence.

This study drew on ethnographic techniques of observation and used photography to record the social protest, and explore how activists showed their emotions, uttered their slogans, and expressed their grievances. The research endeavoured to underscore how and why symbols and rituals are used in an effort to attain a renewed culture. The study shows that the anti-Mafia movement deploys diverse instruments in which symbols are practiced through ritual performances. In doing so, their resistance is a role model for other countries that are in the grip of organized crime but where resistance has not been embraced by civil society or through social protests. Yet, the experience in the last eighteen years chalked up a vital victory against the Mafia by breaking the codes of silence. This transformation shows that individual resistance attempts, which started against the Mafia in the 1970s, have now been institutionalized. The symbols and rituals connect the tragedies of the past with hope of the future, and which have been renewed in every social protest against the Mafia. This brings new insights not only to sensory ethnography but also to the relation between criminology and cultural renewal.

References
Towards the end of 2013 the Scottish Prison Service published the report of its ambitious Organizational Review, entitled Unlocking Potential, Transforming Lives. There have been bold and aspirational reports about prisons, in Scotland as elsewhere, before now; and those who have seen more than a few of these come and go could be forgiven a twinge of cynicism about the prospects for major change arising from this one. Such responses may be forgivable but this does not mean that they are the most helpful or accurate ones. Another way of responding is to engage with the commitments suggested in the document, and to seek to explore alongside those practically involved what would be required in order to realize them.

For example, it rapidly became clear to any interested reader of Unlocking Potential, Transforming Lives how central the education and training, professional formation and values of SPS staff would be to the fulfilment of the review’s objectives. Arguably, every aspect of SPS’s revised Vision and Mission and every one of its seven strategic priorities presuppose a competent, committed, capable workforce, enabled and supported to deliver a demanding and ambitious programme. This is most obviously the case for priorities §2 (‘Investing in SPS people’), §4 (‘Developing a collaborative outcome focus’), §5 (‘Developing a person-centred, asset-based approach’) and §6 (‘Becoming a learning organisation’). Not only does the agenda demand the enhancement of certain practical skills and bodies of knowledge, it also presupposes an open, flexible and adaptive orientation towards continuing change – ‘changing’, ‘resetting’, ‘shifting’, ‘encouraging’, ‘embracing’.

The development of people is thus utterly indispensable to the practical realization of SPS’s aspirations. The Review clearly acknowledges that SPS staff will need new skills in order to participate fully in realizing a vision of the role of imprisonment that is committed to the outcome of enabling those in SPS’s care to move towards desistance from crime. It affirms that staff members will need to be properly equipped to deliver their enhanced roles in a professional manner, regularly working alongside and in partnership with other professionals. What, though, do terms such as professional and professionalism mean today, and what might they mean for the future, in terms of prison work? What will this more professional approach look like with regard to the professional development or educational opportunities available to people who work in prisons? How different is that from what has hitherto been expected from or offered to prison staff?

Following discussion of these questions with senior SPS managers SCCJR was asked to conduct a consultation with prison staff at all levels with the objectives of contributing to the development of proposals for a professional qualification for prison staff; offering suggestions towards the content and possible modes of delivery of such a qualification; identifying the knowledge, skills and attitudes that it should seek to embed; and thus helping to sketch a route map towards professionalization for prison staff and managers in different roles and at different levels.

Between October and December 2013 we conducted a consultation involving conversations with 176 SPS staff at all levels in seven establishments, SPS College and SPS HQ. We found, to no one’s great surprise that not all staff are convinced of the need for a step-change in the provision of educational opportunities in SPS; some (especially some longer-serving staff) are doubtful that it will benefit them personally; whilst others think it would be a good idea but do not really believe it will happen. More promisingly, however, the majority were supportive of at least some enhancements in education and professional development and many made concrete, positive suggestions. When asked in what areas they needed greater development the most common responses were: “people skills”, “dealing with people”, and “insight”. Most staff were more favourably disposed to ideas of mentoring, coaching, apprenticeship and reflective practice than to additional time in ‘the classroom’.

Areas of special interest/need articulated by staff included: mental health, drug and alcohol issues, sexual offending, social contexts of offending and criminal careers, family and household dynamics, greater awareness of the wider criminal justice landscape, integrated case management and throughcare, IT skills, equalities and diversity issues, counselling skills. Examples of excellent current practice, such as through care support work at Low Moss and Greenock prisons, had been developmental for the staff concerned and had tended to involve creative interaction with other agencies.
We have suggested that the knowledge and skills identified can be tentatively classified as involving – ‘interpersonal or craft skills’, ‘contextual knowledge and understanding’ and ‘operating skills’. We proposed, therefore, that SPS should work with others to create more varied and challenging pathways of provision for its staff; this would entail core qualifications taken by all, supplemented by validated packages that allow people to create their own portfolios of accredited achievement. This approach would offer an escalator of qualifications, to be accumulated flexibly.

The precise level of any baseline professional qualification remains to be determined, as do all the big, practical questions about where, by whom, over what period and in what formats it should be delivered and assessed. We are currently continuing to work alongside people in SPS to clarify these important issues. One they have been addressed, however, it becomes a relatively straightforward matter to create further provision to enable those who wish to do so to gain further qualifications, possibly including where desired a degree or indeed higher degrees.

Historically people who work in prisons, prison officers in particular, have been held in lower regard than other occupations such as the Police. Many who should have known better, including in different ways prison managers and most academic observers, have all too often expended relatively little effort or imagination in grasping their position and its challenges, let alone in explicating or enhancing the skilled character of their work. Changing this state of affairs is a key point of intervention in transforming the state of the prisons and in aligning penal practice in Scotland with the very best international examples.
Introduction

(Re)Imagining Youth is a research project about youth leisure in two geographically and culturally diverse research sites: Scotland and Hong Kong. It is being carried out by Susan Batchelor and Lisa Whittaker at the University of Glasgow and Alistair Fraser and Leona LI Ngai Ling at the University of Hong Kong. The project runs from September 2013 until August 2015 and is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong.

The study analyses youth leisure in Scotland and Hong Kong in historical and cross-cultural perspective, drawing on a qualitative, comparative case-study design. Building on landmark sociological research from the 1960s (Jephcott 1967, 1971), the study will explore socio-cultural meanings and changing experiences of youth leisure in the two case-study locations.

Pearl Jephcott

In 1967, Jephcott published Time of One’s Own, a pioneering study of youth leisure in Scotland which captured the social and leisure habits of 15-19 year-olds at a unique point in social – and sociological – history. The study was remarkable for its prescient sociological analysis of youth, but also in its research design and methodology, utilising a range of innovative visual methodologies (photography and illustration). The study is not only a landmark of youth research, but also a benchmark against which to measure continuity and change in the experiences of young people. Though there have been significant alterations to young people’s work, education, and leisure in Scotland since the 1960s, there are striking continuities in contemporary preferences for street-based leisure, as well as changes.

Jephcott’s pioneering work on the sociology of youth was not simply restricted to Scotland. Jephcott spent a year in Hong Kong – then a British colony – surveying work, leisure and educational conditions for children and young people (The Situation of Children and Youth in Hong Kong, Jephcott 1971). Her Hong Kong study represents a detailed overview of the circumstances of youth at a critical point in Hong Kong’s history, in the hiatus between the 1967 youth riots and a wide-ranging programme of reforms in the 1970s. In the study, young people were reported as being committed to work, with leisure very peripheral; reflecting deep-seated Confucian values of filial piety, alongside a manifest need to earn in a manufacture-based economy. Given that compulsory secondary education was not introduced in Hong Kong until the 1970s, there was an expectation of work amongst 14 and 15-year-olds that simply did not inhere in the Scottish case. However, like Scotland, Hong Kong has undergone substantial socio-political and economic change since this time. This has led to some apparent convergences in youth leisure between Scotland and Hong Kong – for example the rise of technology, consumerism, and extended youth transitions – but also a strong distinctiveness, with ‘risky’ leisure activities less apparent in Hong Kong, though youth drug-taking is relatively significant.

Research Questions

The core questions that we want the research to address are:

• What are the similarities and differences in the ways in which young people in Scotland and Hong Kong spend their free time?
• How do cultural understandings of leisure differ between Scotland and Hong Kong?
• In what ways is young people’s leisure shaped by diversity and inequality?
• In what ways has youth leisure altered in these settings since the late 1960s?
• What are the theoretical and policy implications of this comparison?

Methods

The study will involve concurrent data-collection in case-study locations in Scotland and Hong Kong using a variety of qualitative methods – including ethnographic observations, stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, oral history interviews and participatory photography – using common procedures to and ensure comparability. Approximately 150 young people aged 16-24 years, with a cross-section of age, gender, socio-economic background, and work/study status, will be recruited through local youth organisations in both case-study locations. In recognition of the increasing importance of on-line leisure spaces for young people, these methods will be complemented by a range of ethnographic and interview data from young people’s online environments.
**Space and place: Context in Scotland and Hong Kong**

In Glasgow, this study also takes place against a backdrop of urban regeneration and preparations for the Commonwealth Games (July-Aug 2014) – processes which young people may be only tenuously connected. We will examine the kinds of leisure opportunities available for young people within this context, the spaces and times these activities take place and the relationships between leisure and family, study and work activities. Recently academic attention has shifted to the legacy of the Commonwealth Games, for example the ongoing study by GoWell. Studying change in Glasgow’s East End. The Games are of huge interest to many people, not only those living in the East End, and it will be interesting to read the findings of this study and what they reveal about the area.

Hong Kong has witnessed significant social change since the 1960s and 70s. It has grown to be one of the most successful economies in the world, though many people still live in poverty and the gap between rich and poor is rising. Wealthy inhabitants live in luxurious apartment buildings but over 2 million people live in government subsidized housing (about 30% of the population). Against this backdrop, young people have been facing shifts in family values, employment structure, participation in social movements, and forms of media and technology, among many others (see Youth Trends). In the (Re)Imagining Youth study we are looking into experiences of youth leisure in one of the largest public housing estates in Hong Kong. From 7-storey high buildings, with no kitchen and bathroom inside, to 40-storey high skyscrapers with self-contained domestic units, public housing in Hong Kong has provided very different spaces and experiences for young people over time.

We expect the study to contribute to theoretical, methodological and empirical debates relating to youth, globalization and social change across the fields of sociology, criminology, leisure studies and youth studies – through comparison of Western and non-Western settings and development of innovative and rigorous methods. Moreover, we anticipate that the findings will inform public policy relating to children and young people; improve the delivery of public and private leisure provision; and, enhance the health and well-being of young people and their communities.

Project web-page:  
http://reimaginingyouth.wordpress.com/  
and twitter-feed:  
https://twitter.com/imaginingyouth
Trafficking Culture

Simon Mackenzie, Neil Brodie, Donna Yates, Suzie Thomas, Tess Davis, Jessica Dietzler, Meg Lambert, Annemiek Rhebergen and Emiline Smith

Trafficking Culture is a project funded by the European Research Council for 4 years from 2012-16 with a grant of approx. €1m. The aim is to produce an evidence-based picture of the contemporary global trade in looted cultural objects.

The second year of the project was one of consolidation and growth. The team continued to grow from the initial core-funded group of three researchers (Simon Mackenzie, Neil Brodie and Suzie Thomas), together with Donna Yates, who won a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship to join the research team for three years from September 2012, to study looting and trafficking out of Latin America. Jessica Dietzler, who won a Glasgow University PhD studentship to undertake doctoral research on the international trafficking of looted cultural objects was joined by PhD students Meg Lambert, studying the trafficking of West African objects, Annemiek Rhebergen, studying policy and values around looting in Argentina, and Emiline Smith, studying the organisation of transit markets with a specific focus on Hong Kong. Tess Davis who was appointed as a project researcher for one year from January 2013, to document the trafficking route for looted Cambodian artefacts, continues to be affiliated with the project. Suzie Thomas left the project in March 2014 to commence what we hope will be a successful tenure as lecturer in museology at the University of Helsinki.

A research highlight of the year was the fieldwork of Simon Mackenzie and Tess Davis in Cambodia and Thailand, where they were able to interview people involved in trafficking and trace the routes taken by looted material out of Cambodia and on to the international market.

Impact

Trafficking Culture has continued to be a key academic partner in the International Council of Museums’ European Commission-funded initiative to set up a worldwide ‘observatory’ on the international traffic in illicit cultural artefacts. We have also guest-edited a special issue of the European Journal of Criminal Justice Policy and Research. The various team members have presented invited papers on the work of the project at conferences worldwide, often as plenary or keynote speakers. A particular highlight this year was the United Nations International Conference on Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Common Good of Humanity: a Challenge for Criminal Justice, held at Courmayeur Mont Blanc, where the team were active participants and gave two of the main presentations. The researchers are also regularly interviewed for TV, radio and print media.

The project’s website at www.traffickingculture.org is now a central reference point for the worldwide discussion of the issues surrounding the looting and trafficking of cultural artefacts. The website contains a popular encyclopaedia of case studies as well as a data section where photos and other records of looting and trafficking are made available. Donna Yates has ensured a high-profile for the project in the social media.

At the end of the year it was announced that Simon Mackenzie had been awarded the Eleanor and Anthony Vallombrosa Award for Excellence in Art Crime Scholarship by the Association for Research into Crimes against Art, and Annemiek Rhebergen has been awarded an ESRC studentship to support her ongoing PhD research.

The massive piece was trafficked into the United States and eventually returned. It is now on display in the Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico City. (Image of the complete and restored facade via the Museo Nacional de Antropología.)

Looters removing a temple facade from the Maya site of Placeres, Campeche, Mexico in 1968.
The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET)
Sarah MacQueen and Dr Ben Bradford

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

ScotCET was initially conceived as a replication of the Queensland Community Engagement Trail (QCET). The QCET used a large-scale randomized field trial methodology to test the effect of police using the principles of procedural justice during routine encounters with citizens. The trial found that the quality of interaction between public and police during random breath testing operations had a direct positive effect on: satisfaction of members of the public with the process and outcome of the encounter; perceptions of police fairness; respect for the police; trust and confidence in the police; and self-reported willingness to comply with police directives (Mazerolle et al 2011; Mazerolle et al 2012). A number of legal and operational differences between road policing in Scotland and road policing in Australia have meant that a number of adaptations have had to be made in replicating this study in a Scottish context. Fieldwork for the trial took place during the recent Festive Road Safety Campaign 2013/14. Using a planned campaign wherein a high volume of uniform routine encounters would take place across Scotland, road policing units were assigned control and experiment conditions. In the control group, units operated ‘business as usual’ with the addition of distributing a questionnaire to all drivers stopped. In the experiment group, units incorporated key messages communicating the procedurally just nature of the encounter to drivers and distributed an information leaflet that reinforced the key messages and offered drivers the opportunity to contact Police Scotland in the future. Questionnaires were also given to all drivers. Over the trial period, 12,431 questionnaires were distributed by road police officers. These are being returned to the research team and a dataset of responses is being compiled. Analysis will commence in spring 2014 and will be informed by the conceptual map illustrated in Figure 1. Specifically, analysis will examine whether being in the control or experiment condition alters the score on each of the key constructs specified and the relationships between each of the constructs. Other mediating factors, such as group identity and perceived power distance between police and respondents, will also be tested for possible impact on perceived legitimacy of the police. The overarching hypothesis is that the positive findings from the original QCET will be replicated; however the caveats around the key differences in Scotland and the important contextual differences will be borne in mind throughout.

Figure 1. ScotCET conceptual map

Superintendent Iain Murray, Head of Road Policing, Police Scotland User feedback:

“The project has been an excellent way to ensure that officers are tuned-in to their role and to ensure that they engage with the public meaningfully over road safety and casualty reduction issues. The fact that this work has focused on explaining to the public the ‘what and why’ of the festive safety campaign, and the importance of engendering and maintaining public support for our activities has been a worthwhile ‘refresher’ for a number of officers. What is also apparent is that the concept of ‘legitimacy of action’ has entered the vocabulary of many of those who took part in the trial and it is evident that it has already started to modify behaviour”.

References
The core aim of the CJ Quest Network within the SCCJR is to develop quantitative research within criminology in Scotland. A key element of this work has been ongoing engagement with colleagues at the Scottish Government and TNS-BMRB to develop the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) through a programme of continuous improvement and the promotion and expansion of the user base.

To this end, in 2013-14, Susan McVie and Sarah MacQueen updated the core training events run in previous years between AQMeN and the SCCJR to provide fresh introductory training to the survey and its datasets. Participants were introduced to the survey and its uses in research through a half-day seminar, and offered practical sessions on using the data in a further half-day session. Practical sessions developed the worked examples provided in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey User Guide, updating them for use with the 2010-11 data. Sarah MacQueen also ran a half-day workshop on applied regression techniques for the Scottish Graduate School Annual Summer School, showcasing uses of both the SCJS and the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime.

Sarah MacQueen and Susan McVie continue to represent the SCCJR and AQMeN on the Scottish Government Scotstat Crime and Justice Committee as key data users, and both made substantial contribution to the 2014 review of the SCJS questionnaire.

In recognition of the ongoing successful working relationship between SCCJR and the Scottish Government survey team, SCCJR were approached to lead the analysis and reporting of the self-completion module from the 2012-13 sweep. Sarah MacQueen provided a review of the previous reports and presentation on partner abuse, and is currently writing up analyses of the new partner abuse data. Laura Robertson, with Ellie Bates, is leading the analysis of drug use, and Kath Murray is leading the analyses of sexual victimization and stalking and harassment. Final reports are due to be published in summer 2014.

References

SCCJR was commissioned by the Scottish Government to undertake a literature review of research literature on effective interventions and practices to deal with perpetrators of violence against women. The review is intended to inform the development of a cross-government strategy to tackle violence against women in Scotland, for the period 2015-2020. The Scottish Government uses a broad definition of violence against women, to include: actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominantly the victims. This includes domestic abuse; rape and sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, stalking and harassment, and harmful traditional practices. The violence against women strategy is broad in scope and incorporates four main objectives:

a. The individual needs of women and children affected by violence against women are fully met at the earliest points;

b. Perpetrators are dealt with effectively and are less likely to re-offend;

c. Social tolerance of all forms of violence against women is reduced, and;

d. Situational/structural factors that can increase the risk of violence against women are reduced.

This literature review relates primarily to b. ‘perpetrators are dealt with effectively and are less likely to re-offend’. The key focus therefore is with those interventions and practices which are aimed at reducing re-offending, rather than primary prevention and or public education work. Specifically, the review addresses the following: criminal and civil justice responses to domestic abuse; domestic abuse perpetrator programmes; criminal justice responses to rape and sexual assault; responses to stalking, and commercial sexual exploitation. In each section, the material is organised in three main parts: rationale for the intervention; effectiveness of intervention, and; research-informed good practice.

Relevant literature sources have been identified, and expanded through the canvassing of academic and third sector colleagues with knowledge of relevant literature and materials. A series of Boolean search terms were identified and entered into a collection of databases and journals so as to broaden the scope and ensure contemporary relevance. These included JSTOR; Web of Knowledge; Web of Science; as well Google Scholar to access subscription-only services and materials. The review therefore draws on both national and international literature, which has been published in the past 15 years.
Since March 2012, a number of SCCJR researchers have been actively involved in an EU-funded COST Action (basically a research network) on Offender Supervision in Europe (see www.offendersupervision.eu). The Action is chaired by Professor Fergus McNeill and hosted by the University of Glasgow.

The original case for studying supervision in Europe was simple. Supervision has developed rapidly in scale, distribution and intensity in recent years. However, the emergence of ‘mass supervision’ (i.e. in the community) has largely escaped the attention of legal scholars and social scientists more concerned with the ‘mass incarceration’ reflected in prison growth. As well as representing an important analytical lacuna for penology in general and comparative criminal justice in particular, the neglect of supervision means that research has not delivered the knowledge that is urgently required to engage with political, policy and practice communities grappling with delivering justice efficiently and effectively in fiscally straitened times, and with the challenges of communicating the meaning, legitimacy and utility of supervision to an insecure public.

The Action aims to remedy these problems by facilitating cooperation between institutions and individuals in different European states (and with different disciplinary perspectives) who are already carrying out research on offender supervision and by building new capacity through supporting postgraduate and early stage researchers.

Our first year of work concluded on 26-27 April 2013 with a highly successful launch conference at Liverpool Hope University. About 150 delegates from across the continent – about half of them researchers and about half of them policymakers practitioners or people with personal experience of supervision – met to hear the results of a year long effort to analyse extant research on supervision as a lived experience, as a constructed practice, as a set of decision-making processes and as a set of institutions influenced by European norms and standards. As well as hearing from leaders of the Action’s four working groups, delegates enjoyed stimulating plenary addresses by Michelle Phelps and Josh Page, and by Sarah Turnbull and David Neilken. All of the conference proceedings were digitally captured and can be viewed or listened to online at: http://www.offendersupervision.eu/international-conference

Over the course of last summer, the conference papers were turned into book chapters and in December 2013 we were delighted when Palgrave published our first book: Offender Supervision in Europe, co-edited by Fergus McNeill and Kristel Beyens. With typically generosity, SCCJR’s good friend Jonathan Simon described the collection as “the most extensive analysis yet of mass supervision as it is emerging Europe, from a collaborative network of some of the regions best criminologists. This is our leading source on the global trend that may be replacing mass incarceration”. We also benefitted from the generosity of the COST scheme itself, which allowed us to bulk purchase and distribute about 800 free copies of the text, which have been sent mainly to probation organisations around the continent. The book can be ordered online at: http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=711237
Having reviewed the existing research and scholarship on supervision – and having assessed its merits and demerits – the second year of the Action has been a busy and challenging one. At our meetings in Bratislava (in October 2013) and in Malta (in March 2014), each of the working groups has been advancing their plans to develop new conceptual and methodological approaches to studying supervision comparatively. By the time we meet next (in Belfast in October 2014), we will have piloted some of these approaches, which include:

- Developing vignettes that will allow us to explore why, how and with what effects decision-making processes differ in different contexts
- Undertaking interviews about the experience of being supervised so as to inform the development of a survey measure intended to be used within and across jurisdictions to compare these experiences
- Exploring the prospects for comparative ethnographies of supervision and re-entry in different states
- Developing practitioner diaries to better capture the day-to-day work of routine supervision
- Using ‘Photovoice’ or visual ethnography methods to better understand and represent both the practice of supervision and the experience of being supervised

This last idea connects with a broader developing agenda which is concerned with addressing the invisibility of supervision – not least its invisibility in the public imagination. Drawing in part on SCCJR co-director Richard Sparks’s work (with Ian Loader) on ‘Public Criminology’, we are beginning to explore creative ways of engaging the broadest possible range of publics in debate about supervision, punishment and rehabilitation. We have already begun dreaming about turning our final conference (which is likely to be in Brussels in March 2016) into something more like an exhibition or a festival where an array of different ways of representing and deliberating about supervision’s place in delivering justice can be enjoyed and enjoined.

Of course, for the 80 or so academics and analysts from 21 countries who are actively involved in the Action, one pressing practical question is ‘Who is going to pay for all of this research?’ Indeed, the Action has already secured its first spin-out grant; a European Commission JUST/2013/Action Grant (JUST/2013/JPEN/AG) on ‘Creativity and Effectiveness in the use of Electronic Monitoring as an alternative to imprisonment in EU member states’ (€622K). This new project is led by Professor Anthea Hucklesby at the University of Leeds, but SCCJR’s Gill McIvor is one of the collaborators, ensuring as always that Scotland stays at the heart of the Action!

Finally, we are already hard at work on our second book, ‘Community Punishment: European Perspectives’, which is being coedited by Gwen Robinson and Fergus McNeill and is to be published by Routledge in 2015. This collection will examine similarities and differences in how supervision has emerged and adapted in different states.

I guess they call it an Action for a reason; there is a lot going on!
Many readers will have been aware (not least from previous SCCJR annual reports) of the Desistance Knowledge Exchange Project (DesKE), funded by the ESRC and involving a collaboration between the University of Glasgow, the University of Sheffield, Queen’s University Belfast and the Institute for Research and Innovation in Social Services. The co-investigators were Fergus McNeill, Steve Farrall, Claire Lightowler and Shadd Maruna.


Although the project ended officially in August 2012, the collaborators have continued to work together to keep the blog site running, and more broadly in the ongoing process of knowledge exchange about the process of desistance and about how criminal justice might better support it.

This year, a key highlight was an invited keynote address by Professors McNeill, Farrall and Maruna (dubbed ‘the Three Tenors’ of desistance by a witty delegate) at the inaugural World Probation Congress in London in November 2013. A brief summary of the input was later published by the Probation Chiefs Association (see pages 6-7 at: http://probationchiefs.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/World-Congress-Report-final.pdf) but, in fact, as is so often the case, the dialogue at the conference matter more than the set piece contributions. It was genuinely inspiring to engage with hundreds of delegates from four continents and dozens of countries debating and discussing how probation could and should be better developed around the world – and about the ways in which desistance research might contribute to that process.

These genuinely global exchanges provided a very welcome corrective to the Anglo-Saxon hegemony in probation debates, and to the cloud of depression that was and is hanging over probation in England and Wales.

Although DesKE workshops (and showings of The Road from Crime) have already taken place on three continents (the Americas, Europe and Australia), this year will see us venture into Asia, where Fergus McNeill will present a keynote address and run a workshop at the Reintegration Puzzle Conference (see: http://www.reintegrationpuzzle.com.au/2013/10/reintegration-puzzle-conference-singapore-2014/) in July. This is an annual international conference mainly of practitioners and academics from southern hemisphere countries interested in rehabilitation and reentry. Fergus will also be using the trip to meet with prison, probation and social work managers and practitioners from Singapore itself.

Closer to home, the ‘provocative propositions’ that had emerged from the DesKE project were discussed at length in a special issue of the new journal Scottish Justice Matters (see: http://scottishjusticematters.com/wp-content/uploads/SJM_1_2_December2013_DesistanceIntroLo-Res.pdf), guest edited by Fergus McNeil. As well as summing up the learning from DesKE, the SJM special invited an array of commentators interested in prisons, probation, sentencing and youth justice to explore the implications of desistance research in their areas of interest. The end result is not just a compelling read; it is itself a resource for reform discussions and developments across criminal and youth justice.
Participants were asked what they enjoyed about the SCJS training event:

“ I thought this was a really useful overview, highlighting key issues”.

“I loved the time given to go through things ourselves after being talked through user guide”.

The SJM special issue like the range of the project’s other outputs are available open access online:


All of which perhaps goes to show that DesKE’s impact and reach is still developing, so watch this space for more news!
Counter-Allegations of Domestic Abuse Reported to the Police in Scotland: A pilot study

Oona Brooks

Using police data, this pilot study aims to examine ‘counter-allegations’ of domestic abuse reported in three Scottish police divisions. Concern exists in relation to ‘counter-allegation’ reports whereby perpetrators of domestic abuse simultaneously claim that they are the victims of domestic abuse. Not only may counter-claims of victimisation impact upon the recording of police incidents and statistics, they also present the police with conflicting accounts from the two parties involved, thus posing particular challenges for the police response. It is currently unclear, for example, whether counter-allegations are being made in the context of retaliatory violence, the dual perpetration of domestic abuse, or as part of a perpetrator’s strategy to deflect legal proceedings. Hence, the importance of a more detailed and contextual understanding of these incidents. A central aim of the pilot study is to scope both the opportunities and research activity required for a larger research project in this subject area. This aim reflects an appreciation of the complexities involved in extracting data from police files for the purposes of research.

Evaluation of the Police Scotland/Rape Crisis Scotland ‘Support to Report’ Pilot Advocacy Service

Oona Brooks and Michele Burman

This research is designed to evaluate an innovative Scottish Government funded pilot project offering 24 hour on-call advocacy support to women and men reporting rape in Glasgow. The Support to Report project has been developed in the context of long-standing concerns about the challenges of reporting and processing rape cases within the criminal justice system. Key amongst these concerns are the potential for ‘secondary victimisation’ arising as a result of the investigative and prosecution process which exacerbates the trauma of the rape (Kelly et al., 2005; Burman, 2009) and high levels of attrition whereby, for different reasons, cases do not proceed successfully through the system (Kelly et al., 2005). It is anticipated that the pilot project and the evaluation findings will make an important contribution to developing services for survivors of rape and other serious sexual crimes. A mixed-method research design will be adopted, including the tracking of rape cases, interviews with the police, advocacy workers and survivors of rape.

Knife Crime Interventions: ‘What Works?’

Rebecca Foster

Clearly, over the past few years, there has been increasing concern over knife carrying and associated knife crime. Yet, despite this concern, there is a lack of robust, shared knowledge on ‘what works’ in reducing knife carrying and knife crime. The Scottish Government commissioned the SCCJR to conduct an extensive literature review, by exploring existing approaches and interventions used throughout the world, to bring this knowledge together. It became clear that the most appropriate way to tackle the problem was to address its roots, and identify why young people choose to carry a knife in the first place. There are two main reasons why young people choose to carry a knife: fear of victimisation and the resultant belief that a knife will offer protection should harm occur; and a belief that carrying a knife increases one’s social status. Interventions which aim to address these causes are likely to be the most successful. A clear message that came from this review was that education was best equipped to respond to these, and ultimately, tackle the problem. Of course, criminal justice sanctions also have a role to play and a careful use of these should both complement and supplement educational interventions. The findings reinforce the wisdom of the No Knives Better Lives initiative, which has education and prevention at its heart, and are currently being used to inform their policy and practice.
The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega-events: Security Planning for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games

Michele Burman, Nick Fyfe, Simon Mackenzie, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Chris Johnston and Suzanne Young, with assistance from Katrina Morrison and Jon Pickering

This project is supported by an award from the European Commission: Freedom, Justice and Security (‘Prevention of and Fight Against Crime’) Award Ref: JLS/2009/ISEC/FP/C2-4000000592. We are using the XX Commonwealth Games which will be held in Glasgow in July 2014 as a case study to explore the culture of security from a criminological perspective. The key aims of the project are to evaluate the approach taken to the governance of security and analysis of risk in the planning for G2014, and there are two key inter-related areas of research investigation:

1. The governance of security and, in particular, the dynamics of multi-level/cross-sectoral government relationships and public-private partnerships required for the delivery of policing, security and surveillance. Attention here focuses on developing principles of good governance in the security arrangements for policing sporting mega-events.

2. The assessment and management of risk; focusing on how risk is understood by different bodies involved in the security arrangements for G2014, the evidence-base which informs the processes of risk analysis and assessment, and how resources are mobilized and deployed to respond to perceived risks.

The study is utilising a variety of research methods:

- Documentary analysis of official documentation on planning processes,
- Visual ethnography of venues and surrounding environs,
- Overt participant observation of the work of the policing security team, and
- Semi-structured interviews with key G2014 security stakeholders.

Key themes of the research include the evolving responsibilities of extant local security providers, the utility of transnational policing, the transfer of security frameworks and technology (particularly following closely behind the 2012 London Olympics) for use during and after G2014, the role of globally mobile security experts, and the subjective experiences and interpretations of the risk assessment procedures which form the basic architecture of the security processes ultimately developed.

In addition, we are running a series of thematic workshops (supported by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research IMPAKT fund) to facilitate knowledge exchange between academics and key G2014 stakeholders.

Research into the Relationship Between Domestic Abuse and football

Annie Crowley, Oona Brooks and Nancy Lombard

Are currently conducting a review of literature that addresses the possible links between domestic abuse and football for the Scottish Government. There is evidence of a correlation between the occurrence of certain football matches in Scotland and increased reports of domestic abuse. However current understanding of the nature of this link is limited. The literature reviewed will be national and international in its focus and it will also incorporate work on football-related factors that may contribute to domestic abuse (e.g. understandings of masculinity, use of alcohol, and other sport related violence). Tackling domestic abuse is a key priority for the Scottish Government and its partners. The literature review will inform the development of a strategic approach to tackling violence against women for the period 2015 – 2020, which includes a focus on factors which may increase the risk of domestic abuse. The literature review will also highlight pertinent gaps in the literature and highlight areas for further research.
SCCJR Research Projects 2013-2014

Bandits in Southern Italy and the Ottoman Empire: The Dichotomy between Resistance and Submission

Baris Cayli

This study aims to uncover the role of bandits in the social life of Southern Italy and the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th century. The resistance against bandits and submission are two embodied social practices. These two principal concepts will be applied to understand the social-psychological factors that influence the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviours of the victimized people when the violence, threats, oppression, and hopelessness are converged and turned to a ‘normalized pathology’ of their lives. By filling the gap in our knowledge about the resistance and submission dichotomy of the people, this study will help to understand the challenges in defying the bandits. There are three main reasons in my focus on Southern Italy and the Ottoman Empire. The first one is the common particularities in Southern Italy and the Ottoman Empire that lie behind the centre/periphery division, remote traditional villages, and the interwoven relationship between the bandits and local governors, political bodies and even between the Sultan and Eskiya. In addition, there are economic, cultural and administrative differences between Southern Italian communal life and the traditional village/town life in the Ottoman Rumelia. The second main reason is lack of knowledge about the differentiation of the impacts of the banditry on two different societies in which the organization of the State and Empire structures the “resistance” and “submission” concepts diversely. Finally, the state of art research is limited to the emergence of the bandits, their influence on the political and economic life. Differently, the proposed research seeks to elucidate the reaction of the local people when they were exposed to the physical and psychological oppression of the bandits so for the feasibility of the project, it is limited with the power or impotence of the non-state forces. The main method of this project is composed of archival research and analyzing visual resources. The archival research will offer me to explore the main motives in the regulation of the relationships between the local people, bandits and state forces. I will particularly benefit from the maps, state plans, court decisions, visual materials, folk tales, legends and the songs. In doing so, I will develop and test my theories about the emergence of the bandits from the point view of cultural and historical sociology. With the support of this research project, we will have the opportunity to uncover the emergence of the bandits and their evolution to an uncontested social figure.

Roles of Alcohol in Intimate Partner Abuse (The Scotia Project)

Liz Gilchrist, Alasdair Forsyth and Lana Ireland

Funded by Alcohol Research UK (ARUK), this project uses a mixed-methods design; incorporating an original demographics form (aimed at accessing aspects of social identity), existent questionnaires (the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test/AUDIT, revised Conflict Tactics Scale/CTS2, and the Alcohol-Related Aggression Questionnaire/ARAQ ; aimed at quantifying problematic alcohol use, the severity of experiences around intimate partner conflict, and links between alcohol and aggression) and recorded semi-structured interviews (aimed at accessing constructions around alcohol and IPV). To date we have completed data collection from a (convicted) offender / perpetrators sample, and are currently recruiting a comparable victims / survivor sample. The project is due for completion by end 2014.
Women and Communities: Gendered Conceptualizations of ‘Sectarianism’
Kay Goodall and Margaret Malloch

This project, which is ongoing, was established through the SCCJR Capacity Building Fund. It aims to examine women’s understanding of ‘sectarianism’ and to locate this concept within neighbourhoods and communities. Using innovative visual and ethnographic methods, the study not only sets out to consider the gendered meanings which may be attached to notions of sectarianism, but also aims to contextualise this through an examination of issues which women consider to be of importance and significance in the formation of neighbourhoods and communities in Scotland.

Evaluating the implementation and impact of the Offensive Behaviour and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012
Niall Hamilton-Smith

The evaluation of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communication (Scotland) Act was commissioned by the Scottish Government in 2013 and is now in its second year, with the final report being due in early 2015. The evaluation is a collaboration between the University of Stirling and ScotCen Social Research, and it is focussed on Section 1 of the Act which pertains to behaviour either at, on route to (or from), or other behaviour that is associated with a football match. The Act has proven highly contentious, with some critics arguing that it represents the criminalisation of football ‘banter’, whilst conversely advocates have argued that it is a long-needed instrument for tackling sectarian disorder, bigotry and the perpetuation of sectarian divisions which have blighted both Scottish football and Scottish society.

The evaluation employs a mix of socio-legal and social science research methods to explore the understanding, interpretation and implementation of the new law, both by criminal justice agencies, and amongst football fans and other stakeholders. This includes interviews with Sheriffs, Procurator Fiscals, police match commanders, club officials, media pundits, and football intelligence officers. Focus groups with police officers, stewards and fans are also being conducted to explore the changing experience of attending football, and the changing forms of behaviour that may – or may not – be perceived as ‘offensive’. Underpinning this qualitative research are two quantitative elements, an analysis of police incident data to examine changing patterns of disorder associated with football matches, and a survey of football fans drawn from across the Scottish leagues to examine changing fan experiences of attending football and their awareness of the legislation. The survey is being administered with the assistance of Supporters Direct Scotland, and the first survey was conducted in July to August 2013 and generated over 2000 responses. The second iteration of the survey is due to be conducted in May of this year, and will be targeted both at last years’ respondents, and at new respondents.
The Community Impact of Marches and Parades

Niall Hamilton-Smith, Margaret Malloch and Susan Batchelor

The Scottish Government commissioned research into the community impact of marches and parades in 2013. This study, due for completion in May 2014, was carried out by a team of researchers from the Universities of Stirling, Glasgow and Oxford. Niall Hamilton-Smith and Margaret Malloch, University of Stirling, led the study. Combining a mixed-methods case-study approach, public perceptions of the meaning and impact of processions in Scotland were gathered from participants, supporters, by-standers and residents of areas through which processions pass. The role and experiences of key stakeholders in governing processions, notably police and local authority representatives, was examined. Detailed data collated from residential and on-street surveys, focus groups, interviews and participant observations provided a wide-ranging analysis of how processions are perceived by different groups as both audience and participant. Case-studies used to examine the meaning and significance of these events included loyalist and republican processions, and the increasingly problematic incidence of far-right organisations.

The Whole System Approach for Children and Young People who Offend: An Evaluation of Early Stage Implementation

Sarah MacQueen and Susan McVie

This research was commissioned by the Scottish Government. The Whole System Approach (WSA) is based on strong evidence which shows that the long term outcomes for young people involved in offending behaviour could be better served by diverting them away from statutory measures, prosecution and custody and instead implementing early intervention and robust community alternatives. Furthermore, research has shown that persistent serious offending is strongly associated with victimisation and social adversity, which need to be addressed alongside offending behaviours. Consequently, the aim of the WSA is to achieve positive outcomes for some of the most vulnerable young people in Scotland, helping them to fulfil their potential and become valuable contributors to their communities.

The research found that local authorities were very supportive regarding the proposal and produced by the Scottish Government’s guidance regarding the implementation of the WSA. Many practitioners described previous attempts in their practice to adhere to these shared beliefs as being met with difficulty and one identified the national policy commitment to addressing the issues surrounding practice with at-risk young people as very welcome. However, it became clear from the early responses to the evaluation requests for information that the WSA was still very much in its infancy in practice, and that the local authorities were at various stages of development of their own WSA. In practice, the linear vision of implementation has not been rigidly adhered to, and the evaluation identified that a number of local authorities were still in a preceding pre-implementation stage, and that some had reached an advanced implementation stage within some strands of the WSA but not within others.

The Elements of Effective Throughcare

Margaret Malloch, Gill McIvor, Sarah Armstrong and Marguerite Schinkel

This project, commissioned by the Scottish Government under the SCCJR collaboration agreement, consisted of a two-part review of the elements of effective through-care. The first part examined the international evidence in order to identify practice that appeared to be effective, alongside areas that may hinder effective interventions. Part 2 examined this evidence alongside a review of practice in Scotland.
Domestic Violence and Police/Victim Interaction
Sarah MacQueen, Paul Norris and Susan McVie

Addressing Public Protection priorities identified by the Scottish Policing Assessment 2011-15 around protecting vulnerable individuals and encouraging reporting of domestic violence and abuse, this study examines who is affected by domestic violence and abuse, and how victims interact (or not) with the police. Utilising Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) data and information on anonymized incidents of domestic abuse collated by Police Scotland, four key questions are addressed: Who are the victims of domestic abuse? Which victims of domestic abuse come to the attention of the police? How do the police and victims of domestic abuse interact? Who else do victims of domestic abuse tell? While analysis is still ongoing, the emerging findings have a number of implications. The study has illustrated those groups most at risk of experiencing domestic abuse and violence, and highlighted the disparity in terms of the groups of victims and types of incidents currently receiving police attention. The findings suggest that small groups of victims may repeatedly draw on police support, whilst the majority remains largely silent about their abuse. To address the under-reporting of domestic abuse and violence, the experiences of these victims need to be explored further to establish whether a police response is appropriate and desirable, and what other kinds of support may be helpful. Victims’ friends and family, as well as neighbours and other witnesses, have been highlighted as important in terms of providing direct support and reporting abuse to the police. Wider communication and outreach may usefully be explored to encourage broader community responses to abuse, such that the onus is not solely on victims to seek help and intervention. Formal agencies may also usefully be brought to the fore here. The issues raised are complex, and the findings raise more questions to be addressed. Further research will be needed to fully inform an approach to identifying and protecting vulnerable individuals in Scotland.

Scottish Advisory Panel on Offender Rehabilitation
Fergus McNeill and Liz Gilchrist

Fergus McNeill continues to Chair the Scottish Advisory Panel on Offender Rehabilitation; his role being funded through SCCJR’s collaboration agreement with the Scottish Government. Liz Gilchrist is also a member. The recently revised remit for this expert panel (which meets four times per year) now extends beyond the accreditation of offending behaviour programmes. For example, the panel has offered research-informed advice and comment on the Reducing Reoffending Programme and on the review of Community Justice structures, as well as discussing the range and type of rehabilitative programmes and activities that may be needed in Scotland.

Applied Quantitative Methods Network
Crime and Victimisation Strand
Susan McVie, Jon Bannister, Brian Francis, Les Humphreys, and Rebecca Pillinger

The Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) is a Research Centre that aims to develop a dynamic and pioneering set of projects to improve our understanding of current social issues in the UK and provide policy makers and practitioners with robust independent research-based evidence. AQMeN has three primary strands of research involving a multidisciplinary team of researchers from the UK and abroad. AQMeN Director Susan McVie leads the Crime and Victimisation Strand (CVS) which is studying the dramatic change in crime in Scotland in recent decades and exploring this by examining known populations of both victims and offenders, with a view to informing the development of effective interventions. The research draws on both survey and administrative data.
The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime: The Long Term Impact of Criminal Careers

Susan McVie and Lesley McAra

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a prospective longitudinal study of youth offending which started tracking a cohort of over 4000 young people in 1998. The most recent phase of the study involves examining the longer term criminal careers (both self-reported and official) of young people who received interventions from the youth justice system. Current analysis is focused on the processes and mechanisms that led to desistance from offending amongst cohort members and the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions.

Governing Youth Justice

Dr Anna Souhami

This research investigates how youth justice policy comes to take the form it does. Building on an in-depth, ethnographic study of the operation of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB), research explores the lived experience of policy making in a rapidly changing structural and political environment. The YJB is an executive, non-departmental public body established by the first New Labour government as part of its major programme of reform of the English and Welsh youth justice system under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. In 2010 the Coalition Government unexpectedly announced its highly contested decision to abolish the YJB as part of its ‘bonfire of the quangos’ set out in its Public Bodies Bill. The subsequent outcry across the public sector and an eventual rebellion in the House of Lords resulted in a dramatic reprieve for the YJB on the final reading of the Bill. Yet while these events have resulted in renewed assertions of the importance and value of the YJB, little is understood about what it does and how it does it. This is the only study of its kind and thus makes a significant contribution to an understanding of both the nature of policy making in contemporary government and the changing shape of youth justice.
A key aim of SCCJR has always been to explore ways increasing the use and applicability of our research. We strive to make our research more accessible for policy makers, practitioners, research participants, academics and the wider public in order to increase its impact and open up debate and discussion about research questions and research findings to explore ways in which knowledge can lead to action. This has been reinforced by the introduction in 2013 of the requirement on universities to submit impact case studies as part of the regular research performance process known as the 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF 2014).

While we have a particular kind of expertise to bring to public debate, policy and practice, we also recognise the expertise of others which comes from a wide range of different engagements in the field, whether political, professional or personal. We try wherever feasible to plan and develop research in collaboration with others, through the joint formulation of research questions and participatory research techniques. We have learned that the impact of our work has been greatest where we have worked with others, through developing and maintaining strong relationships; and that one of our key contributions is to try to frame, analyse and respond to issues in new ways, informed by theory and research from around the world.

In this section, we highlight impact case studies involving SCCJR staff working with external organisations which were submitted to the REF by the four SCCJR universities.

REF 2014 – SCCJR Impact Case Studies

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime (ESYTC): carried out by Susan McVie and Lesley McAra has generated new knowledge about factors associated with youth offending and the impact of interventions. It led directly to reform in youth justice policy and practice in Scotland, including: influencing amendment of the Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 relating to the status of childhood offences admitted at Children’s Hearings; providing the evidence base for the Scottish Government’s reforms to youth justice and national implementation of the ‘Whole System Approach’ (WSA) which led to a reduction in offending; and changing the policy and practice response to youth offending within the City of Edinburgh. Susan and Lesley also won the 2013 Howard League Penal Reform Research Medal.

Desistance, Punishment and Rehabilitation: Fergus McNeill’s work on desistance, punishment and rehabilitation formed one of Glasgow University’s impact case studies. The case study elaborated his work in developing at ‘desistance paradigm’ for rehabilitation which has affected how prisons and probation services operate in many jurisdictions around the world; not least playing a major role in informing the recent organisational review of the Scottish Prison Service and in the Scottish Government’s Reducing Reoffending Programme. The Desistance Knowledge Exchange Project (DeSKE) which forms a key part of the case study is discussed elsewhere in this report.

Reforming Rape Law and Policy: Michele Burman’s research on the criminal justice response to rape and sexual offences in Scotland has informed a series of policy and legislative changes, notably the Sexual Offences (Procedure and Evidence) (Scotland) Act 2002 and the Sexual Offences (Scotland) 2009 Act. It provided the evidence base for policy documentation produced by the Scottish Government and Scotland’s prosecution service, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). The research findings were also adopted by Rape Crisis Scotland in a national public awareness campaign, and incorporated into judicial training materials (including Burman’s participation in a professional DVD), for delivery to judges in Scotland and beyond.

Intimate Partner Violence: In collaboration with Glasgow Criminal Justice Social Work, ASSIST, GEWA, and Police Scotland, (funded by Scottish Government and Alcohol Research Council), Liz Gilchrist at Glasgow Caledonian University led a number of important studies exploring issues of implicit thinking in IPV, roles of alcohol in IPV, roles of children in IPV, and ethnicity & legal status in IPV. The research has resulted in the development of new IPV assessment materials, clearer multi-agency structures to support IPV interventions and the delivery of new types of interventions for IPV perpetrators.

‘GAME CHANGER’ AWARDS BRONZE MEDAL for Research Impact

In March 2014 SCCJR’s European Commission-funded G2014 Commonwealth Games Security Legacy research project, led by Michele Burman, with Co-I’s Simon MacKenzie and Suzanne Young (SCCJR Glasgow) Niall Hamilton-Smith (SCCR, Stirling) and Nick Fyle (SIPR) was awarded a bronze medal for Research Impact in the UK Research Councils sponsored ‘Game Changer Awards held in Glasgow.

The awards were organised by Universities Scotland and Colleges Scotland to recognise the commitment of Scotland’s colleges and universities to help deliver a lasting legacy from the XX Commonwealth Games which will be held in Glasgow in July and August 2014. There were more than 110 entries from staff and students from colleges and universities across Scotland, with a total of 21 institutions producing winning entries.
During 2013-14 we continued to work closely with researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and others outside academia. Co-production of research questions, collaborative working and the use of participatory techniques allow us to engage closely with research users and beneficiaries throughout the research process. This past year, we have directly contributed to a range of practitioner workshops such as those on Young people and System Interventions conducted by Susan McVie and Lesley McAra with social workers and educationalists using evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime.

Tess Davis conducted training on the prevention of illicit trafficking with US Federal law enforcement agents and attorneys at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, US.

Richard Sparks’s ESRC-funded seminar series on ‘Crime control and devolution’ took place in Cardiff (April), Oxford (June), Belfast (September) and Edinburgh in December 2013. In all four locations, the seminar was well attended by academics, policy-makers and criminal justice practitioners from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England. Papers from the seminar series are currently being collated, with a view to their subsequent dissemination and eventual publication.

Alasdair Forsyth’s presentation Off-trade Shopkeepers’ Experience of Alcohol Issues: ‘The government is not here to stand in the shop and see what it’s like’ has been filmed by the ‘Lifeline’ organisation’s Film Exchange on Alcohol & Drugs (FEAD) and is viewable online, via http://www.fead.org.uk/video554/Dr-Alasdair-Forsyth:-Off-trade-shopkeepers-experience-of-alcohol-issues.html

The annual Scottish Graduate School of Social Science Summer School took place in Edinburgh in June 2013. Sarah MacQueen led a half day workshop titled Applications of regression models in practice: the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. The interactive workshop introduced students to regression modelling techniques through a discussion of their use in current and ongoing criminological research at the University of Edinburgh, and the application of the findings of quantitative analyses in policy and practice development in Scotland. The event was well attended and students engaged very positively in the discussions and debate about methodology and findings.
Since inception, SCCJR has worked closely with the Scottish Government through our innovative Collaboration Agreement, the terms of which provide for “the facilitation of co-operative working between SG JASD and SCCJR … to encourage the enhanced contribution of social scientific academic knowledge, experience and expertise, as brought together through SCCJR, to policy, research and analysis in the SG JASD.”

Under this Agreement, SCCJR provide a range of research and research-based knowledge exchange activities which contribute to: the design, development and implementation of criminal justice policy in the Scottish Government; and the design, conduct and production of research and analysis in SG JASD. This has included the preparation of written briefings on current evidence; peer review of research reports; the production of reviews and syntheses of evidence on policy topics; and, the preparation and delivery of oral briefings and presentations. SCCJR has undertaken secondary analysis of official statistics and crime survey data, and SCCJR staff sit on a range of Scottish Government advisory boards, project boards and working groups, and have contributed research seminars to the Scottish Government lunchtime seminar series.

In 2013-2014, SCCJR undertook seven projects under the Collaboration Agreement; these included Scottish Prison Service - Organisational Review (McNeill and Sparks); research into the relationship between domestic abuse and football (Brooks and Crowley); SCJS – Analysis of Drug Use Module – (Burman, Bates, Robertson, and MacQueen); SCJS – Analysis of Partner Abuse Module (MacQueen); Scottish Advisory Panel on Offender Rehabilitation (McNeill); Evidence Review of 'No Knives Better Lives' (McVie, MacQueen and Foster); a Violence against women: effective interventions and practices with perpetrators: a literature review (Brooks, Burman, Lombard, McIvor, Stevenson-Hastings and Kyle).

In February 2013, we are very pleased to say that SG JASD provided continued core funding to SCCJR for a further 12 months, to allow SCCJR to continue work through the Collaboration Agreement.
Internationalisation

Our links with international academics, and criminal justice practitioner and policy organisations are strengthening through a number of key collaborations. Most notably, the work of the COST Action on ‘Offender Supervision in Europe’ led by Fergus McNeill has continued apace. The network now involves 21 countries and about 80 researchers. SCCJR at Glasgow hosted a research network on ‘Offender Supervision in Europe’ (see www.offendersupervision.eu), and the first conference of the four year network (2012-2016) took place in April 2013 at Liverpool Hope University and attracted 120 delegates, about half researchers and half colleagues from policy and practice. The conference sessions are now available online as audio and as video files (see: http://www.offendersupervision.eu/international-conference/conference-multimedia); you can listen to or watch excellent contributions from a wide range of researchers (including not just members of the Action but also Alison Liebling, David Nelken, Josh Page, Michelle Phelps and Sarah Turnbull) and from various practitioners and from ex-supervisees. The annual progress report of the Action and a wide range of other documents and resources can be downloaded here: http://www.offendersupervision.eu/documents-and-resources.

The Trafficking Culture team are intrepid travellers and have clocked up thousands of miles between them this past year. Members of the team travelled to Courmayeur Mont Blanc in December 2013 to present at the UNODC and ISPAC United Nations International Conference on Protecting Cultural Heritage as a Common Good of Humanity: a Challenge for Criminal Justice. Neil Brodie gave two keynote presentations, at the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, Olympia/Athens, Greece, and at Amherst Center for Heritage and Society, UMass Amherst, USA. Simon Mackenzie travelled to Milan, Italy, to present a paper on the prevention and fight against illicit trafficking to the International Scientific and Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. Tess Davis travelled to Macau in November 2013 to speak at the Congress of the Union Internationale des Avocats. Tess also gave oral testimony at US State Department, Washington, DC, hearings on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the USA and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Khmer Archaeological Material. In September 2013, Donna Yates travelled to Vienna to present at a training session hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC). Donna discussed the ways criminals circumvent the existing cultural property regulatory framework and are able to sell illegally-acquired cultural products on the open market, providing examples from investigated cases, particularly the looting and trafficking of antiquities from Sipán. Donna’s presentation is available for viewing online at http://prezi.com/dr6i8xf73d9/how-national-and-international-regulation-is-circumvented/

In April 2013, Susan McVie travelled with a delegation of SIPR members and Scottish Government analysts to Washington DC to participate in a range of policing-focused activities organised by George Mason University. The visit was co-sponsored by SIPR, George Mason and the Scottish Government, and coincided with the USA’s Tartan Week. A Symposium was organised to showcase excellent research conducted in Scotland and the US, and to highlight the importance of and strategies for making an impact on policing policy and practice through high quality research. The delegation were also invited to attend a Congressional Briefing at the Capitol Building and present findings from research in Scotland to an audience of academics, congressional staff and other researchers. The US Department of Justice hosted a half day meeting in which policy makers and several Chiefs of Police from across the US discussed their priorities in terms of research, and this was used to form the basis of a one day researcher planning meeting in which participants from George Mason University and the Scottish delegation discussed how to take forward. An exchange visit is planned for 2014. Videos of the Congressional Briefings have been posted on the George Mason University YouTube site at http://www.youtube.com/user/clsmason?feature=watch.
In October 2013, along with Lesley McAra, Susan McVie took part in a European Study Visit by youth justice practitioners from Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Estonia focusing on ‘What we know about keeping youth away from crime’.

In June 2013, a small symposium took place in Edinburgh on the theme of exploring the problematic relations between conceptions of democracy and the phenomenon of mass incarceration. The event was organized by Richard Sparks and SCCJR visitor Albert Dzur, and included contributions from Richard Dagger (University of Richmond, USA), Chris Bennett (Sheffield), Liz Turner (Liverpool) and Lynne Copson (Edinburgh).

Gill McIvor is a partner in a successful application for European Union funding from the Directorate of General Justice for a project entitled ‘Creativity and Effectiveness in the Use of Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative to Imprisonment in EU Member States’. The project, which is being co-ordinated by the University of Leeds, also involves colleagues from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium), Utrecht University (the Netherlands) and University of Greifswald (Germany). It begins in May 2014 for a period of two years and involves empirical research on the use of EM in the participating jurisdictions and an associated programme of knowledge exchange.

In February 2014, Michele Burman travelled to an academic stakeholder meeting at the European Institute for Gender Equality in Vilnius, Lithuania to discuss and develop research on gender-based violence with European feminist social scientists as part of preparatory work in the development of a bid to Horizon 2020.

In 2013-2014, SCCJR welcomed two international visiting fellows. Dr Anke Neuber from the University of Kassel in Germany spent April – July 2013 at SCCJR at Glasgow working with Michele Burman and Susan Batchelor on her ongoing qualitative longitudinal study of young women and girls in young offender institutions in Germany.

Meritxell Carbonell from the University of Girona, Spain joined SCCJR at Stirling from August - October 2013 on a Short Term Scientific Mission funded by the EU Cost Action on Offender Supervision in Europe IS1106. Whilst here, she worked with Gill McIvor and Margaret Malloch on the operation of community penalties for women in Scotland in comparison to those in Catalonia.
SCCJR in the Media

SCCJR is a source of contemporary research and statistics on crime-related issues. Staff in SCCJR are frequently asked to comment on criminological and criminal justice matters and some of us are now fairly experienced in various forms of media engagement!

Susan McVie is the Scottish media’s go-to person for comment on crime and victimisation rates. Over the past year, Alasdair Forysth gave several interviews on drugs, alcohol and crime and Michele Burman was frequently asked for media comment on the criminal justice response to violence against women. Margaret Malloch and Gill McIvor are in demand for their input on female offenders.

The Trafficking Culture research team are regularly consulted by international print and TV media for materials and comment on illicit markets in looted antiquities around the world and, ever since a rather wonderful story line in The Sun entitled ‘Saviour of the Lost Ark’ which likened Simon Mackenzie to a certain fictional archaeologist, Simon will be forever known as Indiana Jones!

Tess Davis wrote a highly cited editorial ‘When Museums do the Right Thing’ for the International Herald Tribune in May 2013, which reached an estimated half a million readers in 160 countries around the world. During the past year, some of our SCCJR PhD students were also very much in the media spotlight following publication of some of their work. Kath Murray’s research on stop and search in Scotland received significant press coverage following the publication of her SCCJR Research Report titled ‘Stop and search in Scotland: An evaluation of police practice’. Kath was interviewed by BBC Radio Scotland and news coverage appeared in a broad range of newspapers, including The Herald and The Guardian.

PhD student Rebecca Foster’s research on ‘Knife Crime Interventions: ‘What Works?’ also received significant press coverage. Rebecca was interviewed by BBC Radio Scotland, Real Radio, STV News and Sky News, and articles on her research appeared in The Herald and The Daily Record.

Fergus McNeill is SCCJR’s emperor of Blog, Twitter and all forms of social media. His regular updates on ‘Discovering Desistance’ (http://blogs.iriss.org.uk/discoveringdesistance/), ‘The Road from Crime’ (http://www.iriss.org.uk/resources/the-road-from-crime) and ‘Offender Supervision’ (http://www.offendersupervision.eu/) are full of criminological insight and imagination.
Communicating and Engaging

SCCJR has a number of mechanisms for dissemination and knowledge exchange: our website (www.sccjr.ac.uk) showcases a growing amount of information, and continues to facilitate access and engagement. Over 1400 people receive our monthly Bulletin, distributed by e-mail, which acts as a notice-board of upcoming events and disseminates information on SCCJR activities and plans. We are active on Twitter where our followers have doubled to over 1,000 in the last year. Join the conversation at www.twitter.com/thesccjr and on Facebook at www.facebook.com/thesccjr

SCCJR organises a regular seminar series inviting contributions from national and international speakers. We also host a weekly working lunch programme, held in Irv Lodge at the University of Glasgow, which encourages open, informal discussion on a range of research topics, facilitated by SCCJR staff and postgraduates.

If you would like to be informed of upcoming working lunches, or would like to suggest a working lunch topic, please contact Marguerite on marguerite.schinkel@glasgow.ac.uk

Working Lunch Programme 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Researcher &amp; Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24th April 2013</td>
<td>Prof. Mark V. Vlasic, Senior Fellow &amp; Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown University</td>
<td>International Law and the Fight against Impunity: From Nuremberg to Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st May 2013</td>
<td>Sally Wyke, Institute of Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>Criminal Justice and Health and Wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th May 2013</td>
<td>Mary Munro, Scottish Consortium for Crime and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Scottish Justice Matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th June 2013</td>
<td>Jayne Porter, Autism Network Scotland</td>
<td>People with Learning Disabilities and the Criminal Justice System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th June 2013</td>
<td>Dr Anke Neuber, University of Kassel</td>
<td>Violence in Young Offender Institutions for Young Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Oct 2013</td>
<td>Ryan Dobbin, Motherwell College/HMP Shotts</td>
<td>Prisoner Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd Oct 2013</td>
<td>Mo Hume &amp; Dennis Rodgers, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow</td>
<td>Varieties of Violence: Understanding the Political Economy of Brutality in Post-Cold War Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Nov 2013</td>
<td>Ellie Bates, University of Edinburgh</td>
<td>Vandalism: A crime of Place?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Dec 2013</td>
<td>Laura Robertson &amp; Selina Doran, University of Glasgow</td>
<td>Focus on postgraduate research: methodological dilemmas and fieldwork experiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th February 2014</td>
<td>Stephanie Fohring, University of Edinburgh</td>
<td>Exploring the effects of gender on victims’ involvement with the criminal justice system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th February 2014</td>
<td>Dainis Ignatans, University of Kent</td>
<td>Is there any point in security measures? The evaluation of ‘the Security Hypothesis’ in regards to the 1990s crime drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th March 2014</td>
<td>Katy Proctor, Glasgow Caledonian University</td>
<td>Stalking in Scotland - What has feminism got to do with it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCCJR Research Awards 2013-2014

Susan Batchelor (University of Glasgow) and Alistair Fraser (University of Hong Kong) were awarded ESRC-RGC HK Bilateral 2012-13 funding, to conduct a research project titled, ‘(Re)Imagining Youth: A Comparative Sociology of Youth Leisure in Scotland and Hong Kong’, analysing youth leisure in Scotland and Hong Kong in historical and cross-cultural perspective, drawing on a qualitative, comparative case-study design.

Oona Brooks was awarded a small grant of £1,741 by the Socio-Legal Studies Association Research Grants Committee for a research project titled “Counter-Allegations of Domestic Abuse Reported to the Police: A pilot study”.

Michele Burman and Oona Brooks were awarded £19,498 by Rape Crisis Scotland and SIPR to evaluate the Police Scotland/Rape Crisis Scotland, Pilot Advocacy Support Service Support to Report.

Baris Cayli has been awarded a British Academy Small Research Grant, £7,910 for his archival research on Bandits in the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Italy, 1790-1876. The research will be conducted from September 2013 to January 2015 and Baris will do his archival research in Istanbul, Rome and Palermo.

Niall Hamilton-Smith (Stirling University) in collaboration with Simon Anderson at ScotCen were awarded £130,450 to evaluate the Implementation and Impact of the Offensive Behaviour and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012.

Michele Burman, Richard Sparks and Gill McIvor were awarded £120k from the Scottish Government for the continued funding of the SCCJR/SG JASD Collaboration Agreement.

Niall Hamilton-Smith, Margaret Malloch and Susan Bachelor were awarded a contract by the Scottish Government to assess how public processions impact (both positively and negatively) on community life. “Community Impact of Marches and Parades” aims to inform discussions about how to best balance three key aspects of processions in terms of: the celebration of identity and freedom of expression for those taking part; the local authority duty to protect public safety and prevent disorder and crime; the right of the communities affected by processions to express their own thoughts and beliefs.

Sarah MacQueen, Paul Norris and Susan McVie were awarded £40,000 through the Scottish Institute for Policing Research I Strategic Research and Knowledge Exchange scheme to undertake an analytical project examining Domestic violence experience and police/victim interaction.

Sarah MacQueen (in partnership with Professor Lorraine Mazerolle and Dr Emma Antrobus, University of Queensland) is the recipient of a University of Queensland Travel Award for International Collaborative Research. Sarah will travel to the University of Queensland in the summer of 2014 to share findings from ScotCET with the QCET team and to begin comparative work. Knowledge exchange will be undertaken with Australian academics and Queensland Police to share both research findings and methodological expertise and experience to facilitate further international study and replication in the field.

Sarah MacQueen (University of Edinburgh) in partnership with Ben Bradford (Oxford University), was awarded £90,000 by the Scottish Government and the Scottish Institute for Policing Research to examine the application of the Procedural justice model in Scottish policing practice.

Gill McIvor, Margaret Malloch and Fergus McNell are part of an academic team providing advice and support for the Reducing Reoffending Change Fund Evaluation being conducted by Ipsos MORI and funded by the Scottish Government.

Anna Souhami was awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship to continue her research on Policy making in youth justice. Through an in-depth, ethnographic study of the operation of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB), Dr Souhami’s research explores how youth justice comes to take the form it does in a highly volatile political environment.

Richard Sparks’s Developing a Professional Qualification to Support Promotion of Desistance by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) sees SCCJR working in collaboration with SPS to explore its role in facilitating and supporting desistance from crime, mapping out proposals for a graduated, modular qualification for prison staff which encapsulates the new or enhanced skills, knowledge and contextual understandings demanded of SPS staff at all levels.

Richard Sparks and Antony Duff have been awarded £20,000 by the Royal Society of Edinburgh for a research network on Punishment, Democracy and Citizenship which will result in two international workshops to be held during 2014 and 2015.

Donna Yates was awarded a Core Fulbright Grant of £18,000 to conduct fieldwork on illicit trafficking of antiquities in Bolivia.
The SCCJR PhD Community

We are very proud of our active and growing postgraduate community. We currently support a large group of affiliated postgraduates (supervised by one or more members of SCCJR, some of which are cross-institutional supervisory arrangements). Our postgraduates benefit from regular PhD ‘away days’ where students can network, share ideas and engage with more experienced researchers. Our postgraduates are also active members of SCCJR reading groups, they get involved in various ways in our research and knowledge exchange activities and regularly attend SCCJR seminars and working lunches.

Doctorates awarded

There were 3 PhD completions during the past year. Warm congratulations are extended to:

- **Ann al Najdawi** of the University of Stirling for her thesis ‘The Role of Residential Care Institutions for Children in Conflict with the Law in Jordan: Workers’ and Children’s Experiences’.
- **Ellie Bates** of the University of Edinburgh for her thesis ‘Vandalism: A crime of place?’
- **Beth Weaver**, SCCJR Associate at Strathclyde University, for her thesis ‘The Story of the Del: from Delinquency to Desistance’ a methodologically and theoretically innovative study of the interwoven life stories of six men, now in their 40s, who offended together as adolescents and into adulthood.

Prize-winning

**Maureen McBride**, PhD student at the University of Glasgow, won the £250 ‘Best Student Essay Prize 2013’ awarded by the Scottish Association for the Study of Offending (SASO) for her work entitled: Can new legislation succeed in wiping out the sectarian problem in Scotland?

Funded PhD studentships

Our PhD community continues to grow steadily with new doctoral students joining us each year. In the session 2013-2014, we were successful in obtaining a number of prestigious funded PhD studentships, from the ESRC/Scottish Graduate School Doctoral Training Centre, through the Criminology and Socio-legal Studies Pathway, Scottish Government co-funded Studentships, and from the Dawes Trust. These studentships, which in some cases continue our tradition of cross-institutional supervisory arrangements, also reflect our ongoing engagement with policy and practice communities.
PhD Snapshots

In the following section, we are proud to showcase some of the PhD work currently being conducted by our second and third year students. This is followed by a full list of PhD students, their topics and supervisors.

Vandalism: A Crime of Place?
Ellie Bates, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Susan McVie and William Mackaness

Vandalism is a problem for many communities across Scotland negatively affecting the lives of people who live in them. Whilst there has been recent research into the broad phenomena of anti-social behaviour, there has been little recent research into the specific phenomena of vandalism. In particular, little is understood about why vandalism often persistently re-occurs year in year out in particular locations.

Wider research into crime and place suggests that, opportunities to commit crime, levels of relative deprivation, and the capacity or belief that a community can work together (collective efficacy) may be relevant factors. Other theories suggest some areas may act as crime attractors (local places people want to visit, for example for leisure or recreation, where there are also opportunities for crime) or be more criminogenic than others. There is a strong need for a better understanding of why certain places experience persistent vandalism and others do not. This research aimed to redress that gap by suggesting that to understand the nature of vandalism it is best understood as a crime of place rather than property. By drawing on theoretical and methodological approaches from both criminology and geography the research explored whether some areas experienced high and low concentrations of vandalism year on year; if patterns changed over time and whether areas with differing levels of vandalism shared characteristics.

Exploring issues related to crime and place presented specific methodological challenges. In criminology there has been much debate about whether it is best to consider crime and place processes at the micro or macro level. This research contributed to this debate by contending that it was necessary to employ a multi-method approach which integrates both micro and macro levels of investigation to properly understand crime and place.

The results were based on secondary analysis of six years of recorded crime data on vandalism supplied by Lothian and Borders police covering the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2010 for a case study area within Edinburgh with a broad mix of socio-demographic contexts. The research demonstrated the value of taking an Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis approach combining GIS based Crime Mapping and LISA (Local Indicators of Spatial Association) analysis with Group Trajectory Analysis and multinomial logistic regression. This quantitative analysis was complimented by data acquired from holding focus groups with Police Officers responsible for neighbourhood policing. The Police Officer’s shaded areas on maps they considered to have high and low levels of vandalism, and commented on the characteristics of these areas. They also commented on maps produced by the researcher showing areas with significantly high and low levels of recorded vandalism for each year across the six year period. This data was then combined with various secondary socio-economic data which was also mapped and compared both quantitatively and qualitatively to crime maps and focus group data. This ‘talking to the map’ exploratory knowledge exchange process was an innovative methodology developed for the research that could be used more widely in other research contexts.

Findings suggest there are distinct groups of places with High, Low or Drifting levels of vandalism year on year. Within the case study area were distinct areas with persistently high levels of vandalism and also areas where there were consistently very little or no
vandalism. There were then another group of areas where pockets or concentrations of vandalism drifted or moved slightly within a broader larger neighbourhood area year on year. Key factors influencing whether an area experienced High, Low or Drifting levels of vandalism were:

• The presence or absence of crime attractors. (For example one low area was an area where no-one had any cause to walk through the neighbourhood to reach, schools, shops, leisure centres or bars, whereas some drifting areas were areas with routeways home from areas of recreation).

• The everyday routine activities of residents and visitors. (In focus groups one cause of change over time in drifting areas was felt to be young people choosing differing areas to hang out at different points in time.)

• The presence or absence of deprivation, high levels of welfare and/or persistent inequality (The exact causal link remains unclear but persistent high levels of vandalism appeared to be in areas both actually and perceived to be areas of high deprivation, and where there were a high proportion of the population in receipt of various welfare benefits).

• Whether there were competing demands on the use of local spaces. (In both drifting and high areas focus groups participants discussed how young people wanting to use areas for play or to hang out came into conflict with local residents).

• Collective efficacy - whether the community was able to come together to jointly solve local problems. (This was not measured through secondary data but discussions in focus groups suggest this was a factor leading consistently low areas and drifting areas to tend towards low levels of vandalism).

By using an innovative multi-method ESDA quantitative and qualitative approach, important insights into the nature of vandalism as a place crime have been gained; using a multi-spatial, multi-scale and temporal approach was found to be crucial. In particular the scale at which analysis was conducted was found to have key impacts on findings. Findings are somewhat confined as they relate to a single case study area and a small number of focus groups were undertaken only with Police Officers and not other community actors; this may limit generalizability.

Key recommendations for policy makers from the research include:

• Vandalism is better thought about as a crime of place; it is a complex combination of contextual factors which come together to lead areas to have persistent high, consistently low or drifting levels of vandalism year on year; these factors appear to have their roots in both very local street level processes as well as broader neighbourhood, regional and national processes and policies.

• To understand the problem of vandalism better at a local, regional and national level we therefore will need to consult both those on the ground and those considering broader trends and policies across a local authorities, regions and nations, and,

• To tackle the harms of vandalism we will need both short term local (e.g. understanding better the impact of local crime attractors) and broader long term strategic solutions (e.g. understanding better the relationship between areas with persistent inequality and high levels of vandalism).

The research was conducted for a PhD in criminology at the University of Edinburgh completed in March 2014 and was funded by Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and could not have completed without the staff and officers of Lothian and Borders police (now part of Police Scotland) whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.
My research is concerned with the institutional dynamics and cultural practices of penal politics and policy-making in Ireland and Scotland from 1970-1998. Penal policy-making during this period in Ireland and Scotland is generally characterised as having been pragmatic and welfarist, respectively. Interestingly, in many ways Irish and Scottish penal policy-making did not appear to mirror the punitive patterns of late modern penal policy which are often observed as having dominated penal politics in other Anglophone countries during this time. Therefore, I am interested in how and to what degree the policy-making and political dimensions have shaped Irish and Scottish patterns of punishment.

Currently I am trying to outline the institutions which formed the locus of penal policy-making in Ireland and Scotland during this period. As such, I am interested in mapping the various bodies, NGOs, public lobby groups, civil servants, experts and political departments that had a voice in or influence upon the penal policy-making process. Institutions matter as they formally shape the very concrete regulations, expectations and constraints which direct the day to day practice of policy-making. Charting the difference in Irish and Scottish penal policy-making institutions and their operational boundaries is an important first step in comparatively reviewing convergence and divergence in Irish and Scottish penal politics.

Secondly, my research is also exploring the cultural currents within these sites of penal power. At present I am in the midst of trying to locate those civil servants, policymakers and other invested actors, experts and agencies from this period to discuss their work and reflect upon their careers. Employing qualitative interviewing techniques, the study aims to capture the texture of values and unravel the dense penal sensibilities which constituted the policy-making culture and formed the practice of penal politics and policy-making in Ireland and Scotland.

My PhD research project is concerned with major structural changes to community justice. At the moment it seems likely that the Scottish system of regional Community Justice Authorities, in place since 2006, will be replaced with a nationwide service. In England and Wales, the policy of outsourcing most probation work to charities and private companies has proved extremely controversial, attracting headlines and high-profile industrial action.

I aim here to try to understand these changes at two levels – large-scale effects on the structures of these services, and the ways in which people working within all sectors of these services are experiencing and adapting to them. Following Bourdieu, and by using a combination of literature review and interview-based fieldwork, I hope to produce a comprehensive and complex picture, where the differences of scale, jurisdiction and sector can complement and inform each other in explaining both structural changes and personal adaptation to them.

At this stage I am around halfway through the project, and am hoping to begin fieldwork interviews very shortly.
Criminal Careers in Scotland

Ben Matthews, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Susan McVie and Paul Norris

Scotland, similar to many other countries, has experienced a sustained drop in recorded crime in the last twenty years or so. My thesis explores how this drop in crime in Scotland is reflected in ‘criminal careers’. First, I will examine whether all groups have shown a decline in convictions over this period, or whether there have been different trends displayed by people of different ages or by men and women. After this my thesis will investigate whether there have been changes in patterns of offending in the lives of individuals over the period of the crime drop. This will be achieved by comparing the convictions trajectories of four cohorts spread across the last twenty years using semi-parametric group-based modelling (SPGBM). However, there is significant debate about the most suitable method by which to measure convictions trajectories. For example, there is sufficient evidence from the literature to suggest that ending a relationship increases the risk of an escalation in IPV, but this is relatively under researched in terms of the mechanisms by which the escalation and therefore risk of IPV increases on ending the relationship. Often, during this time, there is an escalation of behaviour referred to in the literature as “Obsessive Relational Intrusion”. Almost half of the women who are abused or murdered by their partner on ending the relationship have never previously been abused by their partner. It is further argued that lethal men are more likely to be conventional, with high levels of jealousy, with the more emotionally dysphoric group at high risk. This is compatible with the findings of Weldon & Gilchrist (DATE), who, in a study on implicit thinking amongst IPV offenders, found that most implicit thoughts amongst this population are likely to be found in other offender groups (often referred to as core beliefs) except ‘rejection/abandonment’ and ‘need for control and male sex drive is uncontrollable’. The implications of this is that lack of ‘typical’ indicators of increasing risk demonstrated by previous research (REF) doesn’t mean risk isn’t lethal.

Obsessive Relational Intrusion as a form of Intimate Partner Violence: The Interaction Effect of Attachment Style, Ruminatory Thinking, Cortisol and Behaviour as Distraction in Emotional Dysregulation

Catherine Creamer, Glasgow Caledonian University
Supervisors: Liz Gilchrist and Stella Bain

What are the interactional mechanisms in Obsessive Relational Intrusion in terms of the aetiology of a specific set of implicit thoughts (attachment style) and the mechanism by which certain implicit ruminatory thoughts serve to produce emotional dysregulation (cortisol) and subsequent dysregulated behaviour? Further, does the behaviour offer distraction to the pain suffered from emotional dysregulation and what/ if any way does this serve to reinforce the implicit thoughts?

Broadly speaking, the current empirical literature pertaining to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) suggests that single factor explanations are insufficient in explaining the problem with any accuracy or reliability and there is a need for more integrative research. For example, there is sufficient evidence from the literature to suggest that ending a relationship increases the risk of an escalation in IPV, but this is relatively under researched in terms of the mechanisms by which the escalation and therefore risk of IPV increases on ending the relationship. Often, during this time, there is an escalation of behaviour referred to in the literature as “Obsessive Relational Intrusion”. Almost half of the women who are abused or murdered by their partner on ending the relationship have never previously been abused by their partner. It is further argued that lethal men are more likely to be conventional, with high levels of jealousy, with the more emotionally dysphoric group at high risk. This is compatible with the findings of Weldon & Gilchrist (DATE), who, in a study on implicit thinking amongst IPV offenders, found that most implicit thoughts amongst this population are likely to be found in other offender groups (often referred to as core beliefs) except ‘rejection/abandonment’ and ‘need for control and male sex drive is uncontrollable’. The implications of this is that lack of ‘typical’ indicators of increasing risk demonstrated by previous research (REF) doesn’t mean risk isn’t lethal.
The Governance of Community Safety in Scotland

Catherine Davidones, University of Stirling
Supervisors: Niall Hamilton-Smith and Kirstein Rummery

There has been much written about statutory partnership working in the past, especially within the context of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Wales brought about by the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998; now more commonly referred to as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). Scottish legislation under the auspices of a New Labour Government introduced its own statutory guidance under section 15(1) of The Local Government Scotland Act 2003, which requires local authorities to act as facilitators, to consult and co-operate with community bodies and with other public sector bodies as appropriate in a community planning process (Local Government in Scotland Act 2003). My PhD thesis will be focusing on the governance of community safety partnerships in Scotland. It is not the intention to primarily focus on governance theory per se, but rather to examine how contemporary local community safety partnerships have evolved in light of an ‘enforced’ economic reform, which has led to some major structural changes within central and local government, such as the centralisation of two of the main partner agencies within CSPs – the police and the fire service. The study will also look at occupational and inter-organisational cultural work practices, co-location and how this may affect partnership working. It will look at community engagement in light of the Christie Commission’s report in 2011, which asserted that any reform process must aim to “empower individuals and communities receiving public services by involving them in the design and delivery of the services they use” (Christie Commission, 2011: vi).

Progress

A case study approach was adopted for this study, which looked at three case study sites in Scotland: a major city; a rural environment; and a rural area comprising island communities. Over 40 semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with members of CSPs. Around 15 non-participant observations were also conducted of partnership and community planning meetings within the case study areas. A number of questions were asked of participants about power, structure and control, communication and commitment, community engagement, and the centralisation of the police and fire service. The data collected has been transcribed and is currently undergoing preliminary analysis in order to draw out any emergent themes. It is too early in the analysis to discuss all of the findings, however, one early finding has begun to emerge in terms of – in the past it has been reported that partnership working was often resisted, especially within those agencies that had a statutory requirement to do so. However, due to cut backs and a general lack of resources, many stakeholders within different statutory agencies have reported that ‘partnership working has now become a necessity’ in order to provide some public services.

Significance of the work

It is hoped that this thesis will bring additional knowledge about the community planning/community safety process within Scotland, and how partnership working has evolved during the current economic strain on public resources, in terms of adopting or utilising better working practices, including utilising the knowledge and expertise of local communities.
This project examines the realities of multi-stakeholder governance and control in the criminal market of transnationally trafficked archaeological antiquities. Though there is a large body of literature that examines this market, little has been done in the way of critical inquiry into the ways governance and control actually work on an international level. Who really governs the market? Who bears the burden of responsibility to control transnational criminal activity? Is international governance a smooth process? Could problems in the international governance framework be a leading factor for the persistence of the criminal market in transnationally trafficked archaeological antiquities?

In order to answer these and other questions, I have identified multiple stakeholders in international governance and have created a framework of analysis using a post-Foucaultian governmentality approach. In this framework, there are several types of governance stakeholders that can be divided roughly into two categories: 1) Operational actors; and 2) Observational actors (law enforcement) who actually control criminal trafficking ‘on the ground’. I have chosen to focus the majority of my fieldwork on learning about the individuals and agencies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> category because they have a proximity-privilege to information, to the reality of the crimes actually taking place in a transnational context, and they are engaging in control activities on a daily basis. This research therefore assumes that Operational actors know more about what is really happening in the transnational context than other observational actors in the governance framework and, because of this, their viewpoints and experiences are of paramount importance for constructing new theories and operational practices.

**Fieldwork Progress**

Obtaining access to Federal law enforcement agencies, border police, mainports (air and sea), and government offices is known to be very difficult, if not sometimes impossible for researchers interested in talking to people about crime. However, over the last year, I have negotiated access to and developed working relationships with participants representing 28 Federal law enforcement agencies and government offices in a rage of 27 countries (9 of which I have visited thus far). In addition to these, I have also negotiated access with customs officials and port police in 4 of the largest mainports in the world. Obtaining and securing this access has allowed me to conduct in-depth qualitative interviews and participant observation in a variety of operational settings where the criminal cultural goods market is investigated regularly and control activities are conducted on a daily basis. Based on the work I've done thus far, and the work I will do in the coming months, I anticipate that by the end of this fieldwork I will have visited 15 countries and conducted interviews with well over 40 high-level operational actors.

**Preliminary Findings**

There are several general observations that can be made:

- Practices of governance vary among the different stakeholders I have identified and have particular influences on the multi-stakeholder governance and control in the criminal market of transnationally trafficked archaeological antiquities. This deserves further exploration.

- There are several contrasting but integrated ‘realities’ of governance at work in this transnational market

- When policy is constructed, it can be argued that certain actors responsible for enforcement in the framework of governance experience limitations, which will be further explored in the remainder of this research; on an observational governance level, the concept of ‘experts’ and ‘specialised expertise’ is challenging and deserves/demands reconsideration.

**Significance of the Work**

Against the contextual background (the corpus of scholarly material that has lead up to this point) in the academic study of so-called ‘illicit antiquities’, this research is significant because it represents the very first critical criminological inquiry into how this transnational market is governed and controlled on an international level. The critical criminological field is where this project has found its audience – something that has been very helpful to this point by presenting my work and obtaining vital feedback. Besides the field of academia, there is also genuine governmental and commercial interest in this research that has so far resulted in several knowledge exchanges and ideas for practical implications of my project. Studying the nature of the relationships between governance stakeholders will provide a window into the empirical reality of transnational criminal market governance and expose the challenges that may inhibit ‘effective’ governance and control. This work will enhance our understanding of a poorly understood aspect of transnational crime generally and antiquities trafficking specifically, and will inform and enrich future theory and operational practices.
My doctoral thesis examines how ‘school shooting’ incidents are constructed by news media coverage, as well as the public reactions and the policy legacies of them. The overall aim of this thesis was to map and explore the cultures of fear generated by two school shootings which occurred in the United States, using them as case studies through which to examine the policy implications of managing school shootings in an educational context and the broader gun-related movements pertaining to attempts to prevent and negate the threat of school shootings. I recently submitted my doctoral thesis and am currently awaiting my viva.

Overview

Current literature in the field defines the phenomenon of ‘school shootings’ as a particular type of ‘spree’ or ‘mass’ killing, involving the murder or attempted murder of students and staff at an education institution. Böckler et al. (2013) found there were seventy-six school shootings in the United States from 1925-2011, compared to a combined total of forty-four incidents for the rest of the world. For that reason, I focused solely on school shootings occurring in the United States and used a case study approach to select incidents based on their saturated news media coverage, policy impact and notoriety within the school shooting sphere. In the end, I selected two high-profile school shooting case studies: Columbine High School, Colorado (1999) and Virginia Polytechnic University, Virginia (2007). The developments provoked by the 2012 school shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School, Connecticut are also noted throughout. The objectives of my research project were:

1. Do constructions and reactions surrounding the Columbine and Virginia Tech school shootings contribute to or reshape moral panic and culture of fear debates?
2. To what extent have these two incidents resulted in a reimagining of how educational institutions prepare for and manage school shootings?
3. To what extent is fear entrenched in the concealed carry on campus movement originating after Virginia Tech?
4. What are the projections for the future relating to gun reform efforts?

This was achieved through a qualitative research approach. Interviews were conducted with a number of sources: interest groups specialising in gun violence prevention; a political pollster with expertise in public sentiment about gun legislation; a think tank director who co-authored two gun laws; a director of emergency management, who is also an expert in law enforcement matters; and a representative from mobile phone ‘safety application’ LiveSafe.

Findings

• The portrayal of school shootings in news media content leads to the ‘normalisation’ of this phenomenon, where it appears to be a naturalised risk that can occur at any time. This results in fear about a future attack and those most at risk (i.e. educators and students) accepting their ‘potential victimisation.’

• This fear translates into solutions to deal with the potential threat of a school shooting attack: the ‘concealed carry on campus’ movement, where students lobby to carry firearms in higher education institutions as a way to negate potential threats. This is predicated on a lack of trust in the ability of law enforcement to protect individuals from school shootings.

• The doubt about law enforcement may stem from the criticism of the police response to the Columbine shooting, as documented in letters to the editor and YouTube comments. My research showed the ways in which the ‘blame’ attached to law enforcement precipitated changes in police training and responses to school shooting situations.

• Evident in news media content and letters to the editor were strong criticisms of Virginia Tech University on the basis of the delay in issuing emergency alerts on the day of the shooting, which also led to the filing of a lawsuit. My argument is that this critical reaction led to Virginia Tech University expediting its plans to upgrade emergency communication and encouraged other institutions to do the same. Furthermore, it also created a market for the smartphone app, LiveSafe, which maps out violent and criminal incidents occurring at higher education institutions and offers provisions to aid communication during and following a crisis like a school shooting.

• The Sandy Hook school shooting (2012) changed prospects for gun reform, resulting in the emergence of more funding, public and political support for the issue, as well as the formation of new gun violence prevention groups. Despite it not having a tangible link to the Sandy Hook shooting, it seems the gun legislative measure with the most chance of success is to make ‘background checks’ (accessing the national database to check if potential buyers are prohibited) mandatory for all firearm sales, including private transactions.

• The possibility of gun reform in future was placed into context by considering the current legal parameters set up by 2008 and 2010 Supreme Court rulings about the scope of the second amendment, pursuant to who is allowed to own a gun and where firearms may be carried publicly. Also discussed were reframing strategies which interest groups could utilise to persuade the U.S. public that gun violence is a pressing social issue. My results show that the ‘human interest approach’ involving the survivors of school shootings and those who have lost loved ones in such attacks.

• Sandy Hook (2012) has meant that gun violence and school shootings are once again salient issues — this strongly suggests that there will likely be some kind of policy responses and news media/public reactions to future school shootings.

Selina Doran, University of Glasgow

Supervisors: Sarah Armstrong and Michele Burman
The aim of this research is to understand how people with learning disabilities (LD) experience and engage with the criminal justice and penal systems in Scotland in the context of the challenges they face in prison and their sense of self in adjustment to prison life, as very little is known about this. Despite better systematic approaches of identifying LD, the politicisation of disability and the gradual expansion of the prison population within the context of actuarial penal technologies efforts to cast an accurate figure of people with LD in prison remain elusive. While most penal research focuses on the general prison population, the vast majority of studies about people with LD in prisons are either conducted by, or are from the perspective of, superordinates including clinicians, forensic health practitioners and prison staff.

This study seeks to go some way towards rectifying this gap through the use of innovative and reflexive methodological techniques with 20 participants with LD who are serving sentence, or who have recently been liberated from custody, at the time of research. This study is collaboratively funded between the ESRC and a Scottish third sector organisation – Cornerstone – which, through their ‘Positive Tracks’ prisoner throughcare programme, supports individuals who have learning support needs with a history of offending behaviour to build stability back into their lives while reducing the risk of reoffending. Cornerstone have been working with the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) for the past 12 months and have existing partnership agreements with various SPS establishments. The prisoners who are being approached to participate in the research project have already been identified as having a learning support need, and will have been in contact with support workers from Cornerstone’s ‘Positive Tracks’ throughcare programme.

In order to attend to the potential disabling barriers which interviews may present to individuals with LD, multiple short, semi-structured interviews are conducted in a linear order, discussing: life before arrest; criminal justice procedures; prison; and the future. Appreciative Inquiry techniques are utilised during the interviews to move away from ‘problem-mode’ and encourage an illuminating style of self- and situation-reflection.

Initial Findings

I have completed an aggregate total of 35 interviews with 13 participants who have as wide a range of learning support needs (including learning difficulty, learning disability and autistic spectrum conditions) as they do custodial sentence experiences (including remand, short- and long-term). Despite being a distinctly heterogeneous population, early emerging themes from the interviews suggest that the majority of these individuals have:

- been subject to similar practices of institutionalisation; often as looked after children or with long histories of offending with time spent in Young Offenders Institutes, or both.
- struggled with some form of substance misuse problem, some admitted to being hospitalised due to the effects of excessive drinking or overdosing on drugs. These participants noted that they were often under the influence of drink or drugs when they carried out previous offences as well as instances of being intoxicated at the time of arrest.
- discovered that they have a learning support need in their adult lives; only one distinctly relates this as a positive outcome which helps them understand their life within this context while others use masking techniques to hide their impairment effects.
- often breached bail conditions or community-based sanctions (namely curfews and electronic tagging); when prompted participants explained that they hadn’t had the conditions explained to them or that they did not understand them.
- spent time under observation in prison due to self-harm. Furthermore, the majority of participants, thus far, have also been admitted to a secure forensic unit or have self-referred to a low secure unit due to mental illness comorbidities.

Potential Impact of the Research

As such, the research seeks to originally contribute to knowledge, both conceptually and operationally, by giving voice to a marginalised population rendered invisible - like their impairment – and silent under these challenging conditions.
Shared Decision-making in the Context of Alcohol Dependency Treatment: An Analysis of the Implications for Stigma

Tim Laxton, Glasgow Caledonian University

Supervisors: Paul Flowers, Alasdair Forsyth and Helen Mason

In Scotland, based on 2006 data by the Scottish Ministerial Advisory Committee on Alcohol Problems (SMACAP), it is estimated that the number of people believed to be alcohol dependent is around 6% of the population or around 300,000 people (SMACAP, 2011). The higher prevalence rate overall for alcohol dependence in Scotland is predominantly accounted for by the higher prevalence of alcohol dependence in women (Drummond et al., 2009). Stigma directly associated with alcohol dependency has been seen to deter and prevent treatment seeking (Fortney et al., 2004), diminish hopefulness or increase self-consciousness among substance users themselves (Luoma et al., 2007; Semple et al., 2005) as well as family members of those with alcohol dependency and substance users (Corrigan et al., 2005). Furthermore stigma attached to substance misuse is also believed to diminish societal endorsement of harm reduction interventions such as needle exchange programmes (Capitanio & Herek, 1999).

One model which promotes this active involvement of patients in the decision making process of their treatment is shared decision-making (SDM). Integrated within treatment during the late 80’s and early 90’s, this alternative model of treatment insists on both patients and professionals being informed motivated and engaged (Elwyn & Edwards, 2009), which then enables that “clinicians and patients work together to select tests, treatments, management or support packages, based on clinical evidence and the patients informed preferences” (The Health Foundation, 2012: 2). The aim of this project is to begin the process of intervention development that will eventually lead to designing an intervention to improve the confidence levels (trust) of those receiving and providing treatment for alcohol dependence, which in turn will decrease levels of stigma, enable patient participation as well as enable a working alliance.

At this stage the hypothesis is that the introduction of shared decision making into the treatment of alcohol dependency will have positive implications for decreasing stigma associated with those receiving treatment for alcohol dependency.

In order to test this, an exploration of the views and concourse of both treatment providers (GP’s and nurses) and patients’ needs to be ascertained and examined for investigation. What is required is an examination of the perspectives of both treatment providers (GP’s and nurses) and patients’ needs and goals of treatment. I intend to analyse these findings using both interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) and Q methodology as it enables connections to be made between talk, cognition and behaviour, it will allow for a more structured representation of both perspectives as well as helping the participants to think more systematically about what is a highly emotive topic.

Initial reviews of the literature indicate that increases in therapeutic alliances can and have helped other populations improve both treatment experiences and outcomes. Furthermore research on the effects of shared decision making in relation to reducing stigma and improving patient-doctor has shown produce positive results.

The importance of this work is that it will hopefully provide the foundations for an effective and workable intervention for helping those perceived as having alcohol dependence. Needing to address issues such as stigma towards substance misusers whilst simultaneously improving the way patients in treatment are seen and helped, it is important that any treatment model incorporates the views and beliefs of those for whom it is intended to be used by. Therefore the significance of this study is that it will provide a concise and clear account of what is wanted and needed from both the treatment providers and the patients specifically in regards to alcohol dependence. Currently there is very little research being undertaken in the field of substance misuse treatment in regards to shared decision making and it effects on efficacy and treatment outcomes. In addition recent reviews of research pertaining to substance misuse, alcohol dependence, shared decision making and there effects in reducing levels of stigma and increasing the therapeutic alliance have shown gaps in the literature.
The focus of this research concerns the plight of women from the South Asian Sub-Continent who migrate to Scotland for the purpose of marriage. It is concerned with the effects of the two year immigration rule on women who have no recourse to public funds, and what support and assistance is available should their marriage breakdown as a consequence of domestic abuse. The purpose of the research project is to critically explore what the practical and unique difficulties migrant women living in Scotland may experience as a result of the two year immigration rule.

The aims of the research project are to critically examine:

- the experiences of migrant women and the risks associated with leaving an abusive relationship;
- the experiences of migrant women in accessing legal protection whilst subject to visa restrictions;
- the experiences of migrant women who are fleeing domestic abuse in seeking assistance from the Police, the Criminal Justice System, the Immigration Tribunal, UKBA, Social Work Services the Department for Work and Pensions (including the statutory institutional working arrangements therein);
- the impact/influence of cultural traditions and the dynamics of corporate family networks that operate within minority ethnic communities;

Interest in this research project was kindled from my current employment with Hemat Gryffe Women’s Aid. This organisation provides safe temporary refuge accommodation and support primarily to women, children and young people from the Asian, black and minority ethnic communities who are victims of domestic abuse. On a daily basis I engage with women who have experienced domestic abuse; who are subject to exclusionary immigration rules, forced marriage, honour based violence, ostracisation and personal shame from the wider community after departing from an abusive relationship. This experience has revealed an absence of informed research concerning the issues facing migrant women fleeing domestic abuse in Scotland.

The conclusions of the research should enhance, highlight, enlighten, educate, inform and identify critically the shortcomings in current provision of services and immigration law that fails to adequately support migrant women who have to flee domestic abuse. In turn it should alert and influence Government policy and those agencies responsible for its implementation.
This ESRC/Scottish Government funded PhD project examines stop and search practices in Scotland and the effects of search encounters on public attitudes towards the police. At the time of writing, little is known about the use of stop and search in Scotland. Neither Police Scotland, the Scottish Government, the Crown nor HMICS publish stop and search statistics. Accordingly, it is difficult to assess what stop and search looks like, either comparatively between Scottish policing areas, or at the national level. It is equally difficult to determine whether search practices appear proportionate in relation to offending levels. Nor do we know if the tactic is effective, either as a means of detecting or preventing crime. More broadly, until recently, the use of stop and search in Scotland has been marked by a lack of political and public debate. Against this background, the aim of this ESRC/PhD Scottish Government funded project PhD is to deepen our understanding of stop and search in a Scottish context. The project examines the expansion of search powers in the post-war period; the contemporary patterning of stop and search; the ways in which stop and search is regulated and accounted for; and the politics and policies that underpin search practices. The thesis will conclude with a series of policy recommendations.

Used proportionately and appropriately, stop and search can be a useful policing tool and is likely to be met with public support. Nonetheless, it is important to bear in mind the limitations of police search powers. Policing by consent depends on public cooperation, which is in part determined by people’s perceptions of police fairness. The troubled history of stop and search in England, from the Brixton riots through to the urban unrest in August 2011, has demonstrated the potential of search tactics to aggravate police-community relationships and to undermine police legitimacy. A lack of comparable controversy in Scotland should not give rise to complacency. It is difficult to reconcile proactive stop and search with the commitment to impartial policing and human rights set out in the Constable’s Oath. More pragmatically, proactive stop and search may have a negative effect on police-community relationships in Scotland and on the ability of officers to carry out their duties effectively. It is also plausible that public tolerance may reach a breaking point, leading to more open antagonism towards the police. At the time of writing, the use of proactive stop and search appears to be extending beyond the Central Belt under the governance of a single police service. In short, it seems that less equitable forms of policing are being distributed more evenly across Scotland. Yet on the other hand, the reform of Scottish policing offers a timely opportunity to review and modernize the use of stop and search. That is, to clarify the aims of stop and search and regulate police practice, to introduce rigorous and transparent accountability mechanisms, to bring search practices in line with human rights legislation and to deliver policing that is more likely to engage with communities and secure public confidence.

**Recommendations:**

1. The primary aim of stop and search should be clarified. Currently, it is unclear as to whether the aim is to detect or deter. The appropriate legal and regulatory framework should put in place to support the primary aim.

2. The use of non-statutory stop and search raises concerns in relation to procedural protection, consent, proportionality and human rights. It is recommended that this practice is phased out. Going forward, the use of stop and search should be underpinned by legislation.

3. The use of stop and search on children should be reviewed with a view to establishing a set of clear guidelines for practice. In 2010, approximately 500 children aged 10 years and under were stopped and searched by the police, suggesting that the current approach is out of kilter with the welfarist approach to juvenile justice in Scotland.

4. Open access data are required in order to make policing transparent, accountable, and to secure a public mandate on the use of stop and search. The use of non-statutory stop and search and all other types of search powers should be clearly distinguished within these data.

5. Recording procedures should be put in place to measure the prevalence of stop and search, that is, the extent to which the same individuals are subject to multiple searches.

6. Research shows that repeat adversarial contact can have a negative impact on future behaviour of young people (McAra and McVie, 2003), and tends to be associated with more hostile attitudes towards the police (Guardian/LSE, 2011).

7. A measure of prevalence would therefore allow repeat searches to be monitored, and enable Police Scotland to address any concerns that may arise in relation to disproportionality.

8. In order to ensure robust data standards and to bring Scotland in line with England and Wales, it is recommended that Police Scotland, in conjunction with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Police Authority, seek to secure accredited status for stop and search data with the UK Statistics Authority.
My research focuses on young people in their transition to adulthood, and the process and accounts of early desistance from crime. Scotland’s landmark Children and Young People’s Bill has re-emphasised the importance of supporting young people, and this study helps us to understand what they actually think makes a difference. Includem’s transitional support service is unique, and was set up in a response to a gap identified, namely those who are no longer entitled to statutory provision but still need help. A qualitative longitudinal methodology has been adopted as it permits a nuanced understanding of change in the life, circumstances and outlook of people and a linking of contexts, mechanisms and outcomes. I began fieldwork in September 2013 and have interviewed the service’s workers and management, and twelve young people twice over six months to begin to track their progress. Early interim findings highlight that this is a very difficult and uncertain time for young people who are often without the ‘safety net’ of parents that others take for granted. Many have already heartbreaking histories characterised by bereavement, addiction, violence and loneliness despite their tender age. It is already becoming apparent that independence is not about ‘going it alone’, but rather about building meaningful connections. The research also shows that services such as Includem’s Transitional Support and the relationships established can be vital to help young people bridge the gap into adulthood, and that thoughtful and meaningful throughcare is crucial.
Scotland’s Novel Approach to Young People and Offending: Restorative Justice and the ‘Whole System Approach’

Laura Robertson, University of Glasgow
Supervisors: Michele Burman and Susan McVie

The Whole System Approach (WSA) is a Scottish strategy to dealing with young offenders aged eight through to seventeen, first piloted in Aberdeen in 2010, before being adopted in the majority of local authorities across Scotland in 2011. My research focuses on the early and effective intervention and diversion from prosecution strands of the WSA by specifically exploring the contribution of Sacro’s restorative justice processes in one local authority in Scotland.

It was not until the early 2000s that restorative justice began to tentatively emerge in Scotland as an approach to dealing with young offenders. Restorative justice interventions are increasingly the main disposal utilised by practitioners as an early intervention measure in the Scottish youth justice system and more recently as a diversion from prosecution measure for sixteen and seventeen year olds. The Scottish Government (2008) has advocated the continued development of restorative justice in Scotland and the need for continued research to evaluate the use of restorative processes for children and young people in order to discover the resultant outcomes and to guide policy and development.

I am adopting a case-study approach to exploring the implementation of the WSA in Aberdeen through interviews with practitioners and young people; documentary analysis of young people’s case files; and statistical analysis of data on restorative justice cases. Specific objectives of this research include: discovering young people’s experiences of the restorative justice process; how these experiences impact on individual outcomes regarding reoffending and ‘softer’ outcomes; and to examine the pathways and processes that young people go through before and after the restorative justice process within the context of the WSA. A further objective of this study is to discover what have been the impacts of the WSA on inter-agency working; decision making processes and referral routes and how restorative justice practices have been situated within the WSA.

Initial Findings

Whilst still in the course of my fieldwork, the initial findings from fieldwork suggest that the WSA has been largely incorporated and supported by the various agencies and has led to increased inter-agency working of those involved in its delivery but the implementation has been impacted by changes in staff turnover and at times a lack of clear co-ordination. Findings from interviews convey a sense of differing interpretations of the objectives of the processes that exist in Aberdeen and a lack of commonality in language use. It has also demonstrated that the new processes in place are constantly in flux and transforming. With regards to the impacts on young people, initial findings suggest that changes in processes and practice have led to 16 and 17 year olds remaining in the youth justice system and overall that young people are going through processes which are more timely and multi-agency focused.

Significance of this work

As the WSA is a new approach to dealing with young offenders, research conducted thus far has been rather limited in scope as it has researched the WSA in its initial stages. This research will inform policy makers and practitioners of the longer term impacts and outcomes of the WSA and will specifically provide an insight into the position of restorative justice in terms of its framing within the Scottish youth justice system and within the context of the new WSA.
With recent debates circulating in relation to the criminalisation of the purchase of sex, sauna raids and the dissolution of prostitution tolerance zones, sex work may be considered a particularly topical matter. Despite this, there seems to be little academic focus on some aspects of the topic, namely, violence. Few studies have, for instance, addressed the range of existing Scottish responses to the issue of violence against sex workers, as they apply to sex workers, and the varying agencies that may be involved in the provision of support services to sex workers. The literature is limited on how sex workers and agencies respond to violence against sex workers, whether at all, and subsequently, so too, are the implications arising from these responses, in terms of raising public awareness of the issue, challenging misconceptions, influencing policy-making, and determining the extent and type of support services available to sex workers. As a result, there is limited understanding of the perceptions, experiences and interactions between sex workers and the agencies involved in responding to sex worker violence. This has the potential to impact negatively on the scope of knowledge and understanding of the topic. The current study aims to fill this gap in understanding by exploring responses to sex worker violence (encompassing physical and non-physical forms) throughout Scotland, amongst sex workers and agencies, and the many experiences, perceptions, challenges and misconceptions that may underpin and shape these responses.

I am particularly interested in responses as they are framed in a criminological framework. Therefore, in considering current responses to violence against sex workers, it is of interest how: sex work is defined and stigmatised as deviant, or has associations with the concept of deviancy in both current and historical contexts, and how this may play out in terms of the support provided by statutory and voluntary agencies. It will be considered whether there are certain perceptions, ideologies and/or experiences that underpin how agencies are able to support sex workers affected by violence, with a focus on the scope and nature of violence actually experienced by sex workers (including management of, and avoidance of potential violence), and whether this is treated in a similar and/or different vein from other violent crimes. In relation to this, the views of sex workers will be examined to explore how violence is experienced and defined. This will take account of ways in which risk may be managed in the context of sex working. It will also examine how existing definitions and attempts to eliminate or regulate sources of perceived violence may actually be contrary to what sex workers themselves would term as violence, for example, the impact of existing legislation and policies on working practices.

Another area of interest concerns victimisation. My research, to some degree, will explore this issue, examining, amongst other issues, how agencies may respond to sex workers as perceived victims of crime, and how, the label of victim may be accepted or rejected by sex workers who have experience of violence, and accessing statutory or voluntary agencies for support.

The study is qualitative in nature, involving individual interviews with sex workers and focus groups (or individual interviews) with statutory and voluntary agencies, which work with sex workers affected by violence. It is anticipated that the research will contribute towards a more informed public understanding of the issue, support the development of service delivery, and potentially influence policy-making on the issue. Currently, I am the stage of completing fieldwork and moving on to more advanced analysis of my data. My expected submission date is December 2014.
A ‘Whole System Approach’ for 16 and 17 Year Olds who offend

Nicola Yule, University of Stirling
Supervisors: Margaret Malloch and Niall Hamilton Smith

Historically, there has been considerable concern and debate in Scotland surrounding the criminalisation of the 16 and 17 year old age group and their precarious position of being ‘at the interface’ of the child and adult justice systems. One of the core objectives of the ‘Whole System Approach’ (WSA) policy is to address the unease surrounding the treatment of 16 and 17 year olds predominantly through a diversion and de-carceration approach. Pre-sentence decision making for 16 and 17 year olds has been greatly affected by WSA reform, particularly through the establishment of ‘Early and Effective Intervention’ screening groups and encouraged use of diversion from prosecution (via the procurator fiscal).

From an organisational perspective, youth justice systems are highly complex. There are numerous different agencies and professionals involved in processing decisions, and at each point, participants come from very different ideological contexts (Moody and Tombs 1982). Furthermore, the professionals involved have specialized expertise and unique interests, differing from the orientations of other professionals in other parts of the system. The youth justice system can be visualised as a number of ‘subsets’ which are separate and independent bureaucracies (Aldrich and Whetten 1981) which do not naturally collaborate. This portrayal contrasts with the WSA’s image of a ‘streamlined and seamless’ decision making process for young people who offend (Scottish Government 2012).

Progress

The overarching objective of this study is to better understand the realities of pre-sentence practice in relation to 16 and 17 year olds, in the context of WSA implementation. This research is investigating the conceptions held by youth justice professionals in relation to 16 and 17 year olds, and is exploring the informal norms which surround diversionary practice. This research will utilise a predominantly qualitative methodology using interviewing, non-participant observation, and documentary analysis. A case study method is being adopted and fieldwork has commenced in three different sites. Descriptive statistics will also be used where possible to explore broad patterns and trends of diversion use, and may also highlight potentially interesting avenues for qualitative investigation.

Significance of the Work

Research has consistently shown that there can be a disjuncture between policy and how it is realized on the ground. Therefore it is imperative to carry out research into how the current political climate of WSA reform is affecting the realities of practice at the front line.

It has been argued that research is required to investigate the organizational contexts in which pre-sentence decisions are made, and the influence of actors’ professional norms and values on decision making (Bishop et al 2010). This piece of research will illuminate the realities of pre-sentence practices, which occurs in a relatively hidden and unexplored part of the youth justice system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Supervisors</th>
<th>Research Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aitken, Adam</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Burman</td>
<td>Security Legacies of Glasgow’s 2014 Commonwealth Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aitken, Dinah</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Souhami/McAra</td>
<td>An exploration of how young people experience the effects of the imprisonment of a family member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird, Jessica</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Sparks/Bell</td>
<td>Segregation arrangements in Scottish prisons: a socio-spatial history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchan, Jamie</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Burman/Watson</td>
<td>Community Justice Reforms in England and Wales and Scotland: Changing Fields, Adapting Habitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamer, Catherine</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Gilchrist/Bain</td>
<td>Obsessive Relational Intrusion as a form of Intimate Partner Violence: Dysregulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowley, Annie</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Burman/Batchelor</td>
<td>Protection for whom? Responding to ‘at risk’ young women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidones, Catherine</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Hamilton-Smith/Rummery</td>
<td>The impact of neo-liberal community planning initiatives on reducing crime and the fear of crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dede, Eleni</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Farmer/Christodoulidis</td>
<td>The systemic effect of criminalisation: on the feasibility of penal state’s abolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietzler, Jessica</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Brodie</td>
<td>Trafficking Cultural Objects: A Comparative Study of Systems of Control in Transnational Criminal Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doran, Selina</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Armstrong/Burman</td>
<td>Media and policy constructions of school shooters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekberg, Gunilla</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Craig/Burman</td>
<td>International human rights, prostitution and trafficking in human beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eski, Yarin</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/McNeill</td>
<td>Harbouring Global Insecurity: Constructing Transnational Port Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flynn, Gemma</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Souhami/McAra</td>
<td>The Political Communication of Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, Rebecca</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Armstrong/Burman</td>
<td>Exploring the ‘pains of imprisonment’ out-with the prison: an ethnographic study of prisoners’ visitors at a Scottish Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangneux, Justine</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Batchelor/Armstrong</td>
<td>Young people’s experiences and responses of being monitored: an exploration of surveillance through visual and participatory research methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gormley, Caitlin</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Burman/Watson</td>
<td>How those with a learning disability experience the criminal justice system, with particular reference to imprisonment and release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Supervisors</td>
<td>Research Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goulding, Amy</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Frondigou/McMillan/Robertson</td>
<td>Police Attitudes to Youth and Youth Interventions: A Case Study of Inverclyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, William</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Robertson/McMillan/Tombs</td>
<td>Policing Violent Crime: A Case Study of International Criminal Justice Policy Transfer’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannigan, Kerry</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Daniel/McIvor</td>
<td>Protection and Security in a Technologically Advanced Society: A Child’s Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardine, Cara</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Putting the pieces together: an examination of the impact of imprisonment on prisoners and their families and the implications for reintegration, resettlement and desistance.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyle, Debbie</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>McNeill/McVie</td>
<td>A study of desistance patterns for perpetrators of sexual offences using survival analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert, Meg</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Yates</td>
<td>The effect of museum, academic and regulatory actions upon illicit markets in West African cultural objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxton, Tim</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Flowers/Forsyth/Mason</td>
<td>Stigma of alcohol dependency and its impact on recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardi, Rebecca</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Buchanan-Smith, McIvor/Vick</td>
<td>Evaluation of ‘Paws for Progress: The first prison-based dog training programme in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzano, Lilliana</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Norris/McVie</td>
<td>Violent and Property Victimization in Santiago Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews, Ben</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>McVie/Norris</td>
<td>Criminal Careers in Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBride, Maureen</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Batchelor/Virdee</td>
<td>‘Towards a better understanding of sectarianism in Scotland’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGuinness, Paul</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>McNeill/Burman</td>
<td>Room for Reparation? An ethnographic study of Social Workers making sense of the Community Payback Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaughlin, Elaine</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Frondigou/Wheate/Gilchrist</td>
<td>Immigrant Women &amp; Domestic Abuse in Scotland: An uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, Kath</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>McVie/Fyfe/Levy</td>
<td>The Proactive Turn: Stop and Search in Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustafa, Cecep</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Mclvor/Malloch</td>
<td>Would Problem Solving Drug Court help to reduce the use of custodial sentencing in Indonesia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugent, Breige</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Sparks/McNeill</td>
<td>Roadside assistance : a qualitative longitudinal study of Includem’s transitional support programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Donnell, Kathleen</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Wheate/McKerrell</td>
<td>The Utility of Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 in Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Supervisors</td>
<td>Research Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira, Hugo</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>McIvor/Munro</td>
<td>Killing Time: The Criminogenic Aspects of Boredom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primrose, Kirsty</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>McIvor/Wilson</td>
<td>Does the maintenance of family relationships assist in rehabilitation and resettlement of offenders? What impact does this have for children of imprisoned parents (specifically single mothers?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctor, Katy</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Tombs/McMillan</td>
<td>Stalking in Scotland: A Feminist Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhebergen, Annemiek</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Yates</td>
<td>Illicit antiquities trade in Argentina: the appropriateness of governmental policy to local socio-cultural contexts of looting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Ashley</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Munro/Punch</td>
<td>Rights in Transition: Conflicts of indigenous autonomy and women’s rights in Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, Laura</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Burman/McVie</td>
<td>The Impact of the Whole System Approach to Dealing with Young People Involved in Offending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schliehe, Anna</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Robertson/McMillan/</td>
<td>The nature and experience of spaces of confinement for girls and women in Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tombs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Brien, Georgia</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>McMillian/Tombs</td>
<td>Policing rape: a Scottish study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Emiline</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Brodie</td>
<td>A context-based ethnography of the illicit cultural property trade in transit countries, focusing on Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Emma</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>McIntosh/Hamilton-Smith</td>
<td>Community Critical Psychology and Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolland, Heather</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>McIvor/Malloch</td>
<td>Innovation in responding to female offending: The role of mentors and volunteers in supporting re-integration and desistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, Caterine</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Wheate/McMillan/McCorkindale</td>
<td>Significance of Wartime Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wason, Claire</td>
<td>Glasgow Caledonian</td>
<td>Frondigoun/McKendrick/Connolly</td>
<td>The criminalisation of ‘sectarianism’ at football in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitburn, Shadi</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Hume</td>
<td>Negotiating insecurities around the US-Mexico border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yule, Nicola</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Malloch/Hamilton-Smith</td>
<td>The Impact of the Whole System Approach to Dealing with Young People Involved in Offending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCCJR Publications April 2013-March 2014

You can access many of our publications directly or find information about where to purchase them on our website, www.sccjr.ac.uk/pubs/ Authors who are members of SCCJR are highlighted in bold.


Forsyth, A. J. M., Davidson, N. W. & Ellaway, A. (2013) ‘I can spot them a mile off’: Community shopkeepers’ experience of alcohol test-purchasing’ Drugs: education, prevention and policy, Early Online: 1–4, 2013 Informa UK Ltd. ISSN: 0968-7637 print/1465-3370 online:
DOI: 10.3109/09687637.2013.860953


All research reports and briefings are available from the SCCJR website http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/publications/?type=research-report&theme=all&year=all